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AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEDICATED TO THE

HOME INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRY AND TOWN RESIDENTS,

EMBRACING DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, SHEEP HUSBANDRY, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, &c., &c.,

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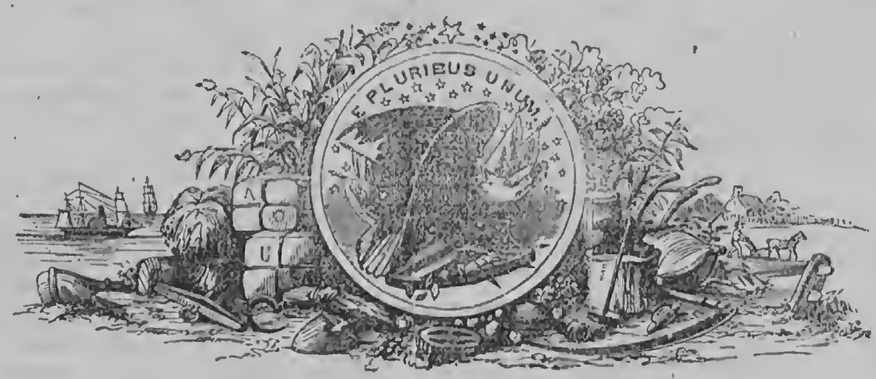

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HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

VOLUME XVII.—INTRODUCTORY.

For the seventeenth time it is our duty to indite a prefatory article for a New Year and Volume of the Rural New-Yorker,—and though penned amid the cares, labors and interruptions of the busiest season we have experienced in over twenty-five years of journalism, our greeting shall at least possess the merit of cordiality. For the very favorable auspices under which we enter upon the labors of the year inspire cordiality and gratitude toward the tens of thousands who have already invited our visits during the ensuing twelve-month. Assured of a large and appreciative audience, we are naturally gratified and desirous of pleasing and instructing, and shall therefore endeavor to render each one of our course of fifty-two addresses both interesting and valuable to the representative men and women, and those who are soon to become such, whose welfare it is our earnest desire to enhance. Large and widely diffused as is our audience—extending not only over most of the American, but even reaching the European Continent—we hope that each reader of the Rural for 1866 will receive benefit from its pages. And though its mission is more especially to promote the best interests of the Rural Population, we trust this journal will in the future, as it has in the past, prove acceptable to the intelligent and discriminating of other progressive classes and professions.

The Character and Objects of the Rural New-Yorker are so familiar to its former readers, whose acquaintance we now renew, that (as we said a year ago) it would be quite superfluous to get upon stilts, or attempt any fine writing for their edification. They *know* it to be the consistent, independent and unpurchasable friend of the Producing Classes—that it always speaks plainly and truthfully touching matters pertaining to the interests and rights of its readers, regardless of the inducements or threats of those who would suborn or muzzle the Press in order to defraud individuals and community. What the Rural has been in this regard hitherto, it will be in future. It will aim to sustain the Right and condemn the Wrong, in all matters appropriate for discussion in its pages, and which involve the pecuniary interests and permanent welfare of Individuals, Communities and the Country.

Thus much for the information of both old and new readers, but for the large number whom we now address (as subscribers) for the first time, we will here reiterate that "Our object from the commencement of the Rural New-Yorker has not been to furnish either an Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Mechanical, Educational, Literary, or News Journal,—but rather to *combine* all these, and thus present a paper unequaled in Value, Variety and Usefulness of Contents. Our earnest desire has been to make it an honest, independent, reliable and eminently useful Rural, Literary and Family Newspaper—correct in its teachings on Practical Subjects, instructive and entertaining to members of the Family Circle, of high moral tone, and entirely free from deception and quackery, even in its advertising department." Such was, is, and will continue to be, our "platform"—brief, explicit and comprehensive. If it please our readers as well in the future as in the past, we shall be content—for no journal has hitherto been more ardently appreciated and supported than the Rural.

—With this brief New Year's Greeting to the Rural's long-time friends and new acquaintances—and adding the compliments of the joyous holiday season, with wishes for many returns of the same to each and all—we buckle on our armor for another year's zealous labor, bespeaking the kind aid and co-operation of all interested in promoting the cause of Progress and Improvement.

FOREST WORK IN WINTER.

Much of the farmer's work in the winter, pertains to the forest. Fortunate, indeed, is he, if he possesses an ample and well stocked wood lot. It supplies his fuel, and by judicious management can be made to furnish the greater part of the lumber he requires. To obtain this, the farmer should make estimates of the amount and kind he desires to use during the ensuing year; and then take advantage of suitable weather, and procure it, if possible, from his own possessions. Large trees, containing valuable lumber, should be taken to the mill when they have ceased growing, and if the products are not required for use at home, they will bring a handsome sum in market.

Oak, elm and ash, which are common, make suitable planks for stable floors. Beech, maple and poplar will furnish good posts, beams, sills, plates, joice and studding. Whitewood makes the best of siding. Basswood is next to it, if painted as soon as exposed to the weather. The best way to work them into clapboards is to have the logs sawn through one way only at the mill, into boards one inch and a quarter in thickness; take them to a planing mill and cut them into strips five or six inches wide; plane both sides, and slit them beveling through and through. This leaves the clapboard in proper shape to nail on the building. Whitewood is also very valuable to the wagon and cabinet maker; and both the latter varieties make excellent pickets for fences. One large tree will furnish enough for a great many rods of fence. Where the farmer has chestnut, oak or cedar for posts, his materials cost little aside from his labor. Fine grained chestnut and oak timber is likewise highly esteemed for finishing purposes in the interior of buildings, and for furniture, and will command large prices.

Don't fail to secure a quantity of the best oak, hickory and ash, and store it where it will season well and keep dry. You will need it for various purposes—for pins, wedges, handles to implements, and for repairing various breakages that will occur.

CUTTING POST AND RAIL TIMBER.

This work should be done before the sap begins to circulate. It is a pretty well established fact that timber is more durable, cut in the autumn and early part of winter, than if taken from the stump in the spring, when every pore is full of sap.

Posts intended for setting next spring should be cut immediately, without fail. Then strip off the bark, and pile them in such manner as to promote their seasoning as much as possible. To have a post last well in the ground, the juices in it ought to be thoroughly dried up before it is set. It is frequently impossible to split rails from large logs, in frosty weather, and it is, likewise, disagreeable work to do when there is deep snow in the forest. Hence the getting out of rails is commonly deferred till spring. But the timber may be cut before that season. We would cut it in the fall; it is better to cut it now than to wait longer. The rail cuts may be sawn off, and left till suitable weather for splitting, and the tree tops worked into fire-wood.

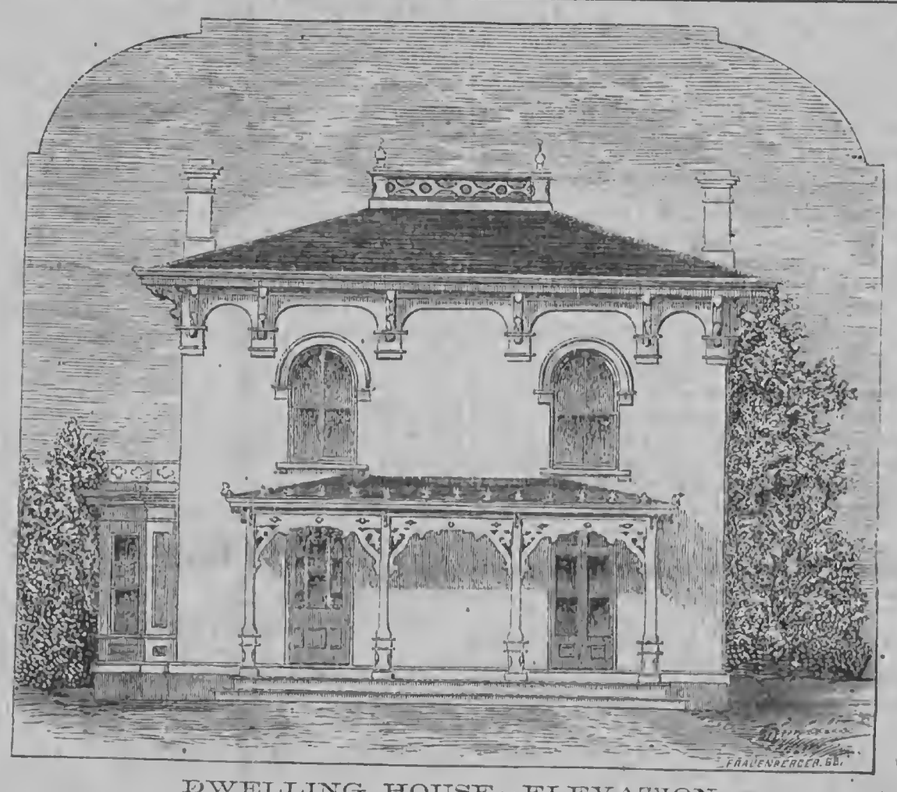
Neither posts nor any timber that it is desirable to season should be set up endwise on the ground. If placed thus, the moisture from the earth will ascend the pores of the wood to a considerable distance; hence it will not season well and rapidly.

BEST WAY TO SAVE MANURE.

The most common way is to let it take care of itself; or, in other words, leave it in the yards, as made, until drawn on to the land. The rain that falls on it, dissolves much of the most valuable portions, and they are carried away and wasted, when the superabundance of water flows off.

This is extremely wasteful, hence it is frequently recommended to store it in cellars constructed for the purpose, or under sheds. This necessitates the additional labor of frequently forking it over, and pumping water on it, or it will heat, and from the want of sufficient moisture, fire fang. This latter result renders it nearly worthless.

The best way to preserve it properly is to make the right kind of a barn-yard. Let all the leachings settle into a basin—keep that supplied with muck or straw, to absorb the liquid. Have the outside of the yard highest. You will lose nothing then, and be compelled to no extra labor. Pile your manure where the water will run *to* it, not *from* it. Conduct the rain that falls on the roofs away, by eave-troughs and spouts, and what falls in the yard will not be too much. A model barn-yard is surrounded by the various farm buildings devoted to stock, so that all can have access to, and shelter from it, at the pleasure of the farmer.



DWELLING HOUSE—ELEVATION.

FOR ARCHITECT'S DESCRIPTION, PLANS OF STORIES, FRONT DOOR, ETC., SEE NINTH PAGE, THIS NUMBER.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

White Willow.

A Subscriber from Alleghany Co., this State, desires our opinion of the White Willow for fencing and wind-breaks; and further, how it would do planted on hills and hard-pan land.

Our advice is, let the White Willow alone. Do not be deceived or induced to buy it, by any oily representations its venders may make. We have seen many miles of it growing, but have never beheld a good fence made with it yet. Those interested in its sale, will tell you that *somewhere*, a long distance away, such a thing may exist. For wind-breaks other varieties of timber are infinitely more valuable, and readily grown. Plant evergreen, chestnut, or locust. On such land as our correspondent describes, the willow will not succeed. It naturally wants a moist, rich soil, and it will not do well in any other. It is absurd to think of making a fence by planting a row of large growing trees close enough for that purpose.

Farm Wagons.

First we advise their owners to shelter them from the weather always when not in use. It seems more convenient to have a shed, or other place, purposely for the lumber wagon, as the carriage house is rarely sufficiently commodious or handy. It is better for all wheeled vehicles to stand on the ground, than on a floor of wood.

Next, would it not be good economy to have an entire extra set of wheels—broad rimmed truck wheels—that could be slipped on any time for farm use? For handling manure, picking stone, and other uses in which loads are to be pitched on and off, the lowness of the body of the wagon would render the work more easy. For traversing wet ground in the spring or fall, such wheels would be very advantageous to the soil and team. The expense would be trifling, compared with that of an extra wagon.

Third, use a long reach and long, low, wagon box, as it is easier to load and unload from it. The best style of hay rack we ever saw, was one that could be rigged and bolted to such a box.

Cabbages and Beets for Cows.

Neighbor A. keeps a small dairy of six cows. Dairying is not by any means his principal business. He keeps sheep, raises a great deal of grain, fattens some hogs for market, has a fine orchard; but of horned cattle he commonly only keeps six cows. He has an ample barn, with a good basement, cellar and cisterns attached, and a snug cow stable with just six stalls.

One day in September I observed him plowing in the clover field which he intends to plant with corn next year. "Now," thought I, "what does neighbor A. mean? Some experiment I'll warrant, for he is a man much given to such."

He readily satisfied my curiosity when I asked him about the matter.

"Another year" said he, "I am going to raise a suitable supply of food for my cows. They pay as well as any other thing on my farm, but I intend to make them pay better yet. I have plowed two acres in my next year's corn field. One acre I shall plant to cabbages and the other to sugar beets. Plowing the land again in the spring will fit it, with some manure, for these crops. The cabbages I want to feed, during the months of October, November and December; the sugar beets mostly from the middle of February till grass comes."

Here was a good, practical idea. At two feet distance each way, nearly eleven thousand plants of cabbage will stand on an acre. Suppose he raised six thousand heads. The first of October he commences feeding, tying the cows in the stable during the night. Through the first month we will allow his six cows each five heads of cabbage daily, and a sufficient portion of those which did not mature, to consume them all, at that rate, within the month. The first of November he would have over five thousand heads of cabbages still on hand. To feed them all by the first of January would require his cows to eat fourteen heads each daily. Of course he will feed straw with the cabbages, when the pasture grass is gone. By this method he will not only save a great deal of other fodder, but he will make enough more butter also, to give him a great profit on the acre of cabbages.

What profit will neighbor A. get from the acre of sugar beets? Let us see. It will be a poor crop if it does not measure six hundred bushels. Doubtless it will yield more, but we will take this amount as the basis of our calculation. Suppose he commences feeding them by the middle of February. One hundred days will take him to flush pasture, when anything but grass will be unnecessary. He can feed each cow one bushel of roots per day through all this time. A little meal should be given with these, but the cows will require but a trifle of hay. Bright straw or corn stalks would answer as well. At this time of year butter is high, and in the liberal flow of milk his cows will give, with this feed, he will find his chief source of profit. But not wholly in this. The roots will keep the stock healthy, and put them in good condition for the summer. Of course the roots will also save an equivalent amount of other fodder. I think neighbor A. will be so well satisfied with this experiment as to follow the course hereafter. It seems to me that carrots for horses as a substitute mainly for oats would be equally profitable. As an item of interest in this connection I will mention that an experienced English farmer asserts that an acre of carrots supplies a quantity of food for working horses equal to 16 or 20 acres of oats. Chiel.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents.—Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the several delegations of the State Wool Growers' Association, in attendance on the National Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Convention, at Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 12th, Judge J. W. Colburn of Vermont, was called to the Chair, and W. F. Greer of Ohio, chosen Secretary.

Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, was requested to state the object of the meeting. He said it was to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a National Wool Growers' Association, corresponding with the National organization of Manufacturers, which had sent its delegates to meet us in Convention to-morrow. He had been opposed to forming a National Wool Growers' Association, and should remain so, if it should be made to consist of a voluntary body—any handful of men who chose to assemble from time to time under its call—whose business was transacted and whose officers were elected by such handful of volunteer members or persons attending its meetings. Such an Association would not possess any proper representative character. It could not speak for any great interest. It could not represent the State Associations, for it would hold no delegated authority from them; but it might stand in their way, and possibly render them ridiculous, by assuming to act for them. We are now, said Mr. R., courteously invited by the officers of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to form a National organization which will confer and act with their own on subjects of common concern, without the trouble and delay of separately consulting all the different State organizations now or hereafter to be formed. The United States Revenue Commission had virtually, he thought, pointed in the same direction, by expressing its preference for receiving a statement of the "main views" of the wool growers of the country, on the subjects embraced in its interrogatories, from an authorized committee. Matters of great importance were now before us, and others would probably arise, as soon as the subject of the woolen tariff was launched in Congress, which would require united and prompt action. The occasion was a propitious one to organize a National Association, when five State Associations—all that are known to us but one (the Illinois delegates had not then arrived)—are present by their representatives and leading officers. Under all these circumstances, he was willing to join the delegates of other States, if the feeling should be unanimous, in forming the proposed Association, provided it should be so constituted as to make it essentially the organ—the central executive body of the State Associations, when common action was required—and provided most of its officers were annually and directly elected by those Associations, so that its accountability to them would be complete.

Hon. R. M. Montgomery of Ohio, declared that he had entertained the same doubts, but that he had before this meeting arrived at the same favorable conclusions in respect to the proposed organization. Gen. S. D. Harris made some forcible remarks on the same side, and was followed by other speakers.

On motion of Mr. Randall, it was unanimously resolved, that a Committee, consisting of one person from each State Wool Growers' Association and the New England Association, be chosen by their respective delegations to report a plan of organization for a National Wool Growers' Association and nominate officers.

The several delegations thereupon assembled separately and chose their members of the Committee as follows:—Hon. E. B. Bottle, N. Y.; Hon. W. R. Sanford, Vt.; Hon. R. M. Montgomery, O.; Eli Stilson, Esq., Wis.; Henry Boynton, Esq., New England Association.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the above Committee.

At 7 P. M. the meeting re-assembled and the Committee reported a plan of organization. The following are its outlines. All members of State Associations and of New England Association to be considered members. Officers to consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treas-

urer and an Executive Committee. Presidents of State and New England Associations to be ex-officio Vice-Presidents. Executive Committee to consist of officers and one additional member to be elected annually by each of above Associations. President, Secretary and Treasurer to be hereafter elected by Executive Committee. Meetings to be called by President, or in case of his inability by the Vice-Presidents in order of seniority.

On motion of Gen. HARRIS, the report was unanimously adopted. The Committee then reported the names of the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of New York.

Secretary—WM. F. GREER, of Ohio.

Treasurer—HENRY CLARK, of Vermont.

Vice-Presidents—The Presidents of the State Associations, etc., who are ex-officio Vice-Presidents, are WM. R. SANFORD, Vt., R. M. MONTGOMERY, O., ELI STILSON, Wis., A. M. GARLAND, Ill., GEORGE B. LORING, New England Association.

Executive Committee—The following members were chosen by the respective delegations: Hon. E. B. POTTLE, N. Y., EDWIN HAMMOND, Vt., H. HEMINGWAY, Wis., Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, O., Gen. JOHN MCCONNELL, Ill., ———, New England Association.

It was understood that the Vice-Presidents and Executive Committee would hold their offices only until the next election of officers by the State Associations.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

SOME misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the constituent character of the National Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 13th. It was neither a Mass Convention, nor a Convention of Delegates from all such local associations as chose to be represented in it. The circumstances under which it assembled were briefly these. The United States Revenue Commission, having in view a revision of the revenue laws, called on the "National Association of Manufacturers" for information going to show how the present tariff affected the general wool interests of the country. The Manufacturers' Association, before attempting to communicate that information, wished to confer with representatives of the wool *growing* interest throughout the country, in order that the two interests might, if practicable, concur in their representations to the Revenue Commission, and through it to Congress. It therefore invited a conference, to be attended on its side by its Executive Committee (consisting of seven persons,) and, on the side of the Growers, by a representation from each of the *State* Wool Growers' Associations. It courteously declined to limit the number of delegates to be sent from each—but the expectation was that it would be but small, so that in the aggregate it would not bear an excessive disproportion to the number of persons representing the Manufacturers. In a word, nothing but a *business meeting* was contemplated, where few are thought to make more headway than many,—and public sessions were not anticipated.

It soon became apparent, however, that the State Wool *Growers'* Associations would prefer a *public* Convention; and several of them appointed from five to ten delegates each to attend it. The National Association of Manufacturers was apprized of these facts, and requested to increase the number of its own delegates. The time for the meeting of the Convention had almost arrived, but the Association acted with so much promptitude that members of its Government from *six* different States appeared in that body. The leading manufacturers of several of the States were there. Perhaps a delegation combining more professional knowledge, in theory and practice, never represented an industrial interest in a public body.

When the change of programme above described was made, it was too late, even if it was desirable, to call out *numerous* delegations from the State Associations which had not already appointed them; or, indeed, to make any change in *that* particular, unless it was in the New York Association whose officers were in direct communication with those of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The New York Association originally appointed six delegates. When it was learned that the Manufacturers would not object to an open Convention, or to a far more numerous one than was originally contemplated, the number of New York delegates was largely increased. But the appointments reached most of them too late. The number, however, in attendance, was considerably larger than from other States. It was felt that this would not be objected to by the delegates of other States, inasmuch as the New York delegation was prepared to call for a vote *by States*—each State having an *equal vote*—provided there were any differences of opinion between the delegates of the different States.

Had it been understood, from the start, that each State Association was expected to appoint as many of the leading Wool Growers within its limits *as were willing to attend*, we are well satisfied from facts developed by our correspondence on the subject, that more than *one thousand* would have been present. And, under like circumstances, the Manufacturers would also have been represented by a greatly more numerous body of delegates.

Six of the principal wool growing and manufacturing States were represented on each side. We have spoken of the able and dignified character of the manufacturing representation. And we cannot but believe that all persons informed on the subject, who examine the list of delegates on the other side—on the side of the Growers—will be ready to concede that it was, as a whole, composed of both competent and *representative* men. They were in every case selected by and represented State organizations composed of the leading Wool Growers of the several States. From the perfect unanimity that prevailed among them, on every question, we are led to infer that had their numbers been twenty times doubled, the results arrived at would have been the same. For had there been any serious differences of opinion among Growers, on any of the points broached, they would have been sure to find expression among delegates from six States—Eastern, Western and Middle ones—States embracing nearly every variety of circumstances and local interests under which sheep husbandry is carried on, in the United States. Under these circumstances we are unable to see why the delegates at Syracuse did not as genuinely, nay, as *authoritatively* represent their several States as would twenty or fifty times as numerous a body.

Of the results accomplished by the Convention we shall speak in our next.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—We have received a number of these and shall notice them together before long.

NAMES CLAIMED.—I. H. THOMAS, Orwell, Vt., claims the name of "Ironsides" for a Paular ram teg dropped March 16, 1865, got by RICH'S "Mountaineer" out of a ewe bred by the Messrs. RICH; also the name of "Dictator" for a mixed Paular and Infantado ram teg got by GLEASON'S two-year old ram, by Mr. HAMMOND'S "Silver Mine," out of a ewe bred by Messrs. RICH. The dam of "Dictator" is also dam of "Don Pedro" (owned by A. J. BLOOD of Carlton, N. Y.,) whose pedigree has already appeared in the RURAL.

WEIGHT OF FLEECES.—J. G. POTTER, Beloit, Wis., writes that his Infantado ram "Petroleum," two years old, produced a fleece four days less than a year old weighing 21 pounds—weight of carcass 102½ pounds. He bought the ram of KNOX & SMITH of Whitewater. He was bred, he states, by S. S. ROCKWELL of Vermont, and got by his ram "Eureka," out of "a ewe from HAMMOND'S stock."

E. R. RICH, Berlin, Wis., gives us the weight of five yearling ewes' fleeces, shorn 8th of last May—the fleeces being thirty or forty days over a years' growth: 43 pounds carcass, 7¼ pounds fleece; 43½ pounds carcass, 9½ pounds fleece; 49 pounds carcass, 9 pounds fleece; 49½ pounds carcass, 8½ pounds fleece; 50 pounds carcass, 11½ pounds fleece. Carcass of a 2-year old ram 100½ pounds, fleece 15 pounds 2 ounces. These sheep were bred by J. L. BUTTOLPH, Middlebury, Vt., and are now owned by our correspondent and WM. B. KINGSBURY, Ripon, Wis.

OLD ETHAN'S PEDIGREE.—In a correction of a statement of ours in the pedigree of TAFT & POTTER'S "Osceola," made by ROLLIN BIRCHARD, and published by us Nov. 25th, he says that the sire of the "Sprague ram" mentioned in said pedigree as the Birchard ram was known at home as "Old Ethan," and was bred by E. A. BIRCHARD, out of a Robinson ewe by a Hammond ram. DARWIN E. ROBINSON of Shoreham, Vt., writes us that R. BIRCHARD gives the *blood* of "Old Ethan" correctly, but is mistaken in saying that E. A. BIRCHARD bred him. Mr. ROBINSON says that he himself bred him; that in 1859 he let A. B. TREADWAY of Shoreham have 30 breeding ewes upon shares—for half the wool and half the increase when the lambs were old enough to wean; that on the division of the lambs the one afterwards known as "Old Ethan" fell to him; that in the following winter he sold E. A. BIRCHARD one-half the ram, and the remaining interest in him to the same gentleman, the next spring.

Dairy Department.

IN this Department we hope to give much valuable information during the year. Contributions are invited from practical Cheese and Butter Dairymen.

CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

EDS. RURAL-NEW-YORKER:—At a meeting of some of the most prominent farmers in the town of Lancaster, Erie Co., N. Y., called to discuss the feasibility of establishing a cheese factory in our vicinity, I was chosen one of a committee to investigate into the working of such an establishment and report its particulars. It was proposed that one of the committee write to the RURAL, as many of the members are subscribers and readers of the same, and request answers to the following questions:

1. Is the manufacture of cheese at the present prices more profitable than the manufacture of butter at the present price, or the average price during the past two years?
2. What is the lowest number of cows it would be safe to start a factory with, or that a contractor would be willing to commence operations with?
3. Would it be more profitable for the producers to have men of experience, or let the working of the factory out on per centage?
4. What would the necessary apparatus cost in a factory for 300 head?
5. How many men would it require?
6. Is it economy to feed the whey to the cows?
7. Which are the months best adapted for making cheese and those used by the best factories?
8. How many quarts of milk of ordinary grade are required for one pound of cheese?
9. Is there any manner of testing the quality of milk to detect the presence of water or other modes of adulteration?
10. Where is the best conducted factory in this vicinity or county to visit for information?

By obtaining answers to these questions we will have a basis for operations, and know of no way by which we can get as reliable information as by appealing to the RURAL.—G. H. GREGG, *Com. on Inquiry.*

REMARKS:—1. The most profitable way of managing milk is to work it up into both butter and cheese. It is one of the new features of the Dairy. The factory is arranged so that as soon as the milk is received it is put in long tin pails, holding say 15 to 20 quarts each, which are then immediately plunged in spring water at a temperature of from 48° to 56°. The milk remains in this position for 24 hours, when it is taken out, the cream dipped off and sent to the churns, while the skim milk is employed for making "*skim cheese.*" "Skim cheese" during the latter part of the past season has commanded as high a price in market as that from whole milk. From experiments made during the past season it has been found that by the above process the average from 14 quarts of milk, wine measure, is one pound of butter and two pounds of cheese. When cheese alone is made the average is one pound of cheese from nine pounds of milk.

2. Three hundred cows is the lowest number. There is but little difference in the expense of conducting a factory whether the number of cows be 300 or 500.

3. It would be more profitable to hire a manufacturer of experience, though the per centage plan is a very good one and has been found to work well.

4. A butter and cheese factory, fitted up in running order for 300 cows, would cost about $3,000.

5. The labor required could not well be less than three hands, in addition to Superintendent or head manufacturer.

6. This is a mooted question. Some think it more profitable to feed the whey to hogs—while others prefer to use it for cows.

7. Factory operations usually commence in May and continue up to last of October.

8. Generally about a gallon of milk, on an average, will make one pound of cheese. This depends upon the skill of the manufacturer.

9. The Lactometer is employed for testing milk to determine whether it has been watered. By its use one can make a pretty shrewd guess, but it is not considered by scientific men as perfectly reliable, since milk varies in quality from a variety of causes. But for all practical purposes the lactometer and a set of cream gauges will be found to be pretty reliable in detecting adulterations.

10. One can hardly go amiss in finding a good cheese factory in Oneida or Herkimer Counties. We might refer to the West Canada Creek factory, Poland, Herkimer Co.; Dr. WIGHT'S factory, Whitesboro, Oneida Co., and McLEAN factory, Tompkins Co. The butter and cheese factories are only in operation in Orange Co. By going to Goshen or Middletown, Orange Co., one can see several factories in the vicinity.

We have answered the questions of our correspondent direct and in order, for the purpose of giving information to all readers of the RURAL who may desire to enter upon the business of Dairying the coming season.

Communications, Etc.

"HOW MUCH SHOULD CATTLE GAIN."

UNDER the above heading in your issue of Dec. 23d, you ask for correspondence relative thereto,—and also state "no feeder ought to be satisfied with his stock or management of them if, when he does his best, his stall fed cattle will not gain on an average 2 lbs. a day." Do you think a man ought to be satisfied with such an increase,—or, in other words "will it pay" at the present high price of hay and grain? I think not.

Last summer I had charge of a 2 year old Short-Horn bull that had been stunted in his growth and was in poor condition when I received him. I weighed him on the 1st of July, and he weigh- 1250 lbs. August 21st he weighed 1420 lbs., being a gain of 170 pounds in fifty-two days, or 3 lbs. 4 oz. per day. Sept. 4th he weighed 1505 lbs., being a gain of 85 lbs. in 14 days, or a fraction over 6 lbs. a day. Feed—clover and green cornstalks, with from 8 to 10 quarts per day of the following mixture—3-5 shippings, 1-5 middlings and corn meal mixed, and 1-5 oil meal, mixed together and fed as much *as he would eat up clean and look for more.*

The great secrets of feeding successfully are—1. Keep your cattle growing in the fall. It is good economy to begin feeding grain before putting in stalls; let them get a stunt then, and it will take a month's good feeding to get them well started again. 2. Regularity in feeding. 3. Warmth. 4. Rest. Get through feeding by 10 o'clock, and let them rest until 4; don't allow men, dogs, &c., to be running through the barn every hour disturbing them. Proper quantity of food is important; just as much as they will eat up clean. Give too much and you throw them off their feed for a week. R. GIBSON.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

THOSE who have conducted the Agricultural Press, in the United States, during the last decade, have reason to be satisfied with the result of their labors. Farming is now considered one of the most honorable and lucrative branches of industry, in which a man can engage, and the farmer now occupies a commanding social, moral and intellectual position among his fellow men.

It is evident to the most casual observer, that the farmer stands higher at the present time, in the estimation of mankind, than ever before; and for all the manifold advantages which he now enjoys, he is in a great measure indebted to the beneficent influence of the Agricultural Press. And, notwithstanding the high position to which he has attained, he should not be content to remain inactive, but should endeavor to rise higher and higher in the scale of excellence, until he can stand upon the broad platform of republican equality, with the wisest, best and most influential of his fellow citizens.

We wish to excite in the farmer a laudable ambition to attain a standing in the community to which his wealth, intelligence, enterprise and patriotism entitle him, and he will not have obtained the desired end until he is acknowledged to be intellectually, morally and politically equal to the best and wisest of the land. And we say, without the fear of contradiction, that he has the right and the ability to do it. And we say further, that the best interests of the Republic imperatively demand that the farmers should be duly represented from their own number, in proportion to their wealth and population, in our State and National councils. N. B. AMENT.

Mt. Morris, N. Y., Dec., 1865.

Spirit of the Press.

About Blacking.

FOR boots and shoes the ingredients are the same, in most cases, and consist of bone black, sugar or molasses, sperm oil, sulphuric acid, and strong vinegar. Each maker has, of course, proportions and methods of mixing these, peculiar to himself. Paste blacking is made in precisely the same way as liquid blacking, except that the vinegar is not added.

According to LIEBIG, blacking is made in Germany in the following manner:—Powdered bone black is mixed with half its weight of molasses, and one-eighth of its weight of olive oil,—to which are afterward added one-eighth of its weight of hydrochloric or nitric acid, and one-eleventh of its weight of strong sulphuric acid. The whole is then mixed with water into a paste.

For harness blacking, melt two ounces of mutton fat with six ounces of beeswax; add six ounces of sugar candy, two ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and one ounce of indigo finely powdered; when melted and well mixed add a gill of turpentine. Lay it on the harness with a sponge, and polish off with a brush.

To preserve boots and shoes a correspondent of the London Mechanics' Magazine gives the following recipe:—Put a pound of tallow and half a pound of resin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, warm the boots, and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until neither the soles or upper leather will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a good polish, dissolve an ounce of beeswax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lampblack. A few days after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub over them the wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror.

Feeding-Boxes vs. Racks.

HORSES do not naturally gather food from trees; why then should they be compelled in winter to take it from a rack over head? Every mouthful requires the animal to assume an unnatural position, which, with young horses particularly, must interfere with the proper development of the muscles of the neck, and with the graceful carriage of the head. May not the awkward manner in which many horses thrust their head forward and upward, be attributed to the force of habit acquired in feeding from a rack? Another serious objection to racks is the danger from the seed, dust, etc., falling into the eyes of the animal; further, all the effluvia of the stable, the vapors from liquid and solid excrements, the exhalations from the skin and lungs pass upward, and are to some extent, absorbed by the hay—an addition neither savory nor healthful. The feed box may be made equally convenient with the rack, and is open to none of the above objections. It need not be large, and if the bottom be made of slate all rejected fodder can be easily removed.—*New Brunswick Farmer.*

The Duchess Tribe.

PREVIOUS to Colling's sale in 1810, Mr. Bates of Kirklevington had been breeding Short-Horns. Colling told him that a cow bought by him out of Stanwick Park, in 1784, was the best he ever owned or ever saw, and "Duchess," which he sold him previous to this sale, was her great grand-daughter, by "Daisy Bull" (186.) "Duchess 1st," by "Comet" (155) was the only Duchess at the sale at Ketton, and Bates was on hand with his 186 guineas, which he regarded as very cheap, for she gave him 18 lbs. and 6 oz. of butter a week, for six weeks after calving.

To work the Duchesses up to the highest point of perfection, Bates resorted to "Belvidere" of the "Princess" tribe. He was a splendid handler, soft as a mole, but small, not over handsome, particularly in the shoulder. This was the foundation of the unrivalled Duchess tribe. —*Mass. Ploughman.*

The Largest Farm in the World.

M. L. Sullivant, Esq., of Champaign County, Illinois, owns seventy thousand acres of as good land as is to be found on the face of the globe, twenty-three thousand acres of which is under fence and active cultivation, while the remainder is used for herding purposes.

This is undoubtedly the most extensive farm in the world, and it is said to be conducted on the most approved plans. Nearly all the labor is performed by machinery, so that one man can perform, or rather superintend the labor of five. He drives his posts by horse power, cultivates his corn by machinery, ditches, sows, and plants by machinery, so that all his laborers can ride and perform their duties. Mr. S. gives employment to two hundred farm hands, two hundred horses, and a large number of oxen.—*Ex.*

Best Variety of Fowls.

THE Scottish Farmer gives the following estimates as to the value of several varieties of fowls:—For chickens for the table—Nothing like the Dorkings. For size of egg—Nothing equal to the Spanish but they do not lay very regularly. For number of eggs—Nothing like the Hamburghs, but the size of egg is small compared to the Spanish. The Hamburghs lay about eleven months in the year, and never sit. For eggs during very hard frost and snow—There are nothing like Brahmas. Hard weather does not seem to affect them, and they always look well and "saucy-like," let the cold be ever so severe.

WATERING PLANTS WITH IRON.—It is stated as a new discovery that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruits and vegetables with a solution of sulphate of iron. Under this system beans will grow into nearly double the size, and will acquire a much more savory taste. The pear seems to be particularly well adapted for this treatment. Old nails thrown into water and left to rust will impart to it all the necessary qualities for forcing vegetation as described.

Rural Brief Mention.

No. 1, VOL. XVII.—THANKS.—Tendering grateful acknowledgements to its hosts of friends, we present No. 1, Vol. XVII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the examination, and we trust approval, of ALL its readers. We enter upon the new year and volume under such favorable auspices, that we feel grateful to all who have in any wise contributed to the remarkable success of the RURAL—Contributors, Correspondents, Agents and Subscribers—and on this bright New Year's morning, we again resolve that so far as in our power, the future of this journal shall not discredit its past history. Our aim, therefore, will be to improve as we advance, and we confidently ask the co-operation of its friends to make the RURAL still better and more worthy of general support—in brief, the best, most useful, widely circulated and acceptable Journal of its Class in the World. But, judging from our receipts during the past two weeks—far exceeding those of any corresponding period—we infer that its friends have already unanimously resolved to second our efforts, and hence bespeaking their aid is superfluous. All we need do, therefore, is to return sincere thanks for the unexpectedly large measure of support this journal is receiving, and to give the assurance that it will be our earnest endeavor to MERIT the same.

—Our present number, we should add, has been gotten up in such great haste—amid the cares and perplexities of the busiest season we ever experienced—that it is not in some respects what we desired.

Another thing. Some weeks ago we ordered for this volume better and heavier paper than that hitherto used, but the manufacturers "failed to connect" in time,—and instead of giving us a superior, have, if anything, furnished an inferior article. We are vexed and mortified, but must use what we have this week.

OUR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.—Major LEWIS, who has been a high private or officer in the RURAL office from the day of its start, and who now "edits" and types the Advertisements, congratulates himself on the improved appearance of that important department—averring that it is equal to that of any contemporary. We think the Major, with new type, has added much grace and beauty—which, with the large increase of our circulation, ought to more than compensate advertising friends for our advance in rates. It will be our endeavor during the year to not only give advertisers full "value received" for their investments, but to give their announcements a neat and attractive appearance. Though our space is so limited that we are unable to accommodate all applicants, we shall do the best in our power for all whose advertisements are timely and appropriate.

THE SEASON.—The Winter has thus far been most favorable for farmers and others engaged in out-door operations—the most open and pleasant we have had in this region for a decade of years. As we write—on New Year's Day—the weather is most charming; the bright sunshine, balmy atmosphere,—in fact, earth, sky and air,—all indicate June rather than January. Our numerous callers (from city and country) are all praising the fine weather and remarkably favorable season for everybody—especially the poor—and we endorse, though we cannot report or print, all they say on the very popular subject.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—We are indebted to the Commissioner and to Hon. C. A. WILDER and JAMES S. GRINNELL, Esq., for the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1864. It is of the usual size and form, containing 676 pages, and thirty-two general articles on subjects pertaining to Stock Raising, Horticulture and Agriculture. In addition it has agricultural statistics and meteorological tables. Considerable space is devoted to sheep; and two articles—Wool Growing in Australia and Sheep Farming on the Pampas—are delightful to read as essays of travel, but of little practical value to the American farmer. A short essay on the Culture and Management of Forest Trees, contains useful information and advice, on an important subject. The Importance of Raising and Feeding more Cattle and Sheep, is well and forcibly discussed, and a considerable amount of statistical information on the subject, is given. But we have not space to particularize. The amount of real, practical information conveyed to American farmers, in the bulk of this Report, is not creditable to the Department. It is mainly a collection of essays which are not in amount of ability and practical knowledge one whit above those which might be obtained, at any period, from the Agricultural Press of the country.

CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—The Irish Farmers' Gazette learns that the Cattle Plague, instead of being on the decline, is spreading with fearful rapidity. The returns from the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council office for the week ending 25th November, report 3,610 new cases, being 911 in excess of the previous week. The total number attacked up to that date were 33,983, of which 10,063 were killed, 16,381 died, 2,420 recovered, and 511 remained. It is probable that the total estimate falls short of the real numbers.

DENT CORN—GREAT YIELD.—It is stated that JOSEPH WRIGHT, Waterloo, N. Y., harvested this year 2,000 bushels of ears of corn from twelve acres of land. He raises the "Dent" variety, getting his seed each year from Illinois. During the past eight years he has been very successful with this variety. He thinks he can pick sixty ears that will "shell out" a bushel of corn. His land is tile drained, highly manured, and thoroughly cultivated.

GRAIN BINDERS.—A Minnesota correspondent, who desires us to withhold his name, wants information as to the whereabouts of a certain reaper and binder. From his description of the machine we suppose he means BURSON'S. We have had several similar inquiries, but cannot gain the desired knowledge from the advertising columns of the Agricultural press.

BRICK MOLDING MACHINE WANTED.—A subscriber at Waterloo, Iowa, says he has watched the advertising columns of the RURAL, for a description of the best machine for molding brick, but finding none he desires any one having such a machine to sell to inform him of the fact through the aforesaid columns.

A VALUABLE PREMIUM.—Attention is directed to our offer of WEBSTER'S Great Dictionary to every person obtaining twenty new subscribers for this volume of the RURAL. See Publisher's Special Notices, page 11, this number.

DEFERRED.—Several articles from contributors and correspondents are necessarily deferred. Also nearly two columns of advertisements. Excuse us, friends, for this number is gotten up in great haste.

HORTICULTURAL.

SHADE TREES.—No. I.

When the pioneers of the land cleared away the forest it seems never to have occurred to them, that shade—in those times a nuisance—would one day become a much coveted luxury to their descendants. They built their cabins in the gloom of forests, and the giants thereof shaded them. With hard labor they wrested broad fields from the wilderness, and considered nothing in nature so attractive as the sunshine. They took no thought that the wind which moaned in the tree tops, when the barriers that restrained it were broken, would sweep in bitterness and with desolating effect over the land. Nor did they consider that the summer sun would beat too fiercely on their unprotected dwellings, or blaze too hotly for the comfort of the traveler, on the unshaded roads. And ignoring all ideas of pleasure connected with shade, we cannot wonder that those stern utilitarians were not troubled with a single misgiving thought, respecting the beauty of the landscape when the country should be nearly denuded of trees, singly disposed or in small groups.

To this general course, however, there were some notable exceptions, and prominent among the results thereof is the far-famed Genesee Valley. The wise forethought and fine perception of landscape beauty, possessed by the elder Wadsworths, are seen at the present day in the park-like appearance and exquisite beauty of scenery on the wide domain of that family. It can boast, of what but few estates in this country can, an abundance of picturesquely disposed forest trees—old monarchs, too, that count up their ages with the centuries.

It is told of an Englishman that when a "cotton lord" reared a pretentious mansion in a somewhat open field, the splendor and costliness of which far exceeded his own ancient dwelling, he pointed with pride to his oaks and elms, whose wide spread branches and giant size had been the boast of his family since the Conquest, and defied the power of gold to place their equals on the grounds of his rival. Gold cannot replace for us the shady grandeur of the original forest, but if we select with taste and plant judiciously, a future generation may be grateful.

Among our deciduous forest trees there are none more beautiful than the hard or sugar maple. It possesses also many other qualities to recommend it. It is a clean tree, and therefore valuable for the lawn, or any position near the dwelling. Vermin of any sort are not liable to infest either its bark or branches. It does not drop dead twigs on the ground, nor are its limbs easily broken by the wind and cast down. Its foliage comes early in the spring, retains a good color through the summer, and when the frosts of autumn paint it the most varied and gorgeous hues are exhibited. It has no prickly burrs, nor does it throw up troublesome sprouts either from the roots or seed. It has the merit, in addition, of being a useful tree; and when of proper size it yields an abundance of the most delicate flavored sugar produced. These good qualities; its hardiness, and general accessibility—being abundant in our forests—make it a favorite among farmers. And it is not likely to be too extensively planted. In all latitudes where it succeeds, there is no reason why enough should not be grown around the buildings, and in a yard adjacent, to supply the family with most of the sweetening required. Its character in the landscape is that of beauty and softness. It does not possess the elements of grandeur, ruggedness, or strength. As a tree it is beautiful. Its form is full, rounded, and symmetrical. It lifts up a compact mass of rich, green foliage to the sunshine. It sways no long branches to the tempest, nor droops them mournfully, in the stillness of night, towards the earth. It is an admirable tree for the lawn, small yards, and to afford shade to the dwelling. It is a moderate grower.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York will be held at the Court House, in the city of Rochester, commencing on Wednesday the 24th day of January. It is designed to make this one of the most important and useful gatherings of Fruit Growers ever held in the country. An address to farmers on the subject of Fruit Growing will be delivered during the session, in Corinthian Hall, by Hon. Lewis F. Allen of Buffalo, and the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Boston, the venerable President of the American Pomological Society, has promised to favor the Society with his presence and counsels, if life and health will permit. Charles Downing, Esq., of Newburgh, who has so often honored the Society by his presence and unrivaled experience, John J. Thomas of Union Springs, and other gentlemen, whom all will be delighted to meet, are expected to be present.

There will be an exhibition of Fruits, particularly of Apples, Pears and Grapes, to which all are cordially invited to contribute. It is expected the show of grapes will be unusually large, as fine collections are expected from Hammondsport, Naples, and Ohio. Those not able to bring specimens with them may address them to the Secretary, (James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.) The order of business will be nearly as follows:

FIRST DAY.

Morning Session.—Assemble at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, for arranging fruits on tables, receiving reports of committees, election of officers, &c. Adjourn about noon.

Afternoon.—Assemble at 2 P. M. for reports of committees, discussions, &c.

Evening.—Addresses at Corinthian Hall, by Lewis F. Allen, of Erie county.

SECOND DAY.

Discussions, &c., until the Society shall conclude to adjourn.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

There is nothing of more interest to the lover of flowers, whether a professional florist, pursuing his favorite vocation for a livelihood, or an amateur who loves and cultivates with even more than professional ardor, than the introduction of new varieties. Every season brings something new, and indeed something valuable, but not half offered by the European florists as novelties are worthy of general cultivation, at least in this country. Of the novelties presented, many are the product of hybridization, others are the native flowers of Japan, China, and other comparatively unexplored portions of the globe. Occasionally one of our own wild flowers appears among the European novelties. Last season the *Collinsia verna* was advertised by all European florists and seedsmen as something new, and unwittingly obtained a place in some of the seed lists of our own country, as a novelty. For the benefit of our readers who love flowers, we describe some of the nice things obtained during the few past years.

The *Double Zinnia* is now too well known to need much description. Its beauty and hardiness, abundance of bloom, and habit of keeping in flower during the whole summer, will make it one of our most popular annuals.

The *Japan Pinks* in all their varieties are exceedingly desirable. In fact, few flowers will give more satisfaction, whether the double or single varieties are chosen.

LYCHNIS HAAGEANA HYBRIDA.

Lychnis Haageana, has given us very great satisfaction, for several years. A more recent variety *L. H. hybrida*, seems to be the best, with very large flowers, white, rose, red, &c., in good clusters, as shown in the engraving, which also gives a good view of a strong, healthy plant. We have succeeded best with it in a rather heavy soil, and though our experience is somewhat limited, we judge a little shade is beneficial. Sometimes the plants seem to suffer about the middle of the summer. They endure the winter very well, though some plants are injured. We hope it will prove hardy both in winter and summer, but have yet some doubts.

The new varieties of *Antirrhinum*, are all good, with the exception of one called Ophir, which proved almost white. A dwarf variety called *Tom Thumb*, a novelty of last year was a beautiful little thing, only some six inches in height to the top of the flower stem. It seemed inclined to run back to the old root, as about half the plants were half between the dwarf and the old root.

MIMULUS HYBRIDUS TIGRINUS.

Mimulus hybridus tigrinus.—A beautiful little Mimulus came out about two years since; ground light yellow, spotted with reddish maroon, as beautifully spotted as the finest Calceolarias. It is a little beauty. We flowered many specimens in the garden, but it is in the house they show their real beauty. There are few things finer for pots, baskets, &c., being constantly covered with beautiful flowers, and the dropped seeds produce new plants, so that there is no trouble in obtaining a constant supply of plants for all purposes.

Among the new Everlasting Flowers we are delighted with *Helipterum Sanfordii*, a pretty little deep golden yellow flower in globular clusters. It is a great acquisition, and those who secure a good lot for winter use will find they have a good thing. Occasionally a plant seems to droop, and gives few flowers—perhaps one in ten, while all the rest will do well. The cause of this we have not been able yet to learn.

Agrostemma Coelia Rosea, Dwarf Fringed. This is the long name of a small, yet very delicate flower. It is the finest of all the Coelias, a novelty of last year. The plant is of compact growth, less than a foot in height, and branches freely. The flowers are a delicate rose with white center; edges of petals toothed and fringed. We give an engraving of this flower, but its beauty is only realized when seen on the plant. We see by the list of novelties for the spring of 1866, just received, that a double variety is offered. How good this will be we cannot say. It may be a very desirable acquisition.

AGROSTEMMA COELIA ROSEA DWARF FRINGED.

Among the other novelties offered we do not observe anything startling, except, perhaps, *Waitzia Grandiflora*, said to be the finest yellow everlasting flower known. The *Double Portulacca* which heretofore has been somewhat unreliable, in some seasons a good portion coming single, is now said to be perfectly reliable, and is also offered in distinct colors.

CALIFORNIA VINE AND WINE ITEMS.

A Californian writes:—I do not think you have any just conception of the adaptability of this country for the production of wine. Practical experience enables me to say that 1,000 gallons of pure wine is but a fair yield from an acre of vines six years old; and what may seem to you more incredible, Mr. James Persian, our largest cultivator of the grape and most experienced vintner, assured me but a few days ago that he candidly believed, in a favorable season, he could select an acre in his vineyard that would yield 2,000 gallons of wine. So peculiarly favorable is the climate that the most tender European varieties are perfectly hardy here. The Chasselas Fontainbleau, White Chasselas and Black Prince are now ripe.

Last vintage, Sonoma valley produced about 180,000 gallons of wine, while this vintage, at a moderate estimate, will not produce less than 300,000 gallons. Each year the quantity produced will increase according as the newer plantations of vines come into bearing, and the older plantations obtain greater age. Then, again, there are considerable plantations made every year, which will in time swell the amount greatly. The wholesale prices for the wines of the valley have always ranged fram 75 to 100 per cent. higher than for the wines from other parts of the State.

Last winter there was set out nearly one million of vines, including the 800,000 set out by the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society. The coming winter the Society will set out little or none, but the rest of the valley will set out an additional 200,000 vines at least. This increase is nothing to what it will be when once a direct market is established for our wines in the East; then the whole of our beautiful valley will be turned into one continuous vineyard.

The editor of the California Farmer discourses thus of fruit received, grown in open air:—The Chasselas of Frontinac and Muscat of Alexandria had berries measuring three inches in diameter, and noble bunches too; Black Hamburg, noble berries, and bunches weighing 3 to 4 pounds; Reine de Nice, magnificent, both in bunches and berries. This box of grapes came from the splendid "Gardens of the Alhambra," situated near Martinez, two and a-half miles from the landing, in a beautiful valley, once a wild, but now one of the most beautiful spots in California. These orchards, gardens and vineyards of Dr. J. Strenzel are in the highest state of cultivation, they are extensive and producing very abundantly every kind of orchard fruit, many thousands of gallons of wine annually, oranges, lemons, figs, pomeranates, etc. But the grapes we recently received were as follows:—Reine de Nice, bunches 3 to 4 pounds, and berries 2 and 2½ inches in diameter, solid yet luscious, and beautiful enough to tempt the gods, *i. e.*, to eat them; Royal Muscat, Muscat of Alexandria, and Cannon Hall Muscat—all magnificent; Victoria Hamburg, Black Hamburg, St. Peters, Isabella, Grey Chasselas, Palestine and Corinth. The Reine de Nice and Muscats were gorgeous and and delicious, as well as beautiful, the Corinth, *seedless*, were second crop, but delicious.

The San Francisco market prices of grapes have ranged this season from three to twenty-five cents per pound.

THE WINE PLANT.

The opinion of the N. Y. Farmers' Club of the merits of the "Linnæus Wine-plant" for wine, and of the honesty of its venders for this purpose, may be gathered from this extract of its proceedings, as given in the Tribune:

P. Quinn presented a bottle of the famous liquor made from the "Linnæus wine-plant"—a sort of nauseous, unwholesome compound of acid and sugar, partly converted into rum, as unlike wine as those who sell the plant are unlike honest men. Both should be kicked out of decent men's company. Mr. Quinn read from a circular of one of these swindlers who sell common garden rhubarb as extraordinary "wine-plants," some most disgusting lies about its origin and discovery in Chinese Tartary. The scoundrel also publishes as an indorsement of its character, the article lately swindled into the editorial columns of The Tribune. We caution every reader to beware of this great swindle. Remember that the "Linnæus wine-plant" is nothing but the Myatt's Linnæus rhubarb, or common garden plant, and that although the juice of it or any other rhubarb sweetened and fermented is intoxicating, it is not wine, nor is it a healthy beverage; nor is it salable for any purpose except cheating in the manufacture of stuff called wine; and Mr. Carpenter says that he lately saw a man in this city trying to sell 100 barrels of this famous wine, and the best offer that he could get was 25 cents a gallon, and that came from a large manufacturer and adulterator of imported wine.

Remember that if you wish to make such a beverage, you can do so with the juice of any of the varieties of rhubarb, and 3 or 4 pounds of raw sugar per gallon, and that all pretence that the "Linnæus wine-plant" is anything different, or better, is a cheat.

HORTICULTURE IN JAPAN.

The art of dwarfing trees to a great extent is practiced in Japan. Le Baron Leon de St. Denys, in his work entitled "Recherches sur L'Agriculture et L'Horticulture des Chinois," Paris, 1850, imparts some valuable information on the method of producing these interesting and minature plants. The system is not confined to a few sorts of plants; for they can dwarf all. A box was offered for sale in which were flourishing a fir tree, a bamboo and a palm tree, the latter in blossom. The box was only three inches long and one inch wide. 1200 florins were asked for it. Another very small box containing miniature specimens of every tree that grows on the Japan Islands. They also enlarge the trees in a very extraordinary manner. For instance, when the branches of some of them spring to the height of seven or eight feet from the ground they are led out across ponds and supported on props, so as to afford a shade and covering of 300 feet in circumference. The Japanese also pay great attention to their forest trees. They do not allow either their fir or cypress trees to be cut down without the permission of the local magistrate. The cedars grow to a large size, and some of them even eighteen feet in girth. Sir Edward Belcher, when making his surveys in the Japanese seas, was supplied with a quantity of spars, all of cedar, which measured ninety-six feet in length. All the temples in Japan are approached through thick avenues of evergreen trees.

PLANTING FOREST TREE SEEDS.

In reply to a special request, the editor of the Gardener's Monthly gives the following directions for gathering, saving and planting the seeds of our forest trees:

Tree seeds that have pulp should be washed *at once* on gathering, and dried in the shade gradually also. Sun-dried seeds are generally worthless, especially those of a dark color. The sooner seeds can be got in the ground the better. They should not be sown any deeper than is necessary to keep them from the light, nor so near the air as to get dry—*moisture, air* and *darkness* are the three essentials for successful raising of tree seeds. Seeds that are usually spring sown, and are found to "damp off," should be sown very early, so that the young wood may get hard before the hot weather comes.

The Soft Maple will not keep more than a few weeks good enough to grow. It should be sown as soon as ripe in June. Not sown deep,—on the surface, and slightly covered with sand, is the best way. A long article would tell a longer and perhaps clearer story than this; but this is the pith of the whole matter.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

A Large Plantation of Small Fruits.—It is stated in the Prairie Farmer that our friend A. M Purdy of South Bend, Ind., has under cultivation, and to come into bearing next season, forty acres of small fruits—thirty of which are strawberries. The reader can form some idea of the magnitude of such a bed by the following figures. The rows average sixteen rods long and four feet apart, and number between ten and eleven hundred. If they were in one continuous bed the distance across it would be about three-fourths of a mile, and if the rows were formed into one row, it would be between fifty and sixty miles long. He estimates that it will take one hundred pickers to gather the crop, and that his crop will amount to between 1,500 and 2,500 bushels, according to the favorableness of the season.

Mr. Johnson and others, of the same place, also have large plantations. In all, sixty to seventy acres of strawberries to come into full bearing next season at South Bend.

Rhubarb Wine.—I wish to be informed through the Rural in relation to the wine plant called Myatt's Linnæus. Is it anything different from our common pie-plant? And also the difference in color of the plant called the Strawberry variety? Which makes the darkest wine? Is there any sale for the wine East, and at what price? I would like to correspond with some one or two persons who have manufactured the wine. If you can inform me through the Rural, it will oblige quite a number of subscribers in this State. And also where good hop roots can be had? I wish to get some good hop plants from the East. Please inform me through the Rural, and oblige.—L. J. Brown, *Ransomville, Mich.*

We refer our correspondent to page 127 of the Rural for 1864, for information concerning rhubarb and making wine from the plant.

We do not know where hop plants can be procured. Probably from many of the numerous hop growers in this and other States. Those having them to sell should advertise.

Hedge Plant for Wisconsin.—Will the Rural please give us its opinion about the hedge plant best adapted to our climate, and the proper time of sowing seed, and the amount?—New Subscriber, *Delavan, Wis.*

As experience is the only criterion by which to properly judge of the fitness of any plant, for hedging purposes, in a given location, we invite some of our readers who have raised, or *tried* to raise, hedges in Wisconsin, to send us an answer to this query.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society held an interesing meeting at Bloomington on the 19th and 20th ultimo, whereat very interesting discussions were had, fruit lists revised, etc.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

Eds. Rural:—J. E. W. wishes to know how to make good gingerbread without sour milk, buttermilk or eggs. I send her two, which are tip top.

Put one teaspoonful of soda in a teacup; put in five tablespoonfuls of hot water, four of melted shortening, then fill the cup with molasses. This makes one tin. A heaping teaspoonful of ginger in the flour. Make it rather stiffer than you would if eggs were used.

Another.—Two cups of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of shortening, half cup of hot water, with a tablespoonful of soda dissolved in it. Stir these together, and one tablespoonful of ginger. Dissolve one tablespoonful of powdered alum in a teacupful of hot water. When cool, and the first ingredients partially worked in the flour, add the alum water. Make it soft as you can roll it out. Mark it off with a fork, cut it in three-by-five pieces, put them in your pan close, and bake quick, but not brown. In this way you will have the old-fashioned card-gingerbread.—Mrs. Z. C. W., *Morrison, Ill.*

To Try-out Lard.—A farmers' mode of trying out leaf lard, one which produces few scraps, is to add to every 10 lbs. of rough lard a tablespoonful of saleratus during the process of trying-out. We have tried the experiment, and can speak from our own experience. In trying-out seven pounds of lard there was less than a quarter of a pound of scrap-waste.—J. H., *Monroe Co., N. Y.*

Baker's Cake.—Two eggs, two cups of sugar (white is preferable,) one cup of butter, one cup of cold water with half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Mix stiff, roll thin and bake in a quick oven. It will keep a year.—Mrs. J. M. Miner, *Winneshiek Co., Iowa.*

Inquiry.—My better half wishes some one would inform her through the Rural, how to make lemon crackers. Also, how to get rid of the small red ants, about as large as the point of a pin, which at some seasons so infest the lard, &c.—H. Miles.

TEACHING THE ART OF COOKING.

In New York a French Professor of Cooking is giving practical lessons, with lectures, to the wives and daughters of Gothamites—a very sensible and progressive movement, which we trust will be the fashion. We extract from a New York paper a portion of what the Professor performed at a recent soiree:

Prairie Hen Au Chasseur, (*Hunter-Like.*)—The hen being dressed, is placed in a pan with a little fat and a small quantity of broth from the "Alphabet Kettle," and a little salt and pepper. It is then put in the oven, to remain till half cooked. A small onion, chopped fine, is placed in a pan, with a tea-spoonful of butter to fry until brown; this removes all disagreeable perfume from the onion. While the onion is browning, the cook is preparing in another pan one table-spoonful of butter, the same quantity of flour, mix together, then add a pint of broth and the juice from the pan in which the chicken is baked. The bird is then cut in seven pieces, all the bones and little scraps put in with the sauce; a few drops of burnt sugar are added to give it a nice brown; also six whole pepper corns, two cloves, a pinch of thyme, and one bay leaf. This is cooked a few moments, and then strained over the onion, and into this the pieces of half-cooked chicken are placed and left to simmer gently for almost an hour. In the meantime bread had been cut in fancy shapes, and fried and placed around the edge of the dish, and the bird, when cooked, is laid in the centre, and the sauce poured over the whole. This is a most delicious dish.

Apples, with Butter, are prepared by peeling and coring six apples, the cores being taken out with a sharp, hollow tube made for the purpose, and the cavities filled with pulverized sugar. A few slices of stale bread, cut thin, and then into fancy shapes with a cake cutter, dipped in melted butter and placed in a pan, an apple being put on each piece of bread. A small piece of butter is then put on each apple, and again sugar put over the whole. They are then put into a quick oven, to bake for forty minutes, at the expiration of which time pour over the apples one table-spoonful of melted butter. They should then bake about twenty minutes longer, after which place them on a plate, with the bread still under them. The juice is placed on the range, with two table-spoonfuls more of sugar and about half a pint of warm water; let it boil over a sharp fire for a few moments, and then strain it over the apples.

Ladies' Fingers.—Three ounces of butter beaten until soft, four ounces of sugar and three yolks of eggs. To this last mixture add six ounces of flour; the whites are beaten to a stiff froth in a cool place, and all is mixed and placed in a buttered pan, either with a spoon or by the use of a little bag, with a tin tube attached, which is the French mode, and makes a much nicer shaped cake or finger than can be made with a spoon. After this is accomplished, sprinkle a little sugar over the top of the cakes, and immediately put them into a very quick oven to remain a few moments to prevent spreading; then into a more moderate oven until entirely cooked.

Parsnips in Fricassee.—A few parsnips were cut in slices, and placed in a pan and entirely covered with warm water; add a little salt and let them cook until tender. Some butter and flour are mixed together with the water that the parsnips are cooked in and a little broth from the "Alphabet Kettle," and "give it one boil," and it is ready to be strained over the vegetables.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE SWEET WEE MAID.

BY CASTANETS.

I.

THE rain-bow circles the regal brow
Of glorious Day on his throne sublime;
The orange swings on a curving bough,
Fair in the smile of a sunny clime;
But a sweet wee maid,
In yon leafy shade,
Has the light and the grace of them both for me.

II.

The piling glories that flood the west
From the trailing robes of the sun at ev'n,
Lighting brown night with her starry breast,
Into the sapphire spaces of heav'n,
For the sweet wee maid,
In yon leafy shade,
Are ornaments, decking her home, to me.

III.

The hues that circle the brow of Day,
And the golden fruit in the tropic noon;
Or the amber tints in the sun's highway,
Gliding the edge of the silver moon,
To the sweet wee maid,
In yon leafy shade,
Forever are pointing the way, to me.

Hurrahville, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

AMONG barbarians, woman is either a gaudy doll or a servile drudge; and both these conditions, though socially opposite, may be roughly estimated as morally one. In neither case is any effort made toward intellectual or moral culture. Nature is left to herself, or stimulated toward wrong, or its inuate aspirations are stifled by a forced and crouching servility.

This, however, is not, and never has been, exclusively predicable of barbarism. We regret to say that its counterpart, though shorn of much that is repulsive, may be found in our own boasted civilization. The same may be true of other civilizations as well; but with that we have nothing to do. The question for us to consider is, "How is it with ourselves?" Our remarks will pertain solely to those institutions in which girls and young ladies are erroneously said to be educated.

As in Colleges into which none but males are admitted, so in Female Seminaries, the *curricula* of studies vary but little. It will then be sufficient for our purpose briefly to notice in detail one of these *curricula*, and the thoroughness with which the studies are severally pursued. We shall observe no particular order.

The studies generally are: Mathematics as far as Trigonometry; Latin, comprising a modicum of Cæsar, a few books of the Æneid, and sometimes the Odes of Horace; Butler's Analogy, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, French, sometimes German, History, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Painting and Music. As we enumerate these from memory, we ask pardon if anything has been omitted; although, as they *must* constitute *about* the sum and substance of what young ladies study, a slight omission can make very little difference. We have no desire to misrepresent.

And now it may be asked, "What does the above *curriculum* amount to?" We answer that it does very well *per se*, but that, being dealt out on homœopathic principles, and superficially at that, it practically amounts to very little. For example, why should not a young lady study the calculus? For business purposes Arithmetic is sufficient; but for the higher purposes of culture the calculus should not be omitted. Yet how many young ladies graduate with a thorough understanding even of Geometry? Generally propositions and demonstrations are quickly memorized for the occasion, and as quickly forgotten when the occasion has passed. Of course such study does not promote culture, and both the course and method of instruction are in so far deficient. In this respect, however, young ladies are on a par with most College students.

The same thing may be affirmed of Latin. There are doubtless good female Latin scholars; but we have met few ladies who could construe Sallust or the Eclogues of Virgil with even tolerable accuracy. As for the older or later Latin Poets, they of course know nothing at all about them. Greek, "the highest attainment of human culture," is seldom or never taught in these institutions. Butler's Analogy deservedly occupies a high place in all these *curricula;* but we will venture the assertion that not one young lady in ten really understands Butler. Metaphysics proper we believe is entirely ignored. Of Rhetoric we will say nothing, as we know of no School or College in this country in which it is taught with any regard to the deep and intimate relation between thought and expression which THEREMIN has sought to exhibit. In French the results are generally more satisfactory, and we wish we could say the same for German. There is some division of opinion among scholars as to the utility of History as a special study—i. e., in schools. That this study is in many respects necessary there can be no doubt; but some think that if the time consumed in studying History at school were spent in Latin or on some other fundamental branch, the enhanced culture thus attained would be far more valuable than the historical facts acquired in the other case, and that with this culture History would be more appreciatively studied by the graduate at home, than without it by the undergraduate in the class-room. Natural Philosophy is frequently glanced at, but seldom or never studied. Botany, ditto. Painting shows better. Judging by results, we should say that Music was more attended to in female schools than anything else.

We have not attended to Reading and Composition; but we take pleasure in stating that we have heard young ladies in this city read essays and criticisms which would have done honor to University graduates. We also take pleasure in stating that, as we have been informed, in one female seminary at least in this city, the Scriptures are studied under the direction of a teacher well qualified to expound them.

Now if our description of the above *curriculum* is even mainly correct, what is the inference? Is it not that Mathematics, Latin, and the Analogy, are inserted more to *attract custom* than to be diligently studied and accurately taught? And why is Greek left out? Is it because women are intellectually inferior to men? If so, they need all the more culture. Is it because of the scarcity of competent instructors in that department? We hope that that objection is not valid. Or is it because such knowledge in woman is popularly regarded as superfluous? If so, it surely is no compliment to our appreciation of women, and consequently no compliment to our civilization. All scholars agree that the true end of education is the symmetrical development of the higher faculties of man. Hence, education should be pursued, *in and of itself*, with little or no reference to any prospective employment or social *status*. Vocations should not be chosen till after graduation. Then the mind, judiciously trained at school, will evince superiority, in any direction, by thoroughness and rapidity of progress.

All this applies to men and women equally. Women should be the sole primary educators of mankind. Who, but a mother, can properly stimulate and direct the tender mind of her own young offspring? For the accomplishment of this task the grand summation of natural and artificial qualifications can and should be made available. Most women are well fitted by *nature* for this work. They should be equally well fitted by *culture*. This culture will be attainable when Greek, Latin and Mathematics are each and all faithfully taught,—in other words, when these three branches become the *staple* of Academic instruction throughout this country. Then, and not till then, will the world receive a certain pledge of the permanency of Republican institutions. A.

LOVE'S FANTASIES.

WE are assured by certain travellers that the women of Russia love to be beaten by their husbands; and, if an old song in the *patois* of Languedoc may be regarded as authority on the subject, the same fantasy was entertained by the women of Montpelier. Frenchmen are great admirers of beauty—so great, indeed, that "a sure cure for love is a homely woman" passed into a proverb among them. But this general rule, in practice, was found to admit of some exceptions; because, in France, as elsewhere, it must happen that "love is blind." Consequently, they had another proverb, which was, if anything, more correct in point of fact than the other: "As a homely house often contains a comfortable fireside, so a homely figure often contains a genial spirit." Goodness, grace, and intellectual qualities often take the place of beauty, and have even greater power to seduce. Homeliness, besides, has an advantage over beauty that no one will deny; for beauty, at the most, will last but a few years, and homeliness will last for ever. Homeliness, moreover, does not inspire love at first sight; and, consequently, the woman who possesses this blessing need have no fear of being approached by strange admirers with evil intentions, and her husband need feel none of the uneasiness and unhappiness caused by jealousy; for a fortress that no one cares to attack needs no defenders. The Romans had a maxim which is very pertinent here. We give it in the original. "*Casta quam nemo rogavit.*"

FEMININE TOPICS.

"BEAUTY," says Lord KAMES, "is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of a wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure, agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces do not lose their influence like beauty. At the end of thirty, forty, nay fifty years, a virtuous woman who makes an agreeable wife charms her husband more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect—that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished."

AMONG the many old customs which distinguish the Chinese of Java is one which would startle the young ladies of America. Beneath the windows of their houses is often to be seen an empty flower pot, "lying horizontally on the portico roof." Its position cannot be accidental, because it is seen is so many cases. Nor can it be looked upon as a religious symbol, for then there would probably be one on each house. It is nothing more nor less than a matrimonial advertisement, the plain English of which is:—"A young lady is in the house. Husband wanted!"

A YOUNG lady of Williamsburg, who won a prize last winter as the handsomest lady present at a certain entertainment or fair, was married the other day. The rush of people to see the interesting ceremony performed was very great, and two or three hours before the appointed time the street was completely blocked up. Upon opening the church, the crowd rushed in, climbing over the tops of the pews and in at the windows, to the great injury of the cushions and hymn books. The happy couple and the clergyman managed to get inside, but most of the invited guests were crowded out.

A BEAUTIFUL girl stepped into a shop to buy a pair of mits. "How much are they?" "Why," said the gallant but impudent clerk, lost in gazing upon her sparkling eyes and ruby lips, "you shall have them for a kiss." "Agreed," said the young lady, pocketing the mits, while her eyes spoke daggers, "and as I see you give credit here, charge it, and collect it if you can."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

REPLY TO THE AUTHOR OF "TOO GOOD TO WORK."

BY "ONE OF 'EM."*

SAY, what d'ye mean by 'tackin' loafers?
Let 'em alone, I tell yir now;
It's better to lie upon cushioned *sofers*
Than work all day, I guess you'll allow.

If every feller was good and pooly,
How would you know when a chap was bad?
Git, and git out with your fudge of "duty,"
Enough of that, and to spare, we've had.

What's the effect of a loafer's laz'ness,
Think ye, compared to a nuisance press?
Pokin' noses in other folk's bus'ness—
We've got the best of it there, I guess.

Look at the newspaper quarrels, darn ye,
Stickin' them forward instead of news;
Speakin' of matters that don't concarn ye,
Ever paradin' "SIR ORACLE" views.

Gettin' ones' bread by the "sweat of labor;"
Good for you to be knockin' at us;
Where's the example, my wordy neighbor?
Inky, humbuggin', scribblin' cuss!

Up in yir edlten room so cosy—
Youre ain't much of a "sweatin'" lot,
Smokin' yir pipe like a lazy *josey*,—
"Sweatin'," by gnal!—when yir room's too hot.

One day I was up in yir nice old *sanctum*;
Books and papers all round; and more,
Picturs and busts, where WEBSTER'S rank'd em,
Look'd down on a right nice carpet floor.

Seems as if I had a paper to edit,
'Way up in the "Union" buildin' there,
Ev'n I might contrive to gain some credit;
Who knows but at last I might beat the MAY'R?

But, I say, it ain't 'cause a feller's lazy,
He takes to loafin 'stead of a trade;
To work as we do would drive ye crazy,
I mean we chaps of the "smarter" grade.

It aint so easy the cards to shove, or,
Knock whole days with the billiard cue,
And every night when the gamblin's over,
Help in a burglar scrape or two.

It's all very well to be nice and moral,
When a feller gets in in an easy way;
But *raythe*r difficult, Mr. "RURAL,"
When one's disinclined to "sweat" all day.

But slather away with your pen, old feller!
What does yir scribblin' prove to me?
Only this, and no more, I tell yir,
Gentlemen differ, that's all, you see.

Wyoming, N. Y.

* Our poetical friend, who is decidedly one of the "smarter grade," seems to hold us responsible for the sentiments in the article "Too good to Work," contributed by G. W. P. He thereupon indulges in considerable levity over the character of our profession as indicated by that article.

We trust our readers will have the charity to believe that we are not unworthy of any compliment which our friend's verses contain, or that the presumption that we and "G. W. P." are one implies; and also that any seeming defamation of our character is mere irony.—EDITOR.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE WORLD OF CHARLES DICKENS.

BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT.

ABOUT two years since a series of articles was published in the London "All the Year Round," and thence transferred to the pages of Harper's Weekly, under the title of "The Occasional Journeys of an Uncommercial Traveler. By CHARLES DICKENS." They were pleasant little essays, descriptive of jauntings here and there, of places and people, although, from the numerous local allusions, more especially interesting to the English reader.

The name of their author, synonymous with that of the greatest living novelist, like the motto which for ten years greeted the people at the head of his "Weekly Journal," has been in truth familiar as household words, from the time when, ever so long ago, the public, fairly taken by storm, rushed in crowds to see his little puppet show, to which, in the diffidence of a first authorship they had been humbly invited.

And in the way the Uncommercial Traveler the few months ago made his excursions into little corners of GOD'S beautiful world, do we, humble in our turn before the grandness of genius and intellect—throwing off all the cares of life and business—flinging ourselves into the driftingness of quiet enjoyment,—wander through the world of CHARLES DICKENS.

This realm of his imagination is very like the one our materialism moves and breathes in, and yet different after all. The Nature is just the same in its grand outlines. A common mind can see no otherwise: it is the artist-intellect that detects under the hidden foliage the beauty of the trifles that contribute to filling up the great pictured whole. Wherein it differs, truly our own opinions might differ, exactly as in relation to two masterpieces of the same hand or brain. The thought has occurred to me, since I commenced writing this, that I am talking on a subject that may seem to some too familiar—something to be passed by with a "O, we know all about *him*." Granted. But do we ever tire of the picture that has looked at us from our own walls since we proudly hung it there when we first claimed its ownership? Do we ever tire of the beauty which has made life gladsome and fragrant, though it be now only a memory? Do we ever tire of the olden stories that have sent us to sleep with the tears of pity on our childish cheeks, or the fire of admiration in our eyes? Perhaps so. Perhaps we may tire of him who has woven our language into so many of his own exquisite forms of beauty—who touches us so deeply, and yet with the tenderness of a friend.

We are continually finding ways which lead to new delights in this world of DICKENS. There are sometimes what seem to us defects in its nature,—omissions or commissions,—but then ill does it become pigmies too sharply to criticise giants,—and rather hard it is, after making free with a man's pleasure grounds, when thrown open to the public, to abuse him because of a thorn that through some deviation of our own, gets stuck in our side. So we wander through his glorious country, now laughing with the genial PICKWICK, now mingling our tears with those of COPPERFIELD, mourning for his child-wife. We sympathise intensely with the so-long-unfortunate MICAWBER,—then loiter along the shore where PAUL and FLORENCE sit listening to the voices of the waves, as they sullenly break on the strand, forever singing their own eternity. And as the divine-hearted CARTON stands there on the scaffold, with his last words comforting his trembling sister,—"the two children of the universal mother, met together on the broad highway to repair home and rest home in her bosom,"—we, too, hear the solemn echoing—"I am the Resurrection and the Life." And then we are "in at the death," where "buried wine grows older, as the Madeira did in its time, and dust and cobwebs thicken around the bottles," and stand by, all of us, for the full chorus to Captain CUTTLE'S "Lovely Peg."

This genial Christmas-time, two years ago, was saddened by the death of a brave, true, honest gentleman, whose affectionate nature, cheerful companionship, large heart and open hand, simple courteousness and endearing frankness had made THACKERAY so beloved. It was fitting that his great colleague should pay the tender tribute he did to the "brilliancy of a trained intellect, the terrible strength of a satire, the subtlety of a wit, the richness of a humor, the catholic range of a calm wisdom," so long the characteristics—not of a rival, but of an author-brother.

Ah, when (God grant there be many year's before!) the music of other rippling stories shall have ceased forever, and nothing be left but a thirsty land, watered so long by the genius of CHARLES DICKENS, always running over with such kindliness for poor humanity, may the bright memory in the hearts of many who love him, be as tender—as the summer grass over his grave. For how could he help winning us wholly—to say nothing of the sympathetic hearts of our children,—with such simple, quiet stories as the "Chimes" and the "Cricket?" And we do not feel ashamed because our eyes have been so suspiciously moist when we have read them. It is a faculty of divinity, this speaking to our inner selves. Not mere sentimental nonsense, as the cold critic will say—one finds too much to make him feel kinder-hearted, more trust in the charity that suffereth long, is kind, and thinketh no evil,—less hard, less cynical, less faithless in the great mission of good.

For a Christmas Story this season, he has given "Our Mutual Friend." We had thought that he was growing a little seemingly harassed—a little hurried,—but here he is like the old story-teller as we listen. There is less of the surface and more of the heart, and over the window-panes of his listeners' appreciation, he frosts the most beautiful images, and one can hardly breathe on them, for they seem lasting only till the world's fierce fever beats against them. And we almost forget that the great author might change, as well as we, and his world get wintry and chill, sometimes, like ours.

So, kind friends, we have begun a new year—giving to each other and the world of mankind the cordial greetings of the season. And perhaps we may not read anything these genial days that will afford us much more profit or pleasure than "Our Mutual Friend."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

THE loved ones whose loss I lament are still in existence; they are living with me at this very time; they are like myself, dwelling in the great parental mansion of God; they still belong to me as I to them. As they are ever in my thoughts, so, perhaps am I in theirs. As I mourn for their loss, perhaps they rejoice in anticipation of our re-union. What to me is still dark, they see clearly. Why do I grieve because I can no longer enjoy their pleasant society? During their lifetime I was not discontented because I could not always have them around me. If a journey took them from me, I was not therefore unhappy. And why is it different now? They have gone on a journey. Whether they are living on earth in a far distant city, or in some higher world in the infinite universe of God, what difference is there? Are we not still in the same house of the Father, like loving brothers who inhabit separate rooms? Have we therefore ceased to be brothers?—*Rowan.*

FUNNY YET BEAUTIFUL.—A peculiar genius furnishes the following poetic conceit:—Insects must generally lead a jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory and pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from a human censer! Fancy again the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of summer air, and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bed clothes.

LITERATURE is mostly the result of privation—of a confusion of spheres. Surround every genius with the audience most sympathetic with him, and he would never seclude himself to write, but would pour forth his thoughts in "winged words" alone. Now, however, finding himself in solitude, the only way to reach his audience, "fit though few," and scattered through the ages, is by letters.

THINK what danger you escape when you escape great prosperity. Gold is often a hardene of the heart. Promotion often dazzles the brain. Wealth has made millions poor for eternity. "Ah, David," said Dr. Johnson to Garrick, when he showed him his superb drawing rooms, "Ah! David, these are the things that make death beds terrible."

Sabbath Musings.

REST.

THE following lines were found under the pillow of a soldier who was lying dead in a hospital near Port Royal, South Carolina:

I LAY me down to sleep,
With little tho't or care
Whether my waking find
Me here, or there.

A bowing, burdened head,
That only asks to rest,
Unquestioning, upon
A loving breast.

My good right hand forgets
Its cunning now—
To march the weary march
I know not how.

I am not eager, bold,
Nor strong—all that is past;
I'm ready not to do
At last, at last.

My half day's work is done
And this is all my part;
I give a patient God
My patient heart.

And grasp his banner still,
Tho' all its blue be dim;
These stripes, no less than stars,
Lead after Him.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART, FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD."

BY L. MC G..

To be pure in heart is something more than to be free from the taint of sin. The idea of purity natural to our minds is the absence of everything which could produce impurity. It is a negative idea. But this figure of speech when applied to the heart contemplates, not only the absence of impurity, but the presence of a purifying principle—in the Christian heart it is faith in CHRIST and knowledge of, and obedience to, the will of GOD. If a Christian were perfectly pure in heart, he would not only have no sin, but he would have complete faith in GOD, and would entirely know, and perfectly obey, GOD'S will as it applied to him. In the matter of purity then it is easy for us to see that one person differs from another, and the same person is more or less pure in heart as he is free from sin and is possessed of the spirit of CHRIST.

In this benediction we think our SAVIOUR refers to our seeing GOD in His dealings with us. We think He says, in effect the pure in heart shall recognize the providence of GOD whenever and wherever it is exercised toward them. It is but too evident that we often fail to see the hand of GOD in the blessings we receive from Him; and how frequently do we complain at our suffering because we do not understand that GOD inflicts it—and that for our own good. The pure in heart practically, as well as theoretically, believe that "all things work together for good to them who love GOD." This is because they "see GOD" in all those things which affect themselves or CHRIST'S people. As we differ in respect to purity of heart, so we differ in the clearness and broadness of our views of GOD'S dealings with us. We "see through a glass darkly" because of the impurity of our hearts.

From this we infer that the clearness and scope of our spiritual vision are determined by the purity of our hearts. The unredeemed are absolutely impure in heart in the sight of GOD,—where the Christian sees GOD, they see Fate. The Providence they contemplate is the blind, merciless and uncertain results of chance. They trust in an abstraction without wisdom, power or principle. The pure in heart see the design and wisdom of a merciful and all-powerful being. To attain to purity of heart is the highest aim in the Christian life. Perfection in this respect is the complete preparation for the life to come. We acquire this purity by every means of grace. Our growth in grace and in purity of heart consists in the elimination of sin (the cause of impurity) from our hearts, and the ingraftment of faith, hope and love into them. We may learn a practical lesson from these truths in the examinations of our own hearts. If we are conscious of His presence and see His hand in our experience; if in the hour of temptation we feel that CHRIST permits us to be tempted to destroy the trust we are reposing in our own strength and drive us by repeated failures and suffering to faith in Him alone; if we find in our hearts the desire only to obey His will, and the disposition to ascribe all the glory and all the praise, unalloyed with selfish ambition or pride, to CHRIST our Lord and Master, then we may thank GOD that we are pure in heart. But if we come short of these we are still imperfect and our preparation for the life in heaven is yet unfinished. We shall never in this life cease to need this preparation. We may never safely cease striving to be pure in heart. For now our purity of heart is partial, and it will only be entire when we shall see GOD "face to face."

THE CHURCH A WONDER.—The existence of the church in this wicked world is one of the wonders of Providence. It is a vessel living in a tempestuous sea—a bush on fire, but not consumed. If we reflect on the enmity of the wicked against the righteous—their great superiority in numbers over them—the attempts that have been made to exterminate them—the frequent diminution of their numbers by defection and death—their existence, and especially their increase, must be wonderful, and cannot otherwise be accounted for but that Christ liveth.—*Fuller.*

THE Gospel proposes to make men happy only by making them holy. How absurdly they act who seek enjoyment in sin, when but for sin there would be nothing but enjoyment.

LIVING WITHOUT REFLECTION.—When a man passes a day without reflection, he may well exclaim at night, "I fear that I have done something wrong."

APPEARANCE.—A contemplative life has more the appearance of a life of piety than any other; but it is the divine plan to bring faith into activity and exercise.

THE WILL OF GOD.—God sometimes calls us to stand still, when we are most anxious to proceed; this is mortifying, but we generally find it is to see his salvation.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE TEACHERS' PROFESSION.

BY PROF. EDWARD WEBSTER.

It is quite the fashion, especially in Teachers' Institutes and annual conventions, to laud the profession and its devotees, and to lament the lack for it of public esteem and consideration. "It is a noble calling," say its eulogists—"a path of glory obscured by clouds of vulgar prejudice and of aristocratic disesteem. Toil and privation, pinched and ill-paid manhood, and a neglected and unhonored old age—if indeed old age comes to him at all—is the saddended story of the professional school-master."

And yet, with all these disadvantages, the life tenure and life service is pressed upon its members as a vital precept in the teacher's creed. No teaching for a brief period as a means to other ends—no hundred day men—no enlistment except for the war, is to be tolerated. A life profession or none at all must be accepted as a password for admission to the inner temple.

Now at the risk of being considered heterodox I venture to dissent most emphatically from these dogmas, and assert that no man—unless he die young—has any call or business to be a common school teacher all his days. It is a splendid school of discipline for a young man at the close of, or during the progress of his own academic career, to teach for a few years, in order to fix more firmly in his own mind the knowledge he has been acquiring, and to give him skill and readiness to impart his owu ideas to others; but when these ends have been attained, when, by successive classes passing over the same identical ground, the work loses its mental stimulus, and begins to be mechanical, then, unless a way is opened for him to take a higher grade of instruction (which only now and theu occurs,) it is time for him to break the school-master's tether and go into some other business. Anything that is reputable; anything that brings him in contact with active adult intellect, and new and varied experiences will answer; so that he escapes from the seven-by-nine routine of the tread-mill, in which he has evidently begun to grind.

Within the circle of my acquaintance I do not know a solitary instance of a school-master, who, after years of experience in the profession, either from choice or necessity has fallen on other employment, but has from the bottom of his heart blessed the day from which he dated his emancipation. Under these circumstances it may be asked why school-masters in our cities and villages cling so pertinaciously to their places, even after educational boards and the public desire to get rid of them? That question is easily answered. The school-master feels a kind of terror at a leap in the dark; the change of a certainty for an uncertainty—the fear that he shall lose his salary, poor though it be, and get in place of it, he knows not what. He has a family looking to him for bread which his pay as a teacher furnishes, if nothing more; and he knows if unsuccessful in another sphere that bread will be withdrawn. He sees his co-laborers, it may be, push off from the shore, buffeting the waves manfully and with success, while he stands shivering on the brink, fearing to make the plunge, until possibly the hand of some prejudiced or unfriendly committee-man gives him an unkindly push, and leaves him to struggle in the tide or perish. Lucky will it be for him if he be not so far advanced in years as to have lost his health, intellect, or ambition; for the field of life is wide and its harvest ample, if he but thrust in the sickle and ply it vigorously

"With a heart for any fate."

I knew a school-master once who fitted for another profession, but adopted teaching as a temporary expedient, and being quite successful pursued it; at first from necessity, then to gain a little pecuniary headway in order to be more sure of a launch in his proposed career; then because he did not see his way quite clear to strike his oar into the untried sea, then from habit, constitutional timidity—and the Lord knows what! until the original intention faded more and more, and he had half made up his own mind to die in the harness, as he would certainly have done, and that right speedily, his health slowly but surely giving way.

Some wise or unwise action in the powers above him, made a change necessary, seated a successor in his professional chair, and gave him an unwilling opportunity to try his hand in the original career.

"When I was assured my place was gone," said he, "strange as it may seem to you, and strange as it now seems to me, I experienced a sinking of the heart such as I never experienced before! I did not shut my eyes to sleep that night, and a feeling of uncertainty for the future, not unmingled with pain at what seemed to be an unkind and an uncalled for change in the administration of affairs, made me indescribably wretched. I put the school house in condition next day, called in the school authorities to witness that all things were done decently and in order, and then, in company with my successor, locked the door, and handing him the key, thus turned in the street and apostrophized the venerable structure, rendered really dear by many pleasing and many painful associations:

"Good bye, old School House! If I were as sure of God's approval on all other actions of my life as I am of my fidelity to you, I should have less anxiety as to the final settlement of the great account!" And my successor reverently said "Amen!"

This experience of others teaches me the heterodox opinions herein stated; that a man ought not to teach a common school all his days; that after a few years he should for his own sake give place to younger and fresher material, and take position in an active business or other employment. A half dozen veteran teachers of our own city have, from choice or necessity, within the past two years, gone into as many different employments; one is a physician, one a lawyer, one a book agent, one a lumber merchant, one a farmer, one an oil speculator, one a civil engineer; all of them are reasonably successful, and I have not the least doubt much healthier and happier than they were while running the eternal round in which they had already tread too long.

In conclusion, do not suppose I underrate the dignity or the necessity of the profession; but only urge men not to stay in it too long, until by holding on, it may be said of them, as it was of Banquo's ghost,

"The time has been that when the brain was out
The man would die; but now they rise again
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
And push us from our stools!"

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1865.

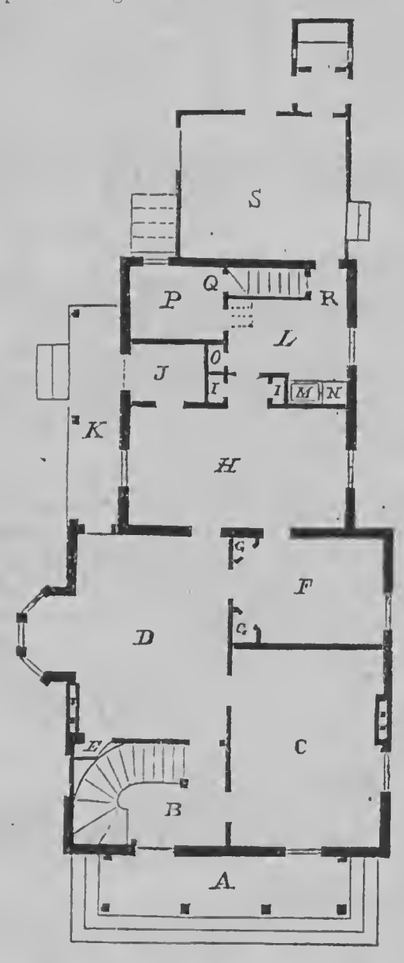
Rural Architecture.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DWELLING HOUSE PLAN.

BY J. EDSON SWEET.

As long as the argument is indisputable that there is more room in a square house, in proportion to the amount of outside covering, than in one of almost any other form, a large majority of our well-to-do citizens, who are about to build, seem determined to follow the fashion and have a square house or none at all,—notwithstanding the advice of all good judges of art, and regardless of the additional cost such a course inevitably entails. As long as the production of something new (whether better or worse than the old,) is the desire of the American heart, we who love to be called architects are compelled to exercise more frequently the genius of an inventor than the gift of the true artist, and are constantly required to devise some new mode of squaring up the old stereotyped dwelling house.



PRINCIPAL STORY.

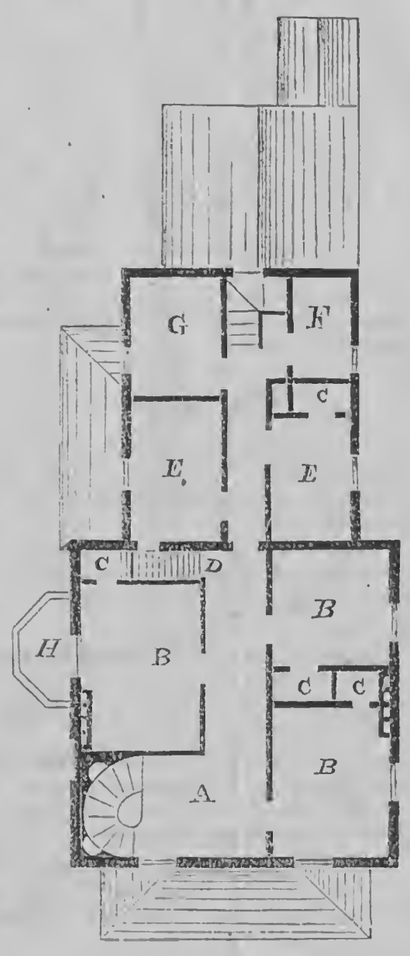
A, Veranda, 6 by 25. B, Hall, 10-6 by 15. C, Parlor, 15 by 19-6. D, Sitting Room, 15 by 19-6. E, Book Closet. F, Bed Room, 10-6 by 15. G, G, Closets. H, Dining Room, 12 by 22. I, I, China Closets. J, Back Porch, 6 by 7-6. K, Veranda, 5 by 22. L, Kitchen, 11 by 12-6. M, Sink. N, Cistern Pump. O, Cupboard. P, Pantry, 7-6 by 9. Q, Stairway to Cellar. R, Stairway to back Chambers. S, Wood Room.

Among your readers who contemplate building, two classes may be benefited by examining the accompanying plan. First—those who are determind to have a house unlike any other, will see another way "how not to do it;" and Second—those who may wish to combine the best features—from whatever source derived—may possibly find, either in the general arrangement or minor details, some points that can be introduced into their prospective plan in such a way as to create additional satisfaction.

The dwelling here illustrated was built some four or five years ago by John Ecker, Esq., on a slight elevation about one-half mile west of the village of Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y. Although this building in general appearance closely resembles hundreds if not thousands of others scattered about the country, still the arrangement of the front hall—the symmetrical placing of the openings in the sitting room—the long, narrow, thoroughly lighted and ventilated dining room—the back porch and some of the kitchen fixtures—if not entirely original, will be found different, and in some respects an improvement upon similar contrivances to be met with in a majority of the square house plans.

By using the smallest number of openings practicable, and making the windows extra large and low, a cheerfulness was imparted to the rooms hardly attainable in any other way.

The foundations were laid in the only way that it is possible to build foundation walls with a certainty that the building when completed will remain sound, that is, the center of the stone wall was directly below the center of the brick wall. The stone work being commenced six inches larger outside all around than the brick walls were to be, was drawn in three inches at the surface of the ground, laid up plumb above ground with the face three inches outside the face of the brick walls, and the projection protected by an extra wide water-table.



SECOND STORY.

A, Hall. B, B, B, Chambers. C, C, C, C, Closets. D, Stairway to Attic. E, E, Bed Rooms. F, Bath Room. G, Store Room. H, Balcony.

The brick walls are ten inches thick, with a two inch hollow, which, for all ordinary dwellings, will when well built be found not only dry and warm, but abundantly strong and durable. The ventilating flues being built by the side of the chimneys have a better draft than if built independent.

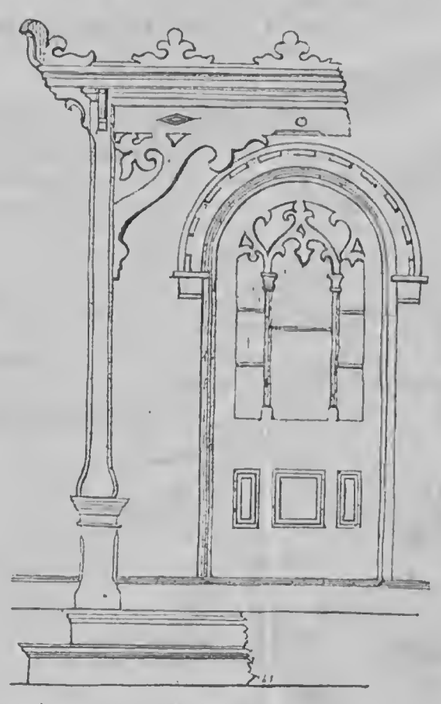
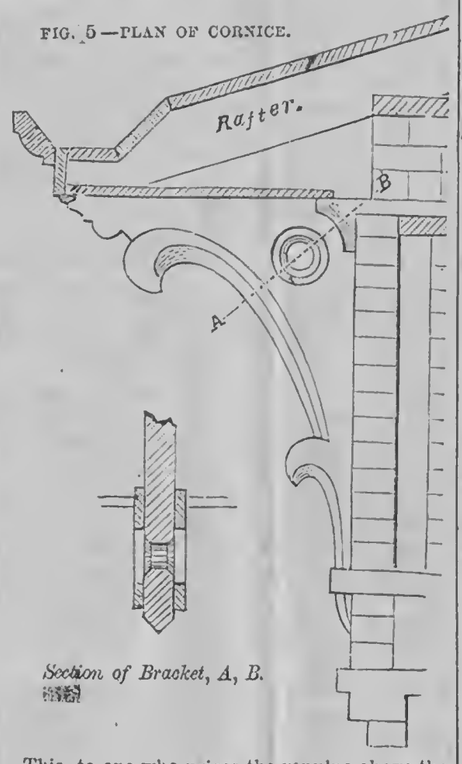


FIG. 4—PLAN OF FRONT DOOR AND PART OF VERANDA.

Figure 4 is an enlarged view of the front door and a part of the front veranda. The style of finish appears to belong to that class of scroll-saw "flumediddle" work, of which there has been altogether too much done, but was constructed of much thicker stuff than that commonly used, and every piece made to serve the purpose its appearance would indicate. The same may be said of the cornice which is shown in Fig. 5. The brackets rest on the brick projection and were set and secured in the walls when the brick work was laid, and the cornice built on the brackets, rather than, as is often the case, the brackets hung up under the cornice.

FIG. 5—PLAN OF CORNICE.



Section of Bracket, A, B.

This, to one who prizes the genuine above the counterfeit, is a matter of some importance. All the work was done extra well, but in no elaborate or extravagant manner, and the whole cost was about four thousand dollars.

Syracuse, N. Y., December, 1865.

Various Topics.

A GLOBE OF GOLD.

Mr. John Calvin Moss, of England, has started a new theory respecting the centre of the earth. He believes that the interior of our globe instead of being a vast, fiery ocean, is a solid mass of gold and platinum! Gold and platinum, he argues, are the heaviest substances, and in the cooling of the earth would naturally sink from the surface towards the centre. One-fifth of the earth may therefore be composed of these metals—a globe four or five miles thick. Just think of it! What a pile of money! Enough to pay Uncle Sam's debt, and give us all a million apiece. How provident in nature to establish such a sinking fund, and how providential that it should be discovered just now, when we need it so much to pay off our national debt!

"Certainly," says Mr. Moss, with becoming gravity, "no safer place for such a deposit could be found, than the heart of the earth."

But we hope he does not imagine it is safe there! Just let our oil borers get a hint of his theory and old mother earth will be bored as she never was before. They will tear her very heart out. The company that proposed to run a canal under all the oil wells, and drain off the whole at one swoop, will undoubtedly relinquish that enterprise, and strike straight for the earth's centre. Petroleum will be nowhere. The "Great Central Golden Globe Company" will be immediately organized—ten thousand million shares at one dollar a share. Just let us get at that great central globe, and gold will be a drug in the market. Greenbacks will go up two hundred per cent. premium, and Uncle Sam will be in funds.

WEALTH OF THE MORMONS.

Lieut-Gov. Bross, of Illinois, who has been visiting the Mormons, explains the source of their prosperity as follows:

Within the last few years they have grown wealthy. The sources of their riches are easily understood. During all the California emigration, scores, and in some years hundreds, and even thousands, of emigrants would arrive at Salt Lake with their teams broken down, or half of them dead, and, therefore, unable to proceed. Of course, the Mormons were ready, in true Yankee style, to trade good animals for those that were about worn out, pocketing a handsome difference in hard cash. In a few months at most, these broken down animals would be fat and sleek, and Mr. Mormon elder was ready to trade with the next emigrant that came along. Of course, many goods and provisions were sold to emigrants. Within the last four years there has been a great rush of emigration to Montana and Idaho, and the Mormons have been able to sell all their surplus grain and provisions at fabulous prices. With corn at three to six dollars a bushel, and wheat at eight to ten dollars, and provisions of all kinds at proportionate figures, the Mormons have become rich far sooner than other people upon the continent. Now, the hundred thousand people of Utah give a tenth of all they produce to the church. Brigham Young and his elders are the church, and hence the untold wealth they have been able to place in their coffers. Two of the merchants of Salt Lake assured us that their freight bills alone would amount, during the present year, to $150,000.

TREATMENT OF FISH.

As there are many pet gold fish in our city, for the benefit of those who are uneducated as to the proper treatment, we copy the following rules from a long article credited to the Sixpenny Magazine:—When purchasing a globe, procure as wide-mouthed one as possible, and subsequently let it never be more than three parts full of water. Keep the globe in the most airy part of the room, never letting it be in the sun or near the fire. Change the water daily, handle the fish tenderly while doing so. Some persons when changing use a small net, some the hand. Never give the fish any food; all they require when in the globe is plenty of fresh air and fresh water. They will derive sufficient nutriment from the animalculæ confined in the water. Numbers of people kill their gold fish by giving them pieces of bread. Whenever a fish seems unhealthy, place it by itself for a few days; you will then see if the fungus will make its appearance—if not, the fish may be returned to the globe.

AN UNHEALTHY HOUSE.

A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, always a dirty house. Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, etc., among children. People lose their health in a house, and if they get ill, they cannot get well again in it. Three, out of many negligences and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally, I will here mention, as specimens. First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. Second, that it is not considered essential to air, to sun, and to clean rooms, while uninhabited. Third, one window is considered enough to air a room.—*Florence Nightingale.*

Were a man every day to throw a purse of money, or even a single guinea, into the sea, he would be looked upon as a madman, and his friends would soon confine him for such. But a man who throws away that which is of more value than gold, than mines, than the whole world, even his health, his peace, his time, and his soul—such an one is often admired, esteemed, and applauded by the greater part of mankind.—*Toplady.*

Reading for the Young.

MY "GOOD-FOR-NOTHING."

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

What are you good for, my brave little man?
Answer that question for me, if you can—
You, with your fingers as white as a nun,
You, with your ringlets as bright as the sun.
All the day long with your busy contriving,
Into all mischief and fun you are driving;
See if your wise little noddle can tell
What you are good for, now pender it well.

Over the carpet, the dear little feet,
Came with a patter to climb on my seat;
Two merry eyes, full of frolic and glee,
Under their lashes looked up unto me;
Two little hands, pressing soft on my face,
Drew me down close in a loving embrace;
Two rosy lips gave the answer so true—
"Good to love you mamma; good to love you."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

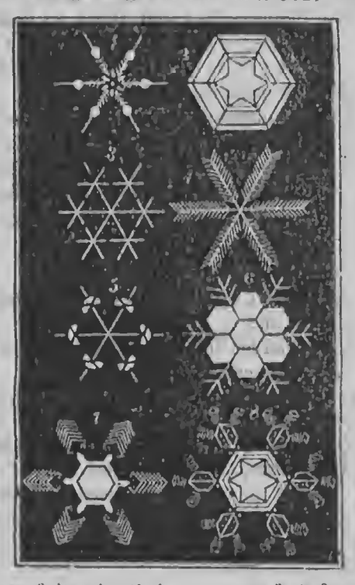
SNOW FLAKES.

There is poetry in the snow flake which furnished the muses, both in ancient and modern times, with many an apt and truthful illustration. The waters of Helicon have figuratively been often crystallized into snow flakes. Burns says of pleasures, among other comparisons—

"Or like the snow flakes on the river,
A moment white, then lost forever."

Pierrepont likens the ballot to

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God!"



Snow flakes in their more perfect forms of crystalization are very beautiful; specimens of which are given herewith. They are very delicate and frail; a touch of the finger, a breath of the mouth, and the star goes out. Great benefit accrues to the earth in winter from its mantle of snow. The depth to which frost would penetrate without it would render many a country, now fruitful, a waste and a desolation. This protection results, not from the snow being warm, but from its non-conducting properties, which prevent the accumulated warmth of summer escaping into the frigid atmosphere. Not unfrequently in our own latitude, when the temperature of the outer air is down to zero, the earth beneath the snow is destitute of frost, even when before the snow had fallen the ground was like a rock for several inches deep; the heat below thawing the crust, while the snow keeps it from escaping further.

The freezing of ice and snow sets free a vast amount of caloric which was latent in the water, and absorbs it again when the returning sun comes back with its vernal rays. This system of compensation tempers the severity of winter, and prevents in turn a too sudden revulsion to the summer heats.

Make a Beginning.—Remember, in all things, that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; then make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning!

To Young Men.—Two young men commenced the sail-making business at Philadelphia. They bought a lot of duck from Stephen Girard on credit, and a friend had engaged to endorse for them. Each caught a roll and was carrying it off, when Girard remarked:

"Had you not better get a dray?"

"No; it is not far, and we can carry it ourselves."

"Tell your friend he needn't endorse your note. I'll take it without."

Two Ears, Two Eyes, Two Hands.—You have two ears, and only one mouth. Learn from this to listen much, and to speak little. You have two eyes, and only one mouth.—Learn to observe more than you talk. You have two hands to work with, and only one mouth to eat. Learn to work more than you eat.

Think much, and use hands, ears and eyes;
But little speak, if you be wise.

The Dubuque Daily Times says:—"'The Little Corporal,' published in Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell, is universally admitted to be the best child's paper now in existence." As it costs but one dollar it would be a grand Holiday Gift.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 6, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Mexican Minister has received official intelligence from President Juarez of the abandonment of Chihnahua by the French forces.

Last week the Comptroller of the Currency issued $4,014,050 in currency of the National Banks.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that twenty-five cents is the highest rate of stamp duty upon werehouse receipts, whatever the value of the property deposited or stored.

Gen. Logan has declined the mission to Mexico, and Lewis D. Campbell has been nominated to the Senate in his place. Mr. Campbell is a staunch supporter of President Johnson's policy.

Regular army officers are besieging the President with suggestions and plans for the employment of our military force against the Mormons, in default of an opportunity for their employment against Maximilian and Napoleon.

On the 28th ult. a vote was taken in Georgetown, D. C., on the question of negro suffrage. One ballot was thrown for it and seventeen hundred against it. The friends of the measure probably stayed away from the polls, as they did in Washington on a similiar occasion.

Chief Justice Chase, in a conversation recently, remarked that whenever he found the case of the United States against Jeff. Davis on docket, he should proceed to try it; but that under no circumstances will he try it in Virginia as long as the State is occupied by the military.

A special dispatch to the Evening Post dated Washington, December 29th, says the President is so well satisfied with the condition of the South and our foreign relations, that he has determined upon a still further reduction of the army.

News Summary.

HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS died on Saturday last in Baltimore.

There is an ice flood in the west branch of the Susquehanna, causing great damage.

A letter received in Liverpool confirms the statement that Stephens is safe in Paris.

Senor Garcia, Peruvian Minister at Washington for many years, has been recalled.

E. B. Ketchum was sentenced in New York on Saturday last to the State Prison for six years and four months.

According to a dispatch from our Consul at Manchester, the cattle plague is increasing in England.

The steamer Constitution, which left Savannah for New York recently, was lost with forty of the fifty-four persons on board.

Four thousand more Irish emigrants sailed from the Heersey for America in November than in the same month of 1864.

An engagement between a Chilian and a Spanish vessel of war is reported to have occurred. The Spaniard was captured. The Chilians were also successful in other naval encounters.

A letter from Guadaloupe, dated Nov. 25th, states that the cholera had broken out there and was committing great ravages at Bosse Terraica, a town of 6,000 inhabitants. One hundred and seven fatal cases occurred on the 22d.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 144⅝.

Southern Items.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR SHARKEY of Mississippi, has been relieved and ordered to turn over the government of the State to the Governor elect, Gen. Humphreys.

The Georgia Legislature, on the 15th ult., passed the bill opening the courts to freedmen.

The Savannah Herald states that the citizens of Atlanta are about forming a regiment to clear the city of the robbers and murderers now infesting it.

The mechanics of North Carolina are in some places organizing to resist the tax laid by the late Convention, on the ground of its being not only oppressive, but without proper authority.

On the 11th of December, Major-General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of Tennessee, was ordered to reduce the aggregate force of white troops in the Departments of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to 7,000 men, regulars included.

The President, it is stated, is anxious to have the Tennessee members admitted to their seats in Congress. Governor Brownlow, on the contrary, is opposed to their admission. He writes to Washington that whilst East Tennessee is sound and loyal, West Tennessee is full of traitors.

The Vicksburg Journal has a report from Yazoo, stating that the negroes are arming themselves and demanding that land shall be given them or they will take it by force. The white inhabitants were flying to the towns for protection.

There was a tornado at Pulaski, Tenn., last week. A number of houses were blown down, many others unroofed, and several persons buried in the ruins.

Governor Worth of North Carolina, informs Secretary Seward that he has relieved Provisional Governor Holden, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Freedmen's savings banks have been established at Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Beaufort, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Huntsville, Nashville, Memphis and Louisville.

In some parts of the South it was predicted that the freedmen were to make disturbances on Christmas day, but we are gratified to learn that such suspicions were mostly unfounded. The negroes created some trouble, it is said, in some portions of Virginia, superinduced by the action of the whites, but quiet was restored without serious consequences.

From Mexico.

THE N. Y. Commercial's Washington special says:—Authentic intelligence from the city of Mexico represents a remarkable growth of nationality in that city and in the interior. The French were becoming more unpopular each day, and their withdrawal would be immediately followed by the downfall of Maximilian. The new dynasty is only maintained by foreign bayonets, and the feeling of the instability of the Empire is increasing. The officials are uneasy and dread a popular manifestation in favor of the Republic. The old factions are gradually abating their differences in a manner that bodes no good to the Imperialists.

The sentiment of nationality has been immensely stimulated by the foreign invasion, and by the hopes inspired by the restoration of peace in the United States.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Times says that the Liberal General Diaz has been very successful against the Imperialists. The Liberals are masters of the coast between Vera Cruz and Tuspan, also south of Vera Cruz. Marshal Bazaine writes to Mejia that the northern frontier is under the double protection of the Emperor of Mexico and the Emperor of the French.

Other advices from Mexico state that a revolution against Maximilian has taken place, and that General Lopez and his officers have been driven from power.

Sad State of Affairs in Texas.

THE Herald's special states that General Wm. Strong, Inspector-General on General Howard's staff, returned to Washington last week from a three months' tour in the South-west. He reports affairs in the interior of Texas in a deplorable condition—much destitution existing among the blacks and whites. The blacks are willing to work, but the whites are not in a condition to employ them. The latter also universally complain of bad treatment and violation of such contracts as had been entered into. Bitter hostility to the Government, and general lawlessness prevailed. So great was the ignorance that the whites scarcely knew the war was ended, and the blacks thought themselves yet slaves. When President Johnson's brother was accidentally wounded by the discharge of his gun, a number of surgeons were applied to for professional attendance. Each one refused his services upon the ground that he was the brother of the President, and he was obliged to send nearly one hundred miles for surgeons, and died solely for want of prompt surgical aid.

Important Decision.

SECRETARY SEWARD, on the reception of the official copy of the decree of Maximilian establishing peonage in Mexico, asked the opinion of Attorney-General Speed on that subject. The latter replied that the decree constituted a law which deprives the working class of rights which are regarded everywhere as inestimable, and makes them slaves. Mr. Seward wrote Mr. Bigelow in November, saying the decree had received the attention of the Government, and repeating the opinion of Mr. Speed. Mr. Bigelow furnished a copy of the opinion to the French Government, but no response has been received as yet. The Committee on Foreign Affairs now have this matter before them.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Presse* claims to have been averse to the Mexican expedition. The conquest of Juarez's mediocre generals and undisciplined armies would be a barren and costly honor. The establishment of a durable government was uncertain. Still if President Johnson should be so ill-advised as to summon the French government to withdraw, the question is altered. It says:—The true course for America is to respect our susceptibilities, to leave us the time, the opportunity and the means of retiring in our own way, with the probable satisfaction of having accomplished our task to the end, and of leaving the elements of order and security in that unhappy country, the protectorate of which has already cost us so dear.

THE REBEL BONDS.—The World correspondent, "Druid," has re-appeared at Washington. He learns that confederate bonds are being bought up by parties who are willing to take the risk of their assumption by the United States. Is the apprehension an idle one that this question may be a prominent one yet in the national legislature, unless reconstruction be so radical as to destroy the hopes of those who have great interests at stake, and mean to compass their objects if it is possible? Regard for the public tranquility requires that the most thorough preventive measures be taken to guard against not only the assumption of this rebel debt but also against the attempt to get it assumed.—*Exchange.*

A GOOD JOKE.—An agent of the Post-Office Department and the U. S. Consul at Toronto, Canada, have recently found in bond in the Custom House in that city ten thousand dollars' worth of United States three-cent letter stamps, of the consignment of which to a house there by the Confederate (rebel) agent in Liverpool our Government received information in August last. An injunction on the stamps has been gotten out, and the question of their proprietorship is shortly to be argued before a Court. They are supposed to form one of the pirate Florida's captures.

SPANISH INSULT.—Advices from the South Pacific state that the American Minister to the Government of Chili has been grossly insulted by the Spanish Admiral commanding the blockade on the coast. So it goes. The "rebellion" made a "distinguished" statesman and warrior, as regards American affairs, (both North and South,) of Louis Napoleon, and the Spanish Don follows the example of the Great Emperor. We have only to possess our souls in patience to find a time and opportunity yet for teaching both a new lesson on national amenities.

THE JAMAICA AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.—There is a great deal of excitement in England about the massacres in Jamaica. The papers are filled with articles denouncing the violent and bloody measures of Governor Eyre, and calling for the most thorough investigation. Large meetings have been held in some of the principal cities to urge the Government to prompt and energetic action in the matter.

NEWS PARAGAPHS.

Two millions of silver dollars, coined at El Paso, were deposited last week in one of the Washington banks to the credit of the Mexican Republic.

IT is estimated that additional appropriations amounting to $1,100,000 will be necessary to sustain the indigent Indians of the West through the winter.

THERE is constant fighting between the Apache Indians and the white settlers in Arizona. Twenty-eight soldiers who went out on the 1st of November are missing.

IT is said to be a fact that notwithstanding the difficulties in the Fenian brotherhood, at least $10,000 a day is yet received at the O'Mahoney palace in Union square, New York.

THERE now survive but two soldiers of the Revolution, William Hutchings, of Penobscot, Me., aged one hundred and one, and Lemuel Cook, of Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., aged ninety-nine.

A PROFILE portrait of the President, in silver, has been made for distribution among several Indian tribes. It is mentioned as a significant fact that no chief thus favored, has ever broken a treaty obligation.

FIVE men were suffocated by gas at the Bremen Hotel in Chicago, one night last week. They all occupied the same sleeping room, and during the night the cap of a gas pipe fell off, the escaping gas filling the room.

THE excitement among the Fenians is increasing. A letter has been received from Stephens, who broke Dublin jail, in which he denounces O'Mahoney. The rank and file want to throw both him and the Senate over-board.

THE London Observer says Napoleon is apprehensive that Maximilian will follow his Empress to Europe, and has prevailed upon the Mexican Minister at Paris to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to dissuade Maximilian from abdicating.

MESSRS. CHAFFEE and EVANS, Senators from Colorado, have arrived at Atchison, Kansas. They express confidence in the admission of their State. The Legislature passed a resolution asking the President to urge it upon Congress.

IT is understood that the recommendations of the Comptroller of the Currency for extending the capital of the National Banks to four hundred millions, will be brought up for the approval of Congress, that the Banks in the Southern States may have their quotas under the laws.

A CALL is out for a Colored People's Convention to be held in Washington on the 8th of January, 1866, for the purpose of advancing the cause of equal suffrage in that District. It is expected that Frederick Douglas and other distinguished colored men will be among the speakers.

A VERMONT paper hints that there is a great quantity of wool hoarded away by growers in that State. The Middlebury Register says that Addison county has nearly all of the two last years' wool on hand; and in the town of New Haven there is in the hands of growers from eight to ten tuns of the crop of 1864.

GEORGE B. UPTON, a Boston merchant, has filed with our Government a claim upon Great Britain for eighty thousand dollars damages for the destruction of his ship, the Nora, by the pirate Alabama. His claim has already been presented to the British Government and repudiated. It is probably the first among a series of demands of this character.

A MAINE paper states that a colony of fifty families, principally from that State, is to embark for Palestine in July next. They propose to settle at Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, building lots having been purchased, and will carry out with them Yankee improvements, with a view to resuscitate the great and long slumbering resources of that once splendid land.

THE Herald's special says the Chilian Minister at Washington has received information of the protest of his Government against the recent Spanish decision, to treat as pirates all persons on board of the privateers of Chili, who are not natives of that country. If the decision is carried into effect the severest retaliatory measures will be resorted to by the Chilians.

IT is denied that any quarrel has occurred between Juarez and Ortega respecting the Presidency of Mexico. Ortega believes that the extraordinary course of Juarez, in proclaiming the indefinite continuance of his term, was warranted by emergences, and instead of claiming the office himself, will do everything in his power to support the policy and cause represented by Juarez.

THROAT DISEASES.—"We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

DEATH IN THE RURAL CORPS.—While closing this paper for the press, we have the sad intelligence that Mr. CHARLES E. CALDWELL, who has had principal charge of the Literary Department of the RURAL for several months past, is no more. We have neither time nor heart to pen a suitable obituary notice at present, and therefore copy the following from the Daily Democrat of this (Monday) morning:

DEATH OF CHARLES E. CALDWELL.—We are pained to announce this morning the death of Charles E. Caldwell, which occurred last night at half-past ten o'clock, at the residence of his father, on Troup-st. Mr. Caldwell was reared in this city, and graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of 1860, with the highest honors. He was especially noted in college for proficiency in the language, though ranking among the first of his class in other studies as well, and took the first prize at the Sophomore exhibition. He was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, and was prominent in the literary societies. After graduating, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. For four months in the spring and summer of 1864, he was connected with this paper as literary editor, and last spring took a similar position in the office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, which he occupied up to the time of his last sickness. He was attacked a week ago last Thursday with inflammation of the bowels, and was confined to the house until his death.

Mr. Caldwell had an extensive acquaintance, and was universally respected for his scholarly attainments, admired for his literary abilities, and loved for his kind-heartedness, his companionable qualities and his refined and unfailing courtesy. His early death inflicts a loss that will be long felt and lamented in the social and literary circles of Rochester.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 2, 1866.

THE market for a few days past has been very quiet, with little or no change in prices. Barley and Rye have a decided downward tendency, and there is little or no demand for buckwheat at 75 cents per bushel. Poultry in moderate supply at our quotations below.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,75	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,25
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	8@ 9c
Do. buckwheat	3,75@ 4,00	Peaches	30@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 80c
Do. fine	30,00@30,00	Plums	20@ 30c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,75@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bn.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,91@ 2,00	Onions	62@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	75@ 85c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 85c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	80@ 85c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 45c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	85@ 90c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$28,00@28,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess	30,00@30,00	Clover, medium	0,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 19c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,00@13,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	8,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	7@ 8c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,00@0,00
Chickens	12@ 15c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	16@ 18c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,20@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	11,12@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@ 38c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	35@ 38c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,80@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 20c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	18@ 20c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	32@ 35c	Candles, box	17½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 20c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@16,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 30—Cotton quiet at 53c. for midlings. ASHES—Sales Pots at $10; Pearls $11@11,25

FLOUR—Dull and drooping. Sales Superfine State at $7,40@7,80; sound extra State, $8,40@8,90; choice State, $8,05@8,85; Superfine Western, $7,40@7,80; common to medium extra Western, $8,45@8,90; common to good shipping brands extra round hoped Ohio, $8,85@9,15; Canadian, $8,45@11,25.

GRAIN.—Wheat market dull, Old Milwaukee club, common to fair, at $1,70@1,75; $2,45 for new Amber State; White Canada, $2,50@2,55. Rye, State, $1,06. Barly no sales. Corn, 90@96½c.; Oats, 48@50c. for unsound and 60@62c. for sound.

PROVISIONS.—Pork heavy and lower. Sales at $29@29,25 for mess; $24,50@25 for prime mess, and $23,75@24 for new prime. Beef, new plain mess, $17@21. Shoulders 11@13c; hams, 13@16c.; Lard 16@19½c. Butter 20@35c. for Ohio, and 27@40c. for State. Cheese 12@13½c. Hops, 10@40c., for 1864 crop, and 20@65c. for 1865 corp.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 13@14c. ℔ ℔; timothy seed $3,50@ ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,90@3,50.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy and lower, at 12½@13c., including small sales Western at 12½c.

Albany Dec. 30—FLOUR AND MEAL &c.,—There is a moderate retail demand for flour at last quotations. Buckwheat flour $3,75@4,25. Corn meal $1,87@2 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat dull and no sales. Rye $1 for State. Barley $1. Corn 80@90c. Oats, 57c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork dull and quiet. Butter plenty at 30@42c. Lard 22c. Cheese 17@19c. Dressed Hogs, sales at $12@12.50 for Western and State.

Buffalo, Dec. 30.—Flour, sales range from $7.50 to $11,50. Wheat, $1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee club; $2,35@2,45 for choice white Canada. Corn. 67@75c. Rye 75@78c. Barly 80@90c. Oats 38@40c. Peas [illegible]$1. Beans $1,50@ 1,75. Pork, $30 for new mess; old $28,50@29. Lard 19c. Shoulders, 14c. Hams, 20c. Butter 28@40c. Cheese, 18@ 19c. Dressed hogs, $11,50@11,75.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Flour, sales at $4,50@11. Wheat, 90c.@$1,31. Rye, 50@54c. Corn, 35@45½c. Oats, 21@38½c. Pork, $26@28. Hams, 14½@16½. Shoulders, 11@13½c. Lard, 16@18c. Butter, 16@30c. Cheese, 18@23c. Clover seed $7@7,50 ℔ bu.; flax $2,75.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,50; Fall Wheat, $1@1,25; Spring Wheat, $1@1,03; Barley, 60@70c; Peas, 58@60c; Oats, 30@31c; Rye, 56c; Butter, 15@20c; Cheese, 14@15c; Eggs, 18@23c; Pork, Mess, $20@23; Prime $19@21; Hams, 14c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 26—Beef cattle, received, 3,481 against 6,434 last week; sales range at $10@18,50. Cows, received, 91 against 186 last week; sales at $30@120. Veal calves, received, 533 against 697 last week; sales at 9@14c. Sheep and lambs, received, 14,455 against 14,786 last week; sales at 3¾@9c. Swine, received, 18,198 against 14,150 last week, sales at 10½@11c.

Albany, Dec. 29.—Beeves, sales at $4@13. Sheep, sales at $3@8,25. Swine, sales at 10½@11c.

Brighton And Cambridge, Dec. 28.—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $150@275 ℔ pair. Handy steers $80@150. Yearlings $20@30; two-year olds, $30@50; three-year olds, $50@100. Milch cows, $40@100. Heifers, $30@ 40. Sheep and lambs 6@7c. ℔ ℔; in lots, 3,50@5 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ℔ ℔. Shoats—wholesale 12½@15c.; retail 14@16c.; fat hogs 11½@12c. live weight. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $1,50@1,75 each.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $3,50 to $5,75. Sheep—no receipts of sheep and no sales. Swine, sales at from $8,65 to $9,40.

THE PORK MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Market less active and declined 50c., sales at $10,75@11. Live hogs are in fair supply at $9,37½ @10 for good to choice grades.

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—The market to-day is firm, and prices of dressed hogs have advanced to $10,75, closing firm at that rate. Holders are asking $11, and refuse to sell at a less figure.

Louisville, Dec. 27.—The market is moderately active at 9@9½c., gross weight, for 300 ℔ average, and 8@8½c. for light weight.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—Market very firm, and dealers offering 9½c. for heavy hogs, with sales of 4,000 head at 9¼ @9½c. ℔ ℔.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 27th.—In prices there is no special change. We quote as follows:—50@62c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ¾ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 75@77c for Saxony; 60@62c for No. 1 pulled; 65@67c for superfine; 65@67c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chillan unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@45c; African, 32@43c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@43c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Dec. 27th.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 78@80c; Saxony fleece, 70@ 75c; full-blood Merino, 68@70c; three-quarters do, 66@ 68c; half do, 60@63c; common, 55@60c; Western mixed, 55@65c; California, 25@35c; Canada, 60@78c; pulled extra, 75@80c; superfine, 70@77c; No. 1, 50@65c; Smyrna, 28 @60c; Buenos Ayres, 30@50c; Cape Good Hope, 37@44½c; Chillan, 25@33c; Peruvian, 38@38c; African, 20@50c; East India, 27@60c.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The demand is light and the market is dull. For fine wool there is a moderate demand. We quote:—Common to ¼ blood 45@46c.; ¼ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ½ to ¾ do, 50@55c.; ½ to ¾ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Rep.*

Cincinnatti, Dec. 27.—The market has been steady, but closed rather dull. We still quote coarse fleece at 40 @45c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE BY—C. K. WARD, Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y. [833-4t.

WANTED—1,000 Agents to sell the *Chronology of the Rebellion.* A Complete History of the War. Agents can easily make $10 per day. For terms, &c., address G. W. TOMLINSON, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF the United States to sell the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "People's Edition," in both English and German Languages. Address B. B. RUSSELL & Co., Boston, Mass.

400 MORE AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Great success—sales immense. New military map and compend. Enclose stamp for circulars. LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, 65 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED!—A FEW MORE MEN can have steady employment at $150 per month.—Send ten cents for circular, or twenty-five cents for samples and circular, to Box 421, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE—VERY pleasantly located, near school, churches, and RR. 131 acres at $80. Good soil, good buildings, and many conveniences. Come to Livonia, (Erie Railway,) or address J. B. WEST, Lakeville, Liv. Co., N. Y. [833-4t

LOOK! LOOK!—Full Instructions by which any person can master the Art of Ventriloquism by a few hours practice, and make a world of fun and a fortune. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Ill.

TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS, Attention.—$200 a month can be made by using a returned Rocky Mountain and Western Trappers receipt for baiting Fox, Coon, Otter, Mink, Muskrat, &c. Trappers and Hunters that would like to obtain this receipt, address A. T., Box 133, Binghamton, N. Y.

FARM WANTED.—I WANT A FARM OF 40 to 100 acres, within five miles of railroads, between Batavia and Syracuse. Any one having such a farm for sale can find a customer by addressing, with full descriptions, price and terms, L. P. EDGAR, care of D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

100,000 RED CEDARS, 4 to 12 inches high, six dollars per thousand; 10 to 15 inches high, two dollars per hundred, carefully handled, packed and delivered at the depot. J. A. CARPENTER & CO. Cobden, Union Co., Illinois.

SMALL FRUITS!—SMALL FRUITS!—If you would know *how to plant, cultivate, and market,* send for my "*Descriptive and Retail Catalogue.*" If you wish to buy largely to plant for market or sell again, send for my "*Wholesale List.*" Address A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Indiana. ☞ Stamps not refused. 833-4t

AN AUCTION SALE OF SHEEP will take place at my residence, in Shoreham, Vt., on the 1st day of February, 1866, consisting of *Thirty-Three Ewes* and *Four Rams.* These are sheep and descendants that I purchased of Edwin Hammond and Stephen Atwood & Sons, in 1863. Send for a Catalogue. 833-3t E. N. BISSELL, Richville, Vt.

95 FULL-BLOOD MERINO BREEDING EWES FOR SALE.—Messrs. LAUDON and BENTON have just brought these sheep from Addison Co., Vt. They are mostly one, and two years old, and are in fair condition. Some of the best rams in that State. Said sheep are on the premises of LORENZO BABCOCK, two miles east of Churchville, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Churchville, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1865.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S REPORT. Beadle's Dime Citizens' Edition.

☞ CLEAR TYPE, GOOD PAPER, CONVENIENT FORM. Now ready and for sale at all News Depots. Price, Ten Cents. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price. BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William St., New York.

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The Proprietor of these Nurseries, the most renowned and extensive in the world, has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public, that his new *Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Seedlings, Fruit Stocks, &c.,* for the present season is now ready, and at their disposal. Apply as heretofore, to
BRUGUIERE & THEBAUD,
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CANCERS CAN BE CURED.—By the remedies of Dr. HEREES, of Quincy, Ill., the American Cancer Champion. Cancers can be destroyed and removed within from two to twenty days, without the use of the knife, shedding blood, or causing serious pain, at the Rochester Cancer Infirmary, Nos. 89 and 91 State St., Rochester, N. Y., by J. H. DURFEE, Specialist.
REFERENCES.—Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; Henry Wells, Esq., Pres. Am. Ex. Co., Aurora, N. Y.; Hon. W. G. Fargo, Mayor, Buffalo; Oren Sage, Esq.; Rochester; D. R. Barton, Esq., Rochester.
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THE GREAT FLAX BREAK AND SCUTCHING MACHINE.
The only machine that will break flax at one operation. This wonderful machine will clean from 90 to 95 per cent. of the shives of rotted or unrotted straw and leave the fibers fine, soft and broken, for carding, or in full length for long line, as may be required. It produces all the fibers contained in the straw, which no other machine does; and will clean from 2,000 to 2,500 ℔s., of straw in ten hours. It has been tested on mowed or tangled straw and produced 600 ℔s. of clean and silky fiber to a ton of straw. It is easily tended by a man or boy and will save four-fifths of the labor that other machines require, which makes it the cheapest ever brought into use. Further information may be obtained by addressing A. H. HALL, Agent, Box 2009, Boston, P. O., Mass.

W. E. Shader's NATIONAL SYSTEM OF Penmanship.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST WORK now offered to the public, for Schools or Self-Instruction. ☞ Send for a circular. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y. W. E. SHADERS' address, No. 516 Broadway, N. Y. 833-2t

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds AND FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,
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☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address
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LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Weekly Tribune.
The Cultivator and Country Gentleman—Luther Tucker & Son.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—G & C Merriam.
Agents Wanted—Jones Brothers & Co.
Agents Wanted—C B Richardson.
Flower and Vegetable Seeds—Jas Vick.
Beadle's Monthly—Beadle & Co.
Flax Break and Scutching Machine—A H Hill.
Pratt's Chirographic Portraits—Publisher's National Agency.
Cancers can be Cured—J H Durfee.
Andre Leroy's Nurseries—Brugniere & Thebaud.
Wanted, Agents—E B Treat.
The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
Auction Sale of Sheep—E N Bissell.
Full-Blood Merino Breeding Ewes for Sale—Landon & Benton.
Lieut. Gen. Grant's Report—Beadle & Co.
Trappers and Hunters, Attention—A T.
First Class Farm for Sale—J B West.
Farm Wanted—L P Edgar.
Small Fruits—A M Purdy.
Unquestionably the Best Work—D Appleton & Co.
Look, Look—M A Jaggers.
400 more Agents Wanted—Lewis J Phillips.
Agents Wanted—B B Russell.
To Inventors—J Fraser & Co.
Agents Wanted.
Short-Horn Bulls for Sale—C K Ward.
An Important Question.
Holiday Presents—T Benton & Co.
100,000 Red Cedars—J A Carpenter & Co.
Agents Wanted—G W Tomlinson & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Copper Tips protect the toes of Children's Shoes.

The News Condenser.

— Coal is $1 per bushel at St. Louis.

— Cholera is again raging in portions of Asia.

— Honolulu has exported 50,000 lbs. coffee this year.

— A Cremona violin lately sold for $960 at Baltimore.

— Chicago shipped 72 cattle in 1852; in 1865, 262,446.

— Pensions will cost the government $30,000,000 annually.

— Dressed hogs are selling at $8 50 per hundred at Quincy, Ill.

— Many prominent Southern men are anxious for a foreign war.

— Brigham Young has been quite sick, but is now convalescent.

— The printers of Buffalo are to celebrate Franklin's birth-day.

— The number of students at the University of Michigan is 1,079.

— There are thirty-five carriage manufacturies in New Haven, Conn.

— Hay is $7 to $10 per tun, and wood $6 to $6 50 per cord at Elmira, N. Y.

— Payment of interest on registered bonds of 1861 has been commenced.

— The Clergymen at Hartford, Ct., hold weekly temperance meetings.

— A fatal and infectious cattle disease has appeared in Cass county, Indiana.

— Gen. Grant leaves for the South and the Rio Grande after the holidays.

— The Georgia legislature has passed the bill opening the courts to freedmen.

— Well executed counterfeit 5s on the Central Bank of Brooklyn have appeared.

— The Mayor of Louisville, Ky., has been impeached and removed from office.

— During the season just passed Detroit has shipped 2,000 barrels of fresh fish.

— Epson, N. H., has only one pauper, and has just sold its town farm at auction.

— An anti-garroters' vigilance committee is doing a thriving business at St. Louis.

— A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Santa Clara, Cal., Wednesday night week.

— It took $102,000 to pay the workmen at the Kittery, Me., Navy Yard for November.

— The Vermont Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Brattleboro, Jan. 30.

— The State debt of Pennsylvania is nearly $500,000 less than in 1860, notwithstanding the war.

— The citizens of Atlanta are arming and organizing to clear the the city of thieves and robbers.

— It is stated that the Adams Express Co. has loaned $2,000,000 to Southern railroad companies.

— A. B. Post of Orange county, recently sold a Hambletonian colt, six months old for $1,000.

— The Chicago pork-packing business has reached the enormous aggregate of $30,000,000 a year.

— the total casualties of officers and men of Connecticut regiments during the war were 25,748.

— The tobacco growers of Connecticut, held their annual meeting at Hartford, Wednesday week.

— There is to be a general convention of trade's assemblies of this State on the 6th of February.

— A fire at Fon du Lac, Wis., on the night of the 21st, destroyed $40,000 to $50,000 worth of property.

— A pair of steers were on exhibition at Poughkeepsie lately, whose total weight was 4,593 pounds.

— A good many of the wool-growers of Vermont, still hold this and last year's crops, and are waiting for higher prices.

— There were 19,280 barrels of apples, and 22,400 barrels of potatoes shipped from Falrport, this county, the past season.

— Among the bills ordered paid by the Erie county Supervisors was one for gold pens for the members, costing $18 apiece!

— The remains of President Lincoln were removed on Thursday to their last resting place in the vault near the site of the proposed monument.

— Some Scotchmen who worked in Lawrence, have started a flannel factory at Ipswich, Mass., on the joint stock plan, each operative being a stockholder.

Special Notices.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to

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To every person remitting for Twenty NEW subscribers, at our club rate, ($2.50 per copy,) we will give a copy of WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY, containing over Three Thousand Engravings, and printed and bound in superior style—cash price $12. This is the best Book Premium of its price ever offered by an American publisher. It is open to all, remember, and can be secured by a little effort. Many a man or woman—girl or boy—can obtain the required number of subscribers in a single day, and if it takes a week the book will be ample reward. The offer is for subscribers to this volume.

The Rural as a Present.—Our readers are reminded that in all cases where a *Subscriber* sends the RURAL NEW-YORKER to a relative or friend, *as a present*, we only charge the lowest club rate—$2.50 a year. The lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is $2.70 and to Europe $3.50. The RURAL is a valuable gift, and one which reminds the recipient of the kind donor fifty-two times in the course of the year.

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Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

Remit by Draft.—Whenever drafts can be obtained Club Agents are requested to remit them in preference to Currency or P. O. Money Orders. As we pay cost of exchange, and allow them to be sent at our risk, it is the safest and cheapest to remit *by draft*.

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No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

New Advertisements.

TO INVENTORS—J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., guarantee Patents or no charge. Advice gratis. 833-4t

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WANTED, AGENTS—New Book Now Ready.—THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN, by the Hon. J. T. Headly, in one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, with numerous steel portraits, battle scenes and maps; in both English and German. Sold only by Agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
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AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

CAN CANCERS BE CURED?

We alluded some months since, to the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Hebern, of Quincy, Ill., on persons afflicted with this fearful disease. Those remarks were induced by the results of Dr. Hebern's remedy in a case of cancer successfully treated in this city by Mr. J. H. Durfee, who had then just established himself here, and who is using Dr. Hebern's remedies. We have for years been an incorrigible unbeliever in all cancer doctors and their remedies. We were induced, however, to visit Mrs. Colvin, from whose face this cancer had been removed, and from what we saw and heard then, have been led to watch closely Mr. Durfee's practice since. We now believe—we think we know—that cancers can be cured. The evidence cannot be controverted. Let us mention a few of the many cases which Dr. Durfee has treated. Some of the relieved sufferers we have seen and conversed with, both before and since the operation, and they may be seen by and are anxious to give information to all who are interested in this matter.

MR. AMOS MEAD,

Who for the last thirty years has been a resident of Geneva, N. Y., came to Mr Durfee with a cancer of long standing in his cheek. We saw him at the time the remedy was applied. In ten days after, the entire cancer dropped out of itself, and now the wound, to all appearance, is nearly healed. The application in this, as in other cases, occupies but two or three minutes, and is unaccompanied by any serious pain.

MRS. MARIA SLOSSER,

Of this city, had a cancer which covered a large part of one cheek, and surrounded one eye. She was treated by Mr. Durfee. In five weeks the cancer was removed, the face healed, and the eye saved. This was a bad case. Mrs. Slosser resides on the south side of Chapin Street, first house West of Frost's Nurseries.

MR. EDMUND BROOKS,

A farmer, residing two miles east of Penfield village, had a cancer on his breast nine inches in circumference—a terrible looking thing when we saw it. The remedy was applied, and in eight days it succombed to its influence, and left we trust, forever.

MRS. B. W. DURFEE,

Mother of this successful operator, residing at 26 Marshall Street, was treated by her son for a cancer of long standing, under the right eye. The cancer was removed and the wound healed in ten days.

We might mention other cases of a like character, but these must convince the most incredulous.

Mr. Durfee, pleased with his success in Rochester, has fitted up a nice office at 91 State Street, up stairs, and is, we are glad to hear, going to remain with us. He is a gentleman, as well as a successful Cancer Doctor.

We have perfect confidence in his remedies, and advise all who are afflicted by this fearful disease, to call on him. —*Rochester Daily Democrat, Oct. 27, 1865.*

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LEADING ARTICLES—Why It Won't Do; Corwin; Report of Gen. Meigs; Mileage of Congress; The President and Congress; The End of Slavery; Suggestions; Colorado; Gen. Howard's Report; A New Railroad; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; Tennessee and Kentucky; The Western States; The Pacific Coast; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; South America; Mexico; Canada; Hayti.

SLAVERY FOREVER DEAD—The Constitutional Amendment Ratified; Official from Secretary Seward.

VIRGINIA—Protection to Citizens Assured; Mail Facilities; Gen. Lee's Memorial.

FROM MEXICO—Maximilian's Decree Establishing Slavery or Peonage; Opinion of Attorney-General Speed; Seward's Dispatch to Bigelow.

FROM HAYTI.

CANADIAN POLITICS—Resignation of the Hon. George Brown.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—President Buchanan's Defence; Mrs. Childs' Freedman's Book, etc.

FROM RICHMOND TO CHARLESTON—Special Correspondence.

NEVADA—CALIFORNIA—Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

POETRY—Grant's Instructions to Sheridan; To the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

THE FASHIONS—The Latest Winter Modes.

NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS' CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE—Its Proceedings.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC (Twenty-third Letter)—Brigham's Great Theater; Freshness and Naturalness of the Performers; Stage Vices; A New Theater; An Instance of Brigham's Sagacity; Novel Scenes on the Representation of "Camille;" Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne; Her Improved Health and Power; Miss Carmichael's Writings; Peculiar Circumstances of their Origin; A Poet Springing from the Desert; Ode on the President's Death; A Wild and Poetic Legend; Civilization and Rain.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION—Official Vote of the State.

THE HOME LABOR LEAGUE—The Constitution and Principles of the League.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.

OBITUARY—Death of Judge Ames of Rhode Island.

NEGRO VOTING—The Condition of the Nation's Salvation; Speech of Gerrit Smith on the Country, in Chicago, Nov. 28, 1865.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club; Agricultural Items.

Protection against the Coddling Moth Apple Worm.

Boiling Corn for Hog Feed; Seedling Apples; Reclaiming Swamp; Sprouted Wheat Flour—How to use it; Selecting Seed Corn; Mole Traps; Blue Grass; Fish Guano; Onion Culture; Laying Tile Drains; Renovating Old Orchards; Fur Skins—How to Dress Them; Pumpkin Seeds—Do they Injure Stock? Grape Vines upon Trees; Preserving Eggs; White Thorn Seed—How to Grow; Seeds and Plants by Mail; Cisterns—Witeling for Water.

NATIONAL FINANCES—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PERSONAL—POLITICAL—CITY ITEMS.

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WINTER, old Winter, hath just peeped in—
Only a moment, "*en passant*," called:—
But I saw his icicle-bearded chin,—
And I thought of the Poor, by his visit appalled.

Homeless and friendless! shivering with cold!
Is the picture they see in his advent near:—
'Tis an oft-told story, worn out and old,
That cheerless tale, of the winter drear.

But little the children of Fortune know,
Of the biting blast, so cruelly keen!
Of the chilling shroud of the winter snow;
And the frozen "crust," in the streets I ween!

Such musings the falling snow-flakes brought,
And I felt how fraught with fear,
To the poor and friendless must be the thought,
Of the cold, bitter hours drawing near!

Ah! how changed the scene, to the wealthy and gay!
Inspiring and joyous their view,
Of old Winter's cards, saying—"I'm on my way,
With my mantle of pearly hue.

"And I'll spread it fair, o'er valey and field,
And your avenues far and wide,
And boundless the joy my presence shall yield,
From snow-ball to merry sleigh-ride.

"With silver-bells jingling to pulses of love,
Sweet eyes sparkling lovingly near,
As bright as the starlets, pure beaming above,
And oh far more precious and dear!

"And the skimming of crystal mirrors clear,
And the dance, and the Christmas yule bright,
The cosy fire, with the loving and dear,
Shut in from the stormy night.

"Will brighten your spirits with social glee,
And render full welcome my call!
So merry and joyous, the wealthy will be,
As my heralds of white softly fall."

Ah, yes! I sighed, there are pictures *two*,
For the children of earth here below;
And the lens Fate giveth, doth tinge the view,—
Either rosy,—or dark with woe.

'Tis blessed, to think, the heavens above,
Alike, to the wealthy and poor,
Will beam with roseate hues of love,
If only the "heart be pure!"

And the poor, wan hands, that toiled so here!
That never might cull a flower!
Shall gather whole garlands of roses dear,
To form an Eternal Bower!

The Story Teller.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUSIE CASTLANDT;
OR,
DID SHE LOVE BOTH?

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

Chapter I.—Rose Harbor.

ONE of those perplexing questions which seem destined never to reach a settlement satisfactory to all parties, is that which relates to the capacity of the human heart to entertain more than one perfect love during a life-time. On one side it is contended, by those learned in the love of the heart, that a love which has once enfolded its object with the strength of a perfect passion, reaching the soul's depths, and sweeping its arches with its sublime flight, exhausts itself in that manifestation, and can never know a second object. There may be an echo of the one love, but there cannot be again perfect love. On the other side, I know some people, (who, judged by the experience they have had, ought to know whereof they speak,) who hold that the "one love and one only" doctrine is all fallacy, and that a heart of wide and generous capacity knows no such shackling law as this.

Which is right? I do not propose to decide. I only mean to tell a story, which involves this question curiously enough; a story which I think I should hardly have undertaken to invent; but which, in view of its close adherence to a real history, I have no hesitation in penning.

MR. GEORGE CASTLANDT was a Northerner by birth. He had married a Virginian heiress, and thus became the owner of a plantation well stocked with slaves. Their daughter SUSIE was the only child Mr. and Mrs. CASTLANDT ever had; she was born on the plantation, and her childhood, until she was eight or nine years old, was passed in the luxurious ease belonging to a wealthy planter's only daughter,—petted and caressed, waited on by a retinue of colored servants, never crossed in any of her wishes—except by her mother. Mrs. CASTLANDT, who was not a woman of the sweetest and finest impulses, worshipped her handsome husband after the manner of her kind, and led him a weary life with her unreasoning jealousies. She even grew jealous of her own child; and there arose, therefore, a lamentable absence of affection between the mother and daughter, which lasted through the years of maturer life.

"GEORGE, you make a fool of that child!" Mrs. CASTLANDT would exclaim, with flashing eyes, as she witnessed the fond caresses her husband was in the habit of bestowing on little SUSIE. "Do leave her alone for half an hour of the whole day. One would think there was no one in the world but her."

SUSIE, whose little heart was a deep well of fondness, would cling to her father shrinkingly, and look askance at the unnatural mother who was thus teaching her child to love the one parent all the more fervently as she was alienated from the heart of the other. When Mr CASTLANDT was away from home, SUSIE avoided her mother, and rambled over the plantation in the company of an old slave named CÆSAR, who constituted himself her especial protector.

"I tink you wants ole CÆSAR at de present time, Miss SUSIE," the old fellow would say, when he would see the little one sitting lonely in her father's absence; and then the two would stroll off together to some favorite resort, where CÆSAR would tell her strange stories by the hour together.

Mr. CASTLANDT began to be much away from home, when SUSIE was some eight years old. He had become involved in politics in Washington, and spent half his time there. This also displeased Mrs. CASTLANDT very much; but when her husband one day told her he intended to sell the estate and take up his residence in Washington, she was by no means averse to the proposition, for she loved the gayeties of society, which is nowhere gayer than in Washington. Accordingly the thing was done.

But Mr. CASTLANDT became involved in serious difficulties not long after taking up his residence in Washington; and, in short, at the end of two or three years he had lost the bulk of his wealth. Mrs. CASTLANDT, also, had become an invalid, fretful and unhappy, and only rendered more so by the loss of their former riches. They continued to reside there a few years longer, but Mr. CASTLANDT was unable to recover his former position.

When SUSIE was a child of fourteen years, her father bade adieu to Washington, and with such remnant of his property as he still possessed, removed his family to Rose Harbor, his Northern birth-place—a quiet village on the banks of one of the most beautiful of our Northern lakes.

If you were ever to visit Rose Harbor, you would think you had fallen on an old, old village of some foreign country. That such a quiet, forsaken, forgotten village should sit dozing on the shores of an American lake, seems almost incredible. All day long it sleeps in the summer sun, and the soft lake breeze wanders up and down the empty streets, meeting no human being, and only the thick-leaved trees nod it welcome. Grass grows in the middle of St. George street, the main avenue of the place, and on a rainy afternoon you might stroll about the village by the hour, and feel about as much alone as you would among the dusty ruins of Pompeii. Sometimes a forlorn schooner comes into the harbor and rounds to the crumbling wharf, and unloads a cargo of I know not what; and then a rickety cart is busy all the next day in carrying loads away to I know not where. Once a week, the stage from Broad Valley bursts into the astonished village, and rattles down St. George street, and blows a loud horn that evokes unsuspected dogs from dreamy door-yards, who bark furiously till the wonder passes, and then trot slowly back to their hiding-places; whirls up to the post-offices and drops a leathern bag with a loud cry of "mail!" at which the post-office awakes and ejects a gray-haired post-master, who stares through his spectacles at the retreating apparition as it rattles and rocks up to the front of the big hotel where there are no guests, and the dapper landlord comes down the stone steps and opens the coach door, and looks in at the empty seats, and having looked, says "all right!" so that the driver blows another loud horn and touches up his leader, and the apparition disappears. Whereupon the Harbor goes again to sleep.

This is a picture of Rose Harbor as it is to-day, the reader no doubt understands. Ten or fifteen years ago, at the time when SUSIE CASTLANDT brought her bright presence into the village, the Harbor was a busier place. In those days steamboats landed there morning and evening, with passengers from up and down the lake; and there were three stage lines daily to Broad Valley. But the steamboats come no more, and the three rival stage lines are a memory. If all others have forgotten those days of bustle and life, there is one man living who has not. His name is BEN MANLY. He still lives at the Harbor, and he remembers as if it were yesterday, the day when he first beheld SUSIE CASTLANDT and loved her. SUSIE was very beautiful then. She had something of the Southern precocity, and her form was so luxuriantly rounded that she seemed older by two or three years than she really was. Her long curls hung quite down to her waist, and her eyes were of the most entrancing softness. BEN MANLY—then a lad of eighteen—thought her little less than an angel from heaven.

BEN MANLY and CHARLEY DENNISON were of the same age, and had always been together like brothers. Their fathers' residences adjoined each other, and their mothers were intimate friends. When BEN and CHARLEY were babies they rolled on the same carpet many a sunny afternoon. I suppose there are moments in every one's baby life, that are remembered in after years,—glimpses of that fairy land in which we wore long clothes. I once heard BEN MANLY say that he remembered—just as one remembers a scene in a dream he had one night long ago—how he was once carried up stairs on Papa DENNISON'S arm, CHARLEY being on the other arm, and each of them with a red rattle-box in his hand. As they grew into boyhood, they had all their sports in common. Together they trolled for pickerel on the lake. Together they went in swimming under the shadow of the rocks back of CHILLINGWORTH'S. Together they hunted squirrels and partridges in the Long Woods. Together they went skating in the winter nights when the moon was out. At school they occupied the same form. They kept along in the same classes. They entered the Academy together to prepare for College, and left it together. They were chums at College, and graduated in the same class. Rarely is seen a friendship so long-enduring, so faithful and true, as was that which existed between BEN MANLY and CHARLEY DENNISON.

SUSIE had been a week at the Harbor, when one day there was given a pic-nic in the Long Woods, which she was invited to attend. It was there that she first saw our two friends. There was a dance in an open space of the woods, after the dinner on the grass, and SUSIE'S hand was solicited by more than one of the admiring Rose Harbor youth; but she danced, whether through purpose or chance, with no one but BEN and CHARLEY, each of whom led her on for a single quadrille. After that, she strolled down to the bank of the lake with CHARLEY, who was her last partner, and they sat down on the grass and held a pleasant chat, while BEN wandered off in the woods alone, to muse on the beauty of her smile and the music of her tone.

"Isn't she beautiful, BEN?" cried CHARLEY in an enthusiastic tone, when the two friends were alone together that evening. "Who would think she was only fourteen years old? And so intelligent, too! She seems quite enraptured with the Harbor—says it's the most delightful place she ever saw. She never wants to go back South, she says. Tell you what, BEN, you'd better marry her and take her home to keep your mother company. Wouldn't it be fine to have her about you all the time, eh? I wish I was rich, as you are. I'd marry her myself. What makes you so sober?"

"Don't joke, CHARLEY," said BEN, turning away.

"Oh, but I'm half in earnest," said CHARLEY. "And by the way, we are all going to take a boat-ride on Friday evening—you and I, and Miss CASTLANDT, and NELLIE BURT, and half-a-dozen others. You'll get acquainted with her then."

BEN'S eyes lighted up, but he was walking away, and DENNISON did not see this sign. Indeed, he more than half thought his friend had taken some unaccountable dislike to the beautiful new-comer—an opinion which grew on him, on the night of the boat-ride, when he noticed that BEN, who was usually the life of the party, was uncommonly taciturn on this occasion, and more than ordinarily so in his manner toward SUSIE CASTLANDT. But BEN MANLY felt in his heart a feeling too sacred to be exposed to the gaze of others, and though he *was* silent as he sat by SUSIE'S side in the boat, he felt her contiguity throughout every fiber. How he thrilled with feeling as SUSIE leaned over him to whisper a word to NELLIE BURT, and her long curls fell like a golden shower upon his knees! Ah, that night was one long to be remembered by BEN MANLY—all music, and beauty, and the glimmer of moonlight on the smooth waters.

Three years passed away—years full of incident to the persons who figure in our story—for they were years of growing love, in the halcyon period of youth. BEN had never whispered his love to SUSIE, but he thought she understood how he regarded her, and was not displeased with his regard. They had seen much of each other during this period, and yet their partiality for each other's society had never been observed sufficiently to occasion comment. Indeed, in the ordinary manner in which young people who love (or think they do, which usually amounts to the same thing,) are accustomed to seek each other's presence, they seemed never to indulge. CHARLEY DENNISON was more often SUSIE'S cavalier "before folks" than any other, BEN not excepted. But BEN MANLY, when the time came for himself and CHARLEY to depart for college, took away with him the memory of many a pleasant scene in which SUSIE and he had figured alone, and of which no others knew: such, for instance, as the berrying party to the West Hills, when they two strayed accidentally away from the rest, and SUSIE pricked her finger with a thorn, so that it bled, and BEN tore up his handkerchief to bandage the little white bit of soft flesh, while SUSIE laughed merrily at his excessive solicitude over the wound, for she was a light-hearted lass. Or the summer evening party which Mrs. MANLY gave at her elegant residence, when the trees about the mansion were profusely hung with Chinese lanterns, and the air was laden with balmy odors; how BEN invited SUSIE to stroll with him to a secluded spot of which he knew, where they sat down to rest within sound of the music; and how Mr. CASTLANDT'S faithful old negro, CÆSAR, missing his idolized young mistress, came in search of her. SUSIE drew BEN back under the shadow of some bushes, where they crouched down, laughing at old CÆSAR as he wandered within three feet of them, and never knew it. Just after he had passed, SUSIE put her head out and asked CÆSAR what he wanted, whereupon the negro responded, in his droll way, "I's a lookin' for you chil'en, at de present time."

CÆSAR, as I ought to state here, had been presented with his freedom by Mr. CASTLANDT, and when the latter's reverses came upon him, CÆSAR took himself into his master's "employ," on some private understanding known only to his own eccentric soul. CÆSAR called himself Mr. CASTLANDT'S coachman, though there was no coach to require his care (as CÆSAR expressed it) "at de present time."

The college where our friends now found their home, seemed to them a long, long distance from Rose Harbor, and among strangers they became closer friends than ever, if that could be. Of course, they occupied the same room. Regarding SUSIE CASTLANDT, they had long ceased to hold conversation. Perhaps neither of them could have explained exactly why this was so, though no doubt the sagacious reader will understand it. It had grown upon them almost insensibly.

One day when CHARLEY was gone to the village on some errand of his own, BEN went into their mutual room, and seeing a daguerreotype case lying on the table, he took it up and opened it. His face flushed and then paled, as he found himself gazing on the portrait of SUSIE CASTLANDT, his own love! How did it come here? Was it CHARLEY'S? If so, where did he get it? Had SUSIE given it to him? What could it mean? He was so occupied in gazing upon the features of the only maid on earth that he loved, that he did not hear CHARLEY enter the room—did not know that he stood looking over his shoulder.

BEN was awakened from his reverie by a burst of merry laughter. He turned about and confronted his life-long friend with a pale, stern face. [To be continued.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.—Wanted—A young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind.

A School Committeeman writes:—"We have a school-house large enough to accomodate four hundred pupils four stories high."

A newspaper says:—"A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with pantalets on which never spoke afterwards."

Parasol—A protection against the sun, used by ladies made of cotton and whalebone.

Straps—Articles worn under the boots of gentlemen made of calfskin.

An exchange, describing a celebration, says:—"The procession was very fine and nearly two miles in length as was the prayer of Dr. Perry, the chaplain."

PUCK.—The San Francisco comic paper—cites the late earthquake in that city as a proof that "the world wags." The same paper comes out for the Fenians in this wise:

PITY PAT.

Puck wears the green upon his breast,
The Shamrock in his hat;
And when he thinks of Ireland's woes,
His heart goes pity Pat!

A COUNTRYMAN took his seat at a hotel table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the other gentleman's glass. "That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes," replied the other, "I should think there was *ice in it*."

SENTIMENTAL arithmetic calculates thus:—2 glances—make one look; 2 looks—make one sigh; 4 sighs—make one waltz; 3 waltzes—make one palpitate; 2 palpitations—make one call; 2 calls—make one attention; 2 attentions—make one fool (sometimes two;) 2 fools—make one flirtation; 1 flirtation plus 2 bouquets equal to one engagement, equal to one marriage.

AN IRISH ADVERTISEMENT:—"If the gentleman who keeps a shoe store with a red head, will return the umbrella which he borrowed of a young lady with an ivory handle, he will hear of something to her advantage."

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IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker,

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 49 letters.
My 18, 1, 28, 28, 7, 13 is a county in New York.
My 4, 19, 6, 36, 9, 46 is a county in Maryland.
My 19, 2, 36, 19, 25, 37 is a county in New York.
My 47, 17, 10, 28, 9, 12 is a county in Virginia.
My 3, 8, 21, 26, 1, 49, 19 is a county in Pennsylvania.
My 41, 17, 30, 25, 9 is a county in Maine.
My 23, 42, 2, 6, is a county in Texas.
My 14, 5, 17, 16, 40 is a county in Missouri.
My 11, 33, 1, 27, 22, 19 is a county in California.
My 18, 31, 32, 15 is a county in Kansas.
My 43, 38, 24, 29, 2, 34 is a county in Minnesota.
My 39, 44, 20, 35, 48, 28, 45, 9, 49 is a county in Illinois.
My whole is an old but true saying.

Darien, N. Y. C. S. B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 23 letters.
My 5, 21, 4 is a kind of wood.
My 7, 9, 16 is a number.
My 18, 22, 17 is an article of clothing.
My 1, 19, 10, 6 is a mineral.
My 12, 2, 11 is a boy's name.
My 23, 14, 3 is what young folks are.
My 8, 13, 20, 15 are letters of the alphabet.
My whole were the dying words of a hero.

Trenton, Ill. WILLIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

LACBUOMI, aiclbmuo, ot olryg sarie,
Het nueqe fo hte lowdr dan het dilch fo het keiss;
Hty seginn samdmocn hete wthi patrure hobeld,
Liehw sage no gase hyt lendsorp dolfun.

Laingsburgh, Mich. H. A. R. W.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

WHAT length of rope must be attached to a halter four feet long so that a horse may feed over 2½ acres of ground? P. C. EMIGH.

Wayne Co. N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

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HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

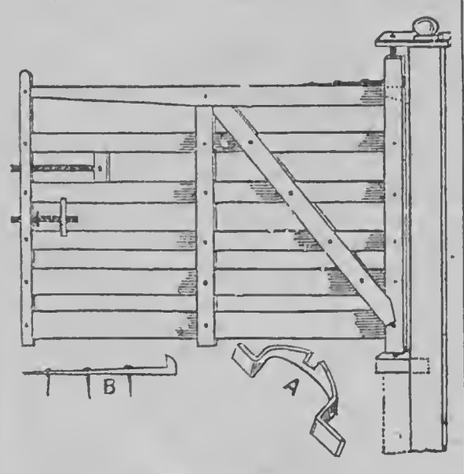
ABOUT FARM GATES.—No. I.

In the last volume of the Rural we gave an article, with an illustration, on the Farm Workshop. We hope that many of our readers have profited by the suggestions therein contained. With such a shop and tools it is easy work for any farmer to make, during the winter, his gates, and posts and bars. He need call on the mechanic for nothing; for he has ample conveniences for doing both the wood and iron work.

Gates are required near the buildings, and in the yards, and all places where the passage-ways are often used. They save time and are therefore cheap, though they cost three times as much as a set of bars. They should be made strong and durable, with the heaviest timber in the end hinged to the post. Their durability depends much on the solidity of the posts, and in hanging them true and plumb. A poor gate is a nuisance, a good set of bars being preferable to it in any place. The fastening should be secure and solid.

In former volumes of the Rural we have published many illustrations and descriptions of Farm Gates, and purpose to give in this and subsequent articles, the best of these, together with some original designs,—and hereby invite readers having anything new and valuable (not patented, but free to the public,) to furnish the same with a view of publication.

The following plan of the *Ne Plus Ultra Gate*, was given in the first volume of the Rural; and has been several times re-published in this and other journals — being considered good enough to be repeated annually:



FARM GATE — THE NE PLUS ULTRA.

The above cut exhibits a Farm Gate combining all the qualities required — simplicity, strength and durability. A is a catch for a gate opening both ways; B is a wedge to drive over the dovetail of the top rail. To suit our column the drawing is shortened a little in length, in proportion to its height, but fairly represents all the peculiarities of the article we wish to present and describe.

There is nothing too much, nor anything lacking in its form and construction, to meet every want in this desirable and much neglected article; and, as we think, cannot be improved, for our opinion is based upon a twelve years' use of this plan, as a gang-way gate for cattle and teams, to the barn and wood-yard. One in particular, has been tested in the most searching manner, by the swinging of boys and the slamming of winds, and it never has changed half an inch. Every addition of braces, or at a different angle, is a positive detriment to the gate; it is unique; and so thoroughly are we convinced of these facts, and so earnestly in favor of introducing gates, in the place of those *devil's warping bars* in common use, as they have been called, that we intend getting our cut stereotyped, for the gratuitous use of all agricultural publishers who appreciate its importance and construction.

We recommend the following dimensions and manner of construction:—The frame work to be made of good, straight-grained oak, 3 by 4 scantling, as long as a 12-foot stick will make it, or not less than 11 feet at any rate. The hinge post or stile, 5 feet long, 3 by 4; the latch stile, 4 feet 6 inches, 3 by 3, and the center stile the required length, 3 by 4.

The slats, or bars of seasoned pine—the two lower ones 5 inches wide, and the three upper ones 4 inches. They are framed through the stiles, with a nice and tight fit, at the following distances apart; the lower ones 3½ inches, and so on, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches. It is important that all the bars fit the mortice tightly on the edges, a great part of the strength of the gate depending upon it.

The top rail is tapered from the center stile to the latch stile on the under side, to 3 inches square, and is framed into the hinge stile with a dove-tail of one inch gain, (see dotted lines.) The mortice must be laid out 1 inch higher, to allow the drop, and the space left in the mortice filled with a long, slim iron wedge, with a head turned, and fitted with holes, and spiked to the rail. There is a brace on each side of the gate, toed in at the foot, and shouldered at the top, and a large wrought nail put through alternately, both ways, and clinched.

There are various ways of hanging this gate—costing from three dollars to ten cents. The cheapest method, and all-sufficient for field use, is to take 12 inches of ¾ round bolt iron; cut off 4 inches for the bottom, leaving 8 for the top—bore in with a ¾ auger, and drive in the pins, leaving out 1½ inches at the bottom, and 5 inches at the top. The ends of the stile may be banded if thought best. The bottom of the hinge stile is sometimes brought to a point, and the top rounded to 3 inches, and let through the cap for a hanging.

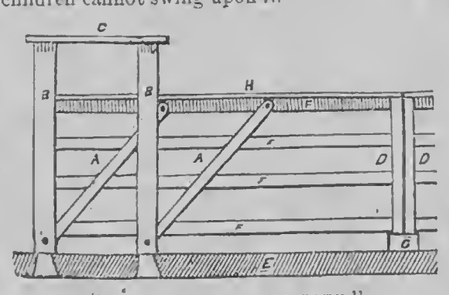
The great secret of keeping gates in position is, to have a large post set very deep and firm into the ground; or it will lean and sag the gate; indeed, it cannot be set too firmly, and, as a further security, fill the hole half way with stone and the rest with leached ashes.

At the proper height for the bottom of the gate, mortice in a piece of three inch oak scantling, and on the top spike firmly a piece of two-inch plank as a cap of a height to allow the gate lifted up, and out of its place, which is sometimes convenient in deep snows.

For fastening, a long iron latch may be used, or a round wood bolt, with a spiral spring, and an iron pin through to keep it, which springs into a mortice in the post, with the sides beveled off, to cause the gate to shut with a push. There should always be a strong pin bored into the post to slam against when not opening both ways.

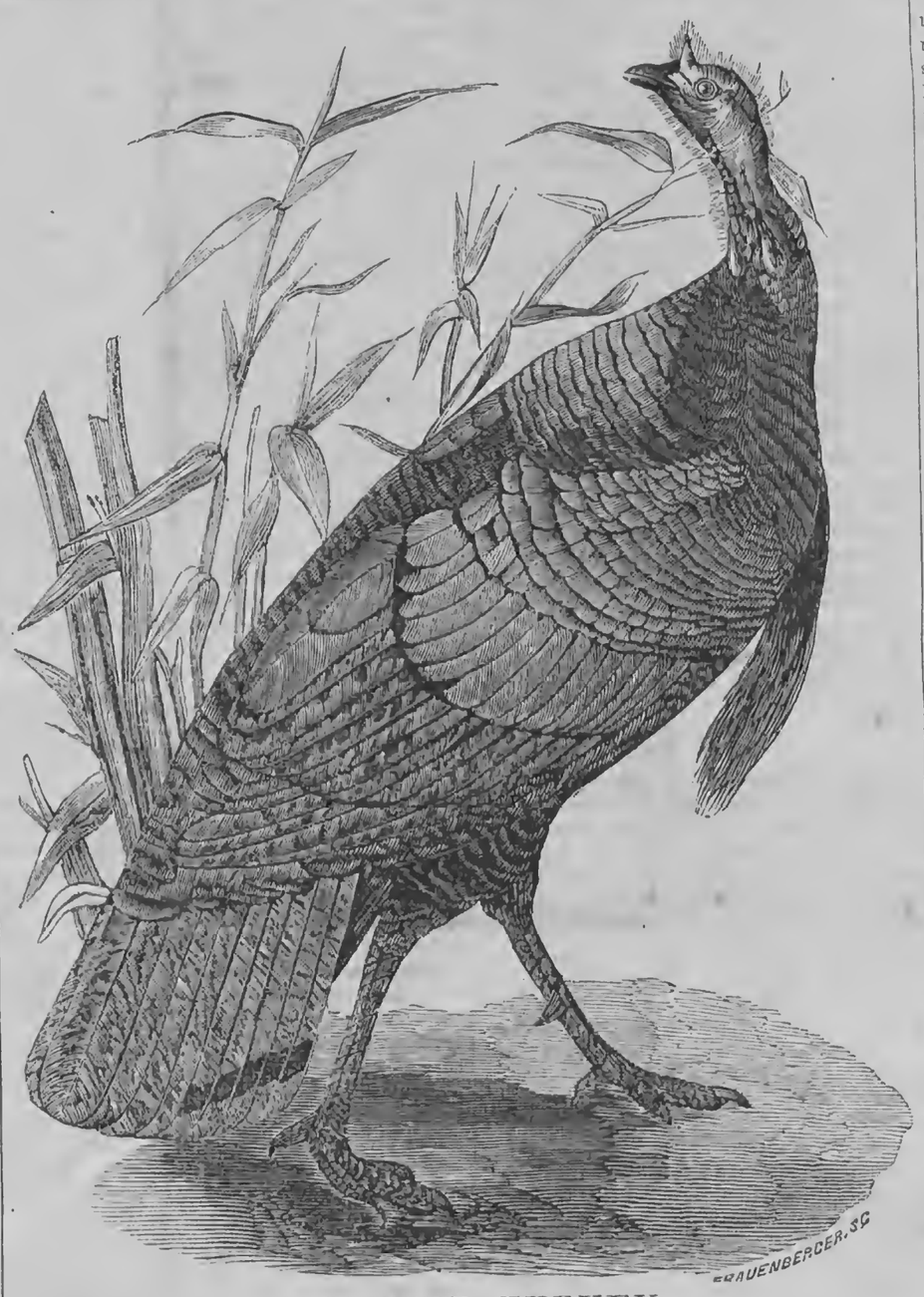
This plan and description of "My Style of Farm Gate" was contributed to the Rural by a Turin, N. Y., correspondent:

The materials of my gate are inch boards, (pine, spruce, or hemlock,) planed or not, whichever you choose. The diagram represents one-half of a large gate, 12 feet wide between posts. If you wish a smaller gate this half of the large one will answer. This is superior to the common gate in several points. First, it is cheaper; second, it is hung so that it will never sag; third, no depth of snow will ever clog it; and fourth, children cannot swing upon it.



"MY STYLE OF FARM GATE."

Directions for Making.—E is the bed piece 6 inches square and 18 feet long, which should be set in level with the surface. B, B, B, B, are the posts, 1 inch or 1¼ inch thick, 6 inches wide, 5 feet high; 8 of them (in a large gate) fastened to each side of the bed piece. The posts should be dove-tailed into the bed piece, E, so as to be 3½ inches apart on the inside. F's are the cross pieces 9 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 1 inch thick. D, D, are the brackets which are 3 feet long, 3 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, to be nailed one on each side at each end of the cross pieces. There should be a piece, H, 3 inches wide, nailed on top of the cross pieces. A, A, are the braces on which the gate swings; there are 8 of them, and they should be of hard wood, 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick. C, cap to the posts, which should be 3½ feet long, 9 inches wide and 1½ inch thick. G. is the block on which the gates rest when both are shut. The posts should be placed 3 feet apart when the gate is 9 feet long, and the braces 3 feet from each end. The braces are to be bolted to the top cross pieces with a 3 inch bolt, and to the bottom of the inside of the posts with a 6 inch bolt. I think these directions are sufficiently plain, accompanied with the diagram, to enable any one to make his own gate.



THE WILD TURKEY.

Herewith we present our readers a spirited engraving of the wild turkey. As a game bird the turkey ranks indisputably higher than any other in the world. He is a native of North America, and was probably first introduced into Europe by the Spaniards. It is said the first one served up at a banquet in France, was at the wedding of Charles the Ninth, in 1570. William Strickland, the lieutenant to Sebastian Cabot, in a voyage he performed under the patronage of Henry VII., carried them from this country to England. Since that period they have spread with great rapidity, and they are now found throughout the whole civilized world.

In its domesticated state the turkey has, undoubtedly, degenerated,—the wild birds attaining to larger size, and showing more beautiful plumage. This is probably owing to unskillful or careless breeding; but of late we believe, under better management, the size and beauty of our domestic turkey is gradually improving. The wild turkey was formerly abundant in the Middle, Southern, and Western States, but we believe never have been found west of the Rocky Mountains. They are now found only in thinly settled regions. In their wild state they congregate, at certain seasons, in flocks of many hundreds, frequenting the woods by day and feeding on acorns, all kinds of grains, buds, berries, nuts, grass, insects, and even young frogs. They cross the largest rivers by mounting to the tops of the trees, and then flying across.

Benjamin Franklin thought the wild turkey should have been the emblem of the United States, being a truly indigenous and National bird; in his time the log cabin of the pioneer was surrounded by these birds, saluting each other in early morning from the tops of adjacent forest trees, as is the farm house now-a-days by chanticleer.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Farm Bars.

It is somewhat the fashion to decry bars, but we think they *have their place*, and are likely to keep it, on the farm. They are much cheaper than gates, more easily constructed, less liable to be broken, and more readily repaired, in case of accident. They are stronger barriers, too, against stock. In places where it is not necessary for a wagon to pass through oftener than once or twice a month, on an average, or where a passage-way for stock is only required, they are better than gates. The latter swing in the wind, and are liable to be jammed off their hinges by cattle or wagons crowding against them. A good bar-post must be a large one of some durable wood. Then set it deep in the ground. Have the lower bars so close together, that a small pig cannot pass between. Above the ground the posts should be hewn down to a thickness of six or eight inches. From the bottom of one part to the top, the mortises should successively be made longer, to allow the bar free play when the other end drops to the ground. The top mortise should obviously be the longest.

Corn for Fuel.

During the past four years we have heard little of burning this great staple for fuel. The practice now seems to be reviving. There is a *moral* side to this subject, which, however, we will not discuss—only remarking, that with corn from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel where it is burnt, and from ninety cents to one dollar in New York, with railroad and water transportation all the way, the burden of this moral responsibility must lie on the carriers and not on the producers.

The Whiteside Sentinel, an Illinois journal, states that persons in some of the market towns in that county, and the farmers themselves, are using corn for fuel. A tun of corn is worth, in round numbers, six dollars. A tun of coal at the stations costs ten dollars. If the farmer takes his corn in and draws out the coal, the cost of the latter will, on an average, be enhanced two dollars. Then a tun of coal will cost twice what a tun of corn will fetch, and it is estimated that two tuns of corn will burn longer, and make as good a fire, as one tun of coal. We lately heard an Illinois farmer say that some of his neighbors planted two or three acres of corn *on purpose* for fuel.

Tobacco Raising.

A correspondent desires information regarding the raising of tobacco, its profit compared with other crops, and asks whether it will pay to grow it instead of corn and wheat, etc.

In the last three volumes of the Rural we have published several long and valuable articles on tobacco growing and curing. At present, we refer our correspondent to these, or published works on the subject, for minute information. The profit of growing tobacco, as compared with other crops, depends too much on various circumstances, to be estimated with any degree of certainty. It requires considerable capital to begin, and the crop demands much labor. A whole year goes round, from the time of making the seed bed, until money is received for the product. But those who follow the business with persistence generally make money at it.

"Will it pay to raise it instead of corn, wheat, &c.?" Emphatically, no! Do not cease growing your other crops to raise tobacco. As it returns but little fertilizing matter to the soil, special manures should be purchased and used on this crop, so as not to deplete the rest of the farm. If you cannot grow it in rotation with other crops, and keep your land increasing in productiveness meantime, it is poor economy to meddle with it. Growing the "weed" exclusively has exhausted the Southern tobacco fields, and we should heed the lesson.

Poultry.

An agent-friend and occasional correspondent furnishes the Rural this interesting item:—The greatest number of eggs laid in one day by my thirty-two hens, during the month of February, was twenty-seven; the average cost of the food of the hens was seven cents. A hen with the best care, will not commence laying until she has entirely recovered from the effects of moulting, which is not often until February; while pullets begin when they are seven or eight months old; consequently the earlier in the spring you can get chickens, the earlier next fall you will have eggs. My brother's chickens, hatched in February, made their nests in October, and his March pullets furnished him two or three dozen eggs weekly in the middle of the next winter. Never keep a hen after she begins to moult unless she has some peculiarly good qualities.

Shelter the Tools.

Our esteemed correspondent, S. W. A., of Illinois, in a communication intended for the benefit of all Rural readers, pertinently says:—Are your tools and machinery all sheltered from the snow and rain? This is very important. Western farmers suffer more loss from the decay of machinery by exposure, than from the wear of it; ten times more. Everywhere we see reapers and mowers, threshers, fanning mills, drills, wagons, and all kinds of farm machinery, lying just where last used—and there many of them will be till wanted. But our soil is so fertile that Western farmers, as a general thing, are prosperous in spite of all this bad management. Yet "a penny saved is as good as a penny earned," says "poor Richard," and I think it would be well to begin the saving process by housing the tools.

Cows Losing their Cud.

A friend writes us that he has seen two cases where it was said the cows had "lost their cud." In both instances the animals were nearly doctored to death before the character of the disease was ascertained. The remedy then applied was to administer a "cud," composed as follows:—Salt pork chopped fine, mixed with dough, a little chimney soot, and an egg. A ball as large as a goose egg was given for a dose. The cattle recovered.

We do not believe "loss of cud" to be a disease of itself, but the result of disease or debility. The medicine administered in this case, proved an alterative; and that, together with cessation of "dosing," recovered the animals.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

RESULTS OF THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

WE agree with the New England Farmer in regarding the National Convention of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, recently held in Syracuse, "as prominent among the important events of the year 1865;" and, with the same journal, we trust that it will prove to be "the commencement of measures that shall result in a degree of permanence and prosperity greater than has ever been enjoyed by the woolen interest."

The Convention certainly attained all it proposed. It did not assemble, as some have imagined, to attempt to agree on the practical details of a woolen tariff to be recommended to the United States Revenue Commission, and through it to Congress. In the absence of other objections, such a step would have been wholly premature. The Revenue Commission was engaged in obtaining information in regard to the effects of the existing Tariff on the industries named. It had invited both the Growing and the Manufacturing Associations to draw out, by carefully prepared interrogatories, the results of individual experience, in all parts of the country, in respect to the working of the present system. This was a just and most sensible measure. When the Syracuse Convention met, the Manufacturers had issued their interrogatories, but sufficient time had not elapsed to receive the answers. The Growers had not, unfortunately, received an equally early invitation to act in the same direction.* They had not even prepared their interrogatories, and it was *one* of the objects they had in view in attending the Convention that they might, by the united counsel and action of the representatives of the different State Associations, prepare those interrogatories properly and by proper authority.

The jury does not bring in its verdict first and hear the testimony afterwards. The physician does not administer medicines before he examines his patient. Yet the reverse of this action, in either case, would not be more absurd than would have been the action of the Wool Growers and Manufacturers, under the circumstances we have stated, had they attempted, at Syracuse, to prejudge and decide the very questions in regard to which they were avowedly taking testimony.

What then were the objects of that Convention? We will state what we suppose to have been the leading ones. First: men on both sides, of enlarged views, believing that neither of the interests can flourish unless both flourish, and that this unity of interest should produce unity of action, sought, as a first step, to obtain an agreement between them as to what ought to constitute their relative claims to Governmental protection. Without an agreement of this kind, there could not of course be any agreement or co-operation in respect to the provisions of a woolen tariff, but the first time that subject should be agitated, both parties would go before Congress as heretofore, each seeking to advance its own immediate interests without reference to the other, and without reference to the great ultimate fact that the destruction or even decay of the one involved the destruction or decay of the other. Secondly: there were practices on each side in regard to wool and the wool trade, which were causes of dissatisfaction to the other, and which it was believed might be corrected after being frankly pointed out, and the objections to them clearly stated. Thirdly: it could not but be expected that a meeting between liberal and intelligent men on both sides, and a friendly and candid interchange of views, would of itself be productive of great benefit in ameliorating past prejudices and removing past misunderstandings.

How far were these objects attained? A platform, involving the broad and liberal principle of an equal claim to Governmental "encouragement and protection," was *unanimously agreed upon*. Are we told this principle was so obvious that it required no such recognition? This would be true did the question concern abstract *right*. But the right to *protection by tariff laws*, depends upon facts which are not alike in respect to all occupations. For example, the grower of Indian corn neither asks or needs discriminating duties in his favor. If he did need them, he would be as much entitled to them as the wool grower or manufacturer. The facts which determine the wool grower's need of protection, and the proper mode of his receiving it, have heretofore been held in dispute. How long is it since we were told, not only by the Manufacturers, but by Members of Congress and by a large class of editors who advocated protection generally, and who claimed to represent the Grower as much as the Manufacturer, that the Grower needed no *direct* protection, that, in point of fact, he received all of it that was necessary from the protection afforded to the Manufacturer? The theory of these profound economists was, that if manufactures were protected until they flourished exuberantly, it would produce an ample market for home wools, and that competition between purchasers would ensure a remunerating price for them! This fallacious theory, and all other theories which deny the right and expediency of directly protecting the wool grower—and protecting him *equally with the wool manufacturer*—now stands repudiated and condemned by the Wool Manufacturers of the United States. Be it remembered that the twenty gentlemen who represented this interest at Syracuse, did not speak merely as individuals. They spoke as the representatives of an Association which comprises almost the entire body of the large and middle manufacturers of the United States. They were, by a formal vote of the Government of that Association, sent to Syracuse for the express purpose of treating and entering into arrangements with the Growers on the subjects which were brought before the Convention. Their action therefore was that of plenipotentiaries having full power to bind the body they represented.

And we will do these plenipotentiaries the justice to declare that the above admission was not extorted from them, or made the price of any counter concession. We stand ready, on all occasions, to testify that even before the Convention was organized, we were shown by the leading officers of the National Manufacturers' Association, a draft of such declarations as it would be their choice to have made by the Convention, in the form of resolutions—and that this draft as distinctly admitted the principle of equal protection to the Grower and Manufacturer, as do the resolutions finally adopted.

We have been asked if the Manfacturers will put the same construction on the words "equal management and protection" with the Growers, when the practical details of a woolen tariff are being settled in Congress. A suspicious Grower reminds us that "words are not things." We trust that *both sides* will try to live up to the spirit of the compact. Neither has the right to question the good faith of the other until facts disclose a breach of faith. But should either party attempt, in defiance of its agreement, to secure an advantage over the other, we do not believe that it will be permitted to succeed, at least for any considerable period, for we believe that Congress and the country will approve of the principle established between the parties, and not permit either of those parties to recede from or contravene it.

The discussion in the Syracuse Convention on the subject of mutual grievances was both instructive and amusing? It was frank, masculine and outspoken—exactly as it should have been—but without any display of temper. The explanations on the question of washing or not washing, on the "one-third shrinkage rule," on the mode of doing up, tying and sacking wool, &c., &c., made it apparent not only that there were just causes of complaint on both sides, but that a good deal could be said in extenuation on both sides, in some important particulars, where each had before believed the other to be totally and willfully in the wrong. Important practical consequences will grow out of this ventilation of these subjects. For example, we look to see the National Association of Manufacturers soon discountenance, by some public expression, the obnoxious "one-third shrinkage rule," and also all efforts to prevent unwashed wools from finding ha ready sale and as favorable prices as washed wools. And, on the other hand, we look to see every wool grower of respectability not only set his face against all such miserable frauds as putting dead wool into fleeces, unwashed tags into washed fleeces, rolling up fleeces with a quarter of a pound of twine each, &c., &c., but to act as a *missionary* among his neighbors, in these matters, if they need one?

Lastly, we are convinced that no person was present who did not feel that the Convention far more than "paid for itself" in bringing together leading men of interests which have hitherto been kept arrayed in an unnecessary and mutually injurious antagonism to each other, and giving an opportunity for that personal intercourse which, among the intelligent and liberal, so rapidly thaws out old prejudices. We think we never saw this *thawing* process proceed more rapidly! This bright dawn of peace may become overcast. We trust not. But if it should, the good it has done will not be lost.

* We feel bound to state the fact, but we are perfectly confident that the delay was not intentional on the part of the Revenue Commission, but was the result of a want of information concerning the State Wool Growers' Associations.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have some excellent communications on hand which we wish to publish entire, and which we are therefore reserving until the matters being discussed in our Wool Growers' Meetings are disposed of. As these last bear upon questions which will soon be brought before Congress, they demand precedence. We hope, also, our private correspondents will pardon us for a want of punctuality which, "though we say it ourselves," is *not* habitual with us. The collection and preparation of information for the U. S. Revenue Commission, and the discharge of official duties, at present, consumes all our time.

PRAIRIE SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—D. C. CLARK, Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., wishes to know whether we would regard Texas or the North-Western States as presenting the most favorable opening for sheep husbandry to a person with a capital of $2,000. Our impressions are that wool can be raised cheaper on a large scale in Texas that in the North-West. But under *existing* circumstances, and with so limited a capital, we should advise the last-named location. A flock of sheep, if composed of any considerable number, can be *driven* more cheaply than "*carred*." Driving, after the grass has started well in the spring, costs very little beyond the time and board of the person having them in charge. The sheep had better be bought up west of New York.

PRICE OF WOOL IN KANSAS.—W. HOWARD, Burlingame, Kansas:—The samples of wool you forward are worth considerably more in the eastern markets than you say you can get offered at home. But your clip is too small to forward east by itself. Keep it over, and join with your neighbors in making up a few sacks, and then forward it to some reliable manufacturer or wool broker in Ohio, or further East. We think ALTON POPE, wool manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, would do the handsome thing by you.

STILL SLOP FOR SHEEP.—H. B. STONE, Delhi, Iowa, states that he is feeding a few sheep still slops, and he wishes to know if it is healthy food for them. We have never tried it, or seen it tried, but see no reason why it should not be. If any of our correspondents have tested it, we should be glad to hear from them.

THE OHIO LAMB DISEASE.—We have a very clearly written article on this interesting subject, from Hon. R. M. MONTGOMERY, President of the Ohio State Wool Growers' Association. It will appear in a few weeks.

Communications, Etc.

GIVE THE BOYS A WORKSHOP.

EVERY farmer who has boys, should provide them a *workshop*. It should be neatly made, and pleasantly situated, for it should be attractive to those for whom it is intended. It should be tight and comfortable, furnished with a small stove, so as to make it warm in winter. It should be provided with a workbench and vice, a shaving-horse for using the drawing-knife, and perhaps a small foot-lathe, which is very convenient, but not essential, however. The other tools should be two or three planes, augers of different sizes, a few chisels, a bit-stock with bits, drawing-knife, saw and hammer. For those who cannot afford the whole, a small part of these would answer, and to those who can, other tools may be added—the cost of the tools would be but a trifle compared with the advantages one would derive from the use of them. The greatest is the assistance it will render the cause of *practical education*. It has been said that "the best inheritance any man can leave his children, is not wealth to support them, *but the ability to help and take care of themselves*."

A young man, whose natural ingenuity is so developed by practice that he can at any moment mend a rake, fit a helve in an ax, set a clock in running order, mend a broken harness, give edge to a pair of shears, mend tin-ware, repair an umbrella, white-wash a ceiling, paper a room, make a bee-hive, bottom a chair, or mend a broken rocker, and do a hundred other little jobs, will pass through the world more comfortably to himself, and profitably to those around him, than the one who is obliged to send for a mechanic to do such little jobs which he is too helpless to perform himself. Another important advantage afforded by such a workshop is its *moral* influence furnishing pleasant employment to boys during stormy weather, or other leisure hours, and lessening the temptation to frequent taverns, and to attend places of diversion—which often leads to the most pernicious habits.

Almost every Yankee boy has a longing for the use of tools, from the moment his hand grasps a jack-knife and he begins to whittle. Provide cheering work for your boys, something that will be relaxation from the drudgery of the plow toil, and the composite health, something that will satisfy their longings for progress, and open to them new realms of thought. If they are not skilled with the mallet and the chisel, the saw and the plane at home, they will quite likely become adepts at the pipe and the bottle abroad.

Napoli, Catt. Co., N. Y. J. H. S.

FALL PLOWING FOR CORN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your paper of Nov. 25, I noticed inquiries and remarks on the subject of fall plowing for corn, and without criticising or calling in question the correctness of those remarks I would like to give you my experience for five or six years past.

Ours is a stiff clay soil, with a substrata of hard-pan at the depth of about two feet, and that rests on a bed of sand or gravel, and has been covered with old, thick sod of June grass. We have plowed as late in the fall as we could before freezing, usually in December, and as deep as we could plow with four horses. During the winter and spring we cover the surface with a light coating of manure, say eight to ten loads to the acre, and before planting mix the manure thoroughly with the surface of the land as deep as it can be without disturbing the sod, which is usually done by cultivator or gang-plow. We plant as early as the season will permit, and cultivate as soon as the corn is visible, lightly at first and deeper as the season advances. Our crop has been uniformly good, usually about two weeks ahead of corn planted at the same time on the same kind of land, prepared in the usual way. The work of tending the corn has been very small compared with any other way we have tried. Our crop has usually matured before the frosts come, while other fields adjoining have been badly injured. One season we failed to get our land plowed in the fall and lost the entire crop by the ravages of the cut worm. Our neighbors have frequently shared the same fate when planting on sod land plowed in the spring. We have never had a crop injured much by cut worms if planted on fall plowed land. Our success has been so uniform since we adopted this plan that we do not entertain a doubt of what will be the result when we fully carry it out. We have uniformly sowed our corn land to wheat the same season after taking off the corn, which was about the first of October, and we have raised better wheat than we have had on summer fallow sowed at the usual time.

I do not pretend to theorize or philosophize on the subject, but to give the facts as they are, and if our experience is worth anything we hope the world will be benefitted by it.

Yours, &c. MARTIN HEYDENBURK.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec., 1865.

A CHEST OF OLD IRON.

WHEN I was a boy my father kept what he called the "Old Iron Chest." It was simply a heavy, hardwood box with iron bound corners, and a till in one end. This served as a depository of the old "odds and ends" of iron not in immediate use. There you would find old bolts, nuts, washers, screws, rivets, horse shoes, clevises, plow points, bits of band and hoop iron, strips of tin, old files, staples, etc., etc.

Every man and boy on the farm was enjoined to deposite any old iron they found "lying loose around" in the chest. When anything was to be repaired, or built, the "old iron chest" was almost sure to be called upon to furnish some of the materials. Very seldom was it appealed to in vain. Such a variety of materials did it contain, that a search would generally reveal within its depths, the desired article needed in the repair of the various farm implements.

The economy of having an "old iron chest," so strongly commends itself, that no farmer should let another month pass without providing a depository for such worn, broken and surplus articles as are not wanted for immediate use.

Rolling Prairie, Wis. L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Spirit of the Press.

Breeding Fowls.

Talking about breeding fowls, a writer in Wilkes' Spirit says:—I am a great advocate for choosing young birds for this purpose and recommend that early pullets be selected every year for stock the following season, and put with two-year-old cocks for instance. Pullets hatched in May attain their growth and become perfect in shape, size and health, before the chills of winter. They should be put with cocks of two years old, when they will lay on the first appearance of mild weather, and their produce has the same advantage as these have had before them. I do not advocate having young stock fowls so much on account of their laying early, as I do for the superiority of their breeding. Neither is it desirable to breed from fowls of all the same age. Where it can be done, it is better to put a two-year-old cock with pullets, and *visa versa*. It is well to introduce fresh cocks of pure breed into the yard every second year; this prevents degeneracy, and for the same reason no cock should be kept more than three seasons, nor a hen more than four, if it is intended to keep them in the highest possible perfection and efficiency.

Ventilation in Bee Hives.

BEES in winter do not apparently suffer from cold even when many degrees below the freezing point. Their great enemy is damp. I have known hives from which the bottom board had fallen and which were fully exposed to the air, winter well, while others carefully tended lost thousands of bees, and yet both had sufficient stores. Hives made of thin boards are bad quarters for bees, unless well ventilated, and for the simple reason that when such are exposed to the weather, they part rapidly with their warmth in cold weather, and unless carried off by currents of air, the moisture from the bees condenses on the inside and then congeals, and this process will go on until the comb next the sides is involved, and the bees are consequently huddled together in an ice house. When combs are thus frozen or kept steadily exposed to an atmosphere of moisture for some time, they will mould whenever the weather becomes warm. It often happens that the principle portion of the honey is laid up in the outer combs, and if these are frozen, the bees cannot get their food and may thus starve with food abundant, but locked up by frost.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Roots and Stock Raising.

THE Canada Farmer says—It is impossible to keep stock advantageously without roots. This fact, and the fact also, that roots play such an important part in a judicious rotation, ought to induce more attention to them. Turnip culture has been pronounced the sheet anchor of British agriculture. It has wrought little short of a revolution in farming matters in the old country, and it will do the same here, if it can be made general. Turnips do not require to be sown until the hurry of spring work is over, and thus a season of comparative leisure may be appropriated to this important crop. They are a pretty sure crop, and, on good land, highly productive and remunerative. In this country they cannot, as in Britain, be fed on the ground, but require storage. They, however, stand a considerable degree of cold, and keep well either in pits or moderately well protected cellars.

Bedding and Ventilation for Stock.

EVERY farmer should see to it himself; however trustworthy may be his boys or other assistants, that his cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are well bedded as well as well fed and watered; also, that his barn or barns, where his stock is kept and fed, is or are well ventilated. Domesticated animals, as well as man himself, need fresh air, and when compelled to breath a tainted and therefore an irrespirable atmosphere, it is at the expense or risk of health and the highest purposes which one has in stock breeding and keeping. Any observing farmer can tell on opening his barn in the morning whether the ventilation thereof is ample.—*Boston Cultivator.*

CULTURE OF MADDER IN THIS COUNTRY.—The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington has received a valuable paper, communicated through the State department by Mons. Emile de Speyer, on the subject of the culture of madder, which he claims may be successfully raised on the rich soils of this country. It is estimated that the net value of this dye that may be grown on a single acre would be $679. When it is considered that the importation of madder into this country from France amounts to 25,000,000 francs annually, if any reasonable approximation to this profit could be realized per acre, our Western agriculturists should lose no time in attempting its culture.—*Md. Farmer.*

FATTENING CALVES.—A sensible practical farmer told us the other day that he had often noticed that calves would thrive better on milk that was not rich in butter, than on what was commonly called very rich milk. That is a fact in accordance with what we recently stated, that the nutritive elements of milk reside chiefly in the caseine. If you have a cow that gives particularly rich milk and one that gives a quality poorer in butter, it is better in every way, to feed the calf on the milk of the latter. The calf will thrive better and you'll get more butter, from the milk of the first cow.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Rural Brief Mention.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER ADVANCING.—RECEIPTS, &c.—In former years we have annually been nearly overwhelmed by the cordial confidence and substantial support of thousands of friends all over the land, but the kind expressions and handsome remittances received from agents and others during the past two weeks far exceed those with which the RURAL has ever been favored in a corresponding period. The result is that all hands are overworked—the increase of subscribers and circulation so greatly surpassing our expectations, which were very sanguine, that we are unable to get all names on books and in type for mailing as readily as anticipated. However, by employing extra men we hope to make all right in a few days, and think all subscribers will receive their papers promptly and regularly from the start—though we shall be obliged to send two or more packages of the same number to many post offices, mailing some by machine and some by hand.

Thanks to the RURAL'S Agent-Friends everywhere! They are a host, and are prevailing! Mindful of their, and the People's appreciation, we are determined to make the RURAL for 1866 superior to any preceding volume.

—For the information of all interested we give our actual receipts by mail for twelve days, just handed us by Mr. J. G. WILLIAMS, chief clerk in the RURAL Office. Were we to add office receipts and orders the total amount would be much larger:

Dec. 25	$2,366.15	Jan. 1	$2,963.92
" 26	2,773.16	" 2	2,419.58
" 27	2,339.22	" 3	2,917.95
" 28	2,757.96	" 4	3,941.40
" 29	3,164.28	" 5	3,115.05
" 30	2,407.52	" 6	2,822.92
	$15,808.69		$18,050.82

Total receipts for 12 days.....**$33,859.51.**

AN EXPENSIVE IMPROVEMENT.—BETTER PAPER.—Last week it was stated that better paper than that hitherto used had been ordered for this volume of the RURAL, but the manufacturers "failed to connect," compelling the use of an inferior article for most of that week's edition. Though so great an improvement as we expect has not yet been secured, this number is printed upon much better paper than that formerly used. We trust the improvement will be appreciated by our friends,—for such paper as that now used will cost us, during the year, about or over three thousand dollars *more* than it would to use that of former weight and quality! This is only one of several items of our *increased expenditures* for 1866. Were we to give our readers the estimated cost (at present prices,) of the paper for printing our present volume, many would probably be astonished and others incredulous—for we are amazed at the figures.

WINTER AT LAST!—The weather has changed, and is now so seasonable that we have no longer occasion to speak of balmy air, bright sunshine, etc. For the past three days (we write on Monday, 8th,) the weather has been *severely wintry*,—the coldest of the season, with sleet, snow and high winds. Four to six inches of snow; sleighing fair, but not good. In this city the mercury marked 4 below zero yesterday, and this morning it was still lower. On the 6th and 7th it ranged from 9 to 22 below in various places eastward—being 16 at Utica, 10 at Albany, 9 at New York, 22 at Burlington, Vt., &c., &c. Lake Ontario so influences the temperature of this region that we are much more comfortable during the "cold snap" than folk in the eastern part of this State and in New England, yet it is quite cold enough hereabouts.

FINE FARM FOR SALE.—GOING SOUTH.—The homestead farm of Hon. T. C. PETERS, President of our State Agricultural Society, located in Darien, Genesee Co., is advertised in this paper. In soil, condition and location this is one of the best farms in the region. Mr. P. has purchased a large and excellent farm in Howard Co., Md.—twenty-seven miles from Washington, and a less distance from Baltimore—where we believe he purposes to reside in future. We trust his homestead will fall into good hands, and that our long-time friend and contributor will never regret his change from the Eden of America (Western New York,) to one of the finest sections of the South.

—Mr. PETERS will continue his contributions to the pages of the RURAL, and furnish some interesting notes relative to the soil, climate, farming, etc., of the region where he has located.

THE RURAL AT THE SOUTH.—We are both gratified and surprised at the number of subscriptions we are receiving from the Southern States. Every mail brings us recruits from old and new friends, and the prospect is that the RURAL will have a far larger circulation in the South this year than ever before. We not only have the favors of former subscribers in that region, but those of many intelligent and enterprising Northern men who have lately removed to the South.

DOINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.—The Annual Meetings of State and local Rural Societies are now in order. We briefly notice those already held, so far as ascertained:

Ohio State Board of Agriculture.—This body met in Columbus, last week, and elected the following officers for 1866: *President*—WM. B. MCLUNG, of Troy. *Treasurer*—DAVID TAYLOR, of Columbus. *Secretary*—JOHN H. KLIPPART, of Columbus.

Livingston Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, recently held, officers were elected for 1866 as follows: *President*—CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo. *Vice President*—W. H. SPENCER, of Geneseo. *Treasurer*—KIDDER M. SCOTT, of Geneseo. *Secretary*—WM. A. BRODIE, of Geneseo. *Directors*—AARON BARBER, Jr., S. K. WINEGAR.

The Onondaga Co. (N. Y.) Wool Growers' Association held its Annual Meeting Jan. 2, 1866, and elected the following board of officers for the year: *President*—ALLEN H. AVERY, of Manlius. *Vice Presidents*—First, DAVIS COSSITT, of Onondaga; Second, CHESTER BAKER, of Lafayette. *Secretary*—H. D. L. SWEET, of Syracuse. *Corresponding Secretary*—C. B. THORNE, of Skaneateles. *Treasurer*—ASEL F. WILCOX, of DeWitt. *Executive Committee*—E. C. COWLES, of Marcellus; DOR AUSTIN, of Skaneateles; RUFUS SEARS, of Van Buren; SAMUEL H. HINSDELL, of Camillus; DAVID COLLIN, Jr., of Fayetteville. The subject of reorganizing a County Agricultural Society was discussed, and generally considered desirable, but no definite action taken.

—Secretaries of State, County and other Agricultural Societies will confer a favor by furnishing us the results of their Annual Meetings—especially names of officers elected—for notice in the RURAL. We have not space for the entire proceedings of each, but wish to give a synopsis.

DEFERRED.—Over three columns of advertisements are deferred or declined for want of space.

HORTICULTURAL.

SHADE TREES NO.—II.

In a landscape point of view the Beech tree is very similar to the Maple, except it will rank in an inferior grade. In its general effect the foliage is not so beautiful. It is not quite as smooth and graceful in form, and its limbs are more apt to grow gnarled. It comes early in leaf, but does not take on such varied hues in the autumn. In short, the Maple has all the good qualities of the Beech, and others of great importance in addition. The well known nut that grows on the beech tree is an article of considerable value for fattening swine, where it is furnished in sufficient quantities by extensive forests or groves.—Through the fall and in the early part of winter hogs will thrive upon this food as if fed with corn. The nuts afford about sixteen per cent. as compared with their bulk, of a fine, delicate oil, closely resembling that expressed from the olive. It is, or was, very plentiful in the Northern States, large tracts of land, in locations favorable to it, growing scarcely any other kind of timber. The wood is used but little for manufacturing purposes, but is highly esteemed as fuel. Unless protected from moisture after being cut, it is extremely subject to decay, a few months exposure very materially injuring its quality for burning.

The Yellow Locust is very common around our dwellings. Formerly it stood well in popular estimation, but latterly it is deservedly less in favor as an ornamental and shade tree. It grows wild in the Northern and Western States. When young it is a rapid grower, but rarely attains a greater height than sixty feet. The borer is its worst enemy, and it frequently suffers destruction from its attacks. This tree is chiefly valuable as a rapid producer of an excellent timber, and for this purpose it ought to be introduced extensively into our forests, and planted separately in groves. The wood is esteemed for posts, wagon hubs, some purposes in ship-building, and for use where it comes in contact with water. It is heavy and not easily split.

The tree can be propagated easily from seed, which it grows in great abundance. One of the strongest reasons against its use for shade and ornament near the dwelling, is the great quantity of suckers it produces. Unless constantly watched and destroyed these will soon convert the space about the parent tree into a thicket, impenetrable by reason of the numerous sharp thorns which grow on the bark and branches. The foliage is not thickly set on the tree; the leaves are a dark, green color, and pinnated. They do not appear until late in the spring, and fall early in the autumn. The foliage is very beautiful, however, while it lasts, and contrasts finely with that of the most common of our other deciduous trees. In June the Locust shows an abundance of white, pendulous, and very fragrant blossoms, that scent the air for a considerable space around. This is the period of its greatest glory, and its splendor then atones for many of its other defects. The branches of this tree are extremely brittle, and the wind breaks and casts down many, together with small twigs, which litter the ground beneath in an unsightly manner.

In a list of shade trees, combining the useful with the ornamental, the Hickory should occupy a prominent position. It produces a timber of extraordinary elasticity and toughness. Its name is a synonym of strength. The variety known as the shell-bark yields a fruit whose delicious flavor is not surpassed by any foreign nut. The well known pecan nut is furnished by a variety that grows in the southern and western portions of our country, from Illinois to Louisiana. There are several other varieties, as the pig-nut, bitter-nut, and mocker-nut. The pig-nut perhaps produces the most valuable timber; the young saplings are used in immense quantities for hoop-poles, and for fuel the wood commands the highest price in market.

As the roots of the Hickory are large and few in number, it is difficult to transplant it successfully from the forest. It may, however, be easily raised from the nut. It is a slow grower, but the shell-bark, which is the best variety for general planting, becomes a stately tree from sixty to eighty feet in height.

When in leaf the Hickory casts a dense shade. Its form is symmetrical, compact, and inclines to the pyramidal. The foliage is pinnated, and the color of the leaf deep green. During the autumn it assumes a bright yellow hue, so different from other trees that it becomes a prominent object in the landscape. For affording shade in fields it is the very best of trees, as its roots run deep, and the land may be plowed and cropped close to the trunk.

THE PANSY.

The Pansy is a beautiful flower, a favorite with both amateurs and florists, in fact, with all lovers of flowers everywhere. It has been thought that our climate was not well adapted to the perfection of the pansy on account of our hot, dry summers, and it is a fact that in the heat of summer the flowers are small and imperfect; yet in Spring and Autumn the Pansy will do well; indeed better, we think, than anywhere in the world. We saw last season, in October, in the grounds of Mr. James Vick, the seedsman of our city, nearly half an acre of Pansies in flower—a perfect mass of blossoms, of the gayest colors imaginable,—and very few of the blossoms were less in size than a silver half-dollar. The best European gardeners expressed the opinion that they had never seen so fine an exhibition of this favorite flower before.

The introduction of the new *Fancy* or mottled varieties, which originated, we believe, in Belgium, has given a new impetus to the culture of the Pansy, particularly in this country. The colors are more varied and brilliant than the old sorts, bear the heat better, and flower more

A GROUP OF FANCY PANSIES.

freely. The habit of the plant is also better, being more compact, the flower-stems shorter and stiffer, bearing the flowers erect above the leaves, giving the whole plant a showy and most beautiful appearance.

If the seed of the Pansy is sown in the spring, good plants will be produced by the middle of summer, but the flowers at first will be small. It is a good plan to pick off all the buds produced in summer, and by the latter part of September the plant will be in perfection and the flowers fine. There will be no cessation of flowers until after quite hard frosts; in fact, not until winter fairly sets in. The plants will bear the winter well and flower finely in the spring. The engraving, which we have selected from *Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide*, exhibits a fine group of the Fancy Pansies, some of them very closely resembling the finest Pelargoniums. These panies come pretty true from seed. Among the varieties advertised we recommend the following as very desirable.

Faust's King of Blacks, very dark, in fact almost black, and true from seed in nearly every case.

Sky Blue. These show almost every shade of light blue, with a very distinct eye generally, marked with yellow and purple.

Violet with White Border, a very fine kind, different shades of white and purple, with a white belt or border.

Yellow, nearly always true to color, of a bright yellow and dark, distinct eye.

Yellow Margined, beautiful shade of purpleish, sometimes almost carmine, with a belt of rich yellow.

There are many other sorts, some of them new, but the above we have tried, and know they will please all who love a delicate yet beautiful flower.

NOTES ON DIFFERENT GRAPES.

We have seen it somewhere stated that the rot could not be attributed to the cool nights and hot days, for we always have them during the summer. But this we do not admit. Having kept a record of the weather for upwards of thirty years, we find it very rare, indeed, to have so low a temperature as 42° in July. Any one who has ever grown the foreign grape in a grape-house well knows that a few nights, with the temperature at 42°, when the grapes are rapidly swelling, with a sharp wind, will mildew any grape; and if it is so in the house, we do not know why it should not be so in the open air.

We, however, give our views, perhaps untenable, but worthy of some consideration. With a warm and dry summer the grape crop has been much poorer than the wet one of 1863. Some kinds, in some localities, have done remarkably well, and larger bunches, or better ripened berries, we never saw. Union Village and Rodgers' No. 4 and 15, which did not ripen in 1863 or 1864, matured well this year. But as a conclusion of this brief record we add the following notes upon such kinds as we have particularly noticed:

Adirondac.—We know of only one bearing vine in our neighborhood. This was set out in the spring of 1864, grew six or eight feet, and notwithstanding ten or twelve good layers were taken from the vines this year, it produced six bunches of beautiful grapes, not large, but fully ripe, as early, or earlier than the Hartford Prolific. It was affected scarcely any with the mildew or rot. Exposure south-east upon a trellis against a high fence. The year's experience entitles it to the first place among our hardy grapes.

Rebecca.—This has been apparently a favorable year for this fine grape. No mildew to speak of, and it has matured quite as early as the Delaware, attaining that rich amber tint which it has not done in some previous years. It plainly shows that it prefers a warm summer to bring out its high character.

Allen's Hybrid.—Not so good this year as last; bunches smaller, and color greener. It certainly suffered at the same time and probably from the same cause as the Concord. There was no rot, but some mildew. It is, however, a superb grape.

Crevelling.—This grape is increasing in popularity. While it is scarcely any earlier than the Concord, and not so large in the bunch, it has a brisk and more spirited juice than that variety. It is a less rampant grower, and did not suffer from rot, though there was some slight mildew of the foliage, but not of the fruit.

Delaware.—Not so good as last year, though occasional specimens have been exhibited of great excellence. They have ripened a week or more later than usual, and have not had that clear, rich, deep wine color, so characteristic of this sort. The rot has not affected it, but the leaves have mildewed slightly. It has, however, stood well among the various sorts, and, though not so good, has been a pretty sure crop.

Hartford Prolific.—Generally very good, though inferior to 1864. Very little rot, and but slight mildew, but from some cause, perhaps dry weather, the bunches and berries were smaller than usual.

Union Village.—This has been very fine, indeed, we have never seen bunches larger, and as handsome—as it has been said—as the Hamburg. Though rather late it is a handsome and sure crop, even if not fully mature.

Rogers' No. 4.—This, judging from one favorable locality, when grown on a trellis against a high fence facing the south, has proved better than we have ever seen it; in fact, we never have before tasted it fully mature. This year it was to, and the berries large, as black as sloes, and very good. In warm summers it may do well, and prove valuable.

Rogers' Nos. of various kinds we tasted in bearing at Col. Wilder's in September. We did not make any note of several kinds that we tasted, all nearly or quite mature, but Nos. 3 and 19 appeared well, and are worthy of further trial. Without being of high character, their size, vigor and productiveness, may make them valuable in many collections.

Framingham.—Three or four clusters, on vines set out as late as June, ripened earlier than Hartford Prolific, quite as good, and with larger bunches. It is a most vigorous grower, equaling the Concord, and when well established will show its good qualities better.

Iona, Israella, and some other sorts we have not fruited. A few specimens of the Iona have been exhibited as early as September 19th, and they were quite ripe, and fully sustain the high character of this very superior grape. Both are vigorous, though not rampant growers.

Diana.—This, often subject to rot, has been much more affected this year than usual. Very few good specimens have been exhibited. It is to be regretted that a grape of such great excellence should have a single fault. It evidently wants a more sheltered location (such was the original one where it grew from seed) where it will not feel the alterations of heat and cold, and it will repay any extra attention.

Some other sorts might be enumerated, but these are such as we have fruited ourselves, or seen with grape cultivators around Boston, and we give these results from the limited locality under our observation. They will serve to show what are the results of an unexampled year.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

The following are the prices of fruits, vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Jan. 4th:

Fruits.—The market for apples is without much change. Holders of fine qualities are firm in their views, and do not seem anxious to sell, expecting better prices when the large quantities of poor are closed out.

Apples, Fancy Western ℔ bbl	$ 3 50@ 4 50
Apples, Mixed Western ℔ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Apples, Common Western ℔ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ ℔	4@ 10
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ ℔	15@ 18
Cranberries, Eastern, ℔ bbl	11 00@12 00
Cranberries, Jersey and L. I., ℔ bbl	12 00@13 00

Dried Fruits.—Holders of dried apples are not as anxious to sell, and prices are firmer. Dried peaches are dull and lower.

Dried Apples, Old, ℔ ℔	9@ 10
Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ℔ ℔	12@ 13
Peaches, New Southern, ℔ ℔	25@ 35
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔	16@ 20
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℔ ℔	15@ 16
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	50@ 55
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	35@ 36
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	48@ 50
Plums, ℔ ℔	35@ 37

Vegetables.—Potatoes are in liberal receipt and fair demand at unchanged rates.

Mercers, ℔ bbl	$ 2 50@ 3 00
Jackson White, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 38
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	3 00@ 3 25
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 62
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	4 75@ 5 50
Red Onions, ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
White Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Cabbages, New, ℔ 100	3 00@ 8 00
Turnips, Russian, New, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	8 00@11 00

Beans and Peas.—There is very little doing in the bean market. The demand is for local trade only. Peas are quiet and nominal.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ℔ bush	$ 2 55@ 2 65
Beans—Marrows, ℔ bush	2 50@ 2 65
Beans—Mediums, ℔ bush	2 20@ 2 40
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ℔ bush	2 25@ 2 45
Peas—Canada, ℔ bush	1 25@ 1 30

Soil for the Grape.—It is a curious fact that very rich and highly manured land has rarely produced a grape that would yield a high quality of wine. The grape that contains the most saccharine matter will make the best wine, and the different varieties differ widely in the proportion of sugar. In Italy and in Sicily the very finest and sweetest grapes grow on the rocky rubbish of volcanoes, and those that grow on loose rocky soils or along hillsides covered with rocks are often the best. These facts ought to teach us not to select the richest soils, and not to stuff them with organic manures, for the grape.—*Ex.*

Camelia Fanny Sanchioli.—This charming white Camelia has been produced in Italy, from whence it has been received by the establishment of M. Verschaffelt. The flowers are of the purest white, slightly tinged with rose in the centre, while some pretty rose spots are visible here and there. The petals are large, round, bilobed at the summit, and are placed with the most perfect regularity. The plant is of excellent habit, the foliage ample and of a fine green, and the flowers are produced in abundance.—*Foreign paper.*

Trees vs. Rabbits.—Mix a little snuff or pulverized tobacco with common soft soap, and rub your trees with it as high as a rabbit can reach, and they are safe. The washing of the soap to the roots of the trees, is highly beneficial to them and will pay for the application alone. The soap will destroy the insects on the bark of the tree, and give the bark a glossy appearance. The liver or flesh of an animal rubbed on the bark of a tree, will also save it from destruction by rabbits. Now is the time to make the application.—*Rural World.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Choice Fruit.—We are indebted to Deacon H. N. Langworthy, of Greece, near this city, for some very fine fruit—including superior specimens of the Northern Spy and Tompkins County King apple, and Rebecca grape. Mr. L. has long been one of our most experienced and successful fruit growers, and these samples evince both skill and care in culture and keeping.

American Wines in France.—Judge Rorer, of Burlington, Iowa, sent a present of a few bottles of his celebrated Iowa Catawba Wine, through Senator Grimes, to the French Minister at Washington city. The Minister was so much pleased with it that he sent a bottle of it to the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor could hardly be induced to believe that such a superior article of wine came from America, and sent an order to America directing the purchase of all of Judge Rorer's wine on hand if he would sell it.

Tilden's Seedling Tomato.—This new variety was originated by Mr. Henry Tilden, of Iowa. During the past season Mr. Tilden raised two acres, from which he marketed over 1,000 bushels. The fruit received the highest praise and premiums wherever shown at Fairs, and his tomatoes almost wholly monopolized the trade in the markets to which they were sent. The gardeners round about Boston, New York and Philadelphia pronounce this tomato a distinct and valuable variety. It is of smooth form, clear color, good size, and heavy, solid flesh.

Domestic Economy.

CAKE, GINGERBREAD, &c.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—The following recipes have often been tested, and are known to be good:

Whitney Cake.—Two cups of sugar, 1 do. butter, 1 do. cold water, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, ½ do. of soda, and 3 cups of flour. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, adding the yolks of the eggs well beaten, and part of the flour with cream tartar, also part of the water with soda. Lastly, add the remainder of flour, water, and whites of eggs beaten to a froth.

Sponge Cake.—One cup of sugar, 1½ do. of flour, 1 tablespoonful of water, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, ¼ do. soda.

Jelly Cake.—One cup of sugar, 2 teaspoonsful of butter, 1 egg, 2 teaspoonsful cream tartar, 1 do. soda.

Fried Cakes.—One pint sweet milk, 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoonsful cream tartar, 1 do. soda.

I will also add the Gingerbread recipes desired by J. E. W.

Soft Gingerbread.—One cup of molasses, ½ do. sugar, ½ do. butter, 1 do. cold coffee, 1 teaspoonful soda, stir not very thick.

Hard Gingerbread.—One cup of molasses, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 do. cold water, 1 teaspoon of ginger, 1 do. soda. Mix as soft as possible.

De Ette Adsit.

Silver Creek, N. Y.

A Simple Remedy.—A New Hampshire gentleman says:—"Take 2 large tablespoonsful of cologne and 2 teaspoonsful of fine salt; mix them together in a small bottle; every time you have any acute affection of the facial nerves, or neuralgia, simply breathe the fumes in your nose from the bottle, and you will be immediately relieved."

Cure for Sore Throat.—It is said that the use of red peppers, steeped in cider, is the best preventive, and the most certain cure, for the putrid sore throat, in use. It should be used as a "gargle," and a little swallowed occasionally.

New Advertisements.

SMALL FRUITS!—SMALL FRUITS!—If you would know *how to plant, cultivate, and market*, send for my "*Descriptive and Retail Catalogue.*" If you wish to buy largely to plant for market or sell again, send for my "*Wholesale List.*" Address A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Indiana. ☞ Stamps not refused. 833-4t

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Varick, P. O., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866.

"A TIP-TOP" NUMBER.—The Pictorial Double Number, Phrenological Journal for January, now ready, 20c. For the year, only $2.

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Chaumont, Jeff. Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1866.

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Ladies' Department.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

Merrily bounds the morning lark
Along the summer sea;
Merrily mounts the morning lark
The topmost twig on tree;
Merrily smiles the morning rose,
The morning sun to see;
And merrily, merrily greets the rose,
The honey-sucking bee:—
But merrier, merrier, far are these,
Who bring on wings of the morning breeze,
A music sweter than her own,
A happy group of loves and graces,
Graceful forms and lovely faces,
All in gay delight outflown;
Outflown from their schoolroom cages,
Schoolroom rules, and schoolroom pages,
Lovely in their teens and tresses,
Summer smiles and summer dresses,
Joyous in their dance and song
With sweet sisterly caresses,
Arm in arm they speed along.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOCIAL FALSEHOOD.

BY W. R. N.

There is a species of falsehood in which the purest of us sometimes indulge and which generally passes uncondemned by the most scrupulous persons. It is the practice of so acting or speaking as to convey the opposite of what is the real truth in the case. Falsehood is not confined to those expressions which are calculated to injure some one. It is any outward expression, whether of gesture, action or speech, by which a person intends to create in the mind of another an impression, either partially or entirely, different from the truth. Do we not often hear good people excuse a false statement with the seemingly palliating reflection, "It is nothing but a 'white lie!'" They seem to indulge such kind of falsehood because it is not calculated for injury. We think the species of falsehood to which we refer is poisonous to frankness and candor, and that every unmistakable manifestation of this evil should be labeled as such and shunned as a hurtful drug.

We take the liberty of addressing these remarks to the ladies, not because they are the *only* persons who seem to regard this evil lightly, but rather, to enlist their potent influence toward its correction. The social falsehood, to which we refer, cannot live and thrive if it is continually met with a frown from the ladies, and we therefore appeal to their good sense, to frown down any and every manifestation of it.

An incident related in "Pickwick Papers" occurs to us in illustration of one form of this social falsehood. It is where Winkle and Snodgrass were on their way to meet Dr. Slammer, an antagonist with whom Winkle had engaged to fight a duel. Winkle broke the silence.

"Snodgrass," he said, stopping suddenly, "do *not* let me be baulked in this matter—do *not* give information to the local authorities—do *not* obtain the assistance of several peace officers to take either me or Dr. Slammer of the 97th Regiment, at present quartered in Chatham Barracks, into custody and thus prevent this duel; I say do *not*."

Snodgrass seized his hand warmly as he enthusiastically replied, "Not for the world."

Unfortunately for the cowardly Winkle, Snodgrass was a simple minded man and took him at his word. He never imagined that Winkle really desired the very opposite of what his speech indicated. Does not the unpleasant predicament of Winkle, who was guilty of falsehood in order to conceal his cowardice, warn you, ladies, from a similar course to convey the opposite impression from the truth. How much candor was there in your expressions of regret the other evening at the inordinate haste of a casual acquaintance to depart, when his call was keeping you from your lover in the back parlor? It served you rightly that he remained an hour longer to gratify (?) you. Then do you not know that more than half of the positive knowledge in regard to a young lady's affection for a gentleman is gathered by knowing ones from her extraordinary abuse of him? Your attempt to forestall such a suspicion is the very means of establishing it. The next time you find yourself professing a desire which you do not possess, remember the predicament of Winkle in the incident above related; and beware of manifesting too much enthusiasm in the denunciation of a gentleman or you will thereby inspire a suspicion which you would most deprecate. This is one form of social falsehood. It has its own punishments and rewards; but, also, it has its blasting effect upon the candor of the person who indulges in it.

To observe the prevalence of another form of this evil you have but to direct your attention to the remarks of flattery and the protestations on the part of some of the guests at the next evening party you attend. You will think little or nothing of the expressions of Miss Anna, about to take leave of the hostess, when she says she has passed a most delightful evening, not even if she has told you but a moment ago that it had been perfectly stupid. We have often pitied our poetical friend when, upon proposing to read his last production of one or two hundred lines to an acquaintance, he has unrolled his manuscript with a smile of gratification at the remarks of his friend:—"I shall be *very happy* to hear it." At the same time we could not withhold our censure for the falsehood, on the part of his friend, nor could we deny that his punishment of being compelled to listen, was just.

We think we see you hold up your hands and say:—"Why, it won't do to be candid,—we would be denounced by everybody." It is to cure that mistaken judgment in society for which we are asking your aid. Begin by refraining from denouncing others for the same reason. If a gentleman is frank (we don't mean impudent,) encourage it. If he is forever telling these "white lies," pretending that he enjoys what you know he does not; if he says you are beautiful (when you know he thinks the opposite) do not smile on him as if you believed him, and above all do not be guilty of the same error by declaring that you do not agree with him.

There are many people, too, who resort to this kind of falsehood to cover up their own defects and in addition make others believe that they have qualities and powers which they do not possess. Such people are mostly those who praise their own works. It is at least safe to let one's works speak for themselves. It is hard to believe that any one directs attention to what he has done for the sake of the thing done. It is rarely with any other motive than self-laudation that a man speaks highly of what he himself has done. If his motive be to impress others with a belief that he possesses powers which he really does not possess, he is guilty of social falsehood.

We have no doubt but that a candid self-examination will reveal to any one his, or her, shortcomings in this respect. If all will strive to correct these habits in themselves, and cease to encourage them in others, society will be decidedly benefited.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"COME TO BREAKFAST."

BY ANNIE ASHLEY.

How simple, yet full of meaning is this little sentence, which has been daily heard or used by nearly every individual, from the child of tender years to the gray-haired man bowed beneath the weight of "three-score and ten."

It was a chilly, autumnal morning,—but not more somber were the clouds without than the shadow on my brow, as, dejected and sad, I left the parlor and passed slowly through the hall. Entering the family room, the cheerfully arranged table, with its plentiful provisions, attracted my notice; and with the fragrance of coffee and steaming vegetables preparing in the kitchen beyond, seemed invitingly to say to me, "Come to breakfast." I glanced casually toward the head of the table, as the thought came across my mind that very soon I would be expected to take my accustomed place. Then followed the question, "Am I in fitting mood to scatter kind words and cheerful smiles, like morning sunbeams, as the family group assembles around the board?" I remembered, other mornings when, a happy school-girl, boarding in a quiet family, I numbered the "breakfast call" among the most pleasant incidents of the day.

Thus musing I busied myself with household duties, until, all being ready, almost involuntarily the words passed my lips, "Come to breakfast." A merry response greeted my ear in answer to the call, and as I thought of my husband—ever patient and kind, laboring faithfully that those dependent on him might lack no needed comfort—I said to myself, "Who better deserves a cheerful welcome to the morning meal?" Reflecting on the blessings of my home, I could but regret that I had allowed a slight indisposition to drive cheerfulness from my heart. And with an effort to overcome my failing, and with higher views of what the morning reunion should be, I turned to seek the happiness of those around me, feeling that in one brief hour I had been taught a profitable lesson.

Broome Co., N. Y., 1865.

PROGRESS OF REFINEMENT.

The other day, on looking over marriages in a Boston paper, we observed that the names of all the brides in the list were made to end with *ie*, and not one of said names was a proper one, according to old-fashioned notions, but were nicknames, or baby names, in conformity with the "refined" tastes of the day. They were Carrie, Maggie, Susie, Lizzie, and, last of all, Mollie, which last, we suppose, is a corruption of the beautiful name of Mary, for which the anathema of the Virgin Mary, if she ever pronounces any, ought to fall on those who display such "refined" shallowness.

Judging from the progress in this line which we have been forced to witness in the past, we may calculate in a few years, at the longest, that all the pretty names of women which have stood prominent for centuries in English literature, will be banished entirely from the fashionable part of it. Nicknames are not applied to the male sex yet, to much extent, but, if things progress, the probabilities are that ere long we shall see the marriage of Mr. Bubbie Jones and Miss Sissie Smith.

A LADY PROFESSOR.

A correspondent in Kansas writes to the Lady's Book as follows:—One year ago, Miss Martha Baldwin, a graduate of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, was elected to fill the chair of Professorship of the Greek and Latin languages in the Baker University at this place, which was chartered by the Kansas Territorial Legislature in the winter of 1857 and has been in active operation seven years. It is an Institution attended by both sexes, and Miss Baldwin has been the sole occupant of the chair above stated, and has given entire satisfaction during the College year which has closed. She was elected by the Faculty of the University, consisting of two gentlemen and three ladies, to deliver their Address for the Commencement exercises, and most nobly and beautifully performed the duty, though it was with much modesty, for she is but twenty-one years of age.

Mrs. Gaskell, the much esteemed authoress of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South," a "Life of Charlotte Bronte," and other popular works, died in England, Nov. 13th, aged about 65 years.

Choice Miscellany.

INDEED, I NEVER KNEW.

When they asked me of his eye,
If it was black or blue,
I could only make reply:
"Indeed, I never knew!
I only saw the sunny glance,
That broke in splendor through."

When they asked me of his face,
If it was dark or fair,
I could only answer back:
I neither know nor care;
I paused a moment but to read
The fine expression there."

When they asked me of his form,
His manners and his mind,
I could only answer them,
With feelings undefined:
"I only know that when he went,
His image stayed behind."

And when they asked me if I loved—
If my young heart was stirred,
I blushed, and could not answer them—
I could not say a word,
Nor tell them that my heart was sick
With happiness deferred.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE.

BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Our old friend—the year eighteen hundred sixty-five—is leaving us, and as its departure draws near, we would review its life. For almost three hundred and sixty-five days it has been with us, and we had grown to love it much. With its birth, we had found hopes for its future, many of which have been realized in all their brightness. Some of its days are recorded in history as no others have ever been. Who will ever forget the *fourteenth day of April in eighteen hundred sixty-five?* Events have marked its pathway, which will ever give it an honored place in the records of time. Where is the civil war in which its birth saw us engaged? In the year of sixty-five the trump of war has died away, and instead is heard the silver flute of peace, breathing, throughout our land, notes of Thanksgiving and praise, whispering of future happiness and bliss.

But our rejoicings are mingled with sorrow. Our victory has been bought with a price, and many who went forth to procure liberty for *all*, have fallen themselves a sacrifice on Freedom's altar. Who hath not lost a friend? Not only on the tented field, in the cheerless hospital, or within barred prison walls, have our loved ones taken their departure,—but within our own quiet homes they have slid from our grasp. Those who have long borne life's burdens, have cheerfully lain them aside; others, busily engaged in every-day life, have left us toiling here—and blooming youth hath severed the golden links of our home circle, leaving us desolate and lone. So hath sixty-five proved most evidently,

Things we prize most
Soonest decay;
Those we love the best,
First pass away.

And now, as we bid our aged friend farewell, and open our arms to receive the new, we shrink back a moment, before the untried, and then go forward to new duties and new pleasures. We ask ourselves how many will be prepared to meet the records of eighteen hundred sixty-five at the last great day? We grieve for its dissolution, but rejoice that it occurs with the dying hours of our next Sabbath. For is it not typical of that day, devoted to God's service? Should not all its days and hours have been spent in labor for Him who hath blessed us so abundantly? Again we ask, *how many* who see the close of sixty-five will be spared to behold the departure of sixty-six.

Lastly, as we prepare to celebrate the birth of another year, with kind feelings, sad regrets, and bright hopes, mingled in its *departed* days, we bid a kind farewell, to Eighteen Hundred Sixty-Five.

Rome, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1865.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"WE LIVE IN THE FUTURE."

"We live in the Future. More than half the happiness of the Present is made up of that delightful uncertainty which the hope of better things inspires." So says Timothy Titcomb; and a truer thought was never penned.

How dark soever the night may be, we soon cease to contemplate its gloom, and look for, aye, and expect, the dawning of a brighter morrow. Else, when the clouds (which often gather so swiftly) loom so darkly, shutting out *all* the sunlight from a human life, reason would soon totter from her throne, and the stricken heart break 'neath the burden too heavy to bear.

"We live in the Future." Often, and clearly, has this truth been demonstrated during the four terrible years just passed. When some, to whom the Nation had looked for sure support, in her hour of trial, were "weighed in the balance and found wanting,"—when others, brave and true, sank to rest upon the gory field, their garments all dripping with crimson rain, their pale lips pressed by none save the shadowy messenger, who from "The Great Commander, bore to them the *new countersign*, and placed in their tired hands the furlough of Eternity,—when the dark and angry tide of battle rolled even into a Northern State, and broke in the red wave of Gettysburg—even then we did not wholly despair; even then we said not, "the morning will *never come;*" but rather, "the night has been *so long* it *must be* almost morning." And, God be thanked! our faith was not in vain. For to-day we stand in the glad, pure sunlight of the morning of Peace, though many homes are desolate, and many hearts are bleeding because of the long absence of those once fondly cherished. And as we listen to the shout of glad thanksgiving for Victory, as it rises from all parts of the land,—as the entire North joins in the glorious refrain of "Union and Liberty,"—we again thank God fervently that we have been permitted to see "the cruel rod of war blossom white with righteous law." And we rejoice that through all the trials of the Past we have been enabled to live in a Future, which, despite its saddening memories, has become to us a living, glorious Present.

Michigan, 1865. D. E. H.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SAVE THE YOUNG FROM INTEMPERANCE!

Everywhere throughout our land intemperance is accomplishing its fearful work. Thousands, and I may safely say tens of thousands, yearly go down to a drunkard's grave, unhonored and unwept, save for what they might have been had they not tasted of the poisonous cup; and the thought of every Christian is, or should be, "What can be done to prevent the further spread of this alarming evil, and win those who are already under its fatal power from their slippery path to the paths of peace?"

Our brave soldiers are returning from the army, where they have been exposed to every temptatation, with, in very many cases, appetites for strong drink, and many will become slaves to that enticing tyrant, Bacchus, unless strong and effectual efforts are made on the part of those who love them. Oh! mothers, will you see your sons perish in such an ignoble manner, after they have braved a soldier's death on many a hard-fought battle-field, without trying all the powers of a mother's love and patience to reclaim the erring ones? Sisters, can you hesitate t employ all the means, which a loving sister can devise, to win them from the body and soul destroying cup? And you, young ladies, can accomplish much in this good work, if you rightly use the strong and salutary influence which you possess, or may readily possess, over the minds of every young man of your acquaintance. A kind word or look has often been the means of turning a misguided youth from his debasing way. The weakest attempt that the inebriate makes to rise from his slavish condition should meet with kind words of encouragement, and he should be made to feel that, if he succeeds, he will once more be honored and respected.

But I will say no more. Every one who desires to see the youth and young men of our noble land respected and happy, and our country cleansed of the foul stain of intemperance, will readily find the way and means to labor for this end. Prayers, temperance lectures, earnest and kindly spoken words, will all bring their sweet reward. H.

MEN AND BOOKS.

Books written by great men are great things; but the living man is still greater. It is to the imperfect apprehension of this truth that the defective results of English schools are mainly to be attributed. The public feeling of this country does not recognize the extreme value of the specific gift of teaching, even though it was so conspicuously illustrated by the life of Dr. Arnold. Both the public and schools are content if masters are men of high classical attainment, if they have obtained distinguished honors at the universities, if they can construe any bit of Greek or Latin, if they turn out a good supply of special boys, who carry off in abundance open scholarships and prizes. These are esteemed good schoolmasters, and their schools are lifted up on the wave of public admiration. And yet for all that, they may be in fact radically bad schoolmasters, and the success achieved by their eminent pupils may furnish the most scanty justification of the general results of their schools. They may be totally wanting in the true gift of teaching: and a classical education is but a lame affair for the mass of boys without a real teacher.—*Shilling Magazine.*

Antiquity of a Bad Habit.—Henry V. was a learned prince, but he had the bad habit of borrowing books and never returning them. After his death a petition was sent to the Regency by the Lady Westmoreland, his relative, praying that her Chronicles of Jerusalem and the Expedition of Godfrey of Boulogne, borrowed of her by the late king, might be returned. The Prior of Christ church, likewise, in a most pitiable complaint, said that he had lent to his dear lord, King Henry, the works of St. Gregory, but they had never been restored to him, their rightful owner.

Singing.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart. Such a man not only works willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits, and he who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses and August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to.

NATIVE GREATNESS.

As the wondering traveler sees.
In forests dense and dark.
Grander far and nobler trees
Than ever graced a park:

So in the common walks of life
Are nobler beings found
Than those we style the lofty born.
The titled, and the crowned

The reason of an unregenerated man's unwillingness to holy duties lies in this, that they are appointed, and the tendency of them is to bring two enemies together; for such are their hearts and God. And the reason of a regeneration of a regenerate man's willingness is, that in the duty two friends meet together; God, who hath from everlasting owned the soul, and the soul who hath chosen God to be his God.

Sabbath Musings.

[We are indebted to John McIntosh, Esq., for the following poem on the death of our late Editorial Associate, Charles Ellis Caldwell. There is not less of truth than poetry in the lines. While we heartily reiterate the sentiments therein expressed, we would not disguise our gratitude to the author for this beautiful tribute to the worth of our departed friend.—Ed.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Ambition held his heart. What need
Had Death for occupation there?
The mellowed fruit, not bursting seed,
Is Death's. He was Love's share.

Tears for the cherished and the young!
Tears for the large fraternal soul!
Ah me, how much my heart is wrung!
So soon to reach Life's goal!

Full fifty years too soon, O Death!
Heart yearning for the prize of Fame!
Time tending fairest buds to wreathe
The Scholar's ripening name.

I'm old. The busy world would pass.
Nor miss me in my little round:
But he, so fresh, so brave, alas!
Dead—I, with but a wound.

Ardent and brimful of young life;
Wrestling with Fate for leave to cope
With strongest forces in the heady strife;
Yearning with trustful hope.

Flushed o'er with manly beauty, too,
Courteous as e'er was knight of old.
Caldwell, a mourner deep, and true,
Weep I thy heart is cold.

Wyoming, N. Y. J. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUTER AND INNER LIFE.

Carelessly we gaze upon the beauties of the outer world, dreaming not that down deep within the bosom of our Mother Earth are hidden stores of wealth, until some penetrating mind seeks out and brings to light the treasures of our rocks and hills. Thus carelessly we look upon our fellow man, and, judging alone by the outer life, we know nothing of the thoughts and feelings that dwell within. How oft in daily life do we meet persons seemingly cold and careless—those whom we deem harsh and unfeeling,—but could we penetrate to the inner depths we should find a fountain of tenderness whose waters have not been stirred perchance for years, because no loving tones have breathed upon them since a mother's tender voice was hushed in death; but let some skillful hand cast but a pebble into the unruffled surface, and anon there comes bubbling forth pure, fresh thoughts where we had expected to find only bitterness. And there are others, those whose outer life seems all of sunshine, who have a smile for all they meet, but within is a poisoned fountain, and the smile but hides the troubled waters, veiled from all eyes save God's.

But there are those who, with God's love in their hearts, go about doing good—seeking not to hide all the sunshine of their lives—but when trials come meet them bravely, cheerfully, hiding within their own bosoms all that may give pain to others, and searching out the good, strive to crush the evil in the heart of man. It is well for us that the outer life is not always an index of the inner,—that to us has been given the power to conceal within our hearts their deepest emotions. We watch the leaves and buds unfolding in the spring-time, but we cannot see the hand that gives to them life and vitality. So we may watch the life of man, but we cannot know of the hidden motives that may prompt his every deed. Only by our own weakness, our own sorrows, are we taught to look with lenity on our fellow beings—and were we to search deeper we would find that within the hearts of all there are some hidden chords which, if but touched aright, would send forth harmony where now we find only discord. Then let us judge not alone by the outer life, remembering that every "heart knoweth its own bitterness." S. E. W.

Maple Hill, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Beautiful Religion.—Beautiful religion! which, kneeling before the cross and the altar, feels the outgushing inspiration of love for the souls of distant and unknown men, and clasp in the faith of brotherhood those upon whose faces we have never looked; which converts the price of selfish and useless luxuries into riches of wisdom for the poor in knowledge; which goes forth with a martyr's heroism to win victories of mercy over ransomed minds; which pursues its triumphal way to the heavenly gate, surrounded and followed, not by bloody trophies and chained captives, but by thankful penitents, widows smiling in their sackcloth, orphans rosy with joy, and heathen blessing the name of Jesus! What have arms, arts, letters, philosophy, like this?

Benevolence is a Christian grace. It is Christ in us. Its acts are not mere appendages, but fruits, outgrowths of it. We must learn to regard this element of the Christian character with more reverence than is the custom. Its life has been dishonored. Its place has been too low. There has been an unwarrantable and criminal willingness to turn off appeals to its nature with a smile or a shrug of indifference, or with the charge of being a sort of ministerial wire-pulling, and leave the poor to the hard fare of their suffering poverty, and the cause of the Redeemer to a miserable beggary, that bespeaks the Church's shame, and the Christ himself to being an hungered and naked at our gates. Oh! when shall we find the Master's saying verified, "It is more blessed to give than to receive?"

A Mild Answer to an angry man, like water cast upon fire, abateth his heat, and from an enemy he shall become thy friend.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND HEAT.

BY PROF. EDWARD WEBSTER.

It is all very well in theory to insist upon the old proverb of "Early to bed and early to rise," but in civilized society of all ages and in all countries, men will, more or less, turn day into the night, and night into the day. The rising of the sun is a pheuomenon of daily occurrence, but at the same time one not usually witnessed by the majority of mankind. The business man, the statesman, the philosopher, the poet, the scholar, the pleasure seeker, each in his sphere seeks the aid of artificial light for the consummation, if not for the beginning, of each day's successes or failures.

The sun's rays are the great promoter of the activities of nature; and most organisms, whether animal or vegetable, must feel the vivifying influence of the sunlight, or speedily perish. Indeed, the theory is now boldly and plausibly maintained that heat and illumination by combustion are but the reawakening of the solar rays, which have been combined and stored away by the action of organic life. The mighty forests of the tropics, the numberless coal fields buried beneath the mountains, the petroleum reservoirs within their subterranean and rock-ribbed vaults, are all results of the same general causes, namely: the life-giving principle of the solar ray. Water and carbonic acid, by their chemical decomposition, through the potent instrumentality of organic life, stimulated by the sunlight, reproduce through the ages a fresh supply for what has been wasted and consumed.

To say nothing of the desperate strait to which the human race would be reduced for fuel without the coal fields, how would civilized society get along without artificial light which results from the same geological formation? At a period of time so remote that human chronology amounts to nothing in comparison, a gigantic vegetation through successive ages grew and perished. Could a human intellect, without the light of our own era, have viewed and reasoned then upon the earth's condition, it would have pronounced it an aimless and profitless waste. Would any human being now pronounce such a presumptuous verdict upon the designs of the Almighty, or consent to have the carboniferous period, with its momentous and fearful results, stricken from the stony leaves of the earth's past history?

As I write this article, long after the god of day has withdrawn from our meridian, and gone to illuminate with his noon-tide rays the islands of the Pacific sea, where does the light come from to aid me in the work? The coal of Pennsylvania, the buried product of vegetable life of a former epoch, has been disentombed in ours. It has been transported hundreds of miles, roasted in an iron retort, made to yield up in an aeriform condition a portion of its hydrocarbon, which flowing through iron conduits, under streets and buildings, as blood flows through the arteries of the human body, then in a fan of brilliant flame gives back to me the long-lost sunlight. Close beside me in a cylinder of iron glows a bright red mass of burning coal, a product of the same mine—imparting a genial warmth to the atmosphere within, while the frigid blast rattles the window panes, and the snow falls fast upon the pavements of the street. The gas leaves nothing, and the coal but little visible material as the product of combustion. Artificial light and heat are the ends attained to him who writes; but the law of compensation in nature returns it in the shape of water and carbonic acid for the sustenance of future organisms.

It is a curious fact which has attended the history of mankind, and illustrates forcibly the benevolence of an overruling Providence, that whenever a great exigency arises, or when a threatened failure of something necessary for man's comfort occurs, there comes from some source of discovery or invention a relief even more copious and beneficial than that which threatened to fail or be withdrawn. Without extending this article by many illustrations, let these two answer, namely: coal for fuel, and petroleum for artificial light.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The transmission of sound through a deal board is four times quicker than through air, and through iron or glass more than fifteen times.

Pins were introduced into England from France in 1543; they were first made in England in 1629. Umbrellas were not used until 1768.

At Genoa on the 25th of October, 1862, thirty inches of water fell on the occurrence of a water-spout. This is the greatest fall of water on record.

The presence of silver in the copper sheathing of ships after long-continued voyages has been shown, even to the extent of 7 ounces to the tun.

A body projected from the lunar surface with a velocity of about 7,770 feet per second, would be detached from the moon and brought to the earth by terrestrial gravitation.

The quantity of water supplied by the whole of the aqueducts in ancient Rome is calculated to have amounted to the enormous quantity of nearly fifty millions of cubic feet daily.

In silver wire gilt, the coating of gold is usually only the 3,384,000th part of an inch in thickness; nevertheless it is so perfect as not to exhibit cracks when examined by the microscope.

By the spectrum analysis Bunsen was able to detect the 70,000,000th part of a grain of lithium in a compound; while of sodium the 108,000,000th part of a grain could be made perceptible.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"HAS THE RURAL COME?"

How many eager voices every week echo the question, "Has the Rural come?" "Has the Rural come?" say the merry, school children, as they come bounding in from school; and soon they are busily engaged in perusing its welcome contents, especially "Reading for the Young." "Has the Rural come?" says the older and more dignified farmer's boy, who is just verging on manhood, and who feels the importance thereof. "Has the Rural come?" exclaims the sturdy, toiling, sun-burned farmer, as he comes in from his daily labor; and soon he is absorbed in the well-freighted pages of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Sheep Husbandry Departments.

And, "last, but not least," come the women folk, who, after all other members of the family are through, (meek, retiring creatures that they are,) are busily engaged, as all the rest have been, in looking over the Rural, particularly the "Ladies' Department," and the "Domestic Economy,"—reading with delight the various articles and rich recipes they contain, (and most too rich are some of them, for poor folks,) and making sundry comments thereupon—some flattering, some the opposite.

By the Farmer and Mechanic, Clergyman and Teacher, Merchant and Doctor, Sailor and Soldier, the Rural is always heartily welcomed and eagerly read,—for therein is found many things desired. If you wish to see the market prices in the cities about you—if you wish to read a good story or fine poetry—if you wish to see the numberless things required of a good Family Newspaper, you find them all in the Rural. And it is *reliable*, too. I have read the Rural nearly ten years, regularly, and we consider it one of the family institutions. Then welcome, thrice welcome to the Rural! the Prince of Newspapers, weekly or daily.

Admiration for the Rural and its cause induced this first attempt to write for its interesting pages and if acceptable I may "try again."

Allegany Co., N. Y., 1866. G. M. K.

DAYS OF THE WEEK—HOW NAMED

The days of the week were each sacred to a certain deity; Sunday and Monday to the sun and moon respectively; Tuesday has its name from Tuesca, whom the Saxons supposed to be supreme ruler; Wednesday, named after Woden, the god of war. Here is an explanaton of one of Falstaff's questions concerning "honor." "Who hath it? He that died on a Wednesday"—that is, killed in battle, in the service of Woden. Thursday is from Thor, the god of thunder; Friday from Friga, the deity supposed to preside over trade; and Saturday from Sacter, the god of liberty. From which last I suppose has descended the custom of observing that day as a holiday, and which, I am thankful to say, is pretty duly kept by all who can afford the needful relaxation, with one remarkable exception, namely, those who follow the useful art of shoemaking. It is well known that they favor Monday as their day of recreation, which custom is said to have had its origin in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The story is that one of his generals, named Munday, committed suicide. The protector offered a reward for the most suitable epitaph commemorating the death of his friend. The successful competitor was a worthy son of Crispin, who carried off the palm by the following epigram:—

God bless the Lord Protector!
And cursed be worldly pelf;
Tuesday shall begin the week.
Since Monday's hanged himself.

BE YOUR OWN RIGHT-HAND MAN

People who have been bolstered up and levered all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for something to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go.

Once down, they are as helpless as capsized turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance.

Such silken fellows no more resemble self-made men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or sputtering rushlights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted into achievements train a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself the world will trust him.

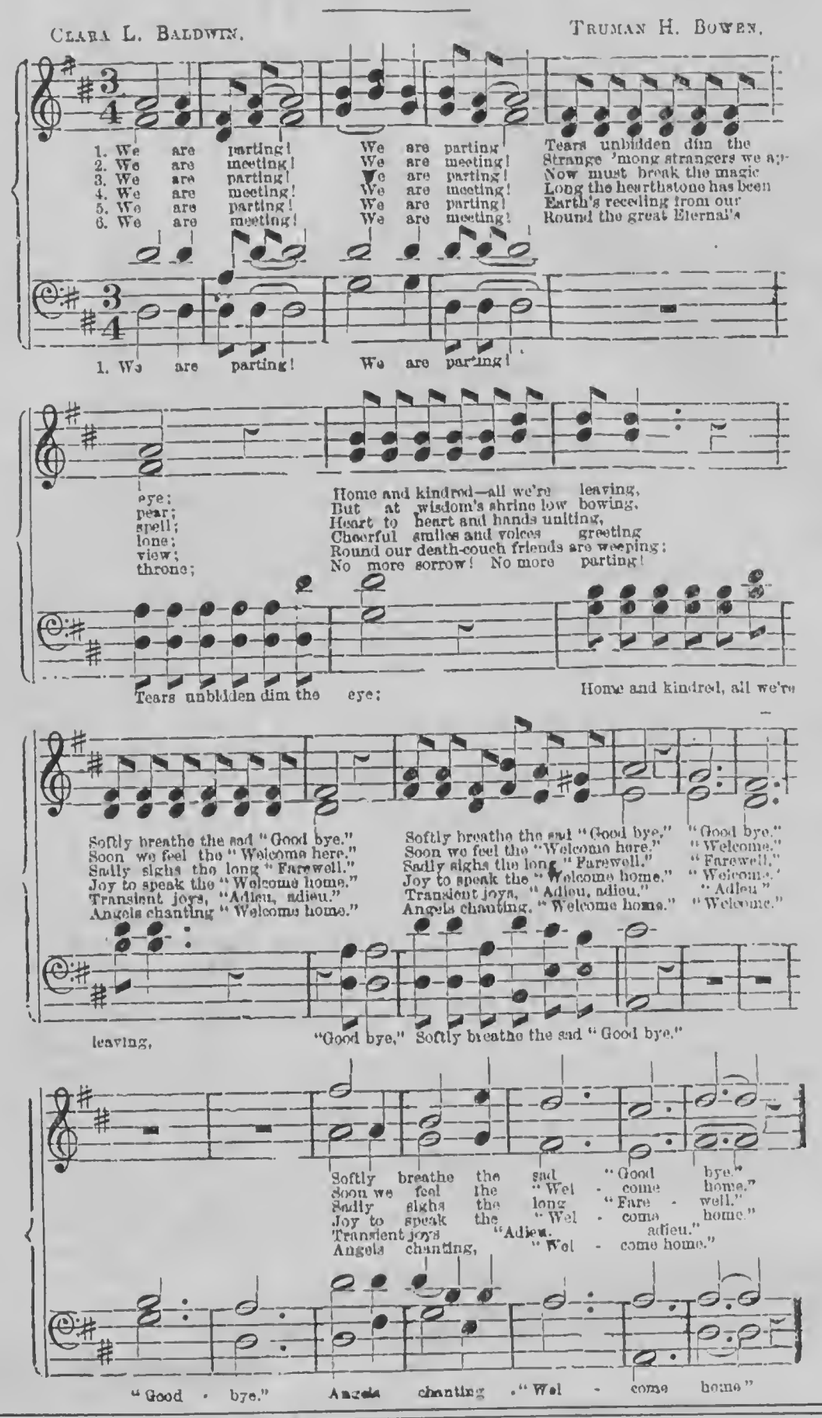
It is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from their own energetic action by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought to surmount alone.

FLORAL RELICS.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Vicisitudes of Families," gives us a touching instance of the tendency of flowers to linger upon the spots where they were once tenderly nurtured. "Being in search," he tells us, "of a pedigree with reference to the Findernes, once a great family seat in Derbyshire, I sought for their ancient hall. Not a stone remained to tell where it stood. I entered the church; not a single record of a Finderne was there! I accosted a villager, hoping to glean some stray traditions of the Findernes. 'Findernes!' he said; 'we have no Findernes here; but we have something that once belonged to them—we have Findernes flowers.' 'Show me them,' I replied, and the old man led me into a field which still retained faint traces of terrace and foundation. 'There,' said he, pointing to a bank of garden flowers grown wild, 'these are Findernes flowers, brought by Sir Geoffrey from the Holy Land, and do what we will, they will never die.'"

WE PART: WE MEET.

Clara L. Baldwin. Truman H. Bowen.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

What strikes us most forcibly in considering Hamilton's career, is the remarkable early developments of his powers. At thirteen, he was found competent to take charge of a mercantile establishment. At fifteen, his writings win for him public applause, and the aid of friends. At seventeen, he addresses with success a great public meeting. At eighteen, his anonymous productions are attributed to some of the leading men of America. At nineteen he has thought out that principle of government which is indelibly associated with his name. At twenty, he his not only approved himself a skillful and courageous soldier, but he has won the esteem of the grave and reserved Washington, and placed by that great man in a post of the closest confidence, and which really makes him the second man in the American service.

At twenty-three, he has shown that he is master of the intricate subject of finance. At twenty-five, after an active military life that had allowed no time for study, he is known as a lawyer of the first order. At twenty-six, he is distinguished as a member of Congress. At thirty, he takes a leading part in framing the constitution of the United States. And in his thirty-second year, he became the most extraordinary finance minister the world has ever seen. He was a statesman, soldier, writer, and orator, and first in each department; and he was as ready for all the parts which he filled as if he had been long and studiously trained for each of them by the best of instructors.

When Mr. Webster so happily compared the instantaneousness and perfection of his financial system to "the fabled birth of Minerva," he did but allude to what is to be remarked of all of Hamilton's works. All that he did was perfect, and no one seems to have been aware of his power until he had established the fact of its existance. Such a combination of precocity and versatility stands quite unparalleled. Octavious, William the Third, Henry St. John, Charles James Fox, and William Pitt the younger, all showed various powers at early periods of their lives; but no one of them was the equal of Hamilton in respect to early maturity of intellect, or in ability to command success in every department to which he turned his attention. The historical character of whom he most reminds us is the elder Africanus.

In the early development of his faculties, in his self-reliant spirit, in his patriotism, in his kindness of mind, in his personal purity, in his generosity of thought and of action, and in the fear and envy he excited in inferior minds, he was a repetition of the most majestic of all the Romans. But, unlike the Roman soldier-statesman, he did not desert the land he had saved, but which had proved ungraceful; and the grave only was to be his Liternum. He died not far from the same age as that which Africanus reached. In comparing him with certain other men who achieved fame early, it should be remembered that they all were regularly prepared for public life, and were born to it as to an inheritance; whereas he, though of patrician blood, was possessed of no advantages of fortune, and had to fight the battle of life while fighting the battles of the nation.—*November Atlantic Monthly.*

IGNORANCE AND POVERTY.

Ignorance is not the inevitable lot of the majority of our community; and with ignorance a host of evils disappear. Of all the obstacles to improvement, ignorance is the most formidable; because the only true secret of assisting the poor is to make them agents in bettering their own condition, and to supply them, not with a temporary stimulus, but with a permanent energy. As fast as the standard of intelligence is raised, the poor become more and more able to co-operate in any plan proposed for their advantage, more likely to listen to any reasonable suggestion, more able to understand it, and therefore more willing to pursue it. Hence it follows, that when gross ignorance is once removed, and right principles are introduced, a great advantage has been already gained against squalid poverty. Many avenues to the improved condition are opened to one whose faculties are enlarged and exercised; he sees his own interest more clearly, he persues it more steadily, he does not study immediate gratification at the expense of bitter and late repentance, or mortgage the labor of his future life without an adequate return. Indigence, therefore, will rarely be found in company with good education.—*Archbishop Sumner.*

OLD-FASHIONED WEDDINGS.

It is well known that the Puritan fathers used to enjoy long prayers and sermons. A prayer of an hour's length and a sermon of two hours were nothing extraordinary in Sabbath worship. Their patience and digestive powers astonish the effeminate Christians of our generation.

It may not be so well known that wedding ceremonies were often equally prolonged. They would have been shocked at brevity of the service in our day. I have thought it not singular that divorces are frequent when little solemnity invests the rite of marriage. In Prof. Hovey's "Life of Dr. Backus," the following extract is given from the doctor's journal:

"We arrived near night, and found some hundreds of people assembled. So matters being prepared, Squire Paine, of that town, married them, while, at his motion, I prayed before and gave a word of counsel after the transaction; then, also at his desire, Brother Hines offered prayer, we sung part of Psalm cxlv, and *Brother Hines preached an excellent sermon* from Solomon's Song v. 9."

We are afraid marriage ceremonies would be deserted, like many conference meetings, if the guests knew that "an excellent sermon" was to be a part of the service.—*National Baptist.*

Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.—At the conclu- of the war, Dr. Franklin, the English Ambassador, and the French Minister Vergennes, dining together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British Minister began with, "George the Third, who like the *sun* in its meridian spreads a luster throughout, and enlightens the world." The French Minister followed with, "The illustrious Louis XVI., who like the *moon* sheds mild and benignant rays on, and influences the globe." Our American Franklin then gave, "George Washington, Commander of the American armies, who, like Joshua of old commanded the *sun* and the *moon* to *stand still*—and they obeyed him."

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

YOUTHFUL ASPIRATIONS.

BY ARNO.

How often do we hear the childish desire expressed, "*O, I wish I were a man!*" To be a real genuine "big body"—wear large pantaloons, great coats, ride fast horses, smoke cigars and be like grown people, generally—is, in the mind of an aspiring youth, on the lower side of minority, a *desideratum*—a thing "devoutly to be hoped for." When time rolls onward and brings forward the days of manhood, many an aspiring lad, who grew petulant with "Old Father Time," because he drove his car so slowly, realizes that to be a man is not to be "everything"—that older people have cares and anxieties as well as the young, and that even cigar smoke and "big clothes" can't hide all the "ills to which humanity is heir."

Many a youth forms noble and exalted ideas of what he will *do*, and what he will *be*, when he becomes a man. One would be *benevolent*—give largely to the poor, assist the needy and cast roses in the paths of those who tread the downhill road of sorrow; another would be an *educator*—help dispel the hidious night of ignorance which envelops the world—teach men to *see*, to *read*, to *think*, and transform this into a "world of letters;" while a third would be a *moralist*—inculcate the true principles of virtue—fill earth with goodness, and heaven with the redeemed.

How seldom, how very seldom, do the glowing anticipations of childhood become realities! He who in his youth pictured out for himself a work of *benevolence*, will, perchance, engrossed and entwined by the cares and perplexities of life, become a *grasping miser*; he who would have been an *educator*, will, perhaps, from an acquaintance with vice and error, become a *debauchee*; and he who wished to be a teacher of *morality*, may become an imp of Satan—one of the "devils angels." Hopes are often blasted! Disappointment is one of the first of life's lessons!

But after all, if childhood's hopes are blasted and blighted by the stern realities of life, is it not a happy delusion, which gives many happy days, sunny smiles and joyful laughs? 'Tis far better to have *some* happy days, even though the source of their happiness *is* delusive, than to be enveloped forever in dread, gloomy, cheerless realities.

Hopedale, Ohio, 1865.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE BELTED KINGFISHER—Alcedo Alcyon.

The Natural History of New York, title Ornithology, thus describes this bird:—Bill with a longitudinal furrow on each side of the ridge of the upper mandible. Tail short, nearly even, slightly rounded, reaching beyond the tips of the closed wings. Color bluish slate above; breast bluish white; a white spot above and beneath the eye. Quills black, barred with white at the base. Secondaries spotted and tipped with white, forming narrow bars on expanded wings. Head crested.

This bird, the denizen of our rural districts, where flow the gentle waters and the limpid streams, is a familiar acquaintance of every school-boy. The beauty of his form, the vivacity of his movements, the sharp notes of his somewhat unmusical voice, the sudden plunge into the stream when his eye has once detected the finny prey, the deep holes he bores in the shelving gravel bank as a protection for the callow young, are home pictures to many of us whose later lives have been severed from all our dearer and earlier associations. The Kingfisher, the Bluejay, and the Woodpecker are three sprites of the field and forest associated with the writer's remotest recollections; and many a ramble with early friends was enlivened by their stirring notes and glancing wings. The same identical birds seem now to be occupying the same nooks and corners, the same old trees whose drooping branches afforded a lookout for the Fisher, or whose mouldering trunks furnished the Woodpecker a place to drum, seem to be still standing; but the companions of those early rambles, where are they? Dead or scattered like the autumn leaves, and the places that knew them once know them no more!

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Little Corporal is bright, sparkling, and pure, both in typography and contents. It already excels every children's paper we know of in this country.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

This beautiful child's paper is published monthly by Alfred L. Sewell, in Chicago, Illinois. Price, $1 a year. Specimen copies ten cents.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 13, 1866.

IN MEMORIAM.

RARELY has a more painful duty devolved upon us than the announcement of the death of CHARLES ELLIS CALDWELL, one of the Editors of this paper since April, 1865. He was prostrated by sudden illness December 21st, and after ten days of acute suffering, which was borne with heroic fortitude, passed peacefully away with the closing hours of the expiring year. For months he had devoted his best energies to the literary department of the RURAL, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that his labors were recognized and highly valued by all who were acquainted with their results. Never have we known one who worked with more zeal and fidelity, or with a keener sense of the responsibility of his position.

Mr. CALDWELL brought to his task talents of the highest order. Graduating from the University of Rochester in the class of 1860 with distinguished honor, he discovered a refinement of taste, a largeness of culture and an aptitude for literary pursuits that we have rarely seen equaled. His superiority in these respects was universally acknowledged by those who were brought into relation with him. We have no words at command to portray justly Mr. CALDWELL as a genial, chivalrous gentleman—a faithful, unselfish friend. To the few who were admitted to his intimate acquaintance no critical analysis is needed to increase the sense of his many excellencies of character; to those who knew him not no delineation, however accurate, can convey an adequate impression of his great superiority.

During the period of Mr. CALDWELL'S connection with the RURAL he has written many of the articles which have appeared as communications in the Literary Departments. And many who have sent to the RURAL articles which were hastily written, will recall the labor that he has expended upon their productions in preparing them for publication. That genuine modesty, which so characterized his life, and which is so commendable in one possessed of such extraordinary talents, will account for his reticence as to the authorship of his own productions. His conscientious devotion to the interests of the RURAL and the amusement and instruction of its readers will excuse any liberties he has taken with communications. He gave promise of a successful career as an editor. He was remarkable for the broadness of his views, for varied culture, for his knowledge of men, and for readiness of expression.

—But he has gone from friends and earth, and we trust to a better, brighter home—leaving kindred and friends to mourn his loss and imitate his virtues. May those of us in positions to instruct and guide the reading, thinking public—to mould the mind and elevate the character—act as wisely and well as did the lamented departed!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK STATE OFFICERS—1866.

Reuben E. Fenton	Governor.
Thomas G. Alvord	Lieutenant Governor.
Geo. S. Hastings	Governor's Private Sec'y.
Thomas Hillhouse	Comptroller.
Francis C. Barlow	Secretary of State.
Joseph Howland	Treasurer.
John H. Martindale	Attorney General.
J. Platt Goodsell	Engineer and Surveyor.
Benjamin F. Bruce, Franklin A. Alberger, Robert C. Dorn	Canal Commissioners.
John K. Bates, David P. Forrest, Henry A. Barnum	Inspectors of Prisons.
Patrick H. Jones	Clerk of Court of Appeals.
Beman Brockway, E. O. Brooks	Canal Appraisers.
William Wasson, William Barnes	Supt. Insurance Dept.
Vacant	Supt. Bank Dept.
Nathaniel S. Benton	Auditor Canal Dept.
John F. Darling, Ebenezer Blakely, John F. Zebley, Ira H. Ettling	State Assessors.
William J. Groo, Washington Smith, Benjamin Nott	Commissioners Public Accounts.
Lockwood L. Doty	Bureau Mil. Statistics.

Affairs at Washington.

UPWARDS of twenty clerks were discharged from the War Department on the 31st ult.

Gen. Hickey, Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, died on the 5th inst., aged 70 years.

The trial of the pirate Semmes, it is said, will soon take place in Washington.

It is asserted that Secretary Wells is to be superseded in the Cabinet by Senator Dixon.

There is a strong effort making by military men and others, to have the army raised permanently to 150,000 men.

The volunteer medical staff has been reduced since May last from two hundred and forty to about fifty.

There are now deposits in the United States Treasury, to the credit of the Navy Hospital, for the relief of disabled seamen, nearly $10,000,000.

It is stated at the Treasury that at our present ratio of income, the National Debt may be easily reduced $100,000,000 the present year, after providing for all current and contingent liabilities.

The amount of prize money that has been already paid reaches to about nine million and a half dollars, and it is estimated that about five millions now remain unpaid. This is only one moiety of the proceeds of captures, the other going to the Government.

New York Legislature.

THE Legislature of this State commenced its Annual Session on Tuesday, the 2d inst. The Senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. Alvord at 11 o'clock. There were 31 Senators present. James Terwilliger was elected Clerk; Arthus Hotchkiss, Sergeant-at-Arms; Sanders Wilson, Assistant do.; H. B. Young, Doorkeeper; F. M. Jones, 1st Assistant do.; Nathaniel Sonton, 2d do.; Auguste Wagner, 3d do. The rules of the last Senate were adopted, the hour of daily meetings fixed at 11 o'clock, and motions carried to invite the clergymen of Albany to open the sessions with prayer, and to appoint Committees to inform the Governor and Assembly that the Senate had organized and were ready for business.

The Assembly was called to order at 11 o'clock by Joseph B. Cushman, the Clerk of the last House. Prayer was then offered, the roll of members called, and the oath of office administered by the Secretary of State. A quorum was found to be present. The rules of the last House were temporarily adopted. Lyman Tremain was then chosen Speaker by a vote of 86 to 34. [Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, being in Albany, was invited to the floor of the House, which invitation he accepted and made an able speech.] Joseph B. Cushman was then elected Clerk; Frederick T. Hempstead, Sergeant-at-Arms; S. P. Remington, Alexander Frier, and Oscar K. Dean, Doorkeepers. Committees were then appointed to wait on the Governor and Senate.

The Governor's Private Secretary, between one and two o'clock, handed into each House a copy of the "Governor's Message." The Message was read in both Houses, and shortly after the reading the Senate adjourned till the next day, and the House took a recess till 4 o'clock.

News Summary.

THE Indians are becoming troublesome in New Mexico.

There was a $300,000 fire in Galion, Ohio, on Thursday night.

The losses by fire last year are estimated at $43,000,000.

Some may by interested to know that President Johnson is 57 years old.

England saves £250,000 per annum by the King of Belgium's death.

The thermometer was from 7 to 10 degrees below zero in Boston on the 7th.

W. S. Winder, who supervised the affairs of Libby Prison, Richmond, has fled to Canada.

The Ohio Fenian Convention decided unanimously in favor of President Roberts and Gen. Sweeney.

Another coal mining explosion has occurred in Wales. Thirty lives were lost besides several persons badly wounded.

A project is on foot to tunnel the river which divides the city of Chicago. It is an insured thing, and is to be done by private subscription.

It is reported that a house has been discovered in Jersey City containing a large quantity of arms and other munitions of war. Probably a Fenian arsenal.

A dispatch from Albany at 10 P. M., on the 7th, says the mercury has ranged during the past 24 hours from 2 to 12 deg. below zero.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 6th, at 141¾.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.—The London Times esteems Secretary McCulloch's report a very able document. It is remarkable among similar official documents of the State, as being grounded on sound financial principles. We recognize in Mr. McCulloch a real financier; but the point in Mr. McCulloch's scheme which must strike Englishmen most forcibly is the confidence which he invites in the action of the Executive.

The Daily News says a committee has been formed, under the title of the Jamaica Committee, to watch the progress of the official inquiry about to be instituted by the Government into the recent events in Jamaica.

Their purpose is to bring about a searching parliamentary inquiry into the past and present condition of Jamaica, and to provide Mr. Gordon and others, who may have unjustly suffered there, with competent legal assistance to conduct their several cases before the Commission.

Sir H. Storks, the Governor of Jamaica, sailed for St. Thomas on the 18th ult. The Jamaica Commissioners were to sail by the next steamer.

On account of the cattle plague, the Mayor of Colchester has closed the markets of that town for eight weeks.

IRELAND.—The News Teller says the Lord-Lieutenant has refused to appoint a Commission to inquire into the escape of Stephens.

The London Morning Star says the first Fenian prisoner put upon his trial at Cork was a Captain McCafferty, who had served in the Confederate Army, and who was a subject of the United States. He was arrested while on board a steamer from America, and was brought ashore in custody.

His counsel objected that he was an alien, who in his own country could not commit the offence with which he was charged, and who had not set foot on our land, so as to become guilty, when he was arrested. The judges held that this objection was fatal to the indictment, and the jury, under their direction, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

True bills have been found for treason and felony against T. Duggan, J. Donovan, John Casey, Jas. Mountane and A. Nichols, Jr. [We learn by a later arrival, that Donovan and Duggan have had their trial and were found guilty. The former was sentenced to penal servitude for five years; the latter for ten years.]

FRANCE.—The Times' Paris correspondent says Gen. Schofield has returned to Paris, after a visit of nine days to London. He has obtained a year's leave of absence, and he purposes spending the winter in Paris. He seems much pleased with his visit to England.

AUSTRIA.—It is asserted that articles of treaty of commerce between England and Austria have been drawn up and will be signed immediately.

BELGIUM.—The funeral obsequies of the late King took place on the 16th of December. King Leopold II took the oath to the Constitution before the Parliament on the 17th. In his inaugural, he thanked foreign sovereigns for their sympathy, and said he would religiously follow the example and precepts of his father, and that he would act as a Belgian King from his heart and soul. He loved those institutions which guarantee order and liberty, and which are the most precious inheritance of the crown.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.—An order has been issued from Washington that no more cattle shall be permitted to cross from Canada. It is said in a telegram from Toronto that "this prohibition creates intense feeling, not only among the Canadians, shut out from American markets, but among United States traders. By Americans now purchasing in that market, it is estimated that $140,000 worth of live stock, already purchased in this neighborhood, will be thus cut off from the market for which they were intended." But better this than have the cattle disease introduced into this country by the stock brought into Canada from England. The order, as we understand, does not apply to American cattle transported from one point in the United States to another via Canada.

THE JAMAICA SLAUGHTER.—The people of England have been seldom so moved as they are just now over the wholesale slaughter of the negroes of Jamaica. Governor Eyre has been suspended, and a Commission sent out to make an investigation. But the arrests, trials, convictions, floggings and hangings still go on. The "rebels," as they are called, are found secreted everywhere, and everywhere the emissaries of the Government are "hauling men to prison." Whatever disposition may be made of the deposed Governor, the fact of this inhumanity will remain. If the very worst that has been reported of the beginning and purpose of the revolt is true, there can be no possible excuse for the extent, persistency and barbarity of the punishment inflicted.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—A dispatch from Wilmington of the first inst., says all the civil officers in the State appointed by the Governor, comprising the whole machinery of the State Government, have ceased to exercise any authority—their terms of office having come to an end by the Provisional Governor vacating his office. All power now temporarily rests in the Military Governor, who is taking steps to have the Legislature remedy the difficulty. Meanwhile, it is probable that authority will direct the officers heretofore acting for the State to continue to exercise their functions.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Danville, Ky., contradicts the statement that there are but two Revolutionary soldiers living. He says:—"John Spears, a hero of the Revolution, is now living near this place, and is about one hundred years of age. He attended church here on Sunday last, and was apparently well and hearty. His eye-sight is remarkably good, enabling him to read fine print for some time without the aid of spectacles, and even at his present advanced age he is considered one of the best shots in the country."

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—On New Year's Day the Hon. Samuel Hooper of Boston, in behalf of a number of his constituents, presented to Gen. Grant, as a New Year's gift, a splendid library of two thousand volumes, valued at five thousand dollars.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE name of the man recently hung in Genesco, and who confessed to three murders, was William A. Carson. He gave his name as Wilson.

THE Chicago Fenians have declared for Sweeny and the military directors and recommend a convention of military Fenians at some central locality.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM was taken from the Toombs to Sing Sing prison on Thursday last. He was accompanied by his father and one of his brothers.

ADVICES from Fort Ynma, Arizona, state that large numbers of Mexican refugees were assembling in that territory preparatory to marching into Sonora.

IT has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that a bid at an auction is a mere offer, and that it has no binding obligation unless accepted.

ADVICES from Santa Fe show that very severe weather prevails on the plains. Considerable suffering has already been experienced from the inclemency of the weather.

COL. MEEHON, of the Fenian Congress, has, in an appeal, called upon Roberts and O'Mahoney to resign simultaneously their position as Presidents of the Irish Republic.

THE Fenian Congress that met in New York the 2d inst., indorsed O'Mahoney. There were three representatives from Ireland, and two English spies were detected.

A LITTLE five-year old boy who was missed from a town in Missouri last October, it now appears, was carried off by an eagle. His bones have been found on an island in Gasconade river.

A NEW line of steamers, the "North American Lloyd," has been formed to run between the points of New York and Bremen, calling at Cowes, and will commence running next March.

A NEW YORK millionaire, said to be afflicted with the leprosy, was cured by the President of the New York Medical University, and in his gratitude tendered him a $5,000 fee, but the doctor accepted but $1,500.

A NEW HAVEN firm discharged one of their clerks three years ago, on suspicion that he had stolen $300 from them. Last Christmas day they found the money under a counter—all bitten to pieces by thieving mice.

JUSTICE DAVIS, of the U. S. Supreme Court, the executor of Mr. Lincoln's estate, reports that Mr. Lincoln left about $85,000, $75,000 of which is in 5-20 stocks. He left in Springfield about $4,000 worth of real estate.

GEORGE L. LITTLE, Special Treasury Agent, recently returned from the South, reports that the Southerners have an abundance of money received from Northern speculators in exchange for Southern staples and landed property.

SIX children in the family of Mr. Garrison of Waterloo, Wisconsin, have died within a short time from drinking the milk of a cow which had been bitten by a mad dog—the virus remaining in their system. They all suffered most terrible spasms.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN, whose sudden death in Washington city was recently announced, was a native of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon county, July 29, 1794. Commencing life as a very poor boy, his public career was a brilliantly successful one. As a popular orator he had few equals in the United States. Identified with the Whig party throughout his political life, his views of public questions were always conservative.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Jan. 9, 1866.

THERE has been very little doing in the market since our last issue. Dressed hogs have declined $1 ℔ 100 lbs. Butter has fallen off 3@5c ℔ lb., with a downward tendency. Eggs are selling at 2@3c lower. Other things remain unchanged.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,75	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,25
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	8@ 9c
Do. buckwheat	3,75@ 4,00	Peaches	30@ 80c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 50c
Do. fine	20,00@20,00	Plums	30@ 30c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,75@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,90@ 2,10	Onions	60@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	75@ 85c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 83c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	85@ 85c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 45c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	85@ 90c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$28,00@29,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess	30,00@30,00	Clover, medium	8,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	18@ 19c	Do. large	9,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@12,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	8,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	7@ 8c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,00@0,00
Chickens	13@ 15c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	16@ 18c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,25@0,00
DAIRY, ETC.		Do. chestnut	11,15@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 35c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 35c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,80@3,25
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ lb.	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 20c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	18@ 20c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 35c	Candles, box	17½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 20c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@16,00	Barrels	40@ 46c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 8—Cotton 52@53c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $10; Pearls $11@11,25

FLOUR—Dull and drooping. Sales Superfine State at $7,25@7,50; sound extra State, $8,00@8,20; choice State, $8,25@8,50; Superfine Western, $7,20@7,50; common to medium extra Western, $8,50@8,70; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,60@8,80; Canadian, $8,15@11,25.

GRAIN.—Wheat market dull, new No. 1 Milwaukee at $1,37. Rye, State, $1,00. Barley, State, $1. Corn, 86@90c Oats, 65@62c. for State and 46@48c. for unsound Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork heavy and lower. Sales at $27@27,25 for mess; $24,50@25 for prime mess, and $23,75@24 for new prime. Beef, new plain mess, $17@24. Shoulders 11@13c; hams, 13@16c.; Lard 16@18¾c. Butter 20@35c. for Ohio, and 27@40c. for State. Cheese 13@18¾c. Hops, 10@40c., for 1864 crop, and 20@65c. for 1865 corp.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 13@14c. ℔ lb; timothy seed $3,50@4 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,90@3,50.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy and lower, at 11¼@12c., including small sales Western at 11¼@11¾c.

Albany, Jan. 6.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour, trade brands, $13@13,50. Buckwheat flour $3,75@4. Corn meal $1,87@2 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat, State $2,45; Canadian, $2,75.—Rye $1 for State. Barley $1. Corn 92@95c. Oats, 55@56c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $31@30. Shoulders, 18c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter plenty at 35@40c. Lard 21@22c. Cheese 17@19c. Dressed Hogs, $12@13.50.

Buffalo, Jan. 8.—Flour, sales range from $7,50 to $11,00. Wheat, $1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee club; $2,00@2,45 for choice white Canada. Corn, 66@75c. Rye 75@80c. Barley 80@95c. Oats 39@45c. Peas 90@$1. Beans $1,50@1,75. Pork, $30 for new mess; old $28,50@29. Lard 19c. Shoulders, 14c. Hams, 20c. Butter 28@40c. Cheese, 18@19c. Dressed hogs, $10,50@11,00.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Flour, sales at $5,50@15. Wheat, 94c@$1,40. Rye, 54@54c. Corn, 35½@45c. Oats, 18½@26c. Pork, $26@30. Hams, 14½@16¾. Shoulders, 11@13½c. Lard, 16@18c. Butter, 16@30c. Cheese, 18@23c. Clover seed $7@7,50 ℔ bu.; flax $2,75.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,50; Fall Wheat, $1@1,20; Spring Wheat, 95@1,02; Barley, 60@72c; Peas, 58@62c; Oats, 30@31c; Rye, 50c; Butter, 15@20c; Cheese, 14@15c; Eggs, 18@23c; Pork, Mess, $20@23; Prime, $19@21; Hams, 14c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 10@11c; Venison, 5½c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bn; Apples, $1,75@2. Hay, $6,50@10; Straw, $6@8.—*Globe.*

THE PORK MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 3.—The market to-day is dull, and prices of dressed hogs have declined to $9,75, closing quiet at $10. Holders are asking $11.

Louisville, Jan. 2.—The market has assumed a firmer tone, with sales at 9½c., gross weight, or 11½@11¾c nett.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Market active, and good demand for packing; sales at $11@11,25.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—Receipts light; the market firmer with sales at $9,25@9,75.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Market firm, and prices were quoted to-day at $7@7,25.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2—Beef cattle, received, 4,366 against 3,481 last week; sales range at $10@19,50. Cows, received, 114 against 91 last week; sales at $35@120. Veal calves, received, 651 against 452 last week; sales at 9@14c. Sheep and lambs, received, 8,508 against 14,485 last week; sales at 6¾@10c. Swine, received, 21,396 against 18,198 last week, sales at 10½@13c.

Albany, Jan. 5.—Beeves, sales at $4@13. Sheep, sales at $7,25@8. Swine, sales at 10@10½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 3.—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $150@275 ℔ pair. Handy steers $50@150. Yearlings $20@30; two-year olds, $30@50; three-year olds, $50@100. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@40. Sheep and lambs 6@7c. ℔ lb; in lots, 3,50@5 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ℔ lb. Shoats—wholesale 12½@15c.; retail 14@16c.; fat hogs 11½@12c. live weight. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ lb; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $1,50@1,75 each.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $4.25 to $4,12½. Sheep, sales at $4,75. Swine, sales at from $8,80 to $9,75.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50; 2d do, $6; 3d do, $5@5,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2.—Market dull without any change in prices. We quote as follows:—60@62c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ⅝ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 75@77c for Saxony; 60@62c for No. 1 pulled; 65@67c for superfine; 65@67c for extra do; 25@37c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 33@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Jan. 3.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 78@80c; Saxony fleece, 70@75c; full-blood Merino, 68@70c; three-quarters do, 66@65c; half do, 60@65c; common, 55@60c; Western mixed, 55@60c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 60@75c; pulled extra, 75@80c; superfine, 70@77c; No. 1, 50@65c; Smyrna, 28@60c; Buenos Ayres, 30@50c; Cape Good Hope, 37@44½c; Chilian, 28@33c; Peruvian, 33@36c; African, 20@50c; East India, 27@60c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 3.—Dealers are still indisposed to purchase largely, the market being dull. We still quote coarse fleece at 40@45c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55c., and unwashed, 50c.—*Gazette.*

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The finer qualities are in fair demand and held firm, but coarse grades are dull. The quotations are as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ⅜ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ½ to ⅝ do, 50@55c.; ¾ to ⅞ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Rep.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FOR SALE—20 Pair Bronze Turkies; 10 pair Bremen Geese; 10 varieties pure bred fowls. Enclose stamp for price and particulars. Address R. B. SHAW, Canandaigua, N. Y.

$200 PER MONTH!—The very best chance ever offered to make money. Positively *no humbug or risk.* Full particulars *sent free.* Address M. M. SANBORN, Brasher Falls, N. Y. 834-2t

SENECA LAKE HIGHLAND NURSERIES, ESTABLISHED 1842.—Peach, Apple, Pear, and Plum Trees. Apple stocks and in graft. Plum stocks, Quince cuttings, Plum and Peach Pits. Grape Vines and a general Nursery stock at wholesale, to planters and dealers, including the *genuine* "King of Tompkins Co.," the real King of Apples. E. C. FROST, Watkins, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer my FARM in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., for sale at $65 per acre—terms and time made easy. It consists of 325 acres—well watered, good for grain and grass, location very healthy. To one who wants a first-class farm it is a very desirable location. I offer to sell because I have bought a farm in Maryland.

☞ The personal property will be sold at a great bargain. T. C. PETERS.

Darien, N. Y., Jan., 1866. 834-4t

LADIES WILL FIND the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1866, most interesting. There are "SIGNS OF CHARACTER" in the talk, walk, voice, hair, eyes, ears, chin, nose, lips, teeth, hands, skin, hand-writing, illustrated and explained. It is exactly adapted to the Social Circle, and all the members will enjoy it. Only 20 cents a number, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW YORK

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR JANUARY 6.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—Population—Where Needed; The English Press on the Message; Our State Census; The Louisiana Slave-Code; American Steel; Hungary; What is "The South?" The Next Apportionment; Economic Deception; Colorado; Too Much Management; Gov. Fenton's Message; The Report of the Controller; The Christiana Insurrections; Decline in Prices; Confederate Religion; Henry Winter Davis; Jamaica; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Western States; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; South America; Mexico; Canada.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

LEGISLATURE—Abstract of the Proceedings on Tuesday.

POPULATION OF OUR STATE.

ILLINOIS FARMERS AND FRUIT-GROWERS IN CONVENTION—From Our Special Correspondent; The Industrial College Plan; Railroad Monopoly; Remedies Proposed and Considered; Prof. Turner's Views; Need for Western Manufactures; The Express Monopoly; Statement of Grievances; The Greatest Enemy of Western Fruit Interests; The Hippopotamus.

MINING IN COLORADO—Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CALIFORNIA, NEVADA AND IDAHO—Railroad Enterprise; Progress of the Central Pacific; Over the Summit Another Year; New Route to Idaho Mines; Projected Branch of the Pacific Road from Humboldt; Line of Stages to Boise City; Daily Mail Asked For; Indian Difficulties on the Humboldt; Great Indian Fight and Slaughter of the Red Men; Agricultural Resources of the Humboldt, &c.

PRODUCTS OF VERMONT.

LITERARY ITEMS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—Organization of the House and Senate; Adjournment Until Next Week to Await Gov. Curtin's Return.

GREENE, THE MALDEN MURDERER—His Sentence not to be Commuted.

POETRY—New-Year's Day, 1866.

TELEGRAPHING IN THE UNITED STATES—Origin of the Invention; Arrival of Prof. Morse in the Country; Ridicule Thrown on the Invention; Its Progress and Success; Telegraphing and Telegraph Companies.

TEXAS—From Our Special Correspondent; Mustering Out Troops; Cavalry Regiments en route for Home; Names of Officers; Affairs at San Antonio; Murder of a Private of the 15th Ohio Infantry; Attempt to Lynch the Culprit; Aversion Toward the Mexicans; Ball Given to the Retiring Generals; Galveston; Profitable Steamboating; Freights.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, Dec. 19.—Potato Planting Experiments; Petroleum for Bugs and Worms; Electricity as a Fertilizer; Clover—When to Plow In; White Willow Fencing; Dahlia—Single Flower; Flower Seed Distribution; Locality for Grapes; Preserving Fruits; Disease Among Cows; What is a Good Cow? Spaying Cows; Mole Traps; Mending Stove Brick; Where to Emigrate; More Moonshine; Salt for Bee Moths; New Use of Flax Seed; A Cheap Stump Puller; How to Make Land Rich; The Greeley Prize Apples and Pears; Effects of Bone Flour; The Cost of Cattle Feed; Agricultural Items; Premium Wine; Prune Grape Vines Now.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PERSONAL.—POLITICAL.—CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

COMMERCIAL—Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially reported for the N. Y. Tribune.

Ready this morning. Price in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers...$ 2 00
do. Clubs of five... 9 00
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Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers... 34 00
Ten copies, to one address... 16 00
Twenty copies, to one address... 30 00
An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

Drafts on New York, or Post-Office orders, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

WANTED—1,000 Agents to sell the *Chronology of the Rebellion.* A Complete History of the War. Agents can easily make $10 per day. For terms, &c., address G. W. TOMLINSON, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

400 MORE AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Great success—sales immense. New military map and compend. Enclose stamp for circulars. LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, 65 State-St., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED!—A FEW MORE MEN can have steady employment at $150 per month.—Send ten cents for circular, or twenty-five cents for samples and circular, to Box 421, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE—VERY pleasantly located, near school, churches, and RR. 130 acres at $80. Good soil, good buildings, and many conveniences. Come to Livonia, (Erie Railway,) or address J. B. WEST, Lakeville, Liv. Co., N. Y. 833-4t

AN AUCTION SALE OF SHEEP will take place at my residence, in Shoreham, Vt., on the 1st day of February, 1866, consisting of *Thirty-Three Ewes* and *Four Rams.* These are sheep and descendants that I purchased of Edwin Hammond and Stephen Atwood & Sons, in 1863. Send for a Catalogue.

833-3t E. N. BISSELL, Richville, Vt.

95 FULL-BLOOD MERINO BREEDING EWES FOR SALE.—Messrs. JAUDON and BENTON have just brought these sheep from Addison Co., Vt. They are mostly one, and two years old, and are in lamb by some of the best rams in that State. Said sheep are on the premises of LORENZO BABCOCK, two miles east of Churchville, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Churchville, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1865.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Weekly Tribune.
Eureka Gift Association—Goodwin, Hunt & Co.
Love, Courtship and Married Life—Fowler & Wells.
Gold Pens and Pencils—E M More & Co.
"A Tip-Top" Number—Fowler & Wells.
Farm for Sale—Albert V B Dey.
Short-Horns for Sale—W H Prince.
Farm for Sale—Absalom Backus, Jr.
"Lots of Good Things"—Fowler & Wells.
Farm for Sale—T C Peters.
Illustrated Phrenological Journal—Fowler & Wells.
Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries—E C Frost.
Bronze Turkeys, &c., for Sale—B B Shaw.
$200 Per Month—M M Sanborn.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Copper Tips protect the toes of Children's Shoes.

The News Condenser.

— A child with three tongues was lately born in Scotland.

— There are 28 men in New Haven, Conn., over 80 years old.

— Spring time has come in California, and farmers are plowing.

— Stewart, the New York dry goods prince, owns four theaters.

— Two thousand men of the Irish Police force have lately resigned.

— The Union Pacific railroad has been completed to Topeka, Kansas.

— Lyman Tremaine is elected Speaker of the new Assembly at Albany.

— The total value of malt liquors made in the U. S. in 1860, was $18,001,035.

— The foreign arrivals at Boston last year were 3,255 against 3,006 in 1864.

— Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, is reported ill at his home in Connecticut.

— The mercury was twelve degrees below zero at St. Paul on Friday week.

— A man who was once Lord Mayor of London is now a pauper in that city.

— There was a regular July thunder storm at New Bedford on Thursday week.

— There are 300,000 barrels of rosin now waiting shipment at Newbern, N. C.

— The sales of lumber at Burlington, Vt., this year will amount to 60,000,000 feet.

— The little horse Dexter has won for his owner during the last season $20,000.

— The Fenians are reported to be on the eve of declaring war against Canada.

— The hog disease is carrying off lots of porkers in various parts of Rhode Island.

— Forty thousand persons were confined in the New York city prison last year.

— A valuable lead mine is reported to have been discovered at Kent, Connecticut.

— The business and prosperity of Charleston, S. C., are said to be rapidly increasing.

— Over 100,000 rations were issued to freedmen in North Carolina during last month.

— There is unusual activity in preparations for ship-building along the coast of Maine.

— Two boys were drowned while skating on Park river in Hartford, Conn., last week.

— Losses by fire in New York in 1865 were over $43,000,000; in 1864 about $28,500,000.

— In Meriden, Ct., one evening lately 300 signatures to a temperance pledge were obtained.

— There are 23,000,000 feet of pine lumber at Quebec, waiting for a market in the spring

— Secretary Seward will touch at St. Thomas to consult with Santa Anna on Mexican affairs.

— The name of Smoky Hollow post-office in Columbia county, has been changed to Hollowville.

— There are now 67 colored schools with an average attendance of 7,050 pupils in North Carolina.

— Apples are selling in New York at a reduction of 60 per cent. from the prices of last November

— Counterfeit $100 compound interest notes are still in circulation, as well as bogus $50 greenbacks.

— There were 10,410 cases before the Boston police court last year, and the receipts for fines $25,000.

— A man in Unity, N. H., recently separated from his wife because she used a pound of tea a week.

— The King of Prussia has founded the Order of Louisa to be conferred upon meritorious women and girls.

— The longest railroad in the world is the Grand Trunk of Canada—from Detroit to Portland—837 miles.

— Over two hundred mechanics and operatives are in constant attendance at the Cincinnati School of Design.

— It will cost at least ten million dollars to rebuild the Mississippi levees between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

— A movement is on foot by the citizens of Saratoga Springs to secure the holding of the next State Fair at that place.

— Margaret Sedgewick, sister of the late Major Gen. John Sedgewick, is giving dramatic readings in Massachusetts.

— The rewards offered for the recovery of Preston King, late Collector of Customs, are withdrawn by the Custom officers.

— The sum of $15,000 has been raised to build a new hospital at Troy, and it is proposed to raise this amount to $25,000.

— About sixty soldiers who fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, have been reinterred in a National Cemetery at that place.

Special Notices.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

The Wonders ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE AGENCY of genuine *Cod-Liver Oil* in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, almost surpass belief. In JOHN C. BAKER & Co.'s "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantees of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world.
JOHN C. BAKER & Co., No. 718 Market St., Phila.
☞ For sale by all Druggists.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW YORK

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR DEC. 30.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—Our Next Legislature; Our Gold-Mines; What are the Facts; Over-Trading; The Bivalvular Policy; One-third of the Nation Supported by Manufactures; The Report of Gen. Schurz; The House for Reassumption; A Grave Mistake; Paris Exposition of 1867; Making a General; A Delicate District; Uniform Coinage; The Organization of Colored Troops; The Origin of American Free Trade; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; Tennessee and Kentucky; The Western States; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Canada; Mexico; South America.

RESTORATION—The Provisional-Governors of the Carolinas and Georgia Relieved.

RECONSTRUCTION—Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune; Debate Between Messrs. Raymond and Bingham.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings Dec. 21; Speech of Mr. Wilson.

FROM RICHMOND TO CHARLESTON—Special Correspondence; Southern Eyes and Southern Faces; Southern Creeds and Southern Dress; Railroad Cars and Speed; Our Duties; To Do and Undo; The Poor Whites of North Carolina; Reminiscences of the Slaves of North Carolina; How the Railroad and Plantation Hands Were Fed, Clad and Lodged; Maine Legrees in South Carolina; Story of Gen. Stedman.

MANUFACTURES—Aggregate Statistics of Manufactures Produced in the United States During the Year Ending June 1, 1860.

FROM WASHINGTON—Congressional Recess; Necessary Discussions; The Reconstruction Question; An Investigation Requisite; What it Will Secure; Facts Wanted; The President's Policy; Comments Thereon; The Number of Voters the True Basis of Representation; From Our Special Correspondent.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON, THE JAMAICA MARTYR.

THE CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM—1866 to be Devoted to Service and Contributions; The Order of the General Conference; Wesley the Founder; Origin of Methodism; Whitfield; Methodism in New York; Origin Among the Card-Players; The First Church in Park Row; The Church on Shoemakers Ground; The Preacher's House; The Growth of Methodism; The Order for the Centenary; Two Millions Wanted; Daniel Drew Subscribes Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand; Order of the Services; What is to be Done with the Money; Finale.

A COUNTY SAFE BROKEN OPEN AND ROBBED.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA—Inaugural Address of Gov. Patton.

RIOTING IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Four Whites and Six Negroes Killed.

THE FENIAN FEUD—A Senator for the Congress; Grave Charges Against the Senate and President Roberts.

A GERMAN SHIP WRECKED—All on Board Lost.

POETRY—The Old Year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Hours at Home; The Atlantic Monthly; Our Young Folks.

CONDENSED MILK AND MEAT BISCUIT—From Our Illinois Correspondent; A Grass Region; Process of Condensing Milk; Lady Mechanics and Clerks; Condensed Meat.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, Dec. 12: Practical Potato Growing; Peat—Its Value and Preparation for Fuel; The Practical Entomologist; Grape Country and Culture—Insects; A Mexican Hacienda; A Substitute for Apple Sauce; Clover—The First Crop; How to Test the Moon's Influence; A Remedy for Horses; Sheep—What Kind for Stock? Flower Seeds for Distribution; Grapevine Mildew; Farmers' Clubs.—Agricultural Items: Where are the Farming Tools? Eggs; Food Manufacture; Wide-Tire Wagons.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AND MURDER—Destruction by Fire of the Larger Portion of Shaffer, Pa.; No Oil Destroyed; A Man Shot Dead; His Murderer Escapes.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PERSONAL—POLITICAL—CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

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5000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Cases	4,00	"	6,00
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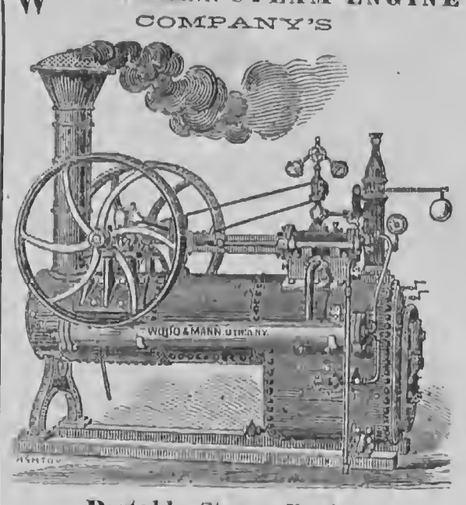

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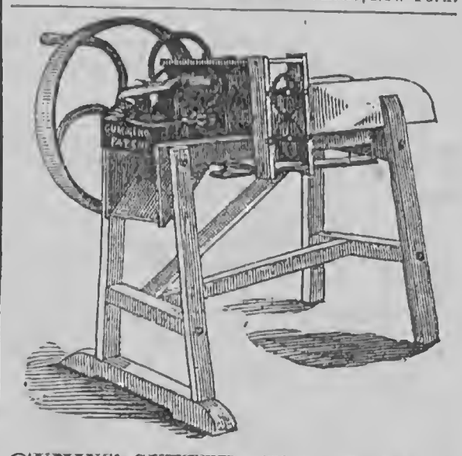

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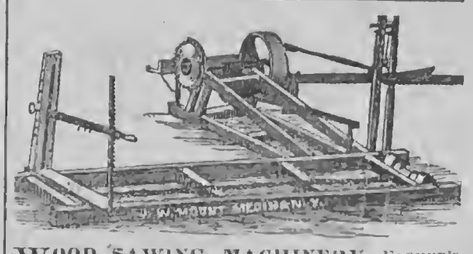

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FAMILY SONG.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

Thou dear little bright-eyed, though mischievous pet,
Here around thee in love's sacred circle we've met:
Grandfather, grandmother, who joy that such flower
Glittered up to glad life in their grand natal bower:

II.

And here are thy father and mother as proud
As two birds who the first time behold a branch bow'd
By their young as he chirrups, while poising his wing,
Ere he takes, through the air, his infantile spring.

III.

And here are thine aunts and thy uncles, to whom
There's an Eden of joy in thy innocent bloom:
Nor absent the uncles who list to thy tone
As they list to dear woman's sweet offspring alone.

IV.

Laugh, crow, little cherub, thy hands clap in glee;
Sure heaven is with us when thus we're with thee;
On thy cheek there's such beauty, such light's in thine eye,
The angels themselves must be hovering nigh.

V.

Fairest fortune shine on thee, dear, innocent one;
May thy manhood be honest, strong, bright as the sun;
And *another* American prove to the world
That our WASHINGTON's banner shall *never* be furled!

The Story Teller.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUSIE CASTLANDT;
OR,
DID SHE LOVE BOTH?

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

[Continued from page 12, last number.]

Chapter II.—The Bitter Test.

"So I'm found out at last, BEN!" laughed CHARLEY, without noticing the pallor of MANLY's countenance. "I did not mean you should know our secret till the happy day was named, so that I could give you a great surprise. You're not going to be grouty about it, are you, old fellow? You know it's the only secret I ever had from you in my life."

"Do you mean to say," spoke MANLY, in a slow, half-suffocated voice, with his eyes fastened on the picture, "that you have loved—her—all this time, and she you, and that you are going to—marry her?"

"That's it exactly, BEN. I knew you didn't like her the best"—

"You knew I did not like her, CHARLEY?" interrupted MANLY, turning his troubled eyes for the first time on his friend.

"That is," hesitated the other, "I knew you didn't fancy her especially at first, but I supposed you had got over it by this time, BEN; for she seems to me the sweetest girl that ever stepped, and I never could quite account for your reserve toward her."

MANLY closed the picture-case as tenderly as if it had been made of spun glass, and drew CHARLEY over to the window, where the light fell in a flood on his friend's face, while his own was in shade, his back being to the light. Then he said, very quietly it seemed—for he could hardly trust his voice, poor fellow—he said:

CHARLEY DENNISON, you love SUSIE?"

"Better than life," said CHARLEY, fervently.

"And she loves you as well?"

"Well enough, at least, to have consented to be my wife, BEN."

"When was that?"

"The betrothal, you mean?"

"Yes—the betrothal."

"More than a year ago," answered CHARLEY. "I asked her to keep it from you, and she consented to do so."

"She did?"

"Yes—though she hesitated at first. But when I pressed it, she consented, to please me. I did not tell her why, BEN, for I think it would have wounded her gentle heart—because I know she likes you almost as well as I do myself. Indeed, she has said so."

Ah, CHARLEY DENNISON, if you had but observed the light that glowed in your friend's eyes as you said that, you might have had a suspicion; but it passed in an instant.

BEN took his friend's hand in his, and spoke in a low, earnest tone:

"CHARLEY, would you lay down your life for SUSIE CASTLANDT?"

"I would," said CHARLEY, firmly.

"If you should lose her, would you feel as if the beauty of life had gone forever? Would you feel your spirit sink within you, and the world grow dark? Would it almost break your heart? Would you feel as if you could throw yourself prone upon the earth, and cry like a little child—not because she was dead, but because she loved another, and could give herself to him? Answer me out of your heart, CHARLEY, and answer me with only simple truth."

"BEN, you frighten me! Once for all, it would kill me—it would kill me! I could not *live* if she were another's."

MANLY dropped his friend's hand and turned to gaze out the window. A terrible struggle was going on in his heart. He looked away toward the north—toward that corner of the sky that overhung Rose Harbor. "To give her up forever," he murmured inaudibly; "Oh GOD, how could I?" He felt CHARLEY's hand laid upon his shoulder.

"Well, BEN?" said he, inquiringly. "Do you approve?"

"I approve," said MANLY; and turned about and pressed his friend's hand firmly. Then he left the room.

"Well, I'm glad it's over," said DENNISON, as the door closed. "I didn't think he could take it so seriously. How *can* he dislike her so? It's one of the strangest things I ever knew."

Blind as CHARLES DENNISON was to the truth—little as he had suspected that BEN MANLY loved SUSIE CASTLANDT—he had not been more blind than MANLY himself had been. He, also, had never thought of his friend as a suitor of SUSIE's. That they were excellent friends, he had of course seen, but in the egotism of his own passion—for love is always supremely egotistical, even with the most unselfish natures—he had not thought that his friend also loved. For with DENNISON, the passion was manifested in a far different way; he was more light-hearted and self-assured. As is the case with the most perfect friendships, these young men were in character strong contrasts to each other, as they were in personal appearance. MANLY was tall and dark; DENNISON was short and fair. With one, love excited to buoyancy and gay spirits; with the other, to quiet musing and reticence. This being so, it is not strange that they had not suspected in each other that which each felt in himself; for the proofs of love being so different in each, each was blind to them in the other.

But now, BEN MANLY saw all. As he walked down the College Hill, and lifted his hat to cool his fevered brow, he thought of a thousand little incidents, which had possessed no significance before, but which he now saw in their true light; and they told him the whole story.

"Ah, how blind, how blind I have been!" he cried in pain as he walked rapidly on.

When he returned to their room, MANLY's face gave no trace of the struggle he had undergone. He met DENNISON with a frank and gentle smile, and said,

"I do more than approve of your choice, CHARLEY. I congratulate you with all my heart. You have been mistaken in regard to my feelings regarding Miss CASTLANDT. I think she will make you a good and loving wife, and I believe, no less fervently than I hope, that you will be happy."

From that day onward, DENNISON had no secrets with MANLY regarding his love. Poor BEN was made the unwilling confidante of all his friend's delights. CHARLEY showed him the letters he received from SUSIE, letters full of endearing language; and he made him read, also, all his tender missives in reply to her. BEN often wondered if CHARLEY really had no suspicion of his pain; but he need not have wondered. He tried very hard, noble and self-forgetting BEN, to crush the love that dwelt in his heart, and cried out for pity; tried very hard, also, to crush that other bitter feeling, which rebelled against that mandate of Fate which gave his friend the bliss for which his own heart yearned in vain. Sometimes, in spite of his will, he found this latter feeling moving him to say angry words to CAHRLEY, and to treat him unkindly, but he fought it hard, and at last he killed it.

As for the love, he hid that better, but he could not kill it. It lived in spite of his will. He never killed it, for it was in its nature deathless.

When they graduated, they returned to Rose Harbor. BEN MANLY remained there but three days. He kept the house, busying himself in preparations for his departure for foreign lands. CHARLEY would have had his friend remain to the wedding, which was to take place some six months hence; but the foreign tour had been a settled thing with BEN for over two years—in fact, it had been decided on soon after the discovery that had been made through the agency of SUSIE's portrait. So CHARLEY thought nothing of it.

What would have been his feelings, I wonder, had he known the truth! Had he known that BEN MANLY left his native land because he could not trust himself to stay within reach of *her*—because he could not see them married! But he never knew—never in all his life.

There was a great number of young people gathered on the long piazza of the MANLY mansion, on the morning of our friend's departure, for he was universally beloved in Rose Harbor, and his leave-taking to go out into the old world, for no one knew how many years, was quite an event in the little village. SUSIE CASTLANDT was there, and for some reason she on this occasion looked unusually pale, and was unusually quiet. No one knew the tumult in her heart that hour. The carriage whirled away from the door amid the good-byes and God-speeds of the group, and the waving of handkerchiefs. SUSIE leaned her head against a pillar and pressed a hand on her heart.

CHARLEY DENNISON rode to Broad Valley in the carriage with BEN, and bade him good-by with a long, lingering pressure of hands, at the railroad station. So BEN MANLY went off alone with his brave, aching heart. Six months later, when he was in Paris, he heard of the wedding. And after reading CHARLEY's happy, joyous letter, he went whistling out into the Boulevards, and strolled away to the Opera Comique, to medicine his pain with music and perfume and the glitter of *le beau monde*.

"Monsieur does not like *Les Noces de Jeanette?*" said a lively Frenchman who sat by his side and noted MANLY's sober face.

"Oh, yes," said our friend, arousing himself, "It is exceedingly good."

"Good?" echoed the Frenchman, with a shrug of his shoulders; "ah, Mon Dieu, c'est tres drole!"

Immediately after his marriage, CHARLEY DENNISON opened a law office in St. George street, across the way from the big hotel where there were no guests. For a time, all went swimmingly with him, and he was very happy with his little wife. They lived with CHARLEY's parents in the handsome cottage next door to the MANLY mansion. SUSIE's father, Mr. CASTLANDT, about this time received an appointment to some clerkship in Washington, and removed thither with his fretful lady wife.

But soon after Mr. DENNISON, CHARLEY's father, who had long been out of health, died. He had not been a very provident man, and he died intestate. The administrators found that his property would not pay his debts, so everything was taken, except the cottage, which some friendly creditors had bid in for a merely nominal sum and presented to the widow. Rose Harbor's downhill journey had set well in, by this time, and young DENNISON's clients were few and far between. As a consequence, he could barely meet his ordinary household expenses; and at length he could not even do that, and began to go steadily into debt. In this state of affairs, it was natural that the widow DENNISON should feel averse to remaining with her son, little as she increased his expenses. Accordingly, soon after the birth of the little ISABEL, (CHARLEY's second daughter,—the first, named SUSIE, after her mother, being now two years old,) the widow DENNISON left Rose Harbor, and took up her abode with her daughter KATE, the wife of a well-to-do farmer on the Broad Valley road.

So now the young couple were alone. Though there were two little ones to care for, our friends felt unable to keep a servant of any kind, in their seriously straitened state. It sometimes made CHARLEY's heart ache to see SUSIE's little hands doing the common drudgery of the household; but there was really no cause for commiseration, for SUSIE's home was a bower of content to her, and she was as happy as the days were long. Her pride was all in her husband and her little ones; and she went singing about the house as merrily as in her girlhood, or sat quite happy by the vine-clad window, busy with her needle. It was wonderful what a deft little body she was. The care of a household seemed to come quite naturally to her, and it is surprising what a small amount of labor can be made to answer the purposes of such a woman. I suspect that the secret policy of such women is, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and the best way to keep a house in order is to take all possible care that it shall never get seriously out of order. Dirt propagates itself as weeds do, if you only let it get a start. SUSIE's home was always scrupulously neat, and her children the best dressed little ones in the Harbor. Their clothing was of inexpensive material, and seldom new; but a Parisian grisette could not produce more pleasing effects with a bit of ribbon than our SUSIE could. Her taste was exquisite.

At the time the late rebellion broke out, young DENNISON's affairs had reached so deplorable a state that he had long been contemplating the leaving of his family, and going to some more prosperous region to endeavor to court success under more favorable auspices; for it was no lack of either ability or energy that made CHARLES DENNISON's business so poor. It was because his lot was cast in a community that had wofully little business for him to do. When the first call for soldiers was issued, CHARLEY told his wife that he meant to enlist.

SUSIE looked up with a startled air from her sewing, as she sat by her familiar window; but she said,

"Whatever you determine to do, CHARLES, I shall try to bear it cheerfully. It may be all for the best."

That evening, the old post-master tendered to the young lawyer a letter post-marked Paris, France. He opened it eagerly, and read:

"DEAR CHARLEY:—You see I am back in Paris again. The last letter I sent you was from Milan, I believe. The steamer at Havre to-day brought the news of the outbreak of a rebellion in America. If there is to be a war, CHARLEY, I shall *count one*, under my country's flag. Unless better news comes by the next steamer you may expect me in Rose Harbor very soon. I wonder if the old place has changed much in these four years that I have been roaming to the corners of the globe. It will be something to see the old scenes again. It seems as if I had been gone a century. I shall write but a word to-day; you will hear from me at more length, very soon, or, you will see me at the Harbor. It will do my soul good to grasp your staunch right hand once more, old fellow. And I want to see those dear little girls of yours, too. Remember me kindly to your wife, and believe me Ever your true friend,

BEN MANLY."

DENNISON hurried home with steps elate, bearing the letter in his hand, and entered his wife's presence waving the welcome missive over his head with almost boyish gaiety.

"SUSIE," he cried, "somebody is coming home?"

"Who is coming?" SUSIE said, looking up from amid her curls.

"Who should it be, darling, but noble old BEN MANLY;" cried DENNISON, enthusiastically; "the best fellow living. You haven't forgotten him."

"Forgotten him?" said SUSIE, a warm flush spreading over her beautiful face. "No. I have not forgotten him. I am glad he is coming."

"Read it," said her husband, tossing the letter in her lap. "Of course he is sure to come, for the war news grows worse instead of better."

Yes, he was sure to come; and he did come.

They sat at tea, one evening, some days after this. DENNISON had just remarked that the stage from Broad Valley had come in, and no BEN yet; when the door-bell rang.

"I'll go to the door," said CHARLEY; and he left SUSIE at the table while he went.

Voices sounded in the hall. SUSIE recognized the clear, musical tones of the expected one; and then CHARLEY ushered into the room the tall, moustached traveler, who extended his hand to the little wife, as she arose, with a flushed face, from the table, to welcome the man who had once held her image enshrined in the deepest recesses of his heart. [To be continued.

A GRAVE writer on education says:—"An educated man ought to know three things:" That's so, and as much more as possible. The three things, however, we will say, are:—He should know all about the world he is in, where he is going, and what he is going to do about it. With these three things acquired he is supposed to be pretty well charged.

A SHORT LOVE STORY.

HERE is a story by one Morgan, a sea captain, concerning a husband at sea, which may afford a comfortable hint to young ladies:

Single ladies cross the water under the special care of the captain of the ship, and if a love affair occurs among the passengers, the captain is usually a confidante of one or both parties. A very fascinating young lady had been placed under Morgan's care, and three young gentlemen fell desperately in love with her. They were all equally agreeable, and the young lady was puzzled which to encourage. She asked the captain's advice. "Come on deck," he said, "the first day it is perfectly calm. The gentlemen will of course be near you. I shall have a boat lowered, and do you jump overboard, and see which of the gentlemen will jump after you. I will take care of you."

A calm day soon came, the captain's suggestions were followed, and two of the lovers jumped after the lady at an instant. But between these two the lady could not decide, so exactly had been their devotion. She had again consulted the captain. "Take the man that didn't jump; he is the most sensible fellow, and will make you the best husband.—*Chambers' Journal.*

SHORT TIME.—Dr. Thomson took occasion to exhort his man David to abstain from excessive drinking, otherwise he would bring his gray hairs prematurely to the grave. "Take my advice, David," said the minister, "and never take more than one glass at a time." "Neither I do, sir," says David; neither I do; but I care little how short the time be atween the twa."

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MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 34 letters.
My 7, 8, 13, 24, 11 is a noisy biped.
My 20, 32, 19 is a strong drink.
My 4, 9, 25, 6 is very useful.
My 28, 30, 10, 2 is a beautiful flower.
My 33, 18, 7, 21, 23, 14 is the subject of much discussion.
My 34, 9, 13, 15, 7, 2 is a boy's name.
My 7, 15, 25, 33, 6 is the name of a Union General.
My 1, 8, 21 is a domestic animal.
My 4, 5, 14, 29, 8, 17 is used by farmers.
My 22, 1, 8, 31, 9, 14 is often pleasant, often disagreeable.
My 26, 27 is an adverb of manner.
My 14, 16, 12, 2, 15, 3 is a boy's name.
My whole is one of Poor Richard's maxims.

Fairbury, Ill. JUNO.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

LAREY josy, who selfa nad flingtee!
Hangvisin tinwhi het orhu;
Nivouse, kurmy stew dinsw, gatnibe,
Moce dna herwit yerve wrolef.
Nac I ni het decvrur daudgle,
Singtac won sti rauldag dashe,
Chiwh eth taumun sortem stum dandes,
Nad eswho stvirfe morsf sumt deaf.

Tyrone, N. Y. EMMA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

TAKE half a gossiping talk with your wife,
And half of what mostly embellishes life,
Take an article which you've made use of to-day,
And the half of what often leads sportsmen astray.
Put all these together, I'll wager you'll find,
The very last thing that has been in his mind.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

I am	aaaaaaaaaa	husband
making	a *quarrels* a	family
	aaaaaaaaaa	wife.

Utica, Ohio. LIDA F. DUNLAP.

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W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

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AGRICULTURAL.

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

We cannot too earnestly urge upon farmers the value and necessity of keeping accurate and systematic farm accounts. Those already in the habit of doing so, are aware of the advantages they derive, and are not likely to cease their labor in this direction; and if that class which has hitherto neglected this part of farm economy, will only give it a thorough trial for one year, we doubt not but they will continue it afterward. Numerous books or a complicated system of accounts are unnecessary. Various methods are recommended by practical men, and many have been published in former volumes of the RURAL. It is not a difficult matter for one to devise a method adapted to his own wants and circumstances. In this brief article we will only direct attention to a few points.

The desirable results to achieve by keeping accounts, are to show at the close of each year exactly the whole amount the farmer has made by his operations, and to exhibit, also, the profit afforded by each separate crop, class of stock, or individual farming enterprise. The advantage of the first is obvious—of the second to teach the farmer what crops are most profitable, what enterprises fail, what stock pays best, and wherein he may amend his course to make it more systematic and remunerative.

The commencement of the year is an excellent time for beginning a system of farm accounts. The first step should be to take an inventory. Estimate as near as possible the cash value of the stock, tools, grain crops on the ground; in short, all the personal property employed in carrying on your farming. By repeating this process next year at the same time, you will learn how much you have gained or lost in this kind of property.

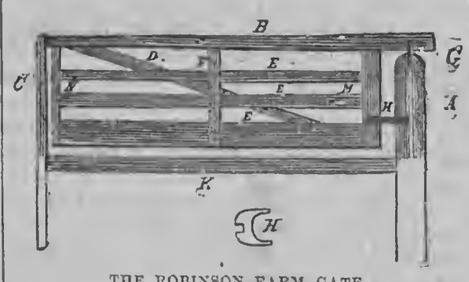
Nothing will prove more satisfactory or advantageous than to keep a comprehensive diary. Make it show a daily record of all farm operations; the number of men and teams at work, what they are doing, time of sowing, tilling, and reaping, state of the crops, purchase and sale of stock,—in short let it tell a faithful and minute story of each day's work on the farm. If properly kept this will furnish sufficient data for the farmer to make his estimate on, when he has leisure time in the winter. His cash account may be kept in same book.

A record of the weather is, likewise, valuable, and it should be made each day in the diary at the bottom of the page, when the other observations are finished. A few words are sufficient, and being always in a similar position, you can, at any subsequent time, trace the record as rapidly as the pages can be turned. It will do much to drive away the "blues," when heavy rains come on, and your grain is not sown or corn planted, to find, by turning to your record, that in previous years you had raised large crops under circumstances as bad. Try it the present year; keep accurate accounts, and a daily record, and we will warrant you will need no urging to continue the practice in future.

ABOUT FARM GATES.—No. II.

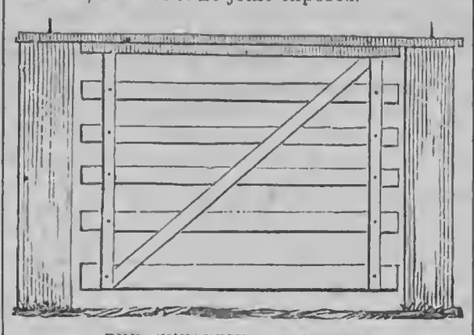
We continue the subject of Farm Gates by presenting to the readers of the RURAL a description and engraving of the *Robinson Farm Gate*. We think, however, there is one error made in the plan of this gate. There need be no brace in front of the center-post, F, as it only adds to the weight, where a burden is likely to cause it to sag, without increasing the strength of the gate. The brace in the rear of the centre-post should be set at a sharper angle—at least forty-five degrees. This principle will hold good in the construction of all gates.

DESCRIPTION.—A, back post, rounded above, ground to admit the hinge, H; B, bar at top, 3 by 6 at large end, and tapering to 3 by 3; C, post; D, brace; E, E, E, boards; F, upright brace; G, upper hinge; H, lower hinge; M, N, posts; K, stick of timber below ground to prevent posts from sagging. The upper hinge, G, is simply a straight bar of iron, one inch round, setting firmly in the top of the post, and going two-thirds through the upper bar of the gate.



THE ROBINSON FARM GATE.

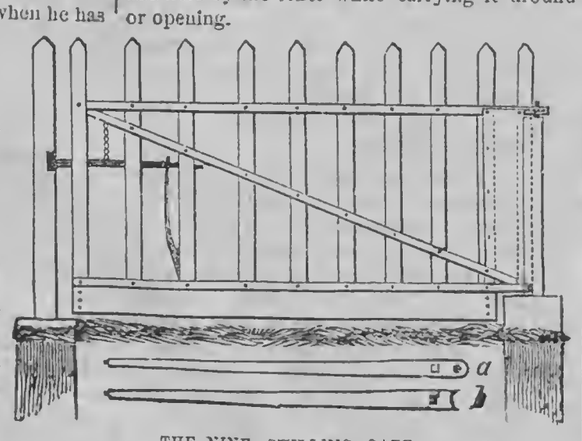
This is the axis, while the lower hinge, H, is a piece of plank firmly fastened to the gate, and turning on the post. The posts, M and N, and the braces, D and F, are framed into the upper bar, B, while the boards, E, E, E, are framed into the posts, M and N, and nailed to the braces. This gate was invented by Dr. DAN'L A. ROBINSON, of Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Is not patented, recommends itself by its strength and simplicity, and is not easily affected by the weather, as there is no joint exposed.



THE CHEAPEST FARM GATE.

The plan of this gate can be comprehended at a glance, and any farmer with a few of the most common carpenter tools and a little ingenuity can construct it. Though not so convenient to open and shut as others, yet it can easily be made strong and durable. For passage ways that are seldom used it would answer well. It is the invention of Mr. D. T. CAMPBELL, this State.

The top rail, if oak, should be about 1½ inches thick; if soft timber, 2 or 2½ would be better, and 1 foot longer than the gate. The slats to nail boards to, about 4 feet in length, or any length which may be desirable. The gate is held in position by iron bolts driven through a small auger hole in the top rail into the post, so that the gate can be lifted off one bolt, or pin, and held by the other while carrying it around or opening.



THE NINE SHILLING GATE.

The plan of this gate is furnished to the RURAL by an old contributor. His description and the engraving make it sufficiently plain. He writes as follows:

I am so much gratified with your kindness in exhibiting, and the good qualities of your "Ne Plus Ultra," that I take a few moments this eve to compare it with my old "nine shilling" gates that have been on duty from 12 to 14 years without *any* repairs—a 2 inch oak plank 12 feet long, and 14 inches wide, made my oldest gate frame, and there was lumber left.

—Length of top rail 12 feet; bottom rail about 11; each 6 inches at the wide or hinge end, and 2½ at latch end; brace 2 by 2, and stiles 3 by 2; the rails framed into the latch end stile, and the hinge end stile framed into the rails—both stiles running below the bottom rail as far as the desired width of the bottom board. The hinge end stile tenon runs down through the bottom rail 2 by 2 inches, and furred out flush with the edge of the rail to receive the bottom board—or the bottom board may be dispensed with and the pickets extend to the bottom of gate.

The brace is toed in on top of lower rail against hinge stile, and the top rail against the latch stile; pickets nailed to rails and brace, of *any* desired length and width and distance apart. Fastened by a mortice in the latch post,—a bevel each side of the post to shove the wooden latch back as the gate is opened *either* way, and then, by a chain to which it is suspended, its own weight forces it into the mortice, or in place of a chain a wooden spring causes it to catch. The posts are of oak timber about 10 to 12 inches diameter, the hinge post cut down to 6 inches, and a square shoulder left for the concave end of the bottom rail to rest against and upon, which forms the lower hinge. A 2 inch centre is left at the top of the same post to pass through the upper rail forming the hinge, which completes the *Gate and fixtures* with *no iron*, excepting about 1 lb. of nails.

My posts are from trees that had been *girdled*, and were *dry* when cut, and a lasting kind of oak; and with the preserving qualities of the *salted grease* used to keep them in "running order," no marks of decay exist, and but little appearance of wear from *daily* use for 12 to 14 years.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS FROM READING.

Permanence of Crops.

A SIMPLE law of nature regulates the permanence of agricultural produce. If the *amount* of produce is in proportion to the surface presented by the sum total of nutritive substances in the soil, the *permanence* of the crops will depend upon the maintenance of that proportion. This law of compensation, the replacement of nutritive substances which the crops have carried away from the soil, is the foundation of rational husbandry, and must, above all things, be kept in view by the practical farmer. He may renounce the hope of making his land more fruitful than it is by nature, but he cannot expect to keep his harvests up to their average if he allows the necessary conditions for them to diminish in his land.

Poor Husbandry Destroys Nations.

No intelligent man who contemplates the present state of agriculture with an unbiased mind, can remain in doubt, even for a moment, as to the stage which husbandry has reached in Europe. We find that all countries and regions of the earth where man has omitted to restore to the land the conditions of its continued fertility, after having attained the culminating period of the greatest density of population, fall into a state of barrenness and desolation. Historians are wont to attribute the decay of nations to political events and social causes. These may, indeed, have contributed greatly to the result; but we may well ask whether some far deeper cause, not so easily recognized by historians, has not produced these events in the lives of nations, and whether most of the exterminating wars between different races may not have sprung from the inexorable law of self-preservation. Nations, like men, pass from youth to age, and then die out—so it may appear to the superficial observer; but if we look at the matter a little more closely, we shall find that, as the conditions for the continuance of the human race which nature has placed in the ground are very limited and readily exhausted, the nations that have disappeared from the earth have dug their own graves by not knowing how to preserve those conditions. Nations (like China and Japan,) who know how to preserve these conditions of life do not die out.

THE ICE HOUSE, AND HOW TO FILL IT.

We are reminded by the coldness of the weather (thermometer marks some degrees below zero,) that the season for gathering the winter harvest of ice is approaching. This luxury for the summer is so easily and cheaply obtained, that no farmer should consider his buildings complete, unless they include a well-constructed and commodious ice-house. As we have heretofore illustrated and described at length the ice-house and method of filling it, we will now only offer some timely hints on the subject.

The *best* material for filling the ice-house is clear, solid, thick blocks of ice, of as large size as can be conveniently handled, and taken from the purest water. Many farmers might construct dams near springs or streams, on their premises, and thus save tedious and expensive hauling from a distance. Ice-houses have been successfully filled by conducting into them a jet of water, in the form of spray, during weather so extremely cold that it would congeal the fluid into a solid mass as fast as it fell. In other cases pure snow has been used, which, being well compacted, lasted through the entire warm season.

Ice-houses are constructed of various forms, and of course there is a large range in their costliness. The principles of construction are simple, and essentially the same in all *good* ones. For a farmer's ordinary use ten or twelve feet square of storage room is sufficient. It would not be economy to build smaller, as a certain *bulk* of ice together is one essential condition of its long keeping. Two other very important requisites are thorough drainage underneath and free ventilation around and above the packing which encloses the ice. Beware of placing the ice next to the wall if it be of wood, stone or brick. Some absorbative material, like straw, tan-bark or sawdust, should be between the ice and wall, and outside of this a space of air. If just as convenient we would prefer placing the ice-house under a shade tree, that it might be protected from the rays of the sun. We would place the ice entirely above ground, unless we built in a side-hill, in which case we would dig down only until the foundation was leveled.

If you have no ice-house, honest farmer, and yet are desirous of having a supply of this cheap luxury during the ensuing summer, we think you can secure it in the following manner:—Select a dry and nearly level spot, a rod square, and floor it six inches deep with stone. Cover these to the depth of a foot and a half with sawdust. Next procure good, sound ice, and lay up a solid ten foot square, eight feet high, on the center of this bed of sawdust. In the meantime have some boards and scantling on the ground, and as soon as the block of ice is finished proceed to enclose it. Make a frame twelve feet and three inches square, and eleven feet high. Set three studs three inches wide on each side between the corner posts. Then board it up tight on the outside, and as you board up nail lath on the inside of the studs. This will leave a foot space all around between the ice and the lath, and as you board up fill this space with clean rye or wheat straw, pressed in tightly. When you get to the top of the frame pack the straw all over the ice and nail on some boards; then put on a steep roof of boards. Now you will have your ice packed on a stone and sawdust bottom, surrounded by a foot of straw on each side, and three feet on the top. Outside of the straw, between the lath and the siding, will be three inches space of air, connected with the space under the roof. Now bore some holes in the siding all round the bottom, put a ventilator on the roof, cut a door in one side, and your ice-house will be completed.

ORIGINAL PLAN OF AN ICE-HOUSE.

AFTER writing the above we applied to Mr. A. J. WARNER, an accomplished Architect, of this city, for a plan of an Ice-House. Mr. W. very kindly and readily furnished us the following design and description:

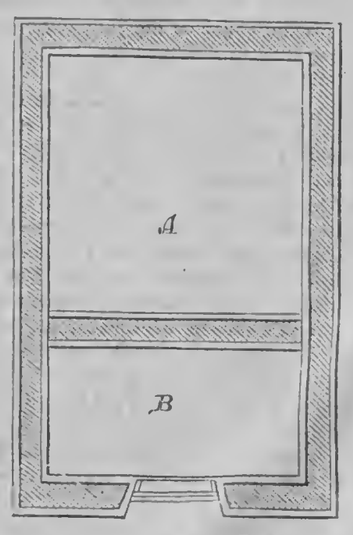


FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN.

The accompanying Plan for an Ice-House will meet the wants of many, as it can be constructed on a large or small scale, and at an expense to correspond. The elevation is simple in design and detail, yet presents an attractive appearance.

ICE-HOUSE—ELEVATION.

The ground plan, (figure 2,) includes the Ice-Room, (A,) with a small Cooling-Room, (B,) attached for the purpose of keeping meats, fruits, milk, butter, &c. A house can be built on this plan of any size required to suit the wants of the owner. The two essential points to be kept in view in the construction of an ice-house are—first, a perfect inclosure of the space to be occupied by the ice, with walls and floors which shall be non-conductors of heat; and second—a perfect drainage. The walls or sides should be made in two thicknesses, of inch matched lumber, the space or vacuum between which should not be less than 12 inches, filled with tan-bark, saw-dust or short shavings, whichever can be most easily obtained.

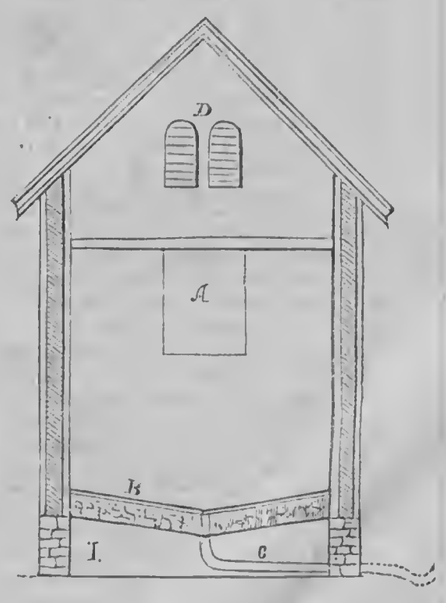


FIG. 3—TRANSVERSE SECTION.

The exterior can be sided or ceiled on the matched boarding; either will make a neat finish. Roof to be boarded and shingled. The underside of rafters should be cross-furrowed and ceiled with inch matched boards, and a ventilator put on the top to take off the heat confined in the space between rafters—and a ventilating window (D, in figure 3,) put in one gable end over the ice-room, and a small door at the other end, over the main entrance, as shown in elevation. The doors should be in two thicknesses of inch planed and matched lumber, put 6 inches apart, and the vacuum filled with saw-dust or short shavings. The jambs and edges of door should be splayed or beveled as shown in figure 2.

The floor or bottom of this ice-house is made as follows:—Fill in to a thickness of 12 inches with stone chips, grouted with water lime and made on an incline of 1 inch to a foot from the center, (as shown at B, in figure 3,)—and construct a 4-inch tile, brick or stone drain a sufficient distance from the house, with a water trap in same, as shown in the diagram of transverse section,—figure 3, letter C.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

IN consequence of a failure of the mails, or some other cause, we are, for the first time in over two years, obliged to go to press without the usual supply of "copy" from the Editor of this Department,—giving only such as has been in hand from one to four weeks. A report of the annual meeting of the State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, held at Syracuse last week, will be given in our next.—M.

YOLK AND FATTENING PROPERTIES.

AN intelligent friend calls our attention to a statement made by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, that JOHN JOHNSTON of Geneva, preferred Merinos for fattening, but declined to have anything to do with the "greasy fellows"—that "he wanted the grease mixed up with the meat, not with the wool;" and our friend asks, "If we regard this as correctly stated, and as sound doctrine." The Country Gentleman's correspondent "X. A. W.," we may take the liberty to say, is Mr. WILLARD of Little Falls, than whom no man would attempt to state a conversation more correctly. And taking Mr. JOHNSTON as he undoubtedly meant to be understood—not as objecting to all yolk or "grease" in the wool, but to an excess of it—we believe fully in the soundness of his doctrine. Excessively yolky fleeced sheep are notoriously hard keepers. We are not prepared to explain the physiological fact. We have sometimes conjectured that the excessive secretion of yolk was produced by an abnormal condition of the skin and subjacent tissues—or an abnormal action of the secretory glands—indicating some deficiency in the constitution. Be this as it may, these sheep are less hardy generally, and especially so in resisting intense cold. Other persons may have seen broad, round, deep-barreled, thoroughly hardy sheep of this stamp, but in more than thirty years of constant observation and experience among Merinos, we never happened to see *one*. It is true we have noticed carefully tended animals which passed for such, but exposed to hardships, or even to usual winter vicissitudes to which farmers' flocks are in general exposed, they are always out of condition. Rams of this description which have been worked hard in the ewe season, require the nicest care, or they stand an even chance to die the first winter.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

WINTER FEED, &c.—WM. C. NORTON, Springwater, N. Y., wishes to know—1. Whether tegs and breeding ewes require grain in addition to good clover hay? 2. If so, what grain is cheapest? 3. Whether "oats will injure lambs or breeding ewes in any way, present or future?" 4. Whether (as an "old gentleman has informed him") clover hay fed to breeding ewes will produce abortion? We answer the first question in the negative, provided the sheep go into the winter in good condition, have good shelters and are properly cared for. We prefer, however, even then to give tegs a little grain to increase their growth. There is an important fact in this connection. Sheep acquire *habits* of living which exercise an important influence. If breeding ewes have been used to having grain in the winter, they are apt to fall off in condition and strength without it. (See next article.) The cheapness of the proper grain for feeding varies. These are, in fact, in this region, limited to oats and corn. Some good farmers feed buckwheat, but we have never tried it with breeding ewes, and feel a little afraid of it. Corn, unless fed in limited quantities, is thought by Eastern farmers more likely to *cloy* tegs, and to be more heating both to them and breeding ewes than oats. In the West, where the sheep "are brought up on corn," no such fears of it are entertained. We consider oats the best feed of the two. They promote the growth of muscle. Corn promotes the secretion of fat. The one that costs least *by the pound* is cheapest. The idea (and we have heard it advanced before) that oats are an *injurious* feed to sheep of any age, is, in our judgment, a perfectly farcical one. But it is not more farcical than the idea that good clover hay will produce abortion!

HABITS OF SHEEP.—Sheep, as remarked above, form *habits* which it is difficult and not always safe to force them to change. We have already cited the case of feeding grain to breeding ewes in winter. Those only accustomed to good hay will thrive on it. Those fed grain year after year will languish without it. Sheep taught to eat straw, even ripe wheat straw, from the time they are lambs, will continue to eat a portion of it of choice, every day, though plentifully supplied with hay. And we have seen thrifty flocks of breeding ewes wintered on wheat straw and say 1½ gills of corn each per day, until 1st of March. Sheep "brought up" on hay exclusively can scarcely be starved to eat ripe wheat straw freely, and will drop off in condition and strength rapidly if confined to it with the above named allowance of corn. A highly fed and summer-housed sheep, if compelled to "rough it," in the common farmer's way, will soon pine away and perish. A sheep that has always "roughed it" if suddenly pampered, will also generally find the change fatal. A multitude of similar examples might be given and they all go to prove two things: 1. That violent changes in the established habits of sheep should be avoided, and—2. That in judging what is best for sheep, we must not attempt to judge all things by the narrow groove in which our own individual experience may have run.

HOOF-ROT.—J. R. GASTON, El Paso, Woodford Co., Ill., writes to us that having 126 sheep lame of hoof-rot in a flock of 269, he has pared their feet—the sound as well as the diseased—and dipped them in a hot solution of blue vitriol (Nov. 20th); and he wishes to know if this will suffice to cure them. This depends upon circumstances—but if, as hinted, the disease had been previously neglected, and was in an advanced stage in a portion of the cases, it is *not* probable that a single application will effect a cure. We have twice cured a flock completely, so that the disease did not reappear, by a single application of this same remedy. It was in both cases on the verge of winter. The disease in one instance was among lambs, and was not in a virulent stage. In the other, the sheep were in the second year of the malady, and though some of them were quite lame, we think there were no instances of that advanced stage of ulceration where the foot is a black, spongy, disorganized mass of corruption. In the last-named condition, we think the foot would require treatment more than once, whatever the application. Again, there are many chances that a new beginner will not pare every lame foot properly. And, finally, Mr. GASTON says nothing about after treatment. After using the vitriol bath, properly and thoroughly, the feet should be kept dry until the cure is produced.

ESTABLISHING A SHEEP FARM IN THE WEST.—S. ANTHONY, Westbury, N. Y., writes that he has wild prairie land in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, which he wishes to pasture with sheep, and he asks what kind of sheep he should purchase, where purchase them, and how get them there. Were the land an old, cultivated, rich farm, we should be strongly inclined to advise Mr. ANTHONY to try the long-wooled sheep—so great and increasing is the demand for long, combing wools. But the Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, etc., are ill adapted to any situation where there is not abundant herbage all the year round and good protection in winter. We therefore advise him to pick up the best "common sheep" he can—i. e., the strongest and thriftiest—fleece being but a secondary consideration—and breed them up into heavy fleeced sheep, by the use of Merino rams. The nearer he can buy them to Iowa the better; and driving on foot, even though it consume weeks, is cheaper and better than rail transportation is, if the flock is a large one.

LONG WOOL SHEEP.—S. TILLSON, Onowa, Monona Co., Iowa. If Judge CHAFFEE neglected to answer your letter, in regard to Shropshire sheep, it was undoubtedly because he did not receive it. His address is Hon. N. L. CHAFFEE, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. WM. BEEBE, Esq., of Northport, Suffolk Co., N. Y., was on the point of importing some improved Lincolns, when the recent resolution of Congress, (stopping the importation of cattle,) prevented it. We hope, however, that the circumstances which caused this interdict will pass away in a few months. The Lincolns, we understand, particularly excel in that *luster* wool you inquire for. There are good Leicester and Cotswold flocks in this country and Canada, which we should be glad to call attention to, on receiving the proper information from their proprietors. We are glad that you propose a trial of the long wools in Iowa, and regard your reasoning on the subject as sound.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—E. SHATTUCK, Jr., Cherry Creek, N. Y. Your ram doubtless died of inflammation of the lungs, and we are inclined to believe the disease was induced by the accidental lodgement of the head of timothy you forward, in the substance of the lung.

A SUBSCRIBER, (Rural Valley, Pa.)—The symptoms you describe are not, so far as we know, characteristic of any particular disease. They might appear in the last stages of several cutaneous, and possibly other diseases, though they are very unusual.

SCAB.—A. ADAMS, Portland, Whiteside Co., Illinois. The disease you describe in your flock, is the scab. For the proper remedies consult back numbers of this paper, or any work on practical sheep husbandry.

Dairy Department.

CONVENTION OF CHEESE MAKERS.

THE Cheese Makers held their Third Annual Convention in Utica last week. Six hundred dairymen were present, and six States and the Canadas were represented. We condense from the report of the Utica Morning Herald:

The Convention, on being called to order, was addressed by the Hon. GEORGE WILLIAMS, President, and after the usual Committees were appointed, the following subjects were presented for discussion:

1. An arrangement for a weekly organ devoted to the dairyman's interest.
2. Forming a National Association.
3. The advantage and profits of connecting butter with cheese manufacture.
4. The policy of sending an agent to England to investigate and report upon the style of cheese demanded by the trade, and the method of manufacture.
5. The importance, new features, and requirements of the home trade.
6. The policy of establishing a dairyman's salesroom and depot in New York.
7. Best grasses and stock for dairy purposes.
8. Best heaters.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the Committee discharged.

The discussion of question No. 1, was then taken up. The Chair said that he was unwilling to open the discussion, but thought the topic was the most important one that would come before the Convention. He believed an organ circulating among the members of the Association was indispensable to them. A journal not wholly devoted to their interests, was insufficient. Other associations had an organ wholly their own. One of the great advantages of such an organ would be the publishing of statistics interesting to cheese makers.

Mr. BARTLETT of Ohio, remarked that in Ohio they professed to be ignorant of dairying and cheese manufacture, but they were anxious to learn. Of late the inquiry had there been made for a newspaper wholly in the cheese makers' interests. They had heard that the Utica Herald devoted a large share of its columns to the dairymen, but it was also a political and literary paper. The speaker believed that dairymen needed a paper exclusively their own.

Mr. COMSTOCK of Oneida, in view of the importance of the subject, could not, he said, keep quiet. He was in favor of a newspaper that would give reliably all the sales of cheese, to whom sold, and the price received. It might be best, as had been suggested, to have a circular the first year, giving the amount of cheese sold and the price received.

Mr. FARRINGTON of Canada West, suggested that another valuable feature of the proposed paper would be reports of the disease among cows which is now prevalent.

Mr. PAXSON of Erie, said that in his section he found it difficult enough to get farmers to subscribe for agricultural papers already long established, and of the best standing. He believed that if the proposed paper were established, not two out of five even of those now present would take it, and not five times as many in the whold country. The true way was to use the papers now published, and write for them ourselves, and force them to give us a hearing.

Mr. LELAND of N. Y., did not believe the proposed paper would be of real interest and benefit to dairymen, for they already had all the information they needed, reaching them in every conceivable form. He thought it was likely that the real object of the paper was not to benefit the Association, but to furnish place for some one interested. New York cheese-buyers had made no money this season. Cheese makers had received as high prices as the demand would warrant all through the season. A paper whose object should be to improve the manufacture, he could see the benefit of, but to talk of higher prices than those of last season, was going too far. (Applause.)

Mr. LEACH of Chenango, offered the following:

Resolved, That the necessities of the dairy public demand a weekly paper devoted exclusively to their interests.

After considerable discussion this resolution was carried.

On the subject of forming a National Association the following was adopted.

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that the name of this organization be changed to that of The American Cheese Manufacturers' Association."

The two next subjects were tabled and the fifth announced in order.

Mr. STONE of Chicago, said the Southern trade would require a peculiar sort of cheese. The milk should be skimmed, that the cheese might be less oily. Western makers sent no cheese East. They found an abundant market at home.

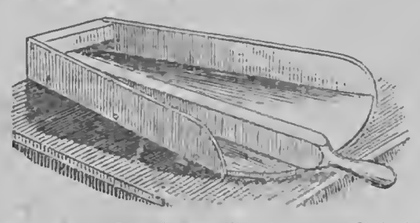
Mr. BARTLETT of Ohio, thought there was an immense cheese market opening in the Southern States. During the latter part of the last season, prices for Ohio makers were from two to three cents better in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, or New Orleans, than New York. This had helped much to keep up prices in the East. Cheese made partially from skimmed milk, about fifteen inches in diameter, from four to five inches thick, and about thirty days old, was best suited to the Southern market. Richer and older cheese, which commanded the highest rates here or at the West, did not find a ready sale at the South.

Chairman WILLIAMS (temporarily upon the floor) thought the home trade was of as great importance as there was ability to pay. The South, as soon as they had means, would take large quantities. Dealers in New York, if they could get cheese of the proper farmers, would prefer it to skim cheese. A flat cheese weighing not over three pounds would find a good market.

Our synopsis of proceedings will be continued.

A BUTTER WORKER.

HEREWITH we present to the readers of the Dairy Department an engraving, showing two forms of a very useful and labor-saving machine, namely: a butter worker. In small dairies and farmers' families, where the working of butter is generally performed with the old-fashioned bowl and ladle, the adoption of this machine would effect a great saving in time and labor. Any housewife can testify to the severe work of handling large masses of hard, firm butter by the common method, and we now advise them, during the leisure time of winter, to give the "lords of creation" no rest until they furnish a working model of one of these machines.



One kind of butter worker is somewhat simple, and less expensive than the other. It can be made entirely of wood, and light to handle and move about. The engraving is sufficiently clear to explain it.

The other is more showy, and in some respects better. It is placed on a table, in the drawers of which salt may be kept; and if desired other dairy implements. The table and worker should be made of hard wood. The roller is linked to a standard on the table, so as to turn easily in both directions, and readily unfastens to be removed when not in use.

BREEDING OF DAIRY COWS.

IN the last Report of the New York State Agricultural Society, recently published, we find that Hon. Lewis F. Allen, who, by the way, is very high authority on these matters, having had a larger experience and a wide observation, concludes that dairymen should raise their own cows, as the most economical and sure way to obtain a prime herd. He believes, also, that if a heifer is well fed and well cared for, she will make a better cow if she comes in at two years old than at three.

Mr. Allen also favors in-and-in breeding, and says, "the thing has been too long and too persistently tried by the best breeders the world ever knew, in domestic animals of every known variety, to need farther argument or elucidation, and the best and most popular cattle now in England or America, are the fruits of this practice." We have so great respect for Mr. Allen's judgment on this point that we will only say that it must be done with great caution, and only the skillful breeder should undertake it.

He also states "that our dairy herds, instead of yielding 350 lbs. or 400 lbs. of cheese, or but 150 to 180 pounds of butter to the cow, on the average, as they now do, can, by properly breeding and care of the cow, be increased twenty-five to fifty per cent., beyond these figures. We agree fully in the main idea, that it is better, on the whole, to breed one's own stock for the dairy. They may cost more, but they will be better and more serviceable than a herd picked up at random.

Spirit of the Press.

Filling Ice-Houses with Snow.

THE laborious and expensive way of securing a sufficient supply of ice for the summer season might now be done away with, and a new method adopted with equal advantages, if we might believe the following from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman. He says:—I beg leave to give you the experience of one of our "Clifton Farmer's Club," of Clifton, O. His ice-house is situated on the side of a gravel hill, covering a pit ten feet deep, and twelve feet square, and is a simple frame structure over the pit about four or five feet in height; the sides of the pit are boarded up, and the drainage is through the gravel. Finding it expensive to haul ice from the neighboring ponds and rivers, he last winter filled his house with snow, after the custom prevailing in Switzerland and California (for my friend is a traveler,) simply rolling it up in masses, and with a wheelbarrow conveying it to the house—first lining the sides of the pit with straw, and after it was filled covering the snow with the same material, thus filling his house without cost, and securing an abundant supply of good ice for his large family during the whole summer. The snow settled down into a compact mass when the spring and summer heats affected it, and a portion still remains at the bottom of the pit as solid as a glacier of the Alps.

Farming Tools.

THERE is a plow out in the snow, and the horse-rake is up in the middle of the field. Neglect left them there when he went off fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect will always be a shiftless, thriftless fellow. Bring them in and see if they want repairing. Yes, a tooth is gone, and a handle of the plow is split. Well, look about, examine all the tools, and place those that want repairing in the shop. The first stormy day that comes they must be repaired, and so of all other tools that need mending; devote the stormy days to them till all are in order and ready for use. Every farmer should have such tools as are necessary to do the ordinary repairs of his farming tools. If he has not got such, let him get them forthwith. It will be money in his pocket.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Growth of Timber.

IT is a singular fact that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois, twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cotton-wood, ash, etc. So rapid has been the change in many localities, that where some of the earlier settlers located, twenty-five years ago, without a tree around them, they can now cut and hew good building timber a foot square. Prairie land, when kept from the annual fall burning formerly practiced by the Indians, rapidly produces a growth of trees. Some of the old citizens, who greedily located the timber land when they came to this country, and were careless about acquiring prairie, now find the latter of more value than the former, their timber having grown faster than they used it.—*Ex.*

Catching Rabbits.

I DESTROY rabbits with the old box trap, baited with a piece of an ear of corn; they destroyed about one thousand nursery trees one winter for me. Strychnine mixed with corn meal is a certain method. Greasing trees often kills them if the grease be soft. I do not prune my nursery trees except to keep a leader, and the rabbits will eat the little laterals before attacking the bark on the main stem. I find it pays to keep cats, as mice, rats and rabbits are destroyed by them. Give your cats plenty to eat, and furnish them quarters among the other animals, but keep them out of the house, unless you have use for them.—*Wis. Cor. Ger. Tel.*

MANURE PITS.—Prof. Voelcker recommends that the sides and bottoms of manure pits should be rendered impermeable to water, either by clay pudding or hydraulic cement; that the bottom of the manure pit should be in a slightly inclined position, so as to carry the liquid manure and drainings into a manure tank, which should be close by. The tank should be provided with a pump, so as to return the liquid matter to the heap in dry weather. The heap should likewise be well trodden.

TAKE care of the plows. While they are idle see that they are well cleaned, and covered with a coating of lard and resin.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.—We observe that our agricultural and other exchanges continue "after" Mr. Commissioner-of-Agriculture NEWTON, and that a number of State Agricultural, Pomological and other Societies, are also "down" upon Sir ISAAC. The Indiana State Board of Agriculture recently voted him "notoriously incompetent to fill the position he now holds," and that "his further continuance in his present position is detrimental to the interests for which the Bureau was established." And the Ohio Pomological Society "adds insult to injury" by gravely resolving "that we earnestly entreat the President of the United States to appoint a *competent man* to be the head of the Department of Agriculture—the incompetence of the present incumbent being a source of general remark and complaint from the intelligent agriculturists of all parts of our extended country."

—These are strong *intimations*, and evidently "mean mischief" toward "the present incumbent." Had we not long ago expressed and reiterated our opinion on the subject, we should feel inclined to defend the Commisioner—on the principle of always aiding the weakest party—but as matters stand we are disposed to "let him alone severely." If we had the power, however, either J. S. GRINNELL, late Chief Clerk in the Department, Dr. TOWNSHEND of Ohio, Col. B. P. JOHNSON of New York, Dr. LORING of Mass., or some other competent man would be appointed Commissioner of Agriculture without the least delay or reluctance

TO ADVERTISERS.—*An Explanation.*—As we find it difficult, if not impossible, to comply with their requests, an explanation is due and tendered to our advertising friends. For weeks, and months, we have been unable to insert *all* the advertisements offered, and hence have each week been constrained to give, of those which came first, such as were most appropriate. Last week we *refused* a three column advertisement (mostly paid for in advance) for the reason that we could not consistently give it the position desired—and we are this week obliged to defer a column one for the same reason. Many advertisements (which would pay as well as any,) are declined because we do not believe they are reliable or promotive of the public weal, and others for the reason that we have not space for their publication. But we beg to assure all honorable advertisers, whose announcements are appropriate for the pages of the RURAL, that it is our aim to accommodate them, so far as consistent—yet, as we must not infringe upon reading departments, those whose favors are deferred or declined, will understand that we cannot always favor them, even though it would prove greatly to our advantage pecuniarily.

DOINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.—We continue our synopsis of proceedings of Rural Societies at their annual meetings:

United States Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of this Socity was held at its rooms in the Capitol at Washington, on the 10th inst., Hon. B. B. FRENCH, President, in the chair. The officers of last year were re-elected, and a resolution adopted appointing a general meeting on the second Wednesday of January, 1867. A resolution was adopted bearing testimony to the estimable virtues and eminent business qualities of the late President of the Society, Hon. WM. BLACKSTONE HUBBARD of Columbus, Ohio, whose death had recently been announced.

Vermont State Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Rutland, Jan. 3, Hon. J. W. COLBURN, President, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed the handsome balance of $5,732.73 on hand. Resolutions were adopted, committees appointed, etc., to secure the attention and action of Congress in the matter of properly protecting the wool producers of Vermont. It was voted that the title of the Society be so amended as to read "The Vermont State Ag'l Society and Wool Growers' Association." The following Board of officers was then elected for 1866:

President—Hon. JOSEPH W. COLBURN, Springfield. *Vice Presidents*—Henry Keyes, Newbury; John Gregory, Northfield; Henry G. Root, Bennington; Henry S. Morse, Shelburne. *Treasurer*—J. W. Colburn, Springfield. *Cor. Secretary*—Henry Boynton, Woodstock. *Secretary*—Henry Clark, Poultney. *Board of Directors*—Hon. Edwin Hammond, Middlebury; E. B. Chase, Lyndon; Elijah Cleaveland, Coventry; Geo. Campbell, Westminster; Henry Hayward, Clarendon; Wm. R. Sandford, Orwell; Wm. Q. Brown, Fairhaven; N. B. Safford, Hartford; Victor Wright, Middlebury; Henry B. Kent, Dorset; Crosby Miller, Pomfret; L. Brainerd, Jr., St. Albans; R. Bradley, Brattleboro.

Monroe Co. Ag. Society.—The annual meeting of this Society, held in this city on Wednesday week, was not as well attended as it should have been by the farmers of the County. Treasurer LAY reported the Society free from debt, with a balance of $719.73. Officers for 1866: *President*—D. D. S. BROWN, Wheatland. *Vice Presidents*—B. M. Baker, Rochester; R. P. Hubbard, Riga; M. A. Culver, Brighton. *Secretary*—Henry Talbot, Rochester. *Treasurer*—L. D. Mitchell, Pittsford. *Directors*—Nathan Palmer, Benj. Birdsall, J. A. Stull, D. D. T. Moore, C. S. Wright, J. P. Ross.

Genesee Co. Ag. Society.—This Society held its annual meeting last week. It is in a very prosperous condition—entirely free from debt, and has nearly $300 in the Treasury. Officers for 1866: *President*—SANFORD WILDER. *Vice Presidents*—Addison Foster and Henry Dixon. *Treasurer*—Carlos A. Hull. *Sec'y*—Hiram K. Buell. *Directors*—Chester Hannum and Eli Taylor.

Annual Meetings, &c., to be Held.—The N. Y. State Ag. Society's annual meeting is to be held at the Capitol, Albany, Feb. 14.——The Ohio State Cheese Manufacturers' Association's annual meeting at Cleveland, Jan. 24-25. Address by X. A. WILLARD.——The Wisconsin Sorgo Growers are to hold a Convention at Madison, Jan. 23-24.——The Annual Winter Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York is to be held in the Court House, Rochester, Jan. 24. See notice in RURAL of Jan. 6th.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—The Syracuse Journal pertinently says:—"There ought to be a Farmers' Club in every town in Central New York. Discussions on the chief points of agriculture, on the crops, different breeds of stock, comparative profits, statistics of different States and nations, are delightfully instructive. The Club may be the nucleus of a Library, or of a Reading Room, or of a course of Scientific Lectures. In all the towns of Central New York, there is great need of these organizations, which died out with the war and need renewing in these halcyon days of peace."

—For "Central New York," in the above, please read "every rural district or town in the United States, where Farmers' Clubs have been or should be organized"—and take action accordingly.

HORTICULTURAL.

SHADE TREES—NO. III.

We will state here, what perhaps should have been said earlier, that our object in writing these articles is to induce farmers and land-owners to plant shade trees more extensively, and direct attention to the individual excellencies of those native varieties whose cultivation would add most to the value and beauty of our homes. As a people we are just learning to cultivate shade trees. Like new beginners in general, and perhaps it is characteristic of us also, we are led by *manias*. The prominent good qualities of a single variety is apt to fill the public eye and blind us to the many and more varied excellencies of others. Once the Lombardy Poplar, and the Locust, were great favorites. At present nothing surpasses the Maple in the popular estimation. But we should learn to discriminate between the various characteristics of shade trees, and select those naturally best adapted to the purposes we have in view in planting.

In a neighboring rural village a beautiful cemetery was recently laid out, approached in two different directions by as many avenues, which terminated at the principal entrance. The avenues were planted on each side with straight rows of Maples. Much better taste would have been showed, and a grander and more harmonious effect produced in the future, had the selection been a tree more naturally adapted to avenue purposes. No variety would be more appropiate in such a place than the American White Elm. Its hardiness, and rapid, luxurious growth raises it to a lofty and majestic tree sooner, perhaps, than any other variety we could name. Its giant limbs spread gracefully and widely, so that in course of time the rows would intermingle their branches, shutting out the sunshine from underneath, and giving a solemn and reverential effect to the approach to the abode of the dead.

As an avenue tree we think the Elm stands pre-eminently foremost. The bold, graceful, outward sweep of its branches from the massive, columnar trunk, and the symmetrical mass of dense foliage, affording a cool and widely extended shade, are scarcely rivaled by any other tree in our forests. It is extensively planted along the highways of France and Germany, and in both New and Old England one may see long avenues of full grown Elms of such perfect form that they seem but the type of that wonderful architecture of the Gothic Cathedrals.

The White Elm is very generally distributed throughout the United States and Canadas. It reaches a height of 80 feet in good soils, and in peculiarly favorable locations 100, with a diameter of four to six feet. There are several other varieties, but as shade trees they are less valuable than the one we have mentioned.

Hardly second in preference for an avenue, roadside, or park tree, stands the Tulip, or Whitewood. In every respect this is one of the most desirable of shade trees in all places where it is proper to have those of the largest growth. Yet seldom does a farmer plant one; rarely, compared with other varieties, do we see them in a village or city. Its wood is more valuable than the pine, and it is as rapid a grower. It is indigenous to a large part of our country, and there is probably no tree which would pay better than the Whitewood if planted largely for the production of timber. Its natural tendency is to produce a lofty, regular, straight trunk, free from branches and knots to a great height. We have seen many specimens of this tree with trunks as perfect to the eye in form and proportions, as any column that ever sculptor chiselled from marble. It is the loftiest and stateliest tree east of the Rocky Mountains, and specimens have been measured nearly 150 feet in height and eight in diameter. While the tree is young its bark is extremely smooth and presents a curious mottled appearance, but when advanced to greater age it becomes thick and furrowed.

The foliage is rich and shining. The flowers, shaped like a large tulip, and slightly ordorous, appear in June. The leaves are bitter and not liable to be infested with vermin. It is a clean tree. The seed ripens in October, and grows readily. The wood is valuable and is used for a variety of purposes. It forms the best of siding for buildings, and carriage and furniture makers consume great quantities. It is well adapted for roadside shade, and making plantations and belts of timber in many parts of the West for shelter and profit.

A CHAPTER ON DWARF PEARS.

A Pennsylvania correspondent propounds the following questions respecting dwarf pears:

"What is the object of close trimming the dwarf pear?"

"Will it do to let them grow as standards?"

"If close trimming is necessary, will you give some rules?"

"What ten varieties of summer and fall pears are most desirable?"

We will answer these questions in order. The object of close pruning the dwarf pear is to get a good base, to give the top a proper form and confine it close to the ground. The tendency of the sap is always to the highest limbs, and to the extremities of these. Hence the upper part of the tree will always grow most vigorously. If no pruning is done the lower part of the tree will grow thin, the upper part will gain the ascendency, and the tree will become misshapen, top-heavy and liable to blow over. Close pruning need not diminish the ultimate size of the tree, but it reduces the head to proper shape, and keeps it close to the roots.

It will not do to let dwarf pears grow as standards, unless, after a time, the pear stock sends out roots above its juncture with the quince. In effect this changes the character of the tree from a dwarf to a standard, and it might then be treated as such. This change, however, is much finer in theory than in practice. Our opinion is if you want standards set them in the beginning, and if you plant dwarfs, prune and treat them according to their character, and not afterwards strive to change it.

Mr. T. G. Yeomans, who is one of the most successful growers of dwarf pears in Western New York, furnished the Rural an article on pruning the dwarf pear tree, which we will incorporate here with illustrations as an answer to the third question of our correspondent.

For transplanting, let a tree be two years old from the bud, well cut back at one year old, and with six to nine main branches, which form the frame-work, or foundation, which is to give form and character to the future tree, with proper care and management.

FIG. 1.—DWARF PEAR TWO YEARS OLD.

The annexed cut, figure 1, will illustrate a two year old tree, as above described, its lower branches about one foot from the ground, and its upper branches being the strongest and most upright, and those below less vigorous and more horizontal.

I speak of this more particularly for the reason that all the cuts which I have noticed in works on Pomology, and in agricultural papers, represent a two year old tree, with branches much the longest, and strongest, at the bottom; and diminishing in vigor toward the top, except, perhaps, the center top branch; while all experience illustrates the principle that the sap flows most freely and readily to the upper branches, giving them vigor, strength and uprightness to the diminution of the same characteristics in those below.

The dotted lines indicate where the branches should be cut back at the time of planting.

In cutting a tree, with branches formed as above described, let the leader be cut down within four to six inches of the place where the one year old tree was cut off, and just above a good bud on the side of the tree over the previous year's cut, thus keeping the leader in a perpendicular position over the original trunk or bottom of the tree.

If the side branches are too horizontal, an upper bud is left for its extension; if too upright, a lower bud is left. Side direction may be given, if desirable, to fill wide spaces, in the same way.

Cut the other branches at such a distance from the trunk, that the ends of all of them would form a pyramid, the base of which should not be over twelve to sixteen inches in diameter, and in smallish trees much less; thus the lowest branches will be left the longest; the object of which is to check the natural flow of sap to the upper branches, and induce it to flow more forcibly to the lower ones, increasing the vigor and force of the latter as much as possible, which must be done at that time or never.

FIG. 2.—DWARF PEAR THREE YEARS.

Figure 2 represents a three year old tree after it has been pruned at two years old, and made the third year's growth, and showing where it should be cut back at that time. All subsequent pruning will become easy to any one who has attended to these directions thus far—observing the same principles, thinning out or cutting back any secondary, or other branches, as shall seem to be necessary to admit light and air, or give vigor or symmetry of form to the tree, but as the greatest force of sap will flow to the central and upright branches, they will need to be cut back most, retaining as near as may be the pyramid form; ever bearing in mind this fact, that no one prunes too much; and, after having pruned well and gathered rich harvests of luscious pears, if you still wish to grow them *larger* and *better* than ever before, prune a little closer, and that result will certainly be attained, and the *vigor*, *beauty* and *longevity* of your trees will be increased thereby.

It is impossible to state positively what ten varieties of summer and autumn pears are most desirable. Varieties that are highly successful in some localities are only tolerably so in others. Our correspondent should read the reports of Horticultural Societies in his State, and observe what varieties succeed well in his locality. Without claiming the following list as *the best*, we consider them all good in Western New York: Duchesse de Angouleme, Rostiezer, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Beurre Bosc, Sheldon, Beurre Anjou. Some of the above varieties will not succeed well on the quince stock unless double worked.

GRAPE CULTURE ON THE ISLANDS OF LAKE ERIE.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—As many of the Rural readers are interested in grape culture, I thought I would give you a few items connected with grape matters on the islands of Lake Erie.

The crop for 1865 has been an uncommon large one, and has agreeably disappointed many. From South Bass Island alone there has been shipped over 600,000 pounds of grapes for wine-making, chiefly to Cincinnati and St. Louis; and about 330,000 pounds have been made into wine on the island, and fully 30,000 pounds have been consumed there—making in all nearly one million pounds of fruit from less than 200 acres of land. A large portion of the vines are young, bearing for the first time this season. This island is peculiarly adapted to grape growing. The soil is a limestone formation, and naturally underdrained. The island has been almost covered with wild grape vines, many of them yet remaining. A large area is being planted each year, and the whole of this, as well as the adjacent islands, will in a few years be covered with vineyards. We have a group of nine or ten islands, within a circle of twenty miles, all more or less adapted to vine and fruit culture. We are never troubled with late frosts in spring, nor early frosts in autumn. Dahlias, roses, and other fall flowers, are almost always blooming till the middle and often till the end of November.

These islands are soon to become noted as a summer resort, as there is always good fishing from early spring to the end of May, and from the 10th of September till the close of navigation. Black bass are caught in abundance with the line, and tens of thousands of dollars worth of white fish, pickerel, herring, &c., are caught in the fishing ponds by those who make a business of it. Excuse this departure from the subject. The Catawba is the only grape raised here yet to any extent, but the Delaware is being planted by a few. Land unimproved is selling from $400 to $700 per acre, and with bearing vines from $1,000 to $1,500. The oldest vineyards on these Bass Islands have been planted seven years; on Kelly's Island nineteen years, and without one failure. Many vineyards have yielded from $700 to over $1,000 per acre, this season.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have not written the above to draw any one here, as I have no interest in doing so. I have no land for sale, and would not wish to deceive any one—but let those who choose come and see for themselves.

Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1866. Wm. E. Sibley.

PRUNING THE ISABELLA GRAPE.

The importance of allowing more room for the Isabella and other strong growing varieties, than is generally given them, which we have urged on former occasions, we find to be corroborated by the results of experiments. At the autumn meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, one of the most skillful and successful cultivators, and who had the best Isabellas on exhibition, said that he would not think of allowing less space for each plant than fifteen feet square, which would be equal to 225 square feet of surface. When the vines are young, they do not of course need so much room; and this has led many cultivators to adopt the opinion inadvertently, that they do not require it afterwards.

During a recent visit to the grounds of J. E. Williams of Aurora, Cayuga Lake, he showed us the mode he had adopted for training his Isabella vines. They had at first grown to the top of a tall trellis, from which point they had been extended more than twenty feet in an upward inclined direction, and attached to a row of trees—the place where they were fastened to the trees being about twenty feet from the ground. He finds this extention to improve the quality and ripening of the grapes, and stated that the only well matured fruit of this variety in that place grew on these vines. Vineyards of considerable extent in the neighborhood, which had been freely cut back and allowed only a limited space, ripened their bunches badly. His Catawbas, the vines of which were 20 feet long on a trellis, were also well ripened. The vines of both these varieties were of considerable age, being two inches or more in diameter at the base.—*Country Gent.*

SET OUT A GRAPE VINE.

Now is a good time to prepare a spot for a grape vine. Many persons are deterred from anything of the kind by the great parade made by some persons in preparing the ground. Now take your shovel, dig out two or three wheelbarrow loads of earth and mix in with the returned soil, two wheelbarrow loads of manure, and you will have a nice bed for setting out your plant. We ought to have mentioned, as of the greatest importance, the right selection of a spot. Open garden culture will hardly do in Maine for most kinds of grapes. Watch the effect of the frost on the lee side of your dwellings and see where it keeps off the longest, and there plant your vines. In most parts of Maine, an easterly or southeasterly exposure is the best. We have a Diana which ripened well the 10th of October, and the frost had not struck it the 7th of October, when we took it down for protection for winter. It was not struck the last year, till the first of November. It is in the corner of the L and house on the easterly side, where it has about two and a half hours of the sun in the morning. A row of shrubbery is in front of it a distance of ten feet, which may have an influence in protecting it from the frost. We have noticed in our vicinity the White Sweet Water, growing in the same position and ripening nearly every year. The idea that grapes requires the sun all day long in order to ripen them is a mistake. We have seen them run along under the eaves of a building where the sun scarcely reached them, and they ripened well. The idea that grapes will ripen better by pulling off the leaves that cover them, we regard as a great mistake. We want to see every dwelling house in the State adorned with a grape vine. Get a Delaware grape and set it out as well in the fall as in spring.—*Maine Farmer.*

DWARF PEARS IN ENGLAND.

With regard to pears on the quince stock, I must make some observations. They require a light soil and cool subsoil. If land is strong it must be made light. They require biennial removal, if the garden is small, not otherwise, renewal of the soil, and root-pruning. They also require to be planted up to, but not above the point of union. The soil should not touch the junction of the bud with the stock, or the budded part will root into the soil and destroy the effect of the stock, which should not be. If they are grafted high, earth should be raised like a molehill to the point of union. They require pinching rather than pruning. I keep mine like shrubby Calceolarias, with their shoots pinched to three leaves in July. If large pyramids are required, the leader, of course, must be allowed to go up. If the pyramids are too large to be removed biennially, they may be root-pruned *in loco*, in a radius of 18 to 36 inches, according to the bulk and height of tree. Root-pruning is not sufficiently practiced.—*Cottage Gardener.*

FUNGUS SPOTS ON PEARS.

These spots have undoubtedly originated in the growth beneath the real cuticle, of a minute brown parasitic fungus, Cladosporium dendriticum, which has destroyed the vitality of the subjacent tissue, but has not sufficient vigor of growth or greediness of moisture to make it penetrate deeply into the fruit. Where moist decay has supervened, it is apparently due to other fungi which have accompanied or replaced the Cladosporium. This mould has of late years been a dreadful pest both to pears and apples, in some cases being virulent enough to destroy or greatly impair the young shoots, and its growth beneath the cuticle makes it almost impossible to apply a remedy. After a time, indeed, the cuticle bursts, to allow the fertile threads to break out into the air and bear fruit, but the mischief is then already done, and it is notorious that even were the habit different, dark threaded fungi are far less destructible than those which are colorless.—*M. J. B., in Gardener's Monthly.*

CLIMBING FERNS AND LYCOPODIUMS.

The climbing ferns of the genus *Lygodium* are the loveliest of the whole of this interesting tribe of plants, only excepting the elegant *Gleichenias*. It happens most fortunately that they are very easily cultivated, and, with moderate care, soon make fine specimens. We have the *Lygodium scandens* in a vase covered with a glass lantern, one side of which is completely covered with a screen of its exquisitely beautiful fronds, by being trained up on copper wires; and we have had *L. palmatum* on the back wall of a common green-house, where it was kept constantly shaded by large-leaved plants trained to the rafters, and it covered the wall almost as densely as ivy. A mixture of tufty loam, tufly peat, rotton cocoanut dust, and silver sand, equal parts, will grow any of them to perfection, with moderate warmth, shade and moisture. *L. palmatum* is the most hardy; *L. Japonicum* does well in Wardian cases.—*Gardener's Weekly.*

Osage Orange Seed, &c.—I would like to inquire, through the Rural, who has Osage Orange Seed for sale, as I wish to purchase enough seed to raise plants sufficient to set a mile. Will some one tell me, through the Rural, when to plant the seed, and how, by experience, is the best way to set the plants, and how much seed I shall want if good, and with proper management, to raise plants sufficient to set one mile?—L., *Attica, Seneca Co., Ohio.*

Domestic Economy.

CLOTHES BARS.

In answer to an inquiry requesting information respecting clothes bars, we give two illustrations on this subject. Neither of these bars is patented. The first one is furnished to the Rural by Mr. James M. Palmer of Michigan. He thus describes it:—Take eight pieces, five feet long, one inch thick and one and a half inches wide. Bore five five-eighth holes in four of them, and four holes in the other four pieces, as marked by the dots in the drawing,—the top ones to be two inches from the top in them all. The rods are three feet long, dressed out round

by using a six-eighth bead plane, four of the rods to be two inches shorter than the other ten. They can be fastened at the end by driving in a brad, or small nail. They can be opened and closed at pleasure. They will stand in any small space three feet wide, and are light, only weighing about nine pounds when made of pine, and the corners and the tops rounded as I make them. You can omit the hinge, if you see fit.

Another form is given by Mr. Wm. Brooks, of Genesee Co., N. Y. He says:—My invention consists of the upright post A, fig. 2, which is firmly fixed to the solid stand, or foot, B. There

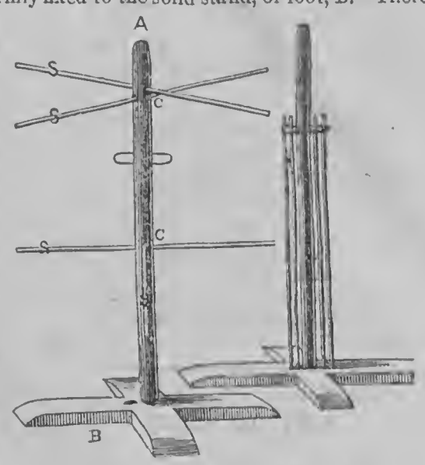


Figure 1. Figure 2.

are two pair of mortises cut through this post, the mortises in each pair being at right angles to each other. The slats S, S, slide loosely and longitudinally through these mortises, and on them the clothes are hung. Four small wire staples should be inserted in and around the post, near the top part of it, and at equal distances apart. Directly under each of these staples, a shallow mortise should be cut in the stand, to receive the end of the slats S, S, which are taken out of the mortises in the post when the bars are not in use, and passed through the staples before mentioned, the ends being inserted in the mortises in the stand, as shown in figure 3.

To Make Pop-Corn Balls.—Parch the corn in a kettle. While it is hot pour in some molasses of good quality. Keep it on the fire and stir briskly. The heat will evaporate the water, and partially change the molasses into candy. After stirring five or ten minutes, take the corn off the fire, and as it cools form it into balls with the hands. Have ready some corn parched in the usual way, and roll the warm ball in it. This will make the outside of the ball white and clean to handle. It is better not to add anything to color them. W.

Steaks Sautes.—The steak was prepared by cutting up the meat in pieces of the size that is usually placed on a person's plate when at table; these pieces being made very tender by pounding. It is then placed in a pan with a little melted butter, where it remains until it is nicely browned on both sides, and a little piece of butter is added for each steak, and some parsley, after being chopped, it is sprinkled over the whole. This dish should be sent to the table with fried potatoes, and watercress placed around the edge of the dish.

How to Boil Potatoes.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph gives the following instructions how to boil potatoes so as to make them dry and mealy:—"Let them be put into cold water in a covered vessel, and boiled rapidly until nearly done, then pour off the water, and sprinkle a small quantity of salt over the potatoes, put on the cover so as to leave a small open space for the steam to escape, and leave the vessel over the fire for a few minutes, and the potatoes will be done."

Seasoning Sausage Meat.—The meat should be free from strings, and containing about one-fourth fat—a proportion of it leaf fat. For 20 pounds of chopped meat; 4 ounces of sage, 10 ounces of salt, 1¾ ounces of black pepper, 1 heaping teaspoonful of red pepper, 1 ordinary teaspoonful of saltpetre. This sausage is improved by age—put in casings and smoked moderately.

Sauer Kraut.—Cut cabbage fine, sprinkle with brown sugar at the rate of 4 lbs. to the barrel. Leave out salt, which may be added to suit the taste when used. Place it in a barrel and pound down well as the filling proceeds. It should be pressed so tight that the juice shall cover the cabbage. It will be fit for use in ten to fifteen days.

To Make Leather Varnish.—To 1 quart of strong alcohol add ½ pound of gum shellac, 1 oz. rosin, and ¼ oz. camphor. Set in a warm place with frequent stirring for several days, or until all is dissolved; then add 5 ozs. lamp-black mixed with a little alcohol, and it is ready for use, and as good as the best. If too thick, thin with alcohol.

Farmer's Fruit Cake.—Soak 3 cups of dried apples over night in warm water; chop (slightly) in the morning and then simmer 2 hours in 2 cups of molasses. Add 2 eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, three-fourths of a cup of butter, 1½ teaspoonfuls of soda, flour to make a rather thick batter; spice to suit the taste. Bake in a quick oven.

Fried Cakes.—One teacup of thick sour cream, 2 teacups of butter or sour milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, and 1 teacup of sugar; mix well. Roll half an inch thick; cut in strips, twist and fry in hot lard until done; season with ground cinnamon or spice. The cakes will be the better for standing an hour two after they are mixed, before frying.

Onion Pickle.—In November, take well dried onions, of a good shape, small and round, peel them and throw them into salt and water. Let them remain there a few days; drain them, put them in a jar and pour over them spiced vinegar.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOPE AND CARE.

I.

Who can tell me where have fled
Hopes of yore?
Like the summer leaves they're dead,
To come back, ah, nevermore.

II.

Where are all the griefs, the care,
I have known?
They are with me ev'rywhere;—
Still increasing have they grown.

III.

Hope is but a dream of morning,
Nothing more.
Care, alas! keeps aye returning;—
Still keeps tapping at the door.

Wyoming, N. Y. J. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHY OR WHAT.

BY L. JARVIS WILTON.

"WHAT a happy woman Mrs. MORTON must be! She has everything she can ask for, and her husband is one of the kindest of men and takes so much pride in having things nice and comfortable; besides he seems always desirous that she should equal the very best in society, and be a leader herself."

"And yet we do not know that she is happy."

"Why! How can she be unhappy? She has no need to be troubled with cares and anxiety. She has only to say to her servants, 'do this,' and it is done."

"True, she seems to be surrounded with all things which can be desired to make one happy, so far as outward things can render her so, but did you ever look closely into her face, into her eyes, and try to read the life as there revealed? The character is always to be read in the lines of the face, and the eyes will invariably tell us, if we ask them, whether there is a happy, contented, peaceful heart beneath, or a restless longing for what is not there."

"I've heard you talk of reading eyes before, but I never could do so. I fear that mine are too short-sighted for that."

"It is very simple, my friend. The frank, open heart, in its own conscious purity, will look frankly and trustingly into your own. The eyes that speak of happiness may be joyous, dancing eyes, or they may shine with a grave, subdued radiance; and the face will often show the traces of long suffering, of struggles and victories which have planted the banner of peace where the soul has won. The unhappy will always wear a restless, anxious, searching look, but never one of genuine openness. The impure heart reveals itself by a darkening eye under a truthful glance, as if the screen of the heart rose up to cover it. But you will learn all this best by your own observation. So ascertain for yourself who are happy and who are not, for every face you meet upon the street will tell its own story if you only know how to read it."

"I'll try to observe, but know I can never make a skillful physiognomist. But don't you think Miss LANE is one of the happiest creatures you ever saw? She is always so radiant, so pleasant and fascinating."

"No, I do not. She certainly possesses an extreme degree of beauty, so called, and in society appears very amiable; but she is utterly selfish and hollow-hearted. Do not mistake a pretty face, painted and draped with artificial smiles, for a happy or a beautiful one. Happiness results from a pure life, a life of labor; and those who attain to it must often walk over long, thorny paths of trial, and encounter many obstacles by the way. Care and suffering leave their impress upon the features, but the patient, enduring spirit will cover it with a halo of brightness, of calmness and peace."

"Then you do not believe that people who look happy, who talk and act as if life was full of joyousness to them, are always the ones who are happy?"

"No, for happiness is of the heart; and in society the countenance is usually masked and the heart locked tight in the iron chest of conventionality, so that there we never see each other or know each other only as masqueraders who strive to see which can be the most successful in deceiving others in regard to themselves."

"I am sure we meet but few people in society who do not wear smiling and pleasant faces."

"But those smiles may cover a heart full of bitterness, and one of which the world knows nothing. And do you know that the most happy people are not those who love society best? They do not seek it as worshippers, or to be admired themselves. Their highest enjoyments are found elsewhere. The home-loves fill their hearts and beautify their lives with a holy sublimity. The home duties and cares will make them earnest, active, thoughtful; and as such, they will be valued in every sphere and in every noble enterprise for public or private good. The sincerity of their lives will give them character. Happiness will result from the life. Beauty of life and character, which is the grandest style of beauty, will gradually mould the countenance. And true beauty, my friend, you will find, not in the gaily dressed belles of gorgeous parlors, but in those who have borne the test of life's experiences, *a beauty which has grown*. And this almost always comes through trials. These three walk hand in hand, beauty, happiness and endurance. 'Behold we count them happy which endure.'"

"According to your theories, beauty as well as happiness, is a thing which lies under our control, and may be cultivated."

"Assuredly. All have trials and crosses to be borne, but the secret of success lies in the manner of bearing them. They are not to be dragged sullenly after us, but carried with cheerfulness, and counted as blessings instead of evils. The sweat of such labor is the most wonderful of all cosmetics."

GAMBLING WOMEN.

A NEW YORK Bohemian's letter contains the following bit of gossip:—"In one of my lectures I spoke of gambling as one of the vices of our fashionable women, and I have since learned that it is practiced in certain modish quarters far more than I had supposed. In Fifth Avenue, and Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, there are parties of ladies from which the sterner sex are sternly excluded, where the fair gamesters play until daylight for large stakes, and it not unfrequently happens, that, when their purses are depleted, they put up their bracelets, necklaces, and watches as wagers. Some of the feminine gamesters lose heavily, and the desperate shifts—no allusion to their wardrobes—to which they are put to conceal their losses, and replace them must be fearfully demoralizing. A young woman, the daughter of one of our opulent citizens, was pointed out to me last Saturday in the Park as a notorious gambler, by one of her own sex, who informed me that she had parted with nearly one hundred thousand dollars since she went to Saratoga, and made her doting papa believe she had expended the sum in dress and charity. The young woman in question is very pretty, not more than twenty; and no one regarding her pale spirituelle face, her soft blue eyes, and gentle and reserved manner, would imagine she had fallen a victim to one of the most dangerous of vices."

WHAT IS A DARLING?—An intense admirer of the fair sex propounds the question, "What is a darling?" and then proceeds to answer it in the following eulogistic strain:—"It is the dear little girl who meets one on the doorstep; who flings her fair arms around one's neck, and kisses one with her soul of love; who seizes one's hat; who relieves one of his coat, and hands the tea and toast so prettily; who places her elfish form at the piano, and warbles forth, unsolicited, such delicious songs; who casts herself at one's footstool, and clasps one's hand, and asks unheard of questions, with such bright eyes and flushing face; and on whose light, flossy curls one places one's hand, and breathes 'God bless her,' as her fairy form departs."

COSTLY BABY'S DRESS.—There is too much foolish and reprehensible love of show in this country, but we have not yet, perhaps, reached the extravagance of private life in Paris. A late letter from that city states that a baptismal dress of an infant has been prepared, of exquisite embroidery and lace, at an expense of *eighteen thousand dollars!* The establishment in which it was made has been thronged with lady visitors to see the rich and costly dress in which the little creature is to renounce the pomps and vanities of the world.

FEMININE TOPICS.

THERE is not a single member of a single church, male or female, young or old, rich or poor, but should be engaged in personal efforts for the conversion of souls. An army may as rationally leave the battle to be fought by the officers alone, as the Church to leave the conversion of the world to the minister of the Gospel. Indeed, it is a fundamental error to consider it a merely ministerial work. The work of saving souls is as truly and as legitimately within the reach of the pious pauper in the workhouse, or the godly child in the Sunday School, or the religious servant in a family, as within the grasp of the most eminent preacher. The Church is its entire membership in the "royal priesthood," proclaiming salvation to a lost world, and winning back souls to the bosom of redeeming love.

A YOUNG man in England having entertained a tender passion for a young woman, felt such unsurmountable diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing the same to the fair empress of his heart, and resolved on an expedient which would bring the business to an issue. He went to the clergyman and requested the bans of marriage might be published according to law. When the publication was brought to her ears, she was filled with astonishment, and went to him to vent her resentment; he bore the sally with fortitude, observing, that if she did not think proper to have him, she could go the clergyman and forbid the bans. After a moment's pause she took wit in her anger, and said, "As it has been done, it is a pity that the *shilling should be thrown away*."

A PARIS correspondent writes:—Why women should abdicate the privileges of their sex, adopt Wellington boots, with heels considerably higher than we ever wear; three-cornered hats, copied from the hunting costume of LOUIS XV.'s whippers-in; coats *a revers*, and cigarettes, is more than I can devise. True, however, it is, the *point de mire* of every woman of fashion of the present day is to *singer* in dress and manner and tone the lions of the Jockey Club; and note, I do not allude to the Anonymas of the *demi-monde* when I make this assertion, but to ambassadresses, fair marquises, and the young married beauties of the highest circles.

LOVE, ambition, and the other passions of the soul are, doubtless, of divine origin, and are, consequently, to a certain extent, authoritative and without appeal. But, at the same time, they are surrounded by circumstances hostile to their harmonious action; they are blind to everything but their self-gratification, and, in the pursuit of this, they ignore the very conditions essential to their continued existence. The guidance and curb of reason, therefore, become absolutely indispensable to their proper exercise and preservation.

Choice Miscellany.

COME HOME, FATHER.

[WE have listened to many eloquent and touching temperance appeals from the pulpit and rostrum; but few have moved us more than this simple ballad, by H. C. WORK, as set to music by the author. Published by Root & Cady, Chicago:]

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes one;
You said you were coming right home from the shop
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark—
And mother's been watching since tea.
With poor brother Benny, so sick, in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes two:
The night has grown colder—and Benny is worse—
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse—Ma says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn!
And this is the message she sent me to bring—
Come quickley, or he will be gone!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes three;
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long
For poor weeping mother and me!
Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!
And gone with the angels of light;
And these were the very last words that he said:
"I want to kiss Papa to-night!"
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Hear the sweet voice of the child,
Which the night-winds repeat as they roam;
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers,
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE FIRESIDE GRACES.

BY PROF. EDWARD WEBSTER.

BETTER is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox, and hatred therewith.—*Proverb.*

"IF I had used the rude expression to your sister, that has just escaped your lips, my young friend, you would have resented it, and justly, as an affront; and yet, what right have you, a member of the same household, and connected to her by ties of blood, to be ruder or more unfeeling than a stranger? Does the fraternal relation confer immunity from the obligations of manhood, and the demands of an enlightened humanity?"

Uncle JOHN, an old man, who uttered this reproof to an impatient youngster, was a moral philosopher; and his remarks on such occasions were usually pertinent and well timed. Providence, said Uncle JOHN, in a well ordered and affectionate circle of brothers and sisters, has as nearly restored paradise to a fallen world, as the imperfections of man's nature, and his transitory state, will permit. There is nothing more beautiful, more angelic, more lovable, than such a relation. If the circle happens to be extended, you will find different grades of intellectual power; one will grasp intuitively what another will labor painfully to attain; and when the former takes the latter kindly by the hand to help him over the rough places—clears up the mysteries in his more difficult task—patiently explains what he cannot see, and never speaks a harsh word or casts an ungracious reflection—what can we ask or wish for more?

How many families are there of your acquaintance, where the opposite characteristics prevail; where wrangling and discord are the rule, and peace and quietness the exception? Who is there of all that read this article, cannot recall innumerable instances of unkind words uttered, and unkind deeds performed, for which no atonement can now be made. Death has sundered ties, and placed a barrier between us and all opportunity of reparation; and when, under the somber shadow of a tombstone, we recall, with bitter and unavailing regrets, our want of earnest sympathy and love, oh! what can be more bitter?

A family of eight brothers and sisters were once brought up in a farmer's household; some of them intellectually pre-eminent and ambitious; and all the rest but one, at least of medium capacity. He was from his boyhood notoriously dull, a poor scholar, slow of speech and of motion, uncouth in person; but on the other hand he possessed as kindly a heart as ever beat in a human bosom. Was any hard task to be performed, he was ever ready to take the laboring oar; was cold or wet, weariness or watching to be endured, he was always there voluntarily and unmurmuringly, not only to bear his own share, but to assume much of that which in justice belonged to others. His brothers and sisters loved him, it is true, with a sort of pitying, unselfish love, but they were no less willing for all that to accept his self-imposed and voluntary offers to relieve themselves from any severe physical endurance or privation. God forgive them if they accepted it unthankfully, or if ever in society, at home or abroad, they kept him in the background, or blushed at his manifest lack of ready wit and grace of carriage. God forgive them, if ever at an introduction to a proud or punctilious stranger, they hesitated to say:—"This is our brother; he is one of us, the noblest, the best beloved, and the bravest of us all."

No conscious hesitation on this point, I verily believe, existed at the time in the minds of any of the circle; but more than one of them I fear, in the light of after time when opportunity for reparation became impossible, felt the presence of an accusing spirit, whispering in his ear with a still small voice, "Did you fully appreciate your brother during all those early years? Did you give him credit for the nobility of soul that more than compensated for your superiority of intellect?"

The family grew up and scattered into many and distant States, each one forming new ties which took the place of those that twined so tenderly around their early home. One of the more favored sons, visiting in his Western home the one whom all in former times had deemed so dull, expected and half dreaded to meet in his wife some uncouth and uneducated slattern, who, he imagined, had lured his good natured brother under the conjugal yoke. Imagine then his surprise and pleasure, when he found instead a neat and tidy housewife, whose grace and refinement of manner would do honor to any circle; and who loved and clung to the man of her choice as any sensible woman would to a generous, kind-hearted and unselfish husband.

Poor fellow? His days of conjugal felicity were prematurely ended; for shouldering the musket at the call of his country and making one or two campaigns in the early years of the rebellion, he at last, in the trenches before Vicksburg, laid his life a voluntary sacrifice upon the altar of his country.

Kind reader, if *you* have domestic ties—and who of us have not?—cherish, oh! cherish in the household, a kindly, a forbearing, and a forgiving spirit; for words of kindness, and deeds of love, will be a storehouse of precious memories, when opportunity to do them will, by death or separation, return to you no more!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

BY WILLARD CLARK.

"ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE" is an oft-used phrase, and is doubtless familiar to the eye and ear of nearly every reader. Yet, simple as it seems, do we often or ever take it in its best and truest import? I doubt it much. Indeed, it is a fear of mine that the honest, pleasant seeming of these words is too often only a cloak for the hideous excitement of sinful folly. "It is not just the thing; but it stirs the blood, drives away dull care, and gives us new spirit entirely." Yes, man; but that spirit, alas! is the spirit of death. Is not this too often what the words cover? And such being the fact, does not their frequent recurrence bear with it a fearful taint of evil?

But the words have their bright side also. Let us turn to it and see if their truer, or indeed their only *true* meaning, does not teach us a lesson quite as direct and pertinent, and more potent for good, than the other is for evil. How shall we read it? Romance is a rising or elevation; and the romance of real life is the actual soaring of men's souls above the pains and toils of this wide, wicked world. Yet in soaring thus, it does not abandon these petty concerns. No, indeed! Rather is it upborne by the very cares it seems to spurn, for without them it would not soar at all, or its flight must be aimless and therefore feeble.

Romance, then, is not what many think it—a desertion of duty whenever duty proves distasteful; it is self-elevation, achieved by faithful and persistent adherence to duty. And the "Romance of Real Life" is no idle and bootless dream of what we might be if we could—no wild and reckless rushing from the spectres of neglected duty, or the grim realities we name Toil and Suffering, to fancied pleasures that blight the whole being with their touch, and reward their worshippers with misery and ruin. No; it is none of these. *These* debase and destroy; *that* ennobles, purifies, preserves. Ah! it is a patient endurance of whatever Heaven sends to our lot—a looking for strength upward to the source of all strength—an earnest striving after light and purity—a hearty, practical sympathy with all sorrow—a bold and determined struggling in every good cause, and a steady trust in the final triumph of right. This makes the human biped, otherwise hardly distinguished from the brute, except by his greater power for evil, a MAN, a WOMAN—noble, lovely, worthy of all honor a mortal may receive. This renews the bond of brotherhood that makes our race a unit, for it works in all a kindred spirit, thus forming a tie more sacred than that of blood. This raises poor, fallen man toward his Maker, the All-powerful and All-holy. THIS is "*Romance in Real Life.*"

A STRING OF PEARLS.

THE man who does most has the least time to talk about what he does.

MAN leads women to the altar—in that act his leadership begins and ends.

AGE is venerable in man, and would be in woman—if she ever became so old.

POVERTY is the only load which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in supporting.

THERE is a whole sermon in the saying of the old persian:—"In all thy quarrels leave open the door of conciliation."

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work, and tools to work withal, for those who will.

"ALL bitters have a heating tendency of effect," said a doctor to a young lady. "You will except a bitter cold morning, won't you, doctor?" inquired the lady.

THE development which successive ages give to poetry consists, rather, in the materials supplied by the other faculties than in any change in the operation of the poetic faculty itself.

A golden rule for a young lady, is to converse always with your female friends, as if a gentleman were of the party; and with young men, as if your female companions were present.

THE Scriptures give four names to Christmas, taken from the four cardinal graces. Saints, for their holiness; Believers, for their faith; Brethren, for their love; and Disciples, for their knowledge.

Sabbath Musings.

THE SABBATH.

[SYDNEY SMITH pronounces the following sonnet one of the most beautiful in the English language.]

With silent awe I hail the sacred morn
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A soothing calm on every breeze is borne,
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn,
The skylark warbles in a tone less shrill,
Hail! light serene; hail! sacred Sabbath morn.
The rooks float silent by in airy droves;
The sun a placid yellow luster shows;
The gales that lately sighed along the grove
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The hovering rack of clouds forget to move;
So smiled the day when the first morn arose.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UNSATISFIED.

How many aching hearts have moaned the cry!—and why? Because this world is so full of sorrow, so destitute of real enjoyment. Even in childhood, the sunniest time of life, we see the little one, weary of his plaything, casting it aside and seeking some better toy; and so, too, men, who "are but children of a larger growth," no sooner gain a long-sought treasure, than they tire of it and crave some higher boon. The youth, whose heart beats high with hope and lofty expectation, is destined to see his bright visions take wings and flee away—his fairy-like castles crumble into dust.

Almost all mark a road by which they hope to reach the goal of their ambition, and eagerly direct all their energies to this end, whatever it may be. Some would, by daring exploits or mighty flights of genius, win for themselves laurels of honor and wreaths of fame, but how few gain the envied prize—and even those are still unsatisfied. He whose idol is gold, and whose daily care and toil is for the glittering dust, finds in his weighty treasures but a poor recompense for all his labor; and the votaries of fashion and pleasure, whose lives are passed as butterflies pass theirs, find but an empty void when gathering clouds obscure their sunshine. But even those who have less selfish aims than these in view often find their dearest hopes cut low, as some unlooked-for sorrow blights their hopes of happiness. So it is that we witness often with what crushing agony the heart yields up its fairest, dearest treasures to the grim destroyer, Death, as with his sickle keen he cuts down both the old and gray, the young and fair, and in sorrow the mother gives up her pride, or the child bows in anguish over a parent's grave, and "mourners" everywhere "go about the streets." "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness," and could we only lift the veil from those around us, even there we might find deep wounds, which time, indeed, has healed, but which are ever ready to bleed afresh as memory brings back the story of some great wrong or heavy sorrow of long ago.

All seek in some way for happiness, and our very nature is such that we are dependent upon each other for sympathy and love; and yet human nature is so dark and imperfect that often the whole world seems false and hollow, but,

"There is no dearth of kindness,
In this bright world of ours,
'Tis only in our blindness,
We gather thorns for flowers."

And it is true that life is what we make it. There can be no pain so great, no grief so deep, no disappointment so wounding, that it need render us utterly miserable and hopeless. What is this life but a preparation for another, what but a furnace in which the gold must be purified, the spurious alloy cast aside? Is there a soul so weak and timid that it can wish to escape the refining process; is there one that can wish to slip along easily amidst the crowd of his fellows, without fighting with them the stern battles of life; and in that better, upper world will not his crown be set with brightest jewels, who on earth has most nobly struggled to overcome? Look above!—"earth is not our abiding place," and was not made pure enough to satisfy the hungry, earnest longings of an immortal mind.

But there is a work to do if we would have lasting happiness. An earnest desire to be useful, a holy endeavor to be faithful in the work given us to do, is a noble ambition, and will not only yield us true satisfaction and happiness, but will be fraught with the rich blessing of Heaven. Let no one say that the petty cares and little snares of every-day are trivial and useless matters, for these make most of the sum of our lives, and to bear cheerfully the daily burden, to conquer the little trials, requires often more true and noble courage than do the heavier crosses of a lifetime. Then, weary, careworn, cheerless mortal, take heart—

"Rouse to some high and holy work of love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know."

E. P.

RELIGIOUS JESTING.—Wit and sorry ridicule in matters of religion are always attended with very evil consequences. They sort so very rarely with mature, cool reason and calm consideration, that they always rather displace these qualities just in proportion as they prevail in the soul. The more habituated a person becomes to the reading and utterance of mere witticisms the more does he incapacitate himself for sober deliberation. At every turn derisive mirth steps in with its laughing mien. It throws itself athwart the path of investigation, and cuts up such a series of antics that we are entirely turned aside from our course. We try once more to reflect, but the jest returns; we laugh again, let go inquiry, and never attain to the knowledge of the truth. —*Herder.*

RELIGION is a most cheerful thing to practice, but a most sad and melancholy thing to neglect.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

FAMILIAR ARTICLES ON CHEMISTRY.

UNDER the above heading we purpose to discuss, in a plain and simple manner, some matters connected with Chemistry which are, or should be, interesting to both old and young. In the accomplishment of our object various illustrations will be used, and for these, as well as for many facts upon which our remarks are based, we are indebted to JOHNSTON'S "Chemistry of Common Life." Our first series of articles (two or three) will be devoted to *The Air we Breathe*—or rather to a discussion of its component parts. The present article is mainly

ABOUT OXYGEN.

Though apparently pure and elementary, the air is by no means a simple or pure substance. It is composed of several different kinds of matter, each of which performs a beautiful and useful part in relation to animal and vegetable life. Four substances are known to be necessary to its composition. Two of these, Oxygen and Nitrogen, form nearly its entire bulk; the two others, Carbonic Acid and Watery Vapor, being present only in small quantities. JOHNSTON says:—"These four substances the air everywhere and always contains. They are all necessary to the daily wants of animal and vegetable life; but the two gasses, oxygen and nitrogen, form so large a proportion of the whole, that we are accustomed to say of dry air, that it consists of nitrogen and oxygen only, in the ratio of four of the former to one of the latter. More correctly, however, air, when deprived of the watery vapor and carbonic acid which it contains, consists, in 100 gallons, of 79 of nitrogen mixed with 21 of oxygen."

Oxygen, like the atmosphere, is devoid of color, taste or smell. It can be easily prepared by mixing chlorate of potash with a little sand, powdered glass, or oxide of manganese, and heating the mixture in a flask over a spirit lamp, as seen in the engraving. When these melt the

gas is given off, and will soon fill the flask. Its presence will be readily shown by introducing a candle, a bit of red-hot charcoal, or of kindled phosphorus, all of which will burn with much greater brilliancy and rapidity thus placed, than in common air. This gas may be properly termed *the great incendiary*—without it, neither light nor heat could be produced from coal, wood or other combustible substance. Did the atmosphere consist entirely of oxygen, bodies once in flames would burn so fast as to be absolutely beyond control. Animal life, too, would soon wear out in an atmosphere composed entirely of this gas. We would breathe it with pleasure—it excites and quickens circulation, but a fever would result, and death ensue, from the excess of excitement. We would live too rapidly—burn away in it like the fast-flaming candle. In its present condition it is one of the absolute necessities to the sustaining of life. Every breath we take into the lungs extracts a portion of it—it is taken up by the blood and becomes food for the system. We can obtain it from no other source, and new supplies are wanted at every moment. From this fact arises the necessity of ventilation of our houses and public halls.

Prof. YOUMAN, in a learned lecture on this subject, said:—"What is the relation of oxygen to the living body? Every animal is busy drawing in and throwing out air—an increasing tidal ebb and flow. The oxygen of the air passes through the membranes of the lungs, is taken up by the blood, and carried to all parts of the body. It does here what it does everywhere—it burns. Slow combustion goes on in the body, and carbonic acid and water are produced. This combustion is necessary to keep up heat and fever, and the oxygen of the air must have carbon and hydrogen, in the form of food and drink, to feed upon. Cut off a man from everything but air, and the oxygen at every breath will cut away a portion of his own frame. The most combustible parts are first consumed: he grows lighter and more emaciated every hour. First, the fat disappears, then the muscles are assailed, and lastly, the devouring giant, oxygen, attacks the brain and nerves, delirium ensues and death closes the scene. Men say he has starved to death, but the scientific truth is that he has been burned to cinders."

A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.—If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread to within half an inch of some water, contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will in a few months burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upward its tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree, growing in this way on the mantle shelf of a room, is a very interesting object.

A NEW material for paper making has just been discovered in France. With the root of lucernes M. Caminade has succeeded in making a pulp which can be employed jointly with rags in the manufacture of paper, and even separately.

Various Topics.

NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOC'Y.

A MEETING of persons named in the Act for the Incorporation of the New York State Temperance Society, passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, March 27th, 1865, was held at the Gregory Temperance House, Poughkeepsie, Dec. 20, 1865. Gen. J. S. SMITH was appointed Chairman, and Rev. W. E. KNOX, D.D., Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. G. A. LINTNER. A Constitution was presented, and considered by sections. Recess was taken until two o'clock P. M.

After recess, the consideration of the Constitution was resumed. After due discussion and amendment, said Constitution was unanimously adopted,.

The officers of the State Society were then unanimously elected as follows:

President—General JOSEPH S. SMITH. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. A. A. Willets, D D., Rev. George C. Curtis, D.D., Rev. A. B. Lambert, D.D., John Foote, John Sherry, Edmund Eltinge, Peter Osterhout, Theodorous Gregory, White Griswold, Samuel Harris, Frederick Starr, Rev. Horace Eaton, Rev. —— Brigham, Rev. Mason Gallagher, Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, A. W. Riley, Rev. —— Olin, Wm. McElroy, Henry Hagner. *Managers—one year:* G. A. Lintner, D.D., Rev. W. E. Knox, D.D., Rev. P. H. Fowler, D.D., Benjamin Joy, Rev. R. R. Meridith, George W. Sterling, S. D. Porter, N. T. Clark, John Reid, Rev. D. K. Bartlett. *Two years:* Rev. D. G. Corey, D.D., L. P. Perkins, Rev. W. C. Steel, J. N. Stearns, E. Remington, D. D. T. Moore, J. C. Gallup, —— Searle, A. F. Bartow, L. H. Alling. *Three years:* A. L. Allen, Edgar Thorne, Rev. E. W. Bentley, Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Rev. A. Cookman, Geo. W. Heaton, Rev. C. W. Robinson, G. G. Jessup, Rev. L. M. Merrill, D.D., T. L. Jackson.

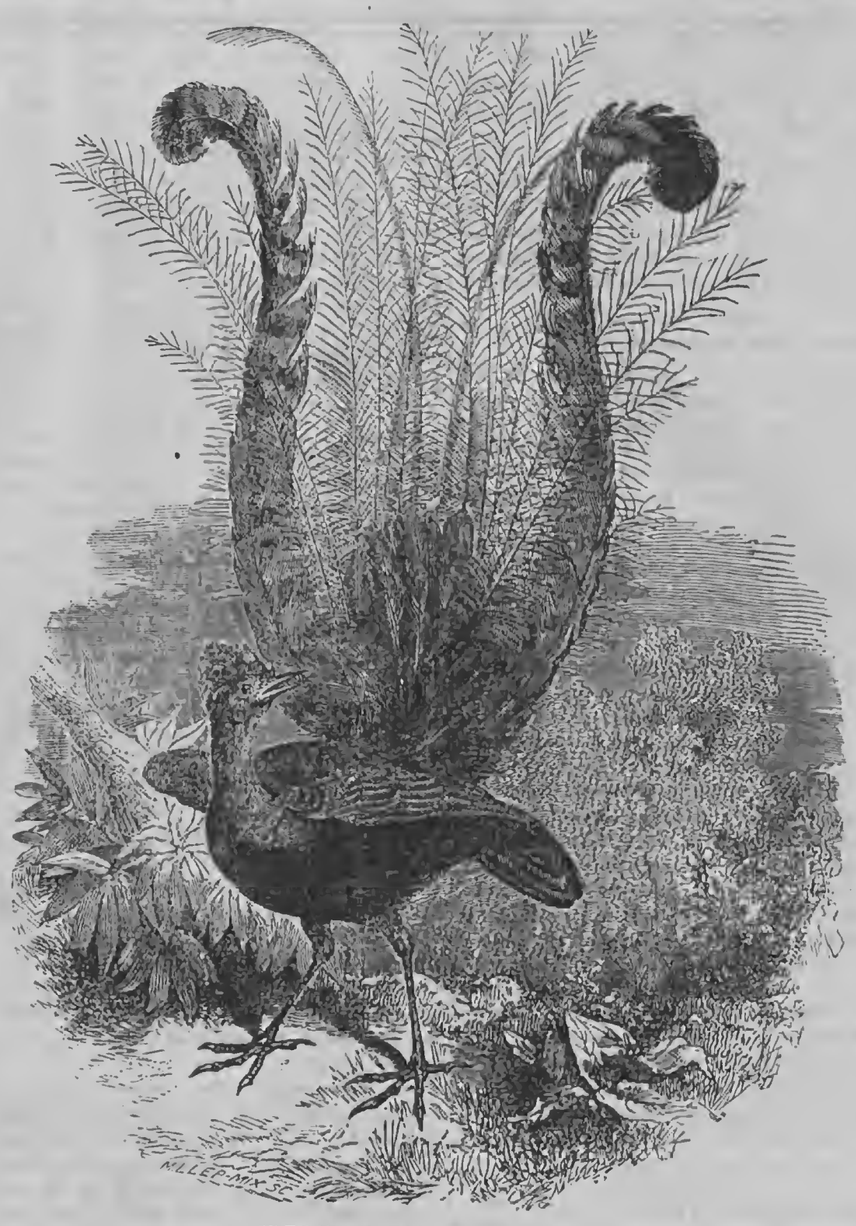
A meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Temperance Society was held the same day. Gen. J. S. Smith was chosen Temporary Chairman. Rev. B. I. Ives, Auburn, was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the State Temperance Society. A. W. Bostwick, New York, Recording Secretary and Editor. Robert S. Williams, Utica, Treasurer. Benjamin Joy, E. Remington, G. G. Jessup, L. H. Alling, D. D. T. Moore, were constituted a Finance Committee. Rev. Drs. P. H. Fowler, D. G. Corey, and W. E. Knox, were constituted a Publishing Committee. These two Committees, with the President, by the Constitution, are the Executive Committee, and Rev. W. E. Knox, D.D., was chosen Chairman. It was voted that the first meeting of the State Temperance Society be held in the First Baptist Church, Rochester, on the 17th and 18th of January, 1866, commencing at ten o'clock A. M.; and D. D. T. Moore, Frederick Starr, A. W. Riley, L. H. Alling, D. K. Bartlett, were appointed a Committee to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting. Adjourned to meet at Rochester, Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock P. M., January sixteenth, 1866. W. E. KNOX, Sec'y.

THE POET BRYANT.

MR. BRYANT was 71 years old on the 3d of November, 1865. He bears his age well. Frost lies white upon his ample beard, but the fire of youth is in his eye, and his heart beats strongly and steadily, with a vital force that shows no sign of serious physical decay. His mind, working alertly and clearly, is quick in perception and as logical in deduction as it was 20 years ago. His slight and agile figure, passing rapidly among the crowds of the street, is that of a man of 30 years rather than the frame which men usually associate with a septuagenarian's weight of years. He uses no glasses to aid his vision. The nearest approach he was ever known to make to a confession of imperfect sight was in my hearing about a year ago. Going to a window to read a newspaper, he uttered a good natured remonstrance against the fineness of the print, observing that he "didn't intend to wear spectacles so long as he could help it, but wished the papers would not use such small type."

In the matter of dress, Mr. Bryant is neither a Count D'Orsay nor a Horace Greeley. He greatly prefers cleanliness to style; is always tidy, but blissfully unconscious of the requirements of fashion, and like Dominie Sampson, would be quite likely to attribute to the preservative qualities of the atmosphere the exceeding glossiness of any new garment surreptitiously introduced into his apartment over night. Yet he is orderly and precise in his intellect life—almost to the extreme of fastidiousness and hypercriticism, as if Nature's principle of compensation were specially illustrated in his case. He has a hearty contempt for shams, snobs, and silliness; admires pluck, perseverance and industry; adores Nature, and works hard for the love of work, and readily recognizes a worker when he sees him; finds his recreation in recondite studies, in green fields, babbling brooks, and the study of natural forms—in digging among the roots of language, in planting trees, making newspapers, and observing mankind—in the prattle of children and the wisdom of the schools—in short, in everything that the world does and men think.

He has pleasant ways. At odd moments he invites his friends to little trials of gymnastic exercise. "Can you do that?" he said once to a much younger man, suiting the action to the word by lifting himself to the top of the door by his hands, and swinging up and down and sidewise, varying the sport by grasping the door-casing, and repeating the feat in a more difficult position. The junior tried it, but failed; he had not leaped so many high rail-fences in the country as Mr. Bryant had leaped, and the brown beard could not wag in air as the white one wagged. Rarely, if a fence or a gate is in the way at Roslyn, does its owner stop to dodge it or open it. He leaps it. If a horse is not harnessed, he walks. If a storm howls and a valued friend is lonely in a distant house, he trudges off with an umbrella in one hand and a bouquet of flowers in the other; offering the latter and his company where he knows that both will be welcome.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*



THE LYRE BIRD.

THE Lyre Bird is a native of New South Wales. It resembles the common pheasant in size, but its limbs are longer in proportion, and there are other considerable points of difference. The wings are short, concave and rounded, and the quill feathers are lax and feeble; the general plumage is full, deep, soft and downy. The tail, however, is very remarkable; it is modified into a beautiful, long, plume-like ornament, representing, when erect and expanded, the figure of a lyre; hence its name,—the Lyre Bird,—while, as the type of a new genus, it has received the appellation of *menura superba.*

The ornamented tail is restricted to the male bird. It consists of sixteen feathers; of these the outer one on each side is broadly but loosely webbed within, its outer web being narrow; as it proceeds it curves outwards, bends in, and again turns boldly outwards and downwards, both together resembling the framework of an ancient lyre, of which the intermediate feathers are the strings; these feathers, except the two central, which are truly but narrowly webbed on the outer side, consists each of a slender shaft, with long filaments, at a distance from each other, and springing out alternately. The appearance of these feathers, the length of which is about two feet, is peculiarly graceful; their color is amber brown, but the two outer tail feathers are gray tipped with black, edged with rufous, and transversely marked on the inner web with transparent triangular bars. In the female the tail is long and graduated, and the feathers are perfectly webbed on both sides of the shaft, although their texture is soft and flowing. The general plumage of the *menura* is amber brown above tinged with olive, merging into rufous on the wings and also on the throat. The under parts are ashy gray. Mr. Gould says that, were he requested to suggest an emblem for Australia among its birds, he would select the *menura*, or Lyre Bird, as being the most appropriate, being not only strictly peculiar to Australia, but, as far as is yet known, to the Colony of New South Wales.

The Lyre Bird is of a wandering disposition, and though keeping probably to the same brush, it constantly traverses from one end to the other, from the mountain top to the bottom of the gullies. It is said to be able at one leap to pass over as much as ten feet in a perpendicular direction from the ground. It seldom takes wing, but is fond of traversing trunks of fallen trees and frequently reaches a considerable height by leaping from branch to branch.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

A GRAND mountain scene of Puget's Sound is well described by a tourist writing from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, as follows:

"Besides the beautiful shore line of the sound, fringed as it is by a dense forest of pine, the clear, bracing atmosphere affords us the finest mountain views it has yet been our good fortune to witness. We had seen Shasta and Hood, each with its brow solemn and alone, rising far up into the regions of perpetual frosts, and here, on rounding a point, we stand face to face with Mount Rainier, while to the right, in the distance, are Mount Adams and Mount St. Helen's; all looking down in silent grandeur upon mountains, that elsewhere would excite admiration, but here are dwarfed into insignificance before the awful majesty that towers above them. It is claimed that neither of the last three are as high as Mount Hood, but certainly the glittering snowy robe is wrapped around Mount Rainier much more completely than it is about Hood, and Rainier impresses one more deeply than either of its fellows. From the steamer the three sides of a tremendous crater are distinctly visible, now filled with snow and ice, the steady accumulation of untold ages, and opening to the west a vast glacier extends far down the side of the mountain. It is an object well worth the investigation of an Agassiz, if indeed he, or any one else can reach the sublime height from which it issues. Down the sound steadily glides our gallant steamer for two or three hours, and Mount Baker, the worthy competitor of Mount Rainier and Hood flashes upon the sight far away in the distant north, just inside the line that separates Washington from British Columbia. But why linger here to attempt to describe what must be seen to be appreciated. When the Pacific railway is completed, thousands of searchers for adventure and novelty from the Atlantic States, and the lovers of science and of nature in her beauty and magnificence, will explore the icy recesses of those vast mountains, and stand in awe of Him whose hand planted them there on the morning of the creation; clothed them in the emblems of His own matchless purity, and made them the symbols of His power."

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

A. M. ARANSON has arrived at Marseilles with a letter of recommendation to the doctors of the hospital from imperial quarters, and he has consequently been allowed to practice the system of cure for cholera, which seems to have been marvellously successful. The principle, as far as it can be stated in a few words, is, that M. Aranson believes that cholera produces a superabundance of oxalic acid in the system. The effort is, then, to prevent the production of these soluble oxalates—to do which he administers alkaline salts, such as bi-carbonate of soda, which, coming into contact with oxalic acid, decomposes it, forming an oxalate of soda—an insoluble salt, which is innoxious to the sufferer. Something of the same idea was hinted at by an eminent English physician a few years since; and as it is simple, and there is no harm in bi-carbonate of soda in any condition, it is not a dangerous thing to have the remedy at hand, in travel or at home, in case of eventualities.—*Ex.*

RUSSIAN RAILROAD CARS.—The Nord contains a description of the railroad carriages now running on the Moscow and St. Petersburg line. It appears that for the trifling addition of two roubles to the usual fare, travelers are received in brilliantly lighted saloons, around which luxurious sofas and arm chairs invite the weary to repose, while perusing the latest periodicals and newest novels which are scattered on the tables. When the hour of retiring arrives, the *valet de chambre* conducts the gentlemen passengers to their sleeping apartments, while smart chambermaids point out to the lady travelers their bedrooms and boudoirs, fitted up, as the advertisment says, "with every modern luxury, including baths," &c. The smoking-room has perfect contrivances for ventilation and the thorough enjoyment of the cigar, pipe or hookah.

DEAN SWIFT once said that Providence showed how little it thought of riches by the fools whom it permitted to possess wealth.

Reading for the Young.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

ONE afternoon in Christmas week a clerk in the Leipzig post-office in Germany, whose duty it is to sort the letters, discovering a tawdry little epistle, had no compunction in putting it in the dead-letter-box. The letter went the usual way to the black cabinet, where serious, silent men are seated, endowed with the power to decide upon the fate of missives unclaimed and unaddressed. The letter bore the direction to "Jesus Christ, at Leipzig," and being opened, displayed the following contents:

"Dear Holy Christ—Christmas is drawing near, and, as I full well know, Thou art now going about and presenting good children with bon-bons and nice little toys. O dear, Holy Christ, I wish Thou wouldst come to us. We are anxious to see Thee, and I more than my sister, as I want a satchel to put my books in. But I believe that my sister Selma wants one also. We should also like to have a pair of shoes, each of us, as the weather is very bad. To my brother Curt, please bring a box of tin soldiers. He is ill, and must not go out of the room. But, above all, Thou shouldst look after the health of my mamma, who is worse than Curt, and cannot move except on crutches. Dear Holy Christ, I pray Thee do not forget us. I am a good child, and shall be very obedient to my mother; and I live at Green street, No. —, in the court yard.

"MARIE. SELMA. CURT."

The letter, as appears from the signatures, although originally indited by the eldest sister, had gained the subsequent approval of the younger children, who attached their names in token of assent. Some few days elapsed. At last it was Christmas eve. A knock came to the door of the mother of the three little children, and a gentleman, with a lady, entered, and put the satchel, the shoes, and a great many other things on the table. The German Christmas-tree was lighted, and merriment filled the house. For the once, official secrecy had been violated, and the dead letter, being communicated to a charitable Samaritan, caused more joy and gladness than the pen can describe.—*Christian Enquirer.*

HARRY'S SERMON.

"EDDIE," said Harry, "lets go to church, and I'll be the minister, and preach you a sermon." "Well," said Eddie, "and I'll be the peoples." So Harry led him away, and they went up stairs together. He set an old fire-screen in front of him, by way of pulpit, and thus began:

My text is a very short and easy one—"*Be kind.*" There are some little texts in the Bible on purpose for little children, and this is one of them. These are the heads of my sermon:

Firstly. Be kind to papa, and don't make a noise when he has a headache. I don't believe you know what a headache is, but I do. I had one once, and I didn't want to hear any one speak a word.

Secondly. Be kind to mamma, and don't make her tell you to do a thing more than once. It is very tiresome to say, "It is time for you to go to bed" half a dozen times over.

Thirdly. Be kind to baby.

"You have leaved out, Be kind to Harry," interrupted Eddie.

"Yes," said Harry, "I didn't mean to mention my own name in my sermon. I was saying, Be kind to little Minnie, and let her have your red soldier to play with, when she wants it.

Fourthly. Be kind to Jane, and don't scream and kick when she washes and dresses you.

Here Eddie looked a little ashamed, and said, "But she pulled my hair with the comb."

"People mustn't talk in meeting," said Harry."

Fifthly. Be kind to kitty. Do what will make her purr, and don't do what will make her cry.

"Isn't the sermon most done?" asked Eddie, "I want to sing;" and without waiting for Harry to finish his discourse, or give out a hymn, he began to sing; and so Harry had to stop; but it was a very good sermon. Don't you think so?—*Freedmen's Journal.*

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

AN old author thus rhymes a divine truth:

In heaven shall dwell all christian men
That know and keep his biddings ten.

To aid our young readers to remember these sacred "biddings ten," we transcribe for their use the lines following, originally written in one of the registers of an old parish in England, by one Richard Christian, the vicar. They belong to the year 1689, and are written in the quaint spelling of the time, which, modernized, reads:

Have thou no other God but me;
Unto no image bow thy knee.
Take not the name of God in vain;
Do not the Sabbath day profane.
Honor thy father and mother, too;
And see that thou no murder do.
From vile adultery keep the clean;
And steal not, though thy state be mean.
Bear no false witness, shun that blot;
What is thy neighbor's covet not.
Write these thy laws, Lord, in my heart,
And let me not from them depart.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, a new juvenile monthly commenced in Chicago, Ill., by ALFRED L. SEWELL, is taking the lead in its line. The papers, both East and West, are delighted with it. Read the following:

Certainly, we have seen nothing in the shape of a child's paper which could compare with this, which comes to us from over the prairies.—*Portland [Maine] Daily Press.*

We cannot say too much in favor of this beautiful paper.—*Bryan [O.] Union Press.*

Terms, $1 a year. Sample copies ten cents.

HAPPINESS can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE number of troops now on duty in the Department of Washington, is five thousand.

An order has been promulgated mustering out of the volunteer service one hundred and twenty-two general officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that canal boats duly enrolled and licensed, and on which tunnage tax has been paid, are not liable to the internal revenue tax.

The United States Agricultural Society held its 14th annual meeting at the Capitol last week. Preliminary arrangements were made for an agricultural re-union in January next.

The Secretary of the Interior has caused a list of clerks in his department to be made out, with a view to an equal distribution of clerkships among the Congressional Districts of the various States.

The Treasury Department is preparing plates for a new issue of fractional currency of fifty, twenty-five and ten cents. The design will be entirely original and the notes will be nearly oval in form.

A large number of United States Revenue officers met at the office of the Commissioner at Washington on the 8th inst., to deliberate as to the best method of preventing smuggling on the frontier. A large number of Collectors from the Canadian frontier were present.

The Select Committee to devise suitable means to testify the National respect for the late President Lincoln, had a meeting the 8th inst., and selected the Hon. George Bancroft to deliver the Eulogy, in February next, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, declined.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that vehicles of every kind, coming from contignous foreign countries into the United States, and loaded in such a manner that each box and barrel can be satisfactorily inspected without unloading, will hereafter be permitted to enter under such provisions.

Brigadier-General Mulford, late agent for the exchange of prisoners, returned from Richmond last week, where he has been for some months engaged in closing up the business relating to the exchange. This he has succeeded in doing, and in compliance with orders, has turned over to General Hitchcock, formerly Commissioner of Exchange, all the property forwarded to Union prisoners during their incarceration, including boxes and money, amounting to between $30,000 and $40,000. The money will all be restored to the original forwarders, and it is supposed that the express boxes will be turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Of the 9,000 post-offices in the disloyal States, about 2,000 have been re-opened. Nearly 300 of these have received post-mistresses, because no men could be found in those sections who could take the oath that they had not borne arms against the United States.

On the 8th inst. a resolution passed the House of Representatives (94 to 37) declaring, as the sense of the House, that the troops should not be withdrawn from the late seceded States until the two Houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared their further presence there no longer necessary.

A resolution was also adopted by the House calling on the President for information as to what steps, if any, have been taken to restore Mrs. Iturbide's child to her, which was taken by the usurper Maximilian, under the pretense of making it a Prince.

A resolution passed the House on the 10th inst., submitted by Mr. Winfield of New York, requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of lessening the import duties on cotton fabrics, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Southern Items.

IN Savannah, Georgia, vagrant and convict negroes are put in gangs to clean the streets.

Andersonville is now guarded by a garrison of twenty men. The cemetery is in the immediate charge of a Union man named Walton.

Advices from Tennessee state that the Legislature will soon confer equal civil rights upon the freedman of that State.

The Freedmen's Bureau has turned over to their owners the farms situated in London county, Virginia, containing 1,226 acres, which were held as confiscated property.

A military commission, of which Maj.-Gen. Fessenden is presiding officer, is in session at Alexandria, trying seventeen or more persons charged with complicity in the disturbance in that city on Christmas day.

Ackerson Call and ex-Provisional Governor Marvin have been elected United States Senators from Florida over two rebel Generals, and had arrived at Savannah on the 6th inst., en route for Washington.

The Times' dispatch says all volunteer officers on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia have been ordered to join their commands for muster out. Their places will be filled by details from the Veteran Reserve Corps.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Colored Schools in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, there are at present in operation in the former State, 19 freedmen's schools, with 23 teachers and 1,349 scholars, and in the latter, 13 schools with 17 teachers and 1,478 scholars.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 8th, says that General Thomas has officially informed General Patton that all the United States troops will be removed from Alabama, and that provision for destitute families will be promptly furnished to the State. The same report comes from Georgia respecting the withdrawal of United States troops from that State also.

According to the report of the Acting Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, the negroes of that State show great willingness to make contracts for the year. Contracts are being made with male hands at the rate of from $12 to $15 per month, including board and lodging.

Great Express Robbery.

THE famous iron car belonging to the Adams' Express Company, attached to one of the New Haven trains, was broken open on the 6th inst. (in the night,) while on its way between New York and New Haven, and a safe containing some $700,000 in bonds, specie, Government securities, &c., forced open and the above property taken therefrom. The car containing the safe is made entirely of iron, with only one door in the side, securely fastened with a strong padlock. The car was in charge of one of the Company's messengers.

The safe was taken from the depot at Twenty-seventh street, New York, up to the station at Forty-second street, and thence placed in the car. At the given time the train started; the messenger found that the door had been forced open, and upon further examination discovered that one of the safes had been broken into and its contents taken. It is supposed that the thieves, after having gained access to the safes, jumped off the train. A jimmy, three dark lanterns and a sledge hammer were found in the car. It is surmised that the padlock was knocked away by a blow from the hammer.

The plan to rob the safe is supposed to have been arranged by parties who were familiar with the workings of the Company's express cars, and it no doubt took months before they had it completed to their satisfaction.

There have been several persons arrested who were engaged in the robbery, and a large amount of the stolen money recovered.

South American Affairs.

PANAMA dates of January 1st, state that the steamship Peru arrived there on the 28th. ult. Among her passengers are Christopher Robinson, Esq., late United States Minister to Peru, who returns home by this steamer. War matters in Chili are unchanged. After the capture of the Spanish blockading ship Conodonga by the Chilian man-of-war, she put to sea, and it is believed she sailed for Southern Peru for the purpose of uniting with the Peruvian fleet.

The news from Peru is very favorable. Peace reigns throughout the Republic under the new regime. Several vessels on suspicion that they were carrying implements of war to the Spaniards, have been detained in Callao. It is believed the Government will reject the treaty with Spain made by the previous Government. Large numbers of the leaders who supported Perez have been arrested and will be brought to trial. The banished General Costilla was last heard of at Gibralter. It is believed he is now on his return to Peru.

Colorado.

THE President on the 12th inst., submitted to Congress a brief message in reference to the claim of Colorado to be recognized as a State. In the first election, under an act of Congress, the people of the Territory rejected a Constitution which was submitted to them. Subsequently, a second Convention was called by committees of the several political parties, and framed another Constitution, which was adopted by a majority of 155. As the committees had no specified authority to call a Convention, and as the mode of election differs from that prescribed by law, the President does not feel warranted in proclaiming Colorado a State. He therefore submits the matter to Congress, with the documentary evidence—leaving that body to decide the questions involved. Strictly speaking, the State has not been organized. But as there can be no doubt of the intent, Congress will probably deal liberally with the matter, and refrain from insisting upon compliance to the strict letter of the law.

Australia.

IT is said that the impression prevails in political circles in London, that the disagreement which now exists between the British Government and the colonists of Victoria in Australia, will soon result in a separation of that province from the mother country. Should such a revolution take place, the example of Victoria would doubtless be speedily followed by the other Australian colonies, and perhaps by some nearer home. It is so manifestly unreasonable and impracticable to govern from London vast countries on the other side of the globe, that there could be little expectation of a long continuance of their unnatural dependence on the mother country. The Australian provinces, the youngest-born of England, are now large enough and strong enough to go alone and take care of themselves. They are rich and prosperous, and have all the elements of national power. One of their cities, Melbourne, founded but a few years ago, has already 120,000 inhabitants.

From Mexico.

THE Brownsville, Texas, correspondent of the New Orleans Times, under date of the 4th inst., says:—It is understood that Escobado is preparing for another attack on Matamoras. The Imperialists surprised a small company of Liberals, killing twelve and capturing thirty, who will be executed under Maximilian's order. Gen. Crawford addressed Gen. Weitzel on the subject, asking him to prevent murder. The latter replied that he had entered a solemn protest against it, but Gen. Mejia informed him he was compelled to obey the orders of his Government. Gen. Crawford was shot at from the opposite side of the river, but an apology was afterwards offered.

THE IMPRISONED ASSASSINS.—The Herald's Fort Monroe correspondent of the 7th inst., writes that Captain Alexander of the Empire City, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 3d inst. from Key West. He had seen Dr. Mudd, Spangler and O'Loughlin, the assassination conspirators. They all occupy one room, and were in good health. They do the most menial and degrading work about the prison. Dr. Mudd has behaved with exemplary propriety since his failure to escape, some time ago, and is evidently striving to reinstate himself in the good opinion of his custodians and his former easy and agreeable place in the prison hospital.

FROM CANADA.—The N. Y. Herald's Toronto special of Jan. 10, says:—"At a meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, held yesterday, resolutions were passed affirming that no adequate means exist enabling Canada to compete with the Erie canal, and that the Welland canal must be enlarged, the St. Lawrence locks lengthened and deepened, and a new canal built between Champlain and the St. Lawrence. A petition to the Home Government, looking to a peaceful secession from England and annexation to the United States, or the formation of a separate Government, is said to be in circulation among annexationalists in the rural districts."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CONVENTION.—A National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors is to be held in Washington, on the 20th inst. Questions of the utmost importance to all honorably discharged soldiers will be acted upon. Arrangements are being made to have a grand demonstration in the Capitol during the session of the Convention. Delegates and others interested can receive all necessary information by addressing H. A. Hall, President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.—A Southern newspaper thus states their wants:—1. We want the military removed. 2. We want the Freedmen's Bureau abolished. 3. We want to be allowed to elect men to office who will represent the wishes of a majority of the people. 4. We want those officers, when elected, to be allowed to exercise the functions of their respective offices without interference from the Central Government. 5. We want a general amnesty; and 6. We want the protective tariff abolished.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

WE are informed that the Commissioners appointed to select a location for an Asylum for the Blind in the western part of this State, have fixed upon Batavia.

A MAN lately paid $500 in gold for a mink fur cloak in Canada, and the custom house officer at Burlington seized it and sold it at auction, and the fellow bought it over again for $650.

IT appears from the report of the Fenian Finance Committee that there is at present only $30,000 in the Treasury of the Brotherhood. The total receipts from October to January 1st were $147,000.

THE London Times in an editorial on Mexican affairs, says Maximilien will sooner or later quit Mexico, and urges America for the interest of all concerned, not to take any inconsiderate action upon this subject.

A LARGE sale of old navy cannon took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week. The lot consisted of 542 guns, weighing 3,460,716 pounds. Forty torpedoes, weighing 108,400 pounds, was also disposed of.

EXTRAORDINARY precautions against the Fenian movement are being taken in Dublin. The number of police has been doubled, and armed with cutlasses, and the suburbs of the city are patrolled by cavalry.

WHEN Jeff. Davis and the recent rebel Post Master General were captured, there was found upon the latter person some $60,000 of bills of exchange on the Rothschilds, drawn by Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Governor of California advocates the proposition to make the number of legal electors in each State the basis of representation. This appears to be rapidly becoming the popular process of adjusting the question of suffrage.

THE resignation of Mr. Brown from the Canadian Cabinet is said to have been caused by a difference of opinion on the Reciprocity question. A dispatch from Montreal says Mr. Brown has resolved not to enter the Ministry again.

IT is stated that the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania has recently purchased the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, and are making arrangements to run through trains direct from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Niagara Falls.

GENERAL SWEENEY, who was Major in the regular army, has been dismissed the service for leaving his post at Nashville without leave. He asked for leave of absence to attend the Fenian Congress. This request was refused, when he went without leave.

A FRENCH savant thinks he has discovered a complete substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper. The root of the lucern plant, he observes, when dried and beaten, shows thousands of very white fibers, which form an excellent paste for paper makers.

THE Tribune's dispatch says the Secretary of the Treasury is continually in the receipt of communications from purchasers of Canadian cattle, asking for permission to import them to this country; but he invariably replies that such permission would be in direct violation of law.

MR. U. H. CROSBY of Chicago, owner of Crosby's Opera House in that city, on Wednesday last made a general assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are between $400,000 and $500,000. The Opera House is advertised to be sold on the 5th of March under a trust deed.

T. B. STILLMAN, late Supervising Inspector of the Second District and Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies of the United States Revenue, Maine, died at his residence at Plainfield, N. J., the first inst. Mr. Stillman was widely known, highly respected, and originally was one of the proprietors of the celebrated Novelty Iron Works. He was about 60 years of age.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH OR COLD—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

MARRIED.

AT the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. WM. M. BOND, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. FOLSOM, A. TIFFANY NORTON, Editor and Proprietor of the Livingston Republican, and M. AUGUSTA DEAN, all of Geneseo.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Jan. 16, 1866.

THERE is considerable downward tendency in the market this week. We quote wheat, buckwheat, corn, rye and barley lower. Pork has been coming in very freely and is plenty at $11. Clover seed has come in more rapidly than was anticipated, and the opening prices considerably reduced. Salt is also lower.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,75	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,25
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	8@ 9c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	30@ 35c
Milfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	30,00@30,00	Plums	30@ 35c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,75@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,91@ 2,12	Onions	62@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	70@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 00c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	55@ 55c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 40c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$25,00@28,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$2,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess	30,00@30,00	Clover, medium	6,50@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 19c	Do. large	7,50@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	8,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	7@ 8c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,00@0,00
Chickens	13@ 15c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 20c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	11,15@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 35c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 35c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 15c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,90@3,10
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 00c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 32c	Candles, box	16½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 20c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@16,00	Barrels	30@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15—Cotton 5@5½c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11.50.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales Superfine State at $6,90@7,30; sound extra State, $7,70@7,80; choice State, $8,00@8,25; Superfine Western, $6,90@7,20; common to medium extra Western, $7,70@8,25; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,30@8,55; Canadian, $8,00@11,00.

GRAIN.—Wheat market dull, new No. 1 Milwaukee at $1,73. Rye, State, $1,20. Barley, State, $1. Corn, 84@90c Oats, 60@62c. for State and 44@52c. for unsound Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market firmer. Sales at $30,62½@31-25 for new mess; $29,75@30,50 for old do. Lard 15½@18¼c. Butter 26@28c. for Ohio, and 25@38c for State. 11@13c for Shoulders. Hams 14@16½c. Cheese 12@18c. Hops, 10@40c., for 1864 crop, and 20@65c. for 1865 corp.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 13@14c. ℔ ℔; timothy seed $3,50@4 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,00@3,50

DRESSED HOGS.—Steady; sales at 12@12½c., for city and 12c for Western.

Albany, Jan. 13.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $12@13,50. Buckwheat flour $3,75@4. Corn meal $1,87@2 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, State $2,35; Canadian, $2,70.—Rye State $1. Barley $1@1,10. Corn 87@91c. Oats, 50@53c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $30@35. Shoulders, 18c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 23c. Butter plenty at 25@40c. Lard 21@22c. Cheese 17@19c. Dressed Hogs, $13@13.00.

Buffalo, Jan. 13.—Flour, sales range from $7,25 to $11,00. Wheat, $1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee club; $2,00@2,25 for choice white Canada. Corn, 56@75c. Rye 73@83c. Barley 85@$. Oats 39@45c. Peas 85@90c. Beans $1,50@1,75. Pork, $28 for new mess; old $28@29,50. Lard 18c. Shoulders, 15c. Hams, 21c. Butter 25@32c. Cheese, 18@21c. Dressed hogs, $10,75@11,00.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Flour, sales at $5,50@15. Wheat, 94c.@1,40. Rye, 50@51c. Corn, 25@47½c. Oats, 23½@25c. Pork, $26@27. Hams, 14½@15c. Shoulders, 12@13½c. Lard, 16@17c. Butter, 16@30c. Cheese, 13@23c. Clover seed $7@7,50 ℔ bu.; flax $2,75.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,25; Fall Wheat, $1,10@1,80; Spring Wheat, $1@1,02; Barley, 60@66c; Peas, 53@61c; Oats, 30@31c; Rye, 56c; Butter, 15@30c; Cheese, 14@15c; Eggs, 18@23c; Pork, Mess, $20@23; Prime, $19@21; Hams, 14c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 10@11c; Venison, 5½c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu; Apples, $1,75@2. Hay, $7,50@10; Straw, $6@7,50.—*Globe.*

THE PORK MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—The market opened active at 12c, but closed rather dull at 11½@12.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Live hogs in fair demand at 8½@9c Dressed advanced ¼@½c; sales at 10½@11c.

Louisville, Jan. 12.—The market is dull with sales at 9½c., gross weight, or 10½@11½c nett.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—Receipts light; the market somewhat easier, with sales at $9,12½@9,50.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Prices were quoted to-day at $7@7,10.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9—Beef cattle, received, 5,496 against 4,366 last week; sales range at $10@18,00. Cows, received, 109 against 111 last week; sales at $45@120. Veal calves, received, 293 against 651 last week; sales at 9@14c. Sheep and lambs, received, 22,817 against 8,608 last week; sales at 4½@12c. Swine, received, 18,198 against 21,396 last week, sales at 9½@10c.

Albany, Jan. 12—Beeves, sales at $4@12,50. Sheep, at $7,00@7,75. Swine, sales at 9@10c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan, 10.—Beeves, sales at 8@10c. Working oxen $150@275 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $20@30; two-year olds, $30@50; three-year olds, $50@100. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 6@7½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $5@7 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 8@9½c. ℔ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 12½@15c.; retail 14@16c.; fat hogs 12@12½c. live weight. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $1,50@1,75 each.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Beef Cattle.—prices range from $3,25 to $7,62. Sheep, sales at $4,75. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,00.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50; 2d do, $6; 3d do, $5@5,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $1@4,50 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 10.—There has been only a moderate business in domestic fleeces, but prices are still irregular. Common grades are heavy and lower, while fine fleeces are firmly held. We quote:—60@62c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ⅝ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 75@77c for Saxony; 60@62c for No. 1 pulled; 65@67c for superfine; 65@67c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Jan. 11.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 75@80c; Saxony fleece, 70@75c; full-blood Merino, 65@70c; three-quarters do, 60@65c; half do, 60@65c; common, 57@60c; Western mixed, 45@60c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 55@70c; pulled extra, 65@75c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 28@60c; Buenos Ayres, 30@50c; Cape Good Hope, 37@44½c; Chilian, 25@33c; Peruvian, 35@36c; African, 30@50c; East India, 27@60c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—There is a better feeling in the fine grades, but the market remains quiet. We quote:—coarse fleece at 40@45c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

Publisher's Special Notices.

TRAVELING AGENTS.—CAUTION.—Under date of Jan. 1, 1866, OTIS STEMPEL, P. M., Long Grove, Ill., writes:—"Will you please inform me by return mail whether you have a traveling agent in Illinois, entitled to take subscribers for your RURAL, and what is his name?"

—In reply to which we reiterate that *we employ no traveling agents*, and of course have none in Illinois. Scamps take advantage of the popularity of the RURAL and are swindling the people in various sections—as several recent letters advise us—but we have no means of effectually preventing the fraud, for the rascals rarely remain long enough in one place to be caught. We will pay liberally for the capture of one of the foul birds.

The Rural as a Present.—Our readers are reminded that in all cases where a *Subscriber* sends the RURAL NEW-YORKER to a relative or friend, *as a present*, we only charge the lowest club rate—$2.50 a year. The lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is $2.70 and to Europe $3.50. The RURAL is a valuable gift, and one which reminds the recipient of the kind donor fifty-two times in the course of the year.

If You, Reader, cannot consistently act as agent for the RURAL, please solicit the influence of some active friend who will be sure and give the matter attention—especially if there is not a wide-awake agent in your neighborhood.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

Remit by Draft.—Whenever drafts can be obtained Club Agents are requested to remit them in preference to Currency or P. O. Money Orders. As we pay cost of exchange, and allow them to be sent at our risk, it is the safest and cheapest to remit *by draft*.

About Premiums.—Those who may become entitled to premiums of extra copies, books, &c., for clubs, will please *designate what they wish*, in the letters containing their lists, so far as convenient, so that we may send without delay.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

APPLE SEEDS—A few bushels good fresh seed for sale by J. A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

CANE SEED.—A Choice Lot of Pure Otaheitan Cane Seed at 30 cts. wholesale, or in small quantities by mail at 50 cts. ℔ ℔. Samples of sugar and sirup sent when desired. Address WM. S. LEACH, Tonanda, McLean Co., Ill.

BRICK-MAKERS ATTENTION—Lafler's Patent Brick Machine, the best in use, making two kinds of brick, viz., common and pressed. Send for Circular and description to J. A. LAFLER, Inventor and Patentee, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.

1,000,000 CATAWBA & ISABELLA Grape Wood Cuttings. **100,000** Grape Roots of the leading varieties. **50,000** Osage Orange Plants, for sale by COWDERY BROTHERS, Sandusky, O.
☞ Send for Price List.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.—Ten miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. Spring Term begins FEBRUARY 1ST, 1866. Number of boarders limited to fifty. Twelve thorough, experienced teachers. Special advantages for Music, French and Painting. Addres CHAS. W. CUSHING, AUBURNDALE, MASS.
835-3t

$1 European Pocket Time Keeper—A wonderful novelty. Correctly constructed on the most approved scientific principles. Warranted to denote solar time with absolute certainty and utmost precision; more truthful than any watch or clock in existence. Fancy Dials, in Gold or Silver Gilt Case $1 each, postpaid. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* Circulars free. Address JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. $25

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are *clearing* from $50 to $200 *per month.* County rights given to Agents. Enclose stamp and address
835-1t PAGE BROTHERS, Gen. Agents, Toledo, O.

HOW 'TIS DONE—GAMBLING Exposed; Marked Cards, and their Tricks Explained; Fortune Telling—The Book of Wonders; Hunting and Fishing Secrets; the Original Great Secret of a Moustache or Whisker in Forty-two Days; How to make all kinds of Liquors; Ventriloquism made easy, and One Hundred other New Discoveries. A new Book handsomely printed and bound. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Bradford, Vermont.
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MONEY RETURNED IN FULL—IF after a few days use of "GODFREY'S CATARRH REMEDY, its effects are unsatisfactory. Sold by P. C. GODFREY, only, No. 231 Broadway, New York. $5 a box; few require more. Being the prescription of one of the most eminent of living and successful Medical Professors and Surgeons of the United States, it is known to be a scientific, safe and effectual remedy. Occasionally a case may have passed to an incurable stage, for man was born to die; but that none may be imposed upon the above offer is made according to the printed statement on each box.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF **AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.** Illustrated with numerous engravings of Farm Buildings, Animals, Implements, Fruits, &c. **Volume One, for 1866.**

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.—Five Copies for $4; Eight Copies for $6; and any larger number at the same rate. ☞ Postmasters, Farmers, and all friends of improvement are respectfully solicited to obtain and forward subscriptions. Specimen numbers sent to all applicants. Subscription money may be sent at the risk of the publisher. Address JOHN TURNER, Publisher and Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
835-2t

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Price, with white enameled dial, gold or silver gilt, 25 Cents and sent by mail to any part of this country or British Provinces. Address with red stamp.
835-4t F. G. HOMER, Boston.

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Saving of Labor and Fuel,

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COOK'S EVAPORATOR.

☞ Maple Circular and Descriptive Pamphlet, sent, free of charge, on application.

Parties desiring agencies for the Cook Evaporator will please address us at once.

We have now on hand, of our own selection, choice lot of

Pure Sorgo and Imphee Seed

Of the best varieties. Send for Seed Circular.
835-2t BLYMYER, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, Ohio.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Weekly Tribune.
Maple Sugar—Blymyer, Bates & Day.
The American Farmer—John Turner.
Bartlett Sewing Machine—Page Brothers.
Money Returned in Full—P C Godfrey.
Piano Study and Practice—Oliver Ditson & Co.
How 'tis Done—John B Williams.
Thinkkeepers for the Million!—F G Homer.
Large Profits—M J Metcalf & Son.
European Pocket Time Keeper—Julius Rising.
Seedling Pear Stocks—Ellwanger & Barry.
Brick-Makers Attention—J A Lafler.
Catawba and Isabella Grape Wood—Cowdery Brothers.
Texas Osage Orange Seed—Overman, Mann & Co.
Lasell Female Seminary—Chas W Cushing.
Cane Seed—Wm S Leach.
Apple Seeds—J A Root.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pleasant Home for Sale—John McKeown.
Copper Tips protect the toes of Children's Shoes.

The News Condenser.

— Gen. Scott's health is improving.

— Libby prison is now a grocery store.

— Coal is selling in Elmira for $9.50 per tun.

— White elephants have been found in Siam.

— The debt of the city of Boston is $10,021,198.00.

— The population of New York State is 3,831,777.

— The present strength of the army is 125,000 men.

— A machine for picking cotton has been invented.

— Printing paper is being imported from Belgium.

— The total indebtedness of this State is $51,041,-539.86.

— Baring, the great London banker, is to be made a peer.

— The Chief Justice of Ireland (Lefroy) is 90 years of age.

— A $100,000 fire occurred in Chicago on the 9th instant.

— St. Louis was visited with a $40,000 fire on the 6th inst.

— Gen. Mejia is barricading the streets of Matamoras again.

— The funded debt of the city of New York is $29,-832,576.50.

— 150,000 stoves were sent to market from Troy, N. Y., last year.

— During last year there arrived 195,075 immigrants at New York.

— The rice crop of the South this year is less than 12,000 bushels.

— There is an exhibition in Providence a piece of ice 14 years old.

— The total amount of naval captures reaches $30,-000,000 in value.

— Another earthquake shock was felt at Porto Rico, Dec. 16th.

— The author of "A Song of Steam," Capt. G. W. Cutter, is dead.

— Gen. Sheridan represents matters quiet along the Rio Grande.

— The new five cent fractional currency is to be issued this week.

— The spotted fever prevails in Orange and Martin counties, Indiana.

— It is said 80 more Generals are to be mustered out of the service.

— Paper hats, water-proof, are being manufactured at Springfield, Mass.

— Small pox, scarlet fever, and measles are still prevalent at Quebec.

— Aggregate number of troops furnished during the war was 2,652,062.

— Gen. Hickey, late chief clerk of the U. S. Senate was buried on Monday.

— Twenty clerks were discharged last week from the War Department.

— Admiral Baldwin, of the royal navy died at Toronto on the 6th inst.

— A bust of Thackeray has been placed in Westminster Abbey, England.

— The whole number of convicts in the State prisons of this State are 1,873.

— A deficiency of $150,000 exists in the accounts of the auditor's office of Brooklyn.

— The State prisons of this State have cost $200,-399.96 more than their earnings.

— Freedmen's Savings' Banks have been established in the principal Southern cities.

— The Queen of England has had a quarter of a million dollars left her by a Mr. Necld.

— The organized force of the National Guard of this State, armed and equipped, is 23,000.

— Half a million of dollars was stolen from Adams Express Co., on the 6th inst., between Boston and New York.

— A fund of $5,000 left in 1829 by Nicholas Campbell of Warren, R. I., furnishes gratuitous instruction to 70 indigent children.

— The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, capital $1,000,000, has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency.

— The Swedish and German laborers are leaving the Virginia planters because they cannot live on bacon and corn dodgers.

— The first trial for treason in East Tennessee—that of the rebel enrolling officer, Gamble—has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Special Notices.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW YORK

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR JANUARY 13.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—Our Credit Abroad; Protection to the Negro; A Bagman's Dodge; Slavery in Mexico; The Last Number of the Liberator; Elijah Pogram; International Duelling; Aspects and Prospects; The Southern Status; Our Finances; Gov. Chase—Ketchum; The Interest of Laborers in Protection; Reconstruction in Florida; Currency—Finance—Prices; How the Money Goes; Wisdom from the West; "Good Times in Ole Virginy;" Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; The Western States; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; Mexico; Canada; Japan; Africa; West Indies.

LEGISLATURE—Abstract of the Proceedings.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.

THE STATE—Financial Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

THE BANKS OF THE STATE—Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

WOOL.

WEST JERSEY—[Third Article.]—Ocean County: Its Vast Wilderness; It is not Barren; Its Products are Rich, and Cultivation Profitable; Peach Orchards and Vineyards; Cranberry Lands and Cranberry Culture; Product and Profit; How Cranberry Gardens are Made, and the Cost; "Barren Lands" and Fruits, and Garden Vegetables; The Manchester Land Company; 25,000 Acres, and What they Propose to do With Them; Manchester Village; Its Beautiful Cottages; It is Surrounded by 100,000 Acres of Wilderness, only 50 Miles from New York; Toms River Village and Its Surroundings; Why this Region Should be Occupied and Improved.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune; The Twenty-fifth Ohio; Correction; Ruffianism Rampant; Life in the Palmetto State; Relations of Whites and Negroes; Exciting Scenes; The Thumb Hanging Case; Proceedings of the Legislature; The Code Christmas.

"A LEGREE IN UNIFORM."

TEXAS—From Our Special Correspondent; Troops Homeward Bound; Affairs on the Rio Grande.

MEXICO—Important Diplomatic Correspondence; Efforts of France and Maximilian to Obtain a Recognition of the Mexican Empire; Emphatic Refusal of the Government of the United States; Letters from Drouyn de Lhuys, Montholon, Romero, Seward and Bigelow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Brownson's American Republic.

Joint Resolutions before Congress effecting Women.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, Dec. 26,—Osage Orange—How far North it Thrives; Curled-leaf Disease of Peach trees; June Grass; Barren Spots in Land; Pork for Food; Productive Bees; Farmers' Clubs—How to Organize; Who Knows?—Guesswork in Farming—What are We to Expect from Agricultural Colleges? Is it so? Information for Emigrants—Wanted and Given; Effect of Advertising in The Tribune; Planting Trees by the Roadside; A New Earth-Pulverizer; Wounds—How to Cure with Smoke; Protecting Orchards—Raise Broom-Corn and Make Brooms—New Jersey Marl—Agricultural Items: Dutch Bulbs—Secure them Early; Cover the Strawberries and Raspberries.

Statistics of the New York Cattle Market for 1865.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER—Large Number of General Officers Honorably Dismissed the Volunteer Service; Rosecrans, Hunter, Granger, Sykes, Pleasanton, A. J. Smith among the Number.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PERSONAL.—POLITICAL.—CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

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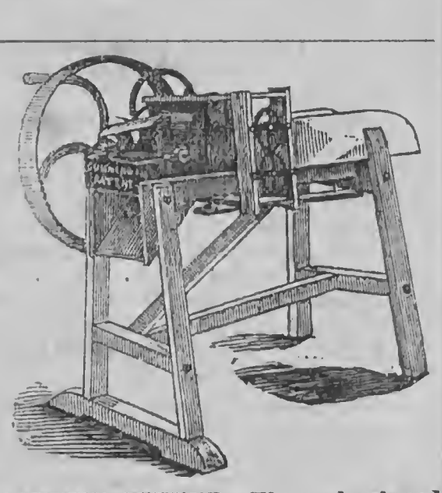

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"LYRICS OF LIFE."

BY A FOGY.

"LYRICS of Life by ROBERT BROWNING"—
Confound the thing!" said my neighbor, frowning.
"I read them, and dug at them, over and over,
And, hang me, I tell you, if I could discover
A glimmer of meaning from cover to cove."
My neighbor's disposed to be dull, however.
I went to Boston, at once, and got one.
The frontispiece, it is attractive—very:
Six little girls, (the largest is reading.)
A boy, a dog, and a bird so merry.
If they understand them, I said, then ought one
Older than all of them put together—
And then have a dozen of years still leading—
Find an interpreter to be needing?
Or have to make pause ev'n, asking whether
He would be able their meaning to prove?
Well, now, I have read them all. And, saving
Those that I name, they're the merest raving—
"Count Gismond." "Evelyn Hope," "The Glove,"
With a flight on "Fame," and some "Songs" of "Love"—
A little bewildering tho', by Jove!—
Wife says, "Perhaps, to a judgment riper,
They might not appear so"—"The Pied Piper,"
"How They Got The Good News From Ghent
To Aix"—tho' the errand on which was sent
"Roland" away, with such headlong speeding,
I've yet to learn (not told in the reading.)
I flatter myself, besides, I mastered
One or two more—"The Confessional,"
"The Incident" (one of NAPOLEON'S camp;)
The rest, by the Rood! were blank, *blank*, BLANK.
Never, I vow, was I ever so pestered
With any author—foreign or national.
I never shall open by sunshine or lamp,
BROWNING again, in fair weather or damp;
Or any book else of its Sphynx-like stamp.
I'd sooner, per BACCHUS! attack a viper,
Than again turn the leaves of that grammar griper—
Never before were such verses in type, or,
Stuffed and crammed with such horrible hyper-
Bolical sentences, intervoluted,
Screwed and knotted as ever were bruited
Over the country. So all unsulted
For simple folk. Let the "Lyrics" be hooted,
And kicked, and jammed, and burned and booted,
And tossed skyhigh, and mangled, and footed—
Nay, not all of them—"Beautiful Evelyn!"
Nothing more tender for souls to revel in—

* * * * * * *

Reading *that* over has made me civil, an'
I spare them all for "Beautiful Evelyn."

Wyoming, N. Y.

The Story Teller.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUSIE CASTLANDT;

OR,

DID SHE LOVE BOTH?

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

[Continued from page 20, last number.]

Chapter III.—Through the War.

IF BEN MANLY still retained his old feeling for the little woman whose hand he pressed so cordially, there was at least no indication of it in his manner toward her. She was the wife of his friend—the mother of his friend's children. He looked at her critically, as if he were estimating her worth as a wife and a mother, and comparing her with the SUSIE CASTLANDT that he once loved. The result seemed to satisfy him.

"And these are the babies?" he said, as he leaned over and kissed them as they sat at the table.

"But how did I miss you, BEN?" asked DENNISON.

"I did not come in the coach," he replied. "I drove over in a private carriage from Broad Valley; passing your door I felt as if I must drop in for a minute; but I shall have to go on, for mother will be waiting. My trunks are in the house by this time. So *au revoir*, CHARLEY. I'll be back to spend the evening with you, after an hour or so with mother. I want to talk *war* with you, my boy."

He was gone. SUSIE drew a long breath, and kissed her little ones—on the lips BEN MANLY had touched a minute before. Was she aware of it? I think not. I think she had no consciousness of her real feelings at that time toward MANLY. I know, at least, that her heart's loyalty to her husband was without spot; and when he came in from the gate, to which he had walked with BEN, she threw her arms about his neck, and kissed him, too. She was thinking that he would probably leave her soon, now that BEN MANLY had come home; for were they not going to "talk war" that evening?

They talked it to some purpose, too, when BEN came back. They sat over it till past midnight, and SUSIE went to bed leaving them thus engaged. They determined to raise a company at once.

"We will go at it to-morrow, CHARLEY," said BEN. "We will hold a war-meeting in St. George's Hall to-morrow evening, and after that we'll scour the country, all about here. I doubt if there are a hundred young men in Rose Harbor fit for service, to say nothing of those who are 'too 'fraid to fight.' But we'll raise them somehow. I shall meet the expenses from my own purse, of course. I shall have to engage at least one good orator, and pay him a good price."

"Why can't I do the talking, BEN?" put in CHARLEY, modestly.

"You can, my boy," said BEN. "None better. I will pay you twenty-five dollars a night, for every meeting you address"—

CHARLEY held up his open hand with a deprecating gesture.

"Don't interrupt me, Mr. D.," BEN went on, with the most business-like air in the world; "call it a bargain! You cannot neglect your clients for nothing, man."

"My clients!" uttered CHARLEY.

"Will you be quiet, Mr. D? I shall allow myself an equal salary"—

"Out of your own purse!" CHARLEY murmured under his breath.

"Out of the contingent fund," said BEN. "And so that matter is settled. And now to bed. I will call in to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, and we will set about giving notice of the meeting.

They lingered a moment at the door with clasped hands.

"CHARLEY," said BEN, in a low tone, "you have a happy home here?"

"None happier," said CHARLEY, "were it not for the wolf that shows its teeth at my door so much of late."

"It will be painful to you to leave it."

"But a necessary pain, BEN."

"How will your wife bear it?"

"Never fear for her, BEN. She is as ready to bear her part of the pain, as I mine. And her's will be the hardest, I think. But she will cover it up with sunny smiles, and cheer me on."

"Brave little woman!" uttered BEN. "Good night."

"Good night, old friend."

It took nearly a month to raise the company, though our friends adopted every possible means of accomplishing their purpose; for one company had already been raised from that ground. DENNISON was a superior orator; and MANLY had a quiet, impressive way of "saying a few words," that was wonderfully telling. They held war meetings in every neighborhood round about. In handsome churches, in school-houses at four-corner hamlets, and in the open woods they gathered the people together, and stirred up the patriotic fire in their breasts till a blaze of enthusiasm was kindled in and about the Harbor, and people talked of scarcely anything else but "Captain MANLY'S Company." They had dubbed him "Captain" in advance, you see. BEN said nothing against it.

There was a novelty in this occupation that suited BEN MANLY well. There was even a touch of the romantic in it which gratified that underlying something in his nature which few suspected in him—a man so quiet, so undemonstrative. But who is the man in whose heart romance and sentiment lie deepest? Not he who loves, and marries his love while life is young; that man glides peacefully into the duties of *pater familias* and of the respected citizen; he lives out his romance fairly, and it passes into the quiet content of the home circle. But he who has loved as BEN MANLY had loved—who has seen the sole object of his devotion lay her beautiful head upon another's bosom and rest there unconscious of the love that had found no voice—he is the man. The romantic longing, growing not, progressing not by natural stages, ripens not, but continues forever, deep down in the heart, where no eye pierces. No one, but BEN MANLY himself, knew this deathless thing in him that had no name.

The company was raised at last. When the election of officers took place, CHARLEY DENNISON was surprised to find that he was elected Captain. It was BEN MANLY'S work. By means best known to himself, in his own quiet way, he secured every vote of the company for his friend, declining to accept the office for himself. He was made First Lieutenant. And one pleasant day they marched away to the war. SUSIE proved her husband's words true when the hour for departure came.

"Brave little woman," BEN murmured again.

We will pass lightly over the many months that followed. CHARLEY'S pay was quite sufficient to support his little family with more than their customary comfort. SUSIE wrote him frequent letters, and never one but that made his heart lighter from the reading. Her life seemed to be one bright and beautiful song. Of course, CHARLEY showed all her letters to BEN. Here is an extract from one of them, which CHARLEY received when his company was in Tennessee:

"What beautiful pictures," she wrote, "do hang on the walls of this beautiful palace where I live all alone with my little ones! Now you wonder what they are, don't you, my CHARLEY? This is a woman's joke, you know—*please* laugh! But if ever golden frame shut in a more enchanting picture than that which is framed by yonder *window*, as I sit here and look out, I never saw it. The lake lies out there in all its old beauty, and the up-piled clouds and gliding sails no painter ever limned so exquisitely. I remember now the many delightful hours we have had on the bosom of those fair waters. Shall we ever see them again? Perhaps *you and I* may, my CHARLEY, but never will all the boys and girls meet again on those waters who used to be there. What has become of them all? Except BEN MANLY, I have no knowledge of any of them. Give my kind love to BEN, by the way. He was always such a true friend! I do think *so much* of him, and I am so glad you are *together*; and this makes a million times I've said so, don't it, dear?"

No, SUSIE, you and CHARLEY are never to meet on these fair waters again. Never to meet again at all, IN THIS world.

It was in the battle of Chickamauga, in that sad mistake one of our divisions made when it went into the woods to attack and rout what was supposed to be a demoralized brigade of rebels, and came upon LONGSTREET'S famous corps in fresh fighting trim. My readers, I shall presume, are familiar with the fearful conflict that ensued. Capt. DENNISON'S company was in the thickest of it, and came out of the storm with but thirty-six men remaining of the seventy-six who entered it. DENNISON fell right in the front, at the first onset, as he was leading on his men. BEN MANLY was close at his side, and as DENNISON fell backward, BEN caught him in his arms.

"All right, BEN!" CHARLEY exclaimed, as he fell. Then the blood gushed from his mouth, and he died.

In that thrilling moment, BEN MANLY had time for one thought—it went like a flash over his consciousness—of that blithe little woman in her home at Rose Harbor, waiting unconsciously for the moment when the terror of this hour should reach her, and thrill her loving heart with its fierce pang. He saw her sitting by her favorite vine-clad window, humming some gentle song over her needle. Then the wild tempest of the conflict swept her out of his thought.

It was no moment in which to bestow tender offices upon the dead. The living foe was before him, and as he laid poor CHARLEY'S body down upon the ground, he lifted his sword just in time to ward off a fierce blow aimed at his own head. The rebels were in overpowering numbers, and they drove our men back to the road with fierce yells of exultation, trampling CHARLEY DENNISON'S corpse beneath their feet.

* * * * * * * *

MANLY succeeded subsequently in identifying CHARLEY'S remains. He buried them lovingly, under an old elm with spreading boughs, and surrounded the grave with a rude inclosure of rails. With a knife he cut C. D. in one of the rails, and left the dead hero alone on the field where he fell.

MANLY wrote home to the young widow a full account of the manner of her husband's death, which she bedewed with her tears. She wrote him a brief letter of thanks; and then all communication between them ceased. Mrs. MANLY subsequently wrote to her son that the widow had left Rose Harbor to return no more.

If anything had been needed to intensify BEN MANLY'S hatred of the accursed cause for which the foe contended, the loss of his life-long friend would have furnished it. He had always been a brave soldier; and after that day, such was his gallantry and devotion that his promotion from rank to rank was rapid. The spring of 1865 found him in command of a regiment of the Potomac army, in which position he continued till the surrender of LEE and the speedy close of the struggle led to his discharge from service. He returned home to Rose Harbor, but his old restlessness was on him. His stay there was brief. He intended to go abroad again, but before doing so he went to Washington.

One pleasant afternoon in June, as he was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue, a gray-headed negro stopped in the street before him and touched his hat respectfully.

"Co'nel MANLY, I b'leve, sah?" said the old negro,

"Yes," was the reply.

"You'll 'scuse me, Co'nel," the old man continued; "I didn't 'spose you'd remember *me*, but I recognized you im-mejitly. I was de coachman in de survice of Mars'r CASTLANDT, sah, dem days w'en you was younger dan w'at you be now; dough you ain't old yit, sah," he added, a broad, pleased light breaking over his ebony face as Colonel MANLY took his hand, in the midst of his speech, and shook it warmly.

"I'm glad to see you, CÆSAR," said MANLY, in a cordial tone. "You've grown very gray. Are you still with Mr. CASTLANDT?"

"No, sah. Beggin' yo' pardon, Mars'r CAS'LANDT'S dead dese two years. I's at de present time on de survice of Missis CAS'LANDT dat was, but she's married agin, sah."

"Ah?" said MANLY.

He had taken the old negro familiarly by the arm, and resumed the walk down the avenue.

"Yis, sah," continued CÆSAR, "she's Missis Doctah SEYMOUR, from Baltimo', at de present time."

"Well CÆSAR, do you know what has become of Mrs. DENNISON, who was your young mistress at Rose Harbor?"

"Dat's jist w'at I's gwine to say, Co'nel MANLY. Missis SUSIE is at her mudder's at de present time"—

"In Baltimore," asked BEN, quickly.

"No, sah; here in dis yer city. De Doctah's transferred hisself to Washington; an I's had 'structions to 'quire for you, Co'nel. Your de bery ge'man Missis SUSIE wants fer to see at de present time."

"Give me her address, CÆSAR," said BEN, "and I will call this evening. I've some business to attend to now. Ah, this is the address. Very well. Tell Mrs. DENNISON that I will call early this evening."

BEN MANLY walked away with a brisk step, and a strange warmth at his heart. Was it any other feeling than that of friendship for the wife of dead CHARLEY? He did not pause to analyze it. [To be continued.

WIT AND WISDOM.

KISS—A receipt given on "paying your addresses."

HE who has good health is a rich man, and rarely knows it.

THE attempt to read many books often ends in thoroughly reading none.

HE who enters upon a career of crime must come to a halt or a halter.

A MAN hanging is better than a vagabond; he has visible means of support.

No matter how long you have been married, never neglect to court your wife.

YOU needn't have such a reverence for truth as always to stand at an awful distance from it.

A CHILD thus defines gossip:—"It's when nobody don't do nothing, and somebody goes and tells of it."

THE greatest objection to those who mean well is, that they seldom find time to carry out their intentions.

THE faults and mistakes of us poor human beings are as often perpetuated by despair as by any other one thing.

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MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 31 letters.
My 13, 10, 12, 1, 25, 14, 23 is one who collects detached parts or numbers.
My 22, 19, 30, 21, 16 is a regulating power.
My 8, 29, 1, 25, 3, 24, 2, 26 is repeating words with a melodious voice.
My 15, 19, 23, 12 signifies past time.
My 27, 20, 1, 17, 11, 5, 20 is a kind of bird.
My 6, 7, 4, 18, 21, 9, 2 is a man's name.
My 17, 31, 28, 2 is a water fowl.
My whole is the name and place of a popular institution. HAMILTON W. OGDEN, Ohio.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ILLUSTRATED CHARADE.

I.

HE talked of daggers and of darts,
Of passions and of pains,
Of weeping eyes and wounded hearts,
Of kisses and of chains.
He said though Love was kin to grief,
She was not born to grieve;
He said, though many rued belief,
She safely might believe.
But still the lady shook her head,
As any lady may,
And vowed my whole was all he said,
Or all that he could say.

II.

He said my first—whose silent car
Was slowly wandering by,
Veiled in a vapor faint and fair,
Through the unfathomed sky—
Was like the smile, whose rosy light
Across her young lips passed;
Yet oh! it was not half so bright;
It changed not half so fast.
But still the lady shook her head,
As any lady may.
And vowed my whole was all he said,
And all that he could say.

III.

And then he set a cypress wreath
Upon his raven hair,
And drew his rapier from its sheath,
Which made the lady stare;
And said his life-blood's purple flow
My second there should dim.
If she he loved and cherished so
Would weep one tear for him.
But still the lady shook her head,
As any lady may,
And vowed my whole was all he said,
And all that he could say.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ho, vgei em a oemh yb a rilngup rmacts,
Hreew hte elvoly lidw lwofers ogrw;
Rehew teh cumis ewtes fo het guninrn krobo
Lhasl umrrmn fsot dan owl.
Ehewr eth rbsid alshl nigs ta hte ignnorm ohur,
Nad roughutoht het vilenogl ayd;
Ot ehcar ym uslo twih eitrh leivyl setno,
Dna hecas ludl race waya.

South Livonia, N. Y. FLORENCE A. WELLS.

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Is relished by the wisest men.

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The queen of the world and the child of the skies;
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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Does it Pay to Cut Corn Stalks?

Practical men differ widely in regard to the utility of corn stalks for cattle food. Without any preparation it is well known that any kind of stock will eat but little of the stalk, after stripping off the leaves and husks. By cutting it up fine and starving them down to it, cattle and sheep will consume a part. If meal or mill-feed be mixed with the cut stalks they will eat more, and if the whole be steamed, softened, and cooked together, they will pretty much clean out the troughs.

Chemical analysis shows but little assimilative substance in corn stalks. The pith is worthless, and the outside is of such a hard, flinty nature, that, unless it *is* cooked and softened, it injures the mouth and stomach of the animal. The natural instinct of animals causes them commonly to reject improper food, and they seem to be guided by this instinct when they refuse unprepared corn stalks. Doubtless the only time when stock should be forced to eat them, is when they have been steamed and softened and then mixed with richer food. But then does it pay to incur this expense and labor? Here again men of experience differ widely in their views. It is not probable that stock would thrive well on steamed corn stalks alone, and where meal or other rich, concentrated substance is mixed with them, their greatest benefit is to give the requisite amount of *bulk* to the food. If this be the case something cheaper, considering apparatus and labor, should be used. We think straw or hay less expensive.

In one light it is a good practice to cut corn stalks. They are then in better shape to go into the manure heap—to fork over in the spring, and to absorb the liquids with which they may come in contact. Their light, porous structure makes them excellent absorbents, and we almost think it would pay to increase their capacity and utility in this respect by cutting.

Onion Culture.

A correspondent writes us that himself and some of his neighbors are "thinking of going into the onion business," and want information about preparing the land, culture, profits, &c.

In the first place, as a new beginner, we advise our correspondent not to go into this business too heavily the first season. In the next place, we advise him to invest a small sum of money in procuring a good treatise on onion culture. Most of the work about this crop is hand-labor. After the seed is sown a horse has no place in the onion field. A piece of ground should be selected that has been well cultivated the previous year. It should be free from weeds, stone, all other obstructions, and the soil should be dry, rich, and of a kind that can be kept loose, and easily pulverized. Neither a light sand nor a heavy clay are suitable soils for this vegetable.

Make it rich with fine, well rotted compost manure. Plow and harrow until it is fine and mellow; then rake it down smooth with the garden rake. Sow the seed in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, as early in the spring as possible. Early sowing is highly essential to success. Five to six pounds of seed will be sufficient for an acre. It will require a good deal of labor to keep the weeds down, and till the crop well. Without the most thorough cultivation, however, we cannot expect an abundant harvest. A top-dressing of ashes after the seed is sown, is an excellent stimulant to the crop.

The profits of the onion crop during the war have been large. There will always be an extensive demand for them, and we have no doubt but they will pay *well* in the future. From four to six hundred bushels per acre is a fair yield of the onion crop, but one thousand bushels per acre have been grown.

About the Horse Hay-Fork.

Mr. M. H. Silverthorn, in a communication to the Rural, thus "pitches in" against the general utility of the horse hay-fork:

"Among the many so-called improvements we find from experience there are a few that in themselves are of no benefit, and in this catalogue I rank the horse hay-fork. In proof of this I will give some of the *disadvantages* of a fork used by myself for four years. Any fork can be so constructed as to unload hay very quick, but the act of putting a load of hay into the mow or stack *quick*, does not accomplish all that is desirable about haying. If, whenever I move my fork, I spend time enough in getting it re-adjusted to pitch off four loads of hay by hand, and then have but six loads to throw off, I conclude I have gained nothing by using the fork. Again I find in using the fork to put hay into a very large mow—where the time gained by its use is considerable—that there is damage done to the hay. The fork deposits it in large masses in the center of the mow, and from not being pitched over, loosened, and scattered, the hay heats and moulds much quicker than if laid in with hand-forks. With my fork I can unload a ton and a half inside of five minutes, having timothy hay to handle; but the quicker the worse for the reason above given.

I am led to write this article by seeing so many new inventions connected with the horse pitch-fork, and all claiming to be of such incalculable benefit to hay-makers. But my experience, *all* things considered, is that they are a damage to *all* hay-makers that use them."

Our correspondent gives one side of the question, but we hardly think he has made a strong case against the power "pitch-forks."

Take Care of the Harness.

Before spring each harness you have should be carefully overhauled, repaired, oiled and blackened, so as to be in perfect readiness for use when the hurrying spring-time arrives. It is a good plan to store in some suitable place all of the odd straps, and old harness that you have cast aside, as frequently buckles, rings, or some other portion will come handy in repairing, and various other uses will be found for it. The stable which is commonly used by farmers, is a poor place to store harness, as the vapors which arise from the manure are very destructive to leather. The carriage house is a better place, and there the harness is not liable to be kicked down, and trampled under foot, or bitten and injured by colts. If it is too inconvenient to hang it elsewhere than in the stable, a case of matched boards, with a close fitting door, should be made to hold it.

The harness should be taken apart completely for washing and oiling. Cleanse it with soap and tepid water. When nearly dry rub the oil into it patiently until it is perfectly pliable. It is a good job for a stormy day. A very good composition may be made by mixing together one quart of neats-foot oil, four ounces of beef's tallow, and half an ounce of lampblack. Let the harness hang a day and then rub it off with a sponge saturated with strong castile soap-suds. A varnish for the buckles and rings may be made by dissolving black sealing wax in alcohol.

How to Make New Rope Pliable.

Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in handling new rope on account of its stiffness. This is especially the case when it is wanted for halter and cattle ties. Every farmer is aware how inconvenient a new, stiff, rope halter is to put on and tie up a horse with. And new ropes for tying cattle are frequently unsafe, for the reason that they are not pliable enough to knot securely. All this can be remedied, and new rope made as limber and soft at once as after a year's constant use, by simply boiling it for two hours in water. Then hang it in a warm room, and let it dry out thoroughly. It retains its stiffness until dry, when it becomes perfectly pliable.

How to Fill an Ice-House.—The Utica Herald says that the ice-house of L. R. Lyon, of Lyon's Falls, N. Y., has not been empty for twenty years, nor has a pound of ice ever been put into it. The building is constructed after the ordinary method, and when it is designed to fill it, a rose jet is placed upon the water pipe, and, as the water comes through it is chilled and drops into the house, where it forms solid mass.

HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PROFITABLE.

Nothing is more common about farm houses than poultry. We cannot now bring to mind a single instance of a farm entirely destitute of domestic fowls. It would be a cheerless farm-yard that never resounded with the shrill crowing of chanticleer; and the summer mornings would not be like those we love to remember, if his bugle notes did not greet the coming of the dawn.

Generally farmers bestow little care upon their poultry. When the weather is suitable they have the range of the farm-yard, the adjoining fields, the orchard, and too often of the garden. With such liberties they are frequently more destructive than the crows, in the corn-field; they scratch over the early-made beds in the garden, eat the strawberries, and peck the ripe fruits that fall to the ground in the orchard and fruit-yard. Six months in the year they forage for themselves. Their nests are hunted by the juvenile members of the family, but many eggs are lost in tall grass and grain, fence corners, and all sorts of out-of-the-way hiding places. Perhaps a few early broods of chickens are cared for, but the majority must peck their way from the shell to maturity, in hourly danger of attack, from any of the numerous enemies that surround them. In winter time the fowls are too often forced to take up with insufficient accomodations. They are crowded in their roosting places, which are, likewise, cold and dirty. Often there is is no house exclusively for them and they must pick their roosting places as best they can—in the hog pen—under sheds—in trees—in the tool house and the barn and stables. In cold snowy weather they are sedentary in their habits, and are liable to become lousy or contract disease under these circumstances. They are fed as little as possible, screenings from grain and unsound corn being generally given in scanty supply, which they eke out by foraging when the weather permits. With such treatment there is no profit in keeping fowls. Their products are indispensable in the farmer's family, but he pays full market price for them. The supply too is very uncertain; for weeks together no eggs are to be found; in the winter none are expected, and the earliest chickens are hardly fit for the spit until autumn. But with good management the poultry might yield as much profit as any branch of farming. And this profit legitimately belongs to the farmer. He should count on it, as surely as that from his horses, sheep, or hogs. In the remainder of this article we propose to indicate briefly how poultry may be kept with profit.

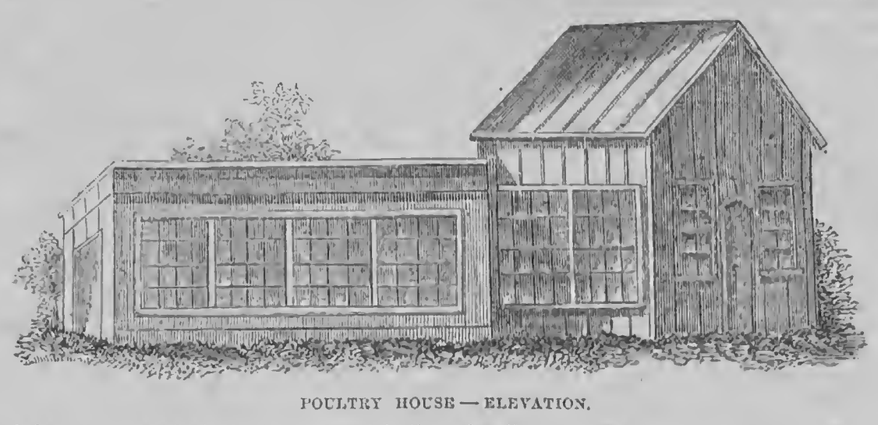
YARDS AND BUILDINGS NECESSARY FOR ONE HUNDRED HENS.

Without suitable yards and buildings, no one can reap much profit from keeping poultry. For one hundred hens not less than half an acre should be enclosed with a high and tight board fence. An acre would be better. This enclosure might be a fruit yard or orchard. There should be some fruit trees in it to afford shade. It should be kept in grass. Running water would be a great convenience, but if this could not be obtained, a liberal supply of fresh water should be had from some source. On one side of the enclosure, fronting the south if possible, the main building should be erected. A very convenient style for this is to put up a two-story structure, twelve by fourteen, and then throw out a wing twelve feet wide on each side. Or one wing might run to the south and the other to the east. These wings may be covered with a board roof, the front being ten and the back side six feet high. Part of the central building could be used for storing food, and perhaps for containing a warming apparatus to be used in the coldest winter weather. The front of the whole building ought to be mostly of sash with glass, for the purpose of letting in sunshine and light, thus securing more warmth in winter. In summer wire screening should be substituted for the sash. These wings should be divided into compartments, suitable for holding a dozen fowls each, which number is the most that ought to be together. A hundred square feet at least of floor should be allowed to every dozen hens.

The chicken coops can be placed in different locations in the yard. These should be dry, well ventilated, warm, and secure against the ingress of vermin. A small building will be necessary in each place, divided into several coops, so as to colonize two hundred chickens together.

THE MANAGEMENT.

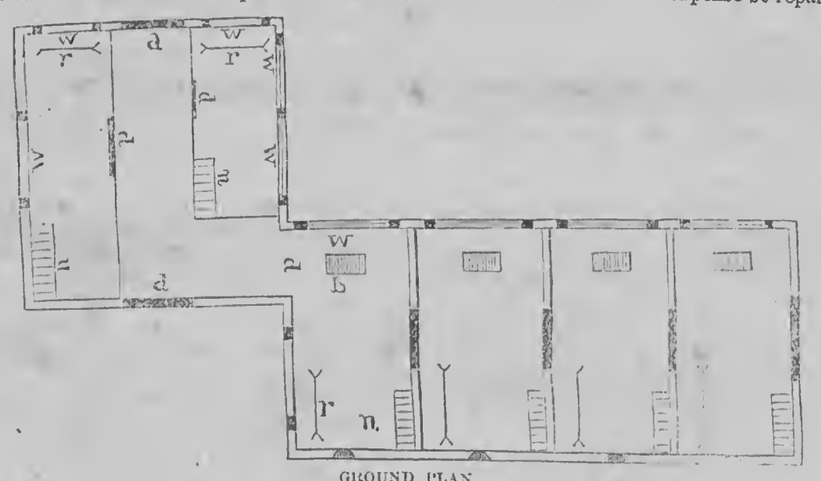
The main profit of the poultry will be derived from the production of eggs and chickens for market. The earlier in the summer the chickens can be matured and sold the better they will pay,



POULTRY HOUSE—ELEVATION.

and the more eggs that can be produced in the winter time, the greater the profit therefrom. The object, then, of the poultry keeper should be to raise early chickens, and make his hens lay abundantly in winter. Both these results can easily be attained.

An abundance of eggs in winter, after furnishing the fowls with proper food, depends a great deal on the age of the hens. Early chickens are the best for this purpose. If they mature in the fall they will then commence laying, and continue all winter. In February they should begin to sit. By the 10th of May all the chickens should be brought out. As fast as hatched these should be transferred to the coops—two or three



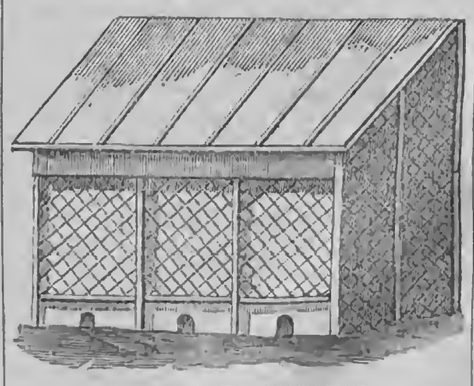
GROUND PLAN.

D, Doors; P, Passage-way; W, Windows: N, Nest; R, Roost; O, Opening; B, Box.

hens being allowed to twenty-five or thirty chickens. When the weather is pleasant the chickens should be turned into the yard a few hours each day, but nights and in stormy weather they ought invariably to be kept in their coops. After eight weeks the hens may be taken from them. A hundred of the earliest pullets should be kept to replace the old hens in the fall, and the remainder can be sold as they mature through the season. The hens will produce eggs again when removed from the chickens. In the fall, when the young pullets begin to lay, the old hens should be fattened and sold. This brings us to the end of the year, with a hundred young hens to begin the same course again.

CARE AND FOOD.

We have remarked that one dozen full grown fowls are as many as ought to be kept together, in one apartment of the poultry house. These ought to be strictly confined only during extreme cold, snowy weather, and the period of incubation. A liberal range should be allowed to them, and a variety of food. The floors of their houses should be of earth; dry sand is a good material, often renewed. A box half filled with ashes and dust, is essential for them to bathe in. Whitewash the inside walls frequently, and rub kerosene on the roosting poles, and

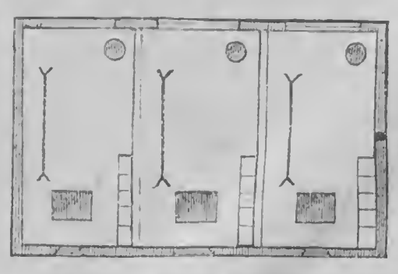


CHICKEN-COOP—ELEVATION.

other places, to destroy vermin. Remember, it is essential to success to give plenty of food and a variety,—fowls like grass, turnip-tops, cabbages, and meat, as well as grain—absolute cleanliness and freedom from vermin; plenty of room; range; warmth in winter; fresh water—in short the best of care, studying their wants as you would those of a choice flock of Merino sheep, and supplying them. A plentiful and constant supply of lime and gravel is essential. Sunflowers may easily be grown along the borders of the yard, and they furnish a considerable quantity of excellent food. The chickens should be fed from the shell until sold, as much as they wish to eat; and, in fact, the best rule to adopt, is, to feed all of the poultry, at all times, what they wish to consume.

PROFITS.

But will all this care and expense be repaid by the products? We confidently assert that it will. This is not a fancy plan, but one that has been thoroughly tested by practical men, and found to be profitable. We will appeal to figures. It is found that our best layers, with good care and feed, will produce from 130 to 140 eggs each yearly. First crosses of select breeds will frequently lay more than this number. At 130 eggs each, 100 hens will lay 13,000. Take from this 1,000 eggs for setting, and we have 1,000 dozen for market. These are worth at 20 cents per dozen, two hundred dollars.



CHICKEN-COOP—GROUND PLAN.

Six hundred chickens can be raised from 1,000 eggs. One hundred of these must be reserved to replace the old hens. At present prices the remaining 500, together with the old hens all well fattened, would bring three hundred dollars. This sum would make the total receipts from the poultry five hundred dollars. The feathers and manure would also be worth quite a sum. The farmer would raise his own feed, and sell it thus at a good price. But estimating it at its market value, it is probable that two hundred and fifty dollars would buy all the food the fowls would consume in one year.

Since writing the above we have had a series of engravings made for the Rural, illustrating a poultry establishment. To economize space they are not on a scale quite large enough to keep one hundred fowls, but the plans can be readily enlarged or cut down to suit the requirements of any number, without alteration in the general features. They are plans of buildings in actual use. The letters in the engravings (which are from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture,) will be readily understood.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE Editor of this Department, who is now absent at the East, mailed a report of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association in time for last week's RURAL, but as it has failed to arrive we give the report of the Syracuse Daily Journal.

STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Second Annual Meeting — Organization for the Ensuing Year — Consideration of the Tariff, the Reciprocity Treaty, the Wool Market, Sheep Breeding and Management, and the Expediency of a Dog Tax.

THE Annual Meeting of the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of the State of New York, commenced at the City Hall, Syracuse, Wednesday morning, January 10th instant. The Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, President, was in the Chair. The Secretary, the Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, being absent, Mr. H. D. L. SWEET of Syracuse, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

After some discussion, it was decided that the Committees be appointed by the Chair. Committees were named by the Chair, with Chairmen as follows:—On Business, Charles Tallman; Resolutions, E. B. Pottle; on Reciprocity, Geo. Geddes; on Treasurer's Accounts, A. F. Wilcox.

Mr. Pottle of Ontario, Superintendent of the Sheep Show held at Canandaigua last spring, was called upon to make a statement showing the success of that Show and the present condition of the Association. By the establishment of life memberships sufficient funds were raised to enable the Association to offer a premium list as liberal as that of the State Agricultural Society, and the result was the best Sheep Show ever held in the United States, although the first of the Association. Mr. Moore's premium for the best scoured fleeces, proportionate to weight of carcass, proved that New York is second to no State in the Union in sheep and wool production. After meeting the expenses of the Show, there are $850 left in the treasury, which gives one of the strongest encouragements to prepare for another exhibition. Mr. Pottle urged that the State Agricultural Society should be afforded the means of including reports of the Shows of this Society in the annual reports of its transactions.

The Hon. George Geddes made some remarks showing the active and thorough sympathy of the State Agricultural Society with the Wool Growers' Association.

A recess was taken till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Tallman, Chairman of the Business Committe, reported the following subjects for discussion and consideration:

1st. The existing United States tariff on wool and woolens.

2d. The Reciprocity Treaty with the Canadas.

3d. Expediency of a United States tax on dogs.

4th. The condition and prospects of the wool market.

5th. Sheep breeding, management, &c.

Mr. Geddes, Chairman of the Committee on the Reciprocity Treaty, read the following:

The existing treaty will expire on the 17th of March next, but it is well understood that the greatest efforts are being made by persons representing the interests of the British American colonists, to negotiate a new treaty that will secure to them our markets. Having found the people of the United States extensive consumers of their Agricultural products, they will not relinquish such valuable markets without having first exhausted every means to retain them. It is the business of men who represent any branch of agricultural production, to earnestly protest against any renewal of this treaty, or the negotiation of any other that gives our markets to colonial productions.

The very able Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report, discusses this subject with the ability of a statesman. He says:—"There are grave doubts whether treaties of this character do not interfere with the legislative power of Congress and especially with the constitutional power of the House of Representatives to originate revenue bills; and whether such treaties, if they hold anything not granted by our general revenue laws are not in conflict with the spirit of the usual clause contained in most of our commercial treaties, to treat each nation on the same footing as the most favored nation, and not to grant, without an equivalent, any particular favor to one nation, not conceded to another, in respect to commerce and navigation. It appears to be well established that the advantages of this treaty have not been mutual, but have been in favor of the Canadas. Our markets have been strong, extensive and valuable—theirs have been weak, limited and generally far less profitable than ours. Citizens, the people of the Canadas and provinces have been sellers and not buyers of the same productions, for which we are often forced to seek a foreign market. It is questionable in fact, whether any actual reciprocity embracing many of the articles now in treaty, can be maintained between the two countries."

That we have been the consumers of their agricultural products will appear by consulting the official reports made by our Government on commerce and navigation. This Committee are only able to procure the volumes for the years '59, '60, '62 and 63, but believing that there is no reason to doubt that these four years give a fair average, we will state that during these years the importations into the United States under this treaty were valued at $69,745,744, and that the exporting for these years of produce and manufactures that came here under the Reciprocity Treaty amounted to only $2,488,355, thus in four years giving our markets to the extent of $67,251,389 to the productions of foreign countries, that pay no part of our national debt.

Under the influence of this treaty the lands of Canada have risen greatly in value. Mr. E. H. Derby of Boston, in a lecture delivered before the American Historical and Statistical Society last month, said that "During the last year we had taken $6,000,000 of her lumber, 15,000,000 bushels of her wheat, 38,000,000 bushels of her oats, 30,000 horses and 8,000,000 pounds of long-combing wool." The commercial and transporting interests here advocate to some extent free trade with Canada, but they do this at the expense of the farming interests of this country. Ten years have been given to the protection of commerce by this treaty. Now, when every branch of our producing interests are to be taxed to the utmost extent to support the National credit, we are not asking too much when we demand the market furnished by this nation free from the competition of untaxed productions of a foreign country.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the wool growers and sheep-breeders of the State of New York represented by this Association, cheerfully assume their proportion of the debt of the country, but to enable us to do this we respectfully represent that we "cannot" (in the language of the Secretary of the Treasury,) "consent to be taxed as producers, while those outside our boundaries, exempt from our burdens, shall be permitted as competitors to have free access to our market;" and we, therefore, protest against the renewal of the reciprocity treaty or the negotiation of any new treaty of a like character.

GEORGE GEDDES,
A. G. PERCEY,
AARON Y. BAKER,
Committee.

Many strong statements by Messrs. Geddes, Pottle and others were made against the past regulations of treaty between this country and Canada. Mr. Colburn, a New York Tribune reporter, gave the fact that $60,000,000 in gold had gone to Canada the past four years.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Hon. E. B. Pottle, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following, which, after the discussion of some of them, were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordirlly indorse the late action of this Society, in connection with like associations from other States, in forming a National Wool Growers' Association, believing that through such organizations we can more effectually secure equal protection with other industrial interests of the country.

Resolved, That we have heard with satisfaction the result of the meeting of the National Manufacturers' and Wool Growers' Associations, and agree fully to their resolution "that the interests of the Wool Growers and Manufacturers are identical, and that they are entitled to *equal encouragement and protection.*" We ask no *more* than this, and justice to ourselves and to the wool growing interests, which we in part represent, require that we accept no *less.*

Resolved, That one great source of annoyance and loss to the wool grower results from the number of worthless dogs kept in the country, and we respectfully ask of the General Government to impose such a tax as will insure either a great *increase* of revenue or *decrease* of dogs—or perhaps both.

Resolved, That in the result of the first exhibition of our Society held at Canandaigua last spring, we find full encouragement to go on and establish this Society upon a firm basis, and to that end we will hold Annual Fairs each spring, and use our best energies to make them successful, and that a copy of the report of our past year's transactions be sent by the President of this Association to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. A. Y. Baker, of Steuben, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Association be instructed to pay the Committee, appointed to represent the interests of the Wool Growers of the State of New York before the Revenue Committee having in charge the remodeling of the tariff, a sufficient sum to defray their expenses in attending the same.

The necessity for a heavy *enforced* tax on dogs was shown by some wretched examples of sheep slaughter. It was suggested that if the matter of enforcing the tax were in the hands of an United States officer, instead of one who holds his office at the disposal of dog owners, it might be done effectually.

The opinions elicited concerning the prospects of wool prices may be summed up as follows:—It will not be safe to hold wool until another clip, but that between this and April or May, wool may be sold at a better price than it now brings, and that any man is "missing it" greatly to sell at present prices.

The profitableness of wool raising at old prices on land at present prices, was interestingly discussed, and should be thoroughly considered by every farmer in Central New York.

Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:

President—The Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortland.

Vice-Presidents—H. T. Brooks of Wyoming; D. W. Percey of Rensselaer; William Chamberlain of Dutchess; William Brehee of Suffolk; Mathew Hutchinson of Cayuga; Samuel Thorn of Dutchess; Alexander Arnold of Steuben.

Cor. Secretary—E. B. Pottle of Ontario.

Rec. Secretary—H. D. L. Sweet of Onondaga.

Treasurer—Asel F. Wilcox of Onondaga.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Wilcox, showing that there was $839.88 in the treasury, was adopted.

The Association then adjourned *sine die.*

Dairy Department.

CONVENTION OF CHEESE MAKERS.

[Continued from page 22.]

THE following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—WM. H. COMSTOCK of Utica.

Vice Presidents—A. Bartlett, Ohio; C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll, C. W.; Geo. A. Moore, Buffalo; E. R. Hopson, Herkimer; Dwight Ellis, Massachusetts; Lyman R. Lyon, Lewis; R. Stone, Illinois; Rufus Baker, Mich.; R. C. Wickham, Vermont; Saml. G. Smith, Montreal.

Secretary and Treasurer—Gardner B. Weeks, Vernon, Oneida Co.

The subject of sending an Agent to England, was called up, and Mr. POWELL, of Herkimer, who has recently returned from England, took the stand and gave a most interesting lecture on the requirements of the English trade, and English cheese and cheese making. We have space only for some of the most important points of his address.

THE SIZE AND SHAPE REQUIRED.

The size and shape of cheese are important in themselves, though that of size much less than shape. Mr. BATE, of Chester, said, "with cheese equal in other respects, the size is a minor consideration, but they demand them in the Cheddar or Cheshire style." In London he was told that of cheese of the proper quality, one weighing from 60 to 65 pounds would out-sell, by four shillings a hundred, one weighing 85 pounds. Another dealer said that "cutters of cheese who call for those weighing 65 pounds will not spend time to look at cheese weighing 85 pounds." Yet this, they claim, is of less importance than the shape, and I am inclined to believe that a variety of size is the best for all concerned, as the demand for different sizes is such as to make an unvarying size a drug. Cheese, I believe, may be made of all weights from 50 to 100 pounds, and come within the range of an active demand. Over the last weight, is a positive detriment.

The shape called for is one of those points in which so far the American cheese has been deficient. You all know the general proportions of English cheese, Cheshire and Cheddar being unlike in this respect. The size of the cheese are 12½ inches high, by 15½ inches in diameter, or in like proportion for any diminution of size. I believe I never saw larger. We have been accustomed to large flat cheese, 20 to 23 inches in diameter, with a depth of 8 to 12 inches, and weighing from one to two hundred pounds. Now the reduction to 18 inches does not remedy this evil, and factory men make a mistake when they stop at that size. It is better, but still the style of the cheese is not right. I know that this size is claimed to be a medium, and that large or small cheese can be pressed in the same hoop. But you see how you fall to secure what is demanded. If you make a cheese of the proper weight it is too flat, if of the proper height it is too heavy, so that you suit in neither case.

COLOR.

The demand for colored cheese is one of great importance, though not, perhaps, founded upon so sound principles. Long usage, and a desire to have a rich-appearing article, are the reasons assigned for their taste. Originally introduced to secure this last result, it has become of real importance. You ask, is a high, low or medium color demanded, and what is the shade? You are anxious to know, for you have gone from one point to another, from one shade to another, and yet the buyers complain. The shade asked for is that of rich grass butter, neither lemon, orange, or the lamentable red, so prevalent in American cheese. As yet there is no preparation in our country that secures the color required. The crude annatto, when prepared by the cheese makers themselves, gives, as you are all aware, when exposed to the air, a reddish cast, while that commonly known as Jones' English Annatto, gives a color equally objectionable. Infused in small quantities, it gives a mustard shade; if in large, that of a lemon peel.

Now, the amount of color used, I am convinced, is not of so much importance as the shade secured. That of a rich butter is required, and whether it be high or low, a butter color is demanded, and till that is secured we will not please the English taste.

OTHER REQUIREMNTS.

The other requirements are of such a nature that I shall feel at liberty to quote from authorities in England, as well as give the results of my observations there, even though I should repeat part of the address delivered by Mr. WILLARD before you last year. Mr. CORDEROY, of London, says—"W ewan tcheese rich, solid, fine flavored, firm, sound, handsome, and that will go on to improve for twelve months, or longer if required." Mr. BATE, of Cheshire, says, "The best cheeses made are firm and imperishable, keeping in the farmer's cheese room for twelve months or longer; the texture is solid, but not tough, and the flavor fine." Mr. TITLEY, of Bath, says, "The characteristics of a good cheese are mellow and rich in taste and flavor, and firm and full in texture." Mr. JOSEPH HARDING, Somerset, says, "A good cheese is close and firm in texture, yet mellow; in character or quality it is rich, with a tendency to melt in the mouth; the flavor full and fine, approaching to that of a hazel-nut."

These quotations are taken from a little pamphlet published by Mr. ROBERT MCADAM, of Gorsly Hill. The object for which Mr. MCADAM secured these opinions was not perhaps fully attained, but we are, by the publication of the pamphlet, enabled to see something of the requirements of the trade.

Mr. CORDEROY speaks of solid, firm and sound as of three distinct qualities, and well he may. Solid in that it is not porous, firm in that it is not soft or waxy, sound in that it is not cracked or broken. Rich cheese are demanded and poor ones are not called for.

Mr. BATE says, "Firm and imperishable." Cracked cheese are perishable. "The texture solid but not tough." Poor cheese are apt to be tough.

Mr. HARDING says, "Close and firm in texture." That is, it is without porousness and is not soft, while yet it is mellow. "In character and quality it is rich." Quality is a requisite, is a single point, and means the buttery or oily appearance as in the meat of any good flavored nut, as the hickory, butternut or the hazel.

Further discussion took place on establishing a dairyman's newspaper, and a Report was adopted changing the name of the Association to that of "The American Dairymens Association."

Steps were taken to provide the necessary funds for sending an Agent to Europe. We omitted to say in our preceeding article that Mr. X. A. WILLARD delivered the Annual Address.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

THERE are in twenty-nine counties of the State of New York, 425 cheese factories. Oneida contains 80; Jefferson, 78; Otsego, 35; Madison, 34; Lewis, 32; Herkimer, 31; Oswego, 21; Chenango, 19, &c. The aggregate summary of these 425 factories is as follows:—

Cost of buildings and apparatus	$862,831
Persons employed, male	705
Persons employed, female	781
Average number of cows	128,526
Pounds of milk used	307,677,242
Pounds of cheese made	32,663,014

The reports of 133 factories for the year 1864, present the following aggregates:—

Cost of buildings and apparatus	$378,187
Persons employed, male	258
Persons employed, female	362
Number of cows used	67,034
Pounds of milk used	187,822,833
Pounds of cheese made	18,942,435
Average number of pounds of milk to one of cheese	9.915
Pounds of milk to a cow	2,802
Pounds of cheese to a cow	283
Value of cheese at 20c. per pound	$3,788,087
Average value of cheese to a cow	$56.75

In 1864 cheese was sold from 10 to 30 cents per pound, the average price being about 20 cents.

The quantity of salt used to 100 pounds of cheese was reported from 377 factories. In 101 of these the amount used was 3 lbs.; in 87, 2¼ lbs.; in 51, 2¾ lbs.; in 40, 2 7-10 lbs.; in 19, 4-5 lbs.; in 9, 2 lbs.; and in 6, 5 lbs. The least quantity used was 3-10 of a pound. In Limburg cheeses the quantity was much greater, ranging from 14 to 17 pounds.

The following table will exhibit the amount of cheese produced in five leading counties:—

Counties.	Pounds of Cheese.	Value.
Oneida	8,107,019	$1,621,403 60
Jefferson	3,357,546	671,509 20
Madison	3,420,057	684,011 40
Herkimer	3,092,268	618,453 60
Lewis	3,171,721	634,344 20
Total	21,148,611	$4,229,722 00

Spirit of the Press.

Experiment in Feeding Hogs.

J. W. ZIGLAR of Rolling Prairie, Ind., furnishes the Western Rural the following interesting experiment in feeding corn to hogs:

I made a good pen by laying down sleepers, laid the floor on them, and then made a good fence, setting the posts close to the floor. By having one side of the floor lower than the other, and leaving a space between the floor and lower board, the hogs worked the litter out of the pen. I put 15 hogs into the pen, first weighing them. I then bought 100 bushels of corn, shelled, at 45c. per bushel, and fed it to them with the following results:

The average weight of 15 hogs when put into the pen was 166 pounds. They were fed 133⅓ pounds corn per day, making 8 8-9 pounds per hog per day. At the end of 42 days my hogs weighed 284 pounds each, making a gain of 118 pounds each, or in other words 5,600 pounds of corn made 1,770 pounds of pork, making the gain of weight per day on whole 42¼ pounds, and on each hog 2 17-21 pounds.

It will be seen that in this case three pounds of corn made one of pork.

The original weight of my 15 hogs was	2,490 lbs.
Gain in weight	1,770
Total	4,260
Weighed at Chicago	4,069
Loss by shrinkage	191
Sold in Chicago 4,069 lbs. at 10½c. per lb. amounting to	$427 24½
Freight and feed at Chicago	7 18
Net amount	$420 06½

The weight gained by the hogs in 42 days, was 1,770 pounds, which at 10½c. per lb., amounted to $185 85. After deducting from this the price of the corn, $45, the net profit is $140 85.

I should have mentioned that I kept them well supplied with water all the time, and gave them salt and ashes mixed, three times a week. I was a a few days too late in the market. I shipped with a man who had a part of a car load, and by the time we got ready, hogs began to decline. The day we shipped they were quoted at 11½ to 12c., but the day we got to market they were selling from 9½ to 10c., but as we had a nice lot we got 10½c. per pound.

Fur Skins—How to Dress.

DRESSING skins with the fur on is a simple process. Carefully avoid getting blood or dirt upon the fur before and while skinning the animal. Then stretch the skin tightly upon a board, and scrape with a dull knife until you remove all the flesh. Mix two quarts of milk, a teacupful of salt and half an ounce of oil of vitriol. Warm this mixture to somewhat more than blood heat, but not scalding, and soak the skin in it forty minutes, stirring and squeezing it in the warm liquid. Press out the liquid and let the skin dry a short time, and then commence rubbing the flesh side with all your strength across the smooth edge of a board. Continue this work until the pelt is entirely dry.

Another process is to cover the flesh side of the skins when first taken off with powdered alum and salt in equal quantities, which may remain from one to four days, and then be washed off in warm soap-suds, partially dried, and afterward rubbed until thoroughly so. In rubbing dry you may use powdered chalk, and afterward sprinkle with powdered alum and fold up for a few days, when the skin will be thoroughly cured and very soft.

For making glove leather, the hair must be first removed by lime or ley upon the flesh side, then thoroughly wash in soap-suds, and afterward soak several days in a paste made of brains; then rub dry, and cure by smoking moderately for a week in a cool place. This will give the fine, soft, durable Indian moccasin leather.—*Solon Robinson.*

How to Get Rid of Rats.

For some years I was considerably annoyed with rats. I tried various "vermin-poisons," traps, etc., with very little success, until I thought of a mode which we adopted for destroying dogs that used to hunt our rabbit-warren in the old country. So I got a quantity of broken bottles and window-glass, and with a hammer and an old anvil, triturated it pretty fine (a stone would do to pound the glass on). I then sifted the coarse part out, and mixed a cupful of the fine with a cupful of flour and another of oat-meal, and scenting it with a few drops of essence of aniseed to attract them, I placed it on boards in the cellar, etc. They ate it up so fast that one of the family observed, that, "instead of poisoning, it must be fattening them;" but a few days told a different story. The last mess served for them remains untouched yet, though put down last fall, and no appearance of rat or mouse, living or dead, since. Neither have we noticed any smell, or blue-bottle (meat) flies, as there would have been had they died on the premises. It was a happy riddance. The mixture must be kept from children, dogs, and other silly animals, as it would kill them as well as the rats.—*Ex.*

Rural Brief Mention.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Prairie Farmer of the 20th inst. says:—"Two or three weeks ago we published the advertisement for the United States Agency for the Paris Universal Exhibition. A private letter from the agent, Mr. DERBY, states that our agricultural interests are not to be as well represented as they ought to be, judging from the applications now on file. We are sorry to learn this." And the Farmer urges Western implement makers, &c., to "look over the advertisement referred to, and see if they do not wish to do something for the credit of their country and for their own credit," and so on—closing by referring all who wish full particulars to "the U. S. Agent, J. C. DERBY, No. 5 Spruce St., Tribune Building, New York."

The above is given for the benefit of such of our hundreds of thousands of readers as may be interested. We are not surprised that there are few "applications now on file"—for we have only seen Mr. D.'s advertisement in one or two agricultural or other journals, and but very few and meager notices of the proposed "Exposition" anywhere. This journal (which circulates somewhat throughout the States, Canadas, &c.,) has not, we believe, even been favored with a circular or request to notice an exhibition at which it is now feared "our agricultural interests are not to be as well represented as they ought to be"—and we presume the Agricultural Press generally has been treated in like manner. Asking neither favor nor patronage from the Agent, (and especially advertising as we have had an overplus of that every week for months,) we respectfully submit that if the Exposition had been properly advertised in leading agricultural and other journals, there would probably be much less or no occasion for the fears now expressed in a private letter to our contemporary.

FARM BARS, GATES, &C.—The New England Farmer of last week (in an article on the National Gate) says:—"In the last RURAL NEW-YORKER a writer defends the old-fashioned bars. He says 'they are much cheaper than gates, more easily constructed, less liable to be broken and more readily repaired, in case of accident.'" This is strong, apparently, but hardly a fair extract, for the very sentence preceding the one quoted reads—"It is somewhat the fashion to decry bars, but we think they *have their place*, and are likely to keep it, on the farm." And reasons were given for their use, *in some places*, in preference to gates. But the RURAL is "sound" on the gate question, for the article preceding the one quoted from illustrates and describes two excellent gates, and strongly favors "introducing gates in the place of those *devil's warping bars* in common use." So you will please observe, Brother, Gov. BROWN, that we don't go for either bars or gates entirely, or in all places, but strike the "happy medium," and would have "the right thing in the right place." Therefore we reckon you are a little fast, good friend, in quoting the RURAL as disparaging gates and preferring bars. Of the two we prefer to be classed on the other side of the "fence," where a quotation from the article on gates would place us, decidedly.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—A Wisconsin friend—Mr. OSCAR BERRY, near Fond du Lac—sends us a specimen of this wheat, grown in that State. It is doubtless rightly named, and is the product of a rich soil and rank growth. The original type of this variety grows in the Valley of the Nile, and is likewise found in California. We think it will assume the common form, when long cultivated in colder latitudes. Mr. B. writes:—"The sample is poor, as you will perceive; the head is not filled out good; it was struck with the rust, being sown very late. I think it needs to be sown early. When well filled there should be four distinct heads, branching from the main head on each side, making nine heads. It is said to have yielded 60 to 75 bushels per acre. I had only a few handfuls to sow last spring. The quality you will find very good, resembling winter wheat. The straw is very heavy and strong, scarcely any pith, and very woody, which it would have to be to support such heavy heads."

ITEMS FROM IOWA.—A correspondent at Clarence, Cedar Co., Iowa, gives us these items in a business letter to the RURAL:—"On the open prairie where we are, lumber is from forty to sixty dollars per thousand; shingles, nails, &c., in proportion. It is a fine country for corn, prairie chickens and horse flies; the latter are neutral, however, at the present time. The weather in November was as fine Indian summer as any reasonable man could ask for, except the first and twenty-eighth, and the two first days of December made up for them. In the month of July last, during the wheat harvest, we had two weeks of cold, wet weather. About the same time the chintz bugs, which have been such a pest in this western country, took leave of us, and we have seen nothing of them since. A friend of mine writes from Illinois the same about the bugs. We call that good news."

THE CHEESE FACTORY ASSOCIATION of Massachusetts is to hold its second annual meeting at West Brookfield, on Thursday next (Feb. 1,) at 9½ o'clock A. M. Reports from the various factories in the State will be made, and all interested in the dairy business—whether residents of Massachusetts or other States—are invited to attend and participate in the doings.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK THROUGH CANADA.—The recent act of Congress prohibiting the importation of cattle from Canada to the United States, does not effect the shipment of cattle through Canada from one part of the U. S. to another. The Michigan Central and Great Western Railways are shipping cattle, swine, etc., as usual between Detroit and Suspension Bridge.

BROOM CORN.—Mr. C. C. EMERSON, Minnesota, writes that information is wanted concerning the raising of broom corn, the method of making brooms, and the profits therefrom. Will some RURAL reader of experience give us an article on the growing and management of broom corn, the profits, &c.?

PEPPERMINT DISTILLERY.—Mr. C. D. CARPENTER, Livingston Co., Mich., asks us to state in the RURAL where a "peppermint distillery" is situated, and what a distillery alone will cost. We cannot answer positively. Can any of our readers give the desired information?

COAL ASHES.—"Are coal ashes valuable as manure? If so, how and to what shall I apply them?" Coal ashes are not very valuable. Apply them to grass land as a top dressing, or put them around the trunks of your fruit trees.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHEESE EXHIBITION was held at Paris, France, on the 21st of December. If another exhibition is to be had, our American cheese factories ought to be represented, for they can undoubtedly excel "all the world and the rest of mankind" in cheese manufacturing.

HORTICULTURAL.

SHADE TREES—NO. IV.

THE Oak is the monarch of trees. Every epithet denoting beauty, stateliness or grandeur which we apply to various other forest trees, it can justly claim. It is the most picturesque of all, and is the type of strength and endurance. Its age is not counted by years or scores of years, but by centuries; and it is most celebrated of all trees in song, romance and history. The timber of the oak stands first in point of utility, and is used for a great variety of purposes, the most important of which is ship-building. Unrivaled on land in beauty and grandeur by any of its compeers of the forest, on the sea it has upborne the richest treasures, the proudest flags, and the greatest heroes of the earth.

Of the several varieties we will mention but one, which is sufficient for the purpose of this article. The American White Oak is very generally distributed throughout the Canadas and the Northern States, existing plentifully in our forests. The bark of this variety is of a whitish color, by which it may be readily distinguished. It comes late into leaf in the spring, and after the frost has dried the foliage in the autumn, it is still apt to remain on the branches. There are a few specimens of this oak scattered throughout the country of immense size and age, but in order to grow in perfection it should be allowed to stand in a rich soil and apart from other trees. Then its massive branches extend widely, its huge limbs become mossy, its trunk furrowed, and it bids defiance to the assaults of the elements, and yields but imperceptibly to the ravages of Time.

The oak is not likely to be planted extensively for mere timber purposes. Its growth is too slow, and it should not be cut until it has attained large size. As an ornamental tree it is scarcely out of place anywhere. It is suitable for large plantations and masses, for a roadside or avenue, and nothing of the kind could add more to the beauty and value of a place than a few noble specimens, properly disposed, of the white oak. It is a somewhat difficult tree to transplant, unless very small, but the acorns grow readily when properly treated.

Of the Chestnut, DOWNING says that "it ranks next to the oak for its qualities in landscape gardening. Like that tree it attains an enormous size, and its longevity in some cases is almost equally remarkable. Its fine, massy foliage and sweet nuts have rendered it a favorite tree since a very remote period."

The Chestnut is one of the most valuable trees for timber that we have. In favorable situations it is a rapid grower. It is easily raised from the seed. The sweet nut it bears is highly esteemed, and meets with ready sale in the market. For posts and rails, chestnut timber is equal to white cedar, and for furniture and finishing the interior of cars, churches and dwellings, the lightness of the wood and the beauty of the grain, render it inferior to none. For making plantations for shelter, and especially for the purpose of growing timber, we have no tree which surpasses this. The nuts alone would yield a handsome return. It is not, however, adapted to so wide a diversity of soils and situations as some other trees. The southern slopes of mountainous districts in mild climates are favorable to its best development. It does best in a rich, somewhat moist, loose soil, and it will not flourish in wet and low situations.

We do not admire the chestnut for the yard or lawn in close proximity to the dwelling, nor for bordering walks or lanes, on account of the prickly burrs which fall from it in autumn. At the period of its blossoming it likewise emits a strong odor which to many is disagreeable.

With the American Lime, Linden or Basswood, as it is variously named, we will close for the present our brief notes on the most valuable of our deciduous trees. The Basswood is a rapid grower, producing a soft, white wood of considerable use in manufactures. The leaves are large, especially while the tree is young, and the flowers, which appear in June, hang in yellow clusters. They are very fragrant, and it is said the finest honey is made from them. The tree is liable to be infested with insects, which is a serious objection to planting it in the streets and parks of a city or near dwellings. It can be propagated by layers, and for large plantations and for forming belts and screens, it should not be overlooked.

HORTICULTURAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—1. Are the Iona and Israella grapes what they are recommended to be, or are they popular because Dr. GRANT and others choose to make them so?

2. What grape would you recommend for vineyard culture?

3. What do you think of the Clinton for wine?

4. Which is the best and prettiest evergreen for a door-yard fence?

5. Will Honey Locust make a good hedge? Is it as good as Osage Orange?

6. What shall I do with my orchard. It is troubled extensively with the borer.

We will endeavor to answer these questions in order.

1. The Iona and Israella have not yet been sufficiently tested to say positively as to their merits. So far they promise well, but they must be widely disseminated, and tested by culture in considerable masses, before final judgment is pronounced. We would discourage any one from choosing these varieties extensively or even largely for a vineyard, but we would advise every one who plants vines to help test them, to the extent, at least, of one or two of each kind.

2. We do not yet possess a grape of such perfect excellence that it can be recommended to the exclusion of all others. The Concord is as widely successful as any. It ripens its fruit well and is hardy in northern localities. Taken southward the flavor and quality of the fruit improve, and both vine and fruit are as healthy and vigorous as any we know of. Where the Catawba succeeds *well* it is unsurpassed. The Delaware is a universal favorite, though the past year has shown it to be more subject to disease than was thought. The Diana and Hartford Prolific are valuable, and so are many other varieties. The location and climate must be considered.

3. The Clinton will make a harsh, sour wine, of deep red color and considerable body. For extreme northern localities it is perhaps as good as any. We think brandy might be produced profitably from a large and thrifty vineyard of Clinton grapes.

4. Dr WARDER says in his valuable work on "Hedges and Evergreens:"—"Beautiful hedges may be made by planting rows of almost any of the common, thick-growing evergreen trees and shrubs. The Norway Spruce has been applied in this way; the common Cedar is very efficacious and much used for producing a shelter-hedge where a quick, permanent, and effective wind-screen is wanted, but is liable to grow thin at the bottom. The American *Arbor Vitæ* and the Hemlock are admirable, where a neatly-trimmed garden or lawn evergreen hedge is desired—one that can be kept within bounds."

5. Honey Locust will make a good hedge where it is hardy, but it is not generally held in as high estimation as the Osage Orange.

6. Examine each tree carefully and insert into the holes where the borers are lodged a small flexible wire with which you can kill the "animals." Work patiently. In the spring put ashes and lime around each tree, heaping them up some. Let them remain until after the season has passed in which the fly deposits its eggs—which is the month of June. You should put ashes and lime around all trees liable to the attacks of the borer. We have seen fine old quince trees well preserved from the borer, by using every year leached ashes around their collars.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of fruits, vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Jan. 18th:

FRUITS.—The demand for apples is for the jobbing trade only, for which none but fine qualities are wanted. Prices for suitable lots in some cases reach $5,50 per barrel, but it is extreme. Cranberries are dull and lower.

Apples, Fancy Western ℔ bbl	$ 4 00@ 5 00
Apples, Mixed Western ℔ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Apples, Common Western ℔ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ ℔	4@ 10
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ ℔	15@ 18
Cranberries, choice, ℔ bbl	10 00@11 00
Cranberries, second quality, ℔ bbl	5 00@ 7 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples are more active, but buyers decline paying above 13c. for fine lots. Unpeeled peaches are very dull at lower prices.

Dried Apples, Old, ℔ ℔	10@ 11
Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ℔ ℔	12@ 13
Peaches, New Southern, ℔ ℔	25@ 35
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔	14@ 15
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℔ ℔	12@ 14
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	50@ 55
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	31@ 33
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	45@ 48
Plums, ℔ ℔	34@ 36

VEGETABLES.—The demand for potatoes has been more active, but the stock is not reduced enough as yet to guarantee an advance in price.

Mercers, ℔ bbl	$ 2 50@ 3 00
Jackson White, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 38
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	3 00@ 3 25
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 62
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	6 00@ 7 00
Red Onions, ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
White Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Cabbages, New, ℔ 100	6 00@10 00
Turnips, Russian, New, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	10 00@16 00

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans are dull, and prices are lower. Peas are without sale.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ℔ bush	$ 2 45@ 2 50
Beans—Marrows, ℔ bush	2 40@ 2 50
Beans—Mediums, ℔ bush	2 00@ 2 25
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ℔ bush	2 00@ 2 20
Peas—Canada, ℔ bush	1 25@ 1 30

WILSON'S EARLY, AND KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY.

THE inquiry being frequently made as to what is the difference between the *Wilson's Early* and the *Kittatinny* Blackberry, two new varieties that have recently been brought forward with strong recommendations of their good qualities, it may not be improper to state that both are berries of superior excellence, and great acquisitions to our list of small fruits. They resemble each other in many respects; both are large, luscious, and very productive; sweet and ready to be eaten as soon as black, and hold their color well after picking, in which several particulars they are much preferable to the New Rochelle.

Their principle difference is in the time and manner of ripening, which will adapt them to the wants of different classes of fruit growers.

The Kittatinny has the habit of continuing long in bearing, yielding its luscious fruits through a period of six to eight weeks. We have eaten of it fresh from the vines on the 30th of August. This property will make it a favorite with the amateur and private gardener, who grow a little fruit for family use, and would not desire many bushels of blackberries at one time, and if the garden should be already stocked with New Rochelles, they can easily be rooted out, when the *Kittatinnys* shall become so well established as to furnish a full supply of better fruit for family use.

The Wilson's Early has the habit of ripening its crop mainly together, and is principally over in two weeks, and before the height of blackberries come on; like the early pea, its whole crop is gathered at a few pickings, while the price rules high, therefore it does not come in competition with any other blackberry, but is ahead of them all in market, and brings more money, Fruit growers who already have as many acres of the New Rochelle as they can properly attend to, would not want many more ripening at the same time, yet they might with great propriety add another field of an earlier variety to come ahead and precede the New Rochelles in market.—*Rural Advertiser.*

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

As it is expected that the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER of Boston, will attend the Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York—to be held this week in Rochester—we take occasion to re-publish an excellent portrait of this veteran friend and promoter of Pomology, and of Agricultural and Horticultural Improvement in America. Mr. WILDER'S career is so well known to most of our readers that we will not attempt to give his biography in this connection. He is and has long been one of the "solid men of Boston," and during the past thirty years has occupied many positions of trust and responsibility, including the Presidency of the Senate of Massachusetts. Mr. W. was the first President of the United States Agricultural Society, and regularly re-elected for six years, when he declined a continuance in the position. To his untiring energy and ability the Society was greatly indebted for its prosperity.

Mr. WILDER has for many years devoted great attention to Horticulture. No one took a more prominent part in organizing the National Society of Fruit Growers, now called the American Pomological Society, of which he was elected President at its first meeting—an office which he continues to hold, though he has frequently tendered his resignation.

It may be proper to State that when we gave Mr. WILDER'S portrait and biography, (in 1858,) he consented with reluctance, yet in the same letter expressed a sentiment which did honor to his heart, and exhibited his strong love of Rural Pursuits and Rural Life, as follows:—"But I do love to be remembered in connection with that best of all temporal pursuits to the promotion of which you are devoting your life,—and when my head shall be laid beneath the sods of the valley, if it can be said that '*There lies one who endeavored with honest pride to improve and adorn his Mother Earth*,' I shall feel that I have not lived in vain."

NIGELLA HISPANICA.

WE present our readers with a very correct engraving of a curious and really beautiful flower. It is shown of the natural size and correct in appearance, as much so as a wood engraving can be, for the color only is lacking. The old *Nigella Damascena*, sometimes called *Love in a Mist*, is not worthy of culture, but the *Spanish Nigella*, known as *Nigella Hispanica*, is a very beautiful species, and will always give the cultivator good satisfaction. The plants grow about a foot in height, are quite bushy, and delight in a rather light soil. The seed may be sown in the open ground, or in hot-bed, for transplanting. There are two varieties, one a purplish blue, and the other white. A dwarf sort, growing only about six inches in height, of several colors, of a neat habit, is quite desirable. Although this flower was taken from Spain to England more than two hundred years ago, and brought to this country very many years since, we do not recollect ever seeing it a dozen times in the past thirty years. We hope these few words in its behalf will give it a start on the road to popularity, and are confident it will prove a prize.

THE CONCORD GRAPE IN THE WEST.—A gentleman who has been visiting the gardens of Cleveland and the grape growers on the islands of Lake Erie, says:—"Everywhere I went this blight was visible, and no variety was exempt except one. This showed leaves as green and as crisp as if in June. One will want to know what vine has such remarkable vitality and such healthfulness and vigor as to press unharmed through all the trying scenes of this most extraordinary season and come out in flying colors. I will tell you. It is the blessed Concord. I am aware that it is reported as having done badly in parts of the East, but I am writing for the West. It is true, also, that the fruit did rot in some places in the West, but I am sure this was owing to too thick planting, but everywhere the foliage is fresh and perfect."

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.—It is said that at Stirling Castle, Scotland, flowers are still in full health and vigor which were planted by Mary, Queen of Scots, three hundred years ago. The daffodil and polyanthus still survive the ruin of the parterre, spring up among weeds and grass, and contend for existence with plants of "baser quality." The peony will grow in the same spot for a thousand years, and well merits the name of "everlasting," and among woody plants some varieties of the rose, even when subjected to neglect and maltreatment, are exceedingly tenacious of life. There have been many new varieties introduced into this country yearly for general cultivation.

NEW GRAPES.

WHAT will do in Massachusetts may not do in Missouri, and vice versa. But if the grape is not yet found which will answer every purpose it will soon be forthcoming. The demand has gone out, and a few years will show how well it has been supplied. Among the newer grapes the Adirondac, Iona and Israella hold a high rank. They are sufficiently early for New England, and must become popular sorts. Many new seedlings we hear of, and some have been described in our last volume, which promise well. Another year will better enable us to place them in their proper rank. Rogers' grapes, some of which possess more or less merit, do not appear to have given very general satisfaction. Some cultivators think three or four of them are valuable, while others condemn them all. We have already given our opinion of them. No. 4 was certainly better the past year than we have ever seen it before. Nos. 41 and 43 are similar, and some think better, while we believe Mr. Rogers thinks his No. 15 the best of all. No. 3 is an early and pretty red grape; a little more experience will establish their real value as table grapes; for they have not been tried to any extent, but we should think they might prove valuable.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

THE GREELEY PRIZE FRUITS.

THE Committee appointed to award the prizes on fruit offered by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, have decided the Baldwin apple and the Bartlett pear, as best adapted for general cultivation. The vote stood four for Baldwin and three for Rhode Island Greening. One candidate, the Hubbardston Nonsuch, was ruled out, for the reason that the fruit will not keep in good condition till the first of February. The vote on pears was four for Bartlett and three for Sheldon.

The Committee recommended six varieties of apples, two summer, two fall and two winter, for general cultivation: Summer—Primate and Red Astrachan; Fall—Porter and Gravenstein; Winter—Hubbardston Nonsuch and Northern Spy. The same number of varieties of the pear were also recommended, viz.: Summer—Manning's Elizabeth, Rostiezer; Fall—Sheldon, Seckel; Winter—Lawrence, Dana's Hovey.

PROBABLY the oldest rose tree in the world is that planted a thousand years ago by the Emperor Louis de Debonnaire in the eastern choir of the cathedral at Hildersheim. It is said to be in fine bloom this season.

Domestic Economy.

RECIPES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

WE are indebted to Mrs. B., whom we know to be one of the best housekeepers in Rochester, for the following recipes, and have no doubts RURAL readers will find them valuable:

RECIPE FOR WASHING IN BENZOLE.—Silks, velvets, and other delicate fabrics which can not be cleansed with water. Take two earthen vessels containing each a pint or more, as occasion may require. Knead and squeeze, *but do not rub* the goods. In a few moments the dirt will be extracted; then rinse in the other vessel, squeeze (do not wring) and wipe with a soft cloth till nearly dry, and iron immediately. Velvets should be steamed after the benzole has dried out. Let the benzole stand and settle; turn off carefully and bottle to use again.

TO WHITEN CLOTHES WITHOUT BLEACHING.—One ounce oxalic acid to one pint of water; one cup of the above to one pailful of water. Put in the clothes, and stir while in the acid. Rinse twice.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—Half a pint of molasses; half pint boiling water; one teaspoon soda, and a little salt. Flour to make as stiff as sponge cake. To covert it into a *rich man's pudding* add one cup chopped raisins and one cup chopped suet. Steam two or three hours. Serve with liquid sauce or sugar and cream.

Sauce for Above—One cup of brown sugar, 1 of water; ½ cup butter, worked together with a teaspoon of flour; after it boils, stir in half a cup of brandy or other spirits. Vinegar or lemon juice will answer in war times.

BOILED INDIAN PUDDING.—Two coffee cups of sour milk; one cup molasses; two cups Indian meal; one cup flour; one of suet chopped fine; saleratus to sweeten the milk; salt to the taste. Boil or steam four or five hours. Serve with liquid sauce.

RAISED INDIAN PANCAKES.—one quart of water, one pint of Indian meal, one teacup of flour. Add yeast and set over night for breakfast.

INDIAN PANCAKES—One quart of sour milk; two eggs; half cup of flour; one teaspoon of salerates; two tablespoons of molasses; salt to taste. Meal to make stiff enough to fry.

OMELET.—Three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; half teacup of milk; one tablespoon of flour; half tablespoon of butter. Pepper and salt to the taste. Stir the flour into half of the milk, and melt the butter in the other half. Butter the frying pan, and have it hot when the omelet is mixed. Turn when it is cooked, fold together, and serve.

A good dessert is made by steaming a piece of light biscuit dough. Eat with liquid sauce, or what is still better, slice a dish nearly full of apples and cover with the dough, and steam two hours; serve with butter and sugar, or sauce.

COCOANUT PIE.—One quart of milk, three eggs; one tablespoon of butter; two of sugar; one pint of grated cocoanut. Bake like custard pie.

DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of sugar; one egg; half cup butter (or half lard;) two teaspoons cream tartar; one teaspoon soda, and a little nutmeg; flour to roll out.

GINGER COOKIES.—Three cups flour, one of molasses, two tablespoons sugar, two-thirds cup butter or beef shortning, half teaspoon alum dissolved in two tablespoons boiling water, one teaspoon saleratus dissolved in a little water, one tablespoon ginger; alum and saleratus the last thing.

ALMOND CAKE.—One pound sugar, three-quarters pound butter, quarter pound almond meats, made fine; three-quarters pound flour, and the whites of seventeen eggs.

DELICATE CAKE.—Half cup butter, two cups of sugar, three and a half flour, one cup milk, and the whites of four eggs; one teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon soda. Flavor with bitter almond.

LOAF CAKE.—One cup of sponge or two cups of light dough, one cup sugar, half cup butter, two eggs, half teaspoon soda, one cup raisins. Spices to the taste.

EXTRACTING GREASE FROM WOOLEN CLOTH.—The cheapest and most effectual preparation for extracting grease from woolen cloth may be made of one part of liquid ammonia and four parts of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water. If kept on hand, it should be placed in a glass-stoppered bottle. Apply with a piece of sponge, soaking the cloth thoroughly when the grease has remained any considerable time in the fabric.

GLUE IMPERVIOUS TO WATER.—If a coating of glue or size be brushed over with a decoction of 1 part of powdered nutgalls in 12 of water, reduced to 8 parts, and strained, it becomes hard and solid. It makes a good coat for ceilings to whitewash on, and for lining walls for paper hangings.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BIRD SONG.

BY L. LIGHT.

On! on! ever, ever,—
Over lake and over river,
Over land and over sea,
Sweeping onward, wild and free—
Soaring high
Through the sky,
Wing we now our merry flight,
Warmer shores shall cheer our sight.

Sing! sing! join the chorus,
Birds, the way is clear before us;
No fierce eagle o'er us gleaming
Shakes the air with dreadful screaming;
There's no sound,
All around,
But our joyful, joyful song,
Merrily we sweep along.

Hark! hark! winds are sighing,
O'er the earth where Autumn dying,
Flushes red before she pales
Neath the cold and icy gales
Sweeping forth
From the north,
With a melancholy moan,
While the shiv'ring forests groan.

Joy! joy! here are bowers
Scented with sweet orange flowers;
Here the starry southern skies
Greet our weary wandering eyes,
Here we rest,
And are blessed
With prosperity and peace,
And of sadness a surcease.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WINTER SKETCHES.

The beautiful snow is falling in the gray morning twilight, filling the air, and, for aught I know, the universe. I'll open the window;—in all the world there's nothing alive but the snow and me. I can do nothing but kneel in the silence, and wait. So, I think, the earth waits, dark and still, with voiceless pleadings for light—and it is coming. A flash just touched the farthest height. Nearer and nearer it glows, till each hill-top becomes a crystal isle lifted out of the sea of darkness. A moment, and that sea is no more.

And now, poor, struggling Earth, ever with her face toward Heaven—who had prayed, perhaps, for a purer robe, a more glorious garment—lies wrapped in the mantle of the skies; soft, shimmering blue—sparkling, crystal stars; a heavenly robe indeed, covering all Earth's deformities, concealing all that is low, all that creeps;—only the grand, old trees, ever reaching upward, it cannot hide, nor the church spires, nor the grave-stones. Earth is earthy yet. The heavens must roll together as a scroll, and the elements melt with fervent heat, ere that shall be a new earth, on whose holy mountain shall set the New Jerusalem.

Yes, so soon in the early morning is her white robe soiled and rent. See here! It is a man's footstep crushing the delicate points where the light hung. A hasty step it must have been; not the slow, steady step of a man who has the a right to enjoy the peace and purity. Here he has leaped the fence, scattering the snowy wreath hanging lightly over the smooth plain, with a warm rosy tinge beneath. And here are other foot-prints tracking this as the hounds do the hare. Away, across the fields, they went, bringing to mind the legends of that olden time when one man hunted another with horse and hound, to make him, body and mind, his slave. Have all those foot-prints crossing from mountain to sea the sunny south, been quite washed out by the blood of her sons? The Nation is no longer young. She has measured her time by the heart-throbs of humanity. Even now the world does her reverence, while from the north and the south, the east and the west, kings come to learn wisdom of her rulers. But will the time ever come when the angels looking down with their pure eyes shall fail to see these traces, because they are covered by the sweet flowers of brotherly love? Perhaps so,—but the millennium has not fully come yet; it is only dawning; and angels look down just as sorrowfully upon these foot-prints of a man, the irons just slipped off his wrists, fleeing from the punishment of his crimes. *All* slavery is not dead. Only when the kingdom of God has come into all our hearts shall all be free.

Are not many of us under the same condemnation as this criminal? Is it not hard to feel brotherly love for such as he? Not many years ago he was a little boy, sitting on the same bench, and reading from the same book with our friends, our brothers, perhaps. I was a little girl, and having been taught that the poor and the stranger were ever my neighbor, I sought to do him some deed of kindness. My efforts were rudely repulsed, and then I heard one whisper of that great lesson, that whoso would benefit mankind must carry mankind, and not himself, in his heart;—and thus I caught one glimse of the way we must tread in following Him who loved us and died for us while we were yet sinners.

ENOLA.

Wife.—There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man than the word Wife. It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely woman who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup of weal or woe, which destiny may offer. The word wife is synonymous with the greatest blessing, and we pity the unfortunate wight who is compelled by fate's severe decree to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without one.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NEATNESS.

The mother who trains her sons and daughters to habits of neatness confers a lasting benefit upon those who may come after her. The mother who neglects to do this leaves half her task undone, beside transmitting to her posterity a lasting disgrace.

Is it not cheering for a husband to find in selecting a wife, one who can arrange his home with taste and neatness? Is not the snow-white cloth and brilliant China pleasant? Are not the well-swept carpet and polished stove charming? And are not the kisses from little lips sweeter if the face is clean, and the hair brushed nicely? Some tell me it is impossible to keep things tidy; but certainly if everything cannot be clean there can be order. Is it not just as easy to put things in their proper places as to throw them "helter-skelter" about the house?—and then if a friend chances to come in, what a source of mortification, beside the effort to put things to rights. Teach your little ones to put up their things. Have nails driven low, and how soon children learn to hang up their things. They like to imitate their parents in this as well as other things. And then when your sons and daughters marry they will not make homes unfit for mortals to live in, or more like pig-styes than dwellings. They will not treat their guests to repulsive sights at the table, or lodge them in beds whose linen looks as if it had been used a month.

God made man perfect. Order was Law, and I cannot believe that disorder and its consequences please a being so pure and holy. There are a great many things requisite for completeness in a home—patience, forbearance, courtesy, kindness and religion; but if all these abound and disorder presides, their charms are lessened, their beauty dimmed, and we see only the skeleton of what might have been a perfect home.

MRS. M. D. LINCOLN.

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1866.

LEARN TO LOVE MUSIC.

A writer in the New York Musical World, speaking of the importance of encouraging children to learn the art of music, also says in that connection, that "every woman who has an aptitude for music or singing should be grateful for the gift, and cultivate it with diligence; not that she may dazzle strangers, or win applause from a crowd, but that she may bring gladness to her own fireside. The influence of music in strengthening the affections is not perceived by many; yet sweet melody binds hearts together as it were, with a golden cord. But the music of the fireside must be simple and unpretending; it does not require brilliancy of execution, but tenderness of feeling.

It is a great mistake to suppose that to enjoy music requires great cultivation; the degree of enjoyment will, of course, vary with our power of appreciation, but like all other great influences, it is able to attract even the ignorant; and this is what the poets taught when they made Orpheus and his brethren the civilizers of the earth."

The Women that Scandalize Christians.—St. Jerome gave a rebuke to the women of his day, which an exchange thinks is not wholly inapplicable at the present time. He said:—"Ah! I shall tell you who are the women that scandalize Christians. They are those who daub their cheeks with red, and their eyes with black—those who plaster faces, too white to be human, remind us of idols—those who cannot shed a tear without its tracing a furrow on the painted surface of their faces—those whose idle years fail to teach them that they are growing old—those whose head-dresses are made up of other people's hair—those who chalk wrinkles into the counterfeit presentment of youth, and those who affect the demeanor of bashful maidens in the presence of troops of grand-children."

Southern Pride.—We heard, recently, an amusing instance of Southern pride. A Tennessee lady was in Washington, interceding for a pardon for her rebel husband. Her application to the President was well received, and he treated her with great consideration and kindness. In speaking of her interviews with him to a friend, the lady remarked that the President was very cordial and gracious, spoke very kindly of her husband and his family, and invited her to stay at the White House while she remained in Washington. "Well," said her friend, "you accepted the President's hospitality?" "No," remarked the lady; "we never knew the Johnsons." We wonder if the President will know the Browns!—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Was it a "Waterfall!"—In that admirable book "The Canoe and Saddle," by the lamented Theodore Winthrop, in the description of the manner of catching salmon by the Klalam Indians up in Puget's Sound, we find the following: "They don a head gear like a 'rat's nest,' confected of wool, feathers, furry tails, ribbon and rags, considered attractive to salmon and highly magical." This sounds very like a description of the modern waterfall. Perhaps our belles took the hint from the Klalams and think their "head gear" will make them more successful "fishers of men."

Transient Young Men.—Girls, beware of transient young men; never suffer the addresess of a stranger; recollect that one steady farmer boy or mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of a dandy Jack with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless skull, can never make up the loss of a father's house and a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while those of such a young man are lost in the wane of the honeymoon. 'Tis true.

Choice Miscellany.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere,
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot.
For mind and morals in nature's plan
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep,
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows his aching head,
His simple opiate labor deems
A short road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realms of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire passed away,
The world's great drama will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come,
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RESPECTABILITY—WHAT IS IT?

BY RUSTIC.

This is a question which is, to many minds, easier asked than answered; but were we to judge from the conduct and ideas of some persons, among both sexes, respectability consists in driving fast horses, wearing rich apparel, drinking, smoking, and idling away life. To put on false airs and make a good impression in society—on the promenade or at a watering place—seems to be the only essential aim of many women, who were born for better things. To cultivate a moustache or whiskers, sport a good coat or act as a model exhibitor for some fashionable tailor, is the conception of a dignified and respectable career formed by not a few of our young men.

Respectability in either man or woman, is, to our notion, doing what is duty. The poorest and humblest person, who pays his debts, obeys God's laws, and fulfills his other obligations to society and to his fellow creatures, in our opinion, is a thousand times more respectable than the wealthy idler, the educated spendthrift, the callous miser, or the fashionable fool. So, also, the modest and unassuming female—whether seamstress, book-folder, store-tender, waiting-maid or even house servant—is, in the true sense of the word, infinitely more respectable than the extravagant wife who is ruining her husband, than the thoughtless votary of fashion, or the butterfly flirt. In a word, WORTH, not *wealth*, constitutes true respectability.

It is what really is, not what merely seems to be, respectable, that men of sense honor as such. The millionaire, who has obtained wealth by knavish practices, though he may creep through the meshes of the law, cannot escape the indignant verdict of an honest public; he may give grand dinners, drive a showy equipage, inhabit a palace, and even subscribe liberally to benevolent purposes, yet, with all his outside gilding, people recognize the rottenness within, and from the very summit of his splendor, trace back the shiny track by which he rose. Such a man, let him do what he will, can never become respectable, in the best acceptation of the term.

A gulf, as wide as that between Dives and Lazarus, separates him from the esteem of the good. So the low-minded, in all pursuits—those cruel and unfeeling towards their fellow-men, charlatans of every hue, hypocrits, demagogues, toodies, sharpers, and all others of a similar kind,—cannot be called respectable. Pinchbeck never passed long for gold. Or, as the old proverb has it, "A camel cannot enter the eye of a needle," or "you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

As people are generally what habit or inclination renders them, it is for the young of both sexes that these remarks are intended. The old cannot be cured. If they are shams now, shams they will remain;—nothing, alas! can ever make them respectable. But the young have yet their habits to form. Let them take a high standard and become truly respectable. Let them shun the advances of evil disposed persons—shun the low dens of iniquity as they would the most loathsome disease—shun the dram-shop, and the society of even the moderate drinker; and they are on the true road to respectability—and they will learn, from close observation and practice of the principles herein laid down, what is genuine Respectability.

Monroe Co., N. Y., 1866.

Room for All.—Though the world is wide enough for every one to take a little, and there appears no reason why we should jostle and make one another unhappy as we pass along, yet so it is; we are continually thwarting and crossing each other at right angles; and some lose all memory of the temper that governed at first setting out.

SLIPS OF THE PEN.

When Golman read "Inkle and Yarico" to Dr. Mosely, the latter exclaimed:—"It won't do. Stuff! Nonsense!" "Why!" asked the alarmed dramatist. "Why, you say in the finale:

"Come, let us dance and sing,
While all Barbadoes' bells shall ring!"

"It won't do; there is but one bell in the Island!" This mistake was excusable enough; but when Milton described

"A green mantling vine.
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,"

he must certainly have forgotton he had laid the scene of "Comus" in North wales. Ernest Jones, describing a battle in his poem, "The Lost Army," says:

"Delay and doubt did more that hour
Than bayonet-charge or carnage shower;"

and some lines further on pictures his hero

"All worn with wounds, when day was low,
With severed sword and shattered shield;"

thus making his battle rather a trial of the respective powers of ancient and modern weapons than a conflict between equally armed foes. Mr. Thackeray perpetrates a nice little anachronism in "The Newcomes," when he makes Clive, in a letter dated 183–, quoting an Academy exhibition critique, ask: "Why have we no picture of the sovereign and her august consort from Smee's brush?"—the author, in his anxiety to compliment the artist, forgetting that there was no consort till 1840.

A bull in a china shop is scarcely more out of place than a bull in a serious poem; but accidents will happen to the most regular of writers. Thus, Milton's pen slipped when he wrote:

"The sea-girt isles
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The *unadorned* bosom of the deep:"

a quotation reminding us that the favorite citation,

"Beauty, when unadorned, adorned the most,"

is but a splendid bull, beautifull for its boldness.

Pope, correct Pope, actually tells us:

"Young Mars in his boundless mind,
A work t' outlast immortal Rome designed."

The author of the "Spanish Rogue" makes "a silent noise" invade the ear of his hero. General Taylor immortalized himself by perpetrating one of the grandest bulls on record, in which he attained what a certain literary professor calls "a perfection hardly to be surpassed." In his presidential address he announced to the American Congress that the United States were at peace with all the world, and continued to cherish relations of amity with the rest of mankind.

ANECDOTE OF JEFFREYS.

The British Quarterly Review says of Jeffreys: Sometimes he met a witness who was his match, and the laugh was turned against him. Thus, one day in cross-examining a countryman in a leathern doublet, he bawled out:—"You fellow in the leathern doublet, what have you for swearing?" "Truly, sir," answered the witness, "if you have no more for lying than I do for swearing, you might wear a leathern doublet as well as I."

On another occasion, when he was Recorder of London, a post which he secured in 1678, a case was brought before him as to paying for music at a wedding. One of the witnesses being called a "fiddler," said indignantly that he was a "musitioner." Jeffreys sneeringly asked what difference there was between a "musitioner" and a fiddler. "As much, sir," said the man, "as there is between a pair of bagpipes and a *Recorder*."

Again, being displeased one day with the evidence of a witness with a long beard, the Recorder observed that "if his conscience was as large as his beard, he would swear to anything." "My lord," replied the man, "if your lordship measures consciences by beards, your lordship has none at all."

Honest John Tompkins, the Hedger and Ditcher.—The following capital old household scrap was handed to us by a gentleman who wrote it from memory, having heard it repeated in his childhood fifty years ago. It was old then, and its author is not known, but it is well worth reprinting, and the moral it inculcates might profitably be adopted through all time:

Honest John Tompkins, the hedger and ditcher,
Altho' very poor, didn't wish to be richer,
Wishes so vain he always prevented
By a fortunate habit of being contented.

Though cold was the weather and dear was the food,
John never was found in a murmuring mood;
He was heard very often in words to declare
What he could not prevent he'd endeavor to bear.

He said grumbling would make a calamity deeper,
But never would bring bread and cheese any cheaper;
If any one injured or treated him ill
John ever was found in good nature still.

For, he said, revenging an injury done
Was making two bad when there need be but one;
Much better 'twould be if folks wiser and richer,
Would copy John Tompkins, the hedger and ditcher.

Notes to be Remembered.—Constant occupation prevents temptation. Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter. God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest. An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor humid. A man is never so apt to be crooked as when he is in a strait. Our real wants are few. The stomach tires of everything but bread and water. There is one good wife in the country; let every married man think that he hath her. A woman's tears soften a man's heart; her flattery his head.

Small cheer and great welcome make a merry feast after all.

Sabbath Musings.

REMEMBER THE POOR—A WINTER SONG.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

Remember the poor
In the street, at the door,
As they stretch out their tremulous, thin pallid palms,
And ask you in a tone
Faint as Autumn's low moan,
When it sweeps o'er sere leaves, for some small, saving alms.

II.

Remember the poor
On the street, at your door—
For the chance giving thanks to Humanity's God;
What are you through the year
But a poor pensioneer
Of the Father of All on this bleak, lowly sod?

III.

Remember the poor
On the street, at your door,
And when you at the last reach Eternity's goal,
The Christ will lean down
With a glorious crown,
And a robe, angel-wove, for your poor, Naked Soul!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE LITTLE ORPHAN.

"No, I have nothing for a dirty little boy like you. Go, and don't trouble me with any more of your pitiful stories."

These unkind words were addressed to a sorrowful looking boy of about ten years of age. His tattered garments, his weary look and his every feature betokened the keenest poverty and distress. As he turned from the home of the lady of whom he asked but a crust of bread and a place where he might rest his weary limbs, he tried in vain to suppress the sobs that were rising unbidden, and to keep back the keen anguish that was wearing his young life away. His last hope almost died out in his heart, as night wrapped her sable mantle about his tender form, and the chilling wind sought a hiding place among the rags that served as raiment for his body. The snow was fast covering his pathway; but for a time he trudged along, hearing from all of whom he asked assistance a reply similar to the answer mentioned. At last he sank down upon the door-steps of an humble dwelling, weary and exhausted, and knowing not what course to take. He thought of his mother's last words to him, and how she tried, in faltering tones, to point him to a Higher Power, and assured him, though all earthly friends should farsake him, yet He who hath said that not even the little sparrow falleth to the ground unnoticed, He would watch over and care for him. How could he doubt his mother's word?

As these thoughts filled his mind he fell asleep and dreamed of their once happy home. There sat his father in the accustomed corner, and he, with his brother and sister, played by his side. Once more he knelt beside his mother; again she imprinted on his rosy cheek the good-night kiss, and breathed a prayer for his preservation. His troubles are all forgotten, and he again is happy Alas, little sufferer, would that it were reality. The night wore away. The morning dawned. Where now is the little sleeper? He is dead. But was there no mother by his side whose heart was wrung with anguish at the loss of her boy? and no father to shield him from the cold, cold storm; and no kind friend to drop one tear of affection upon his pale cheek as he said his last good-by? Ah, no! All alone, with the cold hard stone for his bed, and his cheek pillowed upon his little hand, he died. Yet he did not die alone, for angels stood hovering over him, and softly brushed, with their heavenly wings, the snow that gathered about him. And as he breathed his last farewell to earth, they clasped him to their bosoms, and gently bore him to a fairer clime, where adversity's cold winds will no longer blow furiously about his frail form, and where he will know no more of poverty.

Who now would recognize the little orphan as he stands encircled in the arms of Him who has said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." A white robe takes the place of his worn apparel; a crown has been placed upon his head, and his fingers sweep the golden harp, in praise of Him who is a father to the fatherless.

Stockton, Chaut. Co., N. Y. A. W. B.

Little Things.—There are people who would do great acts; but because they wait for great opportunities, life passes, and the acts of love are not done at all. Observe, how the considerateness of Christ was shown on little things. And such are the parts of human life. Opportunities for doing *greatly*, seldom occur; life is made up of infinitesimals. If you compute the sum of happiness in any given day, you will find it was composed of small attentions, kind looks, which made the heart swell, and stirred into health that sour, rancid film of misanthropy which is apt to coagulate on the stream of our inward life, as surely as we live in heart apart from our fellow creatures.—*Robertson.*

The Lord's Prayer.—From how many hundreds of thousands of lips this prayer goes up every day! Parents and children repeat it. In homes in the crowded city and in the quiet country, in every land, and from many a ship upon the sea, and in almost every language that is spoken on the earth, the beautiful prayer is offered: and "Our Father in heaven" hears, and for Christ's sake answers that prayer when it comes from a humble and believing heart, by whomsoever it may be uttered.

God proportions out our trials, and supplies us with the remedy; where His rod strikes us His staff supports us.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE VALUE OF BOOKS.

THROUGH the medium of books we are enabled to converse with kindred spirits who have lived in every age of the world. What an exhaustless fountain of pure enjoyment! Whose heart has not glowed with extacy while reading some favorite author, and seen the world, as it were, receeding in the far distance, while dwelling, in imagination, in some fairly land where all is purity, harmony and love, and breathed the hallowed atmosphere of a more exalted state of existence. Oftentimes when gloomy thoughts have chased all the sunshine from the heart and we pierce the darkness in vain for one ray of light, some little word of encouragement, clothed in the beautiful language of poesy, and perhaps buried deep among the precious treasures of memory, has dispelled the gloom and awakened within us new and holier aspirations, made us to feel that there are yet higher attainments and more glorious achievements before us, and by thus unveiling the star of hope, has filled us with joy and peace unutterable.

When deprived of the society of the cultivated and the refined, what can compensate for the loss, what can keep the soul unpolluted when brought, daily and hourly, perhaps, in contact with low and vulgar minds? What but familiar intercourse with the great and good of other times, the record of whose deeds has been transmitted to us by the pen of the historian. The arm of the patriot soldier has been nerved for deeds of valor by perusing the lives of those who have poured out blood and treasure like water for country and the sacred cause of liberty. The heart of the Christian has been warmed with a holier zeal by reading of the martyrs and evangelists who have risen above the vanities of the world and whose virtues tower aloft in sublime grandeur, their follies and weaknesses buried by the lapse of years. How base, how unworthy of our high destiny, is the light and trifling conversation which occupies so large a part of the precious time in which we might enjoy the companionship of poets, philosophers and sages, and receive inspiration from them to strengthen us to fight bravely the battle of life. If there is anything more than the blissful assurance that we shall see the King in His beauty and dwell forever with Him in glory required to lure the soul to Heaven, it must be the delightful anticipation of meeting and conversing with those whose characters we so love to contemplate. LYNDE.

Waukesha, Wis., 1866.

READ ALOUD.

READING aloud is one of those exercises that combine mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. To read aloud well, a person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice, and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number and distance of the hearers. Every public speaker ought to be able to tell whether he is distinctly heard by the furthest listener in the room; if he is not able to do so, it is for want of proper judgment and observation.

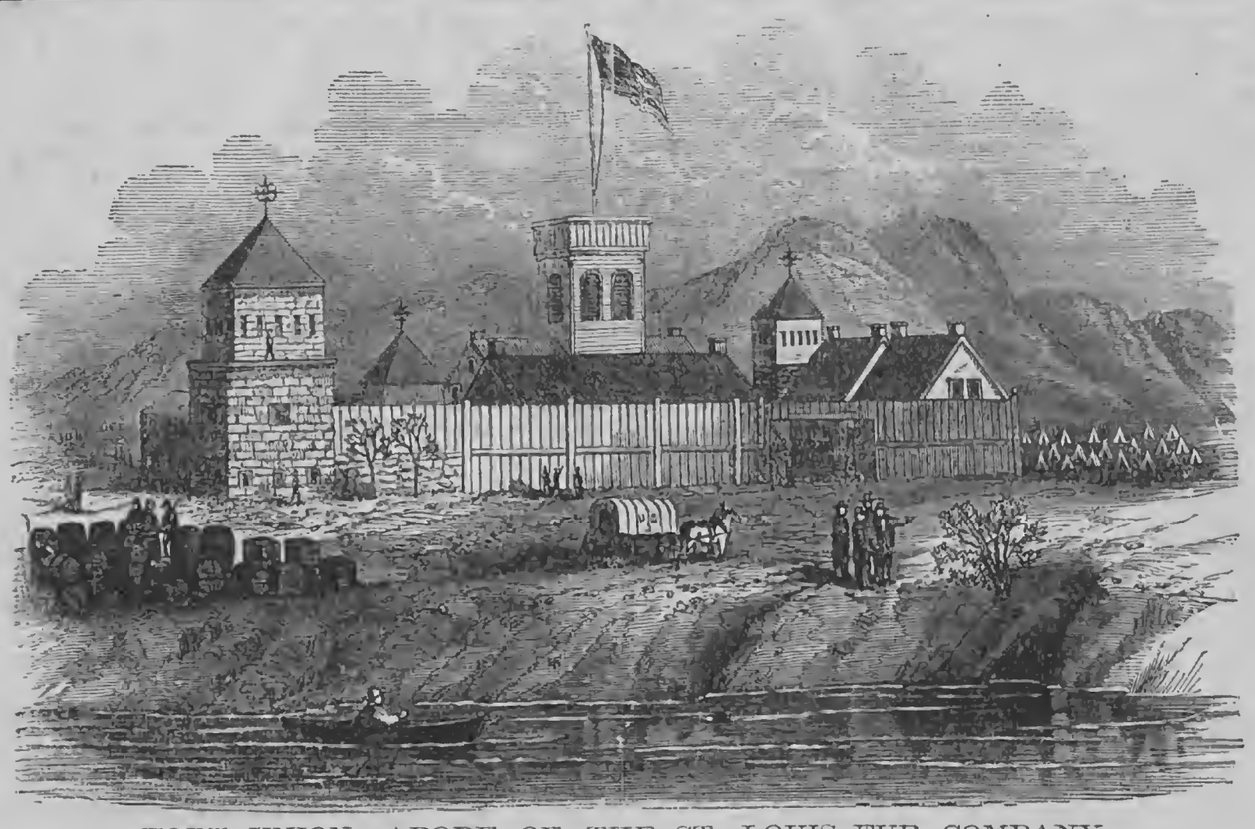
Reading aloud helps develop the lungs just as singing does, if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of a long breath once in a while, oftener and deeper than that of reading without enunciating. These deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice.

Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through weary months, down to the close of life, and whatever counteracts the short breathing, whatever promotes deeper inspirations is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment by reading this page aloud, and in less than three minutes the instinct of a long breath will show itself. This reading aloud develops a weak voice and makes it sonorous. It has a great efficiency, also, in making the tones clear and distinct, freeing them from that annoying hoarseness which the unaccustomed reader exhibits before he has gone over half a page, when he has to stop and clear away, to the confusion of himself as much as that of the subject.

This loud reading, when properly done, has a great agency in inducing vocal power, on the same principle that muscles are strengthened by exercise—those of voice-making organs being no exception to the general rule. Hence in many cases, absolute silence diminishes the vocal power, just as the protracted non-use of the arm of the Hindoo devotee at length paralyzes it forever. The general plan in appropriate cases, is to read aloud in a conversational tone, thrice a day, for a minute or two, or three at a time, increasing a minute every day, which is to be continued until the desired object is accomplished. Managed thus, there is safety and efficiency as a uniform result.

As a means, then, of health, of averting consumption, of being social and entertaining in any company, as a means of showing the quality of the mind, let reading aloud be considered an accomplishment far more indispensible than that of smattering French, or lisping Italian, or dancing cotillions, gallopades, polkas and quadrilles. —*Hall's Journal.*

A MAN proves himself fit to go higher, who shows that he is faithful where he is. A man that will not do well in his present place because he longs to be higher, is fit neither to be where he is nor yet above it.



FORT UNION,—ABODE OF THE ST. LOUIS FUR COMPANY.

OUR engraving gives a fine view of Fort Union, one of the headquarters in the North-West of the St. Louis Fur Company. This stronghold was built in 1842, and is situated six miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone River, on the banks of the Missouri. The grounds belonging to the Fort are partly in Idaho and partly in Dacotah, the structure being exactly on the line. In 1864, Fort Union was garrisoned by the United States, the Company still continuing its trade. The North-Western Indian Expedition (concerning which RURAL readers have probably both heard and read more or less,) reached the Fort on its return in August, 1864, and was there provisioned for its tedious journey to the States.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION.

BY L. SENEX.

WHY, let me ask, is it that parents of the present day evince so little sagacity in choosing occupations for their sons?—that they are so rarely alive to the importance of selecting such as the latter are peculiarly qualified for by nature? It is undeniable that any one who, while attending to the duties of his profession, can gratify the predominant faculty—the reigning passion of the mind—who can strike

——"the master string,
That makes most harmony or discord in him?"

will be by far the most successful. And his business and happiness will be indissolubly linked, which is the best of all possible pledges that the former *will not* be neglected. What can be more imprudent—we may truly say more cruel—than for a parent, from motives of pride, ambition, caprice, or lust, to *force* a son into a calling at which his whole nature revolts, or for which he is unqualified by mental or physical organization? Who is there that can for a moment doubt that by so doing many a man "runs his head against a pulpit," as SOUTHEY says, who might have been infinitely happy at the plow, or opulent behind the counter?

How many persons eke out a miserable subsistence as lawyers and doctors, descending to arts of pettifogging and quackery which makes them almost loathe themselves, who might have been abundantly successful as artisans or mechanics? Every reader of the RURAL, of discrimination, well knows that the wily Jesuits—who evinced an extraordinary power of penetrating the secrets of the human heart—achieved miracles of success in educating youth. One chief source of the astonishing influence which they exercised over the whole world, is said to have been the sagacity they manifested in adapting the peculiar business or agency of the different members of their order, to the peculiar qualifications with which they were endowed by nature. There is hardly any human being who is not qualified to shine in some profession or calling, and it is far better to be at the head of an inglorious profession or calling than at the foot of one which the world calls, *par excellence*, "respectable." Better be the NAPOLEON of boot-blacks, than a "jack of all trades and master of none."

In this age, however, things seem changed. The parent, as soon as his son arrives at the proper age, and even before that time, seeks out a trade or profession for him, regardless of that son's wishes or desires. Every day that he pursues that trade or profession it becomes as a poison chalice to that son's mind—neither knowing or caring whether he accomplishes his task in an artistic manner or not. Year after after year is spent in this way, and finally he turns out a "botch;" whereas, if he had been allowed to follow the inclination of his own mind, in the selection of his profession, he might have been an ornament to that profession rather than a disgrace! But who is responsible for this state of things?—let parents of the present day and age answer the question.

Monroe Co., N. Y., 1866.

TURTLES.—The Chinese gourmands have, it is recorded, a method of cooking turtles that even a London alderman would esteem rare. A turtle is put into water at first only moderately warm, and covered over with a lid just sufficient to admit the animal all but the head and neck. Within reach of his mouth is placed a bowl filled with highly spiced wine. As the water gets warmer the turtle gets thirsty, and is thus induced to drink spiced wine, and with more and more eagerness until he becomes so completely saturated with it that when cooked every part of his body is impregnated with a delicate flavor of wine and spices that is highly prized.

OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, deducting a certain percentage for contingencies, estimates our taxes at fifteen dollars per head of the whole population—a heavier amount than is paid in any other country, and argues in favor of the re-adjustment of our system of taxation, with a view to relieve industry from the burdens which now press upon it. The present system, it is contended, fails in two essential particulars.

First, that its operation is too costly; and secondly, that it opens the door to too many frauds. Both of these defects arise from the unwise attempt of Congress to tax every article that is eaten or drank or worn or used for necessity or pleasure, or manufactured, or consumed, or enjoyed. Under the present law almost every object that can be named pays not only one but many taxes. Take a book, for instance. The author pays a tax on the product of his copyright; the publisher pays a license, pays a tax on his sales, and again an income tax on the profit on those sales; the paper used has paid a manufacturer's tax, and a tax on its sale; the ink pays the same; the leather used in the binding has also paid two taxes; the binder pays his income tax, and so also the printer; the retailer who sells the books pays for his license, a tax on his sales, and an income tax; so that by the time the book reaches the reader it has actually paid fifteen separate taxes to the Government. Other articles—a coat, a pair of boots, a carriage, a dwelling house—pay in about the same proportion. The worst of all this multiplied and varigated taxation is that the Government does not get any thing like the whole amount the public pays, and that while honest men pay their taxes, it is impossible to prevent rogues evading theirs. To collect so infinite a number of small taxes requires an army of paid officials. To collect them so thoroughly as to prevent fraud would require every second man to be a detective.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

FROM a document just issued by the Sanitary Commission, we glean that from June 27, 1861, to July 1, 1865, at which latter date the active work of the organization closed, the receipts were over *four million eight hundred and thirteen thousand dollars*, of which Massachusetts contributed $15,511 35, and through the Boston branch, $77,689 51; Maine, $24,938 43; New Hampshire, $1,926 84; Vermont, $3,521 17; Rhode Island, $11,823 96, and Connecticut, $8,418 55.

Of the above named sum, ($4,813,750 64,) the Commission disbursed *four million five hundred and thirty thousand dollars*, of which amount $322,472 19 were for general expenses; $88,908 50 for publications; $609,011 51 for hospital expenses, and $3,212,488 39 for supplies, their purchase, distribution, &c. A balance of cash in hand on July 1 amounted to $282,975 69. At this period, when the relief bureau of the Commission closed, there were vast stores and material on hand, all of which has been turned over to Gen. Howard's bureau, and receipted for by the officer in charge. The Claim Bureau, (which has been associated with the Commission,) closed on the 1st of January, and turned over to the Central Bureau at Washington all the papers and documents in its possession. From that time on the Commission will devote itself to the objects indicated:—1. The preparation of a final and full report; 2. The settlement of its general affairs, closing up the accounts of its numerous agencies. What will be done with the surplus funds has not yet been determined. They will undoubtedly be transferred as an endowment to some institution devoted to the interests of soldiers and soldiers families.

☞ As the twinkling stars go out one by one in the golden luster of the morn, so the once-popular perfumes of the American market have faded into oblivion before the superior claims of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," the standard perfume of the Western Hemisphere. Sold everywhere.

EFFECT OF LIGHT.

DR. MOORE, the metaphysician, thus speaks of the effect of light on body and mind:—A tadpole confined in darkness, would never become a frog; and an infant deprived of heaven's free light will only grow into a beautiful and responsible being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveler. It is a strange melancholy idiocy. Many are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshapen in some part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect with regard to the sun; and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and exempt those on the other side; and even in epidemics such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.

Reading for the Young.

A WORD TO BOYS.

A WRITER in an educational journal makes the following pertinent and truthful remarks to boys, which we deem worthy a prominent place in our columns. Boys, listen:

The first thing you want to learn, to develop what force is in you, is self-reliance; that is, as regards your relation to man. If I was going to give a formula for developing the most forcible set of men, I should say:—Turn them upon their own resources with moral and religious truths when they are boys, and teach them to "depend on self and not on father." If a boy is thrown upon his own resources at fifteen, with the world all before him where to choose, and he fights the battle single-handed up to manhood, and don't develop more than an average share of executive ability, then there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn to "plow, and sow, and reap, and mow," but this can all be done with machines and horses, and a man wants to be better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary every such word as *fail*, give up wishing for improbable results, put your hand to the plow, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on, and never look back. Don't even slight your person to see if it is straight; "don't be consistent, but be simply true." If you go out to "see a reed shaken by the wind," it is pretty likely you will never see anything of more consequence.

HONESTY AND INDUSTRY.

LET honesty and industry be thy constant companions, and spend one penny less than thy clear gains. Then shall thy hide-bound pocket soon begin to thrive; and will never again cry with the empty belly-ache; neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze thee. The whole atmosphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent. Then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich, nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and places thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. Oh, then, be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny, when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid; then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy hamlet and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.—*Franklin.*

KINDNESS.—Kind words, looks and acts are the small currency of social life, each of inconsiderable value, but in the aggregate forming the wealth of society. They are the "excellent oil" which keeps the machinery from rusting, wearing or creaking. They are the dew that refreshens and nourishes the otherwise arid fields. They are the sunshine of an else murky, dreary world.

KNOWLEDGE of the world is regarded as a useful if not an elegant accomplishment; but this advantage, like every other good, is mixed with some alloy; the acute observer of men and manners cannot but be disgusted with the scenes that take place around him, and his knowledge may at last have the effect of souring his own disposition.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate says:—"The best paper for children, published in this great country of ours, is *The Little Corporal.* It is a gem in the catalogue of monthlies." Published monthly in Chicago, Ill., by ALFRED L. SEWELL. Terms, $1 a year; 10 cents for a specimen number.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 37 letters.
My 19, 23, 11, 37, 31, 23, 34, 27 is one of the United States.
My 7, 16, 18, 11, 35, 16, 25, 23, 17, 22, 5, 34, 35, 10, 12, 6 is a name dear to every American heart.
My 34, 13 is one of the letters of the Greek alphabet.
My 2, 19, 16, 7, 23 is also one of the letters of the Greek alphabet.
My 29, 16 is a pronoun.
My 19, 20, 3, 8, 9 is one of the Asterlodes.
My 4, 23, 21, 24, 30, 16 is a girl's name.
My 15, 33, 32, 36, 37 is a flower.
My 1, 10, 14, 31, 26 is brave.
My 14, 28, 12, 24, 22 was an assassin.
My 9, 4, 16, 11, 19, 23, 1 is a Union General.
My 19, 23, 37, 26, 11 is a composer of music.
My 14, 16, 26, 10 is an esculent root.
My whole is one of Thomas Jefferson's ten rules of life. FRANKIE J. GIBBS.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker,

BIBLICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 29 letters.
My 23, 14, 3, 25, 23, 16 was a Prophet.
My 7, 18, 13, 20, 17, 9, 2 was a King of Judah.
My 16, 4, 12, 19, 8, 2 was a city in Asia Minor.
My 26, 14, 17 is a Scripture measure.
My 1, 14, 21, 19, 13, 28, 24 was an Apostle.
My 11, 13, 18, 27, 23, 15 is a Jewish weight.
My 5, 10, 20, 8, 29 is a weapon mentioned in Scripture.
My whole may be found in the Book of Psalms.

Chautauqua, N. Y. R. S. L.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

MY LADIE.

LAPE dan tinpate, ingawtch reve,
Reway swingehat pamd whit stear;
Nigchawt orf het soyj hhciw moce tno
Ilhguort het ogindrop palse fo scary.
Starch hign surbltng tenp chtir efilguse,
Dhhsue etrih neglet fuullso asinrat—
Dashe htta ta herit nirshe uoldsh plrshwo,
Wob ta rothe, rrfaei enias.

Clinton, N. Y. SAN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

MY first is good although tis bad,
My last is where we get when sad,
My whole the weary long to find,
To ease the head and calm the mind.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 834.

Answer to Anagram:

Early joys, how false and fleeting!
Vanishing within the hour;
Envious, murky west winds, bealing,
Come and wither every flower.
Can I in the verdure gladden,
Casting now its gradual shade,
Which the autumn storms must sadden,
And whose fairest forms must fade.

Answer to Charade:—Charade

Answer to Puzzle:—I am above making quarrels in a family between husband and wife

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 27, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, has been elected a U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Iowa for six years from the 4th of March next.

A bill has passed the Senate granting the franking privilege for life to the widow of the late President Lincoln.

The House, on the 18th inst., passed a bill, (116 yeas to 52 nays,) to extend the right of suffrage to the colored people in the District of Columbia.

The Secretary of the Treasury will reduce his clerical force from 2,700 to 2,000, and divide the pay of the former number among the latter.

The World's Washington dispatch says the President informed a large number of pardon applicants, on the 15th inst., that no more pardons would be granted at present.

Since last August the Treasury Department has destroyed over forty-eight million dollars of mutilated and cancelled notes, and ten million additional will soon be added to the list.

The Government has relieved Provisional Governor Marvin, and recognized D. S. Walker, as the Constitutionally elected Governor of Florida.

The Times' special says the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the prohibition of importation of cattle from Canada does not apply to the importation of dressed beef.

The Tribune's Washington special says the Board for examining applicants for commissions in the regular army are closing up their business, and will adjourn in a few days.

Secretary McCulloch has addressed a circular to the custom-house officers, cautioning them against admitting foreign hides from animals that had died of the cattle disease, and directing them to submit all entries of hides to the Department at Washington.

The Post's Washington special says the Committee on Banking and Currency met on the 16th and agreed to report against all petitions asking for the repeal of a law imposing a tax of ten per cent. on all State Bank circulation.

Southern Items.

THE amount received by the United States for cotton licenses and taxes in Galveston during the last four months, was nearly $631,000.

A letter has been received from Alex. H. Stephens, stating that the condition and persecutions of Union men in Georgia are at this time vastly worse than during the rebellion.

The owners of a building occupied as a colored school, at Wyattsville, Md., gave notice that it should be closed, as it was against the laws of Maryland to teach negroes. An appeal was made to Gen. Howard, who directed the teachers to continue the school as heretofore.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that payments in Confederate currency are not legal, and in a case brought before it, has ordered the full payment of a note of $800, irrespective of the amount paid in such unlawful money, but which was indosed on the note.

The Governor of Virginia sent a communication to the House of Delegates last week indorsing the memorial of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for compensation for two steamers valued at $300,000, seized at the wharf in Richmond at the beginning of the rebellion.

There is an old law in Kentucky forbidding negroes carrying fire-arms. Under this law, a Louisville policeman took a pistol away from a negro who had lawfully become possessed of it, and, in addition, the negro was fined $2 for violating the old law. He subsequently appealed to the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Affairs, and the policeman was ordered to restore the pistol, and to pay the negro back the $2 fine. In making this order, the Superintendent said: "This statue was enacted when slavery existed. That curse no longer exists; it belongs to the things of yesterday, and with it should go all its appendages and appurtenances, this enactment with the rest. This legalized robbery must cease."

From Mexico.

A NEW ORLEANS telegraphic dispatch of the 18th inst., says:—A private letter from the Inspector of Customs at Clarksville, Texas, says the 18th Colored Infantry, under Col. Davis, took all the skiffs in his charge, crossed the river, and captured Bagdad. They then began plundering the place and robbing the people. The scene was indescribable. The negroes shot men down for refusing to give up their money.

A letter from Brazos of the 7th, to the Times, says Bagdad was captured on the morning of the 5th. The attacking party consisted of sixty men. They captured nearly 300 prisoners, half of whom turned Liberals, and formed a garrison of the town, the attacking party disappearing. The Liberal loss was four killed and eight wounded, and the Imperialist loss was eleven killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Gens. Crawford and Escobada, on receipt of the above intelligence, started for Bagdad.

Gen. Weitzel ordered Col. Hall, the Assistant Revenue officer, not to allow any one to cross until the arrival of Escobada.

Gen. Crawford arrived in advance of Escobada and assumed command.

Escobada requested of Gen. Weitzel 200 men to preserve order, which was agreed to, and the men were ordered down.

A French Corvette shelled the town on the 6th, all day, without damage.

Col. Mejia, Escobada's post commander, has only about a dozen reliable men in Bagdad. The rest have joined Gen. Crawford, who has them on board a steamer tied up to the bank of the river at Bagdad.

The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent says Toluca, the ancient capital of Mexico, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, has been captured by the Juarists. Bazaine, with the Imperial troops in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, have advanced to retake it. The fighting in the interior from all accounts, has resulted unfavorably to the Liberals.

The new French commander, Admiral Didelot, had arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeded at once to the city of Mexico to consult with Marshal Bazaine on the subject of existing relations between the United States, France and the Mexican Empire. The latest advices State that he was preparing for active movements.

The Vera Cruz papers regard the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and France as inevitable, and as only a question of time.

Official news from El Paso, Mexico, up to the 23d of December, is received. The French marched in great force against the city of Chihuahua, and the Mexican Government had to abandone it. On the 9th, President Juarez left Chihuahua with his cabinet and his army, and came to El Paso, arriving there on the 18th. The French occupied Chihuahua on the 11th of December. The Mexican forces remained fifty miles from Chihuahua, annoying the French President. Juarez was well received by the people at El Paso. The news from the interior is represented as very good for the National cause.

The Fenians.

THE New York Spectator of the 18th inst., contains the following:—"It was on the 7th of December that the Fenial Senate published their first manifesto against President O'Mahony, and so brought the Fenian difficulties before the world. Diligent readers of the papers have undoubtedly kept well informed of the progress of the quarrel, and now learn that the Fenians have demollshed their Republic and its Government, and gone back to the position of a society or brotherhood.

"The publication of the letter referred to was followed by divers and other publications, and finally at the call of O'Mahony, a Fenian Council met in this city on the second of the month. Several hundred Circles were represented, and the result of their protracted and secret deliberations is, that the Republic has been shoved aside, and for its President, its Senate, and its Cabinet, there have been substituted a Head Center, a Treasurer, and a Central Council of Five.

"'The O'Mahony' has triumphed, and the recussant Senators have been thrust out into the cold. Doubtless the Moffatt House in Union Square will still be occupied by the organization, and over the building will still float the green flag with the national harp, the latter symbolic of the harmony that prevails beneath the folds of the flag, now that troublsome agitators are disposed of."

A Plot to Release Jeff. Davis.

IT is said that somebody has conceived and organized a plot to release Jeff. Davis from his comfortable durance at Fortress Monroe. On the basis of this rumor, an extra guard has been set over the noted prisoner—his sentinels are forbidden to speak to him, and a brace of heavily shotted guns frown threateningly over the walls, with intimations of a passport to "Davy Jones' locker" for any one who shall approach them upon such an unlawful errand. We believe there is such a reserve as the secret service fund. It strikes us that a very liberal appropriation from this source might be profitably made to any person or persons who will steal poor old Jeff. out of prison and spirit him away under circumstances calculated to convey the idea of surprise. It is hinted that the flight of Stephens, the Fenian, was shrewdly allowed, to relieve the British authorities from a very perplexing embarrassment. Stephens was not half so annoying an element to John Bull as Jeff. is in danger of becoming to us. His escapade would be the severance at a blow of the Gordian knot which the President, Cabinet, Congress and Courts have hitherto been unable to solve.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

STATE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The first regular meeting of the State Temperance Society, as recently organized under the act of incorporation by the Legislature, was held in the First Baptist Church, Rochester, on the 17th and 18th inst. The meeting was attended by quite a number of prominent friends and promoters of the cause, and we think much good will result from the discussions and action. The evening sessions were well attended, and the addresses were generally both pertinent and eloquent—calculated to awaken the people and advance the good cause. We regret our inability (for want of space) to give an extended report of the proceedings. The next meeting of the Society is to be held at Syracuse, on the 6th of February proximo. We hope it will be largely attended, enthusiastic, and widely beneficial.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A letter from Boston of Jan. 19, says the Hon. J. Gregory Smith, ex-Governor of Vermont, and Manager of the Vermont Central Railroad, has been elected President of the new Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The general offices of this Company have been opened in Boston under the new management. The entire Railroad interest of New England has become closely identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad, the construction of which will be commenced at the earliest pacticable moment.

OUR ARMY IN TEXAS.—An ex-Major General has made a proposition to transport our army in Texas for a less sum in greenbacks than it now costs in gold.

SALT.—The amount of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Reservation, in this State, during the year 1865, was 5,685,930 bushels, of which 1,186,759 bushels were coarse, and 4,499,171 bushels were fine. The receipts for duties and penalties were $64,090.52, and the expenditures were $45,090.52. For five years preceding 1862, the average annual manufacture was 6,206,651 bushels. The greatest manufacture of Onondaga salt was in 1862, when it was 9,053,874 bushels.

WILLARD ASYLUM.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of this State, under the law of last winter, to locate and erect the Willard Asylum for the Insane, have selected the Agricultural Farm in Seneca county as the proper place, and have presented plans for the buildings, which will undoubtedly be approved.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

ADVICES from Gaudaloupe via Bermuda, report the cholera still prevailing. The deaths average 131 per day in a population of 10,000.

THE time for the reception of applications for space at the "Paris Universal Exposition," has been extended to the first day of March next.

THE cattle plague is still on the increase in England. It has broken out at new points, and generally seems to be most virulent on low lands.

THE joint resolution in favor of the Constitutional Amendment passed the New Jersey House of Assembly on Wednesday, the 17th inst., by a vote of 42 to 10.

GEN. R. R. SCOTT of Ohio, has been ordered to South Carolina to take charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, in place of General Saxton, mustered out of service.

THE people of Indiana are beginning to be disgusted at the reputation that State is getting on account of its easy divorce laws, and are moving for a reform.

THE World's Havana correspondent says our war steamers are ready for sea, if any Chilian pirates, said to be fitting out in that port, should make their appearance.

ISAAC COOK proposes to clear the Mississippi of ice by means of circular saws, upon a shaft in front of a steamboat, to be worked by power from the boat's engine.

IN thirteen years the public library in Boston has risen from a collection of a few thousand volumes to above 120,000, and from a circulation of about 7,000 a year to above 190,000.

THE Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has just seen a Kentucky farmer in the cars who had not heard of Mr. Lincoln's death or of the emancipation of the slaves.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who was lately convicted of forgery and sentenced to serve a term of four years and six months in Sing Sing, has been placed in the shoe shop of the prison.

DURING the past six months, 3,275 patents have been issued. The largest number (828) was for New York, the next (489) for Massachusetts. The Southern States are credited with 131.

THE Horticulturist says Mr. Dunham, near Cleveland, Ohio, pays taxes on $2,236 received last season for grapes sold at fifteen cents per pound, raised on one and a half acres of land.

THE Kansas State Senate on the 17th inst., passed resolutions favoring the trial, conviction and hanging of Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the rebellion equally guilty of treason.

COLLECTOR HANNIBAL HAMLIN at Boston, pocketed $1,500 last week, as his share of a forfeiture, a Boston firm having been fined $15,000 for trying to smuggle in $6,000 worth of attar of roses.

EX-GENERALS HEATH, PILLOW, HOOD, LONGSTREET and other Southern leaders, have been in Cincinnati recently and engaged sixteen hundred white laborers, and purchased eight hundred cotton plows.

ACCORDING to official statements, the whole number of men who have received during the war $400, $300, and $200 bounty, are 1,730,340. The total number of enlistments during the war were 2,461,000.

THE steamer Continental left New York last week for the Pacific coast with its cargo of seven hundred young women, who are destined for Washington Territory and matrimony in the bargain. Fifty gentlemen accompanied them.

GOVERNMENT lost by paymasters during the war of 1812, $200,000; during the Mexican war, $7,000; and during the rebellion, $300,000. It would seem from this, that the present generation of paymasters are quite as honest as their fathers.

CAPTAIN PEABODY of the ship Neptune, recently charged with cruel treatment of his passengers and crew, has been required to give an aggregate of twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars' bail to answer the complaints. Eleven suits have been brought against him.

THE Kingston (Jamaica) Standard of Dec. 9th, in noticing the outcry with which the wholesale executions in the island had been received in Europe, re-affirms that the negro plot was a stern and horrible reality, and was only prevented from developing itself by the rapid movements of the troops.

THE steamer Montezuma, brings Kingston and Jamaica dates to the 7th. The island was quiet. Christmas holidays passed without any trouble. The Commission to try political prisoners, lately convened at Morant Bay, commenced its sitting on the 23d of December. Several of the prisoners had been brought to Kingston by writs of habeas corpus.

JASPER B. WALWORTH of Wayne, Ashtabula county, Ohio, who lost his voice three years ago while in the army, recovered it a few days since in a singular way. When starting for the Probate office in Warren, to procure a marriage license, he was attacked with a cough which seemed to clear up his throat, and left his articulation full and perfect.

AT a trial in New York recently a woman who had been run over and injured, while crossing a street, recovered damages to the amount of $3,000. The Judge, referring to the law on this subject, remarked that it is as much the duty of a vehicle to keep out of the way of passengers, as it is for the latter to keep out of the way of the former. Therefore drivers have no right to monopolize the privileges of the streets.

THE great Cincinnati bridge about to be suspended across the Ohio River will be the largest in the world, being over 2,000 feet longer than the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River, and therefore 540 feet longer than the Menai Bridge in England. Its total span will be 1,057 yards. The massive stone piers tower 110 feet over the floor of the bridge, and 200 feet above their foundations. One year is the period allowed for building it.

THE thieves have discovered a new use for chloroform in stealing pigs. The porkers near Adrian, Mich., disappeared in a most unaccountable manner, and what was regarded as very strange, they were carried off without making any disturbances. A gentleman, however, discovered the depredators operating one night, and going to the pig pen he found two fat hogs lying helpless and unconscious, having been drugged with chloroform.

CAPTAIN E. C. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE question now is, since from port
Our Captain bold, made sail,
Not "Have you seen the elephant?"
But "Have you seen the whale?"

"Ship ahoy!"

"Ahoy!"

"Where bound?"

"A-whaling."

"Where away?"

"Canandaigua, Jan. 27th, 29th and 30th; Geneva, Jan. 31st, and Feb. 1st and 2nd; and then to Penn Yan, Leroy, Batavia, Brockport, Medina, Albion, Lockport, Erie, &c."

"What port did you clear at?"

"New York! where we lay to for 250 nights, running against the best city amusements, and made money by it."

"Good luck to ye, Captain!"

"All hands make sail. Now she sends."

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 23, 1866.

DRESSED HOGS are not plentiful to-day. The range is from $10 to $11,50.

GRAIN—The quotations for grain is the same except Rye, which is quoted five cents lower.

BUTTER AND EGGS are abundant, the former a trifle lower than last week, 33c being about the highest.

SEEDS—The seed market is plentifully supplied.—Clover seed comes in freely, it is lower, being quoted at $5,50 to $6,50.

HAY is a dollar lower.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w't wh't,	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$9,75@10,75	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,25
Do. extra State,	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	8@ 9c
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	30@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 30c
Do. fine	30,00@30,00	Plums	30@ 30c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,75@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,91@ 2,12	Onions	62@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	70@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 00c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	80@ 80c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 40c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each,	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess,	$28,00@28,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess,	30,00@30,00	Clover, medium,	5,50@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	18@ 19c	Do. large	6,50@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,50	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	8,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	7@ 8c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,65@0,00
Chickens	13@ 15c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 22c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,20@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	11,15@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 33c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 33c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,00@2,90
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ lb.	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 00c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	30@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 32c	Candles, box	16½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 20c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@15,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22—Cotton 50@50c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11,50.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales Superfine State at $6,85@7,25; sound extra State, $7,05@7,50; choice State, $7,55@8,15; Superfine Western, $6,85@7,25; common to medium extra Western, $7,70@8,20; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,40@8,60; Canadian, $7,90@11,00.

GRAIN.—Wheat market dull, new No. 1 Milwaukee at $1,73. Rye, State, $1,20. Barley, State, $1. Corn, 82@88c Oats, 51@55c. for State and 82@83c. for unsound Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market firmer. Sales at $29,75@31-12 for new mess; $28,75@29,00 for old do. Lard 15@18 cts. Butter 20@33c. for Ohio, and 25@38c for State. 10@13c for Shoulders. Hams 15½@18c. Cheese 11@17c. Hops, 10@40c., for 1864 crop, and 25@70c. for 1865 crop.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 13@14c. ℔ lb; timothy seed $3,50@4 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,90@3,50

DRESSED HOGS.—Steady; sales at 12¾@13c., for city and 12¾@12½c for Western.

Albany, Jan. 20.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $13@13,50. Buckwheat flour $3,75@4. Corn meal $1,80@2 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat, State $2,35; Canadian, $2,70.—Rye State $1. Barley $0,90@1. Corn 85@88c. Oats, 45@45c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $31@34. Shoulders, 18c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 23c. Butter plenty at 35@40c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 17@19c. Dressed Hogs, $12@12.75.

Buffalo, Jan. 20.—Flour, sales range from $8,00 to $11,50. Wheat, $1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee club; $2,00@2,35 for choice white Canada. Corn, 70@75c. Rye 80@80c. Barley 85c@$1. Oats 35@45c. Peas 80@85c. Beans $1,25@1,50. Pork, new mess, $28,50@29; light $27@28,50. Lard 18c. Shoulders, 14@15c. Hams, 20c. Butter 25@32cts.—Cheese, 18@21c. Dressed hogs, $11@11.50. Clover seed, $7,25; timothy, $3,75@4; flax, $2,25. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Flour, sales at $5,50@15. Wheat, 81c.@1,23. Rye, 50@51c. Corn, 32@44½c. Oats, 24@24½c. Pork, $25@26½. Hams, 14@15c. Shoulders, 12@13½c. Lard, 16½@17½c. Butter, 16@30c. Cheese, 17@21c. Clover seed $7@7,50 ℔ bu.; flax $2,75.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,25; Fall Wheat, $1,10@1,25; Spring Wheat, $1@1,07; Barley, 50@65c; Peas, 62@64c; Oats, 30@31c; Rye, 60c; Butter, 15@20c; Cheese, 14@15c; Eggs, 18@23c; Pork, Mess, $20@23; Prime, $19@21; Hams, 14c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 12@13c; Venison, 5½c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu; Apples, $1,75@2. Hay, $7,50@10; Straw, $6@7,50.—*Globe.*

THE PORK MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—There were sales of hogs at $11,50@11,75 net, and $9,75@10 gross, and the demand was active at these prices, the market closing firm.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Dressed hogs; market steady at 10½@11c., with but few sales.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Market somewhat firmer, and demand active at $8,75@9,50 for gross.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Prices were quoted to-day at $7@7,40.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 16—Beef cattle, received, 5,932 against 5,496 last week; sales range at $9@18,00. Cows, received, 103 against 109 last week; sales at $45@120. Veal calves, received, 440 against 380 last week; sales at 10@15c. Sheep and lambs, received, 20,972 against 22,817 last week; sales at 4¾@12c.. Swine, received, 14,517 against 18,198 last week, sales at 10¾@11c.

Albany, Jan. 19.—Beeves, sales at $3,50@12. Sheep, at $6,00@7,50. Swine, sales at 10@11c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 17.—Beeves, sales at 8@15c. Working oxen $150@250 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $20@30; two-year olds, $30@50; three-year olds, $50@100. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@9½c. ℔ lb; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 8@9½c. ℔ lb. Shotes—wholesale 12½@15c.; retail 14@16c.; fat hogs 12@12½c. live weight. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ lb; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $1,50@1,75 each.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $1,37 to $6,75. Sheep, sales at $3,25@6,25. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,00.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50; 2d do, $6; 3d do, $5@5,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17.—There has been no especial change in quotations since our last. Fine wools are sought after. We quote:—60@62c for Native and quarter Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ¾ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 75@77c for Saxony; 60@62c for No. 1 pulled; 65@67c for superfine; 65@67c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Jan. 17.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 75@80c; Saxony fleece, 70@75c; full-blood Merino, 68@70c; three-quarters do, 66@68c; half do, 60@65c; common, 55@60c; Western mixed, 45@55c; California, 25@35c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled extra, 65@75c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 25@35c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 25@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@30c; East India, 24@32c.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—The finer qualities are in demand and held firm, but coarse grades are dull. The quotations are as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ¼ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ½ to ¾ do, 50@55c.; ½ to ¾ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Rep.*

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—There is no change. We quote: coarse fleece at 40@45c., medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE PLANTS for sale at $8 and $10 ℔ 1,000. WM. A. NOURSE, Moline, Ill.

A FRUIT FARM AND GRAPERY for Sale at a bargain. For particulars, address MRS. C. A. D. LEE, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. [836-4t

FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE—28 South-Down Ewes, 2 years old; one Ewe Lamb, and one Ram 4 years old. All of a very choice quality. 836-3t WALTER COLE, Batavia, Gen. Co., N. Y.

EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.—*Only Twenty-Five Cents a Box.*—We will supply either at wholesale or retail, these curious and wonderful articles which are creating such a sensation in this Country and Europe. Sent by mail, post-paid. ADAMS & CO., 21 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

BRICK-MAKERS ATTENTION—Lafler's Patent Brick Machine, the best in use, making two kinds of brick, viz., common and pressed; was awarded First Premium at the New York State Fair at Utica, 1865. Send for Circular and description to J. A. LAFLER, Inventor and Patentee, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. 836-2t

DAIRYMEN—Roe's Improved Cheese Vat is the best made and the best Cheese Vat in the world. Factory Vats (warranted to heat evenly,) Roe's Patent Hoops, Improved Presses, and all kinds of cheese making apparatus. Send for Circular.
H. A. ROE, Madison, Lake Co., Ohio.

FARMERS SEND IN YOUR ORDERS that you may not be cut short as last year for Prof. Johnson's Fertilizer. It will more than double your crops and vegetables 20 to 20 days sooner. Address J. T. JOHNSON, South Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., with post-stamp for Circulars. Agents Wanted in every State and County.

BUSINESS AT HOME!—For Man, Woman, Boy, or Girl! New! Easy! Highly Beautiful! Extremely Popular! No Traveling! Pays immensely! A few cents will start it! Steady demand everywhere! Warranted a splendid IN-DOOR, money-making occupation! Full returns sent FREE! Enclose stamp, and direct to MRS. G. JONES, Box 1498, Philadelphia, Pa.

I WILL SEND, POST-PAID, FOR 25 Cts.! One peck of best seed Hominy Corn, and one peck Cane Seed—best, earliest, most productive of seven kinds; a discovery of a Vegetable Cement, found (at all seasons ready for use,) on most farms; it is superior for mending Glass, Stone, Earthen and China wares. Address ERASTUS MOORE, Beallsville, Monroe Co., Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE.—160 Acres, in the town of Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y. There is on the farm twenty-five acres of excellent timber, good orchard, good buildings, and well watered; would make first-rate stock farm. Farm lays on the Center road, six miles from Batavia. Price $25 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. Address ALEXANDER LEWIS, Jr.,
836 East Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y.

WANTED,—FIRST-CLASS Agents Wanted to sell BUNYAN'S COMPLETE WORKS, the only edition ever published in this country. Ten Thousand already sold. Also, the *LIFE OF CHRIST.* These Standard Works always find ready sale in any community. The very best inducements offered to agents. For full particulars apply to, or address immediately.
W. H. NICHOLS,
25 COOPER INSTITUTE,
836-2t. *NEW YORK.*

M. BANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
32 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
☞ Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.
After several weeks intercourse with Mr. Bannon I freely recommend him as a person in whom implicit confidence can be placed by all who wish to purchase real estate in Maryland, Delaware or Virginia. [836-6teo.
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1866. T. C. PETERS.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S
Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Agricultural
SEEDS FOR 1866!
With directions for the cultivation of Garden Vegetables, is ready for mailing to all applicants. J. M. THORBURN & CO., Growers and Importers of Seeds, 15 John St., N.Y.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale one of the handsomest farms in Michigan, consisting of 320 acres, one mile from a station on the M. C. RR—250 acres under clean cultivation. Soil, a sandy loam—good grain or grass land—well watered and good timber. Buildings consist of an excellent mansion house, tenant house and plenty of substantial barns, stables, sheds, &c., in first-class condition. Apples, Peaches, Pears and Small Fruits in variety and abundance. Water pure and location beautiful, and perfectly healthy. For other particulars inquire on the premises or by letter of M. L. FITCH, Mattawan, Mich.

SCHOOL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
Institute of Technology, Boston.
A Professional School for the Mechanical, Civil or Mining Engineer, Practical Chemist, Builder and Architect; also provides a general education founded upon the Sciences, Modern Languages and Mental and Political Philosophy. Requisites for admission:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Geography and the rudiments of French. Examinations for admission, June 4th, and Sept. 29th. Special students admitted to partial courses without examination. For Catalogue apply to
836-6teo WM. P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
☞ Send for the College Journal containing full particulars. D. T. AMES, Syracuse, New York.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York Weekly Herald.
Choicest of Magazines—Beadle & Co.
Nursery for Sale—T D Ramsdell & Co.
Bloomington Nursery—F K Phoenix.
A Choice Farm for Sale—M I. Fitch.
Ames' National Business College—D T Ames.
Attorney and Real Estate Agent—M Bannon.
Seeds for Sale—J M Thorburn & Co.
Farm for Sale—Alexander Lewis, Jr.
Farmers Send in your Orders—J T Johnson.
Seed Hominy Corn, &c—Erastus Moore.
Business at Home—Mrs G Jones.
Osage Orange Hedge Plants—Wm A Nonrse.
Institute of Technology—Wm P Atkinson.
The Working Farmer for 1866—Wm L Allison & Co.
Bunyan's Complete Works—W H Nichols.
Eggs of Pharaoh's Serpents—Adams & Co.
South-Down Sheep for Sale—Walter Cole.
Brick-makers Attention—J A Lafler.
Dairymen—R A Roe.
A Fruit Farm for Sale—Mrs C A D Lee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Dairyman's Paper—Utica Herald.
Deafness and Discharges from the Ear—Weeks & Potter.
Young Gentlemen and Ladies.

The News Condenser.

— There are no Irish among the Mormons.

— A disease has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of Hinesburg, Vt.

— The Tennessee Legislature met on the 8th inst., but no quorum was present.

— The Postmaster-General, during December, appointed fifty post-mistresses.

— Coal is selling at Buffalo at $10 for a single ton; in lots of ten ton, $8 per ton.

— The city of Buffalo is having a fire alarm telegraph contructed at a cost of $10,000.

— A fire at Bergen, N. Y., Monday night week, destroyed $30.000 worth of property.

— Look out for counterfeit 5s on the Merchant's and Union Banks of Providence, R. I.

— A "Temperance Congress" was organized in Washington Saturday evening week.

— A recent $100,000 fire at Rutland, Vt., was caused by filling a kerosene lamp while lighted.

— The managers of a Boston theater have been fined $14,000 for making false revenue returns.

— A woolen factory has been established at Puget Sound, Oregon, with a capital of $100,000.

— The total number of hogs packed in the West this season is 800,000 against 2,422,779 last year.

— Several women were frozen to death in Martin Co., Minn., during the recent cold weather.

— Thirty more regiments of troops have been ordered to be mustered out of the U. S. service.

— The man who robbed Paymaster Ellis, at Leavenworth, Kansas, of $30,000 has been captured.

— The Asylum for the Blind, for the western part of this State, has, it is said, been located at Batavia.

— Two millions 5 per cent. gold-bearing bonds of Massachusetts have been taken by Baring's Bros.

— Of the $500,000 appropriated for the National Guard last year, but $225,000 have been expended.

— The wise ones think they have found the bones of a giant thirty feet tall, in Adams county, Miss.

— A rumor has been floating about Fortress Monroe that a conspiracy was on foot to rescue Jeff. Davis.

— A deputy sheriff of Erie Co. was recently arrested and fined $50 for drunkennes and disorderly conduct.

— The receipts for customs, for the week ending Dec. 23d, at New York, Boston and Baltimore was $2,159,495.

— A woman in Rockford, Ill., recently poisoned her infant, ran up a bill against her husband, and eloped with an old lover.

— The cattle plague regulation has been so modified that horses, mules, and asses are permitted to come to the United States from Canada.

— A man who was noticed to be driving quite slowly near Boonesboro, Ia., recently, was found frozen dead though tightly grasping the lines.

— Albert Sprague of Newport, N. H., was frozen to death Thursday night week, within a few rods of his dwelling, while on his return from the village.

— Three little boys were drowned in the Genesee river, near Andrews St. bridge, this city, on the 18th inst., by the ice breaking upon which they were at play.

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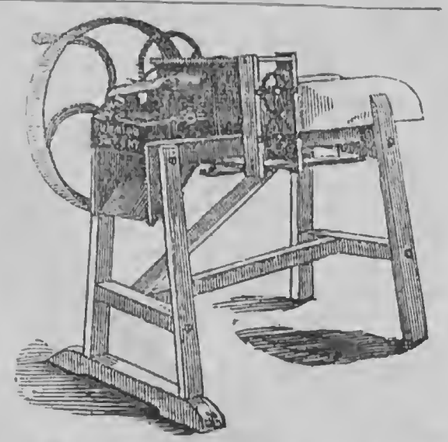

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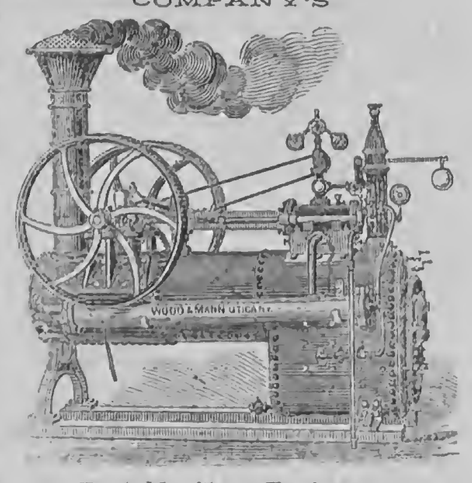

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"NEVER SAY DIE."

BY JOHN MCINTOSH.

I WEAR an old hat. But then, what of that!
My boots they are elderly too:
If some had my coat, they'd set it afloat,
And bid it forever adieu.
The weather is cold, but my heart is bold;
Let the frost do its biggest, say I;
A smile from sweet Hope thro' the clouds will grope,
And whisper me, "Never say die."

Not a rood of land I've got to my hand,
Nor pretty wee cottage, so snug;
But, to keep alive, I more than contrive—
In fact, I'm "as snug as a bug."
Like the saint of yore, I close to the door
Of "my own hired house," say I;
And, whether or no, it will always be so,
My motto is, "Never say die."

I welcome the poor to my snuggery, sure,
When come to solicit a share;
And, for a dear friend, I hope to the end,
To still have a shilling to spare.
I work when I can, for woman, or man,
But seldom save money, say I;
There's always some thing for a dollar to bring,
When habit says "Never say die."

With a thankful love, to my GOD, above,
Each morning and evening I pray;
And bow with good grace to each friendly face,
When passing along on my way.
'Twill always be so as has been, I know,
In fact, 'tis my nature, say I;
And when I am dead, and my soul has fled,
Some one will say, "Never say die."

Wyoming, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

The Story Teller.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUSIE CASTLANDT;
OR,
DID SHE LOVE BOTH?

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

[Continued from page 28, last number.]

Chapter IV.—Love Renewed.

THE Doctor SEYMOUR whom Mrs. CASTLANDT had made happy by bestowing on him her hand, was a somewhat elderly gentleman, of considerable wealth. The residence he occupied in Washington was a strikingly handsome building standing upon the corner of two intersecting streets, surrounded by large and elegant grounds. The reader who is familiar with Washington, would be not unlikely to remember the place, were I to specify its location more distinctly than this; I therefore refrain, out of respect to parties yet living, whom I have no desire to offend. It was here that SUSIE lived, surrounded by every luxury that wealth could buy; but very lonely, and very unhappy. Both her little ones were dead; scarlet fever had carried them off within a few days of each other, soon after SUSIE came to Washington to live with her mother. Mrs. SEYMOUR was very fond of society still, and being as yet on the sunny side of forty, mingled in the gaieties of life there with all her former zest; but SUSIE persistently refused to be drawn from her seclusion, and indeed the mother did not urge it very strongly.

It was here that Colonel MANLY called, on the evening of the day he met old CÆSAR in Pennsylvania avenue. He took in the luxurious appliances of the parlor into which he was ushered, at a comprehensive glance.

"So SUSIE's mother is once more in the enjoyment of those luxuries which she was reared to believe the *summum bonum* of earthly desires," he thought, as he seated himself on a sofa. "I am glad of it, for SUSIE's sake. The children will be properly reared and educated, and SUSIE herself no longer galled with the chain of poverty."

BEN did not know the little ones had followed their father to the land of the hereafter.

Opposite him as he sat, there hung upon the wall a portrait in oil of SUSIE CASTLANDT as she appeared at the time she first went to Rose Harbor. It had been painted in Washington but a month or two previous to that time. He had never seen it before. It was vividly lifelike. Gazing upon it then, he forgot the present; the shadows rolled back; the years gathered up their trailing robes; he was again a boy at Rose Harbor, and the SUSIE CASTLANDT of those days was dancing and laughing and shaking her golden curls through the long sunshine. He looked once more in her joyous eyes; he felt the poetry of her presence, the magic and the music of her touch and tone. Once more she stood before him, all health, all beauty, with red cheek and lip, and form luxuriantly rounded with the wealth of her physical life. And then his gaze wandered away from the portrait on the wall, adown a vale of the gentle memories, at the end of which he beheld the sad white face of a little woman who came softly into the room, and glided to his side, and took both his hands and murmured,

"Oh, BEN, I am so glad you have come!"

"You are not well," were the words that rose involuntarily to his lips as soon as they were seated.

"I am crushed, BEN," she said with a plaintive smile; "do you know how much I am alone?"

"What do you mean, SUSIE?"

"Father is dead, CHARLIE is dead, ISABEL is dead, little SUSIE is dead,—all dead. Oh, I am very lonely!"

Tears crept from under her closed eyelids, down her white cheeks. Poor BEN knew not what to say to her. He felt his heart empty of power to sympathize in words with this touching grief. He knew that, sometimes, there is nothing that seems like mockery so jarring, as words of condolence, however sincere.

"Am I selfish, BEN?" she asked through her tears. "Is it wicked to feel so unhappy because my dear ones have gone home? Oh, I cannot help it. I think my heart is broken." After a moment she added, "BEN, I want but one thing in this world."

"And that one thing, SUSIE?" BEN said, as tenderly as if she were some little child.

"To go," said SUSIE, looking away into distance, "to that battle field. To see that grave. To remove his dust to Rose Harbor, where I have had the children buried."

"Whenever you are ready to go," said BEN, taking her hand softly in his, "let me know, and I will be at your service for the journey. Gladly, gladly."

"Have you much business engaging your time now?"

"None that is pressing."

"For I wanted to go as soon as"—she hesitated.

"How soon?" he asked.

"Oh, BEN, I would go to-morrow if I could," she cried. "I have waited so long—so long!"

"Could you be ready so soon?"

"I am ready this hour. I have been ready months. This dress which I wear is my traveling robe. My trunk is locked, and everything is in its place. My purse contains the necessary money. I can get my hat and cloak, and go with you in five minutes from the time you tell me you are ready."

That moment there thrilled through BEN MANLY for the first time in its full power, a clear comprehension of the true heart of this little woman—its sublime devotion—its absorbence in the love it held for CHARLEY. Oh, had this but been for him! That hour he would have exchanged places with CHARLEY DENNISON in his cold grave on the field of Chickamauga, but to be held so close in this loving memory.

"We will go to-morrow!" he said, as he arose to leave her presence.

On the morrow they left Washington, accompanied by old CÆSAR.

It was a rarely beautiful June morning when they left Chattanooga in a carriage to ride to the battle field. They entered it by the Rossville gap.

It was with peculiar emotions that BEN MANLY gazed on that scene of deadly conflict, in which he had been an active participant. Something similar had been the thoughts with which he had gazed, some years before, upon the ruins of the Coliseum of Rome, picturing the dreadful scenes of by-gone days in that bloody amphitheatre where Christians were tossed in to be torn to pieces by raging wild beasts. Something similar, yet not the same. *This* scene was more his own. The history of its torn and mangled thousands was written in his heart.

The rail fences which had been swept to the ground in the surge of battle, were not re-erected. Man's hand had done nothing to alter the aspect of the scene since that fearful September day, save where soldiers had marked with rails the graves of comrades. But GOD's hand is never idle, and the grass grew green over the rolling ground, and the perfume of roses loaded the air. The trees were rich with foliage, and the woodbine and morning glory clambered about their wounded trunks and branches. But these wounds were all healed. The storm of shot and shell which swept so much manhood out of life, only shattered and tore the senseless trees—it could not kill them. The struggling soldiers trampled a few straggling flowers to death that September day; but now they grew in tenfold luxuriance, fed by the rich blood that the soil had drained. BEN MANLY grew sick with their heavy perfume.

As for this little woman at his side, he feared for her as they drew nearer the fatal spot where poor CHARLEY's life-blood had crimsoned the grass. It was no sight for her, with her shattered health. He had spoken to her of this before, but knowing well he could say nothing that would deter her. Something quite above and beyond the influence of his will guided her feet. Now that she was here, and he looked in her frightened eyes, he saw reflected there a horror so deep that he was seriously alarmed for her.

"Can you bear it, SUSIE?" he asked.

She made no other reply than to press his hand warmly with her own.

CÆSAR saw that horror in her eyes, too. He looked at BEN gravely, he shook his gray head sadly, and murmured "Pore chile!"

Everywhere mounds, mounds, mounds! Beneath each of these little hillocks there sleeps an American soldier,—rebel or patriot, it cannot signify now; together they mingle their dust, the sinning and the sinned against. The winter rains have swept away the earth at the head or the foot of many of the mounds, and here lies a grinning skull, there a skeleton foot, over which worms crawl or insects buzz. Wasps have built a nest in one of these skulls, in which once there lived a conscious brain, from which once there looked out eyes whose light some woman somewhere loved, and perhaps to-day remembers mournfully, happily unconscious of this bitter sacrilege. Yonder there is a little heap of human bones, bleached white as ivory by the action of rain and sun; and BEN MANLY remembers, like a passage in a dream, the hour when he saw the soldier whose flesh covered those bones, standing with his gun rested against a tree for steadier aim, when a rebel bullet went through his heart, and crouching against the tree he sank heavily to the ground, and was never again disturbed, but mouldered and mouldered—until *this* remains!

Under an old tree with gnarled and knotted branches, stood the railed inclosure that BEN MANLY had caused to be erected over CHARLEY DENNISON's grave. Vines clambered lovingly and thickly over the rough rails, hewn long before the war by some Tennessean's ax; and roses and honeysuckles bloomed within, and the aroma from their delicate cups seemed like incense over poor CHARLEY's resting-place.

"This is the spot," said BEN, in a low tone.

SUSIE put her hand to her forehead and looked, as BEN parted the morning glory leaves aside, and showed her where his knife had cut the letters "C. D." deep in the rail.

"Can I go inside?" SUSIE said. But it was not an interrogation.

With CÆSAR's aid, Colonel MANLY took down the rails, tearing away the clinging vines, and making a gap through which SUSIE could step within.

Without a word, the young widow knelt upon her patriot husband's grave, and kissed the perfumed sward with her quivering lips, again, and again, and again.

The two men stood respectfully apart, to leave her with her helpless sorrow.

Presently she arose to her feet and gazed through her tear-blinded eyes about upon the mocking stillness and calm of the fatal field. She knew the story of that scene well. It was engraved upon her heart. BEN MANLY knew the picture that was painting itself before her at that moment. She was covering this field with its rushing thousands. Seeing the waving of banners, the struggle of bright bayonets, the reel, the fall, the blood, the horror. Hearing the shouts of commanders, the neighing of horses, the rattle of musketry, the ring of ramrods, the tramp and rustle of struggling feet, the cry, the groan, the sudden hush into death. Feeling the hot air of the hour, breathing the intoxicating fumes of human blood.

Slowly the white lids drooped over the horrified eyes, and SUSIE sank down among the flowers upon her husband's grave, her frame writhing in strong spasms.

Colonel MANLY sprang forward to her side.

"Oh, GOD!" he cried, in bitter tones, "this is what I feared."

But there was no time for self-reproaches. He raised her tenderly in his arms and bore her from the spot.

"Mars'r Co'nel," said CÆSAR, with tears streaming from his eyes, and outstretched hands, "shill I help you, sah?"

BEN shook his head, and bore his beautiful burden to the carriage. Arranging her in as comfortable a posture as was possible, and sustaining her on his arm, he bade CÆSAR drive carefully, very carefully.

They returned to Chattanooga, and SUSIE was placed in the care of a motherly old negro woman, and provided with the best medical attendance that could be procured. MANLY was himself by education a physician, and though he had never practiced, except in accidental cases, his knowledge now served him well. And no woman with all of woman's tender heart and gentle hand, could have been more attentive and absorbed in careful offices, than was this swart soldier as he hovered about the bed of the woman he loved.

Yes, in this hour he found that his love was as fresh as it had been in the days of his boyhood. The prospect of losing SUSIE was now inexpressibly painful to him. Oh, how earnestly he contended with threatening Death for vantage ground! Oh, how he prayed GOD to spare the life of this dear woman who lay so helpless before him—who suffered such excruciating pains that his eyes welled over with tears of sympathy and yearning.

SUSIE's thoughts, when she was conscious, were all on the sad errand that had brought her hither.

"Dear friend," she murmured, with BEN MANLY's hand in hers, "if I should die, you know where I would rest. You will send us back to Rose Harbor to lie side by side with our little ones. You promise?"

"Yes," BEN answered. "But do not speak of dying, SUSIE. You will recover. You must."

At last she grew better, and was able to be removed. CHARLEY's remains had been exhumed, and they returned to Rose Harbor. There was a funeral in the old stone church under the elms on St. George's street, and what was left of CHARLEY DENNISON was laid in the graveyard, between two little mounds, beneath which his little girls were sleeping. He was sincerely mourned by many—but by none so fervently as by these two—the woman who had been his wife, and the man who had been his true and steadfast friend.

The widow DENNISON had sold her cottage at Rose Harbor, and resided uninterruptedly with her daughter KATE, wife of the farmer on the Broad Valley road. SUSIE was invited to make her home there as long as she would. Her mother's residence in Washington had no more attraction for her than that of a stranger would have had. SUSIE resembled her father in all things—her mother in nothing. She accepted KATE's offer, thankfully.

"And, SUSIE," said Mrs. MANLY, BEN's mother, "come and visit me as often as you can. You know I love you like a daughter; and I am so lonely sometimes. Come often to the Harbor, and stay with me, darling. I shall be all alone again soon. BEN's old uneasiness has come upon him again, and he is going abroad next week."

"No!" cried SUSIE, eagerly, in a startled whisper. "He must not go!"

Then she blushed a deep crimson—for, glancing in the pier-glass opposite, she saw that BEN MANLY stood in the doorway. He had overheard her, and he paused in the act of entering.

[To be continued.

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VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

A Word to Our Readers.

You have noticed, kind friends, that under a general head we endeavor to discuss a variety of Topics. We seek to give practical hints and valuable information about subjects connected with this Department of the RURAL. We cordially invite our readers to assist us. Consider these columns a medium through which you may *impart* valuable knowledge to your brother farmers, as well as *receive* it yourself. Facts and observations given by practical men about practical things, are of more importance and interest than the finest theories told in the most elegant and faultless style. Favor us with your knowledge and experience and it shall be our business to put your ideas into an attractive and proper shape before the public.

Measuring Hay in the Mow or Stack.

S. H. S., Naples, N. Y., wants to know how many feet of hay in the stack or mow make a ton. As it is inconvenient always to weigh he thinks this knowledge would benefit many having hay to buy or sell.

Mr. F. W. LAY communicates to the RURAL the following answer to this query. "Farmers frequently find it convenient to know about how much hay a mow contains. Though different kinds of hay will weigh lighter or heavier, I have found that about 450 feet cubic bulk will make a ton of hay. But in an old-fashioned 30 by 40 foot barn, with a 16 foot mow, I have a very simple rule that I have often found useful in buying, selling, and estimating hay in bulk. Allow one ton of hay to every ten inches in height of ordinary hay. In dry clover it will take nearly a foot, and very fine hay somewhat less than ten inches, but ordinarily this rule will be found correct."

Doubtless no rule can be given which will be found exact in all cases. Good judgment is required. Another correspondent from Spring Villa writes:—"I have been engaged in haying summer and winter more than forty years, buying and selling as occasion required, sometimes by weight and sometimes by measure; and my conviction is that in common mows, say fifteen by thirty, with fourteen foot posts, and the mow filled, 400 cubic feet are required for a ton; while a mow with sixteen or eighteen foot posts with a heavy pressure of grain on the top and fine hay, *may* require less. And a small mow, say fourteen or sixteen feet square, with twelve foot posts, would require a cube of eight feet or 512 cubic feet for a ton. Good judgment is necessary to measure hay with any degree of accuracy."

Do Hens Pay if Well Kept?

MR. SEYMOUR JOINER, North Egremont, Mass., thinks they will, and in proof thereof furnishes us the following statement:

Having kept a memorandum for the last two years I thought I would send you the result. I keep about thirty fowls, three or four cocks and the rest hens. From the first day of April 1864, to the same date 1865, the products sold from the fowls amounted to forty three dollars and thirteen cents. We used in the family about half the chickens, and all the eggs we wanted. I put the hen manure on corn, about half a gill to each hill, without any other fertilizers, having enough to go over four acres and a half, leaving four rows without any manure through the field for the purpose of satisfying myself of its efficacy. I harvested it separate, and then weighed what grew on a like area of manured and unmanured ground, for the purpose of testing it. The corn with manure on a rod weighed 38½ lbs. That on a rod without manure weighed 27 lbs. The stalks on a rod with manure weighed 16½ lbs., without manure 13 lbs. The pumpkins were about four to one in favor of manure.

From April 1st, 1865 to Jan 1st, 1866 the products sold from the hens amounted to sixty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents. The past season I put three parts of swamp muck to one of hen manure. Mixed it well together and put half a pint to each hill. I have also used other fertilizers, as plaster and ashes. The result is different from last year, more corn and less stalks. The corn where the compost was applied was twenty-five per cent. better to the rod than that on which no manure was used, while the stalks were only ten per cent. better. My potatoes manured with the compost were no more in number in the hill than the unmanured ones, but they grew one third on the average larger.

Machinery for Women.

A LADY correspondent, dating from Elkhorn, Wis., sends us the following article on Machinery for Women. The sentiments of the writer are pertinent and truthful. We believe the use of labor saving machinery adapted to woman's work, has not kept pace with that intended to lighten the toil of the stronger sex. This is wrong; it is antagonistic to the spirit of the age, and we advise the ladies to agitate the question until justice is rendered:

"In the present abundance of labor saving machines do women have anything like their share? I think not. And this is not because there are no good machines made for their help, but is greatly owing to the negligence of husbands, fathers and brothers to provide them. One of my neighbors, a progressive sort of a farmer out of doors, was asked by his wife the other day to buy her a knitting machine (she has only five boys to knit for.) You should have seen the injured look he put on.

"I am astonished at you JANE" said he "don't you know that the interest on the money a machine would cost would hire your knitting done?"

"Perhaps it would" said she, "if you could get your work done when you wanted it, without spending your time to hunt up some one to do it, and besides money would be more plenty with you than common when you gave me any to pay for knitting."

Mr. JONES caught up his hat and left the house and presently the noise of a corn sheller began in the shop not far off.

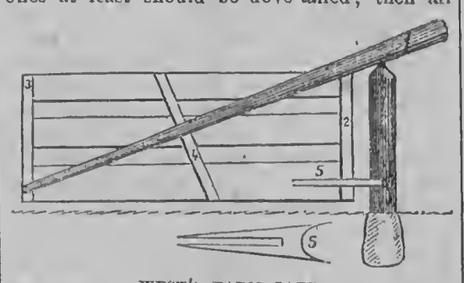
"That's just the way," said Mrs. JONES "whenever I ask JOHN for anything to make my work easier. If he wants a machine of any kind he can always see his way clear to get it. He has got hundreds of dollars worth of machinery and I should also like a just share." "Whenever I ask JOSHUA to buy me a sewing machine he always says, "Why RACHEL I'd buy you one in a minute, but you see women don't know anything about using machines, and they would have one out of gear in less than twenty-four hours, and *that's what's the matter.*"

"Maybe that's so, but I don't see why a women who have ingenuity enough to make all the articles of their own and their children's wardrobe which so many women do, should not be bright enough to use a sewing machine. Besides I notice that a man, if he don't know enough to make a wooden linch-pin will have his reaper and mower and contrive to use them so as to avoid the old laborious process of saving his crops; and any farmer who should hesitate about buying one, no matter whether his farm was paid for or not, would be looked upon by his neighbors as little better than a fool. Why should not a woman be equally scrupulous to lighten the never-ceasing labor in-doors? It is a notorious fact that it is not done. Is not the tedious dash-churn used in nearly every farm house unless dairying is the main business followed? And does not the fatiguing washboard do duty fifty-two days in the year in a large majority of kitchens? Let those who know best answer. I hope the time will come, although I don't expect to live to see it, when a *good* washing machine and wringer in the kitchen, shall be consided the test of a man's civilization."

ABOUT FARM GATES.—NO. III.

MR. J. B. WEST, of Orleans Co., N. Y., sends us a drawing and description of his mode of making farm gates, which he says "requires much less labor to make than some you recommend in late numbers of the RURAL, and I think equally strong and durable, if not *more so.*

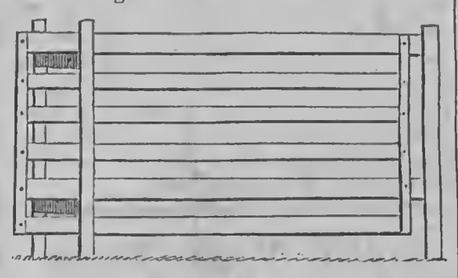
No. 1 is a white elm sapling four to six inches through at the but and seventeen to eighteen feet long. Nos. 2 and 3, oak scantling three by three inches and four and a half feet long. No. 4, a hard-wood inch board four or five inches wide, notched into No. 1, level with the face. The lower end of No. 1 is tenoned into No. 3. No. 2 passes through No. 1 and is also tennoned. No. 1 should be so framed as to be one inch back from the face of Nos. 2 and 3, to make room to let the slats in level with the surface of the frame. The number of the slats from four to six according to width, and the top and bottom ones at least should be dove-tailed; then all



WEST'S FARM GATE.

thoroughly nailed, using screws or pressed nails to fasten to the middle cross-piece. No. 5 is made of a two-inch plank, shaped to fit the lower part of the post around which it is to pass in swinging. It is fastened to the gate by a pin through it and No. 2, and a three or four inch carriage bolt near the extreme point. The top of the post should be cone-shaped so that No. 1 of the gate will not rub on the outer edge when it swings. An inch and a half pin driven firmly in the top of the post and left two inches long, forms the pivot on which the gate swings. The hole to receive the pivot should be bored from the lower side of No. 5, and but part way through or the rain will cause the post to rot. So much for the gate."

A correspondent writing from Angola, Ind., sends us a drawing and description of a somewhat novel gate.



THE SLIDING GATE.

The novel featnre connected with this gate is the way it is hung, and the method of opening. There are no hinges to this gate. The gate itself, as may be readily seen in the engraving, is constructed of six bars, or strips of board, morticed and pinned into two scantling for the end pieces. There are no braces on the gate. On the left hand side of the engraving are two posts set in the ground. These are connected by two strips on which the upper and next to the lower bars of the gate rest. These posts should be set far enough apart to permit the gate to slide readily between them, and the one in the farthest side of the gate should be placed three or four inches in the rear of the other. With this arrangement one can take hold of the gate at the other end, where it latches to the single post, shove it back a few feet till it balances on the slats between the two posts, and then swing it round to the left.

This gate allows of very cheap construction. It is not necessary to make any mortices. A strip of pine nailed on each side of the ends of the six bars would fasten the gate together about as secure as if they were morticed and pinned. Except for greater durability the posts need not be heavy, as the bearing on them is in such a manner as not to sag them. We think this gate could be constructed cheaper by one-third than a good set of bars would cost. Our correspondent says he has made eleven, during the past season, and they give good satisfaction.

SPASMODIC COLIC.—GRIPES.

COLIC is one of the most frequent diseases to which horses are subject, and from not recognizing the disease in its earliest stage, and the want of proper treatment, it often comes to a fatal termination. Frequently the treatment is so unskillful that it aggravates the disease, and induces inflammation of the bowels. We believe the information on this subject, contained in the following illustrated article from the English work of MAYHEW, will prove of value to horse-owners.

"Spasmodic colic is an affection which every loiterer about a stable, from a postboy to a farrier, imagines he is able to cure. Many attacks no doubt would depart of themselves; others might be removed by simple motion. Nevertheless such possible remedies should never be trusted. Neither should gin and pepper, red pepper and peppermint, hot beer and mustard, rubbing the abdomen with a broomstick, kneading the belly violently with a man's knee, or any popular measure be permitted. Such remedies are likely to get rid of colic by causing enteritis. When inflammation of the bowels thus originates, it is generally fatal, the strength being exhausted and the powers of nature worn out by the previous disorder—not to mention the prepossession of the spectators, which prevents the more serious disease from being early recognized.

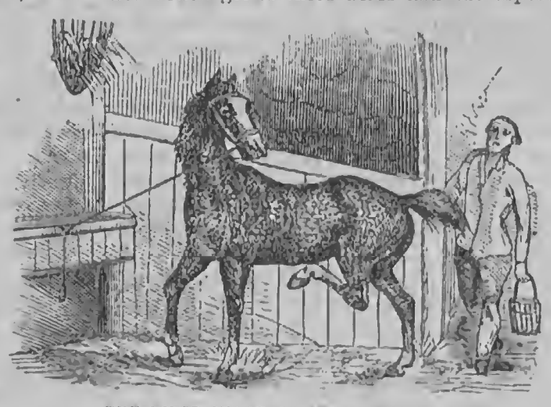
Any cause may kindle colic. It is common after fast driving; hence many gentlemen take colic drinks to Epsom races. The affection which in ladies is designated spasms, in gentlemen is called pain in the bowels, and in children is known as the bellyache, is, in the horse, colic; and from the largeness of the animal's intestines, the affection probably provokes more anguish in the quadruped than the same disorder does in the entire human race. Under whatever term it may be recognized, spasmodic colic is never more than partial contraction of the muscular coat of the intestines. The action so compresses a part of the tube as to expel the blood and render the natural pink of the tissues, for some time after the disorder has departed a glistening white. The blood, driven from particular spots, is forced into those parts in which no disease exists. Excess of blood predisposes to inflammation; hence we probably trace the reason why, if spasmodic colic be suffered to continue, the affection is so apt to end in incurable enteritis.

Colic most often attacks the small intestines, though the disease is by no means confined to those parts. It first occurs on a limited space; presently it vanishes altogether, and afterward re-appears on some distant portion of the alimentary canal, or, in other words, colic dodges about, its attacks becoming more numerous and the intermissions shorter as the period of its commencement grows more distant. Change of water, change of food, getting wet, fatiguing journeys, are all likely to originate it; but, perhaps, it is most frequently exhibited when no known cause is in operation. Aloes, however, are proved to be among the surest provocatives of this disease. Many horses cannot swallow pure aloes in any form, without being severely griped. For such animals, the following drench is recommended, instead of the above-named drug in substance:—Sulphuric ether and laudanum, of each, one ounce; compound tincture of aloes made with diluted spirits of wine, five ounces; cold water, one pint. If greater strength be requisite, obtain it by the addition of tincture of gentian, every ounce of which is equal, when combined, to one drachm of aloes.

Colic always commences suddenly; it starts into life ready armed for mischief. The animal may be apparently well and feeding. Without visible cause the head is raised and the occupation ceases. Should the pain last, the hind-foot is lifted to strike the belly, and the fore-leg begins to scrape the pavement. The groom, who has merely left to procure a pail of water from an adjacent pump, on his return discovers his charge exhibiting evident signs of uneasiness. As the man stares, wondering what can be the matter, the horse is pawing and the nose slowly points to the flank. All then is explained. *Fret* is the matter, and it would be "*fret*," should the disease prove to be of a very different nature.

While the horse is being watched, every indication of disturbance may disappear. The countenance tranquilizes and the nose is again inserted into the manger. A few minutes elapse and the pangs are renewed. The second fit may last longer and be slightly more severe. Then another, but a shorter period of ease follows; thus the visitations will ensue upon spaces of entire exemption from anguish. The recommencement of agony usually is denoted by a disposition to lie down. The animal crouches; next it turns round as though the intention was to stretch out the limbs; but suddenly the erect attitude is assumed—the design, lately so nearly executed, having been forgotten. Then pawing and striking at the abdomen quickly follow; and while the horse looks toward the flank, a morbid fire is perceptible in the eye.

No relief being afforded, the pains lengthen, while the intervals of tranquility become shorter. The action grows more fierce and the aspect



THE FIRST STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

more wild. The pawing is more brief, but more energetic; often during its continuance the foot is raised and violently stamped upon the ground. The animal now does not attempt to feed, but stares for a minute at a time, with an inquiring gaze, toward the abdomen. At length, without warning or preparation, the body leaps upward to fall violently upon the floor. The shock is often fearful; but the animal in its torment appears to derive ease from the violence. Being down, it rolls from side to side and kicks about, until one of its feet, touching the wall, enables the horse to poise itself upon the back.

Should relief not be quickly provided, colic soon passes into enteritis. The pulse, from being unchanged at first, then simply quickened by pain, grows harder and more wiry. The intermissions are lost, and though the anguish may for a space be less, yet in its continuity it is more exhausting.

On the appearance of colic, the morbid action ought to be immediately counteracted. Aloes in solution is generally administered; such a medicine, unless guarded as before recommended, is by no means advisable. Sulphuric ether and laudanum should be in the possession of every horse proprietor. One pint of each—the two being mixed together, with one ounce of rank oil floating on top to prevent evaporation or mistakes—will be perfectly safe in any household. The mixture should, however, be well shaken before it is employed: two ounces of the combination in half a pint of water constitutes an excellent colic drink. Give three of these, one every ten minutes. If no improvement be displayed, double the quantity of the active agents and continue the drenches at the period stated: these medicines should be persevered with until the symptoms disappear.

Turpentine, as an enema, is an excellent adjunct. Mr. T. W. GOWING of Camden Town, cured a lingering fit of colic by administering a pint of turpentine mixed with a quart of the solution of soap. The strong liquor of ammo-

THE SECOND STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

nia, diluted with six times its bulk of water and applied by means of a saturated cloth, held to the abdomen in a rug several times doubled, is likewise frequently beneficial. If these means, used simultaneously, produce no amendment in two hours, watch the pulse, for there is most probably something beyond simple colic to contend with."

GREAT attention is paid just now in France to horse-breeding.—Post and rail timber should be cut before the sap begins to circulate.—Surface manuring appears to answer much the same purpose as liquid manuring.—The dimensions of M. L. SULLIVANT'S farm in Champaign Co., Illinois, are seventy thousand acres.—Different plants take different constituents from the soil, hence the rotation of crops is indispensable.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

SHEEP PASTURAGE IN THE SOUTH.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.—*My Dear Sir:* Looking over the last number of the RURAL I noticed a statement contained in an Address, delivered at the Chautauqua County Fair by Major BROOKS, which is calculated to mislead Northern farmers with regard to the resources of the South. I have reason to believe that the Major has been misled by the statements of others; and has not enjoyed the same opportunites for observation that I have. But recently, I have spent about five weeks in examining the pastoral resources of a region of country extending from Louisville, Ky., to Savannah, Ga. The statement referred to, reads as follows:—"Grasses suited to the southern and western portion of our country are growing there, but of inferior value—they do not make a uniform turf, beautiful and desirable like our own cultivated grasses; it is at least doubtful whether a permanent grass covering of the soil can be obtained in those regions."

In many portions of Central Georgia, where the Bermuda Grass has been intentionally or accidentally introduced, you will find large bodies of land densely covered with a luxuriant growth of fine and nourishing herbage. I am familiar with the pastoral capacities of Chautauqua county, as well as with Old England and almost every portion of the United States from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Ohio to the Atlantic, and I have no hesitation in asserting that the most densely covered pastures that I have ever examined have been those of Georgia.

Antecedent to my recent visit to Georgia, no rain had fallen for two months. All crops were suffering for the want of rain, but the Bermuda Grass was green and luxuriant. From personal observation during my recent visit to Georgia, I am satisfied that Bermuda Grass pastures exist in that State, which will support a greater number of cattle or sheep to the acre than any of the best pasture lands of Chautauqua county. With regard to the permanency of the Bermuda Grass I can assure you that heavily stocking it only, tends to render it thicker and more luxuriant. When it once takes possession of a field its eradication is more than the planter can accomplish.

As the attention of Northern Agriculturists and stock raisers is being directed to the resources of the South as a sheep raising region, and as so little seems to be known of the value of Bermuda Grass, I shall, in another communication, refer to the introduction and culture of this valuable grass, as well as the adaptability of certain portions of the South to sheep husbandry. Trusting that my observations may prove interesting to some of the readers of the RURAL, I remain, Yours, C. J. K.

New York, Oct. 25, 1865.

Communications, Etc.

BERMUDA GRASS:

INTRODUCTION, CULTURE, ETC., AT THE SOUTH.

BY DR. C. J. KENWORTHY.

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq.:—*Respected Sir:* In a recent letter to Dr. RANDALL, I referred to a lecture delivered at the Chautauqua County Fair by Major BROOKS, in which he referred to the grasses (natural and introduced,) of the South, which remarks are calculated to mislead the uninitiated. Believing that error should be corrected, I have deemed it best to trouble you with a few jottings.

As the attention of farmers and stock raisers is being directed to the agricultural and pastoral resources of the South, I have thought that a few remarks regarding the Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*,) might prove interesting to some of the readers of the RURAL. From the best information I could obtain in the South, this grass was first introduced from Bermuda to St. Marys in Ga. in or about 1835, two planters from Greensboro, Ga., visited St. Marys, and were so much pleased with the grass, that upon their return each one placed a turf in his saddle bags. Upon their arrival at home, these turfs were carefully planted and nursed; and from these small turfs the grass has spread over a large portion of Central Ga. These would-be benefactors, who first introduced it, have been anathematized by thousands; for it is considered the great curse of the planter. For when it once obtains a hold on a plantation, its eradication and destruction is next to impossible. One old gentleman, residing near Greensboro, Ga., has been fighting it for over twenty years, and, like CROCKETT'S coon, has finally consented to come down. Its destruction is so difficult, that when it once secures a footing the land is abandoned. Plow it under, cut it up, expose it to the air, or do what you may, so long as one joint is left, within a few weeks you will have a luxuriant stool, throwing out its runners in every direction.

The Bermuda Grass is a dwarf growing species, attaining, under ordinary circumstances, a height of from four to six inches. The base of the stem, for several joints, is prostrate, covered by sheaths, and is very dense and legnious, the remainder vertical and succulent. The leaves vary from three to four inches in length, and number from five to eight upon each stem. I inclose a specimen for your examination.

The mode of propagation and distribution is, to a certain extent, a disputed point. Planters have used every effort to prevent its spreading, as well as to effect its destruction; but all their efforts have proved furtile. I was assured by a number of intelligent gentlemen, that it would not perfect its seed in the South, and to test the correctness of the statement, I gathered seed in various localities; and as far as I am able to form an opinion, (without experiment,) I am indeed to believe that it does not possess vegetative properties. However, I inclose some of the seed for your examination.

The popular opinion with regard to its distribution is as follows:—In feeding hogs and other animals, pull up the prostrate or legnious portion of the grass, which is so dense and indigestible that it passes from the animal undigested, and takes root where dropped. I was assured by several intelligent gentlemen that they had repeatedly noticed it in this state in the evacuation of animals. When heavily stocked, and closely pastured, it forms a dense mat of verdure, varying from two to four inches high; and the more closely it is pastured the more it seems to thrive. On the commons around, and in some of the roads and streets of the towns of Central Georgia, where it is daily pastured by large numbers of cattle and hogs, will be found some of the most dense pastures in the United States. From all I could learn, I am convinced that it will stand heavy stocking better than any natural or artificial grass in the country. Antecedent to my late visit to Georgia, two months had elapsed without rain, and everything but the Bermuda Grass was suffering. It seems to possess the power of enduring heat and drouth to a remarkable extent.

Many portions of Georgia possess a rather firm, red clay subsoil. As a natural consequence of the light nature of the surface soil, the heavy rains of summer, and the lengthened period, many portions of Central Georgia has been cultivated, the surface soil have been washed away, and the sub-soil is exposed. On these washed lands where the clay is exposed, it seems to delight. When introduced, its extension is very rapid—covering a large extent within a year. I visited Covington, Ga., on the 28th of last August, and to study the habits of my hobby under different circumstances, I visited an old field covered with this Grass. In one corner of the field I found some graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the beginning of last April. In filling in one of the graves, turfs of the Bermuda Grass had been covered by red clay. It had made its way to the surface and sent runners in every direction. One runner, I measured, was five feet four inches in length. The joints were about two inches apart; and from each joint a mat of roots had been formed—thus one runner alone would form a large number of stools.

To form a lawn or pasture, it is customary to plant it a few feet apart; but my impression is that large areas of pasture could be readily obtained by adopting the following course:—Plow an exhausted field in a deep and thorough manner; harrow and seed down with rye. Then take sod of Bermuda Grass and chop it into small pieces with a sharp spade. The prepared sod to be placed in a cart, hauled to the field and thoroughly strewn over the soil; after which the field could be rolled to force the grass into the soil. If planted at a favorable season I am satisfied that almost every portion would take root. In fact it might be planted at regular distances like corn. The rye would furnish a large amount of winter food for stock, would prevent the growth of weeds, and would furnish a temporary protection for the grass. Some will exclaim that such a mode of obtaining a pasture would be paying dear for one's whistle; but when we take into consideration the fact that land can be purchased at from three to six dollars per acre, the outlay will appear trifling. In fact, the interest for one year on the purchase money of good northern land would obtain a good pasture that would last for an indefinite period. Taking land at the cheap rates prevailing in the South, and wages at $8 per month, it would cost but a trifle to obtain a few hundred acres of superior pasture. But there are many portions of the South where plantations can be purchased, on reasonable terms with from 100 to 300 acres of land well set with Bermuda Grass.

Owing to the lengthened period that the lands of the South have been under cultivation, there must of necessity be a deficiency of lime, potash and soda in the soil, and I have reason to believe that if these were added the Bermuda Grass would be improved. Before the war lime could be purchased on the line of railroad for ten cents per bushel, and will probably be obtainable at a similar price before very long.

Referring to lime reminds me of one fact. It is a generally received opinion that red clover will not succeed in Georgia; yet the curious may see a field of several acres at Covington, Ga., which was sown in 1860, and which has produced heavy crops yearly. It was an exhausted field, and, as an experiment, the owner plowed it very deep, and gave it a good coat of lime. When I examined it in August last it looked well, taking the drouth into consideration.

From my experience, and that of others, with the *Bromus Schiederianum* in an arid climate, I am convinced that it is peculiarly adapted to the South. It will produce two heavy crops each summer. With the *Bromus* and oats cut at a proper season, and rye for winter pastures, no difficulty would be experienced in wintering stock in Georgia.

I am convinced that a great deal of ignorance prevails in the Northern States relative to the resources of the South; and if you think that the results of my observations would prove interesting to your readers, I shall only be too happy to communicate them.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours, &c., C. J. K.

New York, November, 1865.

REMARKS.—Thanks to our esteemed correspondent for the above valuable article, which would have appeared earlier had it not been mislaid. We shall be glad to hear from Dr. K. in regard to Southern resources, and think the observations he so kindly offers to furnish will prove interesting and valuable to our readers in both the North and South.

ABOUT THE WHITE WILLOW,

AND THE PEOPLE AND PAPERS THAT SOLD IT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I notice a Subscriber from Allegany Co., has asked your opinion in reference to the White Willow for fencing and wind-breaks. I have had some experience with the White Willow, which I will give for the benefit of my brother farmers.

Last winter a Mr. RICHARDSON—agent for E. S. PIKE, Painesville, O.,—came through this vicinity taking orders for White Willow cuttings for fences, &c. He had with him a photograph picture of a hedge or fence which he said was White Willow, and which *looked very nice* for fence or wind-breaks. Also, he carried two pieces of wood, one four or five inches in diameter, which he said was White Willow of four years growth. The smaller one was one and a half inches in diameter, which he said was the growth of the first year from the cuttings. He represented that it would grow and make a good fence in four years on *any soil* that apple trees would do well on. He had with him a copy of the *Genesee Farmer*, which contained an article taken from the *American Agriculturist*, written by the *Associate Editor* of the *Agriculturist*, which represented that he had seen the White Willow growing somewhere, (West, I think,) and *recommending it very highly for fences; and the Genesee Farmer sanctioned what the Agriculturist said respecting it.* Under these circumstances I gave my order for cuttings enough for forty rods—price, $10. April 15th, cuttings with instructions were delivered by the agent. Paid the $10; had ground well prepared; set out cuttings with great care, on rich, dry and wet soils. Mulched them with coarse straw manure. Wed and hoed them well, to give them a fair trial.

Now for the result. Most of the cuttings lived, but, instead of growing to be one and a half inches in diameter (as it was represented they would,) they grew to be about one-fourth or one-half of an inch in diameter and some three feet in length, looking like a row of whips—which the proprietors and agents should have used up on their backs, or else made into a rope and tied tight around their necks and have them *suspended in the air* for about an hour before they deceive any more people with White Willow for fencing. I know of scores of good farmers in Cortland and Onondaga counties—both of them good fruit counties—that pronounce White Willow for fencing a complete humbug. I inclose you a sprig to let you see if it was genuine White Willow they sent us. "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good"—but let White Willow alone, and keep your money, is the advice of one who has faithfully tried it.

J. D. F. WOOLSTON.

Preble, Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1866.

REMARKS.—We give the above, as in duty bound, and in the hope that the agricultural public will no longer be swindled by a humbug which the RURAL NEW-YORKER has exposed and condemned from the start. Those who have read this journal for years know how strongly it has condemned the White Willow fever, and especially at the very time the Agriculturist and other journals were *highly recommending it*—their notices largely aiding to *sell* both the Willow and the farmers of the country. At that time the man PIKE offered us a pile of greenbacks for favorable notices, &c.,—but the proposition was declined and our notices were *quite different from those desired.* The people can now judge who was right, and who best subserved the interest of the farming public.

Spirit of the Press.

Keep the Best Stock.

AN exchange truthfully says:—Some farmers are in a habit of selling their best live stock, and keeping the poorest to breed from. This is bad management. If a farmer has a good cow, she is worth as much to keep as to sell. The same applies to all other stock. The rule should be, *keep the best* and sell the poorest. We will illustrate a case as follows: Farmer A has a cow that gives 20 quarts of milk a day, from which 9 lbs. of butter are made in a week, worth 30 cts. per pound. He also has a cow that gives but 10 quarts, from which four pounds of butter only can be made in a week. One cow he values at $80, and the other at $40. He sells the $80 cow and keeps the other for his own use. Now, let us see how the account will stand, in regard to the *profits* from these cows. The best cow produces 9 lbs. of butter a week, say from May 1st to December 1st—30½ weeks—274½ lbs., at 30 cts.,—$82.35. The other cow produces in the same time 122 lbs. of butter, at 30 cts., amounting to only $36.60, which is $45.75 profit less than the best cow affords. It costs, in this case, the same to feed each cow, and it is safe to say, that the advantage in keeping good cows over poor ones is not improperly shown in the above statement. A farmer actually *throws away* from $25 to $40 *each season*, when he sells a first rate cow, and keeps a poor one in her place.

Propagation of Fish.

HAVE you a living spring upon your farm? or have you a pond that does not dry up in summer? If you have, you can easily raise fish—much more easily raise it for food than you can beef or pork. In Europe the raising of fish for market is carried on largely by private persons. It is attended with great profit. The principal outlay is in preparing the ponds, and stocking them with the choicer kinds of fish. They need but little after care or attention. They require but little food, though it is found profitable to feed them some, as they will mature quicker. They are easily caught in nets, and the smaller ones are thrown back and the larger ones sold. Fresh fish have always been considered one of the luxuries of the table. Our Western farmers could raise them as well as they can stock. Let them make their ponds and put in their fish, and they will multiply wonderfully. The spawn of the choicer kinds can be obtained and transported thousands of miles safely. We commend this subject to the consideration of our readers and hope they will act upon our suggestions.—*Rural World.*

Charring Wood for Fuel.

THE practice of charring wood for fuel has not been in much use in this country. The abundance of wood in the rural districts, and the almost universal employment of coal in the cities, have not led to much experimenting on wood for fuel. By charring wood we mean treating the wood as if for making charcoal, but not allowing it to coal to any extent. By keeping up a close heat for a few days, the moisture and gases are driven off, and the wood looking as though half turned to coal, becomes fusile, is easily split, kindles with great readiness, and makes an exceedingly hot fire. Nothing is better to heat up a room suddenly, during cold weather. We think that a kiln of two cords of such wood would last a small family for a year, and add much to its comfort, and to the convenience of cooking. From some experiments of our own, we think that we shall continue hereafter to have a pile of charred wood in addition to our other wooden conveniences.—*Maine Farmer.*

Handy "Small Things."

COMMON cut-nails are too brittle for repairing implements, or for other similar purposes. Buy only the very best and anneal them, and they will answer all ordinary purposes of the best wrought nails. To anneal them, all that is necessary is to heat them red hot in a common fire, and cool gradually. Let them cool, for instance, by remaining in the fire while it burns down and goes out. One such nail, well clinched, will be worth half a dozen unannealed.

Every farmer should keep on hand a supply of copper wire, and small pieces of sheet copper, or copper straps. Copper wire is better than annealed iron wire; it is almost as flexible as twine, and may be bent and twisted as desired; and it will not rust. Copper straps nailed across or around a fracture or split in any wooden article, will strengthen it in a thorough manner.—*Rural Affairs.*

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Manhattan, Kansas, Independent says:—"The State Agricultural College is in a flourishing condition, having enrolled about eighty students this term; almost every day more are added to the list. Quite a number are in the higher classes of the regular college studies. The President has been absent during the summer, collecting money to erect a boarding house. When he returns plans will be adopted for the building of a fine boarding house, to accommodate one hundred students."

Rural Brief Mention.

COMPLIMENTS, NOW AND THEN.—*The "Truth of History," &c.*—In its last issue the American Agriculturist notices several of its exchanges favorably (?)—for a wonder,—and gives this "first-rate notice" of one published hereaway:

"MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER (Rochester) is another weekly. It is a family and news-paper, with a large and good *agricultural attachment*, in which the American Merinos are *of late* made a specialty."

The italics in this quotation are ours, and will be understood by the intelligent reader, and especially by our friends of the Press—most of whom know that this journal has, *from its start*, made Agriculture and Horticulture the *leading* and *prominent* topics of discussion:—and many, with us, will be greatly surprised that a journal claiming to be reliable in its utterances, should, either ignorantly or wilfully, so misrepresent the FACTS as to speak of the RURAL as a "family and news-paper" with an "agricultural attachment." Why not say, honestly and squarely, "an Agricultural and Horticultural journal, with large and good Literary, Scientific, Educational and News attachments?—instead of dodging the truth, and endeavoring to "damn with faint praise" an honorable contemporary who wishes you well, and has expressed the wish both privately and publicly. But the assertion that "the American Merinos are *of late* made a specialty" in the aforesaid "attachment" is equally true and refreshing. However, we suppose our contemporary, who only gets around once a month, considers that *over two years* must be quite recent, or at least "of late," albeit it has given abundant time to add upwards of twenty thousand to our circulation—which, by the way, may be just "what's the matter." [As our readers are aware, the RURAL'S department of Sheep Husbandry, Edited by Hon. H. S. Randall, LL. D., author of "The Practical Shepherd," "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Husbandy," etc., was commenced in January, 1864.] Years ago, (in 1850,) when the Am. Ag. was edited by the Messrs. ALLEN, (among the ablest writers on Agriculture that America has yet produced,—though not claiming, as its present editors valiogloriously do, to be "*the only members of the agricultural press specially educated for the profession*"!!!)—it thus honestly and truthfully noticed, and cordially welcomed, the advent of this journal:

"THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—This is a handsome weekly folio, of eight pages, published at Rochester by D. D. T. MOORE, late of the Genesee Farmer. * * * Three pages are devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Domestic Economy; one to Mechanic Arts and Science; one to Education; and three to the News of the day, Literature, &c. We are thus particular in stating the arrangement of this new weekly, *for we think it a* MODEL PAPER *for the farmer's family, and of a kind much more likely to be generally patronized than those* PURELY AGRICULTURAL; * * * *and if we were to start a periodical again it would be* IN IMITATION OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER."

—And "here we rest" until called upon to further "vindicate the truth of history," some interesting scraps of which are in reserve. Meantime, the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (an Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary and Family Newspaper, tolerably well edited, illustrated and printed, and somewhat widely circulated,) will continue to be published *every week*, at Rochester, N. Y., at $3 per annum, or $2.50 in clubs of ten or more. N. B.—The paper that "was going to run the RURAL NEW-YORKER and all other agricultural journals (except one in New York City,) out of Western New York," last year, "failed to connect," but succeeded admirably in running itself "into the ground"—as it died in December from actual starvation. Others "specially educated for this profession" will, or will not, "make a note of it," and govern themselves accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We continue our synopsis of the proceedings of Agricultural Societies at their annual meetings:

Connecticut State Ag. Society—At the recent annual meeting of this Society the following board of officers was elected for the present year: *President*—E. H. HYDE of Stafford. *Vice Presidents*—Robbins Battell, Norfolk; H. L. Stewart, Middle Haddam. *Vice Presidents* (ex officio)—Hartford Co., Daniel H. Willard, Newington; New Haven, Chas. B. Whittlesey; Middlesex, A. G. Pease, Middletown; New London, John Brewster; Litchfield, J. D. Perkins; Tolland, J. S. Yeomans. *Cor. Secretary*—T. S. Gold, West Cornwall. *Rec. Secretary*—Burditt Loomis, Suffield. *Treasurer*—F. A. Brown, Hartford. *Chemist*—Prof. S. W. Johnson, New Haven.

Seneca Co. Ag'l Society.—At the winter meeting of this Society held at Ovid, Jan. 18th, the following officers were elected for 1866: *President*—WILLIAM DUNLAP, Ovid. *Vice Pres't.*—Ira Johnson, Waterloo. *Secretary*—Geo. W. Jones, Ovid. *Treasurer*—John D. Coe, Romulus. *Directors*—Three years, David L. Kase, Lodi; Leroy Bradley, Fayette. Two years, (holding over,) Joseph Wright, Waterloo; Peter Pontius, Fayette. One year, (holding over,) Josiah Rogers, Junius; John G. King, Romulus.

The Rensselaer Co. Ag. Society elected the following officers for 1866, at its annual meeting, in Troy, recently: *President*—L. E. GURLEY, Troy. *Vice Pres'ts*—Geo. Tibbitts, Hoosick; Al Pine, Pittstown; Reuben Peckham, H. L. Shields, Troy; Barton A. Thomas, Sandlake. *Sec'y*—J. C. Osgood, Troy. *Treas.*—H. W. Knickerbacker, Lansingburgh. The attendance at the meeting was good, and there was a fine display of winter products.

The Delaware Co. Ag Society held its annual meeting at Delhi, on the 3d ult. The show of winter products—dressed meats, grain, butter, fruits, etc.—was better than usual. The Society is in a very prosperous condition. Officers for 1866: *President*—HIRAM OLMSTED, Walton. *Secretary*—Parker Frisbee, Delhi. *Treasurer*—G. W. Handford, Walton; and seven Vice Presidents.

Cattaraugus County Ag'l Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Ellicottville, the following persons were elected officers of the Society for 1866: *President*—ISAAC REED, East Otto. *Vice Pres't*—John Kennicott, New Albion. *Secretary*—Horace S. Huntley, Little Valley. *Treasurer*—Erastus N. Lee, Little Valley.

The Oswego Co. Ag. Society has elected the following officers for this year:—*President*—G. S. CHEEVER of New-Haven. *Vice-President*—B. G. Robbins of Sandy Creek. *Secretary*—H. L. Davis of Oswego. *Treasurer*—L. H. Conklin of Mexico. *Directors*—M. L. Marshall of Oswego, and P. Devendorf of Hastings.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Society for the Promotion of Agriculture has elected the following board of officers for 1866: *President*—CRAIG BIDDLE. *Vice-Presidents*—Charles W. Harison and Charles R. King. *Corresponding Secretary*—S. G. Fisher. *Recording Secretary*—Alfred L. Kennedy. *Treasurer*—George Blight. *Executive Com.*—David Landreth, John Lardner, Chas. W. Harrison, Dr. James A. McCrea and John Mc Gowan.

Bureau Co. (Ill.) Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—H. C. FIELD, Princeton. *Vice Pres'ts*—S. F. Robinson, Princeton; C. H. S. Powers, Providence; C. R. Mason, Wyanet. *Rec. Sec'y*—C. D. Trimble, Princeton. *Cor. Sec'y*—A. Bryant, Jr., Princeton. *Treasurer*—C. B. Allen, Princeton. *Directors*—John Clapp, Lamoille; T. W. Nichols, Dover; C. P. Mason, Concord; Dr. E. Stetson, Neponset; H. W. Terry, Peru. *Gen. Supt.*—M. G. Loverin.

Allen Co. (O) Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866.—*President*—J. B. ROBERTS. *Vice Presidents*—J. R. Hughes, C. Harris, Dr. R. E. Jones, J. M. Haller, John Dobbins, J. A. Hoover, G. W. Overmeyer, O. E. Griffith, L. Jennings. *Directors*—J. M. Haller, *Secretary*; G. W. Overmeyer, *Treasurer.* The Society is in a prosperous condition, having a cash balance of $553.

Morgan Co. (O.) Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—F. W. Wood, McConnelsville. *Vice President*—H. Dinsmore, Malta. *Secretary*—John S. Adair, McConnelsville. *Treasurer*—Ford Sill, McConnelsville. *Managers*—Wm. P. Sprague, Samuel McCone, Ross W. Gray, O. M. Lovell, Samuel Miller.

Tuscarawas Co. (O) Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—N. HAYDEN. *Vice President*—Geo. Riker. *Secretary*—E. Slingluff. *Treasurer*—G. B. Deardorff. *Managers*—B. B. Brashear, J. Coventry, Jr., S. T. Welty, H. Mosher, Josiah Walter. Annual Fair to be held Sept. 26-28.

Adams Co. (Pa) Ag. Society.—*President*—JOHN BUCKHOLDER. *Vice Presidents*—George Peters and Elijah Wright. *Secretary*—Wm. B. Wilson. *Cor. Secretary*—Cyrus Griest. *Treasurer*—Jonas Kauntzman. *Managers*—Elisha Tenrose, Henry Eppleman, Henry J. Stable, William Walhay, and Samuel Meale.

Pusey Co. (Ind.) Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866 *President*—JULIAN DALE OWEN. *Vice-President*—Chambers Williams. *Secretary*—Frank Bolton. *Treasurer*—A. E. Fretagot. *Trustees*—Thos. Pote, V. C. Duclos, A. T. Stephens. *Marshal*—John R. Hugo. *Genl. Supt.*—Lycurgus Chaffin.

Skaneateles Farmers' Club.—Officers for 1866: *President*—WM. E. CLARK. *Vice Presidents*—Edward Shepard, Wills Clift. *Rec. Secretary*—Chauncey B. Thorne. *Cor. Secretary*—J. H. Vanderburgh. *Treasurer*—Wm. J. Townsend. *Directors*—Dor Austin, Jacob H. Allen, Wills Clift, Geo. Austin, Jedediah Irish, M. Parsons.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.—Among other matters necessarily deferred is an article on the Agricultural Press, with notices of changes or improvements in several old and the advent of a number of new journals mainly or partly devoted to Rural Affairs. We wish all honorable contemporaries good speed—rejoicing in the prosperity of those already established, and bidding new comers a cordial welcome and merited success. Our chief rivalry will continue to consist in striving to EXCEL others in usefulness, and if all aim to do that, the glorious cause of Rural Progress and Improvement will be greatly advanced during the year 1866.

HOW TO EXPEL RATS.—A correspondent of the RURAL asks how he can expel rats and keep them away from his premises. Try various methods. Make war on them. One man says they left his barn when he brought dried peppermint, mixed with hay, into it. A little arsenic put on bits of bread and butter and placed where they, and *nothing else*, will eat it, will destroy them. Somebody has said that pieces of cork fried in lard, and given them to eat, will drive them away.

BUGS IN BEANS.—Mr. A. VAN BUREN, Dutchess Co., N. Y., says:—"Did you ever know of bugs eating beans? I never did before last spring. I found them in my seed beans, and they got in so extensively as to eat them almost up. They seem to be inside of the beans and to eat out. The bugs are similar to the pea bug, yet different. They were not confined to one sort."

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting of this Association was held in this city in Corinthian Hall on the 25th and 26th of January, Mr. PATRICK BARRY, the President, in the Chair. Arrangements were made for holding the meeting in Corinthian Hall, because an unusual number of gentlemen were expected to be present, and the accommodations of the Supreme Court Room, where the meetings were usually held, were insufficient.

The show of fruits was inferior. The variety was small, and the specimens few, comparatively.

Ellwanger & Barry showed 36 varieties of winter pears, most of them very fine.

Marshal P. Wilder of Dorchester, Mass., six varieties of winter pears.

Benjamin Fish, Gates, 19 varieties of apples.

E. C. Frost, Highland Nurseries, Schuyler Co., "King of Tompkins Co." apples.

A. Erickson, Rochester, 3 specimens seedling apples.

H. N. Langworthy, Greece, 3 varieties apples, 20 oz. Pippins, Northern Spy, and King of Tompkins.

Mammoth Northern Spy apples, by Joseph Harris.

Apples from the Cleveland Fruit House, among them summer apples perfectly sound and hard. Also, a plate of Calawba grapes.

Eleven varieties, of pears, from H. E. Hooker.

Isabella grapes, very fine, from Jonathan Smith, Le Roy.

Six varieties of apples, by J. M. Southwick.

Grapes by J. Gregg, Hammondsport, J. Lawrence, do., S. B. Fairchild, do., J. A. Cramm, do., J. W. Clark, Naples, H. G. Warner and M. G. Warner, Rochester.

On calling the meeting to order, Mr. Barry made a short address, in the course of which he referred to the presence of several distinguished gentlemen, among whom was the Hon. Marshal P. Wilder of Massachusetts, President of the American Pomological Society, and the father of American Pomology. Mr. Barry referred appropriately to the death, since the last meeting, of Joseph Frost, an honored member of the Association.

Messrs. H. N. Langworthy and D. M. Dewey were appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. Frost.

A Committee was appointed to report the order of business for the session.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—H. E. HOOKER, Rochester.

Vice Presidents—P. Barry, Rochester; T. G. Yeomans, Walworth, Wayne county; D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines, C. W.

Secretary and Treasurer—James Vick, Rochester.

Executive Com.—Wm. Smith, Geneva; E. A. Frost, Rochester; J. W. Helmer, Lockport; H. T. Brooks, Wyoming; C. W. Seeley, Rochester.

Standing Committee on Native Fruits—J. J. Thomas, Union Springs; H. N. Langworthy, Greece; W. B. Smith, Syracuse; E. Moody, Lockport; H. H. Olmstead, Pavilion, Genesee county.

Standing Committee on Foreign Fruits—P. Barry, Rochester; C. Downing, Newburg; J. Craine, Lockport; John Fisher, Batavia.

In response to a question respecting the value of the barberry, Marshal P. Wilder said that it was not cultivated in his section; farmers objected to it as a noxious plant. The fruit was excellent for preserves. The plant takes root easily and thrives with little or no care.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The new President, Mr. H. E. Hooker, was introduced. Mr. Hooker thanked the Association for the honor done him. His first knowledge of it was communicated in the street. It had been his hope that Mr. Barry would be retained in the position. That gentleman was eminently qualified to fill it, both by experience and ability. Nevertheless he (Mr. Hooker) would accept the place to which he had been so unexpectedly elevated, and would endeavor to do his duty in it. In conclusion he came down to business, and called for reports from Committees, or the presentation of other matter for discussion.

The Committee to prepare the order of business reported the following subjects of discussion:

1st. Do the past results or profits in Pear growing warrant the planting of large orchards?

2d. What varieties of Winter Pears are hardy and best adapted to cultivation?

I. For Amateurs.

II. For Market.

3d. What are the best six varieties of Pears for orchard planting in Western New York?

4th. What are the best modes of planting fruit trees in different soils?

5th. What is the best treatment for Apple orchards after planting, including cultivation and pruning?

6th. What are the best six varieties of Apples for orchard planting in Western New York?

7th. Can the Currant Worm be destroyed so that good crops of Currants can be grown?

8th. Can healthy and thrifty old Grape Vines, well established in good soil, be grafted successfully and profitably, or should new vines be planted?

9th. Is it desirable or safe to embark largely in Grape growing?

10th. What is the best Grape for general cultivation in Western New York?

11th. Which are the best varieties of Grapes for long keeping, and the best mode of preservation?

12th. What early Grapes are long keepers?

13th. What are the best methods of keeping, packing and shipping of fruits?

1st. Apples. 2d. Pears. 3d. Peaches. 4th. Grapes. 5th. Small Fruits?

The President requested Hon. Marshall P. Wilder to take a seat on the platform. On complying, Mr. Wilder addressed the Association briefly. He said that after a long illness it gave him great pleasure to meet so many gentlemen with whom he had been so long associated in forwarding the interests of Pomological Science. This organization, standing first among those of its kind, was one that he had watched with much interest. If ex-President Barry had been in the Chair, he (Mr. Wilder) would have called him to account for having designated him as the father of American Pomology. If the remark was correct, Mr. Barry might with equal propriety be called one of its children who had grown wiser than his father. The members of this Society are located in a section famous above all others for its fine fruits. They have intelligence and enterprise to enable them to go forward with the good work in which they are engaged. He bade the Fruit Growers' Association of Western New York God speed. Mr. Wilder concluded by stating that the next meeting of the American Pomological Society would be held in St. Louis on the 4th of September next, and he hoped to see a large delegation from this vicinity. It will be the first meeting of the Society in that region, and he hoped to show the people there that Northern fruit growers were ready to travel half-way across the continent to promote the good cause and cement the bonds of union. [Applause.]

Mr. Barry stated that the societies of the west were exerting themselves to have large delegations at the next meeting of the American Pomological Society at St. Louis. They meant to astonish their eastern brethren.

The discussion of the first question was then commenced by Mr. Yeomans of Walworth, who said he was hardly prepared to speak on the subject. He had done but little in the way of the raising of pears. All of his trees were dwarfs, and he had no experience in the culture of standards. He saw nothing to discourage the raising of this fruit. In many localities he understood that heavy losses had been sustained from the pear tree blight—with him he had seen nothing of it. He thought that there was as much loss with other kinds of fruit. He had not lost in the culture of pears one per cent. of them from all causes. His dwarfs were at first of the White Doyene or Virgalieu, but they cracked so badly he budded his trees with the Duchess de Angouleme. His fruit was all that could be expected from healthy trees, and he thought it was a good investment. With other kinds he had not been so successful. He never budded the Bartlett directly on the quince. Those that he double-worked were vigorous and hardy, and he would not recommend budding the Bartlett directly on the quince without being double-worked.

Mr. Oliver Chapin said he planted about 2,000 trees, Standards, about 12 years since. They were in four years afterwards budded with the Bartlett. He had not received a shilling for that ten acres, nor was there a tree upon it he considered worth anything. His trees had not received such care as Mr. Yeomans. His soil is what is termed gravelly loam—good wheat land.

Mr. Burtis of Rochester, had had some experience in pear raising. The Duchess de Angouleme had done well with him. The trees wanted careful attendance. When the blight first appears put the knife to the limb. He could not discourage the raising of pears.

Mr. Barry asked Mr. Chapin if there were not pear orchards in his neighborhood that were good?

Mr. Chapin did know one or two, and one of those was on stiffer soil than his—on a side hill, and not much exposed to the wind.

Mr. L. F. Allen of Buffalo, was invited to occupy the chair during the absence of the President.

W. P. Townsend of Lockport, said he had commenced with a large number of varieties; but had gradually reduced the number to about ten or twelve. For the first ten years they paid well; but for the last five years they had been badly injured by blight. The White Doyennes and Bonne de Jerseys were badly injured, while the Duchess de Angouleme had mostly escaped. He thought there were very few localities in which pear culture could be made profitable. He recommended the Duchess de Angouleme, on the Quince, Bartlett and Seckel. His soil was a sandy loam, running down to clay—"hard pan." His opinion was that only in a few favored localities could the pear be raised with profit, on a large scale.

Mr. Barry said that if it were not for the blight the question as to profit would not be asked. As long as summer pears brought $8 to $10 a barrel, and later pears $12 to $20, nothing could be more profitable. Every thing that was raised had its enemies. There are losses in every department of industry. The pear had the advantage of bearing every year, while apples bore only every other year, or less frequently. Pear cultivators, whose orchards had been unsuccessful were those who became discouraged at an early day. Even under present management, pear culture was the most lucrative business which could be followed. Many persons, when the blight attacked their trees, abandoned them altogether, and did not attempt to remove the blighted portions of the tree. A fruit grower should watch his trees, and on the first symptom of blight lop off the affected parts, and if necessary, uproot the tree altogether, supplying its place with another. Those who neglected their orchads had no right to call themselves fruit growers. Pears need not command more than one-fourth their present price in order to be a profitable crop. He had this season sold winter pears for $30 per barrel, and got his pay for them.

Mr. Chapin asked whether the pear blight was less frequent under high culture.

Mr. Barry said he thought moderate culture was best, not attempting to stimulate growth by heavy manuring.

Mr. Townsend of Lockport, said that an excessive growth of the tree, was always followed within two or three years by blight.

Mr. Brooks of Wyoming, said he thought it was largely a question of climate and soil. He would not advise any one to go into the business very extensively without first testing it on a small scale, to see whether his soil was fitted for it.

Colonel Klinck said he had three acres, half of which had high cultivation, while the other half which had no cultivation, bore more fruit, and was not troubled with blight. They were dwarf trees, and as good as Rochester nurseries could furnish.

Mr. J. Fisher of Batavia, thought if any one went into the business extensively, with the purpose of making profit out of them, he would be very egregiously mistaken. He had planted three hundred trees, and given them the best culture, but he had entirely failed. His Virgalieus had universally failed. From thirty trees he had last year he had not raised a single pear worth eating. The Duchess de Angouleme had done very little better. The Seckel had escaped the blight; but the tree was a slow grower and the fruit blighted. His experience was most discouraging; nevertheless he advised every man to plant some pears for his own use, but not to expect any profit from them.

Mr. Burtis thought very much depended on the manner of planting the trees. They should be planted with a bed of clay fully six inches deep under each one. If the trees were planted on light or sandy soil, they would almost certainly be destroyed.

Dr. Sylvester spoke in favor of the Seckel. He had planted forty trees, and they had done well, last year yielding eleven barrels. These were standard trees. He had also about two hundred trees on quince stock, all doing well.

Levi A. Ward of Rochester, said he was not a large cultivator of pears. He cultivated about one hundred pear trees, and had done so for about twenty years. He had not compared one year with another in regard to the blight, but on the average the loss was about five per cent. He had been amply repaid for his culture of the pear. He thought of the Duchess pear there would be an overplus in a few years, if pear culture succeeded as he trusted it would. The Winter pears were too much neglected. He raised always large crops of the Louise Bonne de Jersey—from one to one and a half bushels to the tree.

W. Brown Smith of Syracuse, thought great mistakes were made in the selection of soil for pear orchards. He knew pears to do well in clay soil. He did not believe in manuring too high. Wheat land was good enough for pears.

Mr. Wilder said everything depended on the selection of the right kind of soil and location. In the vicinity of Boston no difficulty was found in cultivating the pear, notwithstanding the poorness of the soil compared with yours. The best success he had observed in pear raising was in clay soil. [To be continued.]

WHILE American farmers are trying all sorts of bushes and shrubs for live fences, English farmers are rooting them out as cumberers of the ground.

THE WHITE GRAPE CURRANT.

THE White Grape is the finest of all our White Currants, and sells for the highest price. It is large, showy, delicate, excellent for the table, and for wine it is superior. It will make much better wine than most of the native grape wine sold in the country. At the Fruit Growers' meeting last week, Mr. E. WILLIAMS of Montclair, N. J., exhibited a very fine sample of wine made from the Grape Currant.

Our engraving shows a cluster of bunches, and the drawing was taken from a branch exactly as grown, showing its productiveness. If a little pains is taken in pruning, by cutting out the old wood, the bunches will grow much longer, and the berries larger. This and the Cherry Currant may be grown with great profit for market near large cities, where the *Currant Moth* is not troublesome.

DRY WALKS AROUND YOUR BUILDINGS.

EVERY one at all acquainted with the prairie land knows that at certain times it is muddy, quite so, but it is in the power of almost every farmer to so far remedy the inconvenience as to make the paths about the farm buildings comfortable to walk in, at least.

Gravel can be had in many places, which of course makes the most durable walk, but when it does not abound a very good substitute can be made of the bits of old boards that are usually lying about in the way,—anything eighteen inches or more long will answer. Take two pieces of two by four scantling, or in lieu of them two straight rails, and nail the boards on, ladder fashion, making them even at one end,—strike a line and saw the other ends off even. This is movable, and enough of them should be made placed end to end to lead to all the principal farm buildings, to the well, &c. It saves time and vexation both in-doors and out, and is a much better use for the old lumber than to make kindling wood of it. S. W. A.

Cortland, Ill., 1865.

ABOUT CHICKORY.

CHICKORY has been highly recommended by SOLON ROBISON as a substitute for coffee. It is a very good medicine for people who are subject to costiveness, possessing about the same properties as the Dandelion. It is dangerous to use in summer when diarrhea is prevalent. The flavor of *pure Java* will hang in the minds of children around the old kitchen cookery, like the scent of the rose under mother's favorite window. It is cheaper to raise corn, or potatoes, or precious berries, and buy coffee, than to poison the ground with chickory. For instance, last year my friend D. came home one day with a huge paper of chickory seed, thinking to supply a certain coffee vender with the commodity. The roots spangle long, and deep, into the earth; when dug out some fibers still remain, to again spring up. D.'s labor to eradicate the chickory has been sufficient to buy pure coffee for six ordinary families, one year, and the end is not yet. DELIA DAHLIA.

EXTENSIVE VINEYARDS.

THE interest now awakened in vineyard culture on this side the Atlantic, is illustrated in one or two paragraphs from our last week's exchanges. One of these states that a company at Cooksville, Canada West, have now about forty acres under the grape, and expect to extend the area largely another season. They are just constructing a wine cellar, having "thirty-four arched recesses, in two tiers, each recess to contain a hogshead of 1,000 gallons capacity. These thirty-four hogsheads, it is said, will be filled with the production of this season's fruit. We understand that another hogshead is in course of construction, which of itself is to contain 24,000 gallons."

Another statement in circulation is to the effect that a joint stock company, with a capital of a quarter of a million of dollars, has been formed in Wheeling, West Virginia, for the purpose of entering largely into the grape-growing business. "The land to be worked is on the Ohio side of the river, near Martinsville, and 50 acres of it are already under cultivation. It is designed to increase the size of the working land to 115 acres."—*Ex.*

Domestic Economy.

MINCED BEEF.

THE following method produces a very convenient, nutritious, and digestible preparation of meat, good for any meal, and especially for the supper table, when any kind of meat is desired at that meal. We published somewhat similar directions for preparing "minced veal" in a former volume of the Agriculturist (1860,) but later experience, with a little change in the ingredients, shows the method still better for beef: Take say 3½ lbs. of *lean* beef, without tendons—the cross-rib piece is very good for this, but any lean part will do. Before cooking, chop it very fine—a Hale's meat cutter will do it quickly. Mix with it 6 soda crackers, rolled fine; 3 well beaten eggs; 1½ tablespoonsful of salt; a teaspoonful or less of ground pepper; 1 small nutmeg grated; 4 tablespoonsful of cream (or milk;) and if the meat is free from fat, add butter the size of an egg or so. Mix all thoroughly; make into a loaf, and bake well in a dripping pan 1½ to 2 hours, basting as with other roast meats. It will keep for a week or two at least.—*American Agriculturist.*

ITEMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Do everything at the proper time.

Keep everything in its proper place.

Always mend clothes before washing them.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors, red, green, or yellow.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim-milk and water will restore old crape.

Scotch snuff put in the holes where crickets run will destroy them.

Salsoda will bleach; one spoonful is enough for one kettle of clothes.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent their creaking.

Green should be the prevailing color for bed hangings and window drapery.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent smoke escaping.—*Ex.*

GOOD CORN BREAD AND PUDDING.

THE same money will buy 2 or 3 times as much nourishment in corn meal, as it will buy in wheat flour, and it is a matter of economy to use as much of the former as can be made palatable. Of the hundreds of Corn Bread recipes we have published, none we have tried, have given as continued satisfaction as the following:—1 quart of sweet milk; 1 teaspoonful of cooking soda 1 teacupful of molasses; 2 teaspoonsful of salt; 4 teacupsful of fine corn meal, and 3 to 4 teacupsful of wheat flour. Mix all well together, and bake slowly for an hour or more. It keeps moist for several days, and is relished by most persons The proportion of flour and meal may be varied to suit the liking. The above preparation, cooked in a steamer, makes a good pudding, to be eaten with cream or milk and sugar, or butter alone.—*American Agriculturist.*

IMPORTANT TO CHEESE AND BUTTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that Farmers, as well as others, who produce cheese to the annual value of $1,000 must take license as manufacturers ($10.) This ruling will reach a large class of farmers who have supposed themselves exempt from license duty. It follows that those who manufacture butter to the same value ($1,000,) must be subject to a like license, as the reasoning in support of the rule applies as well to the product of butter as that of cheese.

PRUDENCE CAKE.—Take one quart broken crusts of bread, with just enough milk to cover them, let them stand till soft, beat till perfectly smooth and free from lumps. Take three eggs, a cup full sour milk or cream, a teaspoonful saleratus, one of salt, and flour enough to form a stiff batter; stir well; pour in a buttered pan; bake half an hour in a quick oven; serve with butter and molasses or honey. This is a good breakfast cake.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The Swedish journals published a statement to the effect that whooping cough can be cured by inhaling the air from the purifying apparatus in gas works. The practice of sending children to gas works to inhale the gas from newly opened purifiers had been adopted in Paris for two years.—*Ex.*

STEAMED DUMPLINGS.—Two cups sour milk, one of cream, teaspoon soda, thoroughly dissolved; turn into flour and mix as you would biscuit; roll out and spread on whatever fruit you wish, then roll it together and put in a cloth and steam one hour. Serve with sweetened cream.—*Ex.*

FOR A COUGH.—Roast a large lemon very carefully without burning; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze it into a cup upon three ounces of sugar candy, finely powdered; take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is pleasant.—*Ex.*

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TO MY WIFE,

ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR MARRIAGE.

Ten Years of Life with her I love
Have gone as softly by,
As moonbeams riding on the waves
Beneath a summer sky.

Ten years we've sail'd a rugged sea
But not a storm have met—
The sun that rose each smiling morn
Was cloudless till it set.

No cruel blow hath fate yet struck
Our home's sweet joys to blight;
Kind Angels guarded all our way,
And kept us day and night.

No blasted hopes have we to mourn—
No, not a singe one;
Our wedded life as joyful yet
As when it first begun:

And even more; for by us now,
Around our hearth-stone bright,
Five other smiling faces add
Their pure and holy light.

Our honey-moon has never closed,
And, dear, it never will;
For faithful to the pledge we made,
We'll love each other still.

And through the fleeting years to come,
Whatever clouds may low'r,
The sun of love shall quick dispel
By its enchanting pow'r;

And down the stream of time our lives
As blissfully will run
As when, ten years ago, our hearts
Were melted into one.

Crawfordsville, Ind. *. *. *.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RAINY DAY IN WINTER.

You wake in the morning to hear the steady beat of the rain along the roof. With to-morrow's sleigh-ride in your thoughts, you wish it was snowing instead, and pushing back the white curtain of your window, look out. The clouds hang low and heavy and dull, and with the first glance you remember you used to wonder in childhood if Heaven itself dropped lower when the clouds came near to earth. The rain falls steadily; it is slanting from the east, and in consequence the bare, desolate-looking trees, still have a strip of dry bark on their western sides, while heavy drops hang from the leafless twigs. Down the beaten paths of the yard below, over which your window looks, miniature rivers are racing to the foot of the hill. In the carriage-house door stands your old pet dog, as if undecided whether to go back to his kennel or venture to the house in the rain after his breakfast. And that reminds you that if you stand by the window dreaming longer, your breakfast will be cold.

At the table Bob scowls over the muddy coffee, and wonders "if Kate had a beau last night." Mother says "perhaps Katie wanted it to correspond with the morning," and you wonder quietly to yourself if Bob could make very good coffee this morning—that is, if having a bean, or *being one*, would affect that beverage, for you are very sure you heard his steps on the stairs sometime in the "wee small hours."

How dismal sleigh-bells sound in the rain!—not as if they rung willingly; not as if there was any merriment in them; like a dull, lifeless laugh forced from an aching heart. How dismal, too, the people and horses look; not that you really can see anything of the former, but you can see the robes and umbrellas that cover them; and the latter trot soberly along splashing the water from under their feet, not at all as they would step if the snow was firm and the air clear and bracing. They are out of sight, but as the wind brings back the last sound of the bells mingled with the rush of the river, some chord of association is struck, and your heart beats quicker with a sudden memory. It was just such a day as this four years ago—only four, though it seems longer—that you, with a half dozen other merry students, were covered away from the rain for a ride home. The French Reader of one and Latin Grammar of another were laid just where the rain poured down, and French and Latin were sadly blurred; but it mattered not much, for the language those two studied then was the one that Cupid teaches. One of that company has gone further on "toward the setting sun;" and the owner of a fair face that looked out from under the huge umbrella that day has gone to another school. The dainty letters that came at first have ceased, and you know no more of her. The rain dashes with sudden force against the window by which you sit, and the wind sobs louder among the trees without, as if sorrowing that in school-life it is ever thus; that friends who have been in hourly companionship, between whom has been no hidden thought, when separated and the tie of common interest broken, become as strangers.

From another part of the house come to you the words of an old ballad, sung by lips that were young—younger than yours are now, perhaps—two score of years ago. So this rainy winter day has stirred a memory in another heart than yours; only that her thoughts go back through scores of years, and yours, if they reached back through your whole life-time, could not traverse a score. You smile to see the snow-caps of the fence posts rapidly melting; you smile because you always fancied the posts so many old ladies trying to be young again in fancy head-dresses, and you like to see their white caps taken away and their old bare heads exposed. The little curves and arches of the snow-drift opposite are growing "smaller by degrees," but far from "beautifully less," for the melting of the pure upper snow reveals beneath that which has lain longer and grown soiled. The masses of snow on the dark evergreen branches become loosened in their hold and slide downward, and the boughs spring up as if in joy to be relieved. You have known human hearts to bound up in joy, just so, as it were, when some heavy weight of sorrow was suddenly removed.

At night the rain ceases gradually; the large drops change to smaller ones, and then cease altogether. The wind changes, and cold and strong comes the "West-wind Father of the winds of Heaven." Red beams flash through the window across the carpet, and you look out to find the heavy clouds parted where the sun is going down. Your neighbors' windows are all agleam with rosy light as of a fire within, and the broken clouds are edged with gold and crimson. Your gaze is intensified where the "golden gates of sunset" seem opening to let the day pass through:—the day that has been yours, passing away forever from your grasp with its everlasting record of lost or treasured hours.

You know the comparison is old and often used, but you keep thinking that many lives are like this day. You have known such, the morning and the mid-day filled with tears and sorrow and wild unrest, of which the glorious end was typified in the sunset you have just witnessed. Others you have known promising but brightness and ending in despair; and an unuttered prayer rises in your heart for strength so to bear life's burdens that your end be one of peace.

Rome, N. Y., Jan., 1866. A Farmer's Sister.

"I WISH I WERE A GIRL."

Some years ago, the ladies of the Female Education Society opened a small girls' school at Cairo, to which a few little Mohammedan girls came; and they soon learned to love the school very much.

Some of the boys attended a Mohammedan school in the same street; but this was a dark, dismal place, and the master was armed with a great stick.

The little girls told their brothers what a nice happy place *their* school-room was, with pretty colored pictures on the walls.

This had no small effect upon the boys; and one day a mob of little fellows beset the school-room door, exclaiming in chorus:

"We want to come to school!"

Poor little boys! The teacher was very sorry to refuse them admission. One of the boldest slipped up stairs just to have a peep; and, while lessons were going on, a brown face, with a pair of bright and curious-looking black eyes, and a cotton cap (which had once been white) on his head, popped in at the school-room door, and was shortly followed by a ragged blue shirt and two bare feet. He stared at the pictures, the counting frame, and other objects, till the teacher, smiling, but feeling rather sad, gently took him by the hand, and turned him out of the room.

The poor little boy was heard to exclaim in a plaintive voice, "*I wish I were a girl!*"

FEMININE TOPICS.

The question whether women shall vote is getting practically decided in Europe. The inhabitants of Ain, in France, chose the other day nine of their townswomen to be of the municipal council there; and lawyers in England are ready to contend that if the ratepayers of a parish should take it into their heads to depute half a dozen benevolent ladies of their number to the board of guardians by a clear majority of votes, no legal obstacle would prevent their admission. John Stuart Mill proposes to discard, in all future reform bills, any distinction of sex; while, says an English writer, to show how it would work, we have just been favored with a specimen election-speech by Lady Jenkinson, who, so to speak, unsuccessfully contested Dorsetshire in her husband's name.

A young lady in Chicago was betrothed at the beginning of the war to a lieutenant in the army. He was killed in battle, and his body taken home and buried by his nearest friend and comrades, who was with him when he fell. To this young man the lady's affections were transferred in time, and she engaged to marry him. On the day when they were to be united, and while the clergyman was about to join their hands, the lady suddenly fainted. On recovering, she said she had seen the spirit of her lover, who had forbidden the marriage. Out of deference to the deceased gentleman, the nuptials were indefinitely postponed, and the heroine has just entered a convent.

At the Queen's Court, held last month, her Majesty wore a black silk dress, with train trimmed with crape and jet; a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with diamonds. She also wore a necklace of diamonds, and a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in diamonds, the Riband and the Star of the Order of the garter, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

In a little *tableau* performance at Winstead, Connecticut, lately, where a young man was to hold himself and lips in marble repose, within kissing distance of a maiden's plump and dimpled hand, the scamp so far forgot himself and the audience that he fell to kissing it in unafected earnestness. The audience aplauded; but there was a different expression behind the scenes shortly after.

Advertising for a Husband.—Among the many odd customs which distinguish the Chinese of Java is one that would startle the young ladies of America. Beneath the windows of their houses is often to be seen an empty flower pot, "lying horizontally on the portico roof." Its position cannot be accidental, because it is seen in so many cases. Nor can it be looked upon as a religious symbol, for then there would probably be one on each house. It is nothing more nor less than a matrimonial advertisement, the plain English of which is: "A young lady is in the house. Husband wanted!"

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BUGS.

BY MRS. OREN G. NEVNIS.

Bugs! Bugs! Bugs!
Hum-bugs everywhere:
Creeping on the ground—
Flying in the air.

Insects in the garden,
Insects in the house.
"What's eating up my rose leaves?—
A horrible plant louse."

Sit down to write at evening—
Beetles buzz about your ears.
Draw curtains close as may be—
Hark! Musquitoes humming near!

Potato bugs are rampant—
Grasshoppers loudly sing:
Caterpillars flourish—
Chinch bugs are on the wing.

While ladies talk of Fashions,
And write on varied things—
Wiseacres prate of "Borers"
And long green worms *with stings*.

Entomology's a hum Bug—
Zoology is as bad:
Ornithology croaks of ravens,
Ge-*oil*-ogy drives me mad.

Dane Co., Wis., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS—NO. I.

BY L. SENEX.

A Love of Cheerfulness.

If there is any one thing we love to see more than another, it is the man, woman, or child who has a cheerful disposition—a happy heart and a smiling face. In the society of a cheerful person, we should always be happy. The blues take wing, sorrow departs, and grief is known only by name. Who is there that has not seen the effect cheerfulness produces in a family? Around the bed of sickness, in the chamber of distress, in the hovel of poverty, in the gilded palace, in the hour of danger and peril—it is truly more potent than medicine, wealth or power—it restores, blesses and saves! Like the noon-day sun, it enlivens the moral world and pours gladness in almost every heart. Who is there that will not strive to possess a cheerful disposition?—who, but the wretched miser, the miserable time-server, the vinegar-visaged and the selfish? "Echo answers, who?"

The Secret of Bad Luck.

The secret of bad luck, in our opinion, lies in bad habits or bad management, much more than in accidental circumstances. Generally those who complain most of Dame Fortune's frowns, are those who have done the least to merit her smiles. A writer of much experience in the world says:—"I never knew an early-rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamt of. But when I see a tatterdemalion creeping out of a tavern late in the forenoon, with his hands stuck in his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."

The Hypocrite Photographed.

We read, years ago, the following pen and ink portraiture of the character of a hypocrite, photographed, from the pen of the venerable Bishop Hale, which contains "more truth than poetry," and will do for careless thinkers to ponder over: "He shows well, and says well, and himself is the worst thing he hath. In brief, he is the stranger's saint, the neighbor's disease, the blot of goodness, a rotten stick in a dark night, the poppy in a corn field, an ill-tempered candle with a great snuff, that in going out smells ill; an angel abroad, a devil at home; and worse when an angel then when a devil."

Take a Newspaper.

Read the following, which is a waif, floating upon the sea of literature; then if you want to be a little more ignorant about this world you inhabit, and the doings of your earthly associates in every part of it, refuse to take a paper: "The obligations we owe to newspapers are incalculable; but they must be understood to be properly appreciated. The newspaper is the wonderful collection of facts. Out of these facts—collected with infinite pains, unsparing labor, and great discrimination—history is gradually shaped by more patient hands, as the statue is slowly wrought by the sculptor from the rough block."

Will it be Believed.

Will it be believed a hundred years hence, that the Government of Great Britain pays about £16.000.000 sterling per annum to keep up men-of-war and their appurtenances, and less than an hundredth part the sum towards educating the children of the people throughout the nation? while we in the Northern, Middle, Western and Eastern States of the Union have free schools to accommodate all classes, who may alike procure (the poor as well as the rich,) an education.

Will it be believed that in England, a land of Bibles, and the most civilized and religious country in the world, more than half of the laboring people could neither read those nor write their own names?

Will it be believed that the fourteen thousand armed police employed in Ireland received annual salaries of about thirty pounds a year, and that the five thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine teachers of youth under the Irish National Board of Education received an average salary of only fourteen pounds a year?

Will it be believed that all the large towns of Great Britain paid more for the conviction and confinement of juvenile criminals than they contribute for the education of childern so as to prevent their becoming criminals?

Will it be believed that this Government has been robbed of more than enough, by contractors and shoddyites, for the past four years, than to pay a quarter of the National debt—or furnish teachers for the uneducated of England?

—No, the reader will say, it cannot be possible that these things are true. Still, statistical facts in the former and common sense in the latter case, will satisfy the most skeptical of the truth or fallacy of the above assertions. Let thinkers think, and judge for themselves.

THE SHELL ON THE SHORE.

We take from an English magazine this beautifully told and instructive incident:

"I had turned over the pebbles and the damp weeds and sought with naked feet amongst the waves for some bright shell or colored stone to carry home, but I could find none. Tired out, I sat down on a pile of stones to rest, and to watch the waves unroll themselves on the waiting sands. I heeded not the tide, but let it go and come without notice.

"After a longer interval than I dare tell, considering I was without boots or stockings, and my coat damp with the spray of the last tide, I woke up from my dreaming and renewed my search for a prize, and sure enough there was a shell glistening and gleaming, colored like sunlit crystal, just dropped from the white fingers of some daring wave. I did not hurry to possess myself of it, but sat still admiring. It was mine; I was sure I could reach it at any moment with my stick, and who was near on this lonely beach to pick it up ere I could get it? Splash—splash, and up rolled a huge wave, hissing and hurrying, rattling the stones, wetting my feet—and the shell; where is it? I looked around, I followed the receding water; dripping sea-grass and creamy clots of froth only remained to meet me; the shell—the beautiful shell was gone. Old Neptune had altered his mind and got back his pearl.

"A little loss this, but uttering a lofty lesson, never to loose an opportunity of taking every gift of mercy or usefulness the tide of time may bring us; if unused—neglected—the wave that brought will soon take it away.

SKATING.—SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Now that the skating season has commenced, a few remarks to the devotees of this fascinating winter pleasure may not be out of place. Skating in itself, when indulged in moderately, is not injurious, but, on the contrary, exhilarating and highly beneficial, but, unfortunately, its fascinations are so great many carry it to too great an extent; hence, the injurious results are seen arising from it. Skaters should know how to commence and when to stop. Commence to skate at first gently, increase gradually, but at no time violently. As soon as beginning to feel tired, immediately stop, nature indicating that she is being overtasked. Care should also be observed in not sitting on the ice to put or take off the skates. Then is when cold is taken, or, as is frequently the case, by remaining standing in one place, after coming off the ice, watching others skate. The blood has been heated and the pores opened; therefore it is necessary that the natural temperature should be gradually resumed. This should be done by keeping in motion—but easy, not violent motion. As soon as through, walk gently away, and if home is not too far, walk the whole way home. Under no circumstances cease moving, or enter a car or stage, until a moderate temperature of the blood has been regained. By doing this and not skating to an excess, not only will the dangerous results accruing from skating be avoided, but the general health be much benefited, and the exercise, instead of being injurious, as it often is, will be fraught with much good.—*N. Y. Lancet.*

MR. FIELDS ON SOUTHEY'S POETRY.

The London Review says that one day, at a dinner party in that city, a would-be-wit, thinking to puzzle Mr. Fields, the American publisher, and make sport for the company, announced prior to Mr. Fields' arrival that he had himself written some poetry, and intended to submit it to Mr. Fields as Southey's. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated, he began:—"Friend Fields, I have been a good deal exercised of late, trying to find out in Southey's poems his well-known lines running thus (repeating the lines he had composed.) Can you tell us about what time he wrote them?" "I do not remember to have met them before," replied Mr. Fields, "and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possibly have been written by him." "When were those?" gleefully asked the witty questioner. "Somewhere," said Mr. Fields, "about that early period of his existence when he was having the measles and cutting his first teeth; or near the close of his life when his brain had softened and he had fallen into idiocy. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one." The questioner smiled faintly, but the company roared.

Robert Burns was once taken to task by a young Edinburg blood, with whom he was walking, for recognizing an honest farmer in the open street. "It was not," said the poet, "the great coat, the scone bonnet, and the boot-hose that I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such any day."

The Worth of Time.—Time is the only gift in which God has stinted us; for he never entrusts us with a second moment till he has taken away the first, and never leaves us certain of a third.—*Fenelon.*

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOON WE'LL REST.

BY BELL CLINTON.

A little time—and we shall rest,
From all the ills of Life:
A little time—and then will cease
Its joys, its cares, its strife.
Each heart's wild throbbing will be still,
Its restless longings cease:
Who'll weep that we are sleeping thus,
'Neath the green sod in peace?

O, should there but one loving heart,
Thus kindly beat for me—
Refreshing with a silent tear
The flowers of memory—
I'll bend me from my home of light,
If such to me is given,
And be that spirit's guiding star,
To bring it up to Heaven.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE HOMELESS.

Surely I pity them; and well may all pity those who are denied one of earth's most valuable treasures—a home. I mean a home in the highest sense of the word, a place rendered sacred by remembrances which claim the brightest place in memory. What sadder word than "homeless" ever comes to our ears? Is it not suggestive of all temptation, of all crime, of all misery? Surely we ought to look with charity upon all such, even though their lives have been those of crime; perhaps if they had, in childhood, been blessed with the presence of parents, brothers and sisters, and other loving friends, to watch over them, they would have been virtuous and respectable, filling high places of trust while here, and secure for themselves at last an eternal Home where "There shall be no night, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light." The homeless!—let us reflect. Have we faithfully discharged our duties in regard to them? If we have not, may God forgive us, and help us to evermore be kinder to the *homeless*. N. D. Howe.

LITTLE THINGS.

Great virtues are rare; the occasions for them are very rare; and when they do occur, we are prepared for them—we are excited by the grandeur of the sacrifice, we are supported either by the splendor of the deed in the eyes of the world, or by the self-complacency that we experience from the performance of an uncommon action. Little things are unforeseen; they return every moment; they come in contact with our pride, our indolence, our haughtiness, our readiness to take offence; they contradict our inclinations perpetually. We would much rather make certain great sacrifices to God, however violent and painful they might be, upon condition that we should be rewarded by liberty to follow our own desires and habits in the details of life. It is, however, only by fidelity in little things that a true and constant love to God, can be distinguished from a passing fever of spirit.—*Fenelon.*

Little by Little.—Men do not leap the hill of Virtue in a moment, nor do they descend into the valley of Death or the pit of Vice in an instant. You took up your newspaper this morning, dear reader. The cruelty you shudder at—the wife beating, the desertion, the seduction, the murder—think you these have a sudden inspiration? No; they are the out-come of habits of thought and action, of long and steady preparation. You see the volcanic flame; you did not see the smoldering embers. You see the broken bridge; you did not see the little madrepores eating into the timber. Even in these great sins it has been "here a little and there a little."

Teaching by Example.—Example is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulate breath. Deeds are but the fac-similes of the soul; they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth; every mark is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost; but advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true; one is false.

Inculcating Peace.—The beauty of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it profess? Peace to all mankind. It teaches us those arts which will render us beloved and respected, and which will contribute to our present comfort as well as to our future happiness. Its greatest ornament is charity; it inculcates nothing but love and sympathy of affection; it breathes nothing but the purest spirit of delight; in short, it is a system perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, improve the mind, enlighten the understanding.

Aggression.—Christianity is essentially aggressive. The man who is a true Christian himself, desires to see all other men Christians. To this he looks, for this he labors and prays. "Thy kingdom come," is the burden of his prayer. To speed its coming is his aim, the object of his labor and effort. It is not in the nature of the case that he should be indifferent to this object. Neutrality in the case is not possible. Our Saviour himself expressly says, "He that is not with me is against me."

The truly illustrious are they who do not court the praise of the world, but perform the actions which deserve it.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"THE TEACHER'S PROFESSION."

FRIEND RURAL:—An article with the above heading appears in your issue of the 6th ult. I am sorry to see a man writing Professor to his name, take such an unworthy view of the teachers' profession. "I assert" he says, "that no man, unless he die young, has any call or business to be a common school teacher all his days." So much for the assertion. And now let us see to the arguments sustaining it, as advanced by our Professor. He admits that teaching is a splendid discipline for a few years, but that a young man soon finds mental stimulus lost and gets "into a 7x9 treadmill and begins to grind." I am ready to admit that when mental stimulus is lost, the young man ought either to secure a Professorship or do something else to get himself out of the school-room. If he does not "educational boards and the public will most assuredly desire to get rid of them," and it is no subject wonder that they do so.

But it is a matter of doubt, if this be the case, and a teacher leaves his desk because he feels that he has learned it all and feels no mental stimulus, whether he will succeed long at any thing else, unless he secures a situation as professor. The sooner the profession is rid of such wiseacres, the better for all concerned. I deny that teaching does lose its mental stimulus after a few years. No one of our common school studies has been systematized to perfection or anything like it. If it were so, indolent teachers would find some excuse. But as it is, no teacher who feels anything like a desire to do his whole duty to those committed to his care, can honestly say he has learned all there is to be learned in even such studies as Arithmetic, Geography or Grammar. Our text books are confessedly imperfect in illustration, explanation and demonstration. And the real teacher will only complain that his time is too short to do what he feels he ought to do in remedying defects by oral instruction. I presume your Professor would flout the idea that *he* could be taught anything in Arithmetic. But not in this spirit speak our best and most honored names. Some years since, in an Institute in Wisconsin, I heard HENRY BARNARD, of Conn., and Prof. JOHN OGDEN, declare that they had that day gained valuable ideas on the subject of "fractions" from a young teacher, and just when they thought they understood the subject. But such men as these are not the ones who declaim about "treadmill routine," &c. Any teacher can find a lack of mental stimulus, if he shuts his eyes and does not desire to learn, but if he has half a wish to do so, he can find plenty of fields not fully explored, and ready to be wrought out by honest, sturdy toil.

But our Professor thinks, and this is his second argument, that teaching furnishes poor pay. Agreed; but whose fault is it? It is not chargeable to the teacher, but to just such men as your correspondent. The world rates us at about our own valuation. The constant competition of men who only care to teach a year or two, who can afford to teach for less than a live teacher, keeps down decent salaries. But thank GOD, out West many of our school boards are beginning to find out the true place of such men, and treat them as they deserve. Public opinion is setting in the right way, and teachers who expect to teach as a profession are valued accordingly. If men who teach only for a "make-shift" can be rated at their just value, this second argument will fall to pieces of itself. And that time will come. It is already come to other professions that experts are preferred, and it will be so in this in good time, despite Prof. W. and all who write Prof. to their name, and consider they have made such a step in fortune's ladder that they can afford to look down upon and sneer at their former associates in common school teaching.

I am not a teacher, and not open to the charge of soreness in telling the truth squarely.

Evanston, Ill. W. E. C.

THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION.

UPON the opening of the Statistical Section of the British Association, Lord Stanley, the President, offered some excellent advice as to speaking:

"You can say all you have got to say in a very few words if you will think it over beforehand. It is not abundance of matter, it is want of preparation, want of exact thought, that makes diffuseness. A man goes round and round his meaning, when he is not perfectly clear. Again, we don't want preamble or perorations. We are not a school of rhetoric; and in addressing an educated audience a good deal may be taken for granted. Lastly, we only wish to get the truth of things."

Quintilian has written to the same effect, and goes even further, for he says that a perfect thought will always clothe itself in appropriate language, and that when people suppose that they are in want of words to express themselves, they are really in want of thought, have only got hold of a part of a thought instead of the complete thought, and are in difficulty about the clothing of an unformed thing. De Retz says that strong emotions find their utterances in monosyllables, and the language of the poor in grief is often of earnestness and simplicity rising to eloquence. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. It was said of an ancient writer's negligence that it was that of a man studying his matter more than his expression; but, if Quintilian be right, the author had not completely mastered his matter, and therefore fell into faults of manner. Quintilian may, perhaps, push the proposition a little too far, but it is a safer general rule to suspect the completeness of thought when its delivery in words is difficult, and calls for help. As Lord Stanley well says, "a man goes round and round his real meaning when he is not perfectly clear."—*London Examiner.*

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CONTRASTS OF THE OLD YEAR.

1865! HAS any year among its sisters of the present century left such an impress upon history's tablet, unless indeed it be the gloomy, the terrible days that lengthened out 1861? Has any year ever brought to our Nation such sudden and total revulsions of light and darkness, uncontrollable joy and unutterable anguish?

A merciful, yet cruel year has it been! Long-deferred Hope has brightened many households only to go out in utter night, while others, all drenched in despair, find comfort and joy again. One sister welcomed back the bronze-faced brother with a just pride for his scars and service; another looked through tears at the empty place in the ranks *hers* had filled, her faltering lips whispering, "Sleeping for the flag!" One wife with trembling gladness greeted the loved one whose prolonged absence had made the hearthstone, oh, *so* lonely! Another stretched forth eager hands of welcome only to find the love-light faded out of the wistful eyes just within sight of the blue hills "at home!" One mother thanked GOD that the prayer she had for months sent up at morn and noon and night in fervent trust, "Do Thou, oh Father, hear the sighing of the prisoner and open wide his door," had been so tenderly, gloriously answered. Another leaned wearily back in the old chair at the chimney corner, with added furrows on her brow and deeper grief in her heart. "No hope, longer! Tortured, starved, murdered! No son to support my tottering limbs, or close my dying eyes!"

Two events stand out transcendently to mark this from any preceding or ensuing year. The close of America's civil war, (longer at four years than our fathers' at eight, since events are now propelled by steam, and time moves on telegraph wires,)—and the death and burial of President LINCOLN. Seventy years hence octagenarians will tell little children at their knees how they remember the wild joy of the great Loyal North at LEE'S surrender, and then will follow, in hushed tones, the story of that foul deed on the following Friday night, and how the heavens seemed hung with blackness, while the whole Nation felt like little children with their father mysteriously taken away. Among many other noble sacrifices ABRAHAM LINCOLN has the past year been buried in the hearts of his people.

Washtenaw Co., Mich. M. J. T.

VALUE OF BRAINS AND INDUSTRY.

THE Philadelphia North American gives the following graphic sketch of what has been accomplished by one man through no special genius, but steady and diligent application:

"Working as an ordinary hand in a Philadelphia ship-yard, until very recently, was a man named John L. Knowlton. His peculiarity was, that while others of his class were at ale-houses, or indulging in jollification, he was incessantly engaged in studying upon mechanical combinations. One of his companions secured a poodle dog, and spent six months in teaching the quadruped to dance a jig upon his hind legs. Knowlton spent the same period in discovering some method by which he could saw out ship timber in a beveled form. The first man taught his dog to dance: Knowlton, in the same time, discovered a mechanical combination that enabled him to do in two hours, the work that would occupy a dozen men, by a slow and laborious process, an entire day. The saw is now in use in all the ship-yards in the country. It cuts a beam to a curved shape as quickly as an ordinary saw-mill rips up a straight plank. Knowlton continued his experiments. He took no part in parades or target-shooting, and in a short time afterwards, he secured a patent for a machine that turns out any material whatever, into a perfectly spherical form. He sold a portion of his patent for a sum that is equivalent to a fortune. The machine is now in operation in this city, cleaning off cannon balls for the Government. When the ball comes from the mould its surface is incrusted, and the ordinary process of smoothing it was slow and wearisome. This machine almost in an instant, and with mathematical accuracy, peels it to the surface of the metal, at the same time smoothing out any deviation from the perfectly spherical form. Within a few days the same plain, unassuming man has invented a boring machine, which was tested in the presence of several scientific gentlemen a few days ago. It bored at the rate of twenty-two inches an hour, through a block of granite with a pressure of but three hundred pounds upon the drill. A gentleman present offered him ten thousand dollars upon the spot for part interest in the invention in Europe, and the offer was accepted. The moral of all this is that people who keep on studying are sure to achieve something. Mr. Knowlton doesn't consider himself by any means brilliant, but if once inspired with an idea he pursues it until he forces it into tangible shape. If everybody would follow copy, the world would be less filled with idlers, and the streets with grumblers and malcontents."

AN AMERICAN LINGUIST.—When the Hon. Caleb Cushing was Attorney General of the United States, he was said to be the only member of the Cabinet able to converse in any language besides his own. At a diplomatic dinner in Washington, given by Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, he conversed in French with M. Sartiges, the French ambassador; in Spanish, with Don Calderon; in Dutch, with Baron Von Gerolt; in Portuguese, with De Figanere; and in the purest Italian, with the representative of the two Sicilies. The distinguished party were surprised and charmed, and some thought the Yankee polyglot could have added the Chinese, had a representative of the Celestials been present.

STATUE OF HORACE MANN,

INAUGURATED IN THE STATE HOUSE GROUNDS, BOSTON, MASS., JULY 4, 1865.

RURAL readers are herewith presented a fine representation of the Statue of HORACE MANN, inaugurated in the State House grounds, Boston, on the 4th of July last. The man to whose honor and memory this statue was erected, was among the noblest of Americans while living, and his teachings and example—as an Educator, a Philanthopist and Christian—should ever be cherished and emulated by his countrymen. The statue, by Miss STEBBINS, is generally considered in both faithfulness of likeness and artistic finish, a rare specimen of genius. On the occasion of the inauguration of this splendid monumental statue, Dr. S. G. HOWE delivered the following appropriate address to the large concourse of people who had assembled:

"We to-day dedicate a monument to the memory of a man whose greatness consisted in his love for his fellow-men, in his confidence in their innate goodness and their capacity for improvement, and in his burning zeal to elevate and to improve his fellow-men. He loved the people; he lived for and labored for the people; nay, he died for the people, inasmuch as his premature death was brought on by over-zeal and over-work in the cause of the education of the people. Fellow-citizens, it is proper that such a State as Massachusetts should rear a monument to such a man, for it is alike the proof of his greatness and goodness, and of their virtue and intelligence. And the people of Massachusetts have done it—for the means for erecting this statue were given by the people at large, not by the rich. A few rich gave of their abundance; many more gave of their poverty. The schoolmaster who could spare but a dollar, the schoolmistress who could spare but fifty cents, the little boys and girls who could give but a dime—have all contributed to this work, and the State of Massachusetts herself, so as to stamp her approval upon it, by the vote of her legislature, has contributed her money to build the pedestal. The work itself has been done by a woman—a woman of genius and art, a woman inspired by the nobleness of her subject, and whose cunning hand has wrought out in bronze the monument which we now unveil to you—the statue of Horace Mann."

FRESH AIR.

THE New York Lancet, a new weekly journal, just started, offers the following excellent suggestions:

"Every house should be thoroughly ventilated the first thing every morning, so as to allow the atmosphere of the previous night to escape. This can be done by first airing one part and then another. By doing this a house also can be more easily warmed. When there are many persons collected in a room care should be observed to keep a few inches of the window open from the top, every one avoiding sitting close to or under it, as, after a time, when there are many collected together the atmosphere of the room becomes impregnated with their exhalations, and the air is thus rendered impure. By perfect ventilation there is a uniform amount of oxygen, which is the vital part of the atmosphere, and which is necessary to our very existence, maintained. Who has not noticed the disagreeable feeling produced on going from the fresh air into a room with many persons, in which the ventilation is imperfect? At night, also, fresh air should be admitted into the room, for it is, if anything, more necessary that there should be a plentiful supply of oxygen. We have often been asked the ridiculous question, if enough air did not come in through the key-hole. Certainly not. That is not fresh air. Make it a rule always to sleep with part of your window open from the top, avoiding its blowing on you. Fresh air never hurt any one, for by it we live. It is the want of it that injures. Persons seem to forget that they spend one-third of their lives in their bed-rooms. We frequently see a man building a house bestowing all his attention on the plan of the parlors, while the bedrooms are, to a great extent, and in some instances, entirely neglected. It had better be *vice versa*."

PAY YOUR DEBTS.—A writer in The Right Way quotes the saying of a witty New Yorker in 1807, that property was returning to its owners, and says, "the sevens have so far been years of settlement." 1817, 27, 37, 47, and 57 will be remembered by all. From present appearance 1867 will belong to the same category. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot present such a catastrophe. He is merely a borrower. But the people can prevent it by *getting out of debt and keeping out of debt.* One dollar will go as far now in paying a debt as ever, and perhaps as far as two will go when the crash comes. The sum of financial wisdom is, "Owe no man anything;" to which should be added the principal of religious wisdom, "but love one another."

JOB A PRINTER.—At a printer's festival in Minnesota some years ago, Judge Goodrich made a speech, in which he referred the invention of printing to a higher antiquity than is usually ascribed to it. He undertook to prove that the patriarch Job knew all about it, by quoting from him the following passage:—"Oh, that my words were now written! Oh, that they were printed in a book, that they were graven with an iron pen, with lead in a rock forever!" The Judge considered this undoubted evidence that Job understood the arts of writing, printing, engraving, stereotyping and lithographing. He mentions them in their regular order, as they have since been discovered.

Reading for the Young.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

GREAT WASHINGTON was number one;
Then Senator Adams next came on.
Jefferson made the number three—
Then Madison, the fourth was he.
Monroe the fifth to him succeeds;
And sixth the junior Adams leads.
Then seventh, Andrew Jackson came;
And eighth, we count Van Buren's name.
Then Harrison made number nine—
And tenth, John Tyler filled the line.
Polk was the eleventh, as we know,
The twelfth was Taylor in the row.
Fillmore, the thirteenth, took his place—
And Pierce was fourteenth in the race.
Buchanan, the fifteenth is seen;
Then Lincoln, as sixteenth, came in.
Johnson, the seventeenth and last,
Still lives to close the illustrious past.
Now let us stop until we see
Who our next President will be.

BE POLITE.

IT is said that George McDuffie, of South Carolina, was very polite even when a little boy. One evening he was holding a little calf by the ears while his mother milked the cow; and a gentleman passing by said, "Good evening, my little son."

George returned, "Good evening, sir," with such a polite bow, that the gentleman noticed him and said, "Why didn't you pull off your hat, my little man?"

George answered, "If you will get down and hold my calf for me I will pull off my hat to you."

George's politeness and shrewd remark were the making of him. That gentleman said to his mother, "Your son is a smart boy, and if properly trained, will make a great man some day. If you will permit me, I will give George a good education, and give him a start in the world.

The mother thanked the gentleman for his kindness, and let him take charge of her son. George rose from taking care of a calf to be a clever and successful lawyer; afterwards he became a member of Congress, and then was made Governor of South Carolina.

I wish all my little nephews and cousins to be polite. A polite bow and a "Good evening, sir," cost nothing, but are sometimes worth a good deal. One courteous bow was worth a fortune to little George McDuffie. Everybody likes polite children.

When I used to go to school my teachers made it a rule that every boy should make a bow and every girl a curtsey as we entered the door every morning, and do the same as we left at evening. And our instructor would invariably notice us with a polite bow, unless he happened not to see us. I like every rule that helps to refine our manners and improve our hearts.

My little readers—scholars—salute your teacher every morning with a graceful bow and a "Good morning, Mr. ———;" and at evening, if convenient, part with him in the same way; and be polite to everybody, especially to old persons.

"ROW ON."—"For the first five years of my professional life," once said a gentleman, "I had to row against wind, and stream, and tide."

"And what did you do?"

"Do," replied he, "do—why, I rowed on to be sure."

And so he did row on, and to a good purpose, too, until he came to the open sea, took favorable breezes, and brought his voage to a most successful termination, leaving behind him a most enviable reputation for worth and wisdom, impressing the mark of his strong mind and excellent character deep and clear on the community in which he lived, and obtaining an immortality worth more than a monarch's crown in the respectful memory of thousands.

PICKING UP THOUGHTS.—Boys, you have heard of blacksmiths who have become mayors and magistrates of towns and cities, and men of great wealth and influence. What was the secret of their success? Why, because they picked up nails and pins in the street, and carried them home in the pockets of their waistcoats. Now you must pick up thoughts in the same way, and fill your minds with them, and they will grow into other thoughts; and you will find them strewed everywhere in your path.

"IT was ever my invariable custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practical virtue awoke. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone am awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'It is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"THE LITTLE CORPORAL" will gladden the hearts of the young people who are appreciative of a good thing, and are supposed to know just what a child's paper should be. If they don't vote "*The Little Corporal*" into their brigade by acclamation, we must confess that our judgment is sadly defective. The premium picture is enthusiastically admired by all who have seen it.—*Marshall (Mich.) Statesman.*

"*The Little Corporal*" is published monthly in Chicago, Ill., by ALFRED L. SEWELL, at the low price of $1 a year. Specimen copies ten cents.

"WELL, my boy, do you know what syntax means?" said a schoolmaster to a child of a teetotaler. "Yes, sir, it is the duty on spirits."

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Treasury Department has discovered that there is another new counterfeit of the 25 cent notes.

The foreign loan will, it is thought, fail in Congress. Mr McCulloch relies on it to resume specie payments.

The Judiciary Commitee of the Senate have reported against the repeal of the test oath at present.

One hundred thousand dollars of the new fractional currency will be issued daily during the coming week.

The Senate has confirmed Charles B. Collins of Iowa, to be Assistant Justice for the District of Washington Territory.

Authorities and evidences are being hunted up with all vigilance preparatory to putting the pirate Semmes upon his trial.

The interest of the 7-30 bonds, amounting to $7,300,000, falling due on the 15th ult., is being redeemed by the Treasury Department and all designated depositories.

National currency to the amount of $2,939,800, was last week issued by the Treasury Department. The total amount issued up to date is $145,866,510.

The office of General Baker, late chief of the War Department detective force, has been closed and the records have been turned over to the Department.

The President has appointed Captain Nicholas Smith of Kansas, Minister Resident to Greece, to reside at Athens. This is the first appointment of a Minister to that country.

The records of the Treasury Department show that from March, 1863, to August, 1865, abandoned and captured cotton valued at $5,744,000, was seized by Government in the Valley of the Mississippi.

The Herald's special says that Major Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Meade are to assemble in Washington during the week, for consultation with government officials concerning the military situation in their respective departments.

A board, composed of all the Admirals in the naval service, convened on the 23d ult., in the Navy Department, but the purpose of the convention remains unknown.

On the 25th ult., the Canadian advocates for the Reciprocity Treaty were heard. It is considered certain that the treaty cannot be renewed, except by reciprocal legislation, if the more important results of a treaty can be reached.

The Herald's special says that the Navy Department is in receipt of correspondence from Commodore Goldsborough which leads it to suppose that the steamer Shenandoah may shortly be expected from Liverpool. At Mr. Adams' request, the Commodore will probably detail a small crew to bring her across the Atlantic.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, now in session in Washington, have adopted a petition asking that Congress raise the pensions of private soldiers to fifteen dollars per month. Generals Butler and Banks have addressed the Convention. The objects of the Convention are the promotion of the interests of disabled loyal survivors of the great rebellion.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the St. Lawrence, being frozen over, and consequently affording extra facilities for smuggling, the Commissioner of Customs has ordered an increase of his force of revenue officers stationed on the Canadian frontier. The Commissioner states that many of his officers are armless soldiers, who, notwithstanding their disability, make most efficient and valuable officers.

A resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to make voters instead of population the basis of representation in Congress, has been reported to the House by the Reconstruction Committee.

A resolution has been offered in the Senate to amend the Constitution so that no State shall have the right to disfranchise persons on account of color. Also, that Colorado shall not be admitted into the Union until the Constitution of that proposed State is so amended that there shall be no distinction of color in regard to the exercising of the elective franchise.

A bill has been reported to the House of Representative by Mr. Morrill, which proposes radical changes in the local government of the District of Columbia. It repeals the acts incorporating the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and declares that the legislative powers delegated to said cities are resumed, to be exercised by Congress, until otherwise provided by law. The "executive officers" of the District are as follows:—Three commissioners, a private secretary of the President for the District, a solicitor for the District, a collector, treasurer, engineer and surveyor, a board of health, a board of education, a board of police, superintendent of public instruction, attorney and marshal. The principal officers are appointed by the President and Senate for the term of four years. The salary of several of the officers is $6,000 per annum.

THE FENIANS.—A Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the latest move of the Fenian body is to appoint the notorious Meagher of the sword, as the military leader. His plan seems to be to divide the Fenian army into two immense bodies, and with one to invade Canada, and with the other to assist Napoleon in maintaining the Empire of Mexico. By this strong stroke of policy it is said Meagher expects to gain the eternal good will of Napoleon.

Southern Items.

THE small pox is prevailing among the negroes in Central Louisiana.

The rebel Gen. Bushrod R. Johnston has settled down in Nashville as a real estate agent.

Nearly all the white troops have been withdrawn from Kentucky, which is now garrisoned for the most part by negroes.

The State debt of North Carolina is fourteen and a half millions, plus the rebel debt, which they will try hard to recognize one of these days.

Four hundred freedmen recently passed through Huntsville on their way to Arkansas, having contracted to labor there.

Several bills regulating the status of the freedmen, conferring various rights and privileges on the colored people, have been passed by the Legislature of Virginia.

An Agricultural Association has been formed in Monroe county, Alabama, which vests its President with all the functions of a local agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. It is succeeding admirably.

The City Council of Louisville, Ky., has passed resolutions offering the State of Kentucky three hundred thousand dollars for the erection of public buildings in case the Capital is removed to that city.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 25th ult., says accounts from the parishes continue to come in to the effect that the planters find the greatest difficulty in contracting for labor with the freedmen, notwithstanding that the highest wages are offered them to go to work. In the Parish of Terre Bonne all the freedmen are leaving for New Orleans. Some of the finest plantations had been entirely deserted by them. The local paper there expects that all the freedmen in the parish will have left by the end of the present month.

In opposition to the memorial recently before the public as coming from Union citizens of Tennessee, a call to citizens who are favorable to the speedy restoration of that State to its proper position of equality and influence, has been made, to hold a mass meeting on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, February 22d, to secure this desired end. A hearty indorsement of the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson is pledged. The call is signed by leading conservative members of the Tennessee Legislature and by the most prominent Union men in the State.

The Loyal States in the War.

THE Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods. This information was called for to facilitate the business of the special committe on the war debt of the loyal States, to whom it has been referred. The first call was for 75,000; the second in July, 1864, for 500,000; and the third in December, 1864, for 300,000—namely:

States.	Aggregate.	Aggregate reduced to three years' standard.
Maine,	71,745	56,595
New Hampshire,	34,605	30,827
Vermont,	35,256	29,052
Massachusetts,	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island,	23,711	17,878
Connecticut,	57,270	50,514
New York,	455,568	380,980
New Jersey,	79,511	55,785
Pennsylvania,	366,326	267,558
Delaware,	13,651	10,303
Maryland,	49,730	40,692
West Virginia,	30,003	27,653
Dist. of Columbia,	16,872	11,506
Ohio,	317,133	239,976
Indiana,	195,147	152,283
Illinois,	258,217	212,694
Michigan,	90,119	80,865
Wisconsin,	96,118	78,985
Minnesota,	25,034	19,675
Iowa,	75,860	68,182
Missouri,	108,773	86,192
Kentucky,	78,540	70,348
Kansas,	20,097	18,654
Total,	2,653,062	2,129,041

Trouble in Titusville, Pa.

A DISPATCH from Titusville of the 23d ult., says:—On Sunday night, the 21st an attempt was made to burn the town. At nine o'clock a house and barn were set on fire, and an hour later, Chase's block, in the center of the town was fired and burned down; also Dryfos' furniture and liquor store, and the new bathing house of Fletcher's.

The block of the First National Bank, the Petroleum Bank, and the Post Office at one time, were in great danger.

Three incendiaries are being tried to-day by the Vigilance Committee, which numbers thirty of the best men in the town, and who are dreadfully in earnest.

A gallows has been built to hang the incendiaries if they are found guilty. The loss by the fire is $75,000, and the insurance $55,000. The Lycoming County Insurance Company loses heavily. The most of the loss, however, falls on Philadelphia and eastern companies. The greatest excitement prevails among the people, who are determined to rid the place of all incendiaries, gamblers and scoundrels.

The Cattle Plague in England.

THE Tribune's special says:—The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of January 6th, informs the Department of State that the cattle disease has made frightful progress, the cases for the week ending the date of his dispatch being 6,633, an increase of 1,437 upon the return of the previous week. He reports that the authorities are making every exertion possible to restrain the plague, but without the slightest appearance of success. The disease he asserts has been discovered to bear some striking analogy to small pox, and many experiments in vaccination are being made. He says that many of the towns prohibit the driving in of beeves for slaughter, and require that they shall be killed where fed, and the meat only brought to market. The whole number of cases thus far reported for England alone is 73,540, and of this number 53,622 have either died or been killed.

United States Consulates.

IN the year ending June 30, 1865, our Government had 136 Consulates in working order, and paid the Consuls for that year $358,361. The Consuls collected in fees $287,109, so that the net cost to the Government was only $71,653. Some of the Consulates pay much more than any other offices in the nation. The Presidency is not worth so much in money as the Consulates at Liverpool, London or Paris; and in a number of countries Consuls are receiving more pay than the Ministers representing the nation in those countries. We append the salaries and fees of the largest Consulates:

Consulates.	Salaries	Fees.
Belfast,	$2,000 00	$5,065 55
Calcutta,	5,000 00	1,746 74
Constantinople,	5,270 21	226 91
Havana,	3,978 16	7,952 12
Hamburg,	2,000 00	6,266 43
Havre,	6,000 00	3,933 02
Honolulu,	4,000 00	5,412 80
London,	7,500 00	19,807 44
Liverpool,	7,500 00	22,899 76
Manchester,	3,000 00	8,376 50
Paris,	6,295 92	21,569 98
Rio de Janeiro,	6,000 00	3,918 59

Texas Affairs.

ALL the heavy ordnance has been ordered from Brazos to Brownsville. Col. Hawks, of Adams' Express, was robbed of $15,000 in silver by some of Gen. Clark's command. Preparations of a belligerant character continued both at Brownsville and Matamoras.

The Ranchero says:—"Canale has issued a proclamation to his soldiers advising them to submit to the Imperial authority rather than unite in a fillibustering expedition with the Yankees."

An order has been promulgated, mustering out twenty-two regiments in Texas. The white troops will be paid off at their respective State rendezvous and most of the others in New Orleans.

The vote in Texas for the Convention was quite small. The delegates elect are mostly of the conservative stamp.

FROM MEXICO.—The general situation of the Imperialists, (according to late advices,) by their own account, is very unfavorable. The Mexican force (Imperial) which left Manzanilla, found the 4th battalion starving, with a large number sick. The whole neighborhood of Acapulco had emigrated after having destroyed the wells. Desertions from the Imperial forces are very great. Maximilian's Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and about three hundred soldiers belonging to the Foreign Legation, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Much distress exists in the country on account of the high prices of food. The Liberal Government is again established at Chihuahua. Durango is still in the hands of the French. The Liberals have laid siege to the town, and it is expected a fight will soon take place.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—At Cornwall, Pa., a great scientific and mechanical feat is being performed. It is the building of a spiral railway around and to the top of the great iron ore mountain. It starts from the level of the Cornwall railroad, and revolves around the mountain, at some places over tressel-work, at others over high embankments, again at others through ponderous cuts in the solid body of iron ore, until it reaches the very top of the mountain. A great part of the way is completed, a great part is ready for the sills, while the rest is progressing actively. A powerful locomotive has been obtained to do the work of moving the trains, which is already at Cornwall ready for work. The spiral road proper, when completed, will be over two miles in length, and a work the equal of which cannot be found in the world.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS.—Glass windows were first used in 1189; Chimneys in 1236; lead pipes for conveying water, 1352; tallow candles for lights in 1200; spectacles invented by an Italian, 1299; paper first made from linen, 1301; woolen cloth made in England 1331; printing invented, 1449; watches made in Germany, 1470; veriation of the compass noticed, 1530; pins used in England, 1540; circulation of the blood by Harvey, 1619; first newspaper published, 1637; first cotton planted in the United States, 1769; first steam engine by Watt, 1765; first steam cotton mill erected, 1783; stereotype printing invented in Scotland, 1785; animal magnetism by Mesmer, 1779; Sabbath-schools established in England, 1789; electro-magetic telegraph, 1833.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, Ireland, that a clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself.

AN extensive fire in Brooklyn one night last week, destroyed two white-lead factories on Gold street. The loss is reported at about $300,000.

A JOINT stock company, with a capital of $5,000,000 has been organized to mine the Cayuga marshes for peat, marl, and anything else that may turn up.

A LITTLE boy in Brooklyn, N. Y., has had to pay $11,000 for burning a school-house. He happened to have $50,000 in his own right, and it served him right.

COL. C. A. MORGAN, who has been on Gen. Pope's staff since the opening of the war, was found dead in his bed in St. Louis on the morning of the 21st ult.

THE late Cashier of the Catskill Bank in this State is reported a defaulter in the sum of $90,000. The directors hold collateral securities sufficient to cover the amount.

A FIRE occurred in Dunkirk last week, in which several lives were lost. Four bodies were taken from the debris burned to such an extent that their identification was impossible.

THE severest tornado ever experienced in that region occurred at Geneva, Nevada, on the 18th ult. Houses were unroofed and nearly every shed and out-house was levelled with the ground.

MRS. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was married at her residence in Washington, last week, to Major Robert Williams, U. S. A. The ceremony was preformed by Father Lynch, of the Catholic Church.

"ASHLAND," the homestead of Henry Clay, has been sold to the Regent of the Kentucky University for $90,000. It consists of 325 acres, and will make the site of the Agricultural College of that State.

THE Herald's Washington special says the French Minister has made a demand on the State Department for information relative to the recent capture of Bagdad, Mexico, by Yankee fillibusters.

THE Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has begun a suit against its late President for $1,600,000 damages, in permitting the Confederate Government to use the road and its machinery during the war.

A RESOLUTON indorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson, and commending the administrative ability of Mr. Seward, passed the New Jersey Legislature last week, after considerable debate, by a vote of 35 to 6.

A NEW and terrible malady is ravaging Prussia. Of those attacked by it at least twenty-five per cent. die. It has created a panic in the Prussian Capital second only to that caused by the appearance of the cholera.

JOSEPH PARKER of Stoneham, Maine, is ninety years old, and has one hundred and five grand children and great grand children. Nine of them went to the war and eight of them returned, all but one without a scratch.

JAMES BRENNAN, late O'Mahony's general organizer, has accepted a commisson from the Fenian Senate as central organizer. In his letter of acceptance he speaks very bitterly of O'Mahony and his late convention.

GOV. MARSHALL, the new Governor of Minnesota, was first a banker, then a publisher and editor of the St. Paul Press, and subsequently the commander of a Minnesota regiment, in which position he was promoted as Brigadier General.

THE last uprising of their countrymen was celebrated last week by the Poles residing in New York at a place in Essex street, where addresses were delivered in the Polish and Russian languages, and a resolution was adopted to form a revolutionary club.

A PROPELLER fitted out, it is thought, as a Chilian privateer, was seized on the 23d of January in New York, and is now held by the authorities. She had received her clearance from the port, and was about to sail. She is described as a magnificent vessel.

ON receiving the dispatch announcing the introduction in Congress of a measure to put down polygamy, the *Union Vidette*, the organ of the Gentiles of Salt Lake, printed at the head of its columns the captions:—"Bully for Congress! Glory, Hallelujah!"

A BODY of Christians in England have engaged to supply $200,000 a year to aid the Waldenses in Italy in the work of evangelization. The Waldensian Church has fifty laborers in the field. Evangelical work exists in several places where there is no church, and there is a wide door for the Gospel in all parts of Italy.

THE first of a series of meetings to celebrate the centenary of Methodism in America, was held on the 25th ult., in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth Avenue, New York. Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, presided, and Bishops Simpson and Janes and Rev. Dr. McClintock delivered eloquent addresses.

THE N. Y. Commercial of the 24th of January, says for the past sixteen weeks the receipts of cotton in this city by railroad have averaged 2,681 bales, or at the rate of 140,000 bales per annum. A large amount has gone by rail direct to Pennsylvania and New England, making the total weekly delivery by rail at the East probably 3,500 bales.

BY order of the Emperor the use of gun cotton by the Austrian artillery and crops of engineers is prohibited. A few years ago forty batteries of eight guns were made, all of which were to be charged with gun cotton instead of powder, and now they must be re-cast. There is a large quantity of gun cotton on hand which, if not soon sold, will be destroyed.

A PATENT has been taken out for propelling boats with oars in such a manner that the rower faces in the direction in which he is going. It is claimed that the rowing is easier, that the capacity of the boat is greater, that it is more easily steered, that it is steadier in a sea way, and that the oars may be suffered to float alongside without danger of losing them, or can be readily shipped aboard at any moment to avoid collision.

CAPTAIN E. C. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE question now is, since from port
Our Captain bold, made sail,
Not "Have you seen the elephant?"
But "Have you seen the whale?"

"Ship ahoy!"
"Ahoy!"
"Where bound?".
"A-whaling."
"Where away?"

"Canandaigua, Jan. 27th, 29th and 30th; Geneva, 31st Jan., 2nd and 3d Feb.; Leroy, 5th and 6th Feb.; Batavia, 7th and 8th Feb.; and then to Brockport, Medina, Albion, Lockport, Erie, &c."

"What port did you clear at?"

"New York! where we lay to for 250 nights, running against the best city amusements, and made money by it."

"Good luck to ye, Captain!"

"All hands make sail. Now she sends."

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Cold *the Troches* are effectual.

H. H. LLOYD & Co., 21 John St., New York, who have given us so many valuable maps, have now ready a finely illustrated Battle History of the Rebellion. As it is in one large, handsome volume, it is what the people want. Agents should notice the advertisement.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Jan. 30, 1866.

THERE is no material change in the markets this week. Pork, grain and seeds are firm at last week's figures. Hay is $1 lower. Lard is a trifle higher. Clover seed continues to come in very plenty and prices are much lower than was anticipated.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w'l wht,	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$9,75@10,75	Apples, green	$1,25@ 1,50
Do. extra State,	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	8@ 10c
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	20@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00	Cherries	20@ 30c
Do. fine	30,00@30,00	Plums	30@ 30c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,65@ 1,90	Potatoes, ℔ bu	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,81@ 2,12	Onions	62@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,20	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	70@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	65@ 66c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye,	80@ 80c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats,	40@ 40c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley,	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$28,00@29,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$3,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess	30,00@32,00	Clover, medium	5,50@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 19c	Do. large	6,50@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,50	Peas	1,75@ 2,00
Beef	8,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	7@ 8c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,25@0,00
Chickens	14@ 16c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 22c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,20@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	11,15@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 33c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	20@ 23c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,90@2,90
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 20c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 32c	Candles, box	16½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 20c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@14,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29—Cotton 48@49c. for middlings. ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11,50.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales Superfine State at $6,85@7,30; sound extra State, $7,75@7,90; choice State, $7,95@8,15; Superfine Western, $6,85@7,30; common to medium extra Western, $7,70@8,25; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,15@8,55; Canadian, $7,90@11,00.

GRAIN.—Wheat market dull, new No. 1 Milwaukee at $1,74; new amber Michigan $1,75. Rye, Western, 80c. Barley, dull. Corn, 75@85c. Oats, 43@45c. for unsound Western; 58@60c for sound do; 57@58c for Canadian; 53@54c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 59@60c for State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, sales at $28,25@28,71 for new mess; $28,00@28,25 for old do; $20,75@21 for prime; and $22,50 for prime mess. Shoulders, 11@12½c. Hams 17@18½c. Lard 15½@18c. Butter 20@33c. for Ohio, and 25@35c for State. Cheese 12½@18c. Hops, 10@40c., for 1864 crop, and 25@65c. for 1865 crop.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 12½@13c. ℔ ℔; timothy seed $3,50@4 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,90@3,00.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy; sales at 13½@14c., for city and 12½@12½c for Western.

Albany, Jan. 27.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $13@13,50. Buckwheat flour $5,75@6. Corn meal $1,90@2 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, State $2,35@2,40; Canadian, $2,50@2,65. Rye, State 56@58c Barley 85@90c. Corn 75@80c. Oats, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $31@35. Shoulders, 18c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter plenty at 32@40c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 17@19c. Dressed Hogs, $12@12,87½.

Buffalo, Jan. 27.—Flour, sales range from $8,00 to $11,50. Wheat, $1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee club; $2,00@2,35 for choice white Canada. Corn, 70@75c. Rye 80@80c. Barley 85@$1,20. Oats 35@45c. Peas 80@85c. Beans $1,25@1,50. Pork, new mess, $28,00@28; light $27@27,00. Lard 18c. Shoulders, 15c. Hams, 20@21c. Butter 24@32cts.—Cheese, 18@20c. Dressed hogs, $11@11,50. Clover seed, $7,25; timothy, $3,75@4; flax, $2,25. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Flour, sales at $7,50@11. Wheat, 1,22@1,95. Rye, 50@73c. Corn, 50@53½c. Oats, 24@23½c. Pork, $25½@26. Hams, 14@15c. Shoulders, 13@13½c. Lard, 16½@17½c. Butter, 20@33c. Cheese, 17@20c. Clover seed $7@7,75 ℔ bu.; flax $2,75; timothy $3,25.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,50; Fall Wheat, $1,00@1,25; Spring Wheat, $1@1,08; Barley, 65@70c; Peas, 55@60c; Oats, 32@34c; Rye, 58@59c; Butter, 17@20c; Cheese, 14@15c; Eggs, 18@23c; Pork, Mess, $30@33; Prime, $19@21; Hams, 14c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 10@11c; Venison, 5½c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu; Apples, $1,75@2. Hay, $8,00@11; Straw, $7@8,50.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29—Beef cattle, received 5,952 against 5,495 last week; sales range at $10@18. Cows, received, 103 against 109 last week; sales at $45@120. Veal calves, received, 440 against 883 last week; sales at 10@15c. Sheep and lambs, received, 20,972 against 22,817 last week; sales at 7½@9c. Swine, received, 14,517 against 18,198 last week, sales at 10½@11½c.

Albany, Jan. 26—Beeves, sales at $3,25@11,50. Sheep, at $6,00@7,00. Swine, sales at 10@11c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Jan. 24.—Beeves, sales at 8@14c. Working oxen $150@325 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@9½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 8@9½c. ℔ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 12½@15c.; retail 14@16c.; fat hogs 12@12½c. live weight. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $1,50@1,75 each.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $4.00 to $6,25. Sheep, sales at $4,00@6,00. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,00.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50; 2d do, $6; 3d do, $5@5,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each.—*Globe.*

THE PORK MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—There were sales of hogs at $11,25@11,60 net, and $9,25@9,50 gross, and the demand was active at these prices, the market closing firm.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Dressed hogs: market opened dull and lower, but closing firm at 10½@10¾c.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—Market dull with sales at $9,50@9-75 for gross.

Louisville, Jan. 24.—The market is dull with sales at 9½@9¾c., gross weight, or 10½@11¼c nett. All the packing houses have ceased operations.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Prices were quoted to-day at $6,-50@7,10.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 24.—The market for all grades of wool rules quiet. We quote:—60@62c for Native and quarter Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ⅝ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 75@77c for Saxony; 65@67c for No. 1 pulled; 65@67c for superfine; 65@67c for extra do; 26@27c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 32@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Jan. 25.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 75@80c; Saxony fleece, 70@75c; full-blood Merino, 68@70c; three-quarters do, 66@68c; half do, 60@65c; common, 55@60c; Western mixed, 45@65c; California, 25@35c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled extra, 65@75c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 25@58c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 25@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@58c.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Market dull. We quote nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ¼ to ⅜ do, 47@50c.; ⅜ to ½ do, 50@55c.; ½ to ⅝ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

Cincinnati, Jan. 24.—The market is quiet with a fair demand for fine grades, but coarse are neglected. We quote:—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tilden's Seedling Tomato—Emery & Co.
Mendenhall's Improved Self-Acting Hand Loom—A B Gates & Co.
Lloyd's Illustrated Battle History—H H Lloyd & Co.
My Onion Seed—Jas J H Gregory.
For Sale at a Low Figure—C P Gregory.
Unimproved Prairie Farms—Milton F Simmons.
For Sale a Wholesale Commission Business—Jas Cooley.
The Wonder for the Young—L Prang & Co.
New Seed—Jas J H Gregory.
Magic Made Easy—Hunter & Co.
Paraguayan Squash Seeds—Sidney A Coe.
The Shilling Song Book—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Agents Wanted—Storke & Brockett.
Nature's Sovereign Remedials—Wm R Prince.
Farm for Sale—Dr Fuller.
Card Photographs—Woodward & Rundel.
$5 Secret—Stephens & Co.
Microscopes for 60 cents—Geo B Washburn & Co.
The New York Dollar Weekly—D Bentley & Co.
Osage Orange Seed—P S Moserole.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A Splendid Business.
Phonography—Short-Hand Reporting—D T Ames.

The News Condenser.

— Good sleighing in Washington.

— In Colorado turkeys sell at $15 apiece.

— They are discovering petroleum in Italy.

— A couple recently got married in Faneuil Hall.

— The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal is 75 years old.

— Pennsylvania pays her legislators twenty dollars a day.

— There are 29,148 lawyers in the United States and Territories.

— Nevada is now producing nearly three tuns of silver per day.

— The snow is now from two to three feet deep in Minnesota.

— The Hudson River Railroad bridge, at Albany, is nearly completed.

— There had been eight cases of cholera at Havre up to December 18.

— The Richmond hotels are reducing their rates to three dollars a day.

— A man has become insane by working in the lake tunnel at Chicago.

— The number of registered steamboats upon the Western rivers is 918.

— The number of marriages in New Bedford in 1865 were 286; deaths, 471.

— It is stated that Gen. Carl Schurz will edit a new daily paper in Chicago.

— Measures have been taken to start a large woolen factory at Utica, Mich.

— The Department has discovered another counterfeit of the 25 cent note.

— Seventy-two divorces were granted in New London Co., Conn., last year.

— Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, has returned home from a trip to Cuba.

— It is estimated that 70,000 barrels of apples are held by Boston speculators.

— The Saginaw, Mich., salt works turned out 819,400 barrels of salt last year.

— Sixty persons are under arrest in one parish in Louisiana for killing negroes.

— A bear and two cubs were recently killed in a rocky cave in Huntington, Vt.

— The Connecticut Republican State Convention is to be held at Hartford, Feb. 14.

— A contract for 5,000 tuns of ice has been made at $2.25 per tun, at a port in Maine.

— Within the past two weeks 40,000 tuns of ice have been cut and packed in St. Louis.

— There are 14 large gambling shops, and many of less note, in operation in Boston.

— The North Pennsylvania railroad earned $875,064 last year, an increase of $134,142.

— The manufacture of tape is extensively carried on in Worcester, Mass., and vicinity.

— The pacific mail steamship company has given $5,000 to the College of California.

— An act to prevent clandestine marriages is pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

— Four hundred and sixty-five million letters passed through the Northern mails last year.

— The colored population of the city of Washington, by a recent census, numbers 23,000.

— The Jews of New Orleans have contributed $9,000 for their Widows' and Orphans' Home.

— The savings banks of Baltimore have $6,000,000 on deposit; a million more than in 1864.

— The loss of steamboats by the rush of ice at St. Louis, this winter, will aggregate $800,000.

— Heavy enlistment frauds are to be investigated by a special committe of the Maine legislature.

— The paper collar manufactories in Massachusetts made in a month 16,000,000 collars worth $274,000.

— The citizens of Portland, Oregon, are enthusiastically in favor of a wagon road to Montana Territory.

— About $90,000 worth of the oil of peppermint was made last year in the village of Three Rivers, Mich.

— In Colorado the gold ore is reckoned by the cord—about eight tuns—but in Nevada and California by the tun.

— A railroad track has been laid across the Missouri River on the ice at Atchison, and trains cross regularly.

— A Canada sheep has just been dressed in New York, the live weight of which was 400 lbs., and neat weight 243 lbs.

— A girl in a paper mill in Bangor, Me., found a ring composed of thirty diamonds, among some rags she was picking.

— Two apothecaries of New Bedford, Mass., were recently fined $10 each for selling tobacco, cigars and candy on Sunday.

— There are 400 inmates at the poor house in this county, about 75 in the insane asylum, and 270 convicts in the penitentiary.

— The western papers say that it costs three bushels of corn to send one bushel to market a distance of one hundred miles.

— John Seaver of Portsmouth, N. H., has just completed a walk of one hundred miles in one hundred hours, on a wager.

— A series of one hundred temperance meetings has begun in Massachusetts, under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance.

— There were 632 murders committed in the United States in 1865, and only 98 executions; 35 murders were committed on Christmas day.

— The Stay Law just passed by the legislature of Virginia, has been so far modified as to except debts contracted since the close of the war.

Special Notices.

Phonography—Short-Hand Reporting.—If you wish to learn short-hand writing, go to AMES' Business College, Syracuse, N. Y.

A Splendid Business is offered for sale in another column at a figure which can be made out of it with ordinary management in six months. The *property* itself being worth the whole amount, *exclusive* of the business fifteen years established.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

DIED.

IN Cochranton, Crawford Co., Pa., Jan. 10th, of consumption, Dr. CHAS. COCHRAN, aged 44 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—Dealers and Traveling Agents may find the largest variety of Card Photographs in the United States, and at lowest prices, at WOODWARD & RUNDEL'S, 126 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

$5 SECRET.—Agents and others can have for only 10 cents, the great $5 secret and other information whereby they can clear $10 to $20 daily, or circulars free. Address STEPHENS & Co., 239 Broadway, N Y

FARM FOR SALE.—The valuable farm situated at South Greece, on the west side of the road, and north of the canal, 6 miles from Rochester, 78 acres more or less. Price, $5,600. Address
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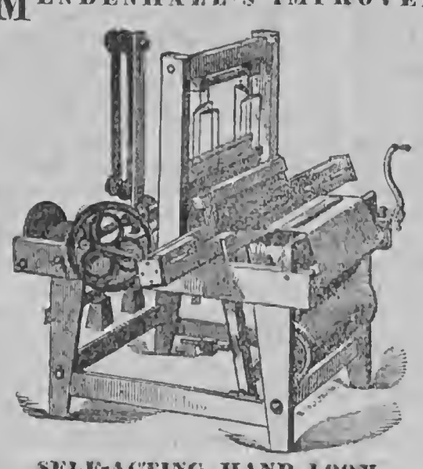

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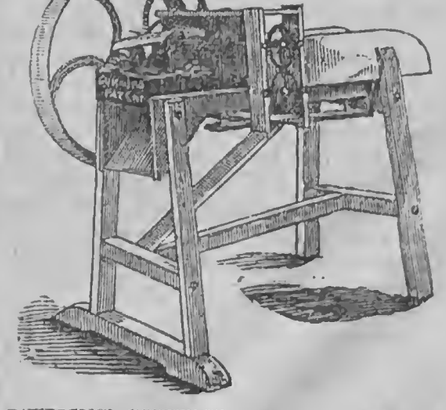

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FATE.

BY JOHN MCINTOSH.

"THERE is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."
Shakspeare.

WHAT matters that we strike, or cringe?
Or shuffle now, and then resolve?
'Tis on OCCASION'S golden hinge
The massive doors of FATE revolve.

What matters, too, how grand and wide
May be the purpose of the soul?
Smooth in the grooves of ORDER, glide
Time's circles to their choiceless goal.

We daily by the river's marge,
And watch the eddying currents play;
Or, on its turbid surface large,
Resistless strive from day to day.

Be calm, my soul! nor hope to change
Law's everlasting, God-like sweep:
Beyond the always finite range
Of mind, Time's tides forever keep.

Wyoming, N. Y.

The Story Teller.

Written Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUSIE CASTLANDT;
OR,
DID SHE LOVE BOTH?

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

[Concluded from page 26, last number.]

Chapter V.—The Last.

BEN MANLY, unaware that SUSIE had seen him as he stood in the doorway—or rather his reflection in the mirror—turned away and passed out upon the piazza. He paced the long walk several times, communing with himself. His thoughts did not take a shape that can be put in words. In a blind, uncertain way, he was trying to understand what was the true meaning of that eager whisper that he had unintentionally overheard. He did not ask himself if it meant that SUSIE loved him. His thought took no shape so bold as that. He only questioned whether that whisper meant hope for him. To make her his wife? No; that purpose was not defined in his breast. All he knew, was that he loved her—just as he had loved her in those early days—just as he had loved her when he gave her up, with a dumb agony in his soul, to his dear friend—just as he had loved her when she was that friend's wife.

Meantime, SUSIE was waiting for his return to the parlor. They were to walk out to KATE'S together, in the mild beauty of the summer afternoon. It was but a three miles' walk, and the road was smooth and dry. She heard his footsteps on the piazza without, and as the afternoon was waning, she at last went out to him.

"Shall we go now?" she asked him.

He bowed; she took his arm; and they passed out into the street, in silence. They walked up the street thus, neither speaking, till they came to a green lane that led down to the lake shore.

"SUSIE," said BEN, "it is quite as near, if we walk along the shore, by the path that leads through the Long Woods. It is many years since I have taken that walk."

She did not give him time to *ask* her to go that way, but turned down the green lane, and they went on. Still in silence. The Long Woods were a half-mile's distance off. When they reached the beautiful grove that bore that name, they paused as by a common impulse, and seated themselves. The dark waters of the lake stretched away to the horizon, their surface rippled by a cool breeze. It was the loveliest hour of all the twenty-four, for the gray twilight was falling about them.

"Here I saw you first, BEN," said SUSIE, breaking the silence. "Do you remember that day?"

"I remember it," said BEN MANLY, "more distinctly than I remember any one other day in all my life."

SUSIE turned and looked at him. He was gazing straight out upon the lake, a sad, sad light in his eyes.

"What makes you so sad, BEN," she asked, putting her hand upon his with the friendly motion of late so common between them.

"Am I sad?" said BEN, closing his fingers upon the little hand. "Those were the happiest days I have ever known, SUSIE. Is it strange that I should feel sad as I remember them?" Then he added, looking out on the lake again, "The happiest I ever expect to know."

"But you are happy when you are traveling?" said SUSIE, quietly.

"No."

"Then why do you go away again, BEN" she asked, looking him full in the face, and bending forward to divert his gaze.

"*It is best,*" said BEN. And then, as if unwilling to follow the conversation where it seemed to be leading, he arose and said, "Shall we walk on?"

At the gate of the farm-house they paused. BEN declined to go in.

"When shall we see each other again?" SUSIE asked.

"Possibly never," said BEN; "I shall go abroad in a day or two. It is hard to say good-by to you, SUSIE, and we'll have it over now." He spoke in a hurried tone, a tone of forced cheerfulness. "So, good-by."

"BEN," said SUSIE, holding his hand tightly," tell me why you said, 'It is best.' If you are not happy abroad, why should you go? How can it be best?"

"I meant to avoid this," said BEN, "coward that I am! But I will tell you plainly. That, too, will be best. It is because," he went on, hurriedly, as if anxious to get it done, "there is one here whom I love with all my heart, with all my soul—one whose sweet friendship is so dear to me that I had rather lose my life than lose it; but if I remain where she is, I cannot hide my secret from her very long—and when she knows that secret I am sure there can never be the friendship between us that there was before. And she does not love me."

"Can he mean me?" thought SUSIE, her heart beating fast, her eyes on the ground. "*Can* he?" Then she said alond, but in a very low tone, "This friend of yours, do you *know* she does not love you?"

"Yes," BEN answered, after a moment's hesitation.

"You have sometime asked her?" she half whispered.

"Why should I ask her? She loved another and married him. Can a true woman love two men?"

How this question thrilled her! It was now her turn to fear. If she confessed her love for him, how he would despise her for it! Then she should lose his friendship, too. She understood what he meant, quite well, she thought.

"You are right, BEN," she said, slowly withdrawing her hand from his. "It is best. It is best."

"Good-by, SUSIE!"

She could not keep back those bitter tears that rushed into her violet eyes. She could not refrain from stretching out her hands to him with a gesture of yearning. And almost before she knew what had happened, he had folded her to his breast in one earnest embrace—had pressed his lips to hers in one clinging kiss—had said, "Good-by, good-by,"—and he was gone.

Her head drooped upon her breast—her hand rested upon the gate for support—and she stood alone in the darkness.

BEN MANLY walked back along the lake shore. When again he came to the Long Woods, he sat down against a tree near the edge of the overhanging bank, and buried his face in his hands. It was almost midnight when he reached home and sought his bed.

"Yes," he said, "she certainly understood me. And she said I was right, and that it was for the best."

Three days later he was on his way across the ocean.

SUSIE'S life crept on through the long months of the autumn, with weary pace. Sometimes she received a brief note from BEN, inclosed in a letter to his mother. They were the brightest moments in all her lonely life when she read the words his hand penned; but she looked in vain for any trace of the love she knew he held for her in his noble heart. She was often at his mother's house, staying there days together, greatly to the old lady's comfort.

"How I wish you could always live here, SUSIE dear," Mrs. MANLY said to her one day.

Indeed, this was a remark she was often doomed to hear. Mrs. MANLY little thought what pain it gave the quiet little woman.

"Good news, SUSIE," said the mother to her, one day when she had received a letter from her son. "BEN is coming home to Christmas."

SUSIE'S face lighted up with joy.

"Dear boy," said the garrulous old lady, "I do wish I could keep him at home. There seems to be something about the old Harbor that makes him uneasy. I suppose it is because we are so very quiet here, and the contrast with the bustle of life abroad is too great. I don't know what other reason there can be."

SUSIE tried hard not to look so very conscious, but the keen-eyed mother noticed the speaking expression of her countenance.

"What were you going to say, dear," said Mrs. MANLY.

"Nothing," said SUSIE. "Nothing."

"But you were," persisted the old lady. "I am sure you were. SUSIE, you know something. Tell me what it is. Why does BEN dislike the Harbor so much?"

"I don't think he really dislikes it, Mrs. MANLY," said SUSIE.

"Then what is it? Ah, I see you know. What is it, dear? *Do* you know?"

SUSIE could not deny that she knew. Mrs. MANLY was an unmerciful catechiser. She would not let SUSIE off in silence. And besides, SUSIE had long been aching for that solace of wearied women—a confidant. Could she have had BEN for a confidant, be very sure she would have had no other. But she was alienated from him hopelessly, in all this. It was inevitable, under the circumstances, that Mrs. MANLY should know all; and she did know it—knew it through many hesitating sentences—knew it bit by bit as she could win it from SUSIE'S lips—but at last she knew it all. And knew it better, with her tender heart and ripe experience, than either BEN or SUSIE knew it, when all was said.

BEN came home to Christmas. SUSIE was not there when he arrived. His mother took him into her care at once. She spoke to him, as only a mother can speak, of that subject nearest his heart, on the very first evening of his arrival. She was prepared, too.

The bright wood fire blazed cheerfully in the broad, old-fashioned fire-place, and mother and son sat before it, looking into the ruddy blaze. They had been talking for an hour past, and Colonel MANLY felt the glimmer of a new light in his breast.

"I know that I speak the truth, BENNY," the fond mother went on; "I would not raise your hopes to dash them again. But I have arranged to set your heart quite at rest about it; for I shall let you see for yourself."

"See for myself? How, mother—how?"

Mrs. MANLY drew from her pocket a little black bound book with gilt edges, worn and faded, and scented with the perfume of tuberoses.

"This," said Mrs. MANLY, "is SUSIE'S diary, kept years ago—that year when she first came to Rose Harbor. Take it to your room and read it—or sit here, if you prefer. It is my bed-time. Good night."

She arose to receive his kiss, and to place the book in his hand, but he drew back.

"Mother!" said he, "what right have I to read SUSIE'S private journal?"

"The right," said Mrs. MANLY, solemnly," which a son receives from a mother who gave him birth. *My* son will scarcely question the purity of motive, nor the justice, of an act his mother bids him do."

"Forgive me, mother," cried Colonel MANLY; "I know I can trust in you, without a word of explanation."

Then the good-night kiss was exchanged and he was left alone. He drew nearer to the pleasant fire, wheeled the lamp stand to his side, and prepared to read the little black bound book. How neat its pages were!—not a spot nor blemish upon it. It was somewhat faded with time—but time alone had set any mark on it that was not all like SUSIE'S self. It was the record of a struggling love in the writer's heart. It began with the day of the pic-nic in the Long Woods. It spoke its emotions freely, purely. The night of the boat ride—that well-remembered Friday night, was recorded. He read:—"To night I have heard music. Music that will echo forever. He sat by my side."

"And it was I who sat by her side that night," BEN MANLY murmured, as he read. "Dear girl!"

Again he read:—"My heart has had food. The tones of his voice are music, and music is food to my heart." Again, the day was spoken of when he bandaged her dear finger, at the berrying party on the West Hills. "Would he deal as tenderly with my *heart*, if he knew it bled?" she wrote. So the record ran, as she began to record her doubts. Did he love her? No; his manner was not that of one who loved. "If I look in his eyes, he turns them away." Then set in the struggle. "I must not let him see;" her shrinking, blushing heart spoke here. BEN MANLY read on and on; tracing the battle of that gentle heart with the love it held for *him*, because it believed him utterly indifferent to her. He saw how she turned wearily to CHARLEY DENNISON when he showed her his love; and at last, on a page alone by itself, he saw a pressed and faded little vine leaf, and under it written the one word, "Triumph!" He did not know all the meaning of that leaf; but he knew that on that day she had given her hand in betrothal to CHARLEY DENNISON, and the struggle of the brave little heart against what it deemed a hopeless love, was over.

BEN MANLY closed the book and sat long musing by the fireside. It mouldered away into ashes; he did not heed it. There was a warmth in his gladdened heart, such as he had never felt in his life before.

Came Christmas eve. There was a merry party at the MANLY residence, and the chandeliers shed their light upon a scene of life and beauty such as had not been known in Rose Harbor for many a long year. BEN MANLY'S countenance was radiant with a glow of happiness in striking contrast to the sadness that had marked his handsome face for so many years. The hours sped on rosy wings. Our SUSIE, no longer in mourning dress for the husband who fell at Chickamauga, now more than two years ago, looked not less beautiful than in the days of her girlhood, to the partial eyes of Col. MANLY. Her form was not so rounded; her complexion was not so fair; her manner was not so merry and light-hearted; but the same sweet light shone in her violet eyes, that had won his heart in those early days. And it was her *soul* that BEN MANLY loved.

When the guests were gone, SUSIE, accepting the invitation of Mrs. MANLY, remained to pass the night under this roof, as she had often done before. The mother, after kissing SUSIE'S lips and transferring the kiss to the lips of her son, bade them good-night, and left them alone together in the parlor.

What they said, how can I relate? It ended thus:

"I promised to be back in Paris in February, SUSIE? It is for you to say whether I shall go."

"Do you *want* to go, BEN?" she whispered. She did not need to speak very loud—because she was so close to him at the moment—so very close!

"I do. And if we are married in January, what is to prevent?"

She raised her head to look in his eyes, to see if he was joking; but he was as sober as a judge.

"Very well," she said, with a litte sigh, as her head went back to its place on his breast. "I can be company for mother."

"Yes," said Ben "you can; for we will take mother with us, too. She has not seen Paris since she was a young lady, and I think she will gladly go with us if we ask her."

"You big rogue," said SUSIE, putting her lips to his and shutting her eyes.

We will drop the curtain here. What follows, to make the tale complete, the feeblest imagination can picture. SUSIE'S home henceforth is in the noble old mansion at Rose Harbor. The old house has been too quiet and gloomy for the past few years; but it is destined to be brightened with merry faces, and its walls will ring with the laughter of happy hearts. There will be children to grow up in the likeness of BEN and SUSIE, and to call good Mrs. MANLY "grandmother." It remains a doubtful point as to whom the marriage of these two will bring most sunshine—to the kind mother, so long lonely and almost sonless—to BEN MANLY, whose whole nature seems changed and brightened—or to the sweet little woman who has suffered so much, so uncomplainingly, who has failed in no duty, who has violated the sacredness of no tie that bound her heart.

When they return from their foreign tour, Colonel MANLY is to enter upon the practice of his profession at Rose Harbor. He has seen so much of the world—he has led so unsettled a life—that it is Elysium to him to glide into the peaceful life of a village doctor, blest in his home, and taking blessing with him thence into many a humbler home in his round of duty.

I have tried to tell my readers quite all I know of this story. Having done so, they are fully as able as I am to decide the question contained in the story's title:

DID SHE LOVE BOTH?

A DROLL POSTMASTER.

IN the days of Andrew Jackson, his Postmaster-General, Amos Kendall, wanting to know whereabouts was the source of the Tombigbee river, wrote to the postmaster of a village on its course. "Sir," wrote the higher officer to the lower, "this department desires to know how far the Tombigbee river runs up. Respectfully, &c." The reply was brief and read thus:—"Sir, the Tombigbee river doesn't run up at all; it runs down. Very respectfully, &c." The Postmaster-General continued the correspondence in this style:—"Sir, your appointment as postmaster at —— is revoked. You will turn over the funds, papers, &c., pertaining to your office to your successor. Respectfully, &c." The droll understrapper closed the correspondence with this parting shot:—"Sir, the revenues for this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30, have been ninety-five cents; its expenditure, same period, for tallow candles and twine, was $1,05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance due me. Most respectfully."

A STRAY contraband from down South was lately inspecting a horse-power in operation, when he broke out thus:—"Mister, I has seen heaps ob tings in my life, but I nebber saw before anyting whar a hoss could do his own work and ride hisself too."

☞ IT is an insult to the shrewdness of Americans to ask them to buy the mawkish mockeries of Paris perfumes got up here, when the *sovereign excellence* of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is admitted even in the foreign cities where the genuine extracts are made. Sold everywhere.

Corner for the Young.

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ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 18 letters.
My 12, 4, 17, 6 is a musical instrument.
My 11, 18, 14, 9 is a kind of fruit.
My 5, 13, 14, 16, 3, 4 is what all do not possess.
My 17, 8, 15, 10 is a beautiful flower.
My 6, 12, 12, 14 is a girl's name.
My 3, 17, 8, 2, 5, 12, 10 is what some people always have.
My 4, 8, 16, is a personal pronoun.
My 1, 9, 6, 15, 15 is an article of clothing.
My 16, 9, 14, 12 is the name of a chain of mountains in Europe.
My 15, 3, 14, 9, 17, 4 is an adjective.
My whole is a motto all should observe.

Tyrone, N. Y. EMMA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

BEWENTE the nusect dan het eas,
Ym vole dail dansh nad plls no em;
Fo ewtes mace ours, fo yad ecam tighn,
Fo goln sirdee emca fribe gileath.
Ho, vole, dan thaw night mace fo heet,
Beewent teh eas-ands dan eth eas?

Nunda, N. Y. WILLIE B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

ARRANGE the numbers from 1 up to 36 in a square containing six rows, with six numbers in a row, so that when added either horizontally, diagonally or perpendicularly, the sum will be 111 each way.

Canajoharie, N. Y. J. H. N.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

My *first* doth affliction denote,
Which my *second* was born to endure;
My *whole* is a sure antidote
That affliction to soften and cure.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

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Answer to Anagram:

Oh, give me a home by a purling stream,
Where the lovely wild flowers grow;
Where the music sweet of the running brook
Shall murmur soft and low.
Where the birds shall sing at the morning hour,
And throughout the livelong day;
To cheer my soul with their lively notes,
And chase dull care away.

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VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

The Value of Corn Cobs.

It is a vexed question about which much has been written and said, pro and con, whether it pays to grind and feed the cob with the grain to stock. While some feeders argue that there is great profit in feeding the cob and corn combined, others contend that the cob is positively injurious to cattle. There is doubtless some nutriment in the cob. The juices that make the solid grain all pass through it; and in unmatured crops, there is probably richer substance remaining in the cob than when the corn is sound and well ripened. Hence, we should infer that it would pay better to grind unsound, or unmatured corn and cob together for feeding purposes, than sound and fully matured.

Our processes for preparing food for stock are not yet so perfect that we can hope to utilize, with profit, all the nutriment in our crops. There is some in the hard buts of corn stalks, but can we put it in such shape that our stock may eat it profitably? Scarcely, we think. It is so, likewise, with corn cobs. If the greatest quantity of the food given to stock is in a rich and concentrated form, like ground grain, some coarser food must be supplied to furnish the requisite amount of *bulk* which the animal system demands to insure digestion. The ground cob might answer this purpose. So might pulverized buts of the stalks, but straw, hay, or the leaves and husks of the stalks, are, in our judgment, better than either. The general appetite of animals is commonly a good and sure indicator of the kinds of food that are healthy and proper for them, and we think it would be a difficult matter to induce stock to eat pure corn cobs, either ground or unground, to any great extent. There is probably an equal amount of nutriment in the twigs, limbs, and bark of trees, but who would think of grinding and feeding them in conjunction with grain?

For one purpose corn cobs are valuable; namely, for fuel. In this respect, they have been greatly overlooked. It is customary for farmers to throw them out in the hog pen or barn yard, and let them turn to manure. They are of little value for this purpose, but if stored under cover they furnish a great amount of kindling material of the very best quality, and most convenient form; and for making quick, light fires in hot weather they are invaluable. It pays to save every corn cob for this purpose, and all things considered, more money can be made by thus burning them, than by feeding them in any shape to stock.

Farmers' Clubs.

A correspondent desires us to give some practical hints on the formation and manner of conducting Farmers' Clubs. We published an article on this subject in the closing number of last year's volume, but for the benefit of our new subscribers, we will briefly repeat the hints therein contained.

Whenever half a dozen practical men meet at a stated place and time, for the purpose of discussing subjects pertaining to Farmers' interests, you have the materials for forming a Farmers' Club. Choose one of the members Chairman, to preside during that meeting, and if you wish to preserve a report of the proceedings, induce some ready penman to act as Secretary. This is a sufficient organization for a club of six or sixty. Choose a subject for discussion, and let the members address the Chairman briefly on the points under consideration. One member should not occupy too much time, unless by special consent of the Club. Let the discussion take the form of conversation, so that no one will feel embarrassment in stating facts and experience he may possess. Remember, the object is to elicit facts and experience,—fine speeches and theories count nothing, minus the time they use up. Before adjourning, select subjects for consideration at the next meeting. Instead of an entrance fee, or any thing of that sort, for the purpose of raising money, it is better to appoint a Committee to make out a bill of the necessary expenses, and then defray them by voluntary contribution.

There ought to be a Farmers' Club in every town, and there might be one in each school district. Their advantages would be great. Aside from the direct information they would elicit, through them farmers might make combined efforts in furthering certain objects. In employing help, for example, a standard rate might be fixed, and one farmer would not pay several dollars per month more than his neighbor. Other advantages resulting from combined effort, will readily suggest themselves to every reader.

Sorghum in Wisconsin.

Mr. B. F. Adams, writing from Door Creek, Dane County, Wisconsin, gives us the following interesting account of last year's results in growing Sorghum in that locality, together with the conclusions which himself and brother farmers formed, respecting the culture of this staple:

"The spring of 1865 opened among many farming communities in Wisconsin with a Sorghum excitement. The wise men among us said that something must be done to retrieve the great loss of the wheat crop the previous year, caused by chinch bugs, and Sorghum was the crop to try. Get pure seed, and plant it extensively, said they. Well, we paid enormous prices for what was declared to be pure seed, and planted from one to twenty acres, according to our faith. We went in also for all the extra varieties—the Chinese—the Black Imphee and White Imphee—the Otaheitan—the Liberian, and the Little Giant or Mexican Cane, which we were informed by the vender, was discovered by Gen. Taylor, on the high table lands of Mexico. These last named kinds proved to be the least valuable for this region. The Liberian (recommended to stand tornadoes) was not up high enough from the ground by the last of August to be noticed by the winds, but they played smash with the Little Giant. The season was too wet, and we only had half a crop of cane, and scattered through our fields also grew some tall specimens of brown corn and hybrid canes, indicating that the seed planted was not pure.

In Autumn, the Sorghum harvest arrived, and we found ourselves situated from one-half to six miles from a mill, and the price charged for manufacturing molasses, thirty to forty cents per gallon. On expostulating with the mill men against these charges, we were enlightened by the statement that their mills, fully equipped, cost them several hundred dollars. Labor was high, wood $4 per cord, and one cord would make *only* one hundred gallons of syrup. The coopers told us that we must pay them $2 for a barrel, holding 30 gallons, and the cane grinders fixed the price of molasses at 75 cts. per gallon. All things in readiness for us, we went at the Sorghum harvest with zeal. During those fine autumnal days, we slashed the cane leaves, cut up and bound the canes, hauled them from one to six miles, and piled them at the mills, till an unseasonable October snow storm, of great violence, utterly extinguished our ardor. The cold weather froze our cane standing in the fields, and also that piled at the mills. A day or two later, the farmers could be seen wading in the snow to view their cane fields; the warm sun had again made his appearance, and taken the stiffening all out of the frozen canes, and they lay sprawled in the snow, a tangled mass of defunct Sorghum—and the most of it still lies as it fell. The harvest was over. Some undertook to revive it by pawing a few loads out of the snow, but this work incurred so much wear and tear of body and soul, that it was soon abandoned in disgust. We realized a yield of from 50 to 70 gallons per acre, Chinese cane.

Our conclusions up to this date, are as follows: First, we planted too much for new beginners. Second, unless a mill is near at hand, it will certainly be a losing business to plant any. Third, pure seed is a scarce article. Fourth, Chinese cane produces the largest yield per acre here, but the White Imphee, a greatly superior article of molasses. Fifth, and lastly, the profits of the Sorghum business here are yet pretty much all realized by the venders of Sorghum machinery. They are now busy, blowing their horns for Sorghum Conventions. While we meditate on our last year's Sorghum, operations, we are sorely feeling the need of something to help us along in this business, and we hope that as these Conventions assemble, the Solons will devise some plan to express the juice from cane, without paying from $200 to $400 for three small cast iron rollers, and a rickety horse power.

We by no means undervalue the utility of Conventions to promote important Agricultural interests, but deprecate the influence of those who sometimes, by heavy wind work, manage to control them, solely to advance their own selfish purposes. Farmers here entertain the opinion that unless the cost of manufacturing Sorghum can be reduced, it will not pay to raise it. Uncertain as the crop appears to be in this region, it remains doubtful, with other circumstances favoring it, whether it is destined in Wisconsin, to ultimately prove profitable to farmers."

AMONG THE STUMPS.

Having some loose acres of land in Southern New York, where I am engaged in business requiring for a while my personal attention, I propose to write semi-occasionally to the dear people who read the Rural, respecting matters hereabouts of interest to such as cultivate land, burn fuel, or indulge in the use of food.

I am now some twelve hundred feet nearer the sun than the Mayor's office in the city Rochester, and yet I am in a climate unmistakably *cooler*—from which I deduce this self-evident truth: *The sun is the great fountain of frost!* I draw this logical conclusion merely to show that a *sun* theory may be started, quite as plausible, and half as absurd, as the most popular *moon* theories!

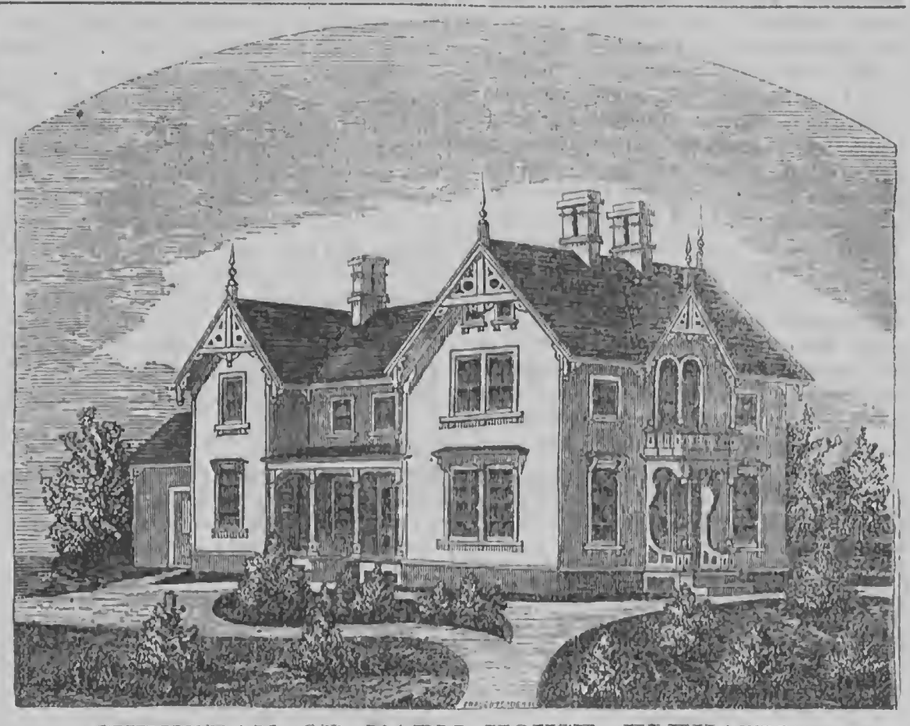
Coming back to this planet, and to these parts, I find myself among the *stumps*, the trees for the most part having migrated, or fallen victims to the fell spirit of "improvement" that sooner or later sweeps with fire and *axe* over every new country. How much better if people would enlarge their "settlements" as they need timber, none going in advance to pick out choice localities, and cut and slash generally; but let the population flow gently forward, improving all the land as it goes, and taking, on its slow, westward march, all the arts, comforts, religious and educational privileges of a well ordered community. Dan. Boon, and all that class of scoundrels, ought to be hung if taken alive, and given to their favorite wolves when dead. What on earth does it profit to scatter people over a hundred times as much territory as they can decently occupy? Is it nothing to run roads, dig canals, keep up military stations, and carry the mail wherever these hair-brained adventurers may choose to go?

If Government wasn't an incorigable dunce, "squatters" would be *squatted* back to their old homes, and no land would be opened to settlement till there was some shadow of an occasion for it. Have posterity no rights?—no claims to virgin soil, and woods fresh from the Creator's hand? How came it that this generation owns all the pine, and oak, and maple, and hemlock, and bass-wood and cucumber over all Christendom and the rest of the world, and may proceed to *appropriate and destroy it*, without leave from anybody? No need of economy! Plenty as long as *we* live—"the d—l take the hindmost"—generation. "Cut and slash" when you clear the land—"cut and cover" when you plow it. Room enough—what's the use of manuring old land on the Ohio, when there is virgin soil on the Pacific—"the whole boundless universe is ours." Take the cream and throw the rest away.

Thus you raise the fell spirit of *speculation*. The richest soil, choice timber, healthy locations, water power, the great routes of common travel, are seized upon, at nominal prices, by adventurers who coolly propose to fleece future generations to fatten themselves. Senseless politicians, who represent wolves, wolverines, and all the nomadic tribes about and beyond the Mississippi Valley, are forever talking about "developing the resources of the West," just as though the kind of plunder and piracy they are guilty of could be covered up by such phrases.

This is the lesson of these slaughtered forests, these half-cultivated fields, this sparse population of Soihthern New York, desolated, not improved, by adventurers on their westward march!—H. T. B.

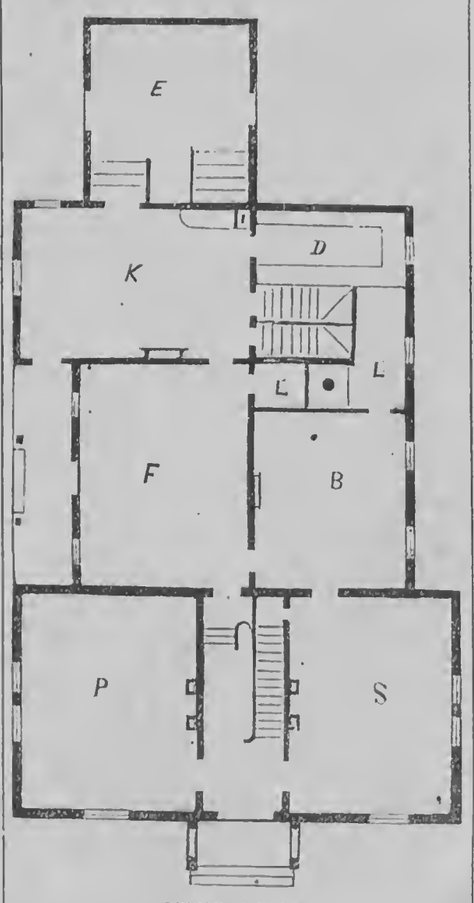
Remark.—We trust the fact that our esteemed contributor has several surplus farms "among the stumps," has in no wise prejudiced him relative to the prairie and other fertile regions.—Ed.



SUBURBAN OR FARM HOUSE—ELEVATION.

For the accompanying excellent plan of a Suburban or Farm House, (to be constructed of either wood, stone or brick,) we are indebted to Mr. A. J. Warner, architect, of this city. We think it will please and meet the wants of many Rural readers:

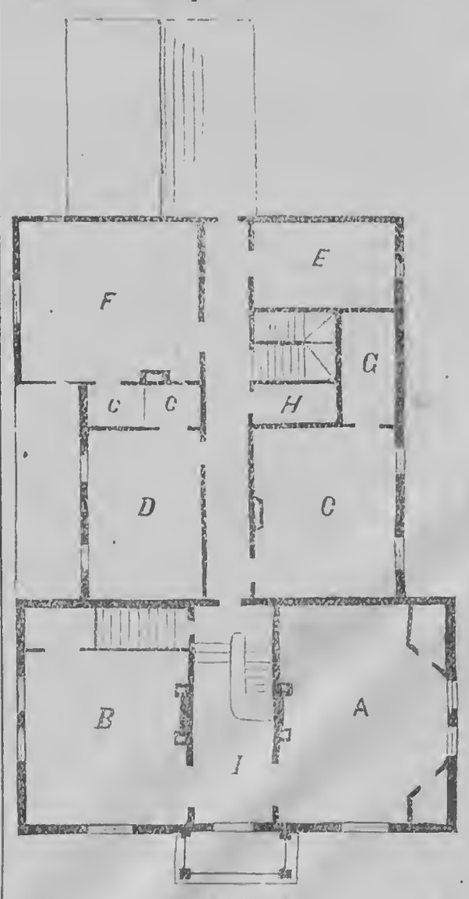
In preparing this design for the Rural my object was to convey to those who contemplate building, an idea how a Suburban or Farm House could be planned so as to give all necessary conveniences in a compact, square form, and still have the exterior present an irregular, cottage appearance. By the introduction of the gable and porch on front, and the recessing of dining room, this irregular and picturesque effect has been produced, and it will be pleasing to all.



PRINCIPAL FLOOR.

P, Parlor, 14 by 18. S, Sitting Room, 14 by 18. Front Hall, 7½ by 18 feet, with closet under stairs off from Sitting Room. F, Dining Room, 14 by 18. B, Bed Room, 13 by 15, with large closet, L, and recess for wash stand, connected with Bed Room. L, China Closet for Dining Room. K, Kitchen, 13 by 19, with stairs going to cellar and second floor. D, Pantry, 7 by 18, shelved on two sides and one end. I, Sink, with Pump on same. E, Wood House, with a flight of steps in same leading to cellar. To be a Piazza in front of Dining Room, and a Porch to front entrance doorway.

The accommodations may be thus described: A bracketed balcony serves as a porch to front door. The front hall gives access to parlor, sitting and dining room. By this arrangement the three main rooms can be reached without passing through another room. The bed room is located adjoining the sitting room, and has connection by a door to dining room. The recess in bed room closet gives ample space for a wash stand or basin, and should be ceiled up around with matched boards to prevent staining the walls. The dining room has an outside entrance by the door opening onto piazza, and a window on each side. It will be seen that the arrangement of doors in dining room are all symmetrical, leaving sufficient space for chairs and side board. The kitchen has an outside entrance onto piazza, and also through wood house; a flight of stairs to second story and to cellar; a large pantry, and a sink close to pantry, which should be supplied with pumps. The wood house is intended to be six inches above the line of ground on outside, and there will be a flight of cellar steps in same.



SECOND FLOOR.

B, Chamber, 14 by 14, with large closet. A, Chamber, 11 by 18, having two closets. I, Hall, 7½ by 18. D, Chamber, 10 by 15. C, Chamber, 13 by 15. I, Hall, connecting with front Hall. E, Store Room, 7 by 13. F, Servant's Bed Room, 13 by 15. H, Hall Closet. C, C, C, Closets, connected with chambers. D, Attic Stairs.

The second floor will be understood by the plan. The bed room, A, has two closets, so arranged as to present to the inside view the same as a bay window. There will be a garret of sufficient size to store sundries in.

By the arrangements of rooms on first floor the chimneys can all be located on the inside partitions, thereby saving considerable heat; and as they come out on the highest part of the roof a good draught may be always relied upon. This design is made with reference to wood, but can be built of either stone or brick by making a slight change in some of the details.

Rochester, N. Y. A. J. W.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE Editor of this department attended the annual meeting of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, at Syracuse, January 10th. The minutes of the meeting were handed to us by the Secretary and were forwarded to the RURAL NEW YORKER for publication, in time for the issue of January 27th. They were not received, and in their place, Mr. MOORE gave an imperfect report of the proceedings, copied from a Syracuse paper.* They will be correctly published hereafter.

From this meeting we proceeded directly to New York to make investigation in regard to the kind of wools imported into the United States, and the respective amounts of duties paid on them. This was done under a resolution of the National Wool Growerss' Association, and we were accompanied by Hon. E. B. POTTLE, as a colleague. On the 17th of January the Executive Committees of the National Wool Growers' Association and of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, met, by appointment, in New York, and remained in session until the 24th. They then adjourned to meet again in New York February 6th. A public disclosure of the proceedings of the Conventions now would be premature.

The constant and severe labor which has devolved on us, and which will continue to devolve on us, together with resulting imperfect health, will preclude our giving the usual attention to this Department, until the subjects before the above named Executive Committees (an attempt to agree on the details of a wool and woolen tariff,) are satisfactorily disposed of, or are placed by each party, from its own point of view, before Congress. We trust our readers will remember that we are laboring with all our might, and unpaid, *in the cause*. We trust that our correspondents of every description, will appreciate the circumstances in which we are placed, and not expect public or private answers to their communications for the present.

* After waiting for DR. RANDALL'S account until the latest practicable moment, Mr. MOORE gave the *only report* obtainable, supposing it to be mainly correct. The Secretary's minutes were received a day too late—having been "held for postage" (some ten days) in the New York post-office, for the reason that the old style of stamps had accidentally been used. The document would have been sent to the Dead Letter Office, had not a friend of ours in the N. Y. office discovered and kindly forwarded the same to our address.—M.

THE NEW LAMB DISEASE.

[THE following clearly written account of this disease is from the pen of Hon. R. M. MONTGOMERY, President of the State Wool Growers' Association of Ohio. We commend it to the particular attention of our readers.—ED.]

IN the RURAL of July 29, 1865, there appeared an article on "Disease of Lambs," called out by a letter from my friend and neighbor, J. L. BINGHAM. As he has given but a slight account of the disease, I propose to add the result of my observations, which I would have done at an earlier date, but I hoped that some other gentleman would give a fuller and more intelligible account than I am able to do.

The disease referred to came under my notice first in the spring of 1862, and has reappeared in each succeeding spring. In 1862 it was confined to one small flock, so far as I am informed, but in that flock it was *terribly* fatal. Since then it has widened its field of prevalence, but has, I think, in some measure modified its form, and perhaps slightly abated its malignity. On its first outbreak, it may be said (with at least some propriety,) that it had no "symptoms," because it terminated so suddenly that there was no opportunity to observe the sickness. There were but twenty-one lambs in the flock, and out of these there died one a day for six days, (being a little over 25 per cent.,) and although they were seen every half day, five of the six were dead when they were found, and the sixth one lived but a few minutes after it was discovered to be sick. The balance of the flock remained entirely well. The lambs which died were about three weeks old, and quite fat and strong—had been but slightly housed, and had abundant ventilation and exercise, and were kept on land where lambs had been entirely healthy for the thirty previous years, and almost entirely healthy (on that farm) since then.

According to my observation during the years 1863, '64, and '65, the first symptom—the first discoverable remove from a state of health—is an apparent feebleness or numbness of the limbs. In some instances the lamb goes first down on his knees and afterwards down altogether, from which condition I never knew but one to recover, and that one but partially. In other instances they stand with their legs bracing each other, and are indisposed to move about. The eye becomes dilated and glassy. The head is thrown *squarely* back on the top of the shoulder, (which is the peculiar, the characteristic symptom of the disease,) and soon spasms occur which terminate in death. Others, again, are found which have apparently lain down in the evening in perfect health, and have neither moved nor turned over, but, as it were, have died in their sleep. Sometimes the lamb acts as if it had cholic, yet I have never been able to satisfy myself that there was any disease of the bowels. There is no difficulty in breathing, nor any other ordinary appearance of disease. I have examined a number of the lambs after death, and at least three with the assistance of two physicians of very respectable ability. We noticed some appearance of wind in the intestines, and some yellowish water about the region of the heart, but no balls of wool in the stomach, as spoken of by Mr. BINGHAM. The only thing we discovered indicating the nature of the disease, was, in some cases, a very slight discoloring of the brain.

In relation to the disease, I say in general: It is very sudden and very fatal in its character, usually carrying off from 15 to 33 per cent. of flocks which it attacks; and of the lambs which sicken with it not more than three per cent. survive, and even they are not apt to grow into good strong sheep. The disease does not appear to be contagious, and yet when it appears in a flock, it seems to extend pretty freely for that year, but may or may not recur in the same flock the next year. One peculiarity is that it seems usually to attack the fattest lambs, but this is not invariably so. I knew one flock kept hungry on purpose to avoid the disease, but still it did not escape. Another peculiarity is that it does not often attack lambs less than two nor more than five weeks old, and I have never known it to exceed the extreme range of from four days to six weeks.

I do not propose here to offer any suggestion as to what the disease is or what are its causes; but I will venture some opinions as to what it is not. It is not in the breed, because I have seen it in the Merino, the Saxon, the Cotswold, the coarse-wooled "Wood Rangers," and all their grades. It is not in housing, because it prevails among flocks which are well housed—partially housed—and not housed at all. It is not in the feed of the mother, because the same land has afforded healthy pasturage, and hay and water since the settlement of the country. It is not in the health of the mother, because frequently one of a pair of twins will die and the other, drawing its support from the same ewe, will remain entirely well. And again—in case a ewe loses her lamb from this disease, and a foster lamb is given her, it thrives as well as any; and I do not remember ever to have seen a second lamb die from a ewe by this disease in one year. It is not in the kind of land, for it appears on the sand and loamy river bottom—on the gravel hills—and on the most tenacious clay. It is not coincident with turning the lambs out of warm stables on to the cold and damp earth, nor with any change in manner of treatment; nor coincident with any other thing which I can think of or conjecture, except the age of two to five weeks.

In the Spring of 1864, a gentleman whose flock was suffering from this disease, concluded to try a change of pasture and location, and drove fifty ewes, with their lambs, from a farm of river bottom, and gravel hills, to one of cold, flat clay, three miles distant. The first day after the removal, none died; but the next day one died, and on the succeeding day two died, and after that no more. But to balance that again, no more died at home after that *time*. This year, he drove some to the same land, and they continued to die till they reached the limit of six weeks of age. So, here I am lost again, and can only write that I know nothing about it, only, "it walketh in darkness, and wasteth at noonday."

In reference to any effort to find a remedy, I am equally at a loss. The only thing I have seen tried which has any perceptible good effect whatever, is hot baths of salt water, and this, too, has so little effect that I do not think it worth while to recommend it.

Having now given you a general account of this matter, as far as my information extends, I wish to cite a few special, and apparently exceptional cases, which seem to be identical, but possibly are not. Last year, I noticed a lamb in which I thought I could discover the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease, but I was not quite certain. A few hours, however, developed unmistakable indications, but in mild form. I applied hot salt baths and friction. The disease was arrested, but the lamb did not get well. It continued drooping, following its mother carelessly, and in the meantime losing flesh rapidly. After a few days, there came a lump as large as a hen's egg on the top of the shoulder, in which, after a week or ten days, suppuration took place, and matter was freely discharged, and after three or four weeks the lamb died. Another one, with a precisely similar swelling and suppuration, and without remedial treatment, finally recovered. This year, one exhibiting premonitory symptoms of the same disease, in a mild form, had a swelling in the point of one shoulder, from which suppuration ensued, without, however, much discharge of matter. Soon after, swelling occurred in the knee of one hind leg, with free discharge of matter, which, after three or four weeks, terminated fatally. In this case, the appetite remained pretty good, and the lamb did not appear to be sick, but finally wasted away to death. Another one had but one knee swollen, without suppuration, and had no other appearance of disease, and is now well and pretty well grown, and is not lame but is somewhat deformed with an enlarged knee. In another and last case, the forward knees became enlarged soon after birth, in the month of April. The lamb was somewhat lame but still followed its mother and grew middling well and showed no other appearance of disease. In July, a third knee became enlarged and sore, but without forming matter. The lamb is still alive and apparently in good health, except that its knees are sore, and it is somewhat crippled in its gait.

I have written thus much, not because I think it contains anything of much value, but in the hope that in some way or other, at some time or other, it may assist in leading to some explanation of the malady, and some means for its prevention; and with this I await further developments. R. M. M.

PULSATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Vatel, the great veterinary of the continent, states that the rate of pulsation of the different domestic animals of the farm is as follows: The horse, 32 to 38 pulsations per minute, an ox or cow 25 to 42, a sheep 70 to 79, the ass 48 to 54, goat 72 to 76, the dog 90 to 100, the cat 110 to 120, the rabbit 120, and guinea-pig 140; of fowls, the hen 140, the duck 135.

Communications, Etc.

HORSES AND BREEDING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In my last "hurry-notes" on "Horses and Breeding," I mentioned Gen. HOWARD, of reaper celebrity, as an extensive breeder. Since then I have paid a visit to his farm, which is about four miles from the city, road-wise. I was driven there behind a very handsome pair of gray Normans, bred near Lockport. At times, they were allowed to show their plates, which they did in good style at about a three-minute gait.

The General, as you may be aware, is a man of means, living in elegant style on Delaware street, and farms it from a simple passion, turning his attention largely to the raising of stock. He has in his stables four very fine three-year olds of the Royal George and Norman breeds of horses, while in his yard are several yearlings of the same breeds, with the exception of two which were sired by the celebrated Erricson Horse, of Detroit. Both of these colts show the value of proper crossing. One of them struck me as unusually shapely in form, and springy in its movements, and I have no doubt if properly attended to will early make his mark as a trotter.

One of his Royal George colts deserves particular mention. He stands about sixteen hands, has great bone and muscle, and in color and look is the picture of his sire. The stable-man informed me that he gives every sign of speed, and that the General intends to retain him for stock purposes. As this is a favorite breed of horses here, this announcement will be received with pleasure by those in this county who are paying any attention to the breeding of the horse.

Perhaps, though a little out of the main purpose of these "rough notes," it may not be improper to merely make mention that Mr. HOWARD is also turning his attention to breeding other kinds of stock. We saw several fine cows and calves of the Durham breed in their sheds. He, also, has secured a splendid young bull of this breed. The calves were, for yearlings, superior to any at that age which I have seen for a long time.

A few days before, I visited the stable of our newly-elected Mayor, C. J. WELLS, Esq. He has several colts, and in his "box" I saw the celebrated trotting stallion "Pelham Tartar." This horse was sired by Toronto Chief, one of the very fastest trotting horses under saddle that has ever showed on the track. He is seven years old, of good size, of very handsome appearance, and has already made his mile in 2:32. Mr. WELLS raises colts for sale, and has already disposed of some very promising ones. It is to be hoped that he will retain Pelham here, for breeding purposes, as he is of that style of horse that will bring good colts from even the ordinary farm mare. In his stable is also a little horse of the Black Hawk breed, known by the name of "Sam Slim," who sometimes exhibits his heels on the road to his competitors with an ease that shows that the little horse is every inch—a trotter. He was got by the McCracken Horse, now in California. One of the colts which I saw among Mr. WELLS' string was sired by Crittenden, now owned, I believe, in your city. He is said by those who know him to be a good horse.

There is one mistake, as it appears to me, made by most breeders of the horse. While considerable attention is paid to the character, style and pedigree of the horse, but very little is given to that of the mare. And here it is that so many are disappointed in their colts. If the horse is only good, almost any kind of a mare is supposed to answer. The best colt which has as yet been shown here by the Field's Royal George, is the Efner colt, now owned by Capt. FRANK PEREW. The dam of that colt was a small-sized Morgan mare, possessing all the qualities of that celebrated breed of Vermonters. This colt is remarkable for all the qualities which make the horse for the road or the trotting turf, and shows to the fullest extent the judiciousness of proper crossing.

Let our farmers, and others who are engaged in the business of breeding the horse, consider this, and use more caution and judgment in selecting a suitable horse to cross with their mares, or vice versa, and the result will much better meet their expectations. A colt should never be raised worth less than $200; and it is just as cheap to raise one that will sell for that price and upwards, as at a less figure. But few of the mares now sent to the horse are suitable to bring colts that will make horses equally good for the farm and the road. A little more attention to crossing will pay. H. MILLARD.

Buffalo, Jan. 23, 1866.

VALUE OF STRAW AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

ALDERMAN MECHI, the celebrated amateur English farmer, says that straw contains 18½ pounds of fat-forming oil in the 100 pounds. But as cattle never willingly eat straw if they can get nitrogenous hay, rarely eating it except in very cold weather, it is evident that its raw carbonaceous matter goes more to support combustion and warmth in the animal's stomach than to the fat of animal tissue. Hence the "Scotch Farmer" is more than half right when it says—"MECHI may persuade himself that he is in the secret of converting considerable quantities of straw into beef, but we rather suspect it is the straw which renders him capable of extracting nourishment out of the large allowance of concentrated food which he makes use of." Chemistry tells us that all woody fiber contains starch and sugar, as does straw, only under different and less available circumstances. Corn stalks must be still richer in available starch and sugar than straw, as stalks cut and cured early contain, when dry, ready formed sugar crystals.

To make the most of straw, or stalks, they should be protected from the weather and chaffed and steamed or pressed when fed to cattle. In a cold day I have seen young cattle leave bright wheat straw to eat the chaffed buts of the large stalks of the Dent Corn. A cow will leave the best of thrashed straw to eat the worn out straw of a long used underbed; but this may be owing to its easier mastication. S. W.

Spirit of the Press.

Double Minded Farmers.

ONE great principle for success in business, is learning a trade well and then sticking to it. It requires a long time to know everything connected with successful business. An acquaintance, a seed-dealer, stated that for the first five years, he could not ascertain that he made anything. But he was learning. Before ten years, he was clearing five thousand dollars per year. Another was doing well in manufacturing ropes. But he was unstable in mind, and although his friends advised him to "*hang to the ropes*," he was not getting rich fast enough, but he meddled with business he had not learned sufficiently, bought a mill, bought grain, and then broke a bank by his large failure. Some farmers come to the conclusion that *cows* are the most profitable; purchase animals, erect buildings, and begin well. But being new business, they do not succeed as they expected; they might if they would stick to it. The next year they sell their dairy and buy sheep. The price of wool is low that year; and they hear that much money has been made by raising tobacco. Thus they go on, changing from one thing to another, and never succeeding in any. Stick to your business.

Plans and Management.

GENERAL management in farming is what is of vital importance to every one who tills the soil, whether on a large or small scale. Success in farming, as in all other branches of business, does not depend upon mere luck, as many suppose, but upon a thorough knowledge of the business, united to judicious plans, by which all work shall be performed in season. The farmer's business should not drive him, but he should drive his work, so that there need be no perplexity, needless haste or confusion. Farmers should keep correct accounts: by which I mean something more than merely keeping debt and credit with the trader and mechanic, highly important as this is. He should once a year take an inventory of his property, including his liabilities and assets. This may be easily attended to during the stormy days and long evenings of winter season, without serious interference with his customary labors.—*Selected.*

Feed of Milch Cows.

THE sources of feed for milch cows in the Summer and Autumn are, as we have seen the present season, rather fluctuating and uncertain. A milch cow requires full feed during the entire season, and if she is stinted she will fall off in yield. But we are liable to droughts every year, and our light land pastures are often the first to suffer. We should do better to look out beforehand for an extra supply of food to meet these emergencies. For want of extra sources to draw upon, many of us had to put the herd very early upon the fall feed, and to the injury, no doubt, in many cases, of the next year's hay crop. If we had looked out in season for an extra supply of feed in the shape of green corn, cabbages, and other crops, it would have been better economy to have resorted to stall feeding during the drought, and saved our mowing lots. We can do better next time.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Effect of Bad Seed.

How slight a thing will sometimes have a serious effect. For instance, the farmer prepares a large field of corn, plants it with bad seed, as is so often done, and the labor is all for nothing. He has to plant over, and then he will get a late crop; the drought will affect it, and sometimes the frost. If a third planting is necessary, as is sometimes the case, the matter is still worse. With wheat and the other grains, the crop is generally a failure. Planted at the righ ttime, a re-sowing must be too late, and thus defeats the whole crop. Now, with a little care good seed may be had—and then *all* this evil will be avoided. Is it not sheer carelessness? We cannot be too careful in getting ripe, sound, healthy seed.—*Rural World.*

Bedding and Ventilation for Stock.

EVERY farmer should see to it himself, however trustworthy may be his boys or other assistants, that his cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are well bedded as well as full fed and watered; also, that his barn or barns, where his stock is kept and fed, is or are well ventilated. Domesticated animals, as well as man himself, need fresh air; and when compelled to breath a tainted and therefore an irrespirable atmosphere, it is at the expense or risk of health and the highest purposes which one has in stock breeding and keeping. Any observing farmer can tell on opening his barn in the morning whether the ventilation thereof is ample.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Lice on Cattle.

W. G. WARDENHALL, Jefferson county, Pa., says, that "knowing larkspur seed would destroy lice on human beings, he collected a quart of seed, ground it fine, soaked it a week in one gallon of strong vinegar, and then applied it with a sponge to all parts of the animals; has never seen louse or nit since."

T. F. Haynes, Hartford county, Ct., writes to the Agriculturist:—I keep lice off my cattle by keeping sulphur and salt in winter where they can lick it when they choose; my cattle have had none since I practiced this."

Rural Brief Mention.

THANKS—Are eminently due and gratefully tendered to Correspondents, Agents, and numerous other warm friends of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, for favors, efforts and influence bestowed and made in its behalf during the past two months. Did not those interested comprise a myriad we would endeavor to respond to the kindness of each in a more direct and personal manner,—but situated as we are it is utterly impossible for us to make any other than this general acknowledgment of the mountain of obligations with which we have been overwhelmed by generous and noble-hearted friends. After a little—when our daily labors and cares are less constant and irksome—we hope to more appropriately manifest our appreciation of the efforts of RURALISTS.

SORGHUM SIRUP—CULTURE OF SORGHUM, &c.—We are indebted to L. S. ROBINSON of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., for a very nice article of Sorghum sirup of his own manufacture. Its flavor is unexceptionable and equal to the best New Orleans molasses. He cultivated last year eight acres, which produced 100 gallons to the acre. It was planted in hills 3½ feet apart, with 5 to 7 stalks in each hill, was cultivated and hoed twice and in gathering he only reserved from four to five joints of the lower part, which was properly ripened and the saccharine principle fully developed, rejecting the upper and unripened and green parts—the true process in this northern climate. He uses no lime or other chemicals to refine it, as he finds no necessity for their use. The refuse or tops, and the strippings, are cured to feed cattle, which he finds superior to the best hay; and the skimmings are fed to the hogs with great advantage. The *bagasse*, or stalks after pressing, he applies to mulch his young orchards. He uses CLARK'S Victor Mill and COOK'S Evaporator, both of which perform all their requirements to perfection and produce 40 gallons every twelve hours work.

Many large districts at the West are now producing all the sweets they require, in some localities making very fair sugar, an article which we will not be able profitably to effect here; but if a good, cheap and palatable sirup can be produced in these dear, or any other times, it must become a very valuable addition to our products, and worthy every farmer's attention.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We continue our synopsis of the proceedings of Agricultural Societies at their annual meetings:

The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden (Mass.) Ag. Society elected the following officers for 1866, at its recent annual Meeting in Northampton: *President*—MILO J. SMITH, Northampton. *Vice Pres'ts*—Elnathan Graves, Williamsburgh; Rodney Smith, Hadley; Andrew T. Judd, South Hadley; John W. Hubbard, Northampton. *Treasurer*—Albert R. Parsons, Northampton. *Auditor*—Oscar Edwards, Northampton. *Secretary*—A. P. Peck, Northampton.

The Niagara Co., Ag. Society, at its annual meeting, elected the following officers for 1866: *President*—BENJAMIN FARLEY, Wilson. *First Vice-President*—P. D. Walter, Lockport. *Secretary*—J. F. H. Miller, Lockport. *Treasurer*—H. C. Pomroy, Lockport. *Directors*—John H. Buck, Lockport; Albert Flanders, Cambria. To fill vacancy, A. E. Raymond, Newfane.

The Ulysses, Covert and Hector Ag. and Hort Society elected the following officers at its recent annual meeting: *President*—N. WOODWORTH, Covert. *Vice President*—M. Freman, Mecklenburg. *Secretary*—R. S. Smith, Trumansburg. *Treasurer*—S. R. Wickes, Trumansburg. *Directors*—A. J. Pease, Trumansburg; A. G. Updike, Waterburg; M. V. Cole, Covert; E. S. Leggett, Covert; E. Wixom, Mecklenburg; I. L. Terry, Searsburg. The Society is in a very prosperous condition, having over $200 surplus in its treasury.

The Brookfield Ag. Society elected the following officers at its recent annual meeting: *President*—LEWIS D. MOXON. *Vice Pres'ts*—Stephen Boxle, David L. Fisk. *Sec'y*—A. J. Stillman. *Treas.*—J. T. G. Bailey.

VERMONT RURAL ITEMS—(*Prepared for the* RURAL NEW-YORKER *by a Vermont Boy.*)—F. L. UPHAM of Wethersfield, recently sold an American Merino ram for $1,000 to a Texan flock-master.——GEO. CAMPBELL of Westminster, has sold fifteen rams to go to Australia.——M. K. GRIFFITH of Tunbridge, raised the past season on 21 square feet of ground, onions at the rate of 1,815 bushels per acre.—— THE Enosburgh Center Cheese Factory made 100,000 pounds of cheese last season—2,100 in number—from 2,100,000 pounds of milk.——A BULL raised and owned by W. H. DEAN of Factory Point, weighs 4,240 lbs. It is said to be the largest bull in the State, if not in New England.——DAVID JACK of Marshfield, caught 27 minks the last fall, which he sold for nine dollars each——DAVID HASKELL of Peacham, lately killed a pig 9 months old whose dressed weight was 412 pounds.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—A friend states that Mr. JAMES PEACOCK of Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., grew last season, on four and one-half acres of orchard, $3,284.90 worth of fruit. He offers $50 reward to the farmer who will beat that. This is hard to beat, in a season when apples are scarce, but read this:—Messrs. J. & G. GREENWAY & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., harvested last season from four acres of Hop Garden, $900 per acre—making $3,600 from four acres. This beats the fruit orchard—and in a season when hops were a failure.

CASHMERE GOATS.—Mr. H. HAMMOND, Jefferson Co., Ohio, asks:—"Will you inform me where I can purchase Cashmere goats, and at what avarage prices? What could one afford to pay for the purpose of growing Cashmere wool?—or, will it pay at all? I want to investigate the thing, as I am a farmer and it is the farmer's business to know all he can in regard to the different kinds of live stock. I ask this as a favor, thinking that you would have a chance to know." We are not fully "posted" as to Cashmere goats. Will some one who is favor us with a communication on the subject?

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—I have one copy of the "Practical Shepherd in my library"—the Lyndon Agricultural Library contains two or more. I consider it one of the most useful works published. There is not another book in our town library that shows *near* like the Practical Shepherd. No wool grower of the present day can afford to be without it.—I. W. SANBORN, *Lyndon, Vt.*

THE LARGEST PIG.—Mr. ASA CRITTENDEN of Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., killed a pig, which lacked three days of being ten months old, that weighed 453 lbs. It ate the last 60 days 600 lbs. of corn meal. Who can make a better report?—A. T. HOPPT.

PLAN FOR A COW STABLE WANTED.—Will you, or some one of your numerous readers, please give me through your excellent paper a good and convenient plan for a cow stable for six cows?—A SUBSCRIBER *Montgomery County, Ind.*

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

Discussion on Pears Continued.

[Continued from page 39.]

D. R. RATHBONE of Oakfield, Genesee County, said he disliked to have Genesee County left as it was by the statement of Mr. Fisher. Eight years ago he planted 200 trees, of which 100 were White Doyennes and early pears, which blighted badly, but from the other hundred he had sold eight hundred dollars' worth within the past four years, and last year he picked 26 barrels, which sold for three hundred and fifteen dollars—all raised from a piece of ground not larger than one quarter of an acre. This was at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per acre.

Mr. Olmsted of Le Roy, said their trees blighted at the rate of 25 per cent. His soil was a sandy and gravelly loam—dry land. He considered pear raising a precarious business.

Mr. Allen inquired whether any one could point out a pear orchard thirty years old, in good bearing condition.

Mr. Wilder said that the first trees planted were imported from Europe, and injured by transportation; but he would say that nine-tenths of the trees he got from the nursery were now living and in good condition.

Mr. Ward said his best crops were borne on trees from twelve to fifteen years old.

Mr. Codding of this city, referred to some pear trees planted out sixty or seventy years ago, in Ontario County, where he formerly lived. He knew them as old trees when he was a mere boy. They are yet in good condition, and have borne crops worth ten times as much as from the same number of apple trees.

Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Barry how often he would renew a pear tree if they died

Mr. Barry said that if a tree had died he would first remove the soil and replace it with new. He did not believe the old soil was good for the trees.

Mr. Wilder confirmed this opinion.

The second question was then taken up.

2d. What varieties of Winter Pears are hardy and best adapted to cultivation?

Mr. Ward said that what was true in one locality might not be true in another. He would choose—1st, Winter Nelis; 2d, Josephine De Maline; 3d, Lawrence; 4th, Ester Benrre; 5th, Doyenne De Eleneon. He did not consider the Vicar of Winkfield a good table pear. It was good for cooking, but for eating was indifferent.

John J. Thomas of Union Springs, would add the name of Jones' Seedling. He worked the Winter Nelis at standard height. He did not know another pear, taking every thing into consideration, its equal.

Mr. Townsend of Lockport, also added his testimony in favor of Jones' Seedling.

Mr. Sylvester of Lyons, said Dana's Hovey was an excellent winter pear. He had eaten one the last week in December, 1865, that was very fine.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder urged the necessity of thinning out the Winter Nelis early in the season. The remaining specimens would be much better in consequence. The same remark would apply to other pears. The Doyenne D'Alencon, was a very excellent winter pear—hardy, an abundant bearer and a good ripener. The Beurre D'Anjou, was also a valuable pear. He made it a winter pear, and if he could have only one variety, that would be the one. Twenty-five years ago he had been laughed at for saying he preferred the Vicar of Winkfield if he could have but one variety. Now he would amend that by substituting Beurre D'Anjou. The secret of keeping winter pears is to keep them below the temperature which will ferment the julces and bring them to maturity. His winter pears are left on the trees as long as possible. But, after all, Mr. Wilder doubted the expediency of raising winter pears extensively. Providence supplies a peculiar bounty for every season, and fruit out of season is not relished as well as in its natural time. Winter pears must always cost a great deal, for aside from the difficulty of raising them, they require a great deal of care afterward. He had sold selected lots of the Vicar of Winkfield, at Taylor's, New York, at $12 per bushel.

Mr. Yeomans said he was keeping several varieties of winter pears in a room, in open boxes.

Mr. Barry mentioned the Beurre Gris d'Hiver as a fine pear.

As nobody seemed disposed to discuss this question further, the Convention adjourned till evening.

THE ADDRESS.

The evening sitting of the Society was devoted to an address delivered by L. F. Allen of Buffalo. The attendance was large, including many of our most respectable citizens, who listened with much apparent interest. The speaker sought to lay before his audience such facts as would be calculated to excite an interest in fruit growing and make that branch of industry appear profitable as well as pleasant. He went over in course the whole list of native fruits, glancing at their history, mode of culture, value and adaptation to the wants of our people. The importance of maintaining those journals devoted in part to fruit growing, as well as of attending the meetings of the Societies, was dwelt upon and urged with force. The Rural New-Yorker, Country Gentleman and American Agriculturist were named as papers that every family should have.

At the conclusion, on motion of Joseph Harris, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Allen with a request for a copy of the address for publication.

The meeting then adjourned till 9 A. M. next day.

MR. BARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The members of the Society, and citizens to the number of two hundred or more, on leaving the Hall, took a train of five cars standing in State street, and proceeded to the elegant residence of P. Barry, Esq., on Mt. Hope Avenue, where they had been invited by that gentleman to partake of his hospitality, and spend a little time in social intercourse. The guests were most cordially received, and though the party was numerous, the rooms of the mansion were ample to make all comfortable, and afford the utmost freedom to the guests. The board was bountifully spread by the host, who made his guests welcome, and who omitted nothing that could contribute in any manner to their pleasure. Having spent two hours or more in this most agreeable way, the party took the cars and returned to the city, having taken leave of the host with feelings or gratitude for the pleasure he had afforded them.

The gentlemen from abroad will carry with them the pleasant recollections of the social gathering under Mr. Barry's roof, while such of our citizens as had the privilege of meeting there will not soon forget the occasion.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At the session this morning Mr. Hooker, the President, was in the Chair.

Mr. Lewis F. Allen of Erie county, spoke of the general lack of information among the fruit growers of the country as to what others are doing. There was a great annual production of apples, but who could tell the amount? Mr. Chapin of Bloomfield had three hundred acres in full bearing, others had large orchards. There were millions of Iona and other grape vines planted out each year; and he feared that when they were all in bearing the market might be overstocked. This assembly of fruit growers represented vineyards enough to supply all Europe with grapes when they were all in full bearing. He moved that each delegate procure all the information he could from his own county, and report at the meeting next June.

Mr. Yeomans suggested that these facts were taken by the census enumerators, and when that was published it would give the information wanted.

Mr. Allen said he had no confidence in the enumerators. They were a mere set of politicians. He had rather have a guess from Mr. Yeomans than all the statistics the census would furnish.

Mr. Frost moved to amend by appointing a committee of one from each town.

Mr. Barry said that when the society was formed this plan was adopted, and a great amount of valuable information was accumulated, but it was not complete and was never published.

The chairman said he thought that the information furnished by the census would be as reliable as any which could be had by the plan proposed by Mr. Allen. This plan would involve a great amount of labor, which he did not desire to assume for himself.

Mr. Thomas said that much time was being spent in this discussion, and on his suggestion the subject was referred to a committee, to report at a future meeting.

The President announced as the committee, Mr. Allen, E. W. Sylvester and H. T. Brooks.

By request of the Society, Mr. Nice read an interesting paper on the preservation of fruit. The great essentials to this were coldness, dryness, evenness of temperature, purity of air, and the absence of free oxygen, which was the great destroyer of fruit. Large buildings were being erected in Ohio devoted entirely to the preservation of fruit. The profits on one season's fruit paid the entire expense of the buildings. Dryness of atmosphere was secured by using the refuse of salt works, of which the works at Saginaw, Mich., supplied what was wanted at little expense.

Mr. Allen said that dryness was not essential in preserving some kinds of fruit. A gentleman in Le Roy had kept grapes in a very moist situation. At his suggestion, Mr. Hazelton of Le Roy, gave the mode there adopted. The grapes were buried in a pit about four feet deep, and kept constantly moist, the lower tiers often submerged in water. They were preserved in perfect order till late in the winter, and brought the highest price in the Buffalo market.

Mr. Thomas asked how much would be the average cost of the houses, and the cost of preserving fruit one season. Also, how long perishable fruit will keep.

Mr. Nice said that the cost of keeping grapes through the season would not exceed five cents per bushel. The houses would cost from 80 cents to one dollar per bushel. Apples could be kept indefinitely. He had in July, 1863, apples of the crop of 1860. The main aim in keeping apples was to have them in the ten hungry weeks from May to July, when new fruit came into market.

Mr. Brooks said he wanted to ask the meanest kind of a question—whether this material from salt-works would be beneficial to put into floors of our cellars. He did not care about these large establishments, but wanted something that every householder could apply for himself.

Mr. Nice said this refuse matter would be beneficial if the cellars were made air tight.

Mr. Allen said that fruit should never be kept in cellars under houses. The decomposition of the fruit was very unhealthy.

Mr. Brooks said that keeping fruit perfectly dry or very moist would preserve it. It was the medium condition that was most unfavorable.

Question number seven was then taken up:

7th. Can the Currant Worm be destroyed so that good crops of Currants can be grown?

Can the Currant Worm be destroyed so that good crops of currants can be grown?

Mr. Smith, of Syracuse, said he had succeeded in preserving his currant bushes by applying powdered Hellebore. He only used two applications, applying four or five pounds to a half-acre, costing from four to eight shillings per pound. It needed to be applied after a heavy shower. It did not injure the fruit. The leaves were rough and retained the flour after any ordinary shower, while the fruit was smooth, and it would run off.

Mr. Thomas endorsed Mr. Smith's position. A very fine dredging-box was best, and a light application was sufficient. He regarded this as the easiest and most successful operation connected with fruit growing.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Chautauqua County, said that refuse soft-soap, with saltpetre, had been successful in killing the worms.

THE THUNBERGIA.

IN the selection of Flowers for the conservatory, for baskets, vases, and other decorative purposes, it would be well to remember the *Thunbergia*, a plant particularly adapted to this work. It should take the place of a good many weedy looking things with which it seems to be very popular or very easy to fill baskets and vases. The character of the flower, the form of the beautiful leaves, as well as the twining habit is shown in the engraving.

There are several varieties differing only in the color of the flower. *Bakeri*, is pure white; *Alata*, yellowish buff, with dark eye; *Alata Unicolor*, entirely yellow; *Aurantiaca*, bright orange, with dark eye; *Aurantiaca Unicolor*, of a uniform bright orange color.

The seed starts rather slowly, and the plants do not make rapid growth at first, but when they once make a good start will do admirably. If possible seed should be grown in a hot-bed or cold frame. If allowed to run over a bed in the garden, the plant looks well, especially if the ground is elevated in the center. We trust the lovers of the beautiful will give them a trial.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of fruits, vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Feb. 1st:

FRUITS.—The market for apples remains unchanged. Cranberries are dull and nominal.

Apples, Fancy Western ₱ bbl	$ 4 50@ 5 50
Apples, Mixed Western ₱ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Apples, Common Western ₱ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Cranberries, choice, ₱ bbl	10 00@11 00
Cranberries, second quality, ₱ bbl	5 00@ 7 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples are dull and quotations unchanged. Dried peaches are dull and lower.

Dried Apples, Old, ₱ ℔	8@	10½
Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ₱ ℔	12@	13
Peaches, New Southern, ₱ ℔	25@	32
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ₱ ℔	14@	15
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ₱ ℔	12@	14
Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔	45@	50
Blackberries, ₱ ℔	31@	33
Raspberries, ₱ ℔	45@	48
Plums, ₱ ℔	24@	36

VEGETABLES.—There is very little change to note in the market for vegetables. Potatoes are dull and unchanged.

Mercers, ₱ bbl	$ 2 50@ 3 00
Jackson White, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 38
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Dykemans, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl	6 00@ 7 00
Red Onions, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
White Onions, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Cabbages, New, ₱ 100	6 00@13 00
Turnips, Russian, New, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	10 00@16 00

BEANS AND PEAS.—The demand for beans has fallen off and prices are lower. Marrowfat peas are in good demand.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ₱ bush	$ 2 40@ 2 60
Beans—Marrows, ₱ bush	2 40@ 2 60
Beans—Mediums, ₱ bush	2 00@ 2 25
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ₱ bush	1 75@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ₱ bush	1 30@ 1 40
Peas—Green Marrowfat	2 75@ 3 00

ABOUT WASHING ORCHARDS.

THIS is often done in the spring of the year; and it is a very bad practice then. But if done in the fall or winter, it is a very good one. The best wash we know of for trees in the spring is strong soap suds. If the trees are old, and the bark clings to them, it is better to scrape them thoroughly with a sharp hoe before applying the soap suds. Then make the suds strong, and wash thoroughly the body and larger limbs of the tree. It makes a marvellous difference in the thrift of the tree, and in its productiveness. We know old orchards thus treated the past season, that produced large crops.

It is not too late to whitewash trees. It may be done any time before the sap starts in spring. A warm, thawing day should be chosen. Regarding this condition, the sooner it is applied the better. It kills insects, and the action of the frost upon it, together with the spring scraping and washing recommended above, leaves the bark clean and healthy, ready to eliminate the greatest amount of sap, produce the largest growth of wood, and perfect the finest fruit. We have tried it, and know whereof we speak.

CALIFORNIA VINE AND WINE ITEMS.

COL. HARASZTHY informs us, says the Rural Home Journal, that he recently purchased, for a company of wealthy capitalists at the East, something like an hundred thousand acres of land in California for growing the vine; and has had orders from them to have planted this winter, a thousand acres of vines.

We have been made the recipient, says the Placer Herald, from James C. Nickerson, Esq., of raisins cured by himself from the White Malaga grape. To our taste they seem equal to the imported article, and we therefore recommend them to the attention of house-wives for use in confectionaries, etc.

A lot of 10,000 lbs., equal to 400 boxes, of California raisins, were lately on exhibition and for sale on Front street, San Francisco. They were raised by B. N. Bugby, at his vineyard, four miles from Folsom, El Dorado county, California, and produced from grapes of the Hungarian variety, known as "Fisher Sagos," excellent for table use, drying into raisins, or making wine. They are said to be equal in all respects to the Malaga, and sell at the same price.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

KEEPING CABBAGES IN WINTER.—In keeping cabbages through the winter I succeed well by hanging them over head in the cellar. I leave them on the stump, and break off the outside leaves, and hang them or stick the roots into the braces that are put between the joists thus, X. I put mine up last fall, after they had begun to rot badly, and they soon dried over and are now keeping well.—H.

THE EUREKA GRAPE.—This is a new grape, originated and introduced by Messrs. BOGUE & SON, Nurserymen of this (Genesee) County. It is a seedling of the Isabella, very much like it, ripening some two weeks earlier, richer and more tender in the pulp, and more compact in the bunch. It has been cultivated by them in their nursery, and by several amateurs in their vicinity, long enough to establish its value and give it a character. It will be a very valuable acquisition in the grape line, and add new laurels to the delightful Isabella Grape.

At the Annual Fair held in Genesee County last fall, this new Eureka Grape took the first premium, in competition with the largest collection of out-door cultivated grapes ever exhibited in this country. Many amateurs had an opportunity of testing it and all pronounced it to be worthy of extensive cultivation.—H. U. S., *Batavia, N. Y., Jan.*, 1866.

VICK'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE.—MR. JAMES VICK, Importer of choice flower and vegetable seeds, Rochester, N. Y., has laid upon our table his "Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, and Guide to the Flower Garden," for the present year. The term Catalogue does not convey a just idea of its merits and interest as a Horticultural work. Aside from containing accurate and well classified descriptions of the leading Floral treasures of the world, it furnishes plain and full directions for sowing seed, transplanting, and after-culture, which make it an efficient teacher to the cultivator of flowers and vegetables. It is profusely illustrated, new and rare flowers especially being shown, so that the reader may gain an accurate idea of the appearance and beauty of them before purchasing.

The frontispiece represents a bouquet of flowers, and is splendidly printed in colors with such effect that it is difficult for the beholder to believe that it is not done with the brush, instead of being wholly the result of the printer's art. That alone is worth double the small price Mr. VICK charges (10 cents) for his Catalogue. We must not omit to say that it is sent free to all customers whose names are on his books.

SHALL I PLANT PEAR TREES?—EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have a piece of ground, twenty by twenty-five rods in extent, in front of my house. I wish to set this to pear trees, dwarf and standard. The soil is a combination of sand, gravel, and loam, is a good strong soil, adapted to raising corn and winter wheat; a slate-stone bottom. It has a gradual slope to the north. We have some very hard winds from the south and west, and there is not much of any natural protection. Is it a suitable location for pear trees?

Shall I plow this lot (it is now in meadow) and first raise a hoed crop, and then plant the trees the year following, or would it pay as well to plant the trees the first year at present prices?

How many kinds would you recommend and what varieties?

Would the plan of a tree ten feet each way, and every thirty feet to be a standard, be the best way?—S. T., *Madison Co., N. Y.*

WE refer our correspondent to the report published in the RURAL of the Fruit Growers' Meeting of Western N. Y., for general information concerning pear culture. It will be found that the general opinion and experience of the fruit growers are against planting pear trees in any but a clay soil or subsoil. Yet in instances pears had been successful on other soils. If we wanted a pear orchard we would *try it*, let the soil be what it might, but on a small scale at first. The orchard could be protected against the sweep of heavey winds by belts of Norway Spruce. To be successful in pear growing one must give good culture, and that means underdraining, subsoiling and good tilth generally. Heavy manuring is injurious, and if the soil is in good heart no manure will be required for some years at least. A steady, moderate growth is best. We should raise some hoed crop first, rather than plant trees in the sod. Twenty feet apart each way is sufficient space for standard pear trees.

Domestic Economy.

THE ART OF COOKING.

IN New York a French Professor is giving practical lessons with lectures in cooking, from which we extract the following, published in the N. Y. Com. Advertiser:

VOL AU VENT.—This dish (a meat pie in English) was treated as follows:—A puff paste; the mode of making which has been frequently described in the course of these lectures, was rolled out to about half an inch in thickness; made oval in shape, and set in quick oven until entirely baked. When it comes from the oven it is a puff, indeed, having expanded to about six times its original thickness. A part of the upper crust was now removed; the inside taken out and the space filled with stewed rabbit,—any kind of game however, or even fish may be substituted for rabbit. The top being then replaced the "vol au vent" was complete. The Professor remarked that this makes a dish entirely too rich for the use of children under ten years of age.

BEEF WITH VINEGAR.—For this, a piece of almost any kind of beef that is tender, and has little or no bone, may be used. The piece used for this lesson weighed two and a half pounds, and was nicely tied, put in a pan with four tablespoonsful of fat, the same of broth from the "Alphabet Kettle," and fried upon all sides until slightly brown, but not cooked. The broth and fat were then poured off, and a gill and a half of vinegar added, also two cloves, two bay leaves, one stalk of thyme, one onion and one clove of garlic. After being fried in these seasonings for a few moments, a little over a quart of broth from the "Alphabet Kettle" was added, and the whole left to gently simmer for an hour; at the expiration of which time the meat was placed on the plate in which it was to be served, and the sauce, after being thickened with flour and water, was strained over it.

RABBIT IN GIBELOTTE.—A rabbit, after being dressed in the usual manner, was cut in pieces and fried for ten minutes in a little butter, after which two ounces of bacon, cut in small pieces and previously fried, was added, and for seasoning a little leek, parsley, thyme, two bay leaves and six pepper corns; this done, a pint of broth was poured over it, in which was mixed a tablespoonful of flour. The rabbit was then allowed to cook for an hour and a half. Judging from the comments of the pupils this dish was a decided success.

SALSIFY BICHAMEL.—The salsify being cut in pieces, about a pint of it was put in a pan and entirely covered with warm water; a table-spoonful of flour being added to keep the vegetable white. It was then cooked until tender. For the bichamel was beaten together one tablespoonful of flour, and the same of butter. To this was put one pint of warm milk; the mixture boiled for a moment; the yolk of one egg added, and finally the salsify, or oyster plant was put in. This makes a very healthful dish.

PRESERVED FRUITS IN PASTRY.

PRESERVED fruits require no baking: therefore always bake the paste first, and add the sweetmeats afterwards.

Roll the paste half an inch thick, then turn down on it a dessert plate, and with a sharp knife cut the paste round; after which notch tastefully, or let it remain plain, as preferred. Then place it on a tin, and bake in a quick oven. When done, and cool, it may be easily separated with a knife; the sweetmeats placed on the under side, and the cover then put on.

Pies made of sweetmeats are better in this way than when baked in the paste. In place of preserves, they may be filled with stewed cranberries, apples or fresh fruits; peaches sliced and sugared, strawberries, raspberries or any other suitable for the purpose.

GREASE SPOTS IN FLANNEL.—Flannel shirts, or other woolens, should have grease spots removed without fulling them up, thus: Put one ox-gall in three gallons of cold water, in which immerse the garment, and squeeze or pound (not wring) it, until the spots are removed; then thoroughly wash in cold water, else the odor of the gall becomes very disagreeable. If burning fluid or benzole are used to remove grease or other stains, let it be at least two yards from candles, gas, lamp or fire. Valuable lives are lost every year by neglecting this precaution.

GINGER SNAPS.—One teaspoon burnt alum, one teaspoon soda put in separate teacups, mix a cup of butter in your flour, the same as you would for pie crust; two tablespoons of ginger, one and a half cups of molasses. Then pour a tablespoon of boiling water on the alum and soda, turn it together, mix it in with the rest, knead it all together; roll thin. This will make a large pan full.

CARPET SWEEPING.—Draw the broom to you with short, quick strokes, taking up the dirt every half yard in a dust pan, or at each stair, and thus avoid working the dust into the cleaner parts. Never use tea-leaves, paper or damp grass to collect the dust, let the dust pan do that.—*Ex.*

REMOVING GREASE SPOTS OUT OF SILK.—Take a lump of magnesia, and rub it wet over the spot; let it dry, then brush the powder off, and the spot will disappear; or take a visiting card, separated, rub the spot with the soft, internal part, and it will disappear without taking gloss off the silk.

BUTTER-MILK PIE.—Three pints of buttermilk, two eggs, four tablespoonsful of sugar, a tablespoonful of flour stirred into the milk, and half a nutmeg. Stir well together and bake like a custard pie.—*Ex.*

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TO A FRIEND.

BY M. A. DAVIS.

When all the world looks dark and drear to thee,
And hopes and joys have turned to sorrow—
When friends have laded like the locust tree,
The glorious present for to-morrow—
Bubbling pleasures floating down the tide
Of life's resistless, onward rolling stream,
That only wait thy grasp, to lay aside
Their gaudy plumage like a fitful dream:
When the snows of life's winter round thee sift
Their frozen flakes with cold and chilling blasts,
Flung out upon the night, the dreary drift
Of the trackless shivering earth, it casts
Its pallid gloom around thy lovely form—
Reflect, within this bosom lies a heart
That beats with thine amid the howling storm,
And fain would bid thy sorrows all depart.

Alike, when life is fairly full of bliss,
And the radiance of one happy smile,
Would make the gentle zephyrs stoop and kiss
Thy lips that breathed of heaven the while;
As sweet wild-wood flowers of blue and gold,
Their honeyed treasures round thee fling,
And all the sweet forget-me-nots, unfold
Their dewy eyes—mock roses in the spring;
While all the gilded leaves of summer life,
Their richest gems of living thought shall pour
Into thy most rapturous soul, whose strife
Has only made thy spirit brave to soar,
Where stars in boundless blue forever shines;
Remember then, my firm, true, loving friend,
The mind of him who wrote to you these lines,
Would wish thy happiness might never end.

Branchport, N. Y., Jan., '66.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CLARA HALL'S OPINION.

BY BELL CLINTON.

"Hardly think I'll ever marry,"—so said the roguish-looking Clara; "but if I do, be sure aunt Fan, I'll get a widower if I can."

"What!—marry a widower, did you say? Then for your joy alack-a-day! An old grey headed *widower*,—toothless, too—with lots of children older'n you! Pshaw on your nonsense, Clara Hall; you talk with just no sense at all."

"But mind, I did'nt call him *old*,—that would'ut answer; No! I mean one handsome, noble, fair—with splendid eyes, dark, wavy hair, and teeth with pearl-drops to compare,—'bout thirty-five or so."

"Well, well, if I ain't fairly beat, to hear your silly notions, I thought that handsome Billy Flint was paying his devotions to one Miss Clara; but I guess, if he should hear you talkin', he'd take his hat amazin' quick and set himself a walkin'. I'd rather set my heart on Bill; for he is wondrous clever, and if you go to jilting him, I won't forget it, ever.

"But aunt, sure as the light of day, I am in earnest when I say, I think the *second* gets attention, of which no first wife can make mention.

"Now, Clara! don't you talk to *me*—first love is always strongest; it certainly will wear the best, and I *know it* lasts the longest."

So said aunt Fanny, meantime thinking of long ago, when stars were blinking, and uncle Phil's eyes slyly winking their flood of light soft upon her; so from the point, she would not stir, spite of the reasoning Clara, who brought, for sample, one O'Harra. Said she, "When loving Kate was here, he didn't mind to prefix *dear*, but if he wanted the least thing, would call for her to run and bring. Kate! won't you look up my cravat? and now you're coming, bring my hat. And O, see here! just give the pig his corn, and pail of drink. Business is urgent—I'm in haste, and really did't think. Then she, dear loving soul, would run, ready to break her neck, as though she ought to go and come instanter, at his beck. Oh, well, she should'nt run at first, or let him know she would, and in a little, he'd have learned to think she never could. But don't think *every* man, dear Clara, does just as you tell of O'Hara."

"Well, aunt, he does'nt do so *now*; I think that cousin Jane has not the least bit in the world occasion to complain. 'Tis 'don't do this or that, *my dear*; you will get cold or sick, I fear.' I'm sure if Kate could know, and see how differently he 'carries sail,' she'd far from *happy* be—and if she can, I'm pretty sure I know what I would do, if 'spirit rappings' is a truth, he'd hear and *feel* them, too. Well, after all, I'm not so sure but if a certain Willie should 'pop the question' unto me, I might look rather silly, and blushing, stammer 'yes,' at once, like any other little dunce."

"There child, there *is* a little sense left in your noddle yet, and from a dozen, young and old, you'd take him first, I'll bet."

"You mean" if I could;—if not, aunt Fan, I'll get a *widower* if I can.

Chenango County, N. Y.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth shining and bright, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have been for these ten years; but it will do her good, for all that, and you too.

There are many women to-day thirsting for the word of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's cold they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Homely, everyday life, may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very homeliness. You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and sense have been produced by constant work, much thought, great care and untiring efforts bodily and mentally.

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility toward that common article of house-keeping, your wives; if you gave the one hundredth and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before you were married; if you would cease to speak of their faults, however bantertingly, before others, fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your cold so-so-ish affection. Praise your wife, then, for all the good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by you own.—*Exchange.*

POETRY IN UNDRESS.

An English paper which rejoices in the name Ladies' Own, thus plays tricks with rhyme and reason:—"It is many years since I fell in love with Jane Jerusha Skegg, the handsomest country girl by far, that ever went on legs. By meadow creek, and wood and dell, so often did we walk, and the moonlight smiled on her melting lips, and the night winds learned our talk. Jane Jerusha was all to me, for my heart was young and true, and loved with a double twisted love, and a love that was honest too. I roamed all over the neighbor's farms, and I robbed the wildwood bowers, and tore my trousers and scratched my hands in search of choicest flowers. In my joyous love I brought these to my Jerusha Jane; but wouldn't be so foolish now, if I were a boy again. A city chap then came along, all dressed up in fine clothes, with a shiny hat and a shiny vest, and a moustache under his nose. He talked to her of singing schools (for her father owned a farm,) and she left me, the country love, and took the new chap's arm. And all that night I never slept, nor could I eat the next day, for I loved that girl with a fervent love that naught could drive away. I strove to win her back to me, but it was all in vain; the city chap with the hairy lip married Jerusha Jane. And my poor heart was sick and sore until the thought struck me, that just as good fish still remained as ever was caught in the sea. So I went to the Methodist church one night, and saw a dark brown curl peeping from under a gipsy hat, and I married that very girl. And many years have passed and gone, and I think my loss their gain; and I often bless that hairy chap that stole Jerusha Jane."

Great Expectations.—A husband (himself perfect, of course,) thus sketches what he dreams he deserves:—"A woman whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair, and well fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and ravelled edges, slip-shod shoes, and audacious makeups; a woman who speaks low, and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, intellectual and industrious: who loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds, and rarely argues, but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife we have all dreamed of once in our lives, and is the mother we all worship in the backward distance."

FEMININE TOPICS.

The Emperor Alexander, during the occupation of Paris, was present at the anniversary of one of the hospitals. Plates were handed round for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patrons' wives and daughters. The plate was held to the Emperor by an exceedingly pretty girl. As he gave his louis d'ors, he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl curtesied and presented the plate again. "What," said the Emperor, "more." "Yes, sir," said she, "I now want something for the poor."

Mrs. Gaskell had just begun to earn the full reward of her literary labors when she died. She had saved a considerable sum of money, and was planning a pleasant surprise for her husband, by taking him to a pretty house which they loved, and which she had purchased without his knowledge, when "the shadow feared of man" crossed her path. The last thing that she wrote was a little story for the Christmas number of All the Year Round, and which is one of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions."

A young lady went into a store a few days since, selected her outfit, and gave orders for the articles to be sent to her. "Recollect," said she to the accomodating clerk, "rats, mice, waterfall, net, crimpers," etc., etc. An unsophisticated elderly lady who witnessed the transaction, lifted her spectacles and gazed after the departing miss; then turning to the proprietor, in a tone of sincerest pity, "poor thing!" said she, "she's crazy, ain't she?" The smile at this was audible.

German Ladies are about to hold a meeting at Leipsic to facilitate the employment of girls in trades and professions. At Munich there is a commercial school for girls; at Leipsic women are employed as compositors, and at Berlin as watchmakers.

At a certain banquet this toast was given:—"Woman—Without her, man is a brute." The reporter had it printed:—"Woman—Without her man, is a brute."

Choice Miscellany.

THE LOST CHORD.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

Seated one day at the organ,
I was weary and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the noisy keys.

I do not know what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then;
But I struck one chord of music
Like the sound of a great amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight,
Like the close of an Angel's Psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit
With a touch of infinite calm.

It quieted pain and sorrow,
Like love overcoming strife,
It seemed the harmonious echo
From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings
Into one perfect peace,
And trembled away into silence
As if it were loth to cease.

I have sought, but seek it vainly,
That one lost chord divine,
That came from the soul of the organ,
And entered into mine.

It may be that death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again,
It may be that only in heaven
I shall hear that grand Amen!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS—NO. II.

BY L. SENEX.

Words and Thoughts.

Redundancy of language, and words even, is never found with deep and thoughtful reflection. Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking. It is an old and true saying, that the man who thinks much says little—that is, in proportion to his thoughts. He selects, as a general thing, that language which will convey his ideas in the most explicit and direct manner. He tries to crowd as much thought as possible into as few words as he can. But on the contrary, the man who talks everlastingly and promiscuously—who seems to have an exhaustless magazine of words—instead of crowding thoughts into his words, crowds so many words into his thoughts that he always obscures, and very frequently entirely conceals them. Some time ago it was said by Cotter—"An era is fast approaching, when no writer will be read by the great majority, save and except those who can effect that for bales of manuscript, that the hydrostatic screw performs for bales of cotton, by condensing that matter into a period that before occupied a page." That is a truism well conceived by Cotter, for that era has now arrived.

Idlers, Bores, and Business Men.

Nothing is more unpleasant for us than to see a merchant, a mechanic, a manufacturer, or a stock-keeper, who finds it necessary to be actively and constantly exployed during business hours, to be annoyed day after day by idlers or triflers, who cannot take a gentle hint, or who will not see that it is impossible to work and play at the same time. Many of the idlers that daily visit our workshops and places of business are harmless and unmeaning fellows, and fancy that they are really entertaining in their conversation. They forget to remember, however, that there is a season for all things, and that with individuals actively engaged in the pursuit of trade, time is more valuable than money. But these are the kind of people that *never* think.

And yet there is still another infirmity which with propriety may be mentioned in this connection. We allude to that of an individual who visits another on business, but who, not satisfied with stating the fact of the case briefly, and to the point, enters into a long conversation about some irrelevant matter, and thus occupies the valuable time, exhausts the patience, and prevents due attention to others who may be waiting. Undoubtedly most people are glad to see their friends, and to have a pleasant chat with them in a moment of leisure. But, we repeat, there is a season for all things, and we can imagine no greater nuisance than a prosy idler, who, having nothing to do himself, seems determined that others who are more fortunately circumstanced shall be interrupted again and again, in matters that are vital to their calling and vocation. We trust the thoughtless and heedless will "make a note" of this and profit by our gentle hints, thus publicly thrown out for their especial benefit. Let them be idlers or bores no longer.

Rustic Felicity.

Who that has read the "Beauties of Sterne," can pass by his thoughts and reflections on rustic felicity, but that is struck, forcibly, with the picture drawn by him of our true joys and sufferings. You will see one man undergo, with scarce the expense of a sigh, what another, in the bitterness of his soul, would go mourning for all his life long. Sterne truly remarks that, "Many are the silent pleasures of the honest peasant, who rises cheerfully to his labor;—look into his dwelling—where the scene of every happiness chiefly lies. He has the same domestic endearments,—as much joy and comfort in his children, and as flattering hopes of their doing well,—to enliven his hours and gladden his heart, as you can conceive in the most affluent station. And I make no doubt, in general, but if the true account of his joys and sufferings were to be balanced with those of his betters,—that the upshot would prove to be little more than this—that the rich man had the more meat,—but the poor man the better stomach; the one had more luxury—more able physicians to attend and set him to rights—the other more health and soundness in his bones, and less occasion for their help that, after these two articles betwixt them were balanced,—in all other things they stood upon a level;—that the sun shines as warm,—the air blows as fresh,—and the earth breathes as fragrant upon the one as the other; and that they have an equal share in all the beauties and real benefits of nature."

Ridiculing our Imperfections.

Dr. Johnson, in the fourth volume of the "Rambler," gives some wholesome advice to those prone to ridicule the infirmities of others, which we propose to give in this connection to close our second article of "Thoughts for Thinkers." The Doctor says:—"He that indulges himself in ridiculing the little imperfections and weaknesses of his friends, will in time find mankind united against him. The man who sees another ridiculed before him, though he may, for the present, concur in the general laugh, yet, in a cool hour, will consider the same trick might be played against himself; but when there is no sense of this danger, the natural pride of human nature rises against him, who, by general censures, lays claim to general superiority."

TALKING AND WRITING.

To talk well and to write well, are quite distinct accomplishments, although they are sometimes found united to a high degree in the same individual. Often, however, it is quite otherwise. Poor Goldsmith occurs as a familiar example. The observations he let fall in company with his literary colleagues, were so notoriously flat and pointless as to provoke the remark that he wrote like an angel, and talked like poor Poll. Other great talkers, famous wits, have written so little that their reputation rests on bonmots and anecdotes recorded by others. But even when a great talker is also a great writer, it is rarely through his own remains that we appreciate his conversational abilities. We owe that privilege to the bands of camp-followers who pick clean the bones of deceased celebrities. Johnson's reputation in this respect owes more to Boswell than it did to himself. The unreported talker shares the fate of the singer; after his departure from the scene his fame remains a matter of faith and tradition which people believe in because their fathers have told them so, but the proof of which is forever silenced.

BOOKS IN OLDEN TIMES.

Before the art of printing, books were so scarce that ambassadors were sent from France to Rome to beg one copy of Cicero's works, and another of Quintillian's, because a complete copy of these works was not to be found in all France. Albert Abot of Gemblours, with incredible labor and expense, collected a library of one hundred and fifty volumes, and this was considered a wonder indeed. In 1494 the library of the Bishop of Winchester contained parts of seventeen books on various subjects; and, on borrowing a Bible from the Convent of Swithin, he had given a heavy bond, drawn up with great solemnity, to return it uninjured. When a book was purchased, it was an affair of such consequence that persons of distinction were called together as witnesses. Previously to the year 1300, the library of the University of Oxford consisted only of a few tracts, which were carefully locked up in a small chest, or else chained, lest they should escape; and at the commencement of the thirteenth century, the Royal library of France contained only four classics, with a few devotional works.

"SHAKSPEARE'S TOMB."

Shakspeare, in dying, seems to have had a presentiment that men of some after generation might endeavor to despoil his native village and native church of his mortal remains. Hence the well-known inscription he ordered for his tombstone. The stone over his grave forms part of the chancel floor of the antique church at Stratford-on-Avon, and contains nothing but the four lines; no name, no date—nothing but that simple, powerful verse—the prayer, the blessing, and the curse of which have prevailed to this day to let the immortal poet's dust remain in peace. The following is an exact copy of the stanza, with the spelling and abbreviations, just as they were engraven on the tombstone:

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here.
Blesse be T man T spares these stones,
And curst be Y he Y T moves my bones."
V

PERPETUAL YOUTH.

Beauty comes and goes with health. The bad habits and false conditions which destroy the latter, renders the former impossible. Youthfulness of form and feature depends upon youthfulness of feeling.

Spring still makes Spring in the mind
When Sixty years are told;
Love wakes anew the throbbing heart,
And we are never old.

If, then, we would retain youthful looks, we must do nothing that will make us feel old.

Beauty is generally spoken of as a fleeting show, a fragile flower, an evanescent gleam of celestial radiance; and too often these terms are well applied, especially in this country. This, however, we are convinced, is not according to the intentions of Nature. Some women have retained their beauty and youthful appearance till a very advanced period of life.

A Southern paper thinks that "something is on foot in South Carolina." She herself is on foot. She used to ride "the high horse," but can't now.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GONE BEFORE US.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

There are forms that lean beside us,
Half in hope and half in fear,
Forms we've loved in by-gone hours,
Hours that memory has made dear;
Often through the misty twillight,
Oft beneath the midnight rain,
In the solemn silence 'round us
We behold those forms again,
And our heart-throbs break the silence
Half in pleasure half in pain.

One is here, with white locks drifting
Over brow of faith serene,
And we almost deem the smile, that
Breaks his eyes and ours between,
To be real, 'till the darkness
Snatches back our blissful hope.
And we still, with falt'ring footsteps,
Walk adown life's shadowy slope,
Watching for the daylight's dawning
When the golden gates shall ope.

Still another comes before us
With a gentle gleam of grace,
And we watch, with anxious faces,
As the years draw on apace,
For some token that the mother's
Love is not forgotten quite,
For some glimmer of the morning
In these waiting hours of night,
For assurance of *her* presence
In the coming days of light.

And the little one that only
Blessed our vision for a time,
And then fled with baby footsteps
To that far-off blessed clime;
Who some few days nestled to us
With soft cheek pressed to our breast,
And then plumed the angel pinions
For their flight from out our nest,
To the bowers of fadeless beauty
Where the tired ones may rest

Long the violets have blossomed
Over those sweet country graves,
Yet each night my heart longs for them,
Their more real presence craves:
But 'tis only when the drowsy
Spell of sleep lies on my eyes,
And sweet Memory is guarded
By repose from rude surprise,
That their forms lean down beside me
With a love that never dies.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOVE, HERE AND HEREAFTER.

Recently I have had my first near view of death since a child. I remember how, then, seeing dimly through tears, I thought I saw the spirit of a darling little sister ascend to be an angel. But now the friend was a man, and by his side stood the wife whom he had won in the strength of his manhood, and whom he had loved with ever-increasing tenderness.

It was beautiful to see in that terrible struggle how, even after his eyes had seen their last of earthly light, he used his last remaining strength to give her one more token of affection. Tell me not that a love so strong in death can fail to find its full fruition in the better land;—for I am convinced that all through the Divine word we are told to love one another so that we may go on loving to all eternity.

But chiefly will our love overflow to that Friend who enables us to find such rich consolation even in the deepest sorrow, and who has prepared for us such abounding joy in Heaven.

T. M. M.

GARRICK'S PRECEPTS TO PREACHERS.

Garrick having been requested by Dr. Stonehouse to favor him with his opinion as to the manner in which a sermon ought to be delivered, the English Roscius sent him the following judicious answer:

My Dear Pupil—You know how you would feel and speak in a parlor concerning a friend who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic pathos of diction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation. You would not think of playing the orator, or studying your emphasis, cadence and gesture; you would be yourself; and the interesting nature of your subject impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most engaging features, and the most suitable and graceful gestures. What you would thus be in the parlor, be in the pulpit, and you will not fail to please, to affect and to profit. Adieu, my dear friend.

Mellow Age.—"I love to look back upon the past. Memory lives there, and in treasuring up what we have acquired or observed it expatiates upon the resources of Infinite Goodness. I love, too, to look forward to the future. Faith lives there, and in her brightest anticipations sees him whose presence and love are the joy of earth and time, and also the everlasting joy of heaven and eternity. It is a delightful thought that God is there, God our own God. There are somber hues in the past; but there is radiance even on the darkest cloud."—*Dr. Spring's "Life and Times."*

The Saviour has, indeed, said that "narrow i the way that leadeth unto life." He has never told us, however, that it is a thorny road. It is unbelief, in and out of the Church, and not faith in God, that has represented it as such a road. In denying ourselves and taking up the cross, as required, Christ promises us not sorrow and sighing, but joy unspeakable and full of glory, not wearisomeness, but rest.

Educational.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1866

As I enter my "Sanctum Sanctorum" this unclouded morning, after a walk to inhale the bracing atmosphere, the particles of dust are quite visible in the line which the rays of the sun make in its glances through the window. This calls to mind the dangers of a passive or sluggish state of the refined sensibilities, in regard to those constant collateral physical and moral conditions which GOD, as the source of all light, demands as a condition to a continual pleasing, refined and rational consciousness of existence. Activity, purification and change appear to be the order of all nature. And the regularity of the activities and changes in GOD's vast domain seem to portray, very conclusively, the propriety of rationally endued intelligences, imitating as nearly as possible His cardinal regulations or laws in developing and sustaining character, as the field of man's activities is unlimited in extent, and rational success must be in proportion to the regular observance of law and order.

As just causes must always precede consequences — as the consequences of all first causes must partake of the nature of or be regulated by their first causes—does it not follow, on rational grounds, that man, emanating from the Creator originally in a perfect state, must remain perfect and happy, or imperfect and miserable, in proportion as he observes or violates the great cardinal laws of perfection, which seem to sustain the vast bounds of creation in unvarying regularity and precision? As we can only conceive of a workman by the result of his workmanship, surely the regularity, precision, vastness, and beauty of creation, in all the extent to which the natural eye and scientific investigations have opened it to us, must give the highest conceptions of the great Creator. Man as his reflex image, and the noblest animate object of contemplation on earth, must then, as a natural consequence, succeed or tend upward to GOD in his main or nobler inclinations, or deteriorate or tend downward to darkness and uncertainty, in proportion as he imitates that regularity and precision of action in an elevating sense which characterizes the Creator, as the source and ruler and regulator of all things, man being simply an instrument in His vast domain. Can man not be regarded as a jewel endowed with self-regulating power to *brighten* or *rust*, as he observes law and order, under the dictates of reason? Does not reason and common observation teach this fact?—to say nothing of the world's history, or the revelations of the spirit of GOD to bright intelligences. Do we not find that success individually, collectively and rationally comes as a natural consequence in the direct ratio to individual observance of the cardinal virtues that approach the nearest to a unity in design and execution with the great cardinal laws that govern Creation's vast domain as emanating from the Creator, who is the synonym of order, immutability and incomprehensibility?

It being a simple fact, recognizable in the mind of the simplest intelligence, that there are two great powers at work in society — truth and falsehood, light and darkness, consistency and inconsistency, virtue and vice, positive and negative electricity — and that one elevates man and brightens his path, whilst the other depresses him and beclouds his prospects—would not self-interest demand individual enlistment under the great banner of GOD or bright spirits, as opposed to Satan or dark spirits — GOD and light, Satan and darkness, each ruling his own Kingdom?

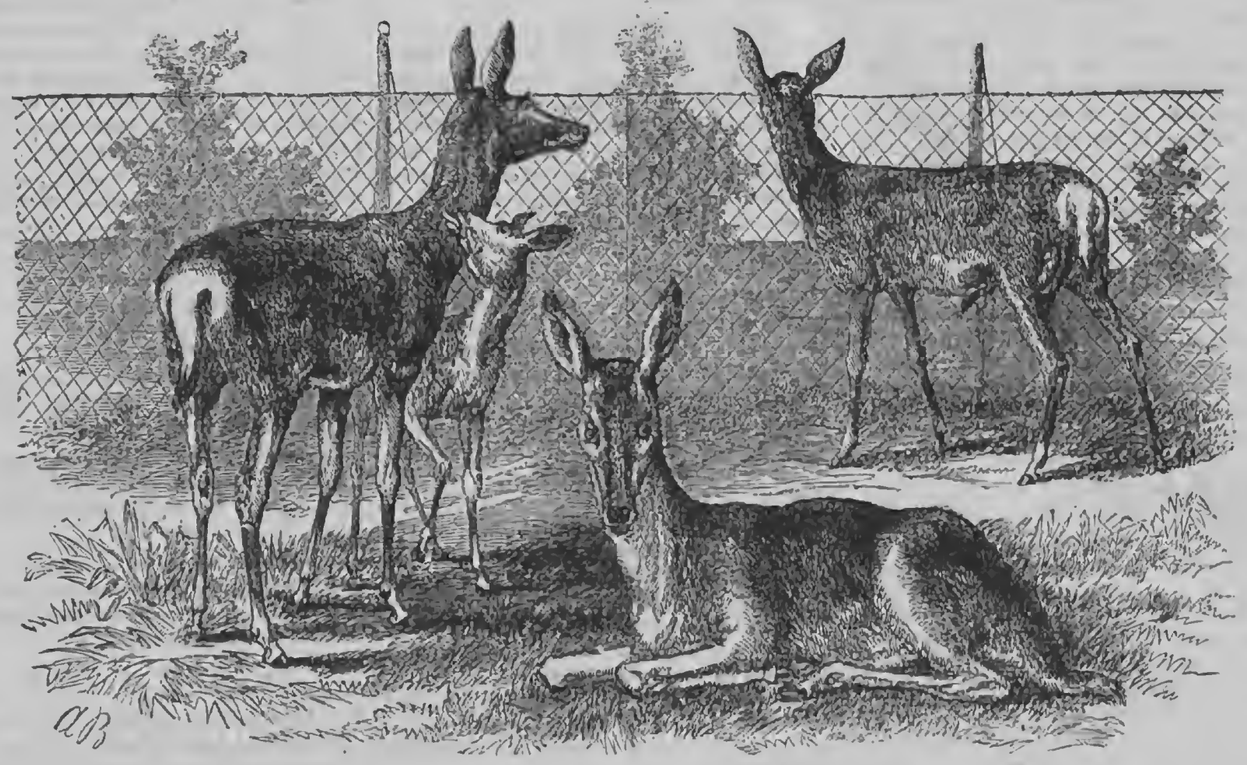
From these general cardinal laws of nature I deduce the conclusion, that physical, moral and intellectual education should be of such a character as to harmonize and keep up to as high standards as possible all the individual powers of body and mind. I conclude that forms of expression are of secondary consideration. That the true physical and moral conditions of the system through which the mind gives expression is of first and highest importance. And that the inclinations of the human heart to ignore the higher claims of GOD and its best powers tend to deterioation and evasion; unless there are higher and rational standards kept up in society, at all times for imitation, as a test of true character. I hold the physical test as of first and of pre-eminent importance, the moral next and the intellectual as last, as I claim the intellect will produce healthy and proper manifestations at all times, if the bodily and moral powers are kept regulated at all times, by GOD's standards for his claims on the human heart. Thus to conclude this short sketch, I argue that habit — habit, embracing all forms of physical and mental manifestations — is of the highest moment to all persons, at all times, that would make life a true success. ***

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

FRIEND MOORE:—You could not have put a more valuable thing — costing any where near the same money — than *Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary* into your premium list. I have seen libraries containing one or two hundred volumes that were scarcely a commencement in value to this one work. Aside from its value as a dictionary proper — and it is acknowledged unsurpassed — it is a cyclopedia of a vast fund of useful information, in all branches of science and literature. You never open it without gaining valuable knowledge, and so extensive are its stores of information, that he is learned indeed, who has a mind that cannot be enriched by consulting its ample pages.

The lucky recipients of the new edition of "WEBSTER," as a premium, will find themselves amply paid for their labor in obtaining subscribers for the RURAL. L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1866.



GROUP OF DEER IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

THE Central Park, New York, is a world-known "institution," embracing many attractions and points of interest. Such points as the Arbor, Casino, &c., always excite the admiration of strangers who visit the Park. Not the least interesting of the attractions is the Zoological Department, comprising rare animals, birds and fowls of both native and foreign origin — such as deer, eagles, swans, etc. The zoological collection, though a comparatively new idea in connection with the Park, has already assumed fair proportions, and bids fair to prove the leading attraction to young people. A New York paper states that "officers of vessels arriving from foreign ports, and travelers or citizens of New York sojourning abroad, send animals or birds to swell the collection, until it numbers several hundred specimens, foreign and domestic. Every few days the newspapers chronicle the addition of something alive to join the happy family dwelling there, and the Park managers have endeavored to make it as picturesque as possible."

Our engraving represents a group of Deer as kept in Central Park, and as we have seen them in that famous resort of New Yorkers, and of all strangers visiting the city who have a taste for such curiosities in Nature and Art as are there displayed. RURAL readers visiting the curiosities of New York, should include the Park.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

FAMILIAR ARTICLES ON CHEMISTRY.

NO. II.—NITROGEN.

NITROGEN is also a kind of air or gas, and, like oxygen, is devoid of color, taste or smell. The properties of this ingredient of the atmosphere are chiefly negative. It will not support combustion or animal life. Place a mouse in a jar containing only nitrogen, and death will ensue almost instantly. It is not poisonous, however; life is destroyed by suffocation.

Throughout nature nitrogen is widely diffused, particularly in the organic kingdom, for we find it in all plants and animals. It is an essential constituent of the animal frame, and therefore enters largely into their food. The following analysis will exhibit its proportion in some of the most common articles of sustenance. The total is computed at 1,000 parts, and the relative quantity is denoted by the figures following each article mentioned. Rice, 81; Potatoes, 84; Turnips, 106; Rye, 106; White bread, 100 to 125; Milk, 237; Peas, 239; Beans, 320; Eggs, (yolk,) 305 — (white,) 345; Ham, (raw,) 539 — (boiled,) 807; Mutton, (raw,) 773 — (boiled,) 852; Beef, (raw,) 880—(boiled,) 942.

Fig. 1.

This gas can be obtained by putting a bit of phosphorus into a small cup over water, kindling it, and inverting over it a bottle, dipping with its mouth into the water, as seen in fig. 1. When the phosphorus has ceased to burn, and the bottle has become cool, it may be corked and removed from the water. If a lighted candle be now introduced into the bottle it will be immediately extinguished, showing that nitrogen only remains, fig. 2. By the combustion of the phosphorus, phosphoric acid is formed, which is absorbed by the water in the jar, and nothing remains but nitrogen.

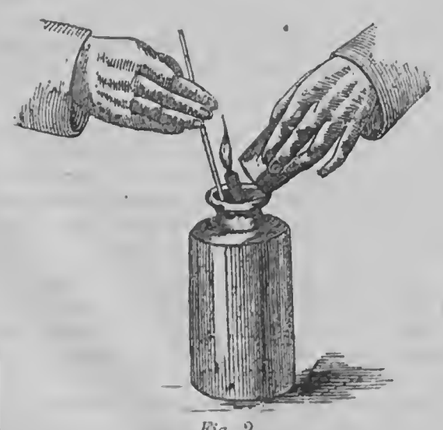


Fig. 2.

A taper which has been extinguished in a jar of nitrogen, may be relighted in a jar of oxygen, but this must be done so quickly that a spark of fire shall remain on the wick of the candle after it is withdrawn from the nitrogen. This experiment may be varied by using three jars, one of nitrogen, another of oxygen, and a third of common air. In the first the candle will be put out, in the second relighted, and in the third it will burn as usual.

Nitrogen may be prepared from animal fibre in the following manner: — Wash a piece of beef well, and cut it into small pieces; put these into a retort, and pour some diluted nitric acid upon them. Apply the heat of a lamp, and insert the beak of the retort under a receiver. Nitrogen gas will come over and fill the jar. This is one of the best methods of preparing this gas.

Oxygen is one-ninth part *heavier*, and nitrogen one-thirty-sixth part *lighter* than common air.

PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN BOILERS. — Careful analyses have proven that incrustation in steam boilers is not due to carbonate of lime, but to sulphate of lime, by which the particles of lime are cemented together and converted into a crust. To prevent the formation of this crust, it is necessary to destroy the sulphate of lime, which is easily done by adding 1 lb. of common carbonate of soda (washer-woman's soda,) to every 300 gallons of water supplied to the boiler. This converts the whole of the lime into carbonate, which has no tendency to agglutinize, but remains as a semi-crystalline powder, that may either be collected by placing an empty vessel in the boiler, or it may be blown out at intervals in the form of milky fluid. In both cases the conducting power of the iron boiler is preserved, which not only facilitates the development of steam, but prevents the burning or oxidizement of the boiler. That it must also prevent or diminish the number of explosions is more than probable.

Various Topics.

WEIGHT OF PEOPLE.

WE read in "All the Year Round" what is the average weight of a man? At what age does he attain his greatest weight? How much heavier are men than women? What would be the weight of fat people, and what of very fat people? M. Quetelet of Brussels, some years ago, deemed such questions quite within the scope of his extensive series of researches on man. He got hold of everybody he could, everywhere, and weighed them all. He weighed the babies, he weighed the boys and girls, he weighed the youths and maidens, he weighed men and women, he weighed collegians, soldiers, factory people, pensioners — and as he had no particular theory to disturb his facts, he honestly set down such results as he met with. All the infants in the Foundling Hospital at Brussels for a considerable period were weighed, and the results were compared with others obtained in similar establishments in Paris and Moscow. The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first day of his appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half—a boy baby a little more, a girl baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten or eleven pounds. M. Quetelet grouped his thousands of people according to ages, and found that the young men of twenty averaged 143 pounds each, while the young women of twenty have an average of 129 pounds. His men reached their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when their average weight was 152 pounds; but the women slowly fattened on until fifty, when their average was 129 pounds. Men and women together, the weight at full growth, averaged almost exactly 140 pounds.

SINGULAR CURE OF INSANITY.

A KALAMAZOO, (Mich.,) correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser relates the following:—A Mrs. Howland, who had long been a resident in this county, and who has been hopelessly insane for nearly thirty years, was sent for by her husband in California. Accompanied by a daughter in law, they left and proceeded on the journey by steamer. When out about four days from New York a most violent storm arose, which lasted three days, seriously threatening the destruction of the steamer and all on board.

When, however, the storm abated, what was the surprise and delight of the daughter to find that the old lady had suddenly recovered her mind, and was perfectly sane; though she was at a loss to know how she was in the place, and under the circumstances she found herself on awakening from such a long sleep of the intellectual faculties. On arriving at San Francisco, what was the astonishment of the husband to meet her whom he had not seen for nine years, and whom he deemed hopelessly a maniac, sound and well, and joyfully recognizing him. This was a year ago. Letters recently received by her friends here state that there has been no return of the disease whatever, and that she is well and entirely cured. Is there another such case of cure on record?

PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.

THE following paragraph is an illustration of the importance of punctuation, which some writers woefully neglect, and, when they undertake it, bungle it in an awful manner. There are two ways of pointing it, one of which makes the individual in question a monster of wickedness, while the other converts him into a model Christian:

"He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of the neighborhood he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow-creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no exertions to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the heathens he contributes largely to the evil adversary he pays no attention to good advice he gives great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward."

"NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS," is a saying, with all its quaintness, which has more force and depth in it than we are commonly aware of. For that calm, unmitigated, unruffled flow of time, which leaves little to be told, is the happiest as well as the safest period of our lives. It is like the gentle lapse of rivers, which, without being noticed or talked of, is permitted quietly to fertilize the soil, and beautify the prospect; while the fame of the rapid and destructive torrent is noised abroad. In such a state we are led from that which is without to that which is within; from the bustle of the world to a quiet communion with our own hearts; from that which depends on the whim, perhaps on the capricious and unaccountable whims of others, to that for which, under God's good guidance, we may draw upon ourselves.—*Bishop Jebb.*

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—At the funeral of the Prince Joseph Bonaparte, at Rome, after the ceremonies were concluded, that is, after the coffin of the Prince had been deposited in the appointed place in the family vault, the *matre de hotel* of the defunct walked up to the coffin and said, in a grave tone, "Vostra atteza non commanda viente?" (What are your highness' orders?) No reply issuing from the coffin the *matre de hotel* backed out, and, on reaching the portico of the church, shouted to the coronetted carriages without:—"Ternate a essa, sau altezza non commanda nienta." (Home! his highness has given no orders.) The custom dates from the fifteenth century.

A ROMAN mosaic pavement has been discovered at Exeter, England.

Reading for the Young.

SKATING.

WHEN winter comes and freezes o'er
Our crystal lake from shore to shore,
We vote the ingle-side a bore,
And all go out a skating;
And then we have such jolly fun,
And such fantastic tricks are done
Upon the ice, that every one
Thinks nothing like it neath the sun.
Racing in the frosty air,
Cutting circles here and there,
Banished is all thought of care
When we go out a skating.

And when the biting northern wind
Its way to muffled ears will find,
We don't a continental mind,
But all go out a skating;
And mayhap if the ice be all
Aglare, and bumps of caution small,
A gent may cut an awkward sprawl
Or lady hurt her waterfall.
Not a word of plaint they make,
Caring naught for thump or ache,
All is borne for pleasure's sake,
When we go out a skating.

And if, perchance, the ice is thin,
Some reckless chap will tumble in,
And there arises quite a din
When we are out a skating;
The ladies scream or faint with fright,
And comrades work with all their might
To save their chum from drowning quite,
While urchins laugh to see his plight.
Frosty whiskers, icy nose,
Chattering teeth and frozen toes,
All for pleasure—so it goes
When we go out a skating.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HAPPINESS UNITED TO VIRTUE.

WE need but look over the wide world, and view the different races of mankind and the various stages of life to see that happiness is closely connected with virtue. Trace the history of man from the earliest period possible, and all along to the present time we must plainly see convincing proofs that where virtue resides not, there happiness cannot dwell. By happiness is meant that state of being in which our desires are gratified by the enjoyment of pleasure, unalloyed by pain. There are several degrees of it, of which bliss is the highest, but this is rarely if ever obtained in this life, as it is more nearly related to heavenly than earthly things, and is supposed to be reserved for those who go to that world where all is bliss and happiness. By virtue we mean moral goodness, a total abstainment from vice and an unblemished character; and it is only by treading the paths of virtue that we may expect to be happy. How can a person who revels in vice and debauchery be happy? His efforts to drown the ever-uprising conscience must be anything but agreeable. The murderer who, in a moment of frenzied madness, wreaks vengence on his unfortunate victim, demolishes at once all hopes of happiness. He may try to persuade himself he does not care for what he has done, and seek pleasure in various ways; all will be in vain; it will ever mock his grasp; he cannot rid himself of that canker gnawing at his conscience. But had he clothed himself in virtue's raiment, it would have shielded him from the too often overpowering passions of the human heart. Then his life would have been far different — for he would have had greater opportunities of gaining the chief object of his desire, as well as that of all mankind.

There are a variety of ways of obtaining happiness. Some seek it in one way, some in another; but virtue must invariably accompany us in our researches, else our efforts will prove fruitless. Choose which path we may we have many difficulties to surmount, and unless we are attended by virtuous principles, to sustain and aid us on our journey, success in this enterprize cannot be assured us. To live a virtuous life is not impossible for any one, although its accomplishment is far more difficult to some than to others. We know that circumstances — such as birth, education, &c., — have a great deal to do with shaping of our lives, but every human heart has that "still small voice" contained within it, ever whispering, "Be honest, be good; deal uprightly with your fellow men; be virtuous, if you would be happy." E. B. M.

Springport, N. Y., 1866.

VELVET TONGUES.

WHEN I was a boy, I and a number of my playmates had rambled through the woods and fields till, quite forgetful of the fading light, we found ourselves far from home. Indeed, we had lost our way. It did so happen we were nearer home than we thought; but how to get to it was the question. By the edge of the field we saw a man coming along, and we ran to ask him to tell us. Whether he was in trouble or not, I do not know, but he gave us some very surly answer. Just then there came along another man, a near neighbor, and with a merry smile on his face. "Jim," said he, "a man's tongue is like a cat's; it is either a piece of velvet or a piece of sand-paper, just as he likes to use it; and I declare you always seem to use your tongue for sand-paper. Try the velvet, man, try the velvet principle."—*Blind Amos.*

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL. — This new first class monthly for the children is winning its way everywhere. Forney's Philadelphia Daily Press says of it: — "Judging from the appearance of the numbers before us, *The Little Corporal is destined to become the greatest children's paper of America.*" Subscription price, $1 a year. Specimen copies ten cents. Address ALFRED L. SEWELL, publisher, Chicago, Ill.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE disbursements of the Treasury for the week ending the 27th ult., was $25,430,293.

The receipts of internal revenue from the 1st to the 31st of January amounted to $199,800,000.

It has been ascertained that upwards of forty counterfeits of the five cent currency are in circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered them to be called in and another plate prepared.

The President on the 30th ult., sent a message to both Houses of Congress recommending the recognition of the Dominican Republic, and an appropriation to send a representative to that Government.

Secretary Seward and party have returned to Washington in the "De Soto." In this vessel he made a complete tour of the West Indies, and in whatever ports he touched he was most hospitably entertained.

For the 400 vacancies in the regular army there are over 6,000 applicants. The proper disposal of these applications General Grant remarked, caused him more labor than the management of an army in the field.

Dispatches to the State Department at Washington, indicate that immigration from Europe will this year exceed that of any previous year. All German ports especially were filling up with persons desirous to secure passage hither.

The Senate Military Committee has decided to report against the proposition to turn over to West Virginia the Government property and appurtenances at Harper's Ferry. It is the intention of the Government, we learn, to rebuild the works at that point.

The Washington Republican announces the resignation of G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take effect on the first of March next. It further states that he resigns in order to accept the Presidency of the new California Steamship Company, recently organized in New York, at a salary of $15,000.

Returns from the Loyal States to the Special Committee of the House on War Debts, show that the aggregate indebtedness to the States, and which cannot be audited under existing laws and paid by the General Government, will exceed $500,000,000. The indebtedness to New York amounts to $111,000,000.

Secretary McCulloch reports that the debt of the Nation on the first of February amounted to $2,824,391,500.71. Whole amount in the U. S. Treasury, $107,493,348.07,—of which sum $51,443,161.84 is in coin, and $56,050,186.23 is in currency. There has been an increase of $17,000,000 of public indebtedness for the month of January.

The House of Representatives on the 31st ult. passed a resolution, 120 yeas to 46 nays, to amend the Constitution of the United States. The following is the amendment:

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

[Should the "Amendment" pass the Senate by a majority of two-thirds, (as it did the House,) it will then be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification—the assent of three-fourths of all the States will make it valid.]

Southern Items.

THE Georgia Legislature last week elected HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON to the U. S. Senate.

The citizens of Memphis, Tenn., are making arrangements to organize a "Home" for soldiers of the late "Confederacy."

Senator Guthrie of Kentucky, stated recently that the losses to the rebel States by the war were *ten thousand millions of dollars.*

The Kentucky Senate has passed an act to incorporate a negro bank at Louisville, one of the incorporators being worth $100,000.

The Tombigbee river is reported infested with guerrillas, who fire into and plunder passing steamers. A force has been sent from Mobile to disperse them.

The United States steamer Narcissus was lost during one of the recent storms at the entrance of Tampa Bay, Florida, and about thirty persons lost—the whole number on board.

The Confederate General Mercer, tried by a Military Commission at Savannah, Ga., for the murder of seven Union prisoners, has been acquitted and released from prison.

A striking evidence of the decay into which the agricultural interests of South Carolina have fallen, is found in the fact that imported rice is now used at Charleston, S. C.

The small pox is prevailing extensively in Mobile and adjacent towns among the freedmen. The same disease is also creating great havoc among the colored race in several other localities of the Southern States.

A medical report, received by General Howard from the chief surgeon of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky and Tennessee, says that the destitution and suffering are far greater among the white refugees than among the negroes.

The Virginia Senate adopted a joint-resolution on the 1st inst., declaring that the people of Virginia cordially indorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and pledge co-operation in the wise action which he has inaugurated.

The Circuit Court of Covington, Ky., has discharged a negro under indictment for burglary, committed while he was a slave, on the ground that by the adoption of the anti-slavery Constitutional Amendment, the negro is now a free man, and cannot be tried as a slave.

Post-office agents in Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi report that great difficulty is found in obtaining post-masters who will take the required oath. There are enough good Union men, but they decline to take the oath because of an unwillingness to render themselves obnoxious to their fellow citizens.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington special of the 28th ult., says:—"A gentleman just arrived from Charleston, says that in consequence of the cruel and oppressive legislation against the freedmen, enacted by the South Carolina Legislature, Gen. Sickles has been compelled to issue a very radical order, annulling all such enactments."

The Commissary and Quartermasters' storehouses in Kansas City, Mo., were destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss $1,000,000.

Death of Dr. Nott.

ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., the venerable President of Union College, died at Schenectady on the 29th of last month, in the ninety-third year of his age. Dr. NOTT was born in Ashford, Connecticut, the 25th of June, 1773. He received no collegiate education, but commenced early the study of theology, and at the age of 21 was sent as a home missionary to Central New York. He visited Cherry Valley and was invited to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at that place. He accepted the call, and also became a teacher in the Academy. Two or three years afterwards he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Albany, where he at once took a prominent position as a preacher. In 1804 he was chosen President of Union College, which place he continued to fill for sixty-two years; and at his death he was the oldest head of a literary institution in the United States, and probably in the world. Dr. NOTT was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. [The Legislature of this State on the 31st ult., passed appropriate resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. NOTT, and ordered that the National Flag be suspended at half mast on the Capitol during the day of the funeral—the 2d of February.]

Brigham Young.

THE fact that the people of the United States will not continue to tolerate the existence of Mormon polygamy, joined as it is to sympathy and co-operation with the rebellion and with every conceivable physical and moral vice, has at last penetrated the rhinoceros hide of Brigham Young. He sees civilization and morality advancing upon him from the Atlantic and the Pacific, and he can no more resist them than he can resist Providence, whose interpreters and commissioners they are. Should he remain, a conflict is inevitable. If the Government itself was not compelled to interpose its authority against a vulgar, offensive and savage fanaticism, the emigrants, respectable, virtuous and enterprising men, would push him from the stool. Hence, some credence may be attached to the report brought recently from Salt Lake city, that Brigham Young has purchased or secured the refusal of two of the Sandwich Islands, to which he intends to remove his deluded followers. If this turns out correct, the crime of polygamy will become an international matter, and the world at large will cure that which has so long annoyed the United States.

Fenianism in England.

A MANCHESTER paper of the 15th ult., says: "Our Liverpool correspondent has received from some source information which he assures us is strictly true, however absurd or improbable it may appear. The purport of the communication is that in Liverpool, which has been one of the great centers of Fenianism, and where the chief members have had active means of communication with other towns in England, Ireland, and as well with America, the movement is as vigorous as ever.

Of course, the proceedings of the Brotherhood are now conducted with much more caution than before the recent trials and arrests. Delegate meetings are constantly held in Liverpool, and attended by persons from different parts of the United Kingdom and North America, but their meetings are never held twice in the same place, in order to baffle the police and to prevent the suspicion of outsiders, and to put the spies and informers, who seem to be inseparable from an Irish conspiracy, on the wrong scent. The communication with America is now more active than ever.

So far as our informant has been able to learn, the latest move of the Fenian body is to appoint Meagher as Dictator. Meagher, it will be remembered, was the leader of the Irish Brigade in the recent American war."

[The correspondent then gives the plans—similar to what we published last week—to make a grand descent on Canada with one great Fenian army, and with another immense force sustain Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, thereby securing the friendship of Napoleon—who, in turn, would assist the Fenians in securing the independence of Ireland.]

Flax Cotton.

THE Albany correspondent of the New York World of the 31st ult., has the following item of intelligence, which, if true, is important:

It was stated to me at the State Agricultural rooms that the Society has the best reason to believe that they will soon be able to report that the great problem of the use of flax cotton in cotton machinery has been solved, and that the prize offered by the State to the ingenuity that should affect this has been fairly won. If this should so result, it will be a fact better worth the far and wide promulgation by the voices of the press than all that this Legislature can do or say. It is the opening of a door to American product and industry which is to write up pages of perplexed questions, and it is the most important of all new chapters in fiber.

From Mexico.

THE official correspondence between Gens. Weitzel and Mejia regarding the affair at Bagdad is published. The former states that he sent three hundred soldiers to Bagdad at the request of Gen. Escobeda, purely as an act of humanity, not to perform service for either party. Gen. Mejia replies briefly, stating that he has notified his Government of all the occurrences that took place at Bagdad. The French naval commander before his departure for Vera Cruz to report the matter officially, protested in a short note against the invasion of Mexico by the American soldiers. Bagdad was abandoned on the 26th ult. by the Liberals and the United States guard placed there, and the Imperials had re-entered.

Private information received from the city of Mexico is to the effect that the French troops will not be withdrawn until the Emperor Maximilian is declared free from American intervention. It is declared that Maximilian will not give any position in the Mexican army to any ex-Confederate commander.

New Orleans papers of the 24th ult., say the interior Mexican papers are filled with accounts of the movement of troops in pursuit of guerrillas from the sea coast to the mountains, and also report the summary execution of guerrillas in accordance with the Emperor's decree. The country is reported to be more unsettled than at any time since the organization of the Imperial Government.

A liberal Mexican paper published at Brownsville, states that the prisoners taken from Gen. Cortinas were executed privately at Matamoras. The prisoners taken at Bagdad were liberated.

Additional forced loans have been imposed by the authorities at Matamoras, and all communication with Brownsville had been interdicted. Matamoras being considered in danger, the French men-of-war have been ordered there.

The Herald's correspondent of the 27th ult., gives accounts of the defeat by the Imperial General Prieto, in the State of Tehuantepec, of a Republican force of 2,000 under General Figaro, with a loss to the latter of 100 killed, the Imperials claiming to have had only seven killed and thirty wounded. The state of siege at Tampico has been declared removed by Marshal Bazaine. Reports of anticipated changes in Maximilian's Cabinet prevail. The Republican General Diaz remained with his force in the State of Oajaca.

The Emperor has issued a decree authorizing the construction of a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, and the working of it for 75 years.

An earthquake was felt throughout Mexico on the 13th of last month.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.—We have advices from Liverpool and London of the 17th ult. The cattle disease is still on the increase in various parts of Great Britain. The number attacked in a week had reached ten thousand.

The London Globe says it is doubtful whether the interest on the Mexican debt will be paid. Funds are exhausted, and it is impossible to raise a new loan.

The Parliamentary session was to commence on the 1st of February. A new Reform Bill had been prepared by Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, and laid before the Cabinet.

Prince Christian and the Princess Helena will not be married until next July.

No new arrests of Fenians have taken place.

The loss of the steamer London from Australia, is confirmed—valued, with her cargo, at £305,000. The new Bishop of Sydney was among the 270 who were lost.

FRANCE.—The Paris Presse asserts that the Emperor Napoleon has sent a message to Mexico to arrange for the return of the French troops.

The London Star of the 16th ult., says the Emperor of France has intimated to the Washington authorities his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment, on condition that the United States Government recognize Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

Private advices say the French freely discuss the abandonment of the Empire, but there is intense feeling against the Americans, and they say a war is desired with the United States that they may avenge the late Bagdad affair.

SPAIN.—The Moniteur of the 14th ult., says no doubts are entertained in Madrid that General Prim will be compelled to surrender or enter Portugal within three days. He is in the Guadaloupe mountains, and is said to have deluded his soldiers by representing that Gen. Espartero directed the revolt. There are rumors of disaffection in various parts of the country. Madrid is quiet. The moderate party wish Gen. Conchas to form a new Cabinet. The troops at Barcelona on the 9th ult., fired upon the people, killing and wounding eight.

ITALY.—The Marquis D'Asciglio is dead. The United States Consul at Leghorn under date of Dec. 31, informs the Department of State that the quarantine which has been enforced against all vessels coming from Marseilles, Naples and other ports where cholera has prevailed, has been removed.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Chambers on the 15th ult. were opened by Herr Besinork. The finances and foreign relations were declared to be in a satisfactory condition.

IRELAND.—Active search is still going on for Stephens, the "Head Center."

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.—The returns made by the express companies to the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the past year has been a highly successful one. The receipts of the leading companies were as follows:—Adams, $6,942,685; American, $3,742,117; United States, $3,033,887; Wells, Fargo & Co., $948,638; Harnden, $643,172; National, $285,782; Central, $204,866; Kinsley, $139,417; Castle Garden, $38,793 Long Island, $36,413; American and Europe, $16,849.

FROM CANADA.—The Canadians appear greatly alarmed. They assume to have received authentic information of an invasion by the Fenians at an early day; and the militia, with all the railroads, are held in readiness for a movement to any point attacked. A dispatch from Hamilton, C. W., of Feb. 2, says "Gen. Sweeney and Col. Roberts passed here last night on the night express train. Col. Brooker, the Major and Chief of Police, passed through the train and viewed the sleepers."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A COMPANY of French capitalists have bought the lands of St. Mary's mineral land company on Lake Superior, for the sum of three millions of dollars in gold.

THE water at Sacramento, Cal., was 23 feet above low water mark on the 26th ult. Many families living on the low grounds were driven out of their houses.

THE cholera has abated somewhat in the principal coast towns of Guadaloupe, but retained full force in the interior, and there has been no diminution in the deaths.

FOR eating the captain and four men of a French vessel, the inhabitants of the Island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific, are undergoing extermination by the French.

THE great ice jam in the Niagara river, below the falls, is represented as a very grand and magnificent scene, the jam being 40 or 50 feet high. It has done considerable damage.

THE steamer London from Melbourne, Australia, to Liverpool, is supposed to have been lost at sea. The vessel had on board about 300 persons, passengers and crew.

THE oldest clergyman in Boston is Father Cleveland, in his 94th year; he is still active in the duties of his charitable profession. He was an office-holder under Washington.

IT is reported that W. M. Evarts, a New York lawyer, is busy with preparations for the trial of Jeff. Davis for treason, and that the Government will pay him $100,000 for his services.

OIL discoveries in Canada grow daily more abundant. There is every prospect that the yield of oil by the various wells is so large that the price must soon be materially affected.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Boston to demolish the State House—the only link, with the exception of Faneuil Hall, connecting the State with the colonial days—and erect another on its site.

ORDERS were received at the military headquarters at Elmira, N. Y., on the 31st ult., from Washington, ordering the breaking up of the military post in that city. Similar orders were also sent to Albany.

GOV. CURTIN'S message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, says the debt of that State is $2,500,000 less than it was in 1860. Four millions of the war expenses had been refunded by the General Government.

ROBERTS and SWEENEY addressed a large Fenian assemblage in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. Speaking of an intention to invade Canada and establish a basis for operations there, they were loudly applauded.

A STEAMER (the Miami) recently exploded her boiler on the Mississippi, above the Arkansas river, by which 150 persons lost their lives. She had on board 250 passengers, 92 of whom belonged to the 13th U. S. cavalry.

A ROYAL decree has been received in Havana, Cuba, from Spain, disapproving of the formation of societies tending to foster the slave trade, reprimanding the Captain General for countenancing it, and ordering its suppression.

THE introduction of a new system of weights and measures is agitated in the National Academy of Science. A Committee from that body has been appointed to confer with a Congressional Committee in view of this object.

SECRETARY SEWARD recently had an interview with Santa Anna, at St. Thomas, on Mexican affairs. The hostility of the Mexican leader to the Empire is thought to impart a degree of significance to the meeting that is regarded as highly important.

THREE boys at New Haven, Conn., under twelve years of age, have been detected in quite extensive mail robberies and forgeries. One of the boys had in his pocket when arrested a check for $3,300. They are the sons of respectable and worthy parents.

MR. T. DONAHUE of Newburgh, on the Hudson, has issued a standing challenge to "skate any man in America for from one to five miles, in a straight direction, for $500 a side, any time during the month of February, on a day to be mutually agreed upon."

QUEEN VICTORIA has given to the first-born of the Princess of Wales a baptismal gift of unusual magnificence, which has been making for the last two years. It consists of a statuette of the late prince consort in silver, and is three feet two and a half inches in hight.

ANOTHER of the old landmarks of New York city will shortly disappear. The old North Dutch Church on the corner of Fulton and William streets, which is nearly one hundred years old, having been erected in 1769, is to be torn down and supplanted by business houses.

THE steamer Missouri recently exploded her boiler on the Ohio river. She had on board one hundred and twenty persons, seventy of whom, according to latest accounts, lost their lives by the accident. She was the largest passenger steamer on the river, and was valued at $100,000.

INVESTIGATIONS recently made by the Commissioner of Customs relative to the smuggling on the Canadian frontier, have exhibited the fact that the hostile Indians of Minnesota and Dacotah have for a long time past been supplied with rifles (Enfield pattern) by English smugglers.

A VERY destructive fire occurred at Petroleum Center, Pa., on the 31st ult. The loss of property is estimated at $110,000. The fire originated in a spark from an engine, which, alighting in a well near by, soon wrapped the whole neighborhood in flames. Eight flowing wells and 11,000 barrels of crude oil were destroyed.

THE internal revenue tax in New York city yielded, during the year 1865, $37,156,411. This is nearly forty dollars per head for every man, woman and child in the city. This does not include the sums received from the sale of stamps, which will probably amount to ten millions more, nor the returns from the tax on bank and insurance stock, &c.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Feb. 6, 1866.

THE market remains very quiet and firm; transactions having been somewhat limited since our last issue. Pork comes in sparingly, consequently prices have increased 50c ℔ 100 ℔s. Mess Pork has fallen off $2 per barrel. Eggs have advanced 1c per dozen, and are now selling at 30@33c. There has been a decline in Butter of from 1 to 2c ℔ ℔. Seeds are coming in very plenty and of fine qualities; prices remain firm at our quotations. Dried fruit of all kinds is scarce and in demand.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,75	Apples, green	$1,25@ 1,50
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔	8@ 10c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	30@ 36c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 30c
Do. fine	30,00@30,00	Plums	30@ 30c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,65@ 1,90	Potatoes, ℔ bu	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,91@ 2,12	Onions	60@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	70@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 00c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	80@ 80c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 40c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$28,00@28,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$3,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess	30,00@30,00	Clover, medium	5,50@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔	18@ 19c	Do. large	6,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,50@12,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	8,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔	7@ 9c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,00@0,00
Chickens	14@ 16c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	18@ 22c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,20@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	11,15@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 32c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 32c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,90@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 20c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	9,00@9,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 32c	Candles, box	16½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 20c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@14,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3—Cotton 48@48c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11,50.

FLOUR—Sales Superfine State at $6,90@7,35; sound extra State, $7,50@7,65; choice State, $8,00@8,20; Superfine Western, $6,90@7,35; common to medium extra Western, $7,35@8,35; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,50@8,65; trade brands, $8,70@10,35; Canadian, $7,35@11,00.

GRAIN.—New amber State $2,50@2,70; Milwaukee club $1,71. Rye, 90c@$1,03. Barley, quiet. Corn, 80@85½c.—Oats, 41½@46c. for unsound Western; 56@58c for sound do; 56@58c for Canadian; 52@53c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 55@56½c for State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, sales at $28,62@29,00 for new mess; $28,25@28,50 for old do.; $21,00@21 for prime; and $22,50@23 for prime mess. Shoulders, 11@12c. Hams 16@18c. Lard 14½@17½c. Butter 20@33c. for Ohio, and 25@38c for State. Cheese 13½@19½c. Hops, 15@40c., for 1861 crop, 25@70c. for 1865 crop.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 12½@13c. ℔ ℔; timothy seed $3,50@4 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,90@3,00.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy; sales at 12½@13½c., for city and 12½@12½c for Western.

Albany, Feb. 3.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $13@13,50. Buckwheat flour $3,62@4,37. Corn meal $1,80@2 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat, State $2,35; white Genesee and Canada $2,50@2,65. Rye 90c. Barley 88@90c. Corn 72@75c. Oats, 52@54c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $30@35. Shoulders, 18c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter plenty at 32@40c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 17@19c. Dressed Hogs, $12@13.

Buffalo, Feb. 3.—Flour, sales range from $7,00 to $11,00. Wheat, $1,62½@1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee club; Canada do, $1,60; white Canada $2,00@2,05; amber do, $212. Corn, 66½@72c. Rye, 80@80c. Barley, 95@$1,05.—Oats 40@42c. Peas 80@85c. Beans $1,25@1,50. Pork, new mess, $28,00@28; light $27@27,00. Lard 18c. Shoulders, 15c. Hams, 20@21c. Butter 31@32c. Cheese, 18@20c.—Dressed hogs, $11,25@11,50. Clover seed, $7@7,25; timothy, $3,75@4; flax, $2,25@2,50. Salt, $2,00@2,55.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Flour, sales at $7,50@11. Wheat, 83@1,20½. Rye, 50@51c. Corn, 37@43½c. Oats, 21@21½c. Pork, $26@26½. Hams, 0@15½c. Shoulders, 12@13½c. Lard, 16½@17½c. Butter, 24@30c. Cheese, 17@22c. Clover seed $7,50@7,75 ℔ bu.; flax $1,20@1,60; timothy $3,35@3,40.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,25; Fall Wheat, $1,30@1,40; Spring Wheat, $1@1,09; Barley, 55@60c; Peas, 62@65c; Oats, 30@31c; Rye, 60@60c; Butter, 15@20c; Cheese, 13@15c; Eggs, 15@18c; Pork, Mess, $30@23; Prime, $18@20; Hams, 14c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 10@12c; Venison, 5½c. Potatoes, 25@28c ℔ bu; Apples, $1,50@2. Hay, $7,00@10; Straw, $6@7,50.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30—Beef cattle, received, 4,828 against 5,687 last week; sales range at $9,40@18. Cows, received, 120 against 59 last week; sales at $45@120. Veal calves, received, 516 against 489 last week; sales at 10@15c. Sheep and lambs, received, 17,244 against 19,180 last week; sales at 4@12½c. Swine, received, 10,181 against 8,281 last week, sales at 10½@10½c.

Albany, Feb. 2—Beeves, sales at $3,25@11,50. Sheep, at $5,00@8,00. Swine, sales at 9½@10½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb, 1.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $156@250 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs 5@7½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 8@9½c. ℔ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 12½@13c.; retail 14@16c.; fat hogs 12@12½c. live weight. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $1,75@2,12½ each.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $3.90 to $6,12. Sheep, sales at $4,00@5,50. Swine, sales at from $9.10 to $9,80.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50; 2d do, $6; 3d do, $5@5,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each.—*Globe.*

THE PORK MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—There were sales of hogs at $11,25@11,50 net, and $9,25@9,50 gross, and the demand was active at these prices, the market closing firm.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Dressed hogs; market opened firm at 10½@10¾c.

St. Louis. Jan. 31.—Market dull with sales at $9,00@9-25 for gross.

Louisville, Jan. 31.—The market is dull with sales at 9½@9¾c., gross weight, or 10@11 cents nett.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Prices were quoted to-day at $7,-40@7,75.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31.—There has been no particular variation in the prices of domestic fleeces since this day week, but still notice irregularity in the market. Common and coarse grades are plenty and are freely offered.—We quote, in currency:—60@62c for Native and quarter Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ¾ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 75@77c for Saxony; 60@62c for No. 1 pulled; 65@67c for superfine; 65@67c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Jan. 31.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 75@80c; Saxony fleece, 70@75c: full-blood Merino, 68@70c; three-quarters do, 65@68c; half do, 60@65c; common, 55@60c; Western mixed, 45@65c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled extra, 65@75c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 25@58c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 25@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@58c.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Market dull. We quote nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ¾ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ¾ to ¾ do, 50@55c.; ½ to ¾ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—We quote:—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good Rural Books for Sale Cheap—D D T Moore.
Notice—H G Eastman.
Union Academy—Rev. B A Smith, Principal.
A Dairyman's Paper—Utica Herald.
Tobacco Seed—McElwain Bros.
Great Sale of Territory—Joseph Salmon.
Pure Cane Seed—Clark Sorgo Machine Co.
Onion Seed—McElwain Bros.
Cheese Vats—H A Roe.
European Pocket Time-Keeper—Julius Rising.
Illustrated Annual Catalogue—McElwain Bros.
Attention Farmers—Frank Dean.
French Pear Seed—J Wentz.
Agents Wanted—Manson Lang.
Honey Locust Hedge—Wm J Devoe.
Agents Wanted—W H Chichester & Co.
Spavin in Horses—J O Shimmel.
Farm for Sale—Simeon Baker.
10,000 Already Sold—Hunter & Co.
Spanish Jack for Sale—J W Runner.
Gold at Par—A Karnes.
SPECIAL NOTICES
Telegraphing—Ames' National Business College.

The News Condenser.

— Oil boring has commenced in Colorado.

— The debt of Massachusetts is $23,000,000.

— Christmas day was very hot in Savannah, Ga.

— One-tenth of all the murders are committed by women.

— The Indians are again becoming troublesome on the plains.

— The pew income of Henry Ward Beecher's church is $41,504.

— The 8th N. Y. regiment has been mustered out of service.

— The Fenian excitement is said to be increasing in Canada.

— Mosby, the guerrilla leader, has been released from arrest.

— Base ball on skates is said to be the latest big thing on ice.

— Three dollar notes are to be issued to the National Banks.

— St. Paul's Church, in New York, is to be a horse railroad depot.

— A movement to establish a cotton factory is on foot in Cincinnati.

— There are 500 boys confined in the Western House of Refuge, this city.

— A snow storm on Tuesday week extended from Richmond to Canada.

— Ex-Governor Rollan died suddenly in New Orleans on Monday week.

— The west has never had better or more sleighing than the present winter.

— The Illinois Central Railroad will pay the State $500,000 the present year.

— The hog crop of the West is about harvested, and is lighter than usual.

— For the 400 vacancies in the regular army there were over 6,000 applicants.

— Fifty hogs an hour is the rate at which they dress them out west by machinery.

— Nineteen persons were arrested Sunday week in New York for playing billiards.

— The cold weather in January killed a large number of peach trees in New Jersey.

— The beer-drinkers of Chicago were fed last year 192,328 barrels, brewed in that city.

— Steam communication has been opened between California and the Sandwich Islands.

— The Elmira and Albany rendezvous for returned troops have been ordered broken up.

— Four companies of colored troops have been sent from Savannah to Columbus, Georgia.

— Immense discoveries of diamonds, gold and silver are said to have been made in Idaho.

— Twenty bodies have been stolen from a cemetery in Chicago during the past few months.

— The West Norfolk, Va., Vigilance Committee arrested five garroters Sunday night week.

— A distillery proprietor in Newark, N. J., recently tumbled into a vat, and was boiled to death.

— A hundred thousand dollars of the new fractional currency will be issued daily the coming week.

— Another petition for the release of Jeff. Davis is to be forwarded to the President from Richmond.

— Horses in some parts of Vermont have been ill with a mysterious disease from which few recover.

— A New Orleans dispatch says the freedmen are making contracts in Texas, and that a better feeling prevails.

— A severe shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Mexico and on the South American coast on the 13th ult.

— A bill was lately introduced in the Georgia legislature, allowing banks to repudiate debts contracted during war purposes.

— Louis McLane has proposed to the government to carry the mail from the Mississippi river to Salt Lake in eight days.

— A Steamer arrived at Savannah, Ga., on Sunday week with 300 negroes from the Sea Islands, returning to their former homes

— The Treasury Department is paying the interest due Jan. 15, on the 6:30 bonds,—the total amount of such interest being $7,200,000.

— The cattle plague in England has more than doubled in a month, and the deaths of animals were, at last dates, one thousand a day.

Special Notices.

Telegraphing.—The best facilities in the Empire State for learning Practical Telegraphing are furnished at AMES' National Business College, Syracuse, N. Y.

A Splendid Business is offered for sale in another column at a figure which can be made out of it with ordinary management in six months. The *property* itself being worth the whole amount, *exclusive* of the business fifteen years established.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-2t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

MARRIED.

AT the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 31st, by the Rev. A. G. HAMMON, Mr. CHARLES L. DAY of Lockport, N. Y., and Miss SARAH L. WILCOX of Victor, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

25 ACRES of Choice Grape Land for sale in the village of Naples. C. S. LINCOLN, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE Plants for Sale. Also a few hundred Peach Trees. Address WM. J. DEVOE, Homer, N. Y.

SPAVIN IN HORSES.—AN INFALLABLE CURE for Spavin, will be sent to any address for 50 cents. Address, J. O. SHIMMEL, 173 Marshall-st., Philadelphia.

$1 TO $2 for Every Hour's Services. Pleasant and honorable business. No risk. Agents wanted in every State and County. Ladies and gentlemen, every body. Address MANSON LANG, N. Y. City.

FRENCH PEAR SEED.—I offer for Sale 400 lbs. of prime Pear Seed at $3 ℔ lb, or $2,50 in quantity of 25 lbs and over. Address J. WENTZ, Monroe Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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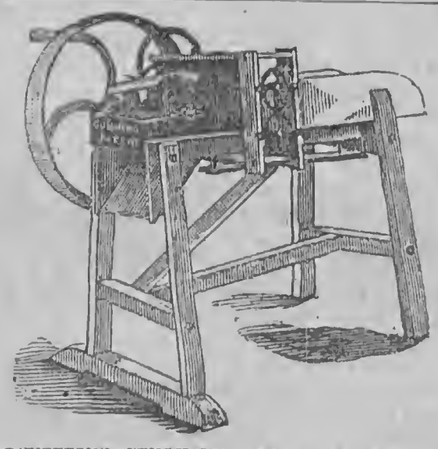

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The CUMINGS' CUTTER has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at every Fair where it has been exhibited this year, and its superiority is also established by the testimonials of hundreds who have tested it by use.
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For descriptive Circular and Price List address the undersigned proprietors and manufacturers.
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For sale by WIGHTMAN & Co., Bath, N. Y.; BICKINSON, COMSTOCK & Co., Utica; JOHN FAIRCHILD, Cazenovia, N. Y.; JAMES G. WOOD & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; STRONG & ARMSTRONG, Cleveland, Ohio. [829-26t

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Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN CURED OF great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make

[DEAR RURAL: — On my way to Batavia to-day, I saw on board the cars one of the sweetest little girls it was ever my lot to admire, — albeit habitually on the lookout for "such small *dear*." I would add, by way of drapery to the fact, that I had the felicity of carrying her in my arms to the platform at ——. assisting her mother.]

A SERAPH ON THE CARS.

BY THE FINANCIAL AGENT
Of E. C. Williams' South Sea Whaling Panorama.

I.

I saw a baby on the cars.
Such a beauty saw I never!
Keep that seraph from the stars
Many years, O blessed GIVER!

II.

Tears kept welling from my eyes;
From my childless heart came bounding
Laughing throbs of rare surprise,
Perfect love my being rounding.

III.

Her face was such as come in dreams,
Bathing heart and soul in pleasure;
Steeped in paradisal gleams,
Seemed that pearly, baby treasure.

IV.

As well attempt to paint a tone,
Or, yet, contrive a smile to capture;
Or, gentle sigh to catch and own,
As speak of her with aught but rapture.

V.

I dared not kiss her angel charms,
She was too fair, to me, for kissing;
But, when she parted from my arms,
I left, among her curls, my blessing.

VI.

Again, that seraph in the cars
I bless, and still will bless forever;
O keep that seraph from the stars
For many years, divinest GIVER!

On the road, 26th Jan., '66.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JOHN BOYDEN'S INVESTMENTS.

A STORY FOR THE CREDULOUS.

BY JAMES L. BOWEN.

JOHN BOYDEN was a young farmer, who lived, and still lives, in a country village, not more than a thousand miles from Rochester. JOHN was an honest, honorable fellow, who believed in doing just as he promised, and only promising what he could perform. In this respect, at least, he was the very soul of honor. He would not have wronged a man out of a cent, to use his own phrase, "no more'n he'd chop his right hand off." And everybody knew that he felt just what he said. They respected him for his uprightness, and prophesied that JOHN would buy himself a good farm some day, and make one of their best men. For, notwithstanding the richness of his heart, JOHN was poor in worldly goods. He had commenced in life by working upon the neighboring farms by the day or week, and in a short time had saved enough to furnish a humble little house, which he had bought upon long credit. He was already married, but his wife being of a feeble constitution, was rather a draw-back upon the young laborer's progress. But he loved SUSAN, and was willing to forgeo anything for her pleasure or comfort. If she had a cough, the kind-hearted husband hastened to the village store, where everything found its place, and purchased a bottle of patent medicine, which he supposed infallible in its operations, assuring the merchant that he would call in and "square up" as soon as he had the money. And he was as invariably prompt in this as in other matters.

But an evil day came to JOHN. He was engaged with a neighbor in digging a drain upon his premises, when a sudden dash of rain drove them to the house.

"Don't you want to look at the paper, JOHN?" the man asked, passing to him the city sheet, which had arrived the previous evening.

He took the paper, rather to pass the time than for any other purpose, as he was not given to reading extensively. While he sat running his eyes listlessly down the columns he came to that part devoted to advertisements. He would have turned the sheet, but at the moment his gaze was arrested by a paragraph, headed,

"$25 PER DAY TO AGENTS!!!"

He read the strange announcement, then re-read it, being very careful in regard to the figures. Then he muttered to himself: — "Well, now, if that don't beat all I ever heard of! *Twenty-five dollars a day!* I wish I could get into such a business; I'd be content with ten dollars — yes, or five either!"

He read the paragraph attentively. There was surely an opportunity for him. An agent, one or more, was wanted in every town throughout the United States. What if he should be the fortunate one to secure this golden chance? He really trembled least somebody else should see the paper, and get the coveted agency. "Twenty-five dollars a day," he reflected; "a hundred and fifty dollars a week; six hundred and fifty dollars per month — seven thousand eight hundred a year!" At that rate he would become a rich man in no time! — literally his credulity was running away with him. The enormous figures had turned his brain at the first sight. If he could but get *that* situation he would ask nobody to trust him, not he. Neither would he work for such paltry wages any longer! Already he began to consider which farm he should purchase. None within the circle of his acquaintances seemed fully to meet his wishes. But there would be time enough to consider that when he should have the cash in hand.

The rain had ceased by this time, and they were ready to return to the work; or rather the employer was ready. JOHN carefully tore the address of the agency party from the paper, placed it in his pocket, and worked through the long hours of the afternoon.

Upon reaching home his first thought was to consult with his wife upon the subject; but he thought it would be an agreeable surprise to her, when he should have commenced to reap the golden harvest, so he said nothing to her about it. He wrote a letter to the concern, requesting an agency extensive enough to occupy him continually; and added many other things which he had better not have written.

The following day he made pretext of a headache to visit the village post-office, some two miles distant. He saw his letter safely in the mail, and then returned to his work. He assisted during the afternoon in building stone fence, but the labor was hard, and JOHN BOYDEN was sure he had never performed such a day's work before. He pleaded sickness upon the following day, and the day after no one came to him for work. He knew of several men who would be glad of his assistance, but of what consequence would the few dollars he could earn only by the sweat of his brow be in the end? He would take matters easy, and when this new business came up, he would strike it with all his energies. There were several little improvements he ought to make about his own premises; but what was the object in fitting up so much, when it wasn't at all likely he should always live there?

The third day brought the longed-for letter. JOHN placed it in his breast-pocket, and hastened toward home. His heart was light, and he almost ran for part of the distance. There was a thicket beside the road, and into this BOYDEN turned to read the important missive. First he pulled out a large circular, which he merely glanced at. His countenance fell a little as he perceived that it treated of gold watches, but he pulled out the letter accompanying, and ran over the contents of that as soon as he could decipher it. It was all flattery, stating that from the tenor of his letter they felt sure he was the very man they wanted in that section, to introduce the new, hunting-case gold watch they were importing in vast quantities from Switzerland; concluding, that they would do anything to favor him, and hoped to receive an order from him for at least one case, which he could hardly fail to sell in any town in a single day.

JOHN glanced over the circular to find what was meant by a case, and what they cost. He read — "Put up in cases of six each, and sent by Express, pre-paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of price — $150.00 per case! Every watch will sell for from $75 to $100, — often for more than that!"

Here was a blow for the young man's hopes. Notwithstanding the immense profits, it would require considerable of a capital on which to commence. He read the whole sheet over carefully, and his heart beat with satisfaction as he realized that *such* a time-piece never had been heard of in that section. There were certificates from many eminent men appended, whom he had never heard of, to be sure, but of what matter was that? They had used the watches, and found them all that human ambition could crave! He thought over the matter. The parties had expressed a desire to assist him — perhaps they would deviate from their established terms to do so.

He wrote to them, representing his inability to purchase an entire set, and asking for some arrangement by which he could commence upon a small capital — adding that he intended to "put the business through," and save a handsome sum from the large margin for profit. He did not stop to reflect upon the probabilities of the case, or to analize the proposition, as a man less credulous than himself would have been pretty sure to have done. He was only allured by the golden prospects which gave such unbounded promise.

In a few days came an answer from the proprietors. It was not their way of doing business, they wrote, but as he seemed about the right kind of an agent, they would break a package for his especial benefit, and he could send for such a number as he wished at the same price per watch as though he had taken a package. His heart leaped with delight at the generosity. He could raise twenty-five, perhaps fifty dollars, and then he would be on the high road to success! He said nothing of his plans, for he was determined to astonish his friends generally when he had made the first real speculation. With the little money he had saved from his daily toil — and which was needed for more than one urgent use, — and such amount as he borrowed, the price of a single watch was obtained, and forwarded.

True to the appointed day came an innocent little box through the mail, to his address. Putting it in his pocket, he started for home. His feet never had seemed so light before! He sprang along the road with an agility which surprised all who saw him. Turning into the thicket, as before, he broke open the mysterious package. There it lay — a shining, pretty thing! He took it out carefully, and after admiring the elegance of its general appearance, despite some little flaws in the finish, he put it back carefully. He would say nothing to SUSAN of this, but would go to an adjoining town, and sell it for a hundred and twenty-five if possible — enough to buy the balance of the set.

The following day he made a false pretence — the first which he had ever felt it necessary to use with his wife — and set off for the town. It was a good eight miles, but he reached it by noon, and after taking a lunch he dropped into a jeweler's establishment.

"I'll see what he says about it," thought JOHN, "and maybe he'll give me a fair price for it. If he does I think I'll take it, for what is twenty-five or thirty dollars to me now?

Sure enough, here was a vital question! He was addressed by a smiling, good-natured sort of a man, to whom he gave the watch with a preceptible pride of manner.

"About what would you call that time-piece worth?" he asked.

The man glanced it over, and something of a smile appeared upon his features.

"Where did you get this?" he asked, eyeing JOHN curiously.

"Me? oh, I'm *agent* for 'em in this vicinity!" he said, somewhat proudly, and rather mistaking the feeling which prompted the question.

"Ah! Indeed!" and the jeweller regarded him again. "How do you sell 'em?"

"Well, I hadn't really set a price," stammered JOHN, to whom trading was rather a new business. "I only got this one yesterday. I suppose it's worth about a hundred dollars!"

"Is it possible?"

"What would you call it worth? I see you have some a good deal like it here," indicating some in a case.

"No, sir," returned the dealer, rather quickly; "I've nothing of the kind. And as you seem to be an honest fellow, let me tell you one thing, candidly — *That watch is not worth carrying home!*"

Some customers entered at the moment, and advanced to the twain, but the shopman found time to add —

"It is just as true as you live!"

JOHN left the shop, and moved across the street. He did not believe what the jeweler had told him, but as there was another shop some distance below, it would be no harm to apply the test. "He feels jealous of me," thought JOHN, "and hopes to persuade me out of the business. Of course, it will hurt him some, but trade is free!"

He entered the second shop.

"I'll take him a little differently," was the mental resolution — "though it can't be that I've been swindled out of my money in that way!"

The jeweler was busily at work when the countryman entered, but he rose on seeing that the latter had business with him.

"A friend of mine wanted me to ask you about this watch!" he said, producing the condemned article.

"Is it his?"

"I don't know whether he has bought it or not; he talked of it a week ago or so!"

The story stuck in JOHN's throat a little, but he was not disposed to let it appear that he was a concerned party.

"If he has a family of children, it might be worth ten cents, as a toy; though such a one as those" — pointing to some toys which lay in a case — "would be better, and I sell 'em for eight cents!"

"Are you honest about it?"

There was a look of blank dismay on the features of the questioner, which might have betrayed the interest he felt.

"Certainly I am! You don't think this is a real watch, do you?"

"I don't know anything about watches," the crest-fallen speculator replied. "I never had one in my life!"

"Well, *he* must be a greeny not to know the difference. There's no works inside, of any account, nor any place for works. The case is of the poorest kind of brass — just compare them" — and he took a genuine gold watch from the window, and handed it to JOHN.

Even his unpractised eye saw at a glance that he had been deceived as to the watch. His heart sank at the disclosure, but he felt grateful to the honest men who had prevented his making a fool of himself.

"Now I will convince you," said the jeweler, "if you are not afraid of having this thing spoiled in the looks."

JOHN bade him proceed, and he took a small vial, filled with a colorless liquid. Some of this he applied to the watch which he had taken from the desk, and after allowing it to remain a short time, wiped it off.

"You see it leaves no stain!" he said. "Now I will make a very slight application to this bogus concern!"

He did so, and the application was followed by an instant discoloration. He wiped it away with the same movement, but the blot could not be effaced.

"I will gild the place over, if you wish," he said.

JOHN did not wish. He dropped the bauble into his pocket, and started upon his return. But how changed was everything! His golden dreams had all vanished, the unnatural lightness and buoyancy of his step had fled. The dead swindle in his pocket weighed him down like a millstone. No sooner was he clear of the village than he drew it forth, placed it upon a flat rock and crushed it with a stone till not a semblance of the original shape was left. Then he drove it into the ground, and stamped down the dirt above it!

"There is my twenty-five dollars" he muttered. "Thank the good luck which made me a poor man, it was no more. Now I'll go back, and go to work again. I may as well count in the eight or ten dollars I might have earned while I've been fooling about with this matter."

The way seemed much longer on his return than it had done in the morning, but he reached home before night. He was obliged to continue the deception toward his wife, and she noticed his downcast manner in a moment. He explained it by pleading headache, and retired early. Next morning he arose and sought work. No more dreams of golden hue filled his mind, but he had still his strong muscles to toil and bring him certain rewards. He had learned a lesson, and one which was to be a benefit to him through a lifetime. It took him a long while to regain what he had lost, in time and money. *Strictly* speaking he could never regain it, for both were gone forever; but the experience he had passed through, no doubt, proved of more real service to him than the money would have done.

And yet, reader, was JOHN BOYDEN more anxious to make a sudden, splendid fortune than many whom you can call to mind? Was he more credulous — more easily persuaded by the wiles of swindlers than others, who hunt out every "chance to make a fortune," and bite at a bait so transparent that the hook is in full view! Honest, manly perseverance is the surest road to success, the world over, and he who would succeed in life and carry with him the esteem and respect of his fellow-men, can travel no other road.

GRANT'S ONLY JOKE. — The only joke that Lieutenant-General Grant was ever known to perpetrate, was one day during his campaign in Mississippi, when the rebel General Winter was coming up to attack one of the wings of his army, where the commander-in-chief happened to be himself present. "Gentlemen," said Grant, quietly knocking the ashes from his cigar, and looking around at the officers near him, "you see a severe *Winter* approaching, and I advise you to have the boys *keep up a good fire!*"

☞ THE "pouncet box" that Shakspeare's fop applied to his nose, when incommoded with the fumes of "villainous saltpetre," was out of place in the field, but our military heroes returning from their victories rightly deem that a libation of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on their handkerchiefs, adds a charm to the social re-unions which welcome the advent of peace. Sold everywhere.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 30 letters.
My 17, 20, 27 is a kind of liquor.
My 1, 3, 20, 7 is a part of a boot.
My 2, 10, 6, 11 is a cape on the coast of South America.
My 14, 19, 4, 23, 7 is a boy's name.
My 20, 26, 16, 7, 25, 12, 8, 18 is a city in Ireland.
My 2, 7, 6, 21, 28 is a kind of bird.
My 9, 12, 5, 19 is a bird of prey.
My 24, 25, 17, 13, 8, 7 is a country in Europe.
My 8, 10, 7, 22, is a kind of grain.
My 9, 17, 28, 15, 17, 30 is a river in the United States.
My 17, 28, 29 is a conjunction.
My whole is what we all know to be true.

Fayette, N. Y. J. G. PEARSON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Rou Levenayh Hatref, erah uor yarrep:
Hyt amen eb lodwelah reevyherew:
Hyt gomdink moce; tyh receftp llwi
Ni threa, sa vaheen, tel lal luffill;
Vige htei yad'e redab hatt ew amy vile;
Gorfive ron nlss sa ew gorfive;
Pehl su mapttineio ot sithandwt;
Romf vile hidles su yb yth nadh;
Won nad refovre tuno heet
Yht mingdok, worep dan rolyg eb.

Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. ETTA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

My first's the last destructive foe
Of nature's fairest form below;
My second is proud Albion's boast,
And both defends and decks her coast.
My whole, (such change from union flows,)
The bitterest boon the earth bestows.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

WHAT will be the diameter of a ball made from two balls, each of which are two inches in diameter, allowing nothing for waste? C. B. TIFFT.

Corning, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 836.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Little squalls don't upset the lover's boat; they drive it all the faster to port.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: — Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

Answer to Biblical Enigma:—Many sorrows shall be to the wicked.

Answer to Anagram:

MY IDEAL.

Pale and patient, watching ever,
Weary watchings damp with tears;
Watching for the joys which come not
Through the drooping lapse of years.
Hearts nigh bursting pent their feelings,
Hushed their gentle soulful strains—
Heads that at their shrine should worship,
Bow at other, fairer fanes.

Answer to Charade:—Pillow.

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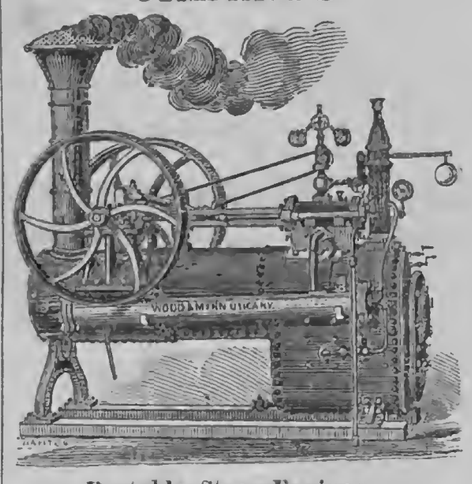

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VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Is Salt Necessary for Stock?

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman argues, in a letter to that journal, against the use and necessity of salt for stock. There might be considerable said *pro* and *con* on this topic. Animals have a greedy appetite for salt, and it always exists, to some extent, in the animal system. Hence, it has been inferred that it is a necessity. But many minerals and elements are found in the animal system, which are never used as articles of diet, but are taken in combined with the daily food. Salt is a natural constituent of most of the food of both animals and mankind, and it enters largely into the composition of the grasses. The question is whether the natural supply thus furnished is sufficient for animals. What do our readers think? We will give in this connection the experimental facts of the Ploughman's correspondent:—I had a chance and did try keeping cattle one year without giving them any salt, fifteen miles from the ocean, which was the nearest salt water of any account, and although all my cattle, and one of my horses, had, I suppose, always been in the habit of receiving their weekly rations of salt, yet, at the year's end, I was unable, as were my neighbors, to see but that my stock did as well as they formerly did with a supply of salt, or as well as my neighbors' stock which were all supplied with it. G. H. Ambrose, in a letter to a New York Medical Journal, dated Lexington, Mo., March, 1864, says:—"I have raised stock for fourteen years past without the use of salt, and with satisfactory results. I know of several tribes of Indians in Oregon, who occupy the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Coast Range, who have raised extensive herds of fine fat cattle as one would wish to look at, without the use of salt. Reared in that manner, stock will not use it, which proves conclusively that it is an artificial and morbid appetite. Any one who has lived in Oregon, in its early settlement, can bear testimony to the fact that stock was almost universally raised without salt. I regard the experiment of stock raising in Oregon as conclusive and satisfactory. I have seen thousands of head of stock raised in that country without salt, and when grown up they would not use it, and were as large, thrifty, fat and sleek, as any like number of stock to be found anywhere. I have not written this for publication, but to call your attention to the fact that stock do quite as well if not better without the use of salt than with,—at least my experience so teaches me, and I have tested it in Oregon for seven years, and in this State the same length of time, and all the time owning several hundred head of cattle."

Broom Corn.

In answer to an inquiry lately inserted in the Rural, Mr. Peter Wykoff sends us the following communication relative to the growing, management and profits of Broom Corn in Central New York:

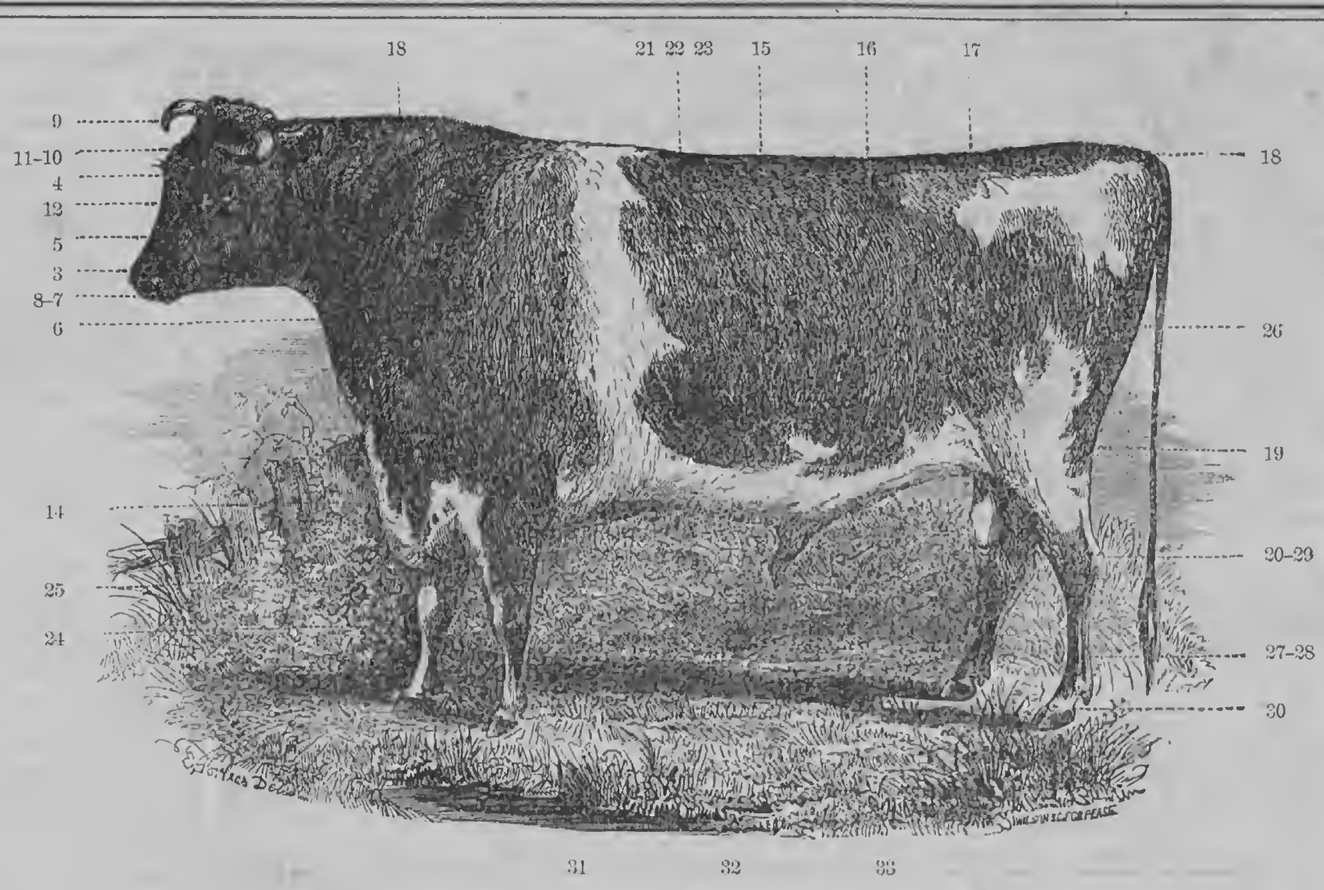
"Seeing an inquiry in relation to broom corn I will give my views, having had something over twenty years experience with its cultivation, &c. Try the seed so as to know what proportion will grow; select a good chance for Indian corn—green sward is best because cleanest—plow the ground north and south, and plant in drills the same way, with rows about three and a half feet apart. One peck of seed will plant three acres. Thin out the broom corn so that there will be one plant every four inches, or three to the foot; stir the ground often, keep it clean. At first it looks small and very spindling, and it is sometimes three weeks before it shows itself above ground, but if the soil is good it will nevertheless come. In this latitude (Central New York,) it should be planted from the 10th to the 15th of May. If there is a large crop grown, and but little help, begin to harvest early; work off one half and let the other half get ripe. The practice of turning down the stalks to straighten the crooked ones, does no good, but is a positive injury, as it checks circulation of sap and the brush becomes brash. Standing between two rows, the operator may walk backward, alternately breaking down a handful, first one side, then the other—laying the stalks at right angles across each other, thus forming a table upon which to cure the brush. The table should vary in heighth according to the length of the stalks composing it, so that when cutting off the brush the legal length, eight inches, it does not destroy the support of the table, being entirely outside. Place the brush on the table that the air may circulate under and through it, and receive the direct rays of the sun upon it. If the weather appears favorable leave it thus three or four days; if not, take it in the barn, where it should be immediately combed (or thrashed.) If large quantities are stored together with seed on, it will soon become black. Attach a common horse-power to a cylinder, having one-fourth inch wire spikes drove in and flattened so as to form teeth about two inches long; take a handful at a time, even the end of the brush, holding it by the stem carefully in the cylinder. It is soon thrashed one side; turn it over and it is ready to be spread in some airy place to cure. The seed may be left about an inch deep on the barn floor, and if turned over every twenty-four hours, with good weather, it may be saved so as to feed almost any kind of stock or poultry with profit.

Five hundred pounds of brush, when cured, is about the average amount to the acre, and fifty bushels of seed is considered a good yield, though it very often far exceeds that amount. Brush ranges in price from fifty to one hundred dollars per ton. The seed is worth as much as oats to feed. To learn how to make brooms, the cheapest way in the end would be to hire a practical workman a short time; some go to a broom shop a few times and steal the trade and do tolerably well. I like wire No. 20 best for tying on large brooms; get tin plated wire; it can be bought at twenty cents to two shillings per pound. As to profits of raising broom corn, I think if a good crop, and there is favorable weather to cure it, that the seed will pay for the use of the land and the work till ready for making brooms."

Another correspondent sends us the following communication about Broom Corn:

"At the request of C. C. Emerson, of Minnesota, I will give my plan of raising broom corn. I raise the dwarf corn, and sow in drills about three and a half feet apart, and cultivate as I do my Indian corn; plow four times and thin according to the soil. If planted in hills from eighteen inches to two feet apart in the rows, and about ten or fifteen seeds in the hill, I thin to eight or ten stalks.

The dwarf corn needs no breaking down to keep the brush from crooking and I think it makes the best broom, as the straw is finer and will yield about eight hundred pounds to the acre. There is another advantage in the dwarf; you do not have to break it down to cut. Instead of cutting I break it out of the boot by taking hold of the top leaf in one hand and the brush in the other and give it a quick jerk, and it strips out nicely and breaks off at the first joint. As to the profits, he can judge that from the price he can get per pound for the brush."



POINTS OF JERSEY CATTLE, ILLUSTRATED—No. I.

Herewith we re-publish the Scale of Points of Excellence, as adopted by the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society, for the government of judges in all the shows of that Society. This scale has been continued nearly twenty years, with scarcely any alteration, and as increased attention is being given to the Jersey breed of cattle in this country, especially for the dairy, many of our readers will be interested in learning the established points. We therefore give the above fine portrait of a Jersey bull, with illustrations showing the Scale of Points for Bulls—and will, in a future number, publish the portrait of a Jersey cow with the Scale of Points for Cows and Heifers. By reference to the corresponding figures above the reader will readily understand the following

SCALE OF POINTS FOR BULLS:

Article.	Points.
1. Pedigree on male side,	1
2. Pedigree on female side,	1
3. Head fine and tapering,	1
4. Forehead broad,	1
5. Cheek small,	1
6. Throat clean,	1
7. Muzzle fine and encircled with a light color,	1
8. Nostrils high and open,	1
9. Horns smooth, not too thick at the base, and tapering, tipped with black,	1
10. Ears small and thin,	1
11. Ears of a deep orange color within,	1
12. Eye full and lively,	1
13. Neck arched, powerful, but not too coarse and heavy,	1
14. Chest broad and deep,	1
15. Barrel-hooped, broad and deep,	1
16. Well-ribbed home, having but little space between the last rib and the hip,	1
17. Back straight from the withers to the top of the hip,	1
18. Back straight from the top of the hips to the setting on of the tail; and the tail at right angles with the back,	1
19. Tail fine,	1
20. Tail hanging down to the hocks,	1
21. Hide mellow and movable, but not too loose,	1
22. Hide covered with fine and short hair,	1
23. Hide of a good color,	1
24. Fore legs short and straight,	1
25. Fore-arm large and powerful, swelling and full above the knee, and fine below it,	1
26. Hind-quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up,	1
27. Hind legs short and straight (below the hocks) and bones rather fine,	1
28. Hind legs squarely placed, and not too close together when viewed from behind,	1
29. Hind legs not to cross in walking,	1
30. Hoofs small,	1
31. Growth,	1
32. General appearance,	1
33. Condition,	1
Perfection,	33

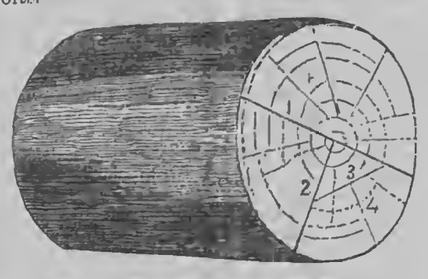
No bull awarded a prize having less than 27 points.

HOW TO MAKE SHINGLES.

Shingles, the most common material used for roofing in this country, are yearly becoming scarcer and costlier. The greater cost of labor, and the expense of long transportation from the now remote forests where the timber from which they are made in large quantities abounds, are the chief causes of these enhanced prices. One of the heaviest items in building at the present time, is the roofing material; and many an outbuilding is permitted to remain for years with a leaky roof, to the detriment of the frame and floors, and frequently to the damage by wet of crops stored therein, because the owner has not the means to spare from other uses, or shrinks from incurring the expense necessary to procure a new covering. Yet these same farmers may have in their forest, or can procure at small comparative cost of their neighbors, a sufficient amount of suitable timber to make all the shingles they require. A very few trees—sometimes a single one, or two at most—will furnish enough roofing for an ordinary barn or shed. And if one knows how, the shingles may be made by the farmer and his men in the shop, during bad weather in the winter and spring, and he will not feel the expense.

The varieties of timber adapted to making shingles are few. A wood is required that will split easy and true, and one also that when exposed to the weather on the building, will not warp from its place or "curl" up. The durability of the timber is a secondary consideration—shingles *wear* out more than they *rot*—and the varieties which would be least subject to these changes, might, for good reasons, not be at all suitable for roofing purposes. Pine is doubtless the best, but hemlock, cedar and chestnut are excellent. The trees should not have passed their prime when cut, but should be vigorous in growth and sound at the heart, so that the wood will not be "brash."

The first work to be done when we commence shingle making is to get out the bolts. Saw the trunk of the tree with a cross-cut saw into sections, each one of the length you intend to make the shingles. Sixteen inches is sufficient length for any easy splitting wood, and if it be tough or "brashy," twelve will do. The shorter the shingle, the less space you can lay to the weather, and the more time and nails it will take to make them into a roof. These sections of the trunk may then be set on end and split into bolts.



A SECTION FOR MAKING SHINGLE BOLTS.

The numbered lines in the engraving show the place and order in which the section should be split. No. 1 divides it through the center; No. 2 quarters it; No. 3 takes off the heart block, and No. 4 finishes the shingle bolts. If the tree is large, however, so that these bolts are wider than it is practicable to make the shingles, they can be further subdivided. The splitting may be done rapidly with the ax and a light maul, drawing the ax first carefully along the longest lines, and tapping it lightly with the maul, until the block is "checked," when a blow or two on the ax placed in the center, will open it as desired. The bark should next be removed from the bolts, and they should be piled under cover so that the sun and wind will not "season check" them.

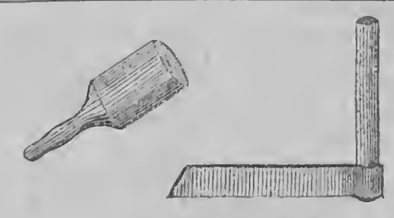
Having the bolts in the shop, next proceed to split them into rough shingles with the mallet and *froe*.

WHERE THE BOLT SHOULD BE SPLIT.

The engraving shows the proper way of splitting a bolt. First, split it at the line, A; this should take off a piece thick enough for four shingles. Next divide this piece through the center as shown by the line B; the pieces are then each wide enough for two shingles. These are split through the middle, which finishes them. If you undertake to split off each shingle separately from the side of the bolt, they will almost invariably "run out," and the timber be wasted.

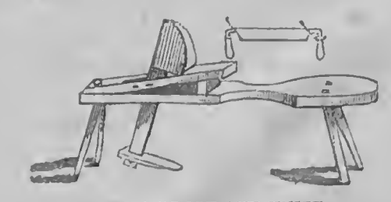
A large-sized shaving-knife, and a shaving-horse or bench, are necessary to shave and complete the shingles.

The *froe* is formed of a heavy steel blade, eight or ten inches long and two wide, having a dull edge, and a handle a foot long, and projecting from one end of the blade at right angles with it. When the blade is driven into the bolt and partially splits it, the handle can be forced over to one side with the hand, or by a blow from the mallet, and the leverage force thus exerted, splits off the shingle. In this operation skill and practice in the art come most into use. If the check or split runs out, the shingle



THE MALLET AND FROE.

will be too short, and therefore worthless, and the timber wasted. The operator must change his block, end for end, as circumstances require, and work carefully. Three-eighths of an inch is the proper thickness for the shingles.



SHAVING BENCH AND KNIFE.

Shave the but-end of the shingle first; this will require but a stroke or two as it is already of the desired thickness if properly split. Next edge the shingle on the right or left hand side, as most convenient, taking off, when you meet it, all of the sap wood. Change ends of the shingle, shave both sides, thinning it gradually from the but-end to the top, straighten the other edge, and it is finished. A smart workman will split out and shave one thousand in a day.

The shingles should be packed away in tiers, lapping them as in the common bunches which we see for sale, and plank put on the top of the pile and weighted down so as to keep them in proper shape until seasoned.

Heaves in Horses.—A single feed of carrots per day, says an exchange, is the best preventive of heaves in horses. Reduce the quantity of grain one-third, and substitute carrots in its place, and your horses will require no medicine, enjoy fine spirits, loose hides, and the ability to perform full work.

Dairy Department.

OHIO STATE DAIRYMENS' CONVENTION.

We condense and arrange from several exchanges the following report of the Ohio Dairymens' Convention held recently at Cleveland:

The Second Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Cheese Manufacturers' Association, was held at Chase's Hall, in the city of Cleveland, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 24th and 25th. The number of dairymen and cheese dealers in attendance was between one and two hundred, and embraced some of the most active and intelligent men of this class in the State. There were several delegates from other States, and among those from New York, we noticed Hon. Geo. Williams of Oneida, Mr. Ralph of Utica, Thomas Judson of Erie, D. B. Allen Cattaraugus, Mr. Burnham of Chautauqua, and one or two others.

The President, after calling the Convention to order, made a few introductory remarks as to the object of the meeting, and what was sought to be obtained by the organization, and then invited Hon. Geo. Williams of Oneida, N. Y., late President of the New York Cheese Makers' Association, to address the Convention. Mr. Williams came forward and made a neat and forcible speech, which was listened to with marked attention.

He spoke of the great advantages that had resulted to dairymen from the establishment of the New York Dairy Association. The discussions before that organization had been the means of spreading intelligence as to the best manner of manufacturing cheese. They had stimulated effort on the part of cheese-makers to excel in their art, which had resulted in elevating the character of American cheese, in our own and the foreign markets. He had been informed that American Cheese, the past season, had, in many instances, brought the same price in England as that manufactured there. In some respects the Ohio dairymen had come up to a better standard of excellence than those of other States, or, at least, they have conformed to many of the demands of English consumers, with more promptness than dairymen of other States.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled, and reports of committees being called for, Mr. L. Bartlett reported the following order of business:

1. Report of Committee on Finance.
2. On forming an association auxiliary to the American Dairymens' Association.
3. Advantages of associated dairying as compared with the single dairy system.
4. The advantages and profits of connecting butter and cheese manufacture.
5. The policy of sending an agent to Europe to investigate and report upon the style of cheese demanded by the trade, and the methods of manufacture.
6. The importance, new features and requirements of the home trade.
7. The policy of establishing a Dairymens' Salesroom and Depot at some point.
8. Best grasses and stock for dairy purposes.
9. Best heaters.
10. Miscellaneous business.
11. Election of officers.

The report of the finance committee was then read, and the fee of membership raised to two dollars.

The committee made the following recommendation. That a committee of one be appointed to confer with the executive board of the American Dairymens' Association, with reference to the incorporation with their report, of the report of this Association, &c.; that a committee of one be appointed to confer with the same, with reference to the establishment of auxiliaries to that Association, and report the result to this Association at its next annual meeting; that a committee of one be selected from each township represented in this Convention, to solicit memberships and forward the names to the treasurer.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of increasing our means of information, we deem it desirable for this Association to connect itself with the American Dairymens' Association, as an auxiliary to the same.

ADVANTAGES OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

This was the next topic brought up, and the following resolution introduced:

Resolved, That the advantages of the factory system is entitled to general adoption.

This provoked a long debate in which Messrs. Bartlett, Horr, King, Col. Harris of the Ohio Farmer, Clark and others, took part, and near the close of which the following abstract of factory reports, showing the number of cows milked, the gallons of milk obtained, and pounds of cheese manufactured, average prices received per pound, &c., was read:

ABSTRACT OF FACTORY REPORTS.

NAMES OF PARTIES.	No. of COWS.	No. of lbs. or galls. of milk GALLONS.	No. lbs. cured cheese.	Average price. CENTS.
R. Hood.....	906	313,739	337,635	15.59
A. D. Hall.....	596	212,083	225,623	15.35
E. Stanhope...	575	180,135	190,514	15.52
F. Smith,.....	347	109,578	113,270	
		POUNDS.		
A. Bartlett,....	807	2,519,228	255,390	15.60
W. Shaw,.....	429	1,403,892	141,333	15.
L. Bartlett,....	900	3,011,817	301,843	15.75
S. A. Andrews,	490	1,192,740	122,389	16.63
J. W. Clark....	26	.....	12,972	14.90
B. Armstrong,.	...	2,023,373	209,255	15.60

THE HOME TRADE.

Mr. Cannon said he had been in the cheese trade for the last 15 years. The demand for small cheese was now greater than ever before. Large cheese were difficult to sell. There was no preference for factory cheese over that from private dairies. The improvement in family dairies had been as great as that in factories. Fifteen years ago there was great difficulty in getting good cheese. He thought 75 per cent. of the family dairies equal to the factories. He rather preferred family dairies for the western and southern markets. For southern markets it was desirable to have a flat cheese, say five inches thick, and weighing about forty pounds. For the southern market they should be half skim milk.

Mr. Hall of Geauga, said he had seen the poorest quality of family cheese, branded as factory make, and then sent off.

Mr. Cannon—The markets down the river are supplied from Cincinnati. They wanted a flat cheese for the southern market, one that is pressed in 16 to 18 inch hoops, and about four inches high.

Mr. Hall said that factory cheese at New Orleans, brought two cents per pound more than family dairy.

The Committee on nominations reported the following officers of the Association for the coming year, which were unanimously chosen:

President—B. Armstrong of Geauga county.

Vice Presidents—Geo. Williams, Oneida county, N. Y.; A. Burnham, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; H. N. Carter, Lake county, Ohio; D. L. Pope, Geauga county; L. Pelton, Trumbull county; A. G. Mussey, Loraine county; A. C. Benedict, Medina county; S. A. Andrews, Summit county; L. D. King, Huron county; N. B. Jenkins, Portage county; P. Coe, Union county; E. Stanhope, Cuyahoga county.

Cor. Secretary—A. Bartlett, Geauga county.

Rec. Secretary—S. R. Bartlett, Geauga county.

Treasurer—A. D. Hall, Geauga county.

The subject of sending an agent to England to investigate the methods there of butter and cheese making, was discussed, and a letter read from the London Agent of one of the oldest and largest cheese dealers in England, after which, the Convention adjourned.

FROZEN PUMPKINS FOR MILCH COWS.

We had always supposed that frozen pumpkins were of little value for anything, but we have come to a different conclusion. Having a surplus at the commencement of winter, we threw a load of them into the ice-house where they have kept frozen solid. To use them as feed while frozen we think them of no value, and perhaps injurous, but our plan has been to carry two of them into the kitchen, place them (chopped up is better) in an old butter firkin, and let them gradually thaw till the next day, when we pour on some hot water, making a generous supply of warm drink and food with very little trouble. The farrow cow partakes of one such a meal a day, and the result thus far has been nearly, or quite double the quantity of milk we had reason to expect. Ice cold water and food in the stomach is not well calculated to increase the flow of milk. The supply of extra food for milch cows the year round at a cheap rate, must receive the attention of farmers more than heretofore.—*Maine Farmer.*

CREAM IN WINTER.

Keep where moderately warm, and add at each milking (or once a day) a little hot milk. Heat the milk till almost to the boiling point; heat it fresh from the cow. The quantity is about a pint to a pailful at each milking. The effect of this is to prevent the cream from turning bitter: the buttermilk will be as sweet and fresh as in summer, and the butter in consequence will be better than without this treatment. We have this from an old, experienced dairyman, who has practiced it for many years, and we are personally known to the excellence of the practice. It is a point that should be known—for there is much bad butter made in winter, and buttermilk unfit to use.—*Ex.*

How to Freshen Salt Butter.—Churn the butter with new milk, in the proportion of a pound of butter to a quart of milk; treat the butter in all respects in churning as if it was fresh.

Bad butter may be improved greatly by dissolving it thoroughly in hot water. Let it cool, then skim it off and churn again, adding a small quantity of good salt and sugar. A small quantity may be tried and approved before trying a larger one. The water should be merely hot enough to melt the butter.

Communications, Etc.

TO IMPROVE STERILE SOILS.

In nearly or quite all of the States of our Union, are found tracts of land naturally so sterile, that it is difficult to grow even a small crop of any kind. An erroneous and strong impression prevails in many minds that such soils are valueless for purposes of cultivation. True, in their natural state they are not very productive; a few crops of grain reduces their fertility; and such quantities of manure are requisite to reinvigorate and keep them in heart that they are often abandoned in despair. Loose, sandy soils of the lighest and most sterile nature may, by proper management, without any *very* heavy outlay, either of time or capital, be made highly and permanently productive. Most generally the farm affords the necessary material for the renovation of such a soil. Beds of clay are usually found in close proximity to such soils; for sand and clay are never far apart; usually they may be found in some neighboring run, or beneath the sand; this spread on the surface, and well incorporated in the soil greatly improves its cohesiveness, and its capacity for retaining plant food.

The best way to treat such soils is to plow them, in the last of summer, turning under all the growth that can be induced to grow, at least twelve inches deep, then harrow well and roll with a roller loaded as heavy as a four cattle team will walk off with freely. Next cart on and spread evenly as possible, good fine clay, the greasier the better, to the amount of forty or fifty cords to the acre; let it lie exposed to the action of frosts and the weather through the winter, when it will be found considerably ameliorated. In the spring plow again not quite as deep as in the fall, harrow and roll; it may now be sowed or planted with some crop that will come off in season to give another dressing of clay equal in amount to the first. This will so entirely change the texture of the soil that manure will act with as much celerity and energy as on the best loams.

The cost of this renovation consists mainly in the carting of the clay, which may be done at a season of the year when many farmers are at comparative leisure. Some cultivators on different soils bestow nearly an equal amount of manure to the acre, and yet the permanent benefit is no greater if as great as in the application of the clay to the sandy soil, though, in addition to the carting, the manure costs large sums of money. A less quantity may be applied at first, should the farmer think he could not afford the full quantity, and an application added year by year; but as a very large percentage of clay is called for to thoroughly improve the soil, a much less lucrative return must be expected. Many places in the vicinity of good markets, consisting of sandy, sterile soils, may, by the course here recommended, be converted into that of permanent and vigorous fertility. It is patent to all that no soil is so easily worked as a sandy one; and from no one will labor be more likely to secure so certain and rich reward as one managed in this way. A heavy clay soil may be greatly improved by carting on sand and mixing it with the surface soil after underdraining, etc.

South Windsor, Conn. Wm. H. White.

ICE-HOUSES COMPARED—CHEAP vs. COSTLY.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—Perhaps a little of my experience in regard to ice-houses will be of benefit to the readers of the Rural. A few years ago I built an ice-house in an eastern village, where, belonging to some of the wealthy families, are some ice-houses costing considerable sums of money, from three hundred to three thousand dollars. If solid stone walls of great thickness, air spaces and packed charcoal are preservatives, these houses should be most excellent. Yet, one season, when the owner of the most costly structure came out from the city, there was not ice enough in his pile of rocks to cool a mint julep. He bought in, stored in such houses as I built, and simply used his own as a refrigerator.

I dug a cellar ten to twelve feet square and four feet deep; around the outside of the cellar bottom I dug a narrow trench three or four inches deep. In this trench I placed the ends of the inch and one-half hemlock plank that formed the side of the house. At the top, they were nailed to a 3 by 4 scantling. The roof was made of two thicknesses of half inch hemlock, and a door was made in one gable. As you can judge, this house is by no means tight; there is plenty of ventilation. Before ice is stored in it, a layer of straw is placed over the bottom and around the sides as high as the ice extends. From eighteen to twenty loads of ice are stored, being six or seven feet deep, and it lasts till ice "comes again." Dryness and ventilation I believe to be essential to a good ice-house. Air, when heavily charged with vapor, is a better conductor of heat than when dry. I place very little value on walls of packed charcoal; the harder it is packed the poorer nonconductor it is, and it absorbs moisture which makes it worse. Saw dust, which is sometimes used, will decay and smell most abominably in a year or two. Refrigerators were, but a short time ago, packed with charcoal or saw dust, but some of the principal manufacturers now, say they can make a better article by dispensing with packing entirely. Charcoal, being a great absorber of impurities, is chiefly valuable when placed on shelves in ice houses where poultry and fresh meat are placed for better preservation, J. Plane.

New York City, Feb. 1st, 1866.

POOR ECONOMY.

In drawing a large stone a farmer broke his "evener," or large whiffletree. Having no auger to bore the holes in a new one—which he could have readily extemporized from his wood pile—he must needs go to the shop several miles away to repair the loss. The harrow wood splits and a tooth loosens. No bit or gimlet to bore a hole for an old rivet which could readily be found. So a half day must be spent to go to a shop, or a neighbor's, or else the harrow must be left to do its imperfect work. A reach in the wagon gets broken in the hurry of drawing in hay. Again, no shave or auger to repair the damage. The gathering in of hay is delayed, and its exposure to the coming storm the result. A hinge on the kitchen door gets loose—no screw-driver to tighten it—the door binds on the threshold and is violently wrenched from its position. A strap in the harness gives out—the splicing of a rein rips—no awl to mend—and cannot spend time to go three miles to a shop—horses run away—hurt the driver, hurt themselves, and smash up the wagon.

Moral.—"A stitch in time saves nine." Nothing lost, but much gained, by keeping tools, ready at hand, to do all the little jobs, and remedy the little breakings liable to occur on a farm. L. L. Fairchild.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1866.

RECIPE FOR A CHEAP PAINT.

Eleven pounds of dry lime, sifted fine, 1 gallon of water, 2 do. of linseed oil—raw or boiled; one-fourth lb. of potash dissolved in a pint of water, which can easiest be done by heating in a kettle over the fire. First, mix your lime and water, which will appear much like thick hasty pudding; then add your oil and potash water. Mix thoroughly, and if the oil and water unite, it is ready for use; if not, a little more potash water must be added to cut the oil. Use no more potash than is necessary for this purpose. Put on with a paint brush, as other paint. It will appear much thicker than ordinary oil paint, but it will lay easy in this condition. The writer of this has painted for twenty years, and for the last three years has used this preparation on first class houses, and but few persons can see any deficiency in it. It wears well, and costs less than half as much as all oil paint.

L. L. Pierce.

Spirit of the Press.

Jersey or Alderney Cows.

A correspondent of The Country Gentleman writes:—"I have a Jersey, which I imported when a calf of four months old, seven years since, and although I am unable to give the weight of milk for any single month, yet I can give the exact result of milk and butter for one year, from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865. The cow came in on the 3d of March, and raised the calf until five weeks old. Churned during the year 351 pounds butter, and used for family purposes 535 quarts of milk. There was no effort made for an extra result. During the pasture season she had grass only, and when in stall plenty of hay, wheat bran, and good care.

The Massachusetts Plowman says:—George Frost, Esq., of West Newton, showed us the milk of a Jersey cow the other day, on which stood the almost incredible amount of 55 per cent. of thick rich cream. She was originally from the Henshaw stock. Mr. Frost bought her up in Vermont, near the Canada line, and this milk was taken from her just as she arrived from the cars, on which, it is likely, she had not been watered, but the yield of cream was most remarkable under any circumstances.

Salt for Fattening Swine.

A correspondent of the Annalen des Landwirthschaft states some interresting experiments to test the use of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pairs of barrow hogs, weighing 200 pounds apiece. One pair received, with their daily allowance of food, two ounces of salt; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight it was increased to two ounces apiece. After four months the weight of the salted hogs were 350 pounds each, while that of the unsaulted, five weeks later, reached only 300 pounds. The experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results. The author feeds young pigs, according to their age, a quarter of an ounce daily; breeding sows very little during pregnacy, and during the heat of summer withholds it in a great degree from all, as it induces thirst and liability to disease.

Selecting a Cow.

It is sometimes the case that the best judges will be deceived. A cow of very unpromising appearance, coarse in the neck, large boned, and second or third rate milk marks generally, will now and then turn out to be first-rate, while another with these marks largely developed, fine in the head and neck, and promising every way, will prove unsatisfactory. But a failure in this case is rare. Let the head be light, the forehead broad, the horn rather thin and clear, the eye clear and prominent, the neck thin, and the forequarters rather light, the back straight, the hind quarters well developed, wide over the loins, the carcase deep, the udder coming forward and well-shaped, the skin soft to the touch, the teats well set, not too large nor too small, the tail long and thin like a whip-lash. Such a cow ought to be a good one.

Keeping Horses' Feet and Legs in Order.

If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbor, I should attribute it to the four following circumstances:—First, they are all shod with a few nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, they spend two hours, daily, walking-exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a headstall or track chain in my stall. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses' legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to old age.—*Miles.*

Depth and Distance of Drains.

Experience has determined that twenty-five to thirty feet apart, for compact or clayey soils, and thirty-five to forty for light and porous soils, are proper distances for accomplishing speedy and effectual drainage. Three feet is the most economical depth. When draining was first introduced into some parts of Britain the drains were made one and a half or two feet deep, and eighteen feet apart. After many thousand miles were laid, they became defective. They were then about three feet deep, and twice as far apart. This cost less, and was more efficient. A greater depth and distance was again found unfavorable.—*Annual Register.*

Shoeing Horses that Overreach.

It is very annoying to ride or drive a horse that is constantly pounding his fore shoes with his hind ones. It is click, click all the time. We have had a number of horses with this fault, but latterly have been able to cure them or greatly benefit them by a peculiarity of shoeing. Make high heel-caulks on the fore feet and very low toe-caulks, standing a little under and the shoe setting well backward. The fore foot thus managed will roll over and be sooner out of the way of the hind foot. On the hind foot make the heel-caulk low, and the toe-caulk high, projecting forward. If these directions are followed, the horse will travel clean, and the habit will soon be broken up.—*Rural World.*

Increasing Grass and Corn Crops.

At the New York State Fair Agricultural discussion, J. Stanton Gould asserted that in three years the crops of grasses and Indian corn could be easily increased so as to yield sufficient to pay the national debt. He stated that the hay crop in Oneida county, New York—one of the most important of the dairy counties of central New York—was only ninety tuns to the one hundred acres.

Rural Brief Mention.

Back Numbers—A Trial Trip.—Agents and all others interested in extending the circulation and usefulness of this Journal are referred to announcements at head of first column of our News page—from which it will be observed that we can still furnish back numbers of this volume, and also that we offer the 13 numbers of the current Quarter, (Jan. to April,) On Trial, at only 50 cents. Now, therefore, is the time to form or join clubs, or try the Rural for three months,—and as our edition is limited, and fast being exhausted, such as wish to secure the back numbers must order early. Those who wish to give distant friends a taste of the paper, should avail themselves of the present opportunity to send the Trial Quarter.

Michigan Agricultural Convention.—A committee comprising the President and Secretary of the State Ag. Society, and prominent Agriculturists, has issued a call for a Convention of all citizens of Michigan interested in agricultural affairs, to be held at the city of Jackson, on Wednesday, the 21st of February, 1866. The Convention is expected to continue three days, during which the following order will be observed, so far as regards the proceedings, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. The Convention on meeting, will designate its officers, and adopt such rules and order of proceedings as it may deem proper in connection with the following subjects which will be brought before it for consideration:—1. Sheep Breeding and Wool Growing, including all subjects connected with this great interest, and especially those connected with the improvement of the flocks of the State. 2. Cattle and Stock Breeding. The relations of neat stock to the farm, and the experience of farmers in using them to ameliorate and improve land. 3. The economical use of pasture and grass lands, and their relation to the successful and profitable growth of wheat and other grain crops, together with their general improvement by means of drainage, ditching, top dressing, and other work. 4. The orchard and its treatment, and the general subject of fruit growing throughout the State. The Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads have consented to pass all citizens to and from Jackson, attending the Convention, at half fare, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

Mr. Bragdon's Address.—The present address of Mr. Chas. D. Bragdon, editorially connected with this journal for some years previous to the first of April last, is Chicago, Ill. We understand Mr. B. is now connected with the Chicago Republican, (Mr. C. A. Dana's new paper.) and wish him both happiness and prosperity in his new sphere of usefulness. Mr. B. is a gentleman of rare industry and versatility of talent, and possesses a style of ability and independence which we wish were more general in the editorial profession.

Agricultural Societies.—We continue our synopsis of the proceedings of Agricultural Societies:

Ohio State Fair.—At a recent meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture it was decided to hold the next State Fair on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of September. No place was designated, and the period for receiving propositions was extended to the 13th of March, when the Board is to meet again to consider the matter.

The Vermont State Ag. Society has voted to hold its Annual Fair September 11—14th, 1866. Brattleboro', Vergennes, Bellows' Falls, Rutland and White River Junction have accepted the conditions of the Society for the location of the Fair, and the Board of Directors meet at Middlebury, Feb. 20, to determine at which of these places it shall be held.

Kentucky State Ag. Society.—President—Col. L. J. Bradford, Augusta. The Society passed a resolution at its annual meeting recommending a National Fair for 1866, to be held in Kentucky.

Chenango Co. Ag. Society.—At the recent annual meeting of this Society the following board of officers was elected for 1866: *President*—H. Hotchkiss, Smithville. *Vice Pres'ts*—Isaac Foote, Norwich; Lee Talcott, Smyrna; Chas. Haight, North Norwich; Ira Crain, Sherburne; Geo. Julland, 2d, Greene; E. A. Bundy, Oxford; Spencer Ellis, Coventry. *Sec'y*—C. R. Frink, Norwich. *Treas.*—T. DeWitt Miller, Norwich. The committee on field and root crops awarded to Wm. S. Moore the premium for the best acre of corn, 81 45-100 bushels, $3; and the premium ($3) for the best half-acre of potatoes, 116 bush., to Ira Crain.

Cortland Co. Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—Wm. B. Horser, Preble. *Sec'y*—A. D. Blodgett, Cortland. *Treas.*—Morgan L. Webb, Cortland. Report from William A. Boies, President, shows a very gratifying state of the Society and improvements in the agriculture of the country in every direction. Receipts of the Fair (including balance last year,) $2,925 21; expenditures, $1,722 11; leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,203 20.

The Schuyler Co. Ag. Society, at its annual meeting, held in Watkins, Jan. 20, elected the following officers for the present year: *President*—Matthew D. Freer, Watkins. *Vice Presidents*—John Decker, Cayuta; John H. Hall, Catharine; Charles Monnell, Hector; John C. Larew, Montour; Robert S. Huey, Orange; B. B. Hollett, Reading; John Morrow, Tyrone. *Sec'y*—Edwin D. Tompkins. *Treas.*—Archibald Robbins. The time for holding the next Fair and Cattle Show was fixed on Sept. 20—22. Next annual meeting second Saturday in January, 1867.

Wyoming Co. Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—Thos. J. Patterson, Warsaw. *Sec'y*—H. A. Dudley, Warsaw. *Treas.*—T. H. Buxton, Warsaw. Receipts, $1,591 61; expenditures, $1,318 82; cash balance, $272 82; accounts outstanding, $271 40.

Oneida Co. Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President* Morgan L. Butler, New Hartford. *Sec'y*—R. Morrison, Westmoreland. *Treas.*—E. H. Shelley, Rome. Balance in treasury, $846 54.

Palmyra Union Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—Wm. P. Nottingham. *Vice Pres'ts*—Lemuel Durfee, James P. Horton, Hiram Westfall. *Cor. Sec'y*—Pomeroy Tucker. *Rec. Sec'y*—C. D. Johnson. *Treasurer*—L. M. Chase. *Directors*—Thos. J. McLouth, Joel Soverhill, John Strong, Hendee Parshall, Henry M. Clark, C. B. Bingham. The Treasurer's report showed the last year the most prosperous one since the Society was organized.

Brockport Union Ag. Society.—The report shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The following are the officers for 1866: *President*—L. Babcock, Riga. *Sec'y*—H. N. Beach, Brockport. *Treas.*—O. B. Avery, Brockport. Receipts and assets, $1,269 24; disbursements and liabilities, $1,263 76; balance, $5.48.

Omitted.—For the first time in over two years we are obliged to omit the Sheep Department. Dr. Randall telegraphs that his copy is mailed, but our edition is now so large that the Rural must be closed for the press on Monday evening.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

Discussion on Grapes and Grape Culture.

[Concluded from page 46.]

8th. Can healthy and thrifty old Grape vines, well established in good soil, be grafted successfully and profitably, or should new vines be planted?

Mr. HAZELTON narrated the experience of Mr. Isaiah Warren of York, Livingston county. He had grafted a large vineyard of Catawbas at the surface of the ground, the same as an apple tree. They were grafted in March, as the sap began to start, and the wounds covered with wax, the same as apple trees. He had been uniformly successful.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania said that there was no difficulty in grafting grape vines. The great secret was in grafting very early. It made no difference whether the bark of the graft and the old stock met. It would grow equally well if it did not.

Mr. Crane of Niagara county, said he had uniformly failed in gafting grapes. He thought it was cheaper and better to root up the old vines and plant new ones.

The President said new vines would not grow well on the land lately occupied by old vines.

Mr. Wilder asked whether fall grafting had been tried.

Mr. Crane said he had failed equally by this plan with the others.

Mr. Charles Downing had grafted in the fall, below the surface of the ground, in November, covering with a flower-pot to keep the earth from falling on the graft.

Mr. ———, from New Jersey, had grafted in the fall Delaware and Allen's Hybrid; of the latter one-eighth failed, and of the Delawares seven-eighths failed.

Mr. Thomas of Saratoga, had good success in grafting in the Fall. In one case the graft made a growth of fourteen feet the first year.

Mr. Barry said he had grafted a little every year; but had met very indifferent success—nothing to boast of.

Mr. Wilder said that grafting grapes was a very difficult operation. Some failed with the best of care, while others succeeded without any trouble. He would rather agree to make nine hundred and ninety-nine poor grafts out of a thousand, than one good graft out of ten.

Mr. Downing said he cut off a grape vine two inches in thickness, and inserted a graft in the center. It grew twenty feet the first year. (Applause.) Some years, however, he had no success in grafting, while in others scarcely any would succeed.

Mr. Moody said that new vineyards would not succeed if planted on the same ground occupied by grape vines. He thought it was cheaper to pull up the old vines and plant new ones.

Judge Larowe of Hammondsport, thought it best to cut down an old vineyard, let it lie a year, and then plant new vines.

The Chairman read a communication from the Fruit Growers's Association of Upper Canada, announcing as delegates from Canada Messrs. W. F. Clarke, Charles Arnold, Wm. T. Goldsmith and D. W. Beadle.

Mr. Dewey, from Committe on the death of Mr. Joseph Frost, presented a statement of the facts relating to his death, with appropriate resolutions.

The report was adopted, and ordered entered in the records of the association, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

The 9th question was taken up as follows:

9th. Is it desirable or safe to embark largely in grape growing?

Mr. Larowe of Hammondsport, scouted the idea that the business of grape growing, if properly attended to, could ever be overdone. We never could have too many good grapes, though we might have too many poor ones. Grapes from the Hammondsport vineyards brought twice as much in New York as others, and at one-fourth present prices could be grown at a good profit. Eleven years ago he planted the first half acre of vines at Hammondsport. There were now 3,000 acres planted. He had twenty acres in bearing, and intended to plant out ten more in the spring. From the first half acre planted, several thousand dollars worth of grapes had been sold, averaging over five hundred dollars a year since it came into bearing. Judge Larowe advised training the vines low, and thinning the fruit. The Catawba should not mature more than six or eight pounds of fruit to a vine. It would not ripen as much as the Isabella. He spoke of introducing native wines from the pure juice of the grape as a substitute for the bad whisky that was now used, and thus checking intemperance and improving the morals of the community. The demand for grapes will increase with the production, and he would not say that we had enough land planted with grapes, even for eating. There would be a great demand from the South for Northern grapes. He would not apply barn-yard manure to grape-vines—thought refuse lime and ashes were better.

Mr. Griffith of Erie County, Pa., said he had devoted his whole life to the grape—was almost a grape vine himself, though he did not look like one. He began in 1848 with high hopes, and these had been more than realized. He was as enthusiastic on the subject as ever, and did not sympatize with the "poor" discouraged feeling which many fruit growers manifested. In 1848 when he began he had six Isabellas and as many Catawbas. Now he had 15,000 to 20,000 Isabellas, and 50,000 to 60,000 Catawbas, occupying about 100 acres. He planted close; did not believe in leaving vines to spread over a large surface. His system of training was nearly the same as that adopted at Cincinnati, keeping vines near the ground and thinning the clusters. Did not want a rich soil for grape vines. Land that would not bring over 30 bushels of corn per acre was the best for all kinds but the Delaware. That might require a richer soil, but for Isabellas and Catawbas especially, a poor, dry soil was most favorable. By keeping down the great mass of vines, and thinning out the clusters, he could make one cluster outweigh four left to grow as they please. The grape must be thoroughly cultivated, but not manured. He had a vineyard which had been planted fourteen years and never put anything on it yet, though he did not know but he might try a little lime or ashes; but no barn-yard manure. There was no danger of overgrowing the grape.

The cultivation in this country was not yet two per cent. of that in France, and not three-fourths of one per cent. of the cultivation in Germany. He intended to plant the whole country in the section where he lived, with grape vines. He could buy any man's farm with the profits on one crop of grapes. He thought North Western Pennsylvania, and along the South shore of Lake Erie was the true location for grape-growing. On his land he had raised three and one-half tuns of grapes to the acre. The strip of land favorable to the grape was about four to four and one-half miles wide, all along the shore of the lake, probably about 200 miles in length, and expected to see it occupied with vineyards. Land in his neighborhood was held at $70 to $200 per acre. It had greatly advanced in price on account of the increased attention paid to grape growing. When he bought in 1848, he paid $65 per acre, and last year he bought some more, and paid $150 for it. His land was sandy, gravelly loam, in which the roots of the grape worked freely. He had found them at the depth of twelve feet. He cultivated only about ten or eleven inches—just as deep as the plow could conveniently work.

He planted the vines about eight inches deep, and let them grow as deep as they would—had never gained anything by quarreling with them in that respect. His ground, without manuring, was too rich for Isabellas. Thought they ought to be grown on the poorest gravel, and would yield the best results on land that was too poor to produce white beans; but there must be a thorough cultivation to keep the weeds down and soil light. His vineyard had a northern exposure, but thought that made little difference. The main point in locating vineyards was to get them near large bodies of water. They are not liable to frosts, disease and mildew in such locations. The vineyards around Cincinnati were not doing so well as those along lake Erie, and many were removing there from that place. In conclusion, Mr. Griffith spoke of the Paris exhibition to be held in 1867, and said that American wines ought to be represented there. He had made arrangements to send some, and would send others left in his charge.

Mr. Wilder seconded this recommendation about the Paris exhibition. The time for entering had been extended through this month, and would probably be still further extended, if required. The American wines were highly spoken of by foreign connoisseurs several years ago, and they had been much improved since then. Some wines produced in this country are already recognized as equal or superior to those produced in Europe. He also said he agreed with Mr. Griffith in not using manure for vines. He was satisfied that we had gorged them too much to produce good grapes or wines. Mr. Wilder also spoke favorably of wine growing as a remedy for the evils of intemperance.

Mr. Griffith said he wanted to get rid of poor grapes. Three or four or a half a dozen of the best varieties were better than more. He was ready to root up his present vineyards and plant new kinds when any one would furnish better grapes than he now had. He expected we should have better grapes in a few years than we ever had, and that this would be the great grape growing country of the world. He wanted to see better kinds produced; spoke highly of the Catawba, Delaware and Iona, but thought there would be improvements on these. He also recommended the Diana.

Mr. Nyce, in repiy to a question, said that he paid Mr. Dunn, of Ohio, (on the Lake shore,) last fall, 13 cents per pound for between seven and eight tuns of grapes, raised on 1½ acres of land.

The 10th question was introduced for discussion.

10. What is the best grape for general use in Western New York?

Mr. W. B. Smith of Syracuse, recommended the Delaware.

Mr. Clark of Naples, said that for universal cultivation he would select the Isabella for his locality.

Mr. Barry said it would be hard to select one variety, but if he should do so he would select the Delaware. He said at Hammondsport they would undoubtedly prefer the Catawba; but in some sections around Rochester that variety would not ripen. He thought no one variety of grape would be best for general cultivation. The selection must be governed by circumstances.

Mr. John J. Thomas of Wayne, would want at least half a dozen varieties, ripening at different times. To select one variety for all purposes, would be as difficult as to select one man for half a dozen different offices. We wanted some fruit early, some late, some for our table on account of quality, and some for market that were productive. He wanted the Delaware, of course, in any collection. He wanted some vines of the Diana, for it was a good keeper, and if he had to select a half dozen varieties, he would include the Creveling.

Mr. Langworthy thought a distinction should be made between grapes for marketing and for wine making.

Mr. Fish of Rochester, moved to amend by selecting the six best varieties for general cultivation. He said this was not a wine growers' convention.

A ballot was then taken for the six best varieties, each member of the Society writing six names on a slip of paper, and appending his name and residence. These were afterwards read to the Society, giving the opinion of each fruit-grower on the subject.

Pending the vote there was a slight discussion on the 12th question. "What early grapes are long keepers?" One or two members said "None." Mr. Langworthy said that late ripening grapes kept best. Others said that the Israella would keep very well till the first or middle of January, and the Diana till March or later, if not eaten.

The vote on the best six varieties of grapes for general cultivation, resulted in 59 votes being cast, which were distributed as follows:—Delaware 56, Diana 47, Iona 36, Isabella 32, Creveling 30, Concord 29, Hartford prolific 25, Rebecca 19, Catawba 12, Allen's Hybrid 9, Adirondac 7, Clinton 7, Rogers No. 4, 2. Clover Street Black, Diana, Hamburgh, Anna, Maxatauny, Rogers, Nos. 15, 3 and 19—1 each.

Several of the members said that they regarded the Catawba as one of the best grapes, and left it off their list because it did not ripen well in Western New York. The meeting was adjourned until June next.

PROFITABLE GRAPE CULTURE.

GEORGE HUSMANN of Hermann, Missouri, gives, in the Horticulturist, the following statement, being the returns of last season, from a vineyard which was prepared with the plow at a cost of $25 per acre, and which his tenant has been working on shares for four years:

500 vines of Concord, planted 1861, distance 6 x 6, about four tenths of an acre, produced 1,030 gallons of wine; average value, $2.50 per gallon	$2.575 00
1,200 vines of Norton's Virginia, planted same distance, about an acre, produced 1,300 gallons of wine; average value $4.00	5.200 00
100 vines of Herbemont, planted same distance, produced 125 gallons; average value, $3.00 per gallon	375 00
50 vines, Cunningham, produced 30 gallons, average value, $4.00	120 00
350 vines, Delaware, planted 4 x 6, about one fifth of an acre, produced 40 gallons, average value, $6.00	240 00
12 bearing vines of Hartford Prolific, produced 336 pounds of grapes, marketed at 20 cents per pound	67 20
12 vines Clinton, produced 10 gallons wine, value $3.00	30 00
Wine made from other varieties, about 50 gallons, at $3.00	150 00
Total in bearing, about two acres	8.757 20
Deduct from this for interest from capital, labor, casks	1.000 00
Leaves a clear profit of	7.757 20
To which may be added 57.000 vines grown from the cuttings clipped from the vineyard, at an average of $100 per 1.000	5.700 00
Total	$1.3457 20

This is a strong statement of profit—stronger we suspect than the case will warrant. $1,000 seems to us a very small sum to allow for "interest, labor, casks, &c." If Mr. HUSMANN can realize a nett profit of $100 per $1,000 on one year old vines, he can do what nobody hereabouts can do. We observe he puts the prices of wine in the following order:—Delaware at $6 per gallon; Norton's Virginia at $4 per gallon; Cunningham at $4 per gallon; Herbemont at $3 per gallon; Clinton at $3 per gallon; Concord at $2,50 per gallon.

Thus, Concord is lowest in the scale of quality, but the yield in quantity is enormous—1,030 gallons on four tenths of an acre, over 2,500 gallons to the acre, or about five times the usual estimate!

WHAT GRAPES TO PLANT.

WE give below an extract from the Horticulturist on this subject, by A. S. Fuller:

But the question arises, what shall we plant? This question is difficult to answer, because we have so many that are good. For my part, I would not hesitate to plant for *profit* any of the following:—Delaware, Iona, Israella, Concord, Creveling, Hartford and Rogers' Nos. 3, 4, 15 and 19. If this is not variety enough, you may add Adirondac, Clinton and Isabella.

Among the newer varieties, we shall probably get some that will prove equal, if not superior, to any of the old ones.

I am much pleased with Moore's new hybrids, as they show more distinctly that they are hybrids than anything we have before seen. If the Diana Hamburg proves to be hardy and does not mildew, I certainly shall give it the preference over anything I have seen among the hardy grapes. Mr. Moore has also several others that give promise of great excellence, among which is Moore's Black, Clover-street Black, &c. Iona must look well to her laurels, or Clover-street, Rochester, will make a call for them some of these fine days.

I regret to say that the Reusselaer grape that I mentioned in my last has proved to be *Isabella*. After traveling some two hundred miles to see a new grape, and then find old mother Isabella, instead of a fine young miss, it is too bad, but this old lady is always to be met with when and where she is not wanted. I think this was the twenty-fifth time that I have met her under like circumstances, and it only goes to prove that she dresses very differently in different parts of the country, just to suit the climate.

The Faucher was excellent again this year, and will have to be admitted as distinct from Catawba, as it grows and ripens well at Lansingburgh, N. Y., where the Catawba does not succeed. F. B. Faucher, of the above place, is indefatigable in hunting up the new fruits in his region. He has lately discovered another which he calls Saratoga, a large red grape of the Catawba flavor, but fine.

The Maguire is another new variety of the Hartford Prolific style, but will probably be too foxy to go among the good varieties.

Aiken grape, of which so much has been said at the west, is Isabella; Richmond is Isabella; German grape from Indiana, is Clinton; Emma, another new and wonderful grape, is Catawba, or so near like it that I cannot see the difference. Haskell, from Michigan, is Concord; but really, I must drop my pencil, or I shall hurt somebody's feelings, and prevent some enterprising fellow making a few thousands out of some old variety with a new name. But how can one write about grapes without hurting somebody, especially when mixed up in grape culture?

COAL TAR AND PHENIC ACID IN GARDENING.

AT a late sitting of the *Societe Imperiale et Centrale d'Agriculture*, of France, M. Chevreul communicated an interesting paper by M. Lemaire on the use of coal tar and phenic acid (also called phenol and carbolic acid) in destroying parasites and ridding both plants and animals of them. A very small quantity of phenic acid, benzine or aniline will destroy microphites (mould, microscopic mushrooms, &c.,) and a great many radiata, molusca, insects and vertebrata. All the inferior creation avoid the emanations of those substances. M. Lemaire commends, in the case of the oidium, for instance, that three per cent. of coal tar be intimately mixed up with earth or sand and laid about an inch thick all around the root of the vine. Some twenty vines treated in this way yielded an excellent crop, while an equal number adjoining the former, and left to themselves, had all their grapes utterly destroyed. When insects are to be kept away from plants, two different cases may present themselves: either the plant is as yet free from them, or it has already been attacked. In both cases, the above mentioned coal tar sand will perform its office, it is said, with infallible efficacy. Snails, slugs, larvæ or perfect insects will avoid plants thus protected so long as there is a volatile principle left in the coal tar, which when exhausted, should be renewed. This sort of coal tar powder has another remarkable effect: when introduced into the soil in proper proportions, it will not only cause all insects to disappear, but also increase the vigor of the plants themselves. If manure be watered before being dug into the earth, with water containing one-thousandth part of phenic acid, a similar but less durable effect will be obtained. M. Lemaire also says that corn and all dry agricultural produce in garners or barns may be saved from the ravages of mouldiness or noxious insects by merely impregnating the air with emanations of phenic acid.

SNOW AND ICE AROUND TREES.

A REMARKABLE instance of the effect of frost in overcoming the circulation of the sap in trees and destroying their life, occurred in London during the spring succeeding the hard winter of the year 1794. The snow and ice collecting in the streets, so as to become very inconvenient, they were cleared, and many cartloads were placed in the vacant quarters of Moorfields. Several of these heaps of snow and frozen rubbish were piled around some of the elm trees that grew there. At the return of spring, those of the trees that were not surrounded with the snow, expanded their leaves as usual, while the others being girt with a large frozen mass, continued quite bare; for the fact was, the absorbents in the lower part of the stem, and the earth in which the trees stood, were still exposed to a freezing cold. In some weeks, however, the snow was thawed, but the greater number of the trees were dead, and those few that did produce any leaves were sickly, and continued in a languishing state all summer, and then died.—*Horticulturist.*

TRENCHING GRAPE VINES.—Dr. Warder, in a late address, says that the pioneer planter of grapes in the Lake Erie region declared that those vineyards which were prepared in the most thorough manner by trenching, always heretofore recommended, are the most unsatisfactory in their results, and the best and most productive are heavy soils that were merely well plowed, and the roots placed in holes dug into the hard and previously undisturbed clay, and then firmly trodden in at planting.

LIME FOR GRAPES.—Dr. Kirtland, of Ohio, thinks that where lime is needed for grapes, the best form in which to apply it is sulphate of lime (gypsum or plaster.) He would use a bushel to a bushel and a half annually per acre. The Doctor recommendation is worthy of trial.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.—From the Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., we have Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY's Descriptive Catalogues, which are very prominent and attractive among similar publications—as their nurseries are among the like "institutions" of the land. No. 1 catalogues, describes and illustrates every variety, perhaps, of fruit that can be found in any American nursery, besides giving ample directions for the cultivation and management thereof. The illustrations of dwarf trees—loaded with fruit—are drawn from actual specimens on their own grounds, and they show what skill in fruit growing will accomplish. No. 2, is an illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Fowering Plants, &c. The reader can gain a knowledge therefrom of many new and appropriate "ornaments" for the yard, lawn and garden. No. 4 is the Wholesale Catalogue and Trade List of the whole combined, giving wholesale prices, and designed more especially for purchasers of quantities.

GRAPE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Rural Home Journal, of San Francisco, says that Col. HARASZTHY has recently purchased, for a company of wealthy capitalists at the East, something like 100,000 acres of land in California for vineyards, and has orders from them to plant this winter 1,000 acres to begin with. The estimated annual product of wines in California, at present, is 2,000,000 gallons. This wine is now consumed largely in the cities of the north.

A RELIABLE SEED DEALER.—The following inquiry has just been received by the Mayor of Rochester, from a gentleman in Baltimore:

DEAR SIR:—If not too much trouble, you will oblige a stranger by informing me if there is a seed dealer in your city named "JAMES VICK;" and whether he is a reliable man. He has forwarded me a catalogue of his seeds, and myself and several friends would like very much to buy of him, if we know that he had an existence and could be relied on to do what he promises; but so many plausible promises are made that a shy feeling steals over a person when he reads them. The fact that I am without any acquaintance in your city must be my excuse for trespassing on your time. Thanking you in advance for your kind answer, I remain, &c.

In reply to the above we say—There is such a seed-dealer in this city as JAS. VICK, and that he is a reliable man, as thousands of our readers, all over the country, can testify. By care and enterprise Mr. VICK has established an extensive business in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, and is reaping the reward of well-directed industry and prudent management.

GRAPE CULTURE ON THE SHORE OF LAKE ERIE.—The Ohio Farmer says that according to a careful computation made by Mr. F. R. ELLIOTT, there are along the shore of Lake Erie, including the Islands, 3,000 acres of vineyards, about one-half of which is already in bearing, and that large preparations are on foot for spring planting. The estimated product per acre is 400 gallons of wine.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

CLOTHES BARS—AGAIN.—Clothes Bars can be made cheaper and I think handier than those figured in a late No. of the RURAL, in the following manner:—Take siding 6 or 7 inches wide, and sawed equal thickness on both edges, dress and split into three equal parts; saw for the upright pieces 5 or 6 feet long, and for the horizontal pieces 20 to 24 inches, put them together ladder fashion and secure with 3 or 4 small screws or clout nails at each intersection; three or four of these frames should be made and joined together with hinges of thin leather or strong cloth—put on two pieces for each hinge and let them cross between the frames—this will allow the frames to turn either way; these can be folded up when not in use, occupying but little more space than a single frame. They will stand by setting them in a form of a Z or the half of a sexangle which is a convenient form to set about the stove.—S. W. A., *Cortland, N. Y.*

TANNING SKINS AND FURS.—When first taken from the animal stretch them on a smooth board; remove all the flesh that still adhers to the skin, (which may be done by scraping it with a dull knife.) Then cover the flesh side with equal parts of salt, alum and arsenic. Wet the skin slightly before applying the tan. When it becomes dry, work it in sawdust, made from wood containing an essential oil, Mahogany, Rose or Sattin wood, are the best; Cherry and probably some other woods will answer. The arsenic prevets the moth from ever touching a skin under any circumstance whatever. The saw-dust removes the animal odor.—A YOUNG FARMER, *Castleton, Vt.*

MR. MOORE:—The article in the RURAL of Jan. 27, entitled "Neatness," has the ring of the true metal. Mrs. L. must be a model wife. Wonder if she has any daughters of marriageable age, possessing the heart, mind and virtues of the mother? If she has, and they are not already "popped off" or engaged, please speak a good word for a far off—FARMER'S BOY.

SUPERIOR JOHNNY CAKE.—Two eggs, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 pint butter-milk, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt, 1 teaspoonful ground allspice; make a batter with ⅔ meal and ⅓ flour. To be eaten warm, with butter. If the lovers of a good "Johnny Cake" will give this a trial they will find it a "tip-top" recipe.—MRS. L. E. PICKARD.

COLORING FURS.—Will you, or some of your numerous correspondents, inform us through the columns of your worthy paper, the method of coloring the fur of the muskrat, or any other kind of furs a darker color, than the original, and oblige—H. E., *Brant, N. Y.*

LOBSTER SOUP.—Put three quarts of veal broth into a stew-pan, with some celery, onions, carrots, and turnips, a bunch of sweet herbs, three anchovies or a red herring; let them stew gently for two hours, and, after straining, add to the soup the meat of three lobsters, cut small, and thicken it with butter rolled in flour; bruise the spawn in a mortar with a little butter, rub it through a sieve and add it to the soup; let it simmer very gently for ten minutes, but carefully avoid letting it boil, lest the color should be spoilt; turn into a tureen, adding the juice of a lemon with a small quantity of the essence of anchovy.

HAM TOAST.—This is very convenient to hand round with chicken or with roast veal, and also makes a tasty breakfast or luncheon dish. Mince very finely the lean of a slice or two of boiled ham, beat the yolks of two eggs and mix them with the ham, adding as much cream or stock as will make it soft; keep it long enough on the fire to warm it through—it may be allowed almost to boil, but should be stirred all the time. Have ready some buttered toast, cut it in round pieces, and lay the ham neatly on each piece.

BOMBAY PUDDING.—This Indian pudding is a very nice, delicately flavored one, and is well suited for an invalid, being extremely nourishing. To a good sweet egg custard add a little butter, some grated nutmeg, and a glass of wine or brandy; have ready a finely rasped cocoanut, and mix well together. Having lined a dish with puff paste, pour in the custard and bake it a light brown color.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY MOTHER'S BEAUTY.

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

BEAUTIFUL? What, then, is beautiful, pray,
If not the face where the love-light beams,
And the eyes that mirror a beautiful soul?—
I HATE a soft-cheeked, brown-haired ghole
Whose face but the map of a bad heart seems.

Oh, I hate a *hag* with a velvety skin
And a slender waist and a shapely ankle,
Whose soul is sodden, whose eyes should look blear'd
With the seething of passion, whose lips should be scar'd
With the hot words born of the inward rankle!

Beautiful? Look at her forehead smooth,
Her kind blue eyes and her tender smile.
Old? I grant it. And LOVE is old!—
And both to my heart I fondly will fold
When both are equally clear of guile.

My darling mother, your peaceful brow
Is the fairest page that ever was writ
With life's long legend of love and duty;
No need to go wandering after beauty—
No spot for a kiss is so clean as it!

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"LET THAT COUNTRY PASS."

BY MRS. M. D. LINCOLN.

IT was a festive day in the aristocratic town of C———, when there gathered many of all classes from the surrounding country, to enjoy the grand festivities, hear the booming cannon, see the floating flags, and welcome back the faithful soldiers who had lived to return, though the traces of shot and shell were visible in more than one scarred face and crippled form. I watched group after group go by, with faces all aglow, and heard their merry, musical laughter come back through the summer air, and fancied all were happy, though the streets were crowded,—for who, on such a gala day as this, could expect anything else?

Presently I saw amid the crowd several friends from the country, who were chatting gaily, when a lady (?) suddenly stopped and haughtily exclaimed,—"Step one side and let that Country pass; it's impossible to attempt to go any farther now." I wonder her quick eye of discernment did not take in this group sooner, so she might have avoided the contact with these country people that so much annoyed her.

Though our cities and villages are blest with the truly good and noble,—true gentlemen and ladies,—there is a class that possesses neither of these virtues, that looks upon country people as intolerable. Everything awkward, unrefined, and ridiculous is confined to country people, and they sweep disdainfully by each representative of the country; and should they be forced to speak to one such, they are in as much trouble as the poor Hindoo, lest they lose caste. The city is their world, and though it be a modern Sodom, with its gambling saloons and dens of infamy, it is too often gracefully accepted and similiugly tolerated because stylish and elegant. The same vices under the thatched roof and inelegant surroundings of country life would be, "Oh, so horrible." In this class are those who, to keep up appearances, will use their last farthing and boastingly talk of "high life in the city," and really it proves such when one has to ascend several flight of stairs to find it. Again, there are those who, without the avails coming from the class they despise, could not live; and yet when you meet them they are more lofty than a ROTHSCHILD. They forget that trade and traffic, patronage and profit, come from and through the country people in a large degree. Sometimes I think if such persons were to take a trip through the "rural districts," and see how farmers live, they would change their views,—and yet the absence of style might cause them to be disgusted.

To be sure there is much style in city life—found there in all degrees, from the huge *waterfall*, that might be mistaken for Niagaria in a net, to the ragged, dirty urchin of eight years, smoking a cigar and flourishing a walking stick. Ah, yes, there is style, I admit, beyond my feeble comprehension to appreciate, and perhaps this is why I so dearly love the country with its bright sunshine, pure bracing air, green fields, grand forests, rocks and rivulets—changing from the brightness and bloom of summer to the innumerable charms of autumn. And, more than this, I like the work I find there. In harvest time, when the gathering clouds threaten to deluge the grain, then I work with a will, carrying the golden sheaves together; but more exhilerating and charming still is helping stack grain. Yes, I assure the pale, pulseless city belles it would start the sluggish blood in their veins (as perhaps the idea does,) to tug, and pull, and pitch the heavy sheaves of wheat. I was once favored with such exercise and found it most invigorating, beside the most charming observatory I ever had the pleasure of looking from. Standing on this pinnacle of grain, I saw below me the beautiful lake of C———, glittering like a mirror under the summer sun, and yonder the great hills locked their arms about it, and thence stretched heavenward to the clear, cloudless sky, while northward rose the glittering spires of village and city.

I love, too, the sweet simplicity of country life, elegant in its purity, and attractive even to the class who choose to term it verdant. But, ah! the wheels of despotic Fashion are moving so rapidly, and find so many who are willing to be crushed under her Juggernaut weight, I fear simplicity is doomed. Should this day come, perhaps the country lasses will not hear the exclamation from their superior sisters, "Step one side and let that Country pass;" but, having sacrificed their simplicity for folly and fashion, be counted worthy to walk side by side with her devoted followers.

Canandaigua, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

REVERIES.

CLOUDS, sunshine and shadows attend Earth's weary pilgrims; and it is well that human destiny is thus ordered. Our pleasures are sweeter, our joys more real, by reason of our path winding through valleys. It shows the "more enduring substance—it develops and matures latent powers, and it adorns the *inner sanctuary* most beautifully with that which none can take from,—none can gather those priceless gems and appropriate them to their own naked walls. Each must *search* if he would possess the "hidden treasure."

What would "Life's better part" become, if all was calm and peaceful? Where would be the bliss of dying, if no foes had been overcome, no victories gained, no inward struggles? We need chilling winds sometimes to drive us to action—constant exercise to give the otherwise dormant function of the soul a healthy tone. With what tenacity the heart's tendrils cling to scenes fraught with sad remembrances—over which the dark pinions of grief and sorrow hovered so closely—when the warm spirit wended its way amid dim, shadowy paths whose air was laden with sighs.

But was nothing gained—was all for naught? Ah, no!—precious gems were found along the way—our thirst was quenched by the crystal waters of that stream which flows through the low, quiet valley of Duty, while ever-blooming flowers were gathered from its banks. Beautiful flowers are those, for they have dwelt in an atmosphere of Prayer, and pearly tear-drops fringe their faultless leaves. The breath of Adversity settled upon those delicate buds, and its vivifying influence unfolded the exquisite loveliness which would otherwise have remained forever hidden; the bright sunlight of Prosperity would have scarched and withered such heavenly exotics.

Oh, we envy not those to whom Life is but a summer's day, with no shadows lying across their path—who hear only joyous notes, never heeding the deep, low heart-chords. How we love to listen to the solemn music, such heaven-inspiring tones. We bend our ears to catch the last mournful vibrations as they die away.

North Bergen, N. Y. DORAH G.

VALUE OF ELOCUTION TO LADIES.

WE concur with a London writer who, speaking of elocution as regards ladies, thus wisely argues:—"I think it is much to be regretted that this charming accomplishment of reading aloud is not more cultivated by ladies. You see half-a-dozen girls in a family, whether they are musical or not, doomed to daily hours of practice on the piano, which is, in fact, so many hours of precious time wasted. How few ever play sufficiently well to be listened to with pleasure; and many of those who play decently give it up as soon as they are married. I am not speaking against music—let those who have a real taste devote themselves to it—but certainly, it ought not to be viewed as an educational necessity, like geography or history. Now, there are few people who cannot be taught to read well, and there are a thousand ways in which a good reader can give pleasure. When fathers and husbands come home tired from their professional duties of the day, how pleasant it is to them to have the Times, or some good review, read aloud by wives or daughters! But, to do this well, a certain amount of study is requisite; first of all, it is necessary to acquire a habit of sustaining the voice; then, one must learn to modulate the tones, to attend to punctuation, and, above all, the reader must have a fair appreciation of the author's meaning. This involves a study of English literature, which is sadly needed by most young ladies who are supposed to have finished their education. It is impossible to estimate sufficiently the importance of reading aloud in the family circle. Children are wonderfully impressed by *hearing* poetry; their tastes are formed, and their minds stored with knowledge, often far beyond their years, if they have been brought up where the English classics are read aloud and talked aloud. And, in after life, how often, amidst turmoil and trouble, some scrap of poetry or prose comes back to us in the tones in which we heard it read. Some noble sentiment—some pure thought—is thus forever associated with 'the tender grace of a day that is dead,' and with 'the sound of a voice that is still.' We all know that the Queen has set an example to the ladies of England in this matter. I have heard every one say, who has had an opportunity of hearing her Majesty, that she reads aloud in the most faultless manner it is possible to conceive. It has always struck me that true refinement of mind is more shown in this simple accomplishment than in almost any other."

ENGLISH GIRLS AND PHYSICAL EXERCISES.—The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusement, which tends to develop, and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoits, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having it pressed upon her mind that she is wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit she will follow through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system in better subordination; her strength more enduring; and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

A LADY on one occasion, traveling in a railway carriage, was much annoyed by a cockney companion continually embellishing his conversation with "This 'ere" and "That air." A few moments afterwards she quietly requested him to close the window, remarking, This *ear* is affected by that *air*."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LABOR.—A COMMON-SENSE LYRIC.

BY L. LIGHT.

A song for honest labor,—
The band which serves to bind
Each yeoman to his neighbor,
And to the human kind!

Not he deserves our praises
Who lives but to be served,
But he whom labor raises
To fame that is deserved.

Then shout for honest labor;
The hero of the plow
Looks not to ship or sabor
For wreaths to crown his brow.

We honor all our brave men
Who fought for liberty,
Or died, like saints, to save men
From curse of slavery.

We love our gallant seamen,
Those patriotic tars,
Who, like true-hearted freemen,
Defend our stripes and stars.

But still those same brave sailors
Would not be "worth a fig,"
Unless we had our tailors
To give them each "a rig."

With honest pride we cherish
The fame, our soldiers due,
Their names shall never perish,
Those noble boys in blue.

But all our men of battle
Would everywhere retreat,
Unless the men of cattle
Could find them food to eat.

Then let us love to labor,
To strengthen bonds which bind
Each freeman to his neighbor
And to the human kind.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS—NO. III.

BY L. SENEX.

Think and Act for Yourselves.

A FUND of information upon all subjects is the most valuable and pleasant acquisition any one can perhaps possess. A writer of marked ability has truly said, "that he whose knowledge is confined to any one particular science, finds himself not only circumscribed to that science, but he is restricted in his investigation within that science.". He that makes chemistry a speciality hardly finds time to think of anything else, and after years of study of that science, perhaps hides his "light under a bushel," and lives and dies in ignorance of the world that surrounds him—forgot and forgotten. Still the farmer and mechanic may be much benefited by a knowledge of chemistry. We should not, by any means, value a friend lightly, who on a summer-day stroll could tell us the history of the grim old rocks jutting out from among the hills at our left, and the romance of the boulder at our right. He who has familiarized himself with the study of botany, floriculture, or horticulture, and who can give us the names and the peculiarities of the plants surrounding us, the flowers blossoming at our feet, and the various trees overshadowing our pathway,—may prove himself a most agreeable and interesting companion, not only for the young, but a successful man of the world.

In looking back on the lives of such men as DOUGLAS and LINCOLN we are taught that man, by his own exertions, may perform more wonderful achievements than were wrought by the imagined hero of an Oriental fabulist. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the journyman cabinet-maker, raised himself from obscurity to be one of the greatest statesmen of the 19th century; and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the rail-splitter and flat-boatman—the poor boy—became, through his own exertions, to occupy the highest position in the gift of a free and enlightened people. These two men called light out of darkness; they made fortunes out of nothing; they attained positions such as birth could not bestow, and the proudest noble might envy. Then let us seek general knowledge—let us discard one-ideaism, and learn by reading the thoughts of others, to think and act for ourselves. Let your idle hours be employed, as were those of DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, and a host of others, in marking out a future for yourselves.

The Value of Time.

IN the second volume of the "Rambler" Dr. JOHNSON thus discourseth upon the loss or squandering of time, which we can do no better than to place among our "Thoughts for Thinkers," trusting the reader will peruse the following extract with the same pleasure we have. On the value of time the Doctor says:—"The story of MELANCTHON affords a striking lecture on the value of time, which was, that, whenever he made an appointment, he expected not only the *hour*, but the *minute* to be fixed, that the day might not run out in idleness or suspense. Life is continually ravaged by invaders; one steals away an hour, and another a day; one conceals the robbery by hurrying us into business, another by lulling us with amusement. The depredation is continued through a thousand vicissitudes of tumult and tranquility, till having lost all, we can lose no more."

Clasification of Readers.

WHO that has read COLERIDGE can but be struck with the singular significance with which he classifies readers. His conclusions, in the four classes represented, are drawn as "in pictures of living light." The first class he denominates as *sponges*, who absorb all they read and return it nearly in the same state, only a little dirtied. Another are as *sand-glasses*, who retain nothing, and are content to get through a book for the sake of getting through the time. This saying will apply with much force to readers of the present day and age. Another class are denominated *strain-bags*, who retain merely the dregs of what they read. The fourth are *moral diamonds*, equally rare and profitable, who profit by what they read; and enable others to profit by it also. The thorough scholar and careful student may be classed under the last heading, very appropriately,—he whose means are limited—who is striving to obtain an education, that he may become a useful member of society. We trust our young readers will think of this last saying of COLERIDGE and profit by the advice therein contained, for it is not what we read, but what we remember that makes us learned.

Look on the Bright Side.

READER, let us always look on the bright side of all of our undertakings, for it is the right side. Whatever we may do or be engaged in we should hope for the best and look on the bright side, although there may be, in the distance, a dark and portentious cloud which overhangs that brightness. The times may go hard, but it will make them no easier by wearing a gloomy countenance, for it will be readily observed by the reflective mind, that it is the sunshine and not the cloud that makes the flower. There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth. The sky is tinted with blue ten times where it is with black once. You may be surrounded by troubles. So are others—none are free from them. And undoubtedly it is better that none should be. Trouble gives sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man—which would be a dull sea, and the mariner would never get skill, were there nothing to disturb the smooth surface of the ocean. It is the duty of every one, both old and young, male and female, to extract all the happiness and enjoyment they can without and within; and above all, they should seek for the bright side of all things. What signifies, though they are dark? For in the language of a patriarch,—"The lane will turn, and the night will end in broad day." This is another true maxim for the thoughtless, with which we close our third essay on "Thoughts for Thinkers."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WINTER SKETCHES.

THE CITY DURING A SNOW-STORM.

ROCHESTER has presented itself to me under a variety of aspects. I have seen it deluged with rain, flooded with water, and plastered with mud;—have walked its streets when for weeks the sky had been cloudless, and treading the pavement was like walking on fire;—have rode through its busiest thoroughfares in the beautiful spring-days, when a breath from the country seemed to wander up and down, sweetening and beautifying everything. I have listened there to the tread of armed men marching to the beat of the drum—marching away from home to death; and have seen the city silent, and seemingly deserted, save by the spirit which always pervades the place where men daily meet, while all were gathered, at home or in church, to mourn and fast.

But, a little while ago, I saw the city in—a snow-storm. 'Twas the first of the season, and it surprised me. I had forgotten, if ever I knew, that a city could be so quiet, so pure,—could hold so much of that Invisible Presence of which we are often conscious in the country. I had no idea that there one could, to such a degree, forget men, and remember the *outward* presence of GOD.

It was just at nightfall. The snow came down in the trampled streets, as gently and unhesitatingly as in the wind-swept meadow, or the silent forest where it clings so long to the brown branches. How it hushed the roll of wheels, and the footfalls on the pavement! The people passed me like ghosts, with a weird, far-off look, all their bold individualities lost. Those who came near enough to seem a little more of earth, carried with them a warmth and brightness born of thoughts of closely-drawn curtains, and bright fires on home-hearths. Out beyond the most frequented streets, the hush almost awed me, and the lights glimmering over the river, seemed like dim torches burning on the shore whither all those ghosts had fled.

The river flowed darkly out of the dimness, swallowing the flakes that touched it, then fell sullenly over the rocks and was lost again. Somehow it reminded me of the life of that haunted man DICKENS tells us of, whose past was blotted from his memory, his future veiled, while the dark present swallowed all sweet thoughts and hopes. I involuntarily prayed, "Lord, keep my memory green," and, as if in answer, came the thought of that other twilight, when my friend and I walked through the village silent as a city of the dead—where bud and leaf were weighed down with the sparkling crystals, while we passed under the trees arched like the crypt of a cathedral, and above glittered turrets and domes of purest white—on, through this aisle which seemed to have no end, or one in which only such a path could terminate. Well, *her* walk on earth is ended, while I, waiting below here in the dark, know surely that one day I shall walk with her, had in hand, the streets of "Jerusalem the Golden." ENOLA.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.—He that enlarges his curiosity after the works of nature, multiplies the inlets to happiness; therefore, we should cherish ardor in the pursuits of useful knowledge, and remember that a blighted spring makes a barren year, and that the vernal flowers, however beautiful and gay, are only intended by nature as preparatives to autumnal fruits. Let us profit by the admonition.

Sabbath Musings.

SATURDAY EVENING.

BY BULWER.

THE week is past, the Sabbath dawn comes on:
Rest—rest in peace—thy daily toil is done;
And standing as thou standest, on the brink
Of what is gone, is now, and soon shall be,
As one that trembles in eternity.
For such as this now closing week is past,
So such advancing time will close my last.
Such as to-morrow shall the awful light
Of the eternal morning hail my sight.

Spirit of good! on this week's verge I stand,
Tracing the guiding influence of thy hand;
That hand which leads me gently, calmly still,
Up life's dark, stony, tiresome, thorny hill.
Thou, thou, in every storm hast sheltered me,
Beneath the wing of thy benignity:
A thousand graves my footsteps circuit went,
And I exist—thy mercy's monument;
A thousand writhe upon the beds of pain,
I live, and pleasure flows through every vein;
Want o'er a thousand wretches waves her wand;
I circled by ten thousand mercies stand.

How can I praise thee, Father! how express
My debt of reverence and of thankfulness,
A debt that no intelligence can count,
While every moment swells the vast amount.
For the week's duties thou hast given me strength,
And brought me to its peaceful close at length;
And here my grateful bosom fain would raise
A fresh memorial to thy glorious praise.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AVOID CORRUPT CONVERSATION.

"Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth."

UPON the ear of those who are daily and habitually vulgar in manner and conversation—who have not made the word of Inspiration the "guide of their youth," and "counsellor" in later years—these words will doubtless fall unheeded. Indeed, we may safely presume there are many outside of "heathendom," who are not aware that the Bible contains any such injunction, or, if so, it falls alike powerless upon both ear and heart. We sometimes fear such are so firmly "joined to their idols" that it is vain to lift one note of warning.

But what shall we say of those who, "professing godliness," listen to and join the conversation of those whose delight is the vulgar jest or story. Surely they are straying in "by and forbidden paths"—gathering the rust and taint of immorality upon their souls, which were made to expand with purity, benevolence and love; to assimulate to all that is noble and good—to become more and more like "the image of the heavenly," that they may be prepared for that pure and sinless state which, by striving, we may attain. The companionship of those out of whose mouths proceed only "filthy conversation" is not calculated to unfold those graces which are essential to the character of the professing Christian, and it seems strange that any who have once been enlightened by the truths of the Gospel, should be inclined to thus squander the precious hours which might be improved in enriching and elevating the mind.

We fear that could PAUL come even into our most quiet, and apparently moral communities, he would find quite as much, if not more, necessity to condemn and reprove, than in the days when he wrote his most stirring Epistles; and should he pause at the threshold of our public places—even stores, shops, or post-offices,—he would be so disheartened as to make a hasty retreat, else the spirit of disgust and indignation, joined with zeal for the honor of his Master's cause, would compel him to enter and preach more plainly and out-spoken than ever before. He would forget to "stammer" (if *that* was his "*thorn in the flesh*") until his audience had all retired abashed from his presence.

Let us kindly advise the young man to shun such intercourse, especially if striving to walk in the way of righteousness, or a blight will come upon his soul—darkness will gather over his path,—and the pure light in which he commenced walking, be obscured. If you pray "Lead us not into temptation," then avoid the company of those who disregard such Scripture prohibitions as we have quoted. And to all who profess to be followers of Him who "spake as never man spake," we entreat you, flee the influence of corrupt and foolish conversation, and seek as far as in your power to have your example and words such as you will not be ashamed to review—ever bearing in mind that "*out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.*" BELL CLINTON.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

THE CHURCH A WONDER.—The existence of the Church in this wicked world is one of the wonders of Providence. It is a vessel living in a tempestuous sea; a bush on fire but not consumed. If we reflect on the enmity of the wicked against the righteous, their great superiority in numbers over them, the attempts that have been made to exterminate them, the frequent diminution of their numbers by defection and death, their existence, and especially their increase, must be wonderful, and cannot otherwise be accounted for but that Christ liveth.—*Fuller.*

"STAND FAST."—So long as the garrison can keep besiegers outside the fort, *all* the advantage is on their side; but once give them a footing on the walls, and they can rain down death till the survivors are compelled to yield. So as long as the Christian soldier hearkens not to any suggestion coming from the foe—concedes nothing, he cannot be dislodged; but let him for the sake of keeping on good terms with the wicked and worldly even appear to fall in with their opinions, and he opens the door to a horde of bandits that will push him from point to point till from his stroughold he is utterly driven.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOW TO BECOME WEATHER-WISE.

CARRY in your jacket pocket a little blank book, in which record daily observations; thus: In the morning note down the appearance of the heavens, whether clear or cloudy. If cloudy, state how large a proportion, as 1-10th, 2-10ths, 3-10ths, 10-10ths, or overcast. Give the kind of clouds and their general characteristics, as *nimbus*, dark or light, dense or thin, high or low; *cumulous*, dense, having smooth, rounded outlines, (indicative of thunder or rain,) or loose with fringed or fleecy edges; *cirrus*, pointing up or down, or recurved (indicating respectively an increase of density in the atmosphere, decrease of density and a change of wind,) &c. Note also the direction and force of the wind, as—1, the gentle breeze, just sufficient to stir the leaves; 2, a light wind; 3, brisk wind; 4, a strong wind, and 5, a gale. Record the appearance of the rising and setting sun—whether red, yellow or grey; the occurrence of frosts, fog or dew, light or heavy. Also the temperature, whether hot, warm, cool, cold or very cold, freezing or thawing. Observe and note the characteristics of all storms and the length of duration. In addition to all items pertaining to the weather proper, make a note of any natural or unnatural and unaccountable phenomenon which may attract your notice, such as the following:—The lowing of cattle, languor or excitability of domestic animals, hair rough or smooth; cattle licking each other or their own bodies; the sparkling of the cat's fur; the howling of dogs at night; the falling of old stubs in still weather; spider webs upon the grass, few or many; curling or expanding of leaves; northern lights; the aching of your bones, or corns on your feet; difficulty of breathing; languor, depression of spirits, irritability or exuberance of feeling; appearance of the stars, bright or dim, the sky blue or dusky; circles about the sun and moon, large or small, colored or uncolored; sun-dogs; smoke from the chimney, rising or falling; distinctness of distant sounds and the direction whence they proceed; whether the wind for several days past has been frequently subsiding, or increasing in velocity, &c., &c., &c.

Make your observations and entries twice a day, in the morning and at night; and in summer, at noon also. Under each entry, from the premises already obtained, make a prediction of the weather; if in the morning, for the day; if at night, for the morning of the day following. Upon the second page of your book, and opposite to the morning entry, describe the actual condition of the weather for the day; and opposite to the evening entry, the state of the weather on the following morning, or during the previous night. Continue your observations and predictions without intermission for a whole year; then—and as much oftener as you choose—review your work, arrange, classify and transcribe into two parallel columns, the final result; thus—in one column put all changes from fair to foul and *vice versa*, and any other remarkable appearance of the weather. In the other column give the *conditions* or antecedents to each change, &c., respectively, as found in the left-hand pages of your book. Then carefully study the result, and see if there be any connection between the antecedents and the consequents, invariable, or sufficiently frequent to warrant you in regarding any of those antecedents as indicators or signs of like changes which may occur in future.

Such observations and predictions, persevered in for a number of years, will tend not only to cultivate in you the habit of observation, and to improve your judgment, but they will also furnish you many correct data upon which to base your prognostications of the weather. That the weather is governed by natural laws there can be no doubt, and if we can find out those laws, or the causes of changes of weather, or detect, in natural objects, any effects which depend upon hidden causes, these will be to us as the shadows which the "coming events cast before," enabling us to catch occasional glimpses of the meteorologic future, and to see what kind of weather is approaching, and so to arrange our business accordingly.

"Weather tables," almanac predictions, and the changes of the moon, are not to be depended on, and old womens' *signs* need to be tested before they can be trusted. A few instruments, as the barometer and the hygrometer, may be of service to you, but they should not be relied on, however, as they are not always trustworthy; besides, it is better to obtain your knowledge of Nature's laws, from Nature itself, which is always at hand and in sight, rather than upon any instrument which cannot be consulted, perhaps, but once or twice a day. I would urge upon every young man who intends to become a farmer to commence and to persevere in a course of observations upon the weather, fully believing that the advantages which will accrue to him thereby, will compensate him for all the labor and trouble it may cost. P.

FAMILIAR ARTICLES ON CHEMISTRY.

NO. III.—CARBONIC ACID.

CARBONIC ACID, or, as it was formerly called, fixed air, is a compound gas, formed both by art and nature, in a variety of processes. Its components are one equivalent of carbon (6 parts) and two equivalents of oxygen (16 parts.) Like oxygen and nitrogen, it is void of color; but, unlike them, it possesses a slight odor and a perceptibly sour taste. Burning bodies are extinguished by it—the generation of this gas in large quantities being *the* feature of the fire annihilator—and animals when placed in it soon cease to breathe, life yielding to its poisonous effects. LOUDON gives a sketch of a remarkable valley in the island of Java—known as the Poison Valley—which is the most remarkable natural example of an atmosphere overcharged with this gas. This valley is about a mile in circumference, and the whole covered with skeletons of human beings and animals of various kinds. Among the experiments tried, a dog was fastened to the end of a bamboo, eighteen feet long, and sent in; in fourteen seconds he fell on his back, and ceased breathing in eighteen minutes. Another dog walked up to the side of his dead companion and died in seventeen minutes. Fowls were killed by it in a minute and a half.

Fig. 1.

Carbonic acid is one-half heavier than common air, and can therefore be poured from one vessel into another like a liquid, (fig. 1,) and will remain sometime at the bottom of the glass without mixing with the atmosphere above it. The accumulation of this gas may be exhibited by introducing two lighted tapers as seen in fig. 2, the lower one, surrounded by it, will go out, while the upper one, still in contact with common air, will continue to burn.

Fig. 2.

When carbonic acid is poured through lime water, (water poured upon slaked lime, and when settled the clear portion removed,) it makes it milky, (fig. 3,) forming with the dissolved lime an insoluble white powder which, because it contains carbonic acid, is called carbonate of lime, and is the same as chalk.

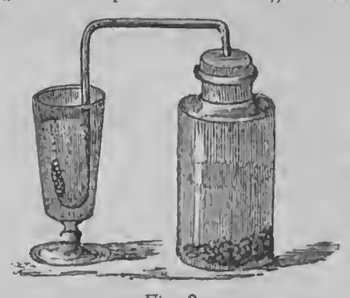


Fig. 3.

As water readily takes up this gas, it may be made by pressure, to absorb a large quantity of it. Thus is prepared soda water, which, in general, consists only of water abundantly impregnated with carbonic acid by pressure and agitation. Many of our mineral springs are highly impregnated with it.

The connection between carbonic acid gas and vegetation is exceedingly intimate. JOHNSON says:—"Every green leaf that waves on field or tree, sucks in, during the sunshine, this gas from the air. It is as indispensable to the life of the plant as oxygen is to the life of an animal. Remove carbonic acid from the air and all vegetable growth would cease. It must, therefore, be a necessary constituent of the atmosphere of our earth. In order that growing plants may be able to obtain a sufficiently large and rapid supply of carbonic acid from a gaseous mixture which contains so little, (at ordinary elevations there are about two gallons to every five thousand of air,) they are made to hang out their many waving leaves into the atmosphere. Over the surface of these leaves are sprinkled countless pores or mouths, which are continually employed in separating and drinking in carbonic acid gas. The millions of leaves which a single tree spreads out, and the constant renewal of the moving air in which they are suspended, enables the living plant to draw an abundant supply for all its wants from an atmosphere already adjusted to the constitution of living animals. A common lilac tree, with a million of leaves, has about four hundred thousand millions of pores or mouths at work, sucking in carbonic acid; and on a single oak tree, as many as seven millions of leaves have been counted."

To prepare this gas for experiment, take chalk or marble and deposit it in small fragments in diluted sulphuric or muriatic acid. Vinegar, or almost any other acid, may be used.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

NEAR Potsdam, in Prussia, gunpowder is manufactured from wood, on something like the gun-cotton principle.

PHOTOGRAPHS are now taken in Europe by a new process, declared a valuable discovery in art. The pictures are called Worthlytypes.

THE manufacture of silk was more than one thousand years in traveling into England from the shores of the Bosphorus. It had been practiced four years in Italy before it crossed the Alps.

A CYLINDER of 100 inches in diameter—the largest ever cast at the navy yard in Washington—was successfully made recently. The amount of metal used was 58,000 pounds; time of running into the mould, three minutes and a quarter.

THE momentum of an ancient battering ram of 180 feet in length, 28 inches in diameter, armed with a head of iron weighing a tun and a half, and moved by the united strength of one hundred men, was equal to the momentum of a 36-pound shot discharged point blank.

Various Topics.

VOICES—WHAT THEY INDICATE.

THERE are light, quick, surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the slang, "I won't do to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech.

Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out, as if the man owed humanity a grudge and meant to pay it some day. That man's opponents may well tremble, and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance.

There is the incredulous tone that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "You-can't-dupe-me-sir," intonation.

Then there is the whining, beseeching voice, that says "sycophant" as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters you; its words say "I love you—I admire you; you are everything you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, that sometimes goes with sharp features (as they indicate merely intensity of feeling) and sometimes with blunt features but always with genuine benevolence.

If you are full of affectation and pretense, your voice proclaims it.

If you are full of honesty, strength and purpose, your voice proclaims it.

If you are cold and calm and firm and consistent, or fickle and foolish and deceptious, your voice will be equally truth-telling.

You cannot wear a mask without its being known that you are wearing one.

You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are doing so.—*Agnes Leonard.*

A REMARKABLE REGION.

AN expedition against the Powder River (Oregon) Indians passed through a very remarkable tract of country, which is described by Mr. L. Bennett, engineer. Rising from the plain, sometimes to the altitude of five hundred feet, were masses of hard clay in the form of pyramids or ruined temples, crowned with spires and minarets, and worn by the winds into a variety of fantastic shapes. Often these huge masses of clayey rock were standing in the midst of the plain isolated and alone. At other times they stretched away in long ranges of bare hills. Veins of trap rock traverse these hills, while on the plain around them are scattered iron, quartz, scoriæ, and various crystallized and igneous rocks, indicating the action of heat. On their summits and around their base are found fragments and sometimes almost perfect fossils of marine and other animals, the most common of which were turtles. Many of these seen by Mr. Bennett were three feet across, and one that measured seven feet across the shell.

Other parties reported seeing one that measured sixteen feet across. These have generally fallen down from the cliffs, and are more or less mutilated, but enough remains to show the outlines and determine the size of these monsters of a former age. Mastodon bones and enormous teeth are common. Among the petrifactions of a more recent period was a wolf, nearly entire.

On the ridges separating the Elk, Bear, Minniwak, Si and Bear Butte Creeks were found large masses of fossil fish and other marine animals, some of a huge size. Often the hills seemed entirely composed of these remains. Exposure to the air and storms have broken them into fragments, yet the outlines of turtles, shell fish and orthesera could be distinctly traced. The region presents indications both of volcanic action and of a deluge.

CAUSES OF SUDDEN DEATHS.

VERY few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden death, an experiment has been tried in Europe, and reported to a Scientific Congress held at Strasbourg. Sixty-six cases of sudden deaths were made the subject of a thorough post-mortem examination; in these cases only two were found who died of disease of the heart. Nine out of the sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk, going too suddenly from a close, heated room, into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden, depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint. The disease is supposed to be inevitable, hence many may not take the plan they ought to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

FAME!—Some very humble persons in a town may be said to possess it—as the penny post, the town crier, the constable—and they are known to everybody; while many richer, more intellectual, worthier persons are unknown by the majority of their fellow citizens. Something analogous in the world at large.

IT is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat.

RAILWAY EPITAPHS.

A WRITER suggests in the New York Sunday Times that every railroad should be provided with its private grave-yard, where its victims might be interred at the company's expense—a simple act of justice to surviving relatives. Appropriate epitaphs could be placed over the remains of the sufferers from each accident, stating that nobody was to blame, etc., as the following for instance:

COW ON TRACK.

A bovine waif from the adjoining field
The track invaded, and my fate she sealed;
By the cow-cather caught, she flew sky-high,
And so, dear friends, I hope at last shall I.

MISPLACED SWITCH.

A son of Erin, to the duty new,
And slightly tipsy, the wrong lever drew.
Thirty were killed, and here, in sweet repose,
They wait till Gabriel's warning-whistle blows.
The Smashtown Railroad Company with a sigh
Records their fate—but ah! we all must die;
And as life's tracks all end in Death's abode,
Much those escape who take the shortest road.

OPEN DRAWBRIDGE.

"Drawbridge shut!" the signal said.
'Twasn't shut. Alas! how solemn!
Such is life! See list of dead
On the other side of this column.

Reading for the Young.

THE WOUNDED STAG'S COMPLAINT.

Oh, why does man our race pursue
From early morn till night?
Why roam the mountain forest through,
To chase us in our flight?

Why from his unrelenting hand
Flies the sharp, swift-winged dart?
Why speeds it at his stern command,
To pierce the red deer's heart?

We ne'er have robbed him of his right—
Why, why is man our foe?
Why does it yield him such delight
To see our life-blood flow?

Our mission in the wild-wood here
Has naught of angry strife;
Though oft provoked, the humble deer
E'er seeks a peaceful life.

Why then does man our race pursue
From early morn till night?
Why roam the mountain forest through,
To chase us in our flight?

Have mercy, ye who can so well
This noble grace employ;
'Twere better, e'en in this rude dell,
To save than to destroy.

It is not for myself I sigh—
Alas! that sigh were vain;
For, tired and faint, I soon must lie,
And never rise again.

But ere my life quite ebbs away
In death's cold, stern embrace,
For those unharmed and free I pray—
Oh, spare my injured race!

Youth's Cabinet.

A FACT FOR LITTLE BOYS.

IN one of the agricultural counties of this country a very rich gentleman lived, and occupied a mansion, with all, or nearly all, the land in the parish. But he had one very bad fault—he was very passionate, and when riding about his farm, if he saw anything contrary to his wish, he would swear very badly, so that his wife was very unhappy, and used to tremble when he came home, lest he should be in a passion. After harvest, a poor little boy, who used to go out in the field attending the pigs, one day made a mistake and took his pigs into the wrong field. After a time his master, as usual on his rounds, went into the field, and began to swear badly at the little boy for taking his pigs into the wrong field, and sitting on his horse, was about to flog him with his whip; when the poor lad, looking steadily at his master, said, "Pray, sir, do not swear at me so; I will do anything you wish me, but do not swear so, for I cannot bear it!" The simplicity in which the words were spoken so struck the master that he saw his sin, and from that time left off swearing. When he came home he called the children, and told them that if he ever heard any one of them use bad words he would severely punish them. From that day the wife was cheerful and happy, as her husband no longer used profane language, but always returned home with smiles and kind words. To mark her estimation of the good boy's conduct, she gave him a new suit of clothes.

Boys, beware of anger and improper words. Take care of your lips and of your temper. Even rude words are displeasing to God.—*Ex.*

BEWARE OF A PREVALENT VICE.

BOYS, if by a few earnest, heartfelt words you may be induced to keep clear of a vice now fearfully prevalent in this country, it will be worth more to you than a large sum of money. We refer to the use of profane language. It is almost the only sin that has neither excuse, pleasure nor profit. Alike offensive to God and good men, it marks a vitiated taste, a want of refinement and a disregard both of virtue and the feelings of others. Instead of relieving the passion, as some declare, it only strengthens it by giving it expression. If it be urged that it is a habit difficult to be broken, this is confession that disregard of right has become a settled part of the character. No boy old enough to know the meaning of words utters his first oath without a shudder; and if by repetition, he is able to swear without compunction, it is not that the sin is less, but because his own sense of right has been blunted; the crime and its penalties are the same. But the habit can be subdued. Scarcely a boy or man will use profanity in the presence of his mother; then, if he will, he can restrain it at other times. Let every boy respect himself too much to yield to his habit, but rebuke profanity whenever heard, by expressive silence and a good example, if not by words.

NOTHING can be very ill with us when all is well within; we are not hurt till our souls are hurt. If the soul itself be out of tune, outward things will do us no more good than a fair shoe to a gouty foot.

NOTHING seems to make the earth so spacious as to have friends at a distance; they make the latitudes and longitudes.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A NEW CHILD'S PAPER.—We have received two copies of "*The Little Corporal*," a monthly paper for children, the publication of which has been commenced at Chicago, Illinois, by ALFRED L. SEWELL. Judging from these specimens, it is the cleverest thing of its kind yet realized in America. Its whole appearance is in capital taste, and there is evidence in it that its editor has tact in catering for the wants of the little ones.—*Roxbury (Mass.) Journal.*

The subscription price is $1 a year. Specimen copies ten cents.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 3, 9, 13 is found in the earth.
My 1, 16, 2, 6, 19 is an animal.
My 4, 10, 15 is a streak of light.
My 11, 8, 20, 5 is to entice away.
My 1, 8, 6, 18 is a sweet smelling substance.
My 1, 8, 12 is to flee away.
My 14, 4, 13, 12 is a bird.
My 17, 8, 1 is a drink.
My whole may be found in thousands of households.

Columbia, Pa. JAS. B. STEWART.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ende hty tefe, ho, aewirde dwanerer,
Avtriligne wdon fell's ghanclnfe lave!
Ridg thwl enstrgth tyh mertginlb pfoottsse
Ltes ta salt hyt rouegea lifa;
Vnce own hpperas yeth lafter,
No het kirbu fo thead's clod vewa,
Dau eth riglib nad pohed-rof rowrom,
Gslnbr hete uth a wen-daem varge.

Lawrenceville, Pa. EMMA HERRICK.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RIDDLE.

IN times of old the Scriptures do record
Of one that never did displease the Lord;
He never sinned, the truth he ever spake,
Yet of heaven's joys he never can partake.

East Dalhl, N. Y. G. W. G.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 837.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Union cannons, in thunder-tones, convinced rebels that treason would be punished and the Union maintained at all hazards.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Duty before pleasure.

Answer to Puzzle:

26	12	7	30	17	19
13	23	32	5	22	16
9	29	36	31	4	2
28	8	6	1	33	35
20	18	27	10	11	25
15	21	3	31	24	14

Answer to Charade:—Woman.

Trial Trip of the Rural!

In order to introduce the RURAL NEW-YORKER to more general notice and support—especially in localities where it is not, or but little, taken—and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we propose to and do hereby offer the THIRTEEN numbers of the present Quarter, (January to April) ON TRIAL, at only FIFTY CENTS. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it, if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject.* Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a TRIAL TRIP? We can accommodate many, if they speak soon, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers. Those wishing TRIAL QUARTER forwarded to friends at a distance have only to send us the money and addresses—adding, to pay American postage, 5 cents per copy for Canada, and 25 cents for Europe.

Back Numbers Still Supplied!

AGENTS and others are advised that we can still furnish the back numbers of this volume of the RURAL,—and hence new clubs, or additions to clubs already formed, are now in order. We trust those forming clubs, or about to do so, will go ahead, and that the large number who have already struck us with those weapons will increase the blows by making additions—and whether in ones, twos, fives or tens, the recruits will prove very acceptable. ☞ The Premium of WEBSTER'S Illustrated Dictionary for Twenty NEW Subscribers is still continued, and it is *not* necessary (as some have asked) for all the subscribers to be sent in at one time. We have a "stack" of the Dictionaries on hand for those who may become entitled to them under our offer.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Senate bill granting to Mrs. Lincoln the franking privilege for life, has passed the House of Representatives.

Last week U. S. currency to the amount of $405,000 was printed. This week $100,000 per day has been necessary to meet the demand.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill before the House contains an appropriation of $19,000 for the salaries of Government representatives to Hayti, Liberia and Dominica.

The Tribune's special says an order was promulgated on the 5th inst. revoking all orders heretofore issued requiring that transportation be furnished to furloughed soldiers.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Times from Washington, says a mass meeting is to be held there on the 22d inst., having for its object the discussion of the "reconstruction" policy.

A petition has been received in Washington for presentation to the President, asking that John C. Breckinridge be pardoned. The petition is signed by upwards of seventy members of the Kentucky Legislature.

A Convention of School Superintendents of the different States of the Union was held in Washington on the 8th inst. The Convention established a National Association to meet regularly in that city.

It is stated that General Schenck of the House Committee, desires the new army bill to provide for 100,000 men; that Gen. Grant thinks 75,000 will do, while Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, deems 50,000 sufficient.

The First National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark., capital $50,000, and the National Bank of Newbern, N. C., capital $100,000, were authorized on the 7th inst. to commence business. Sixteen hundred and thirty-two National Banks are now in operation.

The Commission to investigate the Bagdad affair has thrown the blame of the outrage on Crawford and a party of United States soldiers. Those engaged in it were acting derogatory to the orders issued by the Republic of Mexico to preserve order.

Col. Rowland, on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, notified the Government a few days ago that the Company was prepared and about to construct the lines. Subscriptions would soon be opened throughout the country, and a strong effort made to push the work vigorously.

The Post's special says the Ways and Means Committee have entirely failed to conclude an agreement with the Canadians with regard to the Reciprocity Treaty. The propositions submitted by the delegation from Canada were rejected, and counter propositions from the Committee were rejected by the Canadians.

The Senators from Colorado have been admitted to the privileges of the floor. This action is regarded as an indication that the State Constitution—though not framed exactly in the formal manner specified in the enabling act passed by Congress—will be indorsed, and Colorado soon admitted into the sisterhood of States.

The special report by Mr. Hayes, U. S. Revenue Commissioner, was submitted to Congress on the 6th inst. It recommends a special permanent tax of seven-tenths of one per cent., in lawful money, upon all securities and other indebtedness of the United States, owned at the time of the passage of the act either in the United States or abroad, the proceeds to be held and applied as a trust fund for the payment of the public debts. A majority of the Commission were opposed to the proposition, but agreed that Mr. Hayes might present it with his conclusions, and the facts and arguments to support them in a separate report, and that it would meet the approval of the Commission for him to do so.

Southern Items.

EX.-GOV. GRAHAM, United States Senator elect from North Carolina, is out in a letter favoring negro evidence.

Two seamen, sole survivors of the British barque Jennie, recently wrecked off Cape Hatteras, have reached Savannah.

There was a very destructive fire in Memphis, Tenn., on the 7th inst. Property to the amount of $200,000 was destroyed.

The steamer St. Nicholas with 500 bales of cotton, sunk recently on the Tombigbee river. Efforts will be made to save the cotton.

A large sale of cannon took place at Fortress Monroe on the 8th inst. About 500 were sold, averaging from one cent to ten cents per pound.

Bishop Elliott of Georgia, has given formal notice of the re-union of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia with the Episcopal Church of the United States.

There are upwards of forty-two thousand destitute persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of over two millions of dollars to relieve their necessities.

The Governor of Georgia has vetoed the bill making valid all contracts between the whites and the freedmen; and the Senate has passed the bill to allow colored persons to testify in their own behalf in criminal cases only.

Mobile harbor is to be examined by engineer officers with the view of facilitating commerce. The removal of piles and the obstructions in the passages to forts comes within the scope of the examination.

A terrific tornado passed over the village of Newburn, Georgia, on the 24th ult., leveling houses, fences, trees and everything else in its path, killing four persons, and injuring very severely a dozen others.

The Charleston Courier reports the maltreatment of a party of Pennsylvanians who visited John's Island January 29th, by a party of negroes. They were threatened with death, but were finally aided by the military in getting clear of the infuriated blacks.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the "Southern Confederacy," has been elected a United States Senator by the Georgia Legislature. He and Johnson have both signified their willingness to again serve Georgia in the National Capitol.

In some portions of Tennessee a hatred of the Union and Union men seems to prevail extensively. In Robertson county two Union men were murdered recently because of their attachment to the "Old Flag," and the murderers were allowed to go "up and down the earth" without being molested. Murder for loyalty to the Government is reported in other parts of the State.

The New York Times says that intelligence received from Richmond, is to the effect that John Minor Botts is at the head of the movement of certain Union men for the removal of Governor Pierpont. The Virginia Legislature has appointed a Committe to wait on the President with the resolutions recently adopted by that body indorsing the reconstruction policy.

On the 25th of January the military force in the Department of Texas consisted of nineteen regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry, one company of pontooners and three companies of artillery. The Department of Louisiana consisted of ten regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and one of artillery. The Department of Florida consisted of five regiments of infantry and six batteries of the fifth regular artillery.

The small pox is still making sad havoc in various parts of the South, not only among the negroes, but among the whites. We learn that the disease is very prevalent in Memphis.

From Texas and Mexico.

WE have advices from Brownsville to the 6th inst. Col. Brown succeeds Gen. Weitzel in command of the Rio Grande. Col. J. G. Perkins succeeds Gen. Smith in the command of a division of the 25th Corps. Five regiments are soon to be mustered out of the service. The U. S. Provost Marshal is busy arresting and disarming all parties in Brownsville and its neighborhood who were engaged in the affair at Bagdad, among them Col. Reed, General Crawford's Adjutant. Capt. Sinclair of the Liberal army, has been arrested on a charge of violating neutrality laws.

The Matamoras Ranchero says that one Col. Adolpho Garcia was arrested on the Texas shore recently for stealing $40,000 worth of goods from Bagdad during the late invasion of that place.

A Brownsville letter says Escobada has gone into the interior of Mexico with the entire Liberal army, with the exception of a few roaming bands, who are committing all sorts of depredations on both sides of the river. It says also that the United States Government will make a great mistake by mustering out the troops, as the people of Texas depend entirely upon the soldiers for protection.

Gen. Cortinas and his forces have left for parts unknown. It is reported that before he left he received from President Juarez the appointment of General-in-Chief of the Liberal army.

Four pieces of artillery, taken from Bagdad by the Liberals and brought to Clarksville, were seized on the 4th inst., and held by the United States Collector of Customs.

A French man-of-war has arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Austin, Texas, Feb. 8th, says:—The Convention organized to-day, and will incorporate into the new Constitution the total abolition of slavery, and give negroes the right to testify in all courts, hold property and sue and be sued the same as the whites.

The Convention is divided between original secessionists and straight out Union men. Some members are in favor of negro suffrage. The President of the Convention voted against secession in the last Convention, but was subsequently an officer in the Confederate army.

The New York Times of Feb. 10, contains the protest of a number of merchants of Matamoras against the acts of certain U. S. officials. They state that the professed neutrality of the United States is contradicted by encouragement and aid given to Mexican partisans in their invasions and raids into Mexico from U. S. territory, and that unless the United States take immediate steps to check the arbitrary interference of its officers in Mexican affairs, entire ruin will be brought upon the whole population of the frontier.

The National Revenue System.

CONGRESS several weeks since authorized Commissioners to be appointed to investigate the whole subject of taxation, with a view to the simplification of our revenue system, so as to render our taxes less multifarious and less burdensome. The Commissioners have made their first report, and among the numerous and important changes they propose are the following:

1. An exemption of all incomes below $1,000 from the income tax.

2. A reduction of the tax on distilled liquors from $2 to $1 per gallon.

3. A remission of all taxes now levied on wearing apparel.

4. A repeal of the taxes now levied on pig iron, ($2.40 per ton,) coal, (six cents per ton,) and crude petroleum.

5. A repeal of all taxes now levied on books, magazines and pamphlets; leaving the present taxes on paper and leather.

6. A reduction by one-half of the duties now levied on home manufactures generally.

7. A repeal of all taxes now levied on repairs of engines, cars, carriages and ships.

8. A repeal of all taxes embodied in schedule A. of the Internal Revenue Act of last session, except those on billiard tables.

9. A reduction of the tax now levied on brokers' sales of stocks from $5 per $1,000 to $1 per $1,000.

10. An increase of the tax on raw cotton from two to five cents per pound.

These modifications (with many others) are proposed to take effect on the 1st day of July next, and their general effect will be a reduction of our present burden of internal taxes, it is expected, by about one-fourth. Yet, even with the changes thus proposed to be made, the Commissioners calculate that our internal revenue will amount for the ensuing year to no less than $237,000,000, and our duties on imports to 130,000,000, making an aggregate revenue of $367,000,000. If, then, the cost of supporting our Government shall be $100,000,000, and the interest on our public debt should reach $167,000,000, there would be left $100,000,000 to apply to the reduction of the principal of our national debt, at which rate it would be utterly extinguished in twenty-five years.

Important from Japan.

LATE advices from Japan state that the mission of the Ministers from the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland, to demand the opening of Hioga, the chief port of the inland sea, was successful. Mikado had ratified the treaty entered into with the Tycoon admitting Japan into the community of nations. All the internal troubles caused by the presence of foreigners ceases at once, and the real power of the Tycoon will now be acknowledged. Among other demands on the Government of Japan was one to revise the tariff.

For three days and nights, amid the greatest excitement and preparations for war, the Tycoon and his representatives, and the Spiritual Emperor Mikado, was labored with before the objects of the mission were accomplished.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.—We have advices from England to the 26th ult. The publication of the full notes of Gordon's trial in Jamaica caused great indignation. Many journals proclaim that all law was violated, and that Gordon was murdered. Even the Times says that the evidence causes it to regret that Gordon was not indicted in the regular form, and tried according to the forms of law by Judge and jury.

Another disastrous coal mine explosion had occurred near Wigan. Thirty lives were lost.

Fenian trials and convictions continued daily.

The London Times observes that the conflicting nature of the estimates of the probable supply of cotton to be received from America this year, is still remarkable. It states than Gen. Sherman who has just been down the Mississippi to Arkansas, in a letter dated St. Louis, Jan. 2d, to a friend in London says:—"You need not be under any apprehensions as to cotton, for I saw enough to satisfy me that nearly all the cotton land is clear and ready for the plow, and will be growing cotton this year."

The Star says that France lately, at the suggestion, it is believed, of the Austrian Cabinet suggested to England the conditions of a new conference on the Schleswig-Holstein question. Earl Russell expressed himself unfavorable to the proposition for the present unless under certain peculiar conditions. The scheme for the present, therefore, is at an end.

A vessel in the Thames on the point of sailing for Peru was detained at the instance of the Spanish Consul. It is alleged that she was designed to make war on Spanish commerce under the Chilian flag.

The Birmingham Association for the relief of disabled Freedmen in the United States, has lately contributed another cargo of goods for distribution among them.

The cattle plague is still on the increase throughout England.

FRANCE.—The French Legislature convened on the 22d ult. The Emperor in his address relating to American and Mexican affairs, remarks as follows:

"You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln, and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused unanimous regret.

In Mexcio, the Government founded upon the will of the people is being consolidated. The opposition, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief. The National troops have displayed valor, and the country has found guarantees of order and security, which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty-one to seventy-seven millions. As I expressed the hope last year, that our expedition was approaching its termination, I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall of our troops before their return is effectuated without compromising the French interests, which we have been defending in that remote country.

North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of Slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up her sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintainance of the amicable relations which soon will have had a century's duration.

The emotions produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil, will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations. The American people will comprehend that our expedition to which we invited them was not opposed to their interests. Two nations, equally jealous of their independence, ought to avoid every step which might affect ther dignity and their honor."

It is reported that the French Government has tendered its mediation between the Pope and the Czar of Russia.

SPAIN.—A Madrid dispatch of January 22d, says:—It is officially confirmed that Gen. Prim entered Portugal the 20th, delivering the horses and equipments of his followers to the Alcade of Cinasola. The consequence of disturbances at Valencia is that the Province has been proclaimed in a state of seige. Madrid continued tranquil. The Queen gave birth to a son on the 24th ult.

HOLLAND.—The Ministers of the Interior and of Justice have resigned. The other ministers of the cabinet had also offered their resignations.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Legislature of Nebraska Territory has formed a State Constitution which is to be submitted to the people on the second day of next June.

IN New York city on the 6th inst., in the United States Circuit Court, Fiero, the late keeper of Sing Sing Prison, was convicted of counterfeiting.

COMPANIES of Northern men who went South to settle, are returning back to their original homes. They say that it is unsafe for a Northerner to remain there.

A SUPPLY of pistols and ammunition to Vera Cruz for private use (to be sent from New York) has been prevented by an order from the authorities at Washington.

WE learn that a 200-barrel flowing oil well has been struck in Ann Arbor, Mich. Three other wells are also in operation at the same place, yielding 30, 40 and 100 barrels a day.

THE Germans of Cincinnati are violently opposed to permitting their countrymen to go South under contracts with planters, denouncing such contracts as a species of slavery.

THE National Broome County Bank had $20,000 destroyed in a car recently burned near Laxawaxen. The money was in the safe belonging to the U. S. Express Company.

MR. BENJAMIN, ex-Secretary of the Confederate States, is studying English law in the chambers of Mr. Pollock, in the Temple, London, with the view of being called to the English Bar.

THE depot of the Alleghany Valley Railroad at Lawrenceville, Pa., including the round house, carpenter shop, engine house, blacksmith shop and eleven locomotives, were destroyed by fire on the 5th instant.

THE Legislature of Idaho has unanimously indorsed the reconstruction policy of President Johnson; it has also granted a charter for a railroad from Salt Lake to Columbia, through the valley of the Snake River.

MISS MARIA BALDWIN, a gradnate of Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, has filled the chair of Professor of the Greek and Latin languages in the Baker University in Kansas for the past year. She is only 21 years old.

THERE were 458 deaths in New York last week—96 men, 98 women, 117 boys and 147 girls. There was a decrease of 36 deaths from the previous week, and of 15 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THE U. S. Consul at Honolulu informs the Department of State that 100 seamen, captured on American whalers by the pirate Shenandoah and landed on Ascension Island, have reached Honolulu en route to the United States.

A LADY named Carrie Bradley, aged 23, was awarded $14,000 for a "breach of promise," in the Lucerne (Ill.) County Court last week. The gentleman who "broke his promise" with the young lady was 40 years her senior.

THE U. S. Telegraph Company has reduced its rates for messages between New York and eastern cities to the following figures:—Ten words—from New York to New Haven or Hartford, 20 cents; to Providence or Boston, 30 cents.

THE counsel for Pellicer, recently convicted of the murder of Senor Otero in Brooklyn, has given notice of his intention to move for a new trial of the case, on the ground that testimony sufficient to exculpate the prisoner can be produced.

A WOMAN named Susanna Abrams was arrested in New York last week by Government detectives, who found in her muff the steel plate from which it is alleged the amount of over fourteen thousand dollars in twenty-five cent fractional currency had been printed.

SENOR BENJAMIN V. MCKINNA, Chilian agent in New York, has been arrested on an indictment of the Grand Jury in that city. The charge against him is the fitting out of an expedition from that port for the destruction, by torpedoes, of the Spanish fleet blockading the Chilian coast.

THE N. Y. Express of Feb. 6, says a movement is being initiated among the O'Mahony Fenians to solicit the interference of Secretary Seward in behalf of Irish American citizens who are found guilty in Ireland of being Fenians in America. The Fenian leaders are said to have a list of thirty British spies, who are constantly watching their movements.

SIMPLE BUT EFFECTUAL.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough and Voice Lozengers, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers and Public Speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Feb. 13, 1866.

IN the forepart of last week our market presented a lively appearance; in consequence of the fine sleighing farm produce came in quite freely, and prices in nearly all departments remain firm. Red wheat flour is 25c per barrel lower; selling at $9,75@10,50. Corn meal and Rye have fallen off a trifle; the former selling at $1,65@1,75 ℔ 100 ℔s., and the latter 75c ℔ bushel. Dressed hogs are scarce and held firm at our quotations. Poultry is in demand. Lard is dull at 18@19½c. Seeds remain unchanged, the supply exceeding the demand.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,50	Apples, green	$1,25@ 1,50
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	8@ 10c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	30@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	20@ 30c
Do. fine	20,00@20,00	Plums	30@ 30c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,65@ 1,75	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,91@ 2,12	Onions	62@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,20	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	70@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 00c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	75@ 00c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 40c	Green calfskins	@ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$23,00@23,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess	30,00@30,00	Clover, medium	5,50@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 19c	Do. large	6,50@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,50@12,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	8,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	7@ 9c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,65@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	22@ 24c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,20@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	11,15@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 32c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 32c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 15c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,90@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@19½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@0,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 33c	Candles, box	16½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 25c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@14,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10—Cotton 45@45c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11,50.

FLOUR—Sales Superfine State at $7,00@7,50; sound extra State, $7,85@8,10; choice State, $8,15@8,35; Superfine Western, $6,90@7,50; common to medium extra Western, $8,50@8,90; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $9@10,75; trade brands, $8,70@10,35; Canadian, $8,00@11,75.

GRAIN.—Wheat, old No. 2 Milwaukee club $1,65; choice new amber Milwaukee $1,75. Rye, 90c@$1,03. Barley, at 90c. Corn, 74@80c. Oats, 40@43c. for unsound Western; 56@56c for sound do; 56@56c for Canadian; 60@61c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 57@57½c for State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, sales at $29,12@29,31 for new mess; $28,50@28,50 for old do; $21@21,50 for prime; and $23,50 for prime mess. Shoulders, 11@12½c. Hams 16½@18c. Lard 15½@18½c. Butter 26@32c. for Ohio, and 28@38c for State. Cheese 15@21c. Hops, 15@40c., for 1864 crop, 25@70c. for 1865 crop.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 12½@13c. ℔ ℔; timothy seed $3,75@4,25 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,50@2,60.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy; sales at 13½@13¾c., for city and 12½@12¾c for Western.

Albany, Feb. 10.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $13@13,50. Buckwheat flour $3,62@3,75. Corn meal $1,87@2 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat, State $2,25; white Genesee and Canada $2,50@2,65. Rye 90c. Barley 88@88c. Corn 70@75c. Oats, 38@44c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $30@35. Shoulders, 17c. Hams 20c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter plenty at 25@39. Lard 19@20c. Cheese 19@20c. Dressed Hogs, $12,60@12,75.—Hops, 25@75c.

Buffalo, Feb. 10.—Flour, sales range from $8,00 to $10,50. Wheat, $1,62½@1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee club; Canada do, $1,60; white Canada $2,00@2,07; amber do. $2,12. Corn, 65@65c. Rye, 80@80c. Barley, $1@1,02½.—Oats 40@48c. Peas 80@85c. Beans $1,25@1,50. Pork, new mess, $28,00@28; light $26@27,00. Lard 18c. Shoulders, 13c. Hams, 20@21c. Butter 24@32c. Cheese, 18@20c.—Dressed hogs, $11,50@11,75. Clover seed, $7@7,25; timothy, $3,75@4; flax, $2,50@2,70. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13. Wheat, 83@1,17½. Rye, 60@61c. Corn, 46@48½c. Oats, 20@23½c. Pork, $24@24½. Hams, 14½@16c. Shoulders, 9@13½c. Lard, 16½@17½c. Butter, 24@30c. Cheese, 17@22c. Clover seed $7,50@7,75 ℔ bu.; flax $1,56@1,60; timothy $3,35@3,40. Dressed hogs $11.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,25; Fall Wheat, $1,30@1,40; Spring Wheat, $1,01@1,09; Barley, 55@60c; Peas, 62@64c; Oats, 30@32c; Rye, 60c; Butter 15@20c; Cheese, 13@15c; Eggs, 15@18c; Pork, Mess, $30@32; Prime, $18@19; Hams, 14c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 12@12c; Venison, 5½c. Potatoes, 25@33c ℔ bu; Apples, $1,50@2. Hay, $7,00@10; Straw, $6@7,00. Dressed Hogs, $7,30@7,75.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13—Beef cattle, received, 4,930 against 4,828 last week; sales range at $10@18. Cows, received, 93 against 120 last week; sales at $40@110. Veal calves, received, 379 against 516 last week; sales at 6@15c. Sheep and lambs, received, 22,912 against 17,241 last week; sales at 6@7½c. Swine, received, 12,400 against 10,181 last week, sales at 10½@10⅝c.

Albany, Feb. 9—Beeves, sales at $3,25@11,00. Sheep, at $5,50@7,00. Swine, sales at 9½@10½c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb. 9.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $150@250 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@7½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 8@9½c. ℔ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 12½@15c.; retail 14@16c.; fat hogs 12@12½c. live weight. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $1,75@2,12½ each.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $4.15 to $6,87. Sheep, sales at $4,50@5,00. Swine, sales at from $9,00 to $9,75.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50; 2d do, $5; 3d do, $5@5,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 7.—There was a firmer feeling in the market for both domestic and foreign fleeces. Since our last the business, however, has been only moderate, and confined chiefly to the actual wants of the trade. Common and coarse grades are plenty, and at the close are more freely offered, but choice fleeces are scarce and wanted. Sales at from 60@75c for Native and quarter Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ¾ do; 70@76c for full-blood do; 75@75c for Saxony; 45@73c for No. 1 pulled; 45@75c for superfine; 45@75c for extra do; 20@40c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 20@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Feb. 8.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 78@80c; fine, 70@75c; medium, 65@70; coarse, 55@60c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 68@70c; fine, 65@67c; medium, 60@65c; coarse, 50@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@70c; medium, 50@60c; common, 50@55c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 65@80c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 23@55c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 21@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 21@58c.

Chicago, Feb. 7—Market dull. We quote nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ¼ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ½ to ¾ do, 50@55c.; ½ to ¾ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.—We quote:—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55@60c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coughs, Colds and Consumption—Dr D Jayne & Sons.
Popular Books on the War—C B Richardson.
Collections of Kitchen Garden Seed—McElwain Bros.
Colegate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.
Geneva Nurseries—W & T Smith.
Sugar Cane Seed—E W Skinner & Co.
Farm for Sale—S H Sill.
Farmer Wanted—Chauncey B Ripley.
Farm for Sale—A D Adams.
Farmers Bee-Hive—Jasper Hazen.
Valuable Farm for Sale—D E Tyler.
Australian Sweet Corn—G Miner.
Farm for Sale—John Sheldon.
Gardner Wanted—Jas Smith.
Farm for Sale—Chas P Gregory.
Broom Seed—John Sheldon.
For Territorial Rights, &c—K P Kidder.
Prang's Magic Cards—L Prang & Co.
Garden Seeds for Early Planting—McElwain Bros.
How 'Tis Done—J B Williams.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mendenhall's Patent Loom—K P Kidder.

The News Condenser.

— Gen. R. E. Lee is in Georgetown, D. C.

— Gov. Brownlow is seriously ill at Nashville.

— There are rich strikes of lead at Galena, Ill.

— A New York charity ball netted over $50,000.

— Gen. Cass is seriously ill at his home in Detroit.

— The Fenian excitement in Canada has somewhat abated.

— The losses at sea in January are estimated at $5,500,000.

— There are 210 miles of railroad completed in Minnesota.

— Seven prisoners escaped from Sing Sing prison Saturday week.

— General McKinstry, quartermaster of Missouri early in the war, is about to publish a history of Fremont's campaign.

— The dog tax in Cayuga County, N. Y., last year, amounted to $2,321 72.

— This has been the most severe winter known on the plains for many years.

— Chief Justice Sampson of Kentucky, died last week after a painful illness.

— The censorship has forbidden the circulation of Punch's Almanac in France.

— Nicholas Smith of Kansas, has been appointed Minister Resident to Greece.

— Gen. Sherman has fixed his residence as well as head-quarters at St. Louis, Mo.

— A determined pair of clopers were married in the cars near St. Louis recently.

— Such is the lack of house room in Atlanta, Ga., that hundreds are living in tents.

— The trip between Liverpool and New Orleans is to be made by steamer in 18 days.

— There are 8,000 rum shops in New York, only 300 of which pay government license.

— Reports from Holland to Jan. 10th state that the cattle plague was on the increase.

— The losses by fire in the United States for several weeks have averaged $500,000 daily.

— Mr. Roberts, the champion billiard player of England, has arrived in this country.

— The famous Cumberland Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., was burned on Thursday week.

— Railway communication between Savannah and Augusta, Ga., has been re-established.

— The Illinois cotton crop in 1865 amounted to 3,000 bales, worth over half a million dollars.

— A glove company at Naugatuck, Conn., declared a dividend of 300 per cent. for last year.

— A 20 barrel oil well has been "struck" at McMinnville, Tenn., at a depth of about 100 feet.

— The military districts embraced in the department of the Mississippi are discontinued.

— Pardons for three hundred North Carolinians were ordered to be issued on Friday week.

— It is said orders have been received in New York for $300,000 in bonds of the Irish Republic.

— The new army bill, endorsed by Gen. Grant, fixes the minimum of the army at 60,000 muskets.

— The Governor of Georgia vetoed the bill making valid all contracts between whites and blacks.

— Mrs. Johnson who befriended our prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., is going to reside at the West.

— A gentleman in Cincinnati was robbed of $13,000 in seven-thirties Saturday week by a pickpocket.

— The gambling establishments in New Orleans have been suppressed by order of Gen. Sheridan.

— Senator Sprague of Rhode Island has given $75,000 to the Methodist Seminary of East Greenwich.

— An excursion party is soon to leave New York for Lima, South America, to be absent two months.

— Clay pipes to the number of 14,000 a week are manufactured at one establishment in Concord, N. H.

— A joint resolution was lately adopted by the Virginia Senate indorsing the President's reconstruction policy.

— A Mormon church has been organized in Macon county, Illinois, and numerous citizens have become members.

— All the Minnesota Indians except those engaged in the massacres of 1862 are anxious for peace with the whites.

— A man in Pittsburg, Pa., has made arrangements to feed 2,000 persons per day, at the average price of 30 cents a meal.

— A colored man was drawn at Worcester, Mass., Monday week, to serve as a juror at a term of the Superior Court.

— The telegraph line between New Orleans and Mobile is to be opened throughout the entire extent within a few days.

— The Trustees of the State Agricultural College of Maine have selected Orono, Penobscot Co., as the location of the college.

— Jay Cooke has given $50,000, in land and cash, for a divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

— The supposed oldest man in the United States, Joseph Crele, died on the 27th ult, at Portage, Wis., at the ripe age of 141 years.

— During the past twelve years the French have obtained from foreign governments the surrender of 619 criminals, and given up 866.

— It is said there is an immense counterfeiting association in St. Louis, where the greater portion of the bogus greenbacks are issued.

— The camels brought to this country some years ago by Government, are offered for sale by the Government Quartermaster in Texas.

— The Freedmen's Bureau has received $4,000 worth of clothing from the citizens of Birmingham, England, for the benefit of freedmen.

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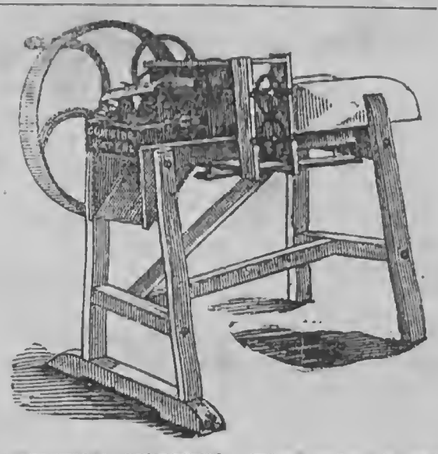

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EMIR HASSAN.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Emir Hassan, of the prophet's race,
Asked with folded hands, th' Almighty's grace,
Then within the banquet-hall he sat,
At his meat upon the embroidered mat.

There a slave before him placed the food,
Spilling from the charger, as he stood,
Awkwardly upon the Emir's breast
Drops that foully stained the silken vest.

To the floor, in great remorse and dread,
Fell the slave, and thus, beseeching said:
"Master, they who hasten to restrain
Rising wrath, in paradise shall reign."

Gently was the answer Hassan gave:
"I'm not angry." "Yet," pursued the slave,
"Yet doth higher recompense belong
To the injured who forgives a wrong."

"I forgive," said Hassan. "Yet we read,"
So the prostrate slave went on to plead,
"That a higher seat in glory still
Waits the man who renders good for ill."

"Slave, receive thy freedom, and behold
In thy hand I lay a purse of gold,
Let me never fail to heed, in aught,
What the prophet of our God hath taught."

The Story Teller.

JEROME FENWICK'S CURE.

BY LUCY A. RANDALL.

"Don't go out to-night, Jerome—stay with me! Oh, Jerome! it is so lonely when you are away!"

The little kitchen had been swept and scoured until every board glistened like polished ivory—the red moreen curtains were drawn over the tiny-paned windows, and the great chestnut logs in the fire-place were singing and simmering and bursting into scarlet sheets of flame, with capricious alternations. There was no costly fresco on the walls—merely a cheap paper where gigantic pink roses burst into unaccountable bloom among the green tendrils of a stiff pea vine; but the wooden clock was framed in the coral berries of the bittersweet, and a little Christmas cross of hemlock sprigs and black ivy, yet hung between the two windows, while Rosa Fenwick's monthly roses and scented geraniums tossed their delicate blossoms among the red peppers and bunches of pennyroyal and catnip on the smoke-browned mantel above the chimney.

For Rosa, our heroine, was nothing more dignified than a farmer's wife. Ay, but a farmer's wife, in this, our Empire State, is, it must be remembered, queen consort to a member of the popular sovereignty—and Rosa was as fit to wear the royal robes as any princess of the blood. She was quite tall, with pale-brown hair, and eyes of the clear vivid blue that put you in mind of sunshine after rain, while the delicate color on her cheek fairly rivaled the monthly roses above. Her dress was very plain and simple—a dark-brown calico, ruffled at the wrists, and relieved by a narrow linen collar, with a tiny black silk apron tied trimly around her graceful waist.

Jerome Fenwick, a tall, stalwart young fellow of some seven or eight and twenty, bit his lip, as Rosa still kept urging:

"Stay with me this evening—only this once!"

"Nonsense, Rosa; how ridiculous you are! A man can't stay at home forever."

"But you were out last night and the night before."

"Well, what then? Now, my love, don't you see how very absurd it is to expect me to be always dangling at your apron strings! I tell you I'm only going down to the Columbian, to look at the papers and talk over the news!"

"To the Columbian!" echoed Aunt Tryphosa Fenwick, suddenly appearing out of the subterranean depths of a trap-door, very much *a la* ghost upon the stage, only that she bore a pan of glossy red apples in one hand and brandished a formidable knife in the other. "Ah-h-h! you're going to the Columbian, be ye, Jerome Fenwick?"

"Yes, I am—and what then?" returned the young man, a spice of sullen defiance beginning to mingle with the playful tone he had assumed towards his wife.

"And I s'pose you're comin' back stupider nor a fool, as you come last night—or perhaps you're comin' with Peter Stryker at your head and Sam Garney at your heels, as you come last week; pretty doin's these, for a feller that hain't been married a year yet!"

"Dear Jerome," pleaded Rosa, looking up through sparkling tears, "*please* do not go out to-night."

"What d'ye s'spose you'r coming to," went on Aunt Tryphosa, digging away at the apples as spitefully as if every one had been a modern Marsyas, and she a spectacled Apollo; "p'raps you've forgot how Pardon Pilkingham froze to death, a year ago come February, down by the hemlock holler, with the snow two feet deep on the ground. He'd been to the Columbian, too! He'd read the papers and talked over the news! And mebbe you don't remember how Josiah Hopkins went off in *delirious tremens* last June, all along o' that same Columbian. He hadn't no pretty young wife at home to cry her eyes out arter his good-for-nothin' bones, though, Josiah Hopkins hadn't! Oh!" ejaculated Aunt Tryphosa, emphatically, "I wish there was a Maine Law. I just do! Better stay at home, Jerome Fenwick, afore bad comes to worse!"

Jerome Fenwick's brow flushed and his face became crimson.

"I shall do precisely as I please, Aunt Tryphosa. Where's my hat?"

"'Tain't for myself I'm speakin'," went on the wrathful old lady, suspending her knife in mid air, "though you be my brother's son. It's for Rosa! Do you s'pose she hain't got no feelins when you come home night after night, as intoxicated as a fool? Good land o' Goshen! if I was Rosa, I'd go down to the Columbian too, and drink 'long with you. She's got jest as good a right to be a fool as you have! How'd you like that, Jerome Fenwick?"

"GOOD LAND 'O GOSHEN! IF I WAS ROSA, I'D GO DOWN TO THE COLUMBIAN TOO."

He went out, giving the unconscious door a bang that made the cat start in her cosy corner of the red brick hearth, and brought a fresh torrent of tears to Rosa's blue eyes.

"Oh, Aunt Tryphosa," she sobbed, hiding her flushed face among the apples in the good spinster's lap, "what shall we do? He is being ruined—and I—I have no power to hold him back."

"Serve him right! an obstinate fool!" muttered the irate old lady. Yet even while the words were on her lips, the bony fingers caressed Rosa's hair with strangely living touch.

"For your sake, Rosa! I'm vexed, for your sake, my pretty one!"

"If I had but known—yet he was so different in the days when we used to take those twilight walks, the days before we were married. 'My husband a drunkard! Oh, Aunt Tryphosa! I would sooner we were both in our graves!"

"Don't talk so, pet," murmured Aunt Tryphosa, taking off her dim spectacles. The Lord knows what's best for us all, but——"

"Hush!" ejaculated Rosa, springing to her feet, "I hear the gate click! Aunt Tryphosa, he has thought better of it! he has come back!"

No; the slight, fair, almost girlish-looking young fellow in the lieutenant's uniform was *not* Jerome Fenwick—and there was a touch of bitterness even in the welcoming tears that Rosa poured out on the breast of the soldier-brother she had not seen for three long years.

"Hallo!" exclaimed Charley Warner. "Why, I thought you were so happy, Rosa. And where's my new brother-in-law?"

"He—he isn't at home," sobbed out Rosa. "Oh, Charley, I am very, *very* miserable!"

"Well, this is a queer welcome!" quoth the lieutenant, sitting down in front of the blazing chestnut logs, and drawing Rosa upon his knee, "now puss, tell me all about it—and somebody hold my hands tight, for I feel very much like giving my unknown brother-in-law a thrashing before I know anything of the merits of the case."

"Well—I reckon it's about time for me to be moving!" said Jerome.

Now Jerome Fenwick was none the worse for the frequent libations in which he indulged; at least not in his own opinion. For he had firmly resolved, on entering the green baize doors of the "Columbian Hotel," *not* to drink too much, and he fancied he had kept the resolution. Only—to be sure, the sanded floor *did* surge to and fro, a little—and the great logs in the chimney changed places with the door in a most unaccountable manner, and the voices around him sounded now close to his ear, now far away, as if the speakers were receding into dim distance. Yet Jerome Fenwick, with very wide open eyes, and a turgid amiability upon his set features, reiterated to himself "that he was all right—as right as a trivet!"

"Because, you see!" soliloquized Jerome, aloud, "I'm a married man—and—and—duties I owe to society! I *can't* be drunk, because—"

He caught at the arm of his chair as it seemed to give a sudden lurch, ceiling-ward.

"I—I guess I'll go back to Rosa!"

In the same instant a sudden electric thrill seemed to send the hot blood back to his heart. Rosa! yes, it was her voice, speaking in the bar-room beyond. Her voice—and in what words!

"A glass of gin-sling—and be quick about it. Pshaw! none of your dishwater compounds! make it hot and strong, man!"

"Mrs. Fenwick!" ejaculated mine host, in dismay.

"Yes—Mrs. Fenwick—what are you staring at? My husband's here, isn't he? and I've come to keep him company. I'm tired of staying at home by myself. If he's going to make a regular practice of getting drunk here, why he may as well do it in his wife's company—and I'll be drunk too!"

"Rosa!"

"Yes, my dear. Good evening to you, gentlemen," she said, nodding to the staring assemblage and taking a long draught. "Upon my word, this feels warming after the night air. You are right, Jerome; it is better than crouching over the fire at home. You're right, my dear—you're *always* right, and hereafter I'm going to follow your example."

"Rosa, are you mad? Come home, child," whispered Jerome, in an agony of mortification.

"Another glass, landlord!" ejaculated the amazon, giving Jerome, a push with her elbow. "I didn't know it was so good. Try a taste of it, Jerome!"

"Rosa, I command you to come away."

ROSA VISITS THE COLUMBIAN.

"What for? Haven't I as much right here as any one? You said you didn't care whether I came or not—and here I am!"

Jerome wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow and upper lip.

"Do not mortify me thus, Rosa," he whispered. Remember these spectators."

"Well, you've mortified me enough times; and it's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Landlord—I—think—I'll—take—"

She paused abruptly, the two glasses of fiery liquid were apparently beginning to tell on her feminine brain. Her head fell on her breast, the blue eyes stared stonily into space, and the arms fell heavily at her side.

"She's gone!" exclaimed Joe Hyde, who had watched the crisis with intense interest.

"I will trouble you to mind your own business, sir, if you please," returned Jerome Fenwick, haughtily. Ah, his pride was touched to the quick now. "Clark Tiffany, will you help me carry my—my wife home? She is quite unable to walk. Good heavens! that I should have lived to see this day!"

Clark Tiffany advanced, with a subdued grin upon his countenance, to assist his boon companion. But it was no easy task they had undertaken. Never was so totally limp and helpless a burden before; from the tip of the pink worsted hood to the fur-edged moccasin there was no spark of elasticity or animation, as the two men dragged their slow way over the hard, frozen ground.

"Abominable! disgraceful!" muttered Fenwick, wiping his streaming forehead.

"Just what you've done yourself a dozen times, remarked Tiffany, changing the arm that supported the leaden shoulders. "Jupiter! who'd suppose a woman could be so heavy!"

"Myself! Of course I have—more shame to me!" retorted Fenwick. "But a woman—and my wife!"

"I don't know that it's any worse for a woman than a man," said Tiffany; "only it's not customary."

"One thing is certain," resumed Fenwick, after a moment's silence, and his tone was full of deep passionate earnestness; "after this night's work, I will cut off my right hand before I will re-enter that accursed bar-room. I've drunk *my* last glass of liquor!"

"That—that's not fair!" sleepily muttered the burden. "Just when I've begun to enjoy myself!—it—I say it's not fair!"

A smothered groan escaped from Fenwick's lips.

"Before heaven I register the vow!" he exclaimed. "From this hour, I will never touch intoxicating draughts more, so help me God!"

As he spoke, the red, flickering stream of light from the moreen curtained window glanced athwart their path.

"Home at last!" he exclaimed, with an accent of relief as Aunt Tryphosa flung open the door.

The fire was blazing brightly, the cat was purring contentedly on the burnished bricks of the old-fashioned hearth, and—wonder of wonders!—Rosa sat by the table, in the dark-brown calico and coquettish silk apron, stitching at a narrow strip of linen.

"Rosa!" gasped Jerome, in open-mouthed astonishment. "You here?"

"Where else should I be, Jerome?" demanded Mrs. Fenwick, with exemplary calmness.

"Do we live in the age of witchcraft? Am I dreaming, or am I wide awake and in the full possession of my ordinary senses?" exclaimed Jerome Fenwick, turning to the limp figure on the kitchen settle.

No longer limp, however. It had suddenly risen up, straight and vigorous as a young pine, and, throwing back the gingham draperies and pink worsted hood, stood before them in the uniform of a federal lieutenant.

"At your service, Mr. Fenwick, said Charley Warner, with dancing eyes and defiant brow.

"Rosa," said Jerome, still bewildered, "who is this?"

"It is my brother, Jerome—my brother Charley," faltered Rosa. "Don't be angry, please—indeed I couldn't stop him—he would go, and aunt Tryphosa encouraged him."

"Well, I'm heartily glad it's not my wife!" said Jerome, extending his hand. "Welcome home from the wars, brother-in-law; but I question whether any victory in which you have been concerned during the three years of your absence can equal the victory you have this night gained."

"Jerome!" exclaimed Rosa, "surely you have not—"

"But he has though!" interposed Lieutenant Charley, leisurely lighting a cigar among the smouldering chestnut embers. "I bear witness that he has this night solemnly pledged himself to abstain for ever more from the Columbian and all that appertains thereunto. Isn't it so, you friend, that so kindly held up my head?"

"Well, I *thought* you were rather heavy," acknowledged Clark Tiffany. "But—no offence, sir—I really don't see how your head stands those two glasses of gin."

"Ah, that's because I've been in the army," responded Lieutenant Warner, with charming frankness. "What, little Rosa, crying again?"

"Don't mind me, Charley; it's only because I'm so happy."

"Happy, eh? Well, it isn't my way of expressing happiness," observed Warner. "And aunt Tryphosa is crying too! Well, I've read a good many puzzles in my day, but a woman is the most unaccountable of 'em all!"

Lieutenant Warner did not know that upon that bright flood of tears all Rosa Fenwick's doubts, fears and inward distresses were swept away into the past. She was crying only because she was happy.

THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A gentleman was strolling along the quays at Liverpool, where he met a tall, gaunt figure, as "digger" from California, and got into conversation with him. "Healthy climate, I sup pose?" "Healthy! it ain't anything else. Why, stranger, there you can choose any climate you like, hot or cold; and that without traveling more than fifteen minutes. Just think of that the next cold morning when you get out of bed. There's a mountain there, with a valley on each side of it, the one hot and the other cold. Well, you get on top of the mountain, with a a double-barreled gun, and you can, without moving, kill either summer or winter game, just as you will." "What! have you tried it?" "Tried it! often; and should have done pretty well, but for one thing. I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog that I had froze off his tail while pintin' on the summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the winter side, you see—trew as you live."

"My friends," said a returned missionary, at a late aniversary meeting, "let us avoid certain bitterness. The inhabitants of Hindostan, where I have been laboring many years, have a proverb that, 'though you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind it in splints you cannot get the crook out of it.' Now a man's sectarian bias is simply the crook in the dogs tail, which cannot be eradicated; and I hold that every one should be allowed to *wag his own peculiarity in peace!*"

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☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

How to Prepare Onion Seed for Sowing.

Mr. H. Benjamin of Ontario Co., N. Y., gives us his method of preparing onion seed for planting, by which he says it comes up so quick that one can see the rows of young onions six days after sowing. He writes as follows:

"About the first of April I put my seed into blood warm water, set it where it will not freeze, and let it remain from twelve to fifteen days. I am careful to have the water always cover all the seed. In two or three days one can tell if the seed be good by the strong *onion* smell it will emit in case it is all right. I drain the water off from the seed, and stir amongst it some plaster, keeping it, however, a little moist and warm. At the end of three days the seed will have thrown out sprouts half an inch long. I then plant it, covering about half an inch deep with earth, and in six days one can see the rows.

I prepare my ground by fall plowing, and spreading on it at that season a good coat of manure to lie on the surface until spring. Hen manure is the best, next hog manure, and if you have no other, well rotted barnyard manure will answer. When ready to sow the seed, I drag the ground thoroughly, and then rake it off smooth with the hand rake. I make drills fourteen inches apart, and plant in hills six inches apart, putting from five to eight seeds in a hill. Next I sow ashes broadcast until the ground looks light colored, and then roll it down hard. In after cultivation I never dig up the ground, but shave off the weeds with a sharp hoe, and keep the crop clean."

Hops—Culture, Insects, Etc.

At a Hop Growers' Club in Maine it was recommended by experienced men to plant hops in rows seven feet apart each way, three bushels of roots per acre, preparing the ground the same as for a corn crop. There should be one male vine to a hundred hills as the weight is increased by the fertility of the seeds. They should be planted early, and care taken to set them so the shoots will have the right direction. On rich intervales the poles may be eighteen feet long, but on upland fourteen is plenty. Some growers thought the best success was had with the patent method of trellising, stakes eight feet high and twine running from one to another both ways. The first year corn or potatoes may be planted, afterwards the best cultivation should be given, and no other crops grown in the yard. Ashes and plaster were considered beneficial. The hop louse is the greatest enemy to contend with. This insect has injured them for two years past; in England it is likewise a great pest. The largest and best crop in the town was grown in a location on which the smoke of a steam mill settled down. It was supposed to have some effect in keeping off the louse. Perhaps plenty of smoke made in the yards at certain seasons would be beneficial in keeping off this destructive insect.

Profitable Poultry.

In a communication to the Rural, Mr. Truman Ingalls of Albany county, N. Y., gives some of his experience in regard to the management and profits of poultry. After forty years experience in keeping fowls, during which time he has generally made yearly a memorandum of their cost and returns, he concludes that the better they are kept the greater the profit, and that when eggs bring ten or twelve cents per dozen, he realizes one dollar per bushel for corn fed to the hens. The proceeds from fifty fowls of mixed breeds he gives as follows:—From January 1st, 1864 to same date 1865, sold 468 dozen eggs for one hundred and three dollars and twenty cents. Two families were in the same time supplied with eggs, and forty chickens reared. From January 1st, 1865 to January 1st, 1866, sold 502 dozen and consumed at least 30 dozen, which, at the average price received, amounted to one hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-four cents. Reared sixty chickens worth twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

The fowls were kept in three different places, although allowed to mix together at times. Their food was chiefly corn in the ear, kept before them all the time, and the fifty fowls consumed of it two bushels of ears per week on an average throughout the year. Mr. Ingalls is of the opinion that the manure of the fowls, if carefully saved and properly applied, will make an increase of yield in a corn crop to an extent sufficient to furnish food for the poultry. He pulverizes it fine, mixes with ashes and plaster, and applies a handful of the compost to each hill before the corn appears above the surface.

Balky Horses.

"I never failed" said an experienced horseman to us, "in making a balky horse draw."

"Well, how do you manage?"

"I *pound* them, or whip, as the case may be."

"But we have known balky horses that would'nt draw, if they were pounded or whipped till the life was out of them."

"You did not pound or whip in the right way. As people generally whip a balky horse, the punishment is worse than useless. When I have to deal with a notoriously hard case, in the first place I try to keep good natured. I have patience, too, and take time for my lesson. I select some place where the punishment is not likely to injure the horse, and commence whipping, or pounding, him with a smooth club, on that place. I don't strike a blow anywhere else, and I don't strike very hard blows either. By-and-by he gets sore under it, and he winces some; I keep pounding; then he grows nervous, and fidgets about; still I keep pounding. This is a new mode to the horse and he don't know what to make of it; the pain grows intolerable and he starts nervously forward, and then falls back. I pound away patiently, and presently he starts forward with a will, and has no more inclination to stop. If he balks again at a future time, I need only give him a short lesson and he draws. I never am troubled much afterward, but if the horse passes to another owner, who does not know the secret, he commonly gets as balky as ever."

About Osage Orange Seed and Plants.

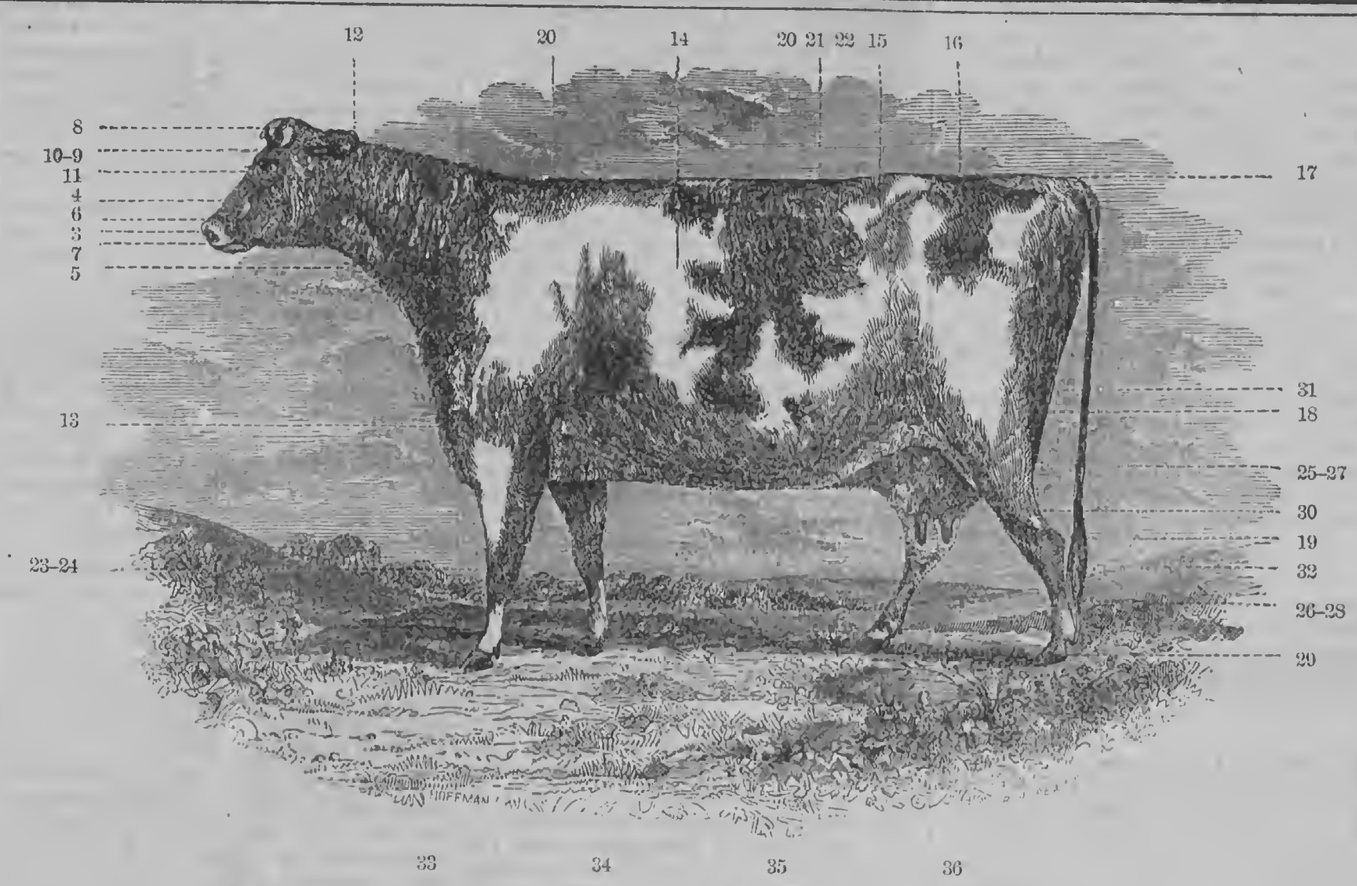
S. W. A. of Cortland, Ill., furnishes the following information respecting the treatment of Osage Orange Seed and Plants, with the view of making hedges:

"Your correspondent makes inquiries about Osage Orange Seed. A pound of *good* seed, managed in the best manner, will produce 5,000 plants, but three thousand is as many as it is usual to get. Seed received in the fall or winter may be soaked in warm water several days, put into a bag and laid where it will freeze but not dry, on the ground on the north side of a building, covered with a board or some straw, or slightly buried in the earth. Dry seed in the spring must be scalded and soaked thoroughly before planting. Plant in seed bed in rows 15 inches apart on rich land, and about as thick as beets or other vegetables are grown. In the fall cover with straw, and let them remain till spring, when transplant into the hedge, 1,000 plants at six inches, (which I think is the proper distance,) will plant 30 rods, at 8 inches 40 rods. Set in a single row which is just as good as a double *row* and much easier cultivated. Once well started after transplanting you may be sure of a hedge, either with or without cultivation, in from 3 to 7 years, according to the care they receive.

Peppermint and Wool Growing in Minnesota.

Mr. P. G. Lamaraux writes us from Lansing, Monroe Co., Minn., that in 1860 he imported peppermint roots to that locality from Wayne Co., N. Y., sufficient to set an acre. Protected the roots with a good covering of straw, during the first winter, and in 1861 set four acres. This was covered in a similar manner, and in 1862 had forty acres, and broke land preparatory to planting one hundred more the next season. During the winter of 1862-3 the roots were protected in different ways, some by covering with straw, others by plowing under, but principally by cutting and covering with the plow. All the protection, however, was insufficient, as during the very open winter of that season the ground froze and dried below the roots, and almost entirely destroyed them.

"My plan when I came to Minnesota was to raise peppermint and sheep extensively. The peppermint business I was obliged to discontinue, though very reluctantly, and the consequence is I have become more deeply engaged in sheep. Minnesota, although not adapted to peppermint, cannot be excelled as a wool growing State, as statistics will soon show. Cheap land, cheap hay and grain in a healthy climate, can grow wool cheap."



POINTS OF JERSEY CATTLE, ILLUSTRATED—No. II.

Last week we gave an excellent portrait of a Jersey bull, with illustrations of the Points of Excellence for judging males of that breed, as adopted and continued for many years by the Royal Agricultural Society of the Island of Jersey. We now give a portrait of a Jersey cow, showing the "points" adopted by the above named Society for guiding judges in determining the merits of Jersey cows and heifers. With few exceptions, the same points are good in judging any cow or heifer.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR COWS AND HEIFERS.

Article.	Points.
1. Pedigree on male side,	1
2. Pedigree on female side,	1
3. Head small, fine and tapering,	1
4. Cheek small,	1
5. Throat clean,	1
6. Muzzle fine and encircled with a light color,	1
7. Nostrils high and open,	1
8. Horns smooth, crumpled, not too thick at the base, and tapering, tipped with black,	1
9. Ears small and thin,	1
10. Ears of a deep orange color within,	1
11. Eye full and placid,	1
12. Neck straight, fine, and lightly placed on the shoulders,	1
13. Chest broad and deep,	1
14. Barrel-hooped, broad and deep,	1
15. Well-ribbed home, having but little space between the last rib and the hip,	1
16. Back straight from the withers to the top of the hip,	1
17. Back straight from the top of the hips to the setting on of the tail; and the tail at right angles with the back,	1
18. Tail fine,	1
19. Tail hanging down to the hocks,	1
20. Hide thin and movable, but not too loose,	1
21. Hide covered with fine and soft hair,	1
22. Hide of a good color,	1
23. Fore legs short, straight and fine,	1
24. Fore-arm swelling and full above the knee, and fine below it,	1
25. Hind-quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up,	1
26. Hind legs short and straight (below the hocks) and bones rather fine,	1
27. Hind legs squarely placed, and not too close together when viewed from behind,	1
28. Hind legs not to cross in walking,	1
29. Hoofs small,	1
30. Udder full in form, *i. e.*, well in line with the belly,	1
31. Udder well up behind,	1
32. Teats large and squarely placed, being wide apart,	1
33. Milk-veins very prominent,	1
34. Growth,	1
35. General appearance,	1
36. Condition,	1
Perfection,	36

Three points shall be deducted from the number required for pefection on heifers, as their udder and milk-veins cannot be fully developed. A heifer will therefore be considered perfect at thirty-three points.

No prize shall be awarded to cows, or heifers, having less than 29 points.

Removing Large Rocks.

The best and cheapest method of removing out of the way rocks that are too heavy to be drawn with a team, is to bury them. We have, in the course of our farming, put several out of sight in this way, and we consider it a very satisfactory job. In doing this work, one should consider well two things. First, dig the hole *large* and *deep* enough to bury the stone at least twenty inches under the surface. Somebody may want to subsoil there sometime, and if it were left nearer the surface, the subsoil plow would be very likely to strike a rock. Second, if the rock be on the brow of a hill it should be buried much deeper, as the slow movement of the soil by the plow and the rain brings it gradually to the surface again.

Make up your mind that you will no longer plow and harrow, mow and reap, around or over those great rocks. If they are in a pasture lot they do very well to salt the cattle on, providing there are no Canada thistles;—we should give the latter the preference in salting—but in cultivated fields the rocks are a nuisance which should and can be abated.

Farmers' Cellars.

David Lyman of Middlefield, Ct., says in the Albany Cultivator, that the ill-ventilated rooms and impure cellars of farmers are almost as unhealthy as the filthy streets of New York. The public is not aware of the terrible fatality of typhoid fever, scarlatina and diphtheria, at times, in rural districts, a large proportion of which are supposed by those who have investigated the matter to be caused by decaying vegetables in cellars.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS FROM READING.

The Use of Sorghum in China.

The so-called Chinese Sugar-cane, or Sorghum, is grown very extensively in Northern China, and is known among foreigners as a kind of millet—*the Barbadoes Millet.* The Chinese name for it is *Rauliang.* It is propagated like broom-corn, which it resembles in some respects, by its seeds, which grow on the top of its stalks. The Chinese do not express the juice from its stalks for the purpose of manufacturing molasses or sugar, and they manifest surprise when informed that such a use is made of it in the United States. They make a coarse kind of bread from the flour of the seeds of the Rauliang, eaten principally by the poorer classes. The best kind of Chinese whisky, oftentimes called Chinese wine, is distilled from the seeds. The stalks are used for fuel, for lathing in the partitions of houses, for slight and temporary fences, &c. Numerous and immense fuel-yards, consisting entirely of the dried stalks of the Sorghum, are formed at Tientsin and many other cities in the North of China. During a few years past many inquiries have been made in regard to the manner in which the Chinese manufacture sugar and molasses out of Sorghum, but such information is vainly sought of them, for they never manufacture such articles from its stalks.

The Tea Shrub.

The tea shrub resembles, in some respects, the low species of whortleberry, being allowed to grow usually only about a foot and a half high. Some compare the tea shrub to the currant bush; but the currant grows too high, and too bushy to justify the comparison, according to our observation. The tea shrub would grow much higher than what we saw if allowed to do so. It was kept low by picking the higher leaves, and breaking off the highest branches. A high shrub would be in danger of damage from the heavy storms of wind which are quite common among the hills, and besides the leaves would not be as valuable as the leaves of a small shrub.

The tea-seeds should be planted in the tenth Chinese month (corresponding to our November,) and the plants are then ready for transplanting by the following autumn. They are transplanted from three to five together, in rows from three to five feet apart each way, in much the same manner as Indian corn is planted in America. In about four years the plants are large enough to spare some of their leaves without serious detriment. The plantations are not manured but are kept free from weeds. The plant blossoms appear about the tenth month, producing a white flower, in appearance and size much like the flower of the orange. The seeds form in a pod, each pod containing three tea-seeds about as large as a small bean. A thrifty clump will annually furnish from three to five ounces of leaves, and a smart picker can gather in a day eight or ten pounds of green leaves. A pound of green leaves makes only about three ounces of tea. Large numbers of young men, women and children, are industriously employed, during the tea season in lifting and parting the leaves. Women and children earn from three to six cents per day, boarding themselves, and young men from five to eight cents with their board.

These facts, and others which might be added, show that tea can never be cultivated in western countries to advantage. The high rate of wages in the United States, even if it would grow in the southern part of the country, would forbid the extensive and profitable cultivation of the tea shrub. The same amount of capital and labor employed in any of the common trades and occupations of that land, would be far more lucrative. Tea could not be afforded, if raised in America, at less than four or five times the cost per pound at which it can be afforded obtained from China.—*Doolittle's Social Life of the Chinese.*

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

DR. RANDALL'S HEALTH AND LABORS.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that on the 8th of Nov. last, a meeting of the Goverment of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and that Dr. RANDALL, an honorary member of that Association, was present by special request and took part in the proceedings. The substance of these was given in our issue of Nov. 25th. Feeling that the great step of calling the Syracuse meeting was adopted in consequence of his own suggestions, and feeling keenly alive to the immense importance of that step, should it prove successful, he made very great exertions by writing letters to secure both a full and a *proper* representation of the Wool Growing interest. At the same time he was engaged in a large correspondence commenced to meet the wishes of the United States Revenue Commission.

The Syracuse Convention was held on the 13th of Dec., and its auspicious and highly important results are before the country. To meet the united wishes of all connected with the Wool Growing interest a National Wool Growers' Association was there organized and Dr. RANDALL chosen its President. He at once laid before its Executive Committee his correspondence with the U. S. Revenue Commission, and, to meet the wishes of the latter body, a series of interrogatories was prepared to draw out information from leading Wool Growers concerning the existing condition of the wool-producing interests of the country. He mailed several hundred of these circulars, and perhaps wrote as many letters and notes to correspondents on the same subject. He attended the meeting of the N. Y. State Wool Growers' Association on the 10th of Dec., and on the 11th, in pursuance of a vote of the National Association, with his colleague, Mr. POTTLE, repaired to New York to make investigations in regard to the quality and condition of imported wools and the duties respectively paid on them. They were joined by the Hon. EDWIN HAMMOND of Vermont and the Hon. R. M. MONTGOMERY of Ohio, additional members of the same committee. Their investigations were pursued rapidly and successfully and the results materially contributed to the success of their subsequent negotiations with the Manufacturers by placing them on the firm ground of positive knowledge in regard to competing wools and the comparatively trivial duties paid on foreign wools finer than our own. Further allusion to the facts discovered by them will be found in Dr. R.'s article given in another column.

They remained thus engaged until Dec. 17th, Dr. RANDALL'S colleagues, as he wrote us, kindly assisting him to examine and collect the answers received from the Wool Growers to his circulars. The timely assistance was most fortunate, for already the over-worked machine gave indications of breaking down. On the 17th, the joint committees of the Wool Growers and Manufacturers met, as had been agreed upon at Syracuse, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, for the purpose of ascertaining whether common representations and recommendations could not be made by both in respect to the effect of the present tariff laws on wool and woolens and the amendments which it is expedient to make in those laws. The following letter from Dr. RANDALL, not written for publication, but which we trust under the circumstances we shall be considered excusable for placing before our readers, will explain what followed:

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., Feb. 12.

MY DEAR MOORE:—My former note brought down proceedings to our meeting with the Manufacturers, Jan. 17. This opened with an unpleasant episode. I had been suffering for two or three days with an extraordinary sensation about the head—the consequence, doubtless, of overwork, for I have written since our negotiations with the Manufacturers commenced a little more than twelve hundred letters—not a few of them long and anxious ones; and I have done this while keeping up with other matters. It proved too much for me. On the evening of the 16th, while conversing with my colleagues everything suddenly became dark and I fell into a state which those present apprehended for a short time to be approaching apoplexy or paralysis. This passed away, but a dizzy sensation remained. In the morning I felt better and thought I could go on with work. I had, however, scarcely taken my seat in the Joint Committee when, as sudden as a thunderbolt, another attack like to but severer than the first again prostrated me. I have only a confused recollection of what occurred for a couple of days, for, though after a little my judgment kept time and tune when I lay quiet in bed, my grief and mortification, not to name a less excusable feeling, at being compelled to lie there at such a time, kept up such a state of mind that all seems like a dream as I look back to it—a confused and commingling series of tableaux—kind friends watching over me—committees calling—guests and strangers respectfully presenting themselves, &c., &c.

Meanwhile our people worked in the Committee room like heroes. The business there was to discuss and if possible agree on preliminary questions, such as statistical facts and figures, estimates, and especially the true basis of equality in protection as between the producer and the manufacturer. We have good metal. Mr. POTTLE is as springy as a bow and as swift and sharp as an arrow. He is a singularly keen debater. Mr. HAMMOND is as calm and as solid as one of his own Green Mountains. A more diligently thorough, just and faithful investigator than Mr. MONTGOMERY, and one more certain to reach an accurate conclusion before committing himself, is not found in a life time. I did not see Dr. LORING in the Committee room at all, or beyond a passing moment, as I remained ill till after his departure, but I have no doubt he acquitted himself as well as usual. On the other side were the same clear-headed, strong men we met at Syracuse, with two additions—J. W. EDMANDS of Boston, a powerful looking man, using remarkably few words, but, evidently one of the leading thinkers and authorities of his class, and Mr. HARRIS of R. I., the world-renowned cassimere manufacturer. I saw little of the last, but he appeared to me like a man of great native business powers, of great energy and will. His manners are very friendly.

On the evening of the 19th, a portion of the Manufacturers being compelled to leave the city, not to return before the evening of the 22d, Mr. POTTLE and Dr. LORING also took the occasion to return home. On the reassembling of the Committees, Jan. 23, neither of the last reappeared. Mr. POTTLE, detained at home by the dangerous illness of a son, was not further present during the first session of the Joint Committees, and Dr. LORING (occupied with his duties as a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts,) did not return at all.

I thought time enough had been spent in *debate*, and that the proper period for *action* had arrived. Messrs. MONTGOMERY and HAMMOND took the same view, and accordingly as soon as the session opened I declared the above opinion and asked the Manufacturers if they would submit definite written propositions. They promptly consented and brought in those contained in my circular of 29th. We unanimously non-concurred in each and all of them. It was an anxious moment when I announced our conclusion. A casual expression had conveyed the idea that these propositions constituted their ultimatum and the manner in which our reply was for a moment apparently received, so far strengthened this impression, that I was led to ask if such was the fact. If the answer had been in the affirmative, I should at once have moved for an adjournment *sine die*. They replied by asking for counter propositions. I wrote those which you will also find in my circular of 29th, and Mr. MONTGOMERY firmly concurred in every word of them. They were presented on the 24th, and I did the best I could to lay before the meeting the reasons and motives which influenced our action.

Our propositions and explanations were respectfully, not to say kindly, received by the Manufacturers. After some informal conversation in regard to what would constitute equal encouragement to themselves if our requirements were acceded to, and evincing a personal willingness to accept our basis, provided it should prove acceptable to the Government of their Association and other leading Manufacturers, they suggested an adjournment until Feb. 6th. This exactly met our views, for we too felt inclined to consult our constituents; hence my circular of January 29th.

Had I *rested* during the recess, I should, as the event has proved, acted wisely, but knowing there was still a decided chance for disagreement, and knowing that it would be *too late* after the adjournment to prepare our report to the Revenue Commission, I resolved to put the "bars up" for any contingency. (The Manufacturers, I may remark, had a report nearly written which they could use in case of disagreement.) So I flung myself on our report. When completed it comprised one hundred foolscap pages; and a more voluminous appendix of tables, documents, &c. You will, therefore, readily guess that I returned to New York not very much rested!

On getting there, I found all our Committee assembled but Dr. LORING. We again submitted our proposition of the 24th, word for word. Our base was accepted, but some deviations proposed, and the mode and manner in which the Manufacturers expected to receive equal protection were set forth. The deviations were not concurred in, but the exposition was accepted and the result is as stated in the brief editorial I sent to-day. I could not bring away copies of the joint report and some other papers, and fuller explanations cannot be made until I get them.

My health is better than I expected it would be, and I hope a few days rest will set me "all right," as the New York waiters say to every word you utter! Next week I will try to offer a historical account of our proceedings to the RURAL readers, somewhat different from and better than this letter, which I have unwittingly spun out to such an unconscionable length. Show this however, to ——— and ———.

I cannot close without adding a word. *The Manufacturers have kept faith with us.* As I understand the terms of the arrangement, I cannot for the life of me see how they obtain any advantage by it they do not now possess, except the advantage of enormously increasing home protection, the advantage of having us friends and allies, and the hoped-for advantage of securing stable legislation. On the other hand *we* gain much—all we have a right fairly to ask. But more on *this* topic hereafter. And if the Government will repeal the onerous and unprecedented tax on manufacturers, the change in tariff legislation proposed will not bear with any disproportionate weight on my body. Faithfully Yours,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

We have received a letter from a member of Dr. RANDALL'S family, dated 16th inst., which states that he was attacked by diptheria on the 13th, and although the case is not considered an alarming one, he will not, probably, be able for a week or two at least to prepare the promised historical account of the New York Wool Conference. For this reason we have thought it would be more satisfactory to our readers to furnish them *now* with the above letter. And we have presented the accompanying facts to show them why their letters have been less promptly answered by Dr. RANDALL for some weeks past, and why the "bill of fare" of the Sheep Department has been less varied than usual.—M.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL MEETING.

Our readers are aware that the National Wool Growers' Association appointed a Committee consisting of five members of its Executive Committee, to meet the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New York, January 17th, for the purpose of attempting to agree on the representations which should be made to the United States Revenue Commission, concerning the effect of the present tariff and internal revenue laws on the wool producing and manufacturing interests; and also to unite if practicable in recommending such changes as should be found to be expedient in those laws.

The Committee appointed by the National Wool Growers' Association consisted of HENRY S. RANDALL of N. Y., E. B. POTTLE of N. Y., EDWIN HAMMOND of Vt., R. M. MONTGOMERY of O., and G. B. LORING of Mass. The Manufacturers' Committee consisted of E. B. BIGELOW of Mass., J. W. EDMANDS of Mass., N. KINGSBURY of Conn., T. F. FAXTON of N. Y., and EDWARD HARRIS of R. I.

The Wool Growers' Committee assembled in New York, Jan. 12th, to make an examination of the foreign wools competing with American wools, and to ascertain what duties were respectively paid on them. They examined the quality and condition of the imported wools yet under the charge of the U. S. Appraiser, and also in the warehouses of eminent importers. They found that "Mestiza" wools, grown in South America, are the principal foreign competitors, in our markets, of domestic, fine and medium wools. The highest grade of Mestiza ("Merino Mestiza") ranks in fineness with our "Saxony" wool; the second and third grades ("Nos. 1 and 2, Mestiza") with the two highest grades of American Merino wool; the fourth grade ("No. 3, Mestiza") with our grade and common wools. Mestiza wools are estimated by manufacturers to shrink two-thirds in cleansing, and to lose more in subsequent processes of manufacture than our wools, so that it takes 3⅔ lbs. of the former to make a pound of finished cloth,* while it takes but 2 1-6 lbs. of the latter to make the same amount.

The following are the provisions of the existing Tariff:

"Wool, manufactured, the value of which at the last port of export is 12 cts. per lb. or less, exclusive of charges in such port," pays a duty of.....3 cts. per lb.
Wool, as above, value more than 12 cts., and not over 24 cts. per lb.,.....6 cts. per lb.
Wool, as above, value over 24 cts., and not over 32 cts. per lb,.....10 cts. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Wool, as above, value over 32 cts. per lb.,.....12 cts. per lb. and 10 per ct.

The finest Mestiza and other fine wools imported into the United States (to a sufficient extent to render them of importance) pay a duty of only 6 cts. per lb. The following statement, furnished the Committee by the Collector of the Port of New York, giving the imports of wool into that port, and the duties paid, during the six months ending 31st December, 1865, presents a sufficient example of the proportionable amounts of foreign wools which pay the respective duties, named in the tariff law:

	Quantity in lbs.	Value in Dollars.	Amount of Duty.
Wool costing 12 cents or less, 3 cts. duty,.....	5,510,694	564,039	165,320 82
Wool costing over 12 cts. and not over 24 cts., 6 cts. duty.....	8,881,250	1,420,249	532,875 00
Wool costing over 24 cts. and not over 32 cts., 12 cts. and 10 pr. ct. duty,	50	31	9 10
Total,.....	14,391,994	1,984,319	698,204 92

Average rate of duty, 4 84-100 cts. per lb.

* Perhaps we ought to say that a large portion of Manufacturers estimate that it now takes 4 lbs. of Mestiza wool to make a pound of finished cloth.

This shows the amount of encouragment received by the American farmer in competing in the production of a great and indispensable necessary of life, with the peasantry of other countries, where labor and subsistence cost not to exceed one-fourth what they cost in the United States, and where the climate renders artificial winter feed for sheep, as well as barns or other shelters, unnecessary.

The American wool grower now pays more in State and National taxes on his wool, and in duties on objects necessary for its production, than the average of duties on foreign wools above made to appear; and thus, in effect, pays more for the privelege of selling his product in the markets of his own country, than is paid by foreigners.

It is known to us to be the fact that it was not within the contemplation of the framers of the present tariff system that foreign good or fine wools would come into our country at the lowest rates of duty. In the tariff of 1861, it was the purpose to let in coarse wools for carpets, and hairy and very cheap wools that we do not produce at all, at very low rates, but as soon as American styles of wool were reached, or such as we produce in New York and Vermont, the duty was made 9 cents per lb. This was raised to 10 cents and 10 per cent ad valorem by the tariff of 1864. But, as we have seen by the duties paid on imports into New York, the tariff of 1864, like its predecessor of 1861, has been grossly evaded, and the Wool Growers' Committee arrived at the conclusion that no way could be devised to prevent such evasions in future, except by establishing a *minimum* duty on this whole class of wools as high as that last above named.

On the 17th of January, the Wool Growers and Manufacturers Committees met in New York as agreed upon. As it is to be presumed an official record of the proceedings will appear, we will not at this time anticipate its details, but content ourselves with stating general results. Every branch of the subject was thoroughly examined and discussed, and various propositions and counter propositions were respectively submitted. The joint Committees adjourned January 24, and met again February 6th. On the 9th, they agreed by a *unanimous* vote on the recommendations and report to be made to the U. S. Revenue Commission.

The substance of the recommendations are, that all Mestiza, Cape, and other similar wools shall be made to pay a minimum duty of ten cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem. The non-competing wools to pay the same duties as now. The Manufacturer to receive a protection of twenty-five per cent net, i. e. over and above netralizing duties.

If a law based on the above recommendations should pass Congress and by meeting the approbation of the people, be allowed to become permanent, every one who understands its intended effect cannot but see that it will open a new career of deserved success to the American wool grower, and that its result will be eventually to enable him to supply all the wool manufactured in this country of kinds which he can profitably grow.

Communications, Etc.

BEE QUESTIONS—HOW TO SETTLE THEM.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Is it not quite time that some efficient measures were taken to settle important questions relating to the greatest success of the bee-keepers. For several years the Italian bees have been introduced into our apiaries by different bee-keeper. Those who keep them to supply the market with Italian queens, and perhaps others, speak very favorable of their industry and skill in storing honey. Yet I have seen nothing very definite or certain about it. At least not satisfactory. Occasional large yields from a single colony, will carry but little conviction of superiority, since there are occasional cases of this character in every season with both classes of bees. Neither will a comparison of the yield of several apiaries in different sections of the country settle the question satisfactorily, since different sections differ so much in the amount of honey afforded in the bee pasture. Still there is a way to show the fact—almost, or quite, to demonstrate it. If a bee-keeper will place an equal number of colonies of Italian and native bees, in hives of the same class and size in the same field, and note and report the proceeds from each class, a few years' trial may fully satisfy him. If there is a marked difference in their success, several trials of this character in different sections, reported through the agricultural press, would settle the question in the public mind, and it is a question of importance to the public. If one class will give one hundred, fifty, or twenty-five per cent. more than the other, that class should supercede the other as soon as may be. If, on the other hand, sometimes one class does a trifle the best and sometimes the other, and no marked difference is apparent, the public may be satisfied with the laborers they have already employed.

A second question, of equal import, presents itself:—Upon the hive best calculated to secure success. There are several hives differing considerably in the principles of their construction, form and size. It is a general rule, that each approves and recommends to others the hive he has been accustomed to use, or in which he has a personal interest. This is not altogether unreasonable, and it is certainly very natural. But this question may be easily settled by every bee-keeper by actual experience, and a number of experiments, made by judicious men, and reported through the press, may lead the public to the adoption of the best, if there is a marked and clear difference. Let the bee-keeper place an equal number of swarms, as they issue, in hives of the different kinds that he would prove for his own satisfaction, and mark the result. If he finds the colonies in one class of hives giving double the amount of surplus that colonies give in the other class, or classes of hives, he would not hesitate which to prefer. If they gave seven times as much, he would put no new swarms in any other class of hives but the successful one, if he could obtain them. The rule would apply here with much propriety, "prove all things, hold fast that which is good." Trials made in different sections of the country, and made public through the press, might thus not only satisfy experimenters, but likewise prove a public benefit. JASPER HAZEN.

Albany, N. Y.

REMARKS.—We heartily endorse our correspondent's practical suggestions. Carefully conducted, impartial experiments, such as will decide the merits of more than *one* article or system in the comparison, are one of the greatest needs of Agriculture in this country. Agricultural schools and State experimental farms could accomplish much in this direction.

Spirit of the Press.

Corn Sirup.

It may now be two years since we announced that a German Chemist in Buffalo claimed to have discovered a process whereby the starch of Indian corn might be readily transmuted into sugar, whereof it has long been known as the chemical equivalent. His patent was bought soon afterward, by a company in this city, who have since been experimenting with it, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Ockershausen, the eminent and life-long sugar refiner, 17 Rose-st.

We looked in there a few days since, and gleaned the following facts:

1. No marketable sugar has yet been made under this patent. That which alone has been produced in any quantity is what is known as grape sugar—differing in the form of its particles from cane sugar, and not convertible into the latter by any known process, acceptable as a substitute therefor.

2. Sirup, of a fair quality, *is* made of corn under this patent, and may be to any extent. We do not consider it so intensely sweet as cane or maple sirup of equal density, but we could detect no alloy or other fault in it. We should judge that one hundred gallons of corn sirup are about equal to 75 of equally thick cane sirup. The color of the two does not materially differ.

3. The starch of the corn is separated for sirup precisely as it is for the production of the edible corn starch of commerce. Beyond that point we did not observe the process; but presume the transmutation of starch into sugar is akin to that whereby alcohol is obtained from grain.

4. Mr. Ockershausen says that a bushel of corn yields three gallons of sirup, worth 75 cents per gallon. The residum (gluten, bran, &c.) sells at 20 cents per bushel for feed.

How far the company consider their invention or process a success, and whether they still hope to produce unexceptionable sugar from corn, we did not inquire; but we believe they are satisfied that sirup from corn is a fixed fact, and one of decided importance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Points of a Breeding Sow.

S. LEWIS of Boone County, Illinois, gives in the Prairie Farmer his ideas upon the subjects above:—"In the first place she should be square built, have a short nose and short ears, short legs and back, with latter hollow or bent. Shoulders should be heavy and deep. Never let her raise pigs until she is a year old, and never but one litter the first year. Then if she proves a good milker let her raise two litters per year. I speak of her being a good milker. This is as essential in a breeding sow as in a good mare. Such an animal will raise better pigs, and, of course, her progeny will be better hogs for market.

I find that hasty pudding and milk for the supper and breakfast, and corn for dinner, constitute a very good diet for the breeding sow.—A great many farmers have fallen into an error in not allowing plenty of straw for a bed. Many build a warm pen in order to avoid giving her much straw. Let her run to a straw stack and she will "build" a nest to suit herself. If this is not convenient, she should have plenty of straw in the pen. Attend to these matters, and I will warrant no trouble in raising pigs in the coldest of weather."

How to Judge the Weather by the Sky.

THE colors of the sky at different times afford wonderfully good guidance. Not only does a sunset presage fair weather, but there are other tints which speak with clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening—an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If they are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind and rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

The Best Corn.

Which is sweetest and most nutricious, White or Yellow Corn? On this question there was a variety of opinions. Several members insisted that one variety was as nutricious as the other. Some preferred white corn as being more palatable, and others the yellow. Mr. Brown was confident that the yellow was sweeter, and that pudding or bread from the white made a poor, white, insipid food, compared with the rich yellow. Mr. Whitman knew of many who preferred the white, and would not eat food made from yellow meal, if white could be obtained. Dr. Isham said yellow meal, when old, was apt to have a bitter taste. Yellow corn contained more oil than white, and when the meal was kept some time, the abundance of oil had a tendency to become rancid, hence, the bitter taste of the meal.—*N. Y. Farmer's Club.*

Natural Springs of a Horse's Hoof.

EVERY one knows the additional power of resisting or sustaining concussion and weight any fibrous substance has, if struck or pressed in the direction of the fibers, besides if acted on in any other. The hoof of the horse is composed of an infinite number of dense fibers, strongly agglutinated together, and to enable it with the greatest advantage to meet and support the concussion there is when it strikes the ground, these fibers are every one of them so placed in the unshod foot as to receive the shock directly on their ends. In addition to this, the front part of the hoof, where the force of concussion is greatest, is twice or thrice as thick and strong as the sides and heels, its slope indicating exactly the direction of the descent of the horse's weight.

Rural Brief Mention.

CORRESPONDENCE, &C., DEFERRED.—In order to make room for matters which "must go in" this week's RURAL, we are obliged to defer several columns of communications, extracts and notices which are in type for this number. Regret that our space is so limited—that our pages will only hold "so much"—and must soon enlarge or put on an extra condenser. Meantime, thanks to contributors and correspondents, with an injunction—not to stop writing, but to use a condenser. We have a number of excellent articles which we must condense or defer indefinitely—as preference must be given to seasonable and brief matters in a journal embracing the discussion of so many subjects as does the RURAL.

NEW YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The 26th annual meeting of this Society was held in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, on the 14th inst., Hon. T. C. PETERS, President, presiding. The Treasurer's report shows the cash on hand from last year to be $7,541 93. The receipts during the year were $21,002 52—total, $28,544 45; expenditures, $15,709 23; balance to new account, $12,835 22; invested in United States securities, $9,173 50; cash on hand, $3,661 72. The report of the Executive Committee, giving a review of the operations of the past year, and showing a very encouraging condition of the Society, was read by Col. B. P. JOHNSON, the Secretary. In accordance with the recommendation of a committee of three from each Judicial District of the State, the following Board of Officers was elected:

President—JOHN STANTON GOULD of Columbia.
Vice Presidents—First District: Thomas H. Faile, jr., New York; Second District: Samuel Thorn, Dutchess; Third District: Adin Thayer, jr., Rensselaer; Fourth District: G. H. F. Van Horne, Montgomery; Fifth District: James Geddes, Onondaga; Sixth District: Joseph McGraw, Tompkins; Seventh District: H. Ten Eyck Foster, Seneca; Eighth District: Horace S. Huntly, Cattaraugus.
Cor. Secretary—B. P. Johnson, Albany.
Rec. Secretary—Erastus Corning, Jr., Albany.
Treasurer—Luther H. Tucker, Albany.
Executive Committee—George H. Brown, Dutchess; Julien T. Williams, Chautauqua; Solon Robinson, New York City; Henry W. Dwight, Cayuga; Clark J Hayes, Otsego.

The matter of locating the next State Fair was referred to the Executive Committee. A committee of five was appointed to considder and report upon the subject of the Cattle Plague. Several interesting agricultural topics were discussed. At the evening session, Hon. T. C. PETERS, President of the Society, delivered his farewell address. Of the Discussions, Exhibition, &c., we can give no report this week.

Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association.—The wool growers of Pennsylvania met in Convention at Pittsburgh, last week, in response to a call issued by the Washington Co. Wool Growers' Association. The attendance was large, and embraced the most extensive wool growers in the State. Among the topics discussed was that of protection on wool and woolen goods, and speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. JOHN COVODE, ANDREW STUART and WM. F. JOHNSTON of Pa., Gen. S. D. HARRIS of Ohio, and others. The Convention finally organized a *State Wool Growers' Association*, auxiliary to the National Wool Growers' Association, and elected the following board of officers for 1866: *President*—Dr. F. J. LEMOYNE of Washington Co. *Vice Presidents*—James Slocum, Fayette; J. C. White, Lawrence; J. T. Biddle, Green; J. T. Bard, Butler; G. F. Stoner, Westmoreland; Samuel North, Mercer; John Cain, Beaver; Hon. Thomas White, Indiana; Joseph A. Thompson, Armstrong; Asa Manchester, Washington; Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Allegheny. *Executive Committee*—James H. McNall, Allegheny Co.; Hon. John H. Ewing, Joshua Wright, Washington Co.; John M. Gallagher, Fayette Co.; M. M. Marquis, Beaver Co. *Secretaries*—F. R. Brunot, Fayette; G. D. Kuester, Lawrence. *Treasurer*—J. McD. Glenn, Allegheny.

The Hampden (Mass.) Ag. Society has this excellent board of officers for the present year: *President*—WM. BIRNIE, Springfield. *Vice Presidents*—T. W. Wasson, Springfield; Ethan Brooks, W. Springfield; Lucas B. Chapin, Chicopee; George Taylor, Westfield; Sardis Gillett, Southwick; Edwin H. Ball, Holyoke; William Lyman, Wilbraham; E. C. Ely, Longmeadow; Jacob Stever, Palmer; E. G. Fuller, Ludlow; W. N. Flint, Monson; W. E. Bolse, Blanford; D. B. Holcomb, Chester; N. P. Bartholomew, Montgomery; J. W. Gibbs, Russell; R. H. Barlow, Granville; Wilbur Wilson, Agawam; Alured Homer, Brimfield; F. T. Moore, Tolland. *Secretary*—J. N. Bagg, West Springfield. *Treasurer*—J. S. McElwain, Springfield.

Greene Co. Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—ALBERT TUTTLE, Ashland. *Sec'y*—Geo. W. Russ, Acra. *Treas*—E. C. Derby, Cairo.

Otisco Farmers' Club, (Amber, Onondaga Co.)—Officers for 1866: *President*—LORENZO BOUTELLE. *Sec'y*—J. S. Niles. *Treas.*—W. S. Redway. The Annual Fair was successful.

Victory Ag. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—DAVID S. WOODFORD, Victory. *Sec'y*—D. L. Halsey, Victory. *Treas.*—Silas R. French, Victory.

PLASTIC SLATE FOR ROOFING.—Have you, or any of your numerous readers, had any experience with an article called "Plastic Slate," for roofing and similar purposes—now extensively advertised in the papers? I see it is recommended very highly by some of the members of the Farmers' Club, (American Institute,) but I would like to hear from some of the brethren of the "RURAL" persuasion. Will you or some one who may chance to see this, inform through the RURAL, and oblige?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE GREELEY FRUIT COMMITTEE.

THIS Committee, which met in New York in the month of January last to award the premiums offered by Mr. GREELEY for the best varieties of Grape, Apple and Pear for general cultivation, awarded the prize for Apples to the *Baldwin*, and that for Pears to the *Bartlett*. The award for Grapes was postponed. The report of the Committee, as far as we know, has not made known the successful competitors, but we have heard that Dr. WARD of Newark, N. J., one of the committee, took the $100 for Bartletts. Probably some other member of the committee took the $100 for Baldwin.

We don't think this looks very well. In our humble opinion, no member of that Committee should have been permitted to compete for the prizes. It appears that the vote of the Committee stood as follows:—For Baldwin, 4; for R. I. Greening, 3; for Bartlett, 4; Sheldon, 3. So it appears that the R. I. Greening apple and Sheldon pear were the second choice of the Committee.

After thus disposing of the GREELEY prizes the Committee proceed to designate the best six varieties of Apples and Pears for general cultivation, as follows:

Summer Apples—Primate and Red Astracan,
Fall Apples—Porter and Gravenstein.
Winter Apples—Hubbardson, Nonsuch and Northern Spy.
Summer Pears—Manning's Elizabeth and Rostiezer.
Fall Pears—Sheldon amd Seckel.
Winter Pears—Lawrence and Dana's Hovey.

It appears to us a singular fact that the two fruits to which were awarded the GREELEY prize were not included in these selections of the *six best*. Another thing seems a little strange to us, as it will to most others who have any experience in fruit culture, and that is, naming two very small and comparatively little known sorts of pears as the two best Summer, and "Dana's Hovey" one of the best Winter. This last named variety is of fine quality, but very small and has not been fruited in half a dozen localities in the United States. It is, in fact, *a new and comparatively untried variety*, and yet it is recommended as one of the *two best winter pears* for general cultivation!!

This Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—J. A. WARDER, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; CHARLES DOWNING, Newburgh, N. Y.; ISAAC M. WARD, Newark, N. J.; WM. S. CARPENTER, New York; P. T. QUINN, Newark, N. J.; WM. L. FERRIS, Thorg's Neck, N. Y,; E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have found the report in full in the "Tribune," as follows:

"Greeley Prizes."

The Committee appointed to award the "Greeley Prizes" on the Apple and Pear met for that purpose at the residence of Wm. S. Carpenter, Esq., New York, on Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All the members were present. After the Chairman, Dr. Warder, called the meeting to order, the Secretary, P. T. Quinn, read the minutes of the previous meetings, which were accepted. The Committee regret to state the fact that although the time for the action of the Committee was delayed for more than a year, in the hope that a more liberal response would be made by fruit growers throughout the country, in sending forward choice varieties for competition, the following is a full list of the kinds presented for competition:

APPLES—*Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Fallawater, Swaar, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Tompkins Co. King, Northern Spy, Winter Pippin*, and three varieties of Seedlidgs.

PEARS—*Bartlett, Laminer, Duchess d'Angouleme, Hoveys, Dana, Sheldon, Beurre d'Anjou*, and *Louise Bonne de Jersey*.

For the information of those interested in the awarding of these premiums, the Committee desire to incorporate in their report that portion of Mr. Greeley's original offer relating to the apple and pear. After speaking of the purpose he had in view, Mr. G. says:

"I offer $100 for the best bushel of apples, which combines general excellence with the quality of keeping in good condition until the 1st of February, and is adapted to the climate and soil of the Northern and Middle States.

"It is not required that the apple submitted be new, but it is hoped that one may be found which combines the better characteristics of such popular favorites as the Northern Spy, Baldwin, R. I. Greening and Newtown Pippin, or a majority of them. Let us see if there is not a better apple than the established favorites; if not, let us acknowledge and act on the truth. I further offer a premium of $100 for the best bushel of pears, of a specific variety, size, flavor, and season, &c. It must be a pear adapted to general cultivation. It need not be a new sort, provided it be unquestionably superior; but one object of the premium is to develop unacknowledge excellence, if such shall be found to exist.

"One object of the premium is to offer a landmark for fruit-growers in gardens and small farms who are now bewildered by the multiplicity of sorts challenging their attention, each setting up claims to an unapproachable excellence.

"I leave the determination of all questions which may arise as to the propriety of making a prompt award or waiting further developments, entirely to the appropriate department of the Institute.

"HORACE GREELEY."

The Chairman (Dr. Warder) made some interesting remarks, setting forth the embarrassing circumstances under which the Committee were called to the discharge of the duty devolved upon them, growing out of the fact that many of our best fruits have their locality in which alone their characteristic excellencies are developed. And hence the apple or pear regarded the best in one may prove a very indifferent fruit in another locality. But adaptation to the entire range of the Northern and Middle States, with healthfulness of habit in both tree and fruit, as well as size, flavor and season of fruit, is demanded by the requirements.

The first ballot taken gave Hubbardston's Nonesuch, 3; Baldwin, 2; Tompkins Co. King, 1, the Chairman not voting. After a free discussion of the comparative merits of these and other varieties presented, the Hubbardston was ruled out, as not meeting the requirements of Mr. Greeley's offer, in keeping in good condition until the 1st of February. On the third ballot, the vote was, Baldwin, 4; Rhode Island Greening, 3. The Chairman declared the Baldwin to be the choice of the meeting. Messrs. Downing, Ward, Sylvester and Ferris, for Baldwin; Messrs. Warder, Carpenter and Quinn, for Rhode Island Greening. The selection of a pear from the list of candidates above named was then taken up. The ballot was made, the same as for the apple, without consultation. The first ballot gave the Bartlett 4, and Sheldon 3. The Chairman declared the Bartlett to be the pear. Messrs. Downing, Ward, Sylvester and Ferris, for Bartlett; Messrs. Warder, Carpenter and Quinn, for Sheldon. It was then determined that the Committee should select by ballot six varieties of apples, and six of pears, for general cultivation. Mr. Hovey of Boston was invited to take part in this vote.

It was a matter of surprise, when the result of the first ballot was read by the Secretary, without consultation, for the two fruits, the vote was as follows:

APPLES.

Summer.	*Fall.*	*Winter.*
Primate, 6;	Porter, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, 6	
Red Astracan, 5;	Gravestein,	Northern Spy, 5.

PEARS.

Summer.	*Fall.*	*Winter.*
Rostiezer, 5;	Sheldon, 8;	Lawrence, 7;
Manning's Elizabeth, 5;	Seckel, 6;	Hovey's Dana, 5.

The following resolution was then read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the reading of a communication from P. B. Mead, published in The Tribune newspaper, a question has arisen in regard to the action of this Committee as to the postponement of the award of the Grape premiums, therefore,

Resolved, That we do re-affirm the action had at the meeting in September last, when it was agreed in concurrence with the expressed wish of Mr. Greeley, and in what we believe to have been the unanimous judgment of this Committee, that we should defer action until a future period.

It was gratifying to the Committee to examine such choice lots of Winter pears as were voluntarily sent to this meeting. Elwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., exhibited 30 varieties, which were highly creditable to them. Their yearly contributions of fruit always add so much interest to the annual exhibitions of the Institute.

C. M. Hovey of Boston, exhibited 27 varieties; many of them new sorts, and all well grown. Mr. H. is one of the early friends of horticulture in this country, and his collections of fruit shown at the Institute's Faire have always attracted attention.

Wm. L. Ferris of Thorg's Neck, N. Y., exhibited seven varieties of Winter pears; although less in number, they were not inferior in quality, but on the contrary, most creditable. Isaac Buchannon presented one variety, and George Bancroft, the historian, exhibited two varieties. Mr. B. is a zealous friend of horticulture, and will soon have an extensive specimen pear orchard at his place at Newport.

It was moved that the Committee adjourn to meet at the Fall exhibition of the Institute, to be held in September, 1866. The exact time and place would be made known to the members by Mr. Carpenter.

Before closing this report, it is my pleasant duty to render in behalf of the Committee a hearty acknowledgment to Mr. Carpenter, at whose residence the meetings were held. Though graceful resolutions were duly passed at the last meeting, the friendly and generous hospitality of our host is firmly impressed upon the breasts of those who, in fulfilling the trust confided to them, felt their task lightened and supported by Mr. Carpenter's co-operation and gentlemanly liberality.

Not only horticulturists, but that vast horticultural society, the public, are deeply indebted to Mr. Greeley for the interest awakened by this entire movement. That its results will prove beneficial, none can doubt, but Mr. Greeley's offer assumes even more importance when considered in the light of an initiatory idea. When those burdened and surrounded by manifold public responsibilities can take an active part in special developments of horticulture, it behooves men of influence, possessed of abundant leisure and ample means, to take a hint from the "Greeley Prizes." J. A. WARDER, Chairman.

P. T. QUINN, Secretary.

J. A. WARDER,	CHARLES DOWNING,
J. M. WARD,	WM. S. CARPENTER,
WM. L. FERRIS,	P. T. QUINN,
E. WARE SYLVESTER.	

HOW TO GROW A PEAR ORCHARD.

There is but one way to grow up a good pear orchard. The best of land and the best of cultivation is necessary to success. If it is not a deep, rich loam, or clay and loam, free from subsoil or cold water, it must be made so, or the enterprise will prove a failure. Dwarfs should be budded low on the quince stock to avoid setting too deep. The roots of the trees require the sun and dews as much as those of corn, without which the trees will grow to suckers, ill-shaped and irregular—the fruit insipid and variable, instead of sweet and delicious, and lead you to wonder why your trees so *winter kill;* and this arises from the fact that late in autumn, when the sun has penetrated to the subsoil under the roots, a rapid flow of immature sap is forced into the tree, at a time when the sun has passed too far south to elaborate the sap into woody fiber or leafy tissue. The frosts of winter disengage the mechanical organism of the particles, and the first warm, sunny days of spring set it in motion to the detriment or destruction of the tree.

MANURING.—The most successful method I have yet practiced is to plant vines all about my trees,—winter squashes, mostly—by making large hills on the top of the ground—8 or 10 shovels full in a hill—say 6 feet apart or more; the vines will grow rapidly and soon cover the ground, affording a capital mulch for the trees in autumn's drought, and at the same time bear more squashes than they would in the open field. In the fall spread these hills or piles of manure broadcast over the ground. This practice can be continued for many years. It is not necessary that these hills should be all animal manure. A good compost is one-half animal manure, one-half old leaf-mold from the woods, and a shovel full of ashes, or a handful of superphosphate of lime in each hill.—L. L. PIERCE, *in Boston Cultivator.*

GRAPE MILDEW PREVENTED.—E. W. Herendeen of Macedon, N. Y., who has recently visited the Experiment Grounds at Washington, under the charge of W. Saunders, informs us that some experiments for preventing the mildew of the grape, by erecting a cheap roof over them, seemed to answer the purpose perfectly. The roof, he states, may be simply a board sixteen inches wide, nailed to the posts. On a hundred varieties treated in this way, not any mildew was seen; while all the rest in the same yard were entirely ruined. Further experiments are necessary.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE GARDEN PINK.

THE Double Garden Pink, *Dianthus hortensis*, often called PAISLEY PINK, is one of the most interesting, beautiful and fragrant of our hardy plants. It is closely related to those superb

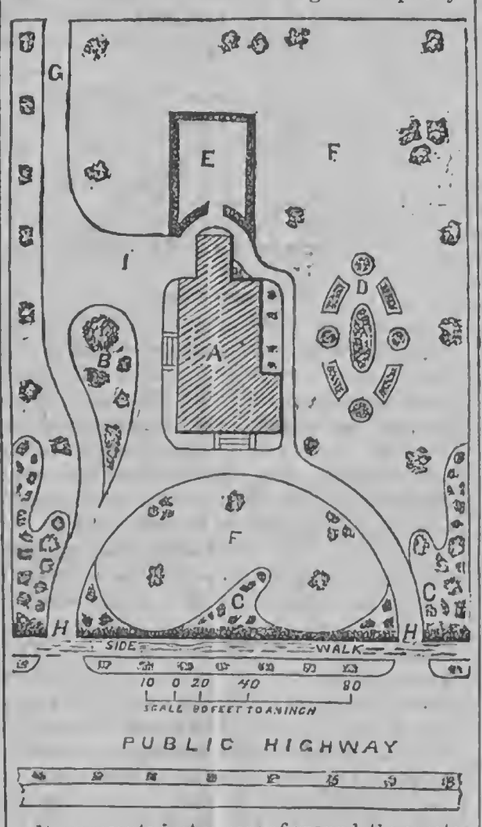
THE PAISLEY PINK.

flowers, the Carnation and Plickotee, more dwarf in habit, the blossoms smaller and equally fragrant. Indeed, few flowers can excel the Pink in fragrance, while for beauty a good Pink is hard to beat. The dwarf or compact habit of the plant is a great advantage both in summer and winter. In summer it is more neat in appearance, and in winter less subject to injury near the collar, which makes it so difficult to keep the Carnation more than two years in the open ground. Seed may be sown in a hot-bed or cold frame, or in the open ground in the spring, and the plants will be large enough to transplant about the first of June. By autumn they will be large and strong, and flower well the second summer. A plant or two for flowering in the house may be taken up and placed in pots, and a few house plants will give new satisfaction.

ORNAMENTAL SURROUNDINGS FOR A FARM HOUSE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—It was the remark of an old English writer on Taste, that men learn to build stately before they come to garden finely. This remark was brought very forcibly to my mind, as my eye caught the beautiful design for a Farm House in the issue of the RURAL for February 10. That men of our own time build stately sooner than they garden finely is a notorious fact, and whoever doubts this assertion has but to cast his eyes around him as he journeys through the country, and note the vast number of elegant mansions which are presented to his view, with the grounds but poorly cared for, or in many cases seeming wholly neglected.

These were some of the thoughts that suggested themselves to my mind as I pondered on the design alluded to; and then the question arose, Will those who adopt this design carry it out in its integrity, and in accordance with the Architect's idea of beauty, or will they mar the whole by placing it amid surroundings wholly unsuited to harmonize with it? Now, to aid the judgment of those who may desire to improve their homesteads, yet have their doubts as to the proper mode of doing it, in consequence of their time having been more occupied in the prosaic routine of every-day life than in the cultivation of matters of taste, I submit the accompanying plan as one eminently fitted to harmonize with the design mentioned above, its chief recommendation being its simplicity.



It represents just an acre of ground, the greater portion of which is lawn. The barn, stables and other appendages are supposed to be beyond and are reached by the road, G. The front line represents an arbor vitæ or other hedge, and the portion marked C is cultivated ground, in which are planted shrubs of various kinds. B is a pear-shaped piece of lawn to drive around and on which is shown one large tree, three small ones, and some shrubbery. At the point H, H, are entrances for carriages or other vehicles; if thought desirable the one on the right hand may be contracted to 6 feet in width and used for a foot-path. At I is the kitchen and wood-house yard, which provides ample room to turn a team around. E is a laundry ground or yard for drying clothes, which can be entirely screened by a good arbor vitæ hedge. The section marked F is lawn, on which are scattered a few evergreens and deciduous trees. And here let me remark the necessity of guarding against a too liberal use of evergreens, as many of our finest places have been ruined by planting too many. However, the objection is not so much in the planting as thinning out afterwards. The Norway spruce and most evergreens, while small, are very beautiful, and are largely used by professional gardeners as nurses to other trees, but when they have fulfilled their mission, are removed from the grounds, the other trees having grown sufficiently large to take their places. Non-professionals rarely understand this, but let their evergreens grow up with the rest of their trees, and the consequence is that ten years after planting they predominate, thus throwing a somber and dismal hue over the whole place. A few judiciously used will enliven in winter, but where they prevail will surely spoil the scene in summer. At D is the flower garden. This is formed of beds cut in the grass.

A flower garden should always be distinguished from the rest of the grounds, by its symmetry of form or some characteristic by which its claims to our attention shall be recognized at sight, and not by a collection of shrubs and flowers thrown perniciously together or scattered in long beds on either side of a walk, which is the prevailing fashion in most places, but which we hope good taste will soon eradicate. I do not offer this as a complete plan of grounds, but simply as the ornamental surroundings of a farm-house—as it will be seen at once that the Fruit and Vegetable gardens and other accessories will have to be provided for out side of the enclosure. To make a complete plan for any particular place, some previous knowledge of the ground would be necessary, but this plan, as much as it embraces, can be applied to any place where the ground is moderately even. WILLIAM WEBSTER.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1866.

CRANBERRY GROWING IN NEW-JERSEY.

MR. P. T. QUINN, in his report of a visit to Hammonton, N. J., says:—"Our party stopped at Manchester to examine some of the cranberry beds in the immediate vicinity of the town. At this place the cranberry never runs high, and reliable persons informed us that more than 80 acres have been planted the last season, and there are now at work large gangs of men preparing the low grounds for extensive tracts next season. Those beds we examined were in good order, although many of them were planted late last spring. I picked off a runner from a plant put out in May that measured four feet two inches in length. The beds are kept clean the first and second seasons by hand hoeing, after which time no labor is necessary, the plant making a complete net-work over the surface, preventing any weeds from appearing.

TO PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS.—A friend who has suffered considerably by their depradations, having unsuccessfully tried the ordinary remedies of trap and snare, gun and dog, has at last hit upon a plan of entire success. He takes the half of an apple, (a sweet one preferred) makes an incision around the edge close to the skin and inserts strychnine, a quantity equal to a No. 1 shot is sufficient for each bait, stick it on a twig and place it in the center of their runways, taking care not to step in their path, as it may turn them in another direction; he states that he has found one nibble taken from the apple, and the rabbit lying dead within six feet of it.—*Northern Farmer.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have several valuable communications for the Horticultural Department, which have been unavoidably deferred for a time. They will appear in future numbers, and meantime we bespeak the indulgence of our contributors.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE says that Russel's Prolific, Buffalo, and McAvoy's Superior Strawberries are all one and the same.

THE editor of the Maine Farmer has been shown an early harvest apple which was the second crop of the tree this season. The blossom opened July 2, and the apple was picked in October.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society Transactions for the year 1865. A handsome pamphlet of 120 pages.——Catalogue of the Columbus Nursery, descriptive of Fruits, Flowers, Ornamental Trees, &c. R. G. HANFORD, proprietor.——Catalogue of Plants, containing descriptive lists of Flowers, &c. EDGAR SANDERS, 107 Lake street, Chicago.——Descriptive and retail Catalogue of Small Fruits, for 1866. A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Ind.——Catalogue of Seeds, and Vegetable and Flower Garden Manual, containing special directions for cultivation. McELWAIN BRO.'S, Springfield, Mass.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.—We call attention to the following premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society with a view to the encouragement of tree planting in Illinois:

Artificial Groves.—To the individual who shall plant or transplant during the spring of 1866 the largest number of deciduous trees into an artificial grove, the number to be counted after the 1st day of October next, by the Clerk of the Court of the county in which the grove may be situated, and his certificate to be forwarded to the corresponding secretary, before the 1st day of January, 1867, no trees to be included in such count except such as are then alive and uninjured, $100; 2d premium, $75; 3d, $50; 4th, $25.

WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY HALF ACRE.—Can you inform me through your columns how I can make half an acre of sandy loam land pay the best, and at the least expense? It has been fitted for strawberries. Would cabbages pay a large profit, if well tended on a rich soil, or will berries pay a larger profit 13 miles from market?—A CONSTANT RURAL READER, *Wayne Co., N. Y.*

We cannot tell what would pay *best*. Onions, cabbages, or celery would doubtless pay well. Thirteen miles is a long distance to transport berries by wagon, especially in small quantities, as you would have to go just as often to market as though you had more. Unless you could grow fruit of very superior quality, size and earliness, it would scarcely prove remunerative.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

MR. MOORE;—Will you please print these recipes for the benefit of the readers of your valuable paper, and oblige a subscriber:

GINGER COOKIES.—1 teacup lard or butter (butter is best,) 1 teacup molasses: 1½ teacups sugar; 1 teacup sour milk or cream (cream is best;) 1 large spoon ginger; 1 tablespoon soda, dissolved in warm water; after the rest is added, roll thin—soft as you can have them and roll. This quantity will make a small tin-pan full.

STARCH CAKE.—Pound and sift 1¼ pounds best poland starch; 1 pound sugar, loaf finely pulverized; 1 lb. butter; whites of twelve eggs beaten to an entire froth; half a small teaspoon soda. Cover your tins with white paper, well buttered, to bake in. Bake the same as other stirred cake. Stir the butter and sugar together; essence of oil of lemon, to suit. This quantity will make four loaves.

FRUIT CAKE.—1 pint coffee; 2 teacups molasses; 2 teacups sugar; 8 teacups flour; 1 pound pork; 1 pound raisins; 1 pound citron; 1 large spoon soda; chop the pork fine, and mix with the hot coffee.—C. G. C. WILCOX, *Marshall, Mich.*, 1866.

WHITE DRIP.—How to make your own White Drip *much* nicer, and a little cheaper, than that sold by *grocers*:—Take 5 to 6 lbs. white coffee sugar, (or if you can afford it,) loaf Sugar; dissolve, using five pints of water; let it simmer on the stove (not boil) 20 minutes, or so, and if you do not find a superb article, the "Yankee at the Rural Office" will own *beat.*—W.

POTTED VEAL AND BACON.—Cut thin slices of veal, and the same quantity of nice bacon; then rub together some dried sweet basil or summer-savory, very fine, until reduced to a powder, and lay in a stew-pan a layer of bacon, then a layer of veal, and on this sprinkle the powdered herbs, a little grated horse-radish, then again some bacon and veal, and then herbs and a little salt; on this squeeze a lemon and grate the rind, then cover very tightly and put it into the oven to bake for three hours, then take it out and drain off all the gravy, pour over it a little mushroom catsup, and press it down with a heavy weight, then put it away in a pot tightly covered. This is nice for tea.

A MUTTON AND PATATO PIE BAKED IN A MOULD.—Boil some mealy potatoes; mash and rub them through a sieve; then mix three eggs, a little warm butter and salt with it; butter your mould well, and shake some bread-crumbs about it to make as many stick to the bottom as you can, than line it with the potatoes, sprinkle a little pepper, salt, chopped shalots, parsley, and thyme, on the bottom, then put in as much mutton as will cover the bottom, then seasoning and mutton alternately, cover it over with the potatoes, and bake in the oven; when done, turn it out and put some good gravy round it.

INDIAN SLAPPERS.—One pint of Indian meal, one gill of boiling milk, one teaspoonful of butter, salt just to taste, one gill of wheat flour, two eggs, one gill of yeast, milk sufficient to make a batter. Cut up the butter in the Indian meal, and add the salt, then stir into it the gill of boiling milk. Beat the eggs, and when the meal is cool, add them and the wheat flour to it, with as much milk as will form a batter. Then add the yeast. When the batter is light grease your griddle, and bake them as buckwheat cakes.

STOLLEN—A FAMOUS GERMAN CAKE.—Ingredients: Four pounds of flour, one and three-quarter pounds of butter, one pound and a half of sifted loaf sugar, half pound of sweet, and quarter of a pound of bitter almonds, six ounces of citron, four eggs well beaten, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one quart of milk, warmed; rose water and spices to your liking. To be set to rise with good yeast; the butter and other ingredients to be worked in afterward.

LEMON PIES.—The following is the recipe for making the much admired lemon pies, at the Kittatinny House, Delaware Water-Gap, as communicated for the Germantown Telegraph:—Two lemons grated, and all used excepting the pulp; two cups of sugar; two eggs; half a cup of molasses (N. O.;) half cup of water; one tablespoonful of butter; one tablespoonful of flour. This will make half a dozen pies.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Take one quart of sweet milk, heat nearly to boiling, then take five tablespoonsful of meal, stir it in the milk until well mixed; then take a quart of cold milk and beat two eggs in it, two-thirds of a cup of molasses, a little salt, then pour it in with the hot milk, and bake about two hours, perhaps it may take longer, and you will have a pudding good enough for any one.

MINUTE PUDDING.—For a small family, take one quart of sweet milk, heat to boiling, then stir in common flour, sprinkling with the hand, as if for a hasty-pudding, stirring rapidly until the flour is well mixed with the milk; put a tablespoonful of salt in the milk before adding the flour. To be eaten with butter and molasses.

LEMON TEA CAKE.—Rub one-half pound of butter into a pound of flour; add one-half lb. of finely-sifted sugar, grate the rind of two lemons and squeeze in the juice of one, and two eggs. Mix all well together, roll out the paste, cut into shapes, and bake in a slow oven.

Ladies' Department.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE MAIDEN'S LAMENT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER, BY JOHN B. DUFFEY.

The clouds are flying,
The oak forests roar,
The maiden is sitting
On the green shore,
The billows are breaking with might, with might,
And she sighetb out in the shadowy night,
Her eyes discolored with weeping:

"The world is empty,
My heart is dead,
All I could wish for
From earth has fled!
Thou Holy One, home thy poor child recall,
Of the pleasures of earth, I have tasted of all—
Of the life and the love in its keeping."

"The tears of thy sorrow
Are flowing in vain;
Thy lament can awaken
The dead not again:
Yet say what thy bosom shall comfort and heal,
When the pleasures are vanished sweet Love doth reveal,
And thy Heavenly Father will grant it."

"The tears of my sorrow
Let flow on in vain:
My lament let awaken
The dead not again!
The sweetest of joys for the grief-stricken breast,
When of beautiful Love all the pleasures are past,
Is to feel Love's pain and lament it."

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOME SCENES.

BY SOPHIA C. GARRETT.

"Do you read much? Mrs. GRAY," I asked, when calling on her recently.

"Nothing to speak of. I have not time to read newspapers, or do anything else, excepting housework. We keep a girl, but we have seven children, and workmen besides. Then there's the milk and butter to be looked after, and the cheese to be put into the press, and lots of other things. Oh! there's always work enough in every farm house I assure you. I hear an endless amount of talk about the war and such things, and sometimes the children read newspapers and books to me when I am sewing. If ever I take up a book when I sit down, I'm always so tired that I drop asleep directly. I'm afraid I should not know much now if I had not been such a great reader before I was married. True, there was always an abundance of work at our old home, but mother was a capital manager, and we all had time for business and reading also. I do wish I was such a manager as mother. But she was too easy with us, and did not urge us to be orderly like herself. Dear me! I ought to go and comb my hair. I sometimes let it go uncombed for days, I'm so busy."

On telling her that I came in to read a letter to her which I had just received from one of our old schoolmates, she asked:

"Do you write to them yet?"

"Yes, very often," I replied.

"I have given up writing letters entirely, and have not written one for years. I'm real sorry too, for it used to be so pleasant to scribble off a letter once in a while, and soon after get a good one in reply. But I've given up all such things now. By-and-by my children will be old enough to write letters, and do everything that other folks do. I don't care so much for myself, but I want them to be real tasteful about their dress and smart about work."

"Oh, dear!" she groaned, "How my tooth aches. I was just eating my dinner before you came in, and some food got into a decayed tooth. I am often so busy I have no time to sit down to the table when the rest eat, so I help wait on them as I work, and then eat afterwards. I ought to have good teeth, for I sometimes eat in such a hurry that my poor teeth can hardly chew fast enough to suit me. Now where's the camphor-bottle? See if you can put this into my tooth," she said, turning to me and holding out a bit of cotton moistened with the spirit.

It made me almost sick to look at her teeth, for there was hardly a sound one amongst them.

"Do you ever brush your teeth?" I involuntarily inquired.

I have not brushed my teeth for years. Almost the last brushing I gave them was the night of MATILDA SNOW'S wedding, and that was—let me think—ten or a dozen years ago. I had not brushed them regularly for two years before that time. After putting on a new light silk dress to wear to the wedding, I was fixing my collar at the glass and noticed my teeth needed cleaning. Hunting my tooth brush, I used it freely, and they looked whiter than they had in a long time. But it made my gums bleed and feel badly all the evening. So I gave up cleaning them entirely. I am sorry now, as I have had the toothache and neuralgia so much. Why, I have been in bed for days with my face swollen so that you would not have known me. If I live until our farm is paid for, I mean to have my old teeth taken out and a new set put in."

"A better way would be to have them examined by a competent dentist," I suggested. He would fill some, and remove others, and thus improve your health, thereby making you stronger to aid in paying for the farm.

"Oh, these old stumps are not worth cleaning! I'll let them all go at once. I heard one of my boys reading a dentist's advertisement, which stated that he extracted teeth without pain. I'll have mine taken out so. I mean my children shall take care of their teeth, and not be plagued with toothache as I have been."

Turning to me, she said, "You have your teeth yet and doubtless brush them as often as you did when we were at school. I used to wonder then how you found time to learn your lessons, and take such care of your teeth and hair. Now, with a family as large as mine to care for, you look as neat as ever. A stranger would suppose me to be ten years older than you, with my dim sight, poor tooth, and sunburnt face. How do you manage to keep your home affairs so snug, and look so well yourself?"

"I have no magical way of doing work. After keeping house a few years, I grew slack about various things. Our farm was not paid for, and we felt like working early and late to get out of debt. Then we anticipated a long holiday in which to ride around visiting, or sit in our easy chairs and read. A pleasant looking aunt spent the day with us. Around a package, was a newspaper which she tossed to me as I was sewing. I hastily caught it, read a few moments, and resumed my work."

"What papers do you take?" she asked, glancing on the table as if in search of them.

"Not any; we cannot afford them, and we have so little time, it would not be worth while?"

"Pshaw! You'll work yourselves sick if you go on at this rate, and that will not help you, will it? Now take a good paper and read it thoroughly. Ride around some *now*, and pay brief visits to friends. Your minds need recreation. You will forget the few accomplishments you possess, if you do not practice them. Your husband tries his flute, but you have not drawn a picture since you began housekeeping. You sew too much by twilight. It will bring spectacles prematurely. You are getting so tanned too. You flew to the garden for the melon we had for dinner without a bonnet. That's a bad habit. Next time I come let me see your yard in better order."

Thus she spoke when driving away. I had been planning to have my children paint pictures for the rooms and raise flowers when they grew older. Aunt advised me to set the children an example, and it would add to their pleasure in early years to imitate my work. It was good advice, and we profited by it.

Truly, "Life is what we make it," and by asking Heaven's approval, we *can make it* noble and happy.

FINDING FAULT WITH CHILDREN.

IT is at times necessary to censure and punish. But much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of obedience. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parent. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions—hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing rather than the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that it is useless to try to please. Their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting, and at last, finding that whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches. But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been through the day very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say:—"My son, you have been very good to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the little room with his heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he will always try to do his duty.—*The Mother at Home.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.

LET the education of the young woman be commensurate with her influence. Is it true that, in the completion of social life, she is the mistress of that which decides its hues? Then let her be trained to wield this fearful power with skill, with principle, and for the salvation of social man. Does she sometimes bear the sceptre of a nation's well-being in her hand? Cato said of his countrymen, "The Romans govern the world, but it is the women that govern the Romans."

The discovery of this very continent testifies to the political influence of women. Who favored the bold genius of Columbus!

Do you say Ferdinand of Spain? I answer Isabella, prompting her partner to the patronage he so reluctantly bestowed. Her influence unexerted, the Genoese mariner had never worn the laurel that now graces his brow. Will you now leave this all-potent being illiterate, to rear sons debased by ignorance, and become dupes of the demagogue?

Look at the domestic circle! Not more surely does the empress of night illuminate and beautify the whole canopy of heaven, than does woman, if educated aright, irradiate, and give her fairest tints to her own fireside. To leave her uncultivated, a victim to ignorance, prejudice and the vices they entail, is to take home to our bosoms a brood that will inflict pangs sharper than death. For the love and honor of our homes, let us encourage the most liberal culture of the female mind.—*Young Maiden.*

Choice Miscellany.

THE ENCHANTED ISLAND.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

A WONDERFUL stream is the river Time
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm, and a musical rhyme,
A broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years.

There's a magic isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky, and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime;
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is Long Ago;
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty, and bosoms of snow;
There are heaps of dust, but we love them so!
There are trinkets, and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and harp without strings;
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of life, till night?
And when evening comes, with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that "Greenwood" of soul be in sight.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS—NO. IV.

BY L. SENEX.

How to make Yourselves Unhappy.

IN a former number we have described how people could render themselves happy, and will now briefly state how they can make themselves unhappy. Take a time when you feel uncommonly weary and uncomfortable, and seat yourself by the window that overlooks your neighbor, who has all his wants gratified and something over. See him taking sleigh-rides every other day with his family—have a realizing sense of your inability just now to do so, on account of pecuniary straits; obey his call to let the key to his domicile hang in your front entry until his children return from school; let your wife enter just in time to see them start, and inquire "How in the world it is that every body can go and enjoy the splendid sleighing but you and I?" and ask you further, in a querulous tone—"Why is it the world is so unequally divided?" Now both of you at once pop your heads out of the window or door and wish said neighbor "a pleasant ride," with a pleasant smile, while you are rankling with envy, and wish him anything but more comforts. Then, last of all, sit down to a poorly cooked meal, washed down with muddy coffee or smoky tea, and our word for it, if that day you don't inquire the price of board, or cogitate deeply about a change in your business,—we say if you *don't* have such *thoughts*, that you cannot keep away, you must be indeed a queer sort of a person. This is one way to make yourself unhappy—but "envy not thy neighbor."

Fortune's Smiles and Frowns.

No words in the English language express more clearly the sudden change the loss of fortune makes, in our every-day friends, than is contained in the following eight lines. They are old, nevertheless they are none the less truthful:

"When Fortune smiles, and looks serene,
'Tis—'Sir, how do you do?
Your family are well, I hope,
Can I serve them, or you?'
But turn the scale—let Fortune frown,
And ills and woes fly t'ye,
'Tis then—'I'm sorry for your loss,
But times are hard—good-bye t'ye!'"

Pride and Vanity.

A JUST pride of one's self is a good thing, but vain pride often makes us appear ridiculous. A writer of some celebrity has truly said that a proud man seems penetrated with a sense of his superior merit, and from the summit of his grandeur, as he sees himself, treats all other mortals either with indifference or contempt; while the vain man attaches the greatest importance to the opinions of others—lives on the smiles of the world—and seeks their approbation with eagerness; the proud man expects that his merit shall be sought out; the vain man knocks at every door to fasten attention upon himself, and he supplicates for the smallest honor. The proud man disdains the mark of distinction which constitutes a source of happiness to the vain man. The proud man revolts at foolish eulogiums; the vain man inhales with delight the incense of applause, however absurd and unskillfully administered. This is just the difference, and the only difference, we can see between "pride, vanity, and vexation."

Inveterate Smokers.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper, writing from Cuba tells a big story of the inveterate habit or mania the Cubanians have for smoking. The thoughtless thinker undoubtedly thinks the habit in this country is bad enough, but Cuba must bear off the palm, for according to the above authority all classes are addicted to the vice, both old and young, male and female, rich and poor. He says:—"The entire population smoke cigars. In returning from a concert, I saw ladies, genteelly dressed, smoking cigars as they were walking home through the streets. The barber smokes while he shaves you; the negro smokes as he waits upon you; the servant girl smokes as she sweeps or cooks; the little child, who can hardly toddle alone, smokes; and over the way from my hotel, are two or three girls who smoke the day through, and cease not when the sun gives way to the moon."

Little Kindnesses.

YES, little kindnesses, in all, and more especially in children, to each other, is above all praise. FANNY FERN gives some good advice under the above head, which we can do no better than to copy, and which will apply equally well to old as to young thinkers, for we think all can profit by the advice:—"Brothers, sisters, did you ever try the effect which little acts of kindness produce upon that charmed circle which we call home? We love to receive little favors ourselves, and how pleasant the reception of them makes the circle! To draw up the arm-chair and get the slippers for father; to watch if any little service can be rendered to brother; to help brother, to assist sister, or sister to help mother—how pleasant and cheerful it makes home!" These little acts of kindness cost nothing and their happy effect upon the home circle can hardly be appreciated, until after an application.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.

OVER the beauty of the plum and apricot, there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—a soft delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now if you strike your hand over that, and it is once gone, is is gone forever, for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning, impearled with dew—arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels—once shake it, so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell silently upon it from heaven! On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass, covered with landscapes—mountains, lakes and trees, blended in a beautiful, fantastic picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of the palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled, can never be restored; a fringe more delicate than frostwork, and which, when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. A man who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house, with the blessing of his mother's tears still wet upon his forehead, if he once loses that early purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effects can not be eradicated; it can only be forgiven.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

BE GENTLE AT HOME.

THERE are few families, we imagine, anywhere, in which love is not abused as furnishing the license for impoliteness. A husband, father, or brother, will speak harsh words to those he loves best, and those who love him best, simply because the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. It is shameful that a man will speak more impolite, at times to his wife or sister, than he would to any other female except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the honest affections of a man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to a woman in the family than the restraints of society, and that a woman is usually indebted for the kindest politeness of life to those not belonging to her own household. Things ought not so to be. The man who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his hearth-stone, is a small coward and a very mean man. Kind words are circulating mediums between true gentlemen in society; and nothing can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.—*Life Illustrated.*

THOUGHTS FROM THOREAU.

How often, when we have been nearest each other bodily have we really been farthest off? Our tongues were the withy folks with which we fenced each other off.

How shall we earn our bread, is a grave question, yet it is a sweet and inviting question. Let us not be content to get our bread in some gross, careless and hasty manner. Some men go a hunting, some a fishing, some a gaming, some to war; but none have so pleasant a time as they who in earnest seek to earn their bread. Not only the rainbow and sunset are beautiful, but to be fed and clothed, sheltered and warmed aright, are equally beautiful and inspiring.

I know many men who in common things, are not to be deceived; who trust no moonshine; who count their money correctly, and know how to invest it; who are said to be prudent and knowing, who yet will stand at the desk the greater part of their lives, as cashiers in banks, and glimmer, and rust, and finally go out there.

PUTTING FORMS FOR THINGS.—The man who anxiously avoids the shadow of a granite post, but dashes against the post itself, is not a whit more witless than he who fears the appearance of doing wrong, but is not afraid to do the wrong which he thinks will not appear. When Lord Chesterfield counselled hollow-hearted politeness—advised the forms of graciousness, instead of things themselves—he must have seemed to any superior order of beings, as the silly ape, who puts a wig upon his head, and expects to be reverenced as a judge.—*Horace Mann.*

So long as life remains to us our duties are unfinished. There is no room for idleness here.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TOO LATE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

Too late now! For the breath has flown
Out from the silent lips;
Never a sweeter breath than that
From the rose of Paradise drips!

Too late now! For the shy blue eyes
Are shut to the sin-stained earth;
Never to open till Heaven rings out
In the joy of an angel birth!

Too late now! For the hand is cold
That yielded such friendly grasp;
Her gentle touch I may never feel
Grow warm in my eager clasp!

Too late now! For the Years are dead
When I might have won her love;
The love that leaves me desolate here
Has blossomed up above!

Philadelphia, Pa.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MUSINGS AT THE PLACE OF BURIAL.

HERE, in this lovely, grassy vale, where rippling waters and murmuring leaves chant their low anthem, we find the City of the Dead. No sound of voices, sweet and joyful, greet our ears. The stillness and unbroken silence of the grave pervade throughout this consecrated spot. Voiceless are its inhabitants, immovable the once active tenements of the soul. The broken shaft, the marble slab, the towering monument, remind us of blasted hopes and sorrowing hearts. How fleeting now appear to us our cherished earthly hopes and anticipations,—how vain its joys.

Nature here sings her dirge to the dead. The whisperings of the wind, as it sighs through the drooping foliage of the trees, and the fading flowers which are continually mouldering, scattered upon the rising mounds, seem to say in accents clear—"We all do fade; as a leaf, as a flower of the morning, so pass we away." Here lie those who but a few short months ago, with hearts glowing with patriotism, bid adieu to loved homes and peaceful enjoyments, and with fond partings and hopeful words, went forth to duty and to death. No longer will friends watch for tidings of these dear ones. The hands which traced only words of hope and encouragement for beloved home friends, now lie palsied; the noble heart has ceased its pulsations; the frail remnant of the earthly tenement only remains; and we can only treasure their memories and fondly hope that in the heavenly land they have found rest from the strife and battle of life, and are supremely happy in the pure society of the blest.

Here, too, side by side rest the lovely and the despised—the wise and the ignorant are consigned at last to the same low resting place. Those who have once been courted and admired by the world, the votaries of fashion and seekers of pleasure—those who have bowed at the shrine of wealth—those who have drank deep at the "Fount of Knowledge"—those well skilled in classical learning, have each obeyed the summons of the Death Angel. Some who, while health and enjoyments were theirs, have rejected the pearl of great price, and sought for treasures here, scarcely realizing that they, like all others, were mortal, when summoned to render up their account, have started fearful and alone without one ray of hope to cheer their passage through the valley and shadow of death. Not so those who have drank from the Fount of Life. Though seas of affliction may have rolled over them, and adversity have made them her mark, yet when the summons comes to them to leave their earthly homes, they have hailed it with joy and their happy spirits have taken their flight to join the ransomed on high, in ascribing praise to Him who giveth the victory.

Wilson, N. Y., 1866. ANNIS.

THE SOULS OF STRANGERS.

A NOBLE Christian woman upon her death-bed used the following language:

"In looking over my past life," she said, "I feel that I have neglected souls in a degree truly criminal. For my children, my friends and my servants, I have labored and prayed; but there I rested. The Apostle Paul did not cease his labors at the point where the world's etiquette requires it. But this *I* have not done; and to-night I feel pressing upon my heart lost opportunities in which I might have won souls for Christ, who should also have been stars in my own crown. Were I to raise from this bed with the view I now have of the value of one soul, I should never dare to walk these streets without asking those I met if their peace were made with God. The world, no doubt, would call me 'crazed;' but the world's judgment seems of small account to-night. I have overlooked the soul of the stranger; and, with heaven now bright before me, I am filled with anguish by my unfaithfulness. It is now too late to redeem the time, and I can only add this to the long list of sins to be washed away in the all-atoning blood. But O for a few days to tell of Jesus to the strangers I have neglected."—*Macedonian.*

A WORD FOR THE SEASON.—The Pittsburg Banner closes its review of the old year with the following paragraph:

To have lived in the scenes through which we have just passed was a high privilege. But to be permitted to live when God rends the heavens, when He comes down, when the mountains bow down at His presence, will be a glorious honor. We know not what may be before us in the twelve months upon which we enter, but we may be always about our Master's business, that when He comes He may find us waiting for His appearing, and ready to do His will.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHING TO SPELL.

BY L. ELLIS.

AMONG the various, varied and almost innumerable studies in which the intellect of mankind has been and probably ever will be engaged, *Spelling* takes its true position at the head; not because it is the easiest branch acquired; not because most thoroughly understood by every one; and yet it is not (in my humble opinion) because it is taught by the best method; but because it is first to the learner, the corner stone, the *hook* upon which every branch hangs; because without at least a partial knowledge of it, no student is advanced in mathematices, or philosophy, &c.

Many teachers have more or less experience in teaching the rudiments of a common school. I count myself as one of that number; hence, I will, by permission of the RURAL, give its readers some of my views and limited experience. When advanced scholars were called to spell, perhaps every word in a hard lesson was correctly spelled; the more syllables, the more promptly, too. All right so far—at the same time flattering themselves competent to teach *Orthography*, and this is well enough, if kept in the right channel—if its tendency be to nerve up the student to a more earnest and faithful study of it, and give greater diligence for the accomplishment of the intended acquirement. But, remember that a life of learning is not a life of laziness and ease. When compositions written by grammarians and the so-called good spellers, were presented for correction, I have been perfectly astonished to see such spelling of the monosyllabic words, or perhaps better known as "small" words, many of which were of incorrect Orihography. Such as wee for we, mutch for much, are for air, shure for sure, se or sea for see, son for sun, and a multiplicity of words very commonly used in writing friendly and business letters, essays, &c. Some, or all of these devolve upon every sane individual.

Then it is the duty of, and should be obligatory upon, every student to acquire, if possible, a thorough knowledge of Orthography and bring it to a noble and practical use. How is this to be accomplished? By the common method of teaching? No. Such a method comes far short of the desired end. Such a method soars above the "simple" words and teaches the "honored" ones only, over in the back part of the spelling book, and most of those words are seldom if ever used by the common scholar. Then what benefit is it to him or her, if his or her mind can contain genii and giants sixty feet high, if he or she use, when writing, words of which the writer knows no meaning and does not understand. It *is* nonsense to think of it, and worse to use them.

Reader, were I to use, in these imperfect lines, words nearly all of which you and I know no definition or meaning, my ignorance would surely be exposed and my pomposity humbled. Then let the method of teaching the last part only, of the spelling book, be done away with, and put the scholar at the starting point, which is the first part of the spelling book, if used, till he knows how to spell a word of two letters, or have the scholars spell from their readers, which is *far* better. This method teaches the monosyllabic and polysyllabic words inclusive. This method teaches when and how to use the "simple" words. It tells the writer how to spell we, much, sure, &c. To the student it imparts instruction which is indispensable in business. Such a method is far superior to the common one, because it is not dull and monotonous, but interesting and varied. It is not drowsy and irksome, but energetic and high toned. And because it is not first seated on the summit then falls word after word coming bump-e-ty-bump to the bottom; but commences at the bottom and gradually rises in the intellectual scale of existence till it reaches the summit of perfection.

Teachers, let it be a part of your study to get the young mind in the right channel, then the *tide* will help you in the great and *honorable* work of utility. (Some contend it is no *honor* to teach.) Adopt the method of teaching your scholars to spell out of their readers, and my word for it, you and others will not see such bad spelling in business of daily occurrence.

Knowledge and fame are gained not by surprise,
Act well *your part*, there all the *honor* lies.
Look up, look up with hopeful eyes,
And be not too forlorn,
The sun that sets to-night will rise
Again, to-morrow morn.

Cambridge, Pa.

A STORY FOR TEACHERS.

"I WISH I could go to Willie's school mother."

"Why, my son; you have a good school now, and you are not advanced enough to enter Willie's School."

"I know it, mother, but my teacher is so cross to me! He calls me a 'blockhead,' a 'young rascal,' and a good many other names; and today, when I was laughing at something funny, he told me if I did not stop he would fling me out of the window."

No wonder little Charley was tired of going to school to be called by such names; but it is a wonder to us that any teacher, who is in the habit of using such language to his scholars, should be allowed the charge of a school.

Charley was not a bad boy; he was full of life and fun, and at his age—nine years—it was no easy matter for him to sit through two long sessions a day and remain perfectly quiet, especially when his quick eye detected some roguery going on in the room.

Hard names from a schoolmate, though unpleasant, are entirely different from a teacher, or any one to whom the child is accustomed to look up to with respect. Such words to him are like the electric shock, causing the whole frame to quiver. But words of kindness and sympathy will make him a captive at will.

There is nothing more pleasing to a child than to be noticed with kindness by his superiors. This the child has a right to expect from his teacher—the one under whose influence he is the greater part of the day, and much of whose character will enter into and form a part of the character of the child.

We well remember the surprise we felt some years since, when hearing the language quoted above from a teacher with whom we had been on terms of friendship; it lessened our estimate of his character, and we could no longer esteem one who was addicted to such a habit.—*Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

THE MARUCELLIANA LIBRARY.

THIS library ranks third as to size among those of Florence, the number of volumes reaching nearly ninety thousand. Francis Marucelli, the founder of this collection, was born in Florence in 1625, of an ancient and illustrious family. He was educated as a priest of the church, but became distinguished for his patronage of letters and arts, for which his wealth and his taste gave him opportunities. During his life he had collected many thousands of volumes, principally with reference to forming a collection for the benefit of his fellow citizens. At his death he left his books and his fortune as a foundation for the present institution. The cost of the large edifice in the *Via Larga* for the accommodation of the library was defrayed from the fund, and the collection continues to be increased from a revenue which still exists. The library was first opened in 1752. Under the present arrangement it is accessible to the public only during alternate days of the week. The collection is a miscellaneous one, but is principally composed of classical Italian literature. It is rich in engravings and large illustrated works. There are several hundred volumes in this department. It possesses no printed catalogue. There are ample accommodations for readers, although the number of visitors is usually small.

Various Topics.

THE ST. JONATHAN.

A NEW temperance movement of the higher order is now in process of being developed, to which we think some public attention might be directed with profit. It was organized on the 13th of December last year as the St. Jonathan Society, and at present consists of 25 to 30 gentlemen, who are united in a social club, having total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as the cardinal principle of their union. No one is eligible who will not confess to the brotherhood he seeks to join that he has felt in his own person, once or oftener, the evil effects of occasional excesses; nor can any habitual sot, who has muddled away his brains for years in continuous drinking, be accepted upon any terms. The Society aims chiefly to reclaim and save from future error, with its inseperable sufferings of mind, body and estate, such unfortunates as are styled "good fellows"—men of talent and position in their respective walks of life, who are only tempted into excesses now and again, either from mental disquietude or impulses to exhuberantly social. As to habitual sots, it may be questioned whether they are worth saving, even were it possible; or whether the best thing for men laboring under such unhappy conditions, may not be to let them finish themselves as fast as they can, and so get done with it. The Society has established for its club-fees $100 on admission, with $50 a year from each member. It is now engaged in securing handsome quarters in some accessible part of the city; and its leading members propose an annual dinner of the St. Jonathan Society, which they hope will not be less popular, nor less intellectually spirited, than those of the St. Patrick, St. George, St. Andrew, and other pious but imbibulating confraternities of that national and social class. Certainly, if St. Jonathan is ever to become a canonized saint, the recent war should have made him one; and if the total abstinence movement be ever destined to find any large number of avowed converts among the wealthier classes and men of higher station, it must be through some such agency as this of the St. Jonathan, for the ordinary ritual and chapters of the Sons of Temperance are both too severe and too public for general acceptance by gentlemen who have to mingle with and receive society. *Vincit omnia aqua* is the motto which Dr. William W. Sanger, its learned organizer, has chosen for the new society; and we shall take occasion, in some early number, when matters have grown a trifle riper, to give full particulars of this new and deeply interesting brotherhood, with the names of the most prominent members, a description of the club-quarters now being hunted up for it, and a programme of the first annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Jonathan, which is to come off some fine evening between now and next April. At that dinner we shall have a fair and public test whether the clear heads, calm nerves and equable pulses of total abstinence may not furnish as much true eloquence, wit, humor, hilarity and genuine inspiration as are flushed into unhealty life and rank profusion under the hot-house stimulants of Green Seal and Burgundy, in all their tempting but pernicious forms, at other public banquets.—*New York Citizen.*

How small a portion of our lives is that we truly enjoy? In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come; in old age we look backward to things that are past.

WADSWORTH'S MONUMENT—GENESEO, N. Y.

THE accompanying engraving represents the monument erected at Geneseo, New York, last autumn, to the memory of General JAMES S. WADSWORTH. The monument stands in the burial-ground of the WADSWORTH family on Temple Hill. It is built of granite, about eight feet long and five feet wide at the base, and about two feet wide and five feet long at the top. It is about ten feet high, and is surmounted with a flag-draped urn made of bronze. On the four corners are four miniature cannon. On the west side of the monument is the inscription in bronze letters:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
DIED MAY 8, 1864.
From a Wound received in the Battle of the Wilderness,
AGED 56 YEARS.

Above this inscription is an emblematic design in bronze, composed of a sheaf of wheat, a cluster of fruit, scythe, sickle, and a reaper's knife. On the east side is another design of a sword, epaulets, and laurel wreath. Under this are the names:

Manassas, Chancellorsville,
Fredericksburg, Gettysburg,
The Wilderness.

We had the mournful pleasure of attending the funeral of Gen. WADSWORTH, on the 21st of May, 1864. Never shall we forget the sad and impressive scene presented at the grave—one far more complimentary and honorable to the deceased than the most costly statue or lofty monument. In the RURAL of the week following, we thus spoke of the Death and Funeral of Gen. WADSWORTH:

The people of Western New York, the State and Nation have cause to mourn, for a true man, hero and patriot—a lover of his fellow men and country—has departed! After weeks of painful suspense it was ascertained that Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH of Geneseo,—who was wounded during one of the earliest of the recent severe battles, (that of the 6th inst.)—had died at the house of a Virginia famer whom he had befriended, and who cared for the General in his last moments, and carefully gave his body sepulture when life was extinct. His remains having been recovered and removed to his former residence, were buried among those of kindred and friends on Saturday last. The obsequies were solemn and affecting. No pomp or parade, but such a demonstration of respect and homage as we never before witnessed. The large and solemn funeral cortege—the closed and draped public buildings, stores and shops of the village—the simple and sacred ritual at Church and Grave—the grief and sadness of relatives and friends—all conspired to render the scene most impressive, and one which will long be remembered by the thousands of mournful witnesses. No ordinary man—no one not loved and respected by all, in both public and private life, while living—could be thus sincerely honored and lamented. But JAMES S. WADSWORTH was a noble, generous and heroic man always and everywhere. How these characteristics were manifested in the management of his large landed property, with numerous tenants, is known to thousands of our readers. His generosity and liberality to his tenantry have long been proverbial.

* * * * * * *

Gen. W. was chosen President of the New York State Agricultural Society, with one voice, in 1842, and re-elected in 1843; and he brought to the duties of the position a determination to promote its interests and secure its permanent establishment, which has never been exceeded and rarely equaled, in all its history. It was to the utmost regret of his friends that he refused to continue still longer its presiding officer—a refusal dictated not by any weariness of his own in the task he had undertaken, but in the hope that its increased prosperity might be secured by carrying the Presidency in turn to other parts of the State. In the address delivered by him at the Capitol, Jan. 18th, 1843, he remarked:

"Agricultural improvement here rests upon a foundation on which it never stood before. It is sustained by free institutions; it is the result of laws, wise because liberal. The enfranchisement of the many, the elevation of the masses, must go hand in hand with the intelligent, industrious and prosperous cultivation of the earth. If agriculture owes much to the benign influence of our institutions, liberty owes not less to agriculture."

His devotion to the cause of liberty, as well as agriculture—to the elevation of the masses and the support and vindication of our institutions, was destined twenty years later, to be tried and proved in a way which neither he nor any of us could then anticipate; and most nobly and bravely, with all the zeal and self-sacrifice of the true patriot, he has battled and fallen in their behalf. He leaves behind him a memory upon which his descendants and countrymen may look with pride, and which, more than all else, should be cherished and revered by the Farmers of the State.

ECCENTRICITIES OF GREAT MEN.

THE greatest men are very often affected by the most trivial circumstances, which have no apparent connection with the effects they produce. An old gentleman, of whom we knew something, felt secure against the cramp when he placed his shoes, on going to bed, so that the right shoe was on the left of the left shoe, and the toe of the right next to the heel of the left. If he did not bring the right shoe round the other side, in that way, he was liable to the cramp. Dr. Johnson used always, in going up Boltcourt, to put one foot upon each stone of the pavement; if he failed, he felt certain the day would be unlucky. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, never wrote but in full dress. Dr. Routh of Oxford, studied in full canonicals. A celebrated preacher of the last century, could never make a sermon with his garters on. A great German scholar writes with his braces off. Reiseg, the German critic, wrote his commentaries on Sophocles with a pot of porter by his side. Schybel lectures, at the age of seventy-two, extempore in Latin, with his snuff-box constantly in his hand; without it he could not get on.

A PRINTER is the most curious being living. He may have a bank and coins and not be worth a cent; have small caps and neither wife nor children. Others may run fast; he gets along swifter by setting fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence; may use the lye without offending and be telling the truth. He can set standing, and do both at the same time; use furniture and yet have no house.

THE GREAT RULE OF CONDUCT.

THE rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine—a man of sterling independence of principle and scrupulous adherence to truth—are worthy of being engraven on every young man's heart. "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth," he said, "always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and, I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same to my children for their pursuit." And there can be no doubt, after all, that the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicitly the guidance of an enlightened conscience.

THE OYSTER.—Open an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower or deep shell, and if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters covered with shell, and swimming nimbly about—one hundred and twenty of which extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters the liquor contains a variety of animalculae and myriads of worms. Sometimes their light resembles a bluish star about the center of the shell, which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

MONEY may be called the blood of society. It is to society what blood is to a living body.

Reading for the Young.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

BE kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!
Then midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned
The best recollection—
Of kindness returned!

When day hath departed,
And Memory keeps
Her watch, broken-hearted,
Where all she loves sleeps!
Let falsehood assail not,
Nor envy disprove—
Let trifles prevail not
Against those you love!

Nor change with to-morrow,
Sould fortune take wing,
But the deeper the sorrow
The closer still cling!
Oh! be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!

FABLES FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE YOUNG MOUSE.—A young mouse lived in a cupboard where sweetmeats were kept; she dined every day upon biscuit, marmalade or fine sugar. Never any little mouse had lived so well. She had often ventured to peep at the family while they sat at supper; nay, she had sometimes stole down on the carpet and picked up the crumbs, and nobody had ever hurt her. She would have been quite happy, but that she was sometimes frightened by the cat, and then she ran trembling to the hole behind the wainscot. One day she came running to her mother in great joy, "Mother," said she, "the good people of this family have built me a house to live in; it is in the cupboard: I am sure it is for me, for it is just big enough; the bottom is of wood, and it is covered all over with wires; and I dare say they have made it on purpose to screen me from that terrible cat which has run after me so often: there is an entrance just big enough for me, but puss cannot follow; and they have been so good as to put in some toasted cheese, which smells so deliciously that I should have run in directly and taken possession of my new house, but I thought I would tell you first that we might go in together and both lodge there for to-night, for it will hold us both."

"My dear child," said the old mouse, "it is most happy that you did not go in, for this house is called a trap, and you would never have come out again, except to be devoured or put to death in some way or other. Though man has not so fierce a look as a cat, he is as much our enemy, and has still more cunning."

THE WASP AND THE BEE.—A wasp met a bee and said to him, "Pray can you tell me what is the reason that men are so ill-natured to me, while they are so fond of you? We are very much alike, only that the broad golden rings about my body make me much handsomer than you are. We are both winged insects, we both love honey, we both sting people when we are angry; yet men always hate me, and try to kill me, though I am much more familiar with them than you are, and pay them visits in their houses, and at their tea-tables, and at all their meals; while you are very shy, and hardly ever come near them. Yet they build you curious houses thatched with straw, and take care of and feed you in the winter often. I wonder what is the reason?"

The bee said, "Because you never do them any good, but, on the contrary, are very troublesome and mischievous; therefore, they do not like to see you, but they know that I am busy all day long in making them honey. You had better pay them fewer visits, and try to be useful."

INGENIOUS EXPERIMENT.

PLACE on a sheet of white paper a piece of blue silk about four inches in diameter, in the sunshine; cover the center of this with a piece of yellow silk about three inches in diameter; and the center of the pink silk again cover with another circle of green silk about one inch in diameter; then cover the center of the green silk with a circle of indigo about half an inch in diameter, and in the center of the whole make a black dot with a pen. Then look steadily for a minute on this central spot, and close your hands about an inch distant before them, and you will appear to see the most beautiful circle of colors that imagination can conceive, which are not colors of the silk, but will keep perpetually changing.

TEMPORAL BLESSINGS.—Wish for them cautiously, ask for them submissively, want them contentedly, obtain them honestly, accept them humbly, manage them prudently, employ them lawfully, impart them liberally, esteem them moderately, increase them virtually, use them subserviently, forego them easily, resign them willingly.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, a new juvenile monthly commenced in Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell, is taking the lead in its line. The papers, both East and West, are delighted with it. Read the following:

Certainly, we have seen nothing in the shape of a child's paper which could compare with this, which comes to us from over the prairies.—*Portland [Maine] Daily Press.*

We cannot say too much in favor of this beautiful paper.—*Bryan [O.] Union Press.*

Terms, $1 a year. Sample copies ten cents.

Back Numbers Still Supplied.

AGENTS and others are advised that we can still furnish the back numbers of this volume of the RURAL,—and hence new clubs, or additions to clubs already formed, are now in order. We trust those forming clubs, or about to do so, will go ahead, and that the large number who have already struck us with those weapons will increase the blows by making additions—and whether in ones, twos, fives or tens, the recruits will prove very acceptable. ☞ The Premium of WEBSTER'S Illustrated Dictionary for Twenty NEW Subscribers is still continued, and it is *not* necessary (as some have asked) for all the subscribers to be sent in at one time. We have a "stack" of the Dictionaries on hand for those who may become entitled to them under our offer.

Trial Trip of the Rural!

IN order to introduce the RURAL NEW-YORKER to more general notice and support—especially in localities where it is not, or but little, taken—and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we propose to and do hereby offer the THIRTEEN numbers of the present Quarter, (January to April) ON TRIAL, at only FIFTY CENTS. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it, if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject.* Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a TRIAL TRIP? We can accommodate many, if they speak soon, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers. Those wishing TRIAL QUARTER forwarded to friends at a distance have only to send us the money and addresses—adding, to pay American postage, 5 cents per copy for Canada, and 25 cents for Europe.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE House Naval Committee has examined a site near Philadelphia for a Navy Yard.

Within the past fortnight the Post Office Department has re-opened 500 post offices in the Southern States.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, had an interview with President Johnson on the 15th inst., relative to the welfare of his tribe.

The Treasury Department is not paying out three-cent fractional currency; as soon as the notes of that denomination are redeemed they are cancelled.

A numerously signed petition of Union men in Virginia, for a Territorial Government, has been laid before the House and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Commissioner Newton of the Agricultural Bureau, has obtained seeds of a new variety of muskmelon, which, it is claimed, will keep during the winter.

The issue of currency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th inst., amounts to $1,784,000. The total amount issued up to the present date (the 17th) is $255,000,000.

From April 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866, the amount of money received at the U. S. Treasury from the Southern States for taxes, was $28,000,000.

The Ways and Means Committee has requested the Commissioner of Customs to prepare a bill abolishing the offices of Surveyor and Naval Officer. The offices are mere sinecures.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has filed a map in the Interior Department of the permanent location of the road west of Omaha, Nebraska, for the second hundred miles.

A bill passed the Senate on the 16th, granting to artificers who were wounded in the service of the United States, the benefit of the Pension Law—$8 per month. The heirs and assigns of artificers who were killed in the U. S. service get a like amount.

The Commissioner of Pensions last week gave a decision to the effect that a claimant for a pension for military services in the war of 1812, had forfeited his claim by reason of his being a rebel in the late war.

Frederick Douglass lectured in Dr. Sunderland's Church, Washington, on the evening of the 13th inst. He had a large audience. His subject was the "Assassination of President Lincoln."

On the 12th, the funeral obsequies of the late President Lincoln were held in the Capitol. Hon. George Bancroft delivered the address.

The Committee of Ways and Means has daily sessions, and is laboring zealously on the Tax Commissioners' Report.

There is a report in Washington that the U. S. Minister to England, Charles Francis Adams, will soon return home.

The President has approved the Registry Bill. It provides that no American registered vessel that sailed under a foreign flag and aided the late rebellion, shall have the rights and privileges of an American vessel.

The State Department has received proofs of a conspiracy in Europe and Canada to depreciate United States finances.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin on the 19th inst., from Washington, says that the President has vetoed the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill."

Southern Items.

AN agent of the Freedmen's Bureau was recently murdered in his bed at Pontonoc, Miss., by enemies of the Government.

A very large and active party is said to have been developed in Virginia, with the design of making Gen. Robert E. Lee the next Governor of that State.

In Boone County, Ky., the late rebel soldiers are murdering negroes, and have ordered the departure of the Government officials. A military force has been sent to quell the disturbance.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress says that the South, "instead of making demands and talking about rights, should accept what she can get and be thankful."

The Louisville Military Commission, having found the guerrilla Berry guilty of eleven separate murders, have sentenced him to be hung. The third day of March is fixed for the execution of the sentence.

The Legislature of Tennessee has recently passed an act loaning to the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company $400,000, to enable it to put that road in good repair and rebuild the bridges over the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

The Kentucky Senate has adopted resolutions of the House requesting the removal of the troops from the State, condemning the Freedmen's Bureau, asking for the restoration of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and rejecting the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

General Butler is making extensive purchases of landed property in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia. He has just closed negotiations for the purchase of some valuable mill property in that neighborhood, on which he proposes to erect a cotton factory.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, authorizing the creditors of colored people who can't pay their debts, to sell them to the highest bidder for such length of time as may be requisite to pay the same.

Gen. Sweeney and Col. Roberts visited Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th inst. They are on a tour through the country, it is said, to raise funds to purchase arms.

A most daring bank robbery occurred a few days since in Liberty, Missouri. Several robbers entered the bank while the cashier and his son were engaged with their duties, presented their revolvers and demanded the keys of the safe. The villains carried off $72,000. They murdered a boy who attempted to give the alarm as they were leaving the bank.

Mexican Matters.

LATE advices from the city of Mexico (the 25th ult.) represent that the Imperialists had gained a great success in the surrender to them of Erapantaia by the Liberal General Mariaz. The town, after the surrender, acknowledged the authority of the Empire. The principal authorities are to go abroad if they wish to do so.

The Liberal General Crona holds all the mountain passes, and the Imperials are too weak to attack them.

The Liberals have been defeated and driven out of Michoacan.

The latest dates at the city of Mexico from Santiago and Monterey were to the 15th of January. All the roads to Monterey were infested with guerrillas.

A number of leading merchants had returned and resumed business—among them the well known Melleno, son-in-law of Gen. Vidduri.

In Chihuahua the Imperial authorities had issued an order disarming the people. None are allowed to have arms without a special license.

The N. Y. Herald of Feb. 13, publishes a recent letter from President Juarez to a friend in this country. He says that the enemy is consuming his last resources, and his forces are becoming demoralized. He is very hopeful of the Republican cause in Mexico, and says that without the necessity of the United States taking any part in the war, they will be able to obtain definite triumph of the cause of National Independence. The attitude assumed by the Government of the United States has lent a great moral support to the Republican cause in Mexico. Maximilian has not now the slightest idea of cementing his so-called throne.

A Mexican correspondent of the Herald says "that while in the vicinity of Vera Cruz there is an appearance of a great commercial activity, there is little reality in it, nearly all the merchandize arriving being for the French portion of the Imperial army. Immense supplies of ordnance stores have recently arrived and been forwarded to the Capital. All merchants in Vera Cruz excepting the French, condemn the Imperial Government openly."

A Havana letter, dated the 7th inst., says Mexican city papers, commenting on the Bagdad affair, express the hope that the United States will make reparation, thus removing the necessity of a declaration of war.

The Brownsville Courier of the 7th inst., reports that Gen. Medess with 2,000 men, had taken possession of the roads leading from Tampico. The French garrison of 600 men, was ordered to attack the Liberals. The latter formed an ambuscade and cut off and massacred sixty of the French advance guard of 100 men. The remainder of the French troops, (500,) renewed the attack, using their bayonets vigorously, and forced the Liberals to retreat, closely pursued for several miles. The Liberal loss is reported at 850, and the French loss at 100.

The troops of Juarez had recently captured the mails from Monterey for Mexico, together with an Imperialist contractor, whom they immediately hung.

Murder and robbery are the order of the day on the Rio Grande, and much terror prevails.

The Premier of the Juarez Government has gone over to Maximilian.

The present effective strength of the Imperial army in Mexico is estimated at 20,000.

Between 16,000 and 17,000 Mexicans, it is stated, had been executed during the war in accordance with the findings of court martials instituted by Maximilian.

M. Langlois, Napoleon's agent, has been appointed and accepted the position of Financial Minister in the Imperial Cabinet.

The French soldiers are less desirous now for a war with the United States.

The city of Tolnca, within forty miles of Mexico, has been captured by the Liberals.

State War Debts.

THE Loyal States, with the exception of Iowa, Kansas and Michigan, and the Pacific States, have furnished to Mr. Blaine, Chairman of the Select Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States, the amounts expended by them severally in supporting the late war. The remaining States will soon be heard from, and the total amount of expenditure will reach about $500,000,000, and this in addition to all that class of war expenses by States, which can be audited and paid under existing law. Except in the cases of Massachusetts and Kentucky, the following figures include the amount expended by counties, cities and towns, as well as State Governments:

Maine	$12,600,000	Maryland	$8,600,000
New Hampshire	13,000,000	West Virginia	2,000,000
Vermont	8,000,000	Ohio	65,000,000
Massachusetts	24,100,000	Indiana	22,500,000
Rhode Island	6,500,000	Illinois	30,000,000
Connecticut	17,000,000	Wisconsin	12,200,000
New York	111,000,000	Minnesota	2,500,000
New Jersey	26,000,000	Missouri	9,500,000
Pennsylvania	54,000,000	Kentucky	1,600,000
Delaware	1,100,000		

From South America.

ADVICES have been received from San Salvador to the 23d of January. The Legislative Corps of the Republic was in session at the Capital. The country was quite free from political agitation.

After a long atmospheric calm, there was a most violent storm in San Salvador on the 4th of January. Houses in the Capital were unroofed, and in the interior towns many buildings were overthrown by the force of the wind.

In Honduras, the election of Gen. Medina to the Presidency had been received with favor.

From Colombia comes the intelligence that profound peace exists throughout the country.

Representatives of Peru, Chili, Bolivia, the United States of Columbia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Salvador have formed an alliance. The treaty declares the enemy of one the enemy of all, and provides that no transit across their territory, and no admission to their harbors, shall be granted any power at war with either of them. It is of course directed at Spain.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.—Advices from England to the 31st of January is received by the steamer Bremen. Government has issued another proclamation offering £2,300 for Stephens' capture. Another seizure of 50 rifles and bayonets was made at Dundalk. Intelligence that Chandler's motion was negatived in the U. S. Senate, in reference to the Alabama claims, had been received by the American Minister.

LATER.—By the arrival of the steamer Europa we have dates from England to the 3d inst. Parliament opened by royal commission the 1st inst. The London Gazette says the first reading of the Reform Bill will not be moved before Easter. Tributes of respect to the memory of Lord Palmerston, in the House of Lords, were paid by Gladstone and D'Israeli. Mr. Denison had been elected Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Peabody has given another hundred thousand pounds to the London poor,—making his total gift £250,000. The cattle plague returns in Great Britain for the week ending Jan. 27, give the number of cases at 12,000—an increase of 200 on the previous week.

FRANCE.—The Official Yellow Books, containing Drouyn de l'Huy's despatches to the Washington Cabinet on the Mexican question, have been published, together with a dispatch relating to Drouyn de l'Huy's conversation with Mr. Bigelow, declining all offered controversy upon measures taken by Maximilian, and stating that he could only receive Bigelow's communications on the subject as simple information, they being of a fairly administrative order.

"The Minister added:—Relying upon the equitable spirit of the Washington Cabinet, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will conform to the law of non-intervention, by maintaining a strict neutrality with regard to Mexico."

ITALY.—A ministerial bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been distributed among the deputies. Revenues of Bishoprics are to be reduced, and a portion will be conveyed to Communes.

SPAIN.—The Ministry assented to the introduction of a bill in the Senate in favor of the Pope's temporal power. The Spanish Minister to Peru and Consul at Callao have arrived at St. Mizairo. Lima intelligence announces that diplomatic relations were interrupted between Spain and Peru. Several vessels bearing Chilian colors appeared off Valencia pursuing Spanish shipping. They are supposed to be pirates under cover of the Chilian flag. Gen. Prim had arrived at Lisbon and was a guest of the Marquis Nisea.

IRELAND.—An influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 1st of February. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Fenian conspiracy had produced a feeling of ill-founded alarm; that it was the duty of the Government to crush it; that the Government be called upon to increase the military force in Ireland. The Commission to try the Fenians had adjourned to the 19th.

DENMARK.—The King of Denmark has given unrestricted religious liberty to the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout his dominions.

NORWAY.—The Amendment to the Constitution proposing Annual Parliaments, has been rejected by a small majority.

OILDOM.—The papers say that Burksville, the center of the oil regions on the Cumberland River, is becoming thickly settled with stores and dwellings; hotels and drinking saloons are springing up on all sides, and the place has all the fast features of a California gold town. The Tennessee and Cumberland Oil Company have struck a fine vein of oil consisting of a thick sirup, which is used there as a lubricator for various kinds of machinery.

NEW MEXICO.—Intelligence from Santa Fe to the 3d inst., is received. The Legislature had just adjourned. It repealed the free negro law. The peon law was amended so as to make servitude under it entirely voluntary. A Convention was ordered to frame a State Constitution,—the election of delegates to take place on the first Monday in March, and the Constitution to be submitted to the people on the last Monday in April, so that the State may apply for admission into the Union before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Complaints have occasionally been made in the papers of depredations committed by the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. The Indian Agent alludes to them, and says the charges are doubtless true in many instances. There is, however, but one remedy; let the settlers quit trading with and employing the Indians, and the Agents will keep them on their reservations. The Agent states that many white men commit depredations that are often charged to the Indians.

COLD WEATHER.—Advices from the west, north-west, north and east, of last week, (the 16th,) speak of the increasing inclemency of the weather. In Minnesota and Wisconsin the coldest weather in those States this season is being experienced, the roads being blocked up by the falling snow to a great extent. In Canada the mercury is rapidly falling.

COLORADO.—Senator Chaffer of Colorado, received a dispatch on the 12th inst., saying that the Territorial Legislature by a two-thirds vote, had just passed a joint resolution, asking Congress to admit the State into the Union. They set forth that it is deemed of vital importance to the interests of the Territory.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has presented copies of all his writings, with his autograph on the front page, to the New Hampshire Historical Society.

A COUPLE of skaters arrived last week at Oquawka, Illinois, all the way from St. Paul, Minnesota, on skates, a distance of several hundred miles.

THE most eminent photographers of the United States have had a meeting in New York; their object was to urge Congress to reduce the rate of taxes on their products.

A LOCOMOTIVE passed over the Hudson River Bridge at Albany for the first time on the 15th inst. It was the engine "Augustus W. Schell" of the Hudson River Railroad.

LAST week upwards of ninety feet of progress were made in the Hoosic Tunnel. Five hundred workmen are employed, one set working at night, and the other during the day.

THE Montreal Gazette is informed that a Fenian raid is contemplated into Canada via Rouse's Point and Missisquoi Bay, to converge at Chambly, and then march on Montreal.

AN injunction has been issued against Thurlow Weed and others, to restrain them from disposing of certain privileges granted by Secretary Stanton to build a telegraph line from New Orleans to San Francisco.

WM. B. ASTOR, the papers say, is held greatly responsible for the rise of rents in New York city. He owns about 1,800 houses. Tenements that he rented in 1864 for $800, he put up the rent of last year to $1,500, and this year to $2,500.

THE receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for 1865 were $4,452,380, an increase of $329,780 over 1864, or 8 per cent. The Harlem Railroad earned in its last fiscal year $2,509,725, an increase of $649,296, or 33 per cent. over the year before.

THE railroads of Massachusetts received $18,974,000 last year, and the net earnings were $6,173,000. The amount of dividends paid was $3,872,000. The number of passengers was 20,278,000, of whom 21 were killed. Tuns of freight, 5,277,000.

ELEVEN men were frozen to death a short time since (in the night) near Hamilton, Minn. Six of them were frozen in a sleigh while passing along the road. Another man was found frozen in a standing posture with his hands over his face, and only three or four rods from a house.

A LINCOLN memorial flag of silk and elegantly embroidered, has been made by the workmen at Lyons, France, to send to this country. The stars are set in silver. [The flag was received in Washington the 16th inst. It bears the following inscription:—"Popular Subscription to the Republic of the United States in Memory of Abraham Lincoln. Lyons, 1865."

Two more men were suffocated in Chicago on Saturday night, the 10th inst. They were returned soldiers from Texas, and stopped at the Briggs' House. On Sunday morning, not appearing in due time, their room was broken open; one of them was discovered dead and the other in the last agonies of suffocation. Cause: they had blown out the gas instead of shutting it off.

A BRUTAL murder was committed about two miles east of Utica, N. Y., a few days since. The person murdered was a Mr. Campbell. He was driven from his house by four drunken ruffians who beat out his brains with clubs in the presence of his wife. The only reason for the act was, that Mr. Campbell had no liquor with which to meet the demands of the villains. The murderers have been arrested.

THE Right Reverend John B. Fitzpatrick died on the 14th inst., at Boston, aged 53 years. He was a native of Boston, and educated at the public schools. He was the first native of the United States who became a Roman Catholic Bishop, and he died Bishop of the city wherein he was born. He had held the office for many years, and was respected and beloved for his virtues by the people of all denominations.

Special Notices.

Mendenhall's Patent Hand Loom.—The Best in the World. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to

830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Feb. 20, 1866.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—There is no change to note in wheat flour; Buckwheat flour has advance 25c ₱ 100 lbs. Red wheat firm at $1,95@2,05. Corn, old and new, brings 60@65c. Oats and Barley show a slight decline—the former 2 cts. and the latter 5 cts. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS, &c—Mess Pork (old) has fallen off 50 cts. Dressed hogs are a little higher in consequence of the lateness of the season, and but few are offered for sale; butchers are paying from $12 to $12,75 ₱ 100 cwt. Beef sells at $10@12. Butter and Cheese have advanced a trifle. Lard has declined 2¼ cents. Clover seed has advanced, and is now selling at $6@6,75. A few corn stalks are coming in and selling at about $8 ₱ tun.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@ 9,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,50	Apples, green	$1,25@ 1,50
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ₱ lb.	8@ 10c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@ 3,50	Peaches	30@ 35c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	30,00@30,00	Plums	30@ 35c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,65@ 1,75	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,90@ 2,05	Onions	60@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 50c
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	60@ 65c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	60@ 65c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	75@ 00c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	38@ 40c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 90c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,60@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$27,50@28,00	Timothy ₱ bu.	$3,00@ 4,00
Do. new mess	30,00@30,00	Clover, medium	6,00@ 6,25
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	18@ 19c	Do. large	6,50@ 6,75
Dress'd hogs, cwt	12,00@12,75	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ₱ lb.	7@ 9c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	20@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	14@ 15c	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	11,00@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	11,25@0,00
Turkeys	22@ 24c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ₱ lb.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	11,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 32c	Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 35c	Do. Char ₱ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	16@ 18c	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,00@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ₱ lb.	40@ 50c
Lard, tried	17@ 18c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ⅛ bbl	8,50@0,00
Tallow, tried	12@ 13c	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs.	8,75@9,75
Do. rough	8@ 8½c	Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@ 22c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 33c	Candles, box	16½@ 18c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	20@ 21c
Hay ₱ tun	10,00@11,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 17—Cotton 41@41c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11,50.

FLOUR—Sales Superfine State at $6,50@7,30; sound extra State, $7,50@7,90; choice State, $7,95@8,15; Superfine Western, $6,70@7,35; common to medium extra Western, $7,60@8,30; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,30@10,75; trade brands, $8,70@10,25; Canadian, $7,50@11,50.

GRAIN.—Wheat, common Milwaukee spring $1,50. Rye, 75c. Barley, at 90c@$1,20. Corn, 72@73c. Oats, 38@42c. for unsound Western; 53@54c for sound do; 54@55c for Canadian; 50@51c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 56@57c for State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, sales at $28,50@28,75 for new mess; $28,00@28,00 for old do.; $20,50@21 for prime; and $23,50 for prime mess. Shoulders, 11½@13c. Hams 16@18½c. Lard 15½@18c. Butter 22@35c. for Ohio, and 32@45c for State. Cheese 16@22c. Hops, 15@40c., for 1864 crop, 20@65c. for 1865 crop.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 12½@13c. ₱ lb; timothy seed $3,75@4,25 ₱ bu.; flax seed, $2,80@2,90.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy; sales at 13@13½c., for city and 12½@12¾c for Western.

Albany, Feb. 17.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $13@13,50. Buckwheat flour $3,75@3,87. Corn meal $1,75@1,87 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, State $2,30; white Genesee and Canada $2,50@2,70. Rye 90c. Barley 88@88c. Corn 70@78c. Oats, 52½@53c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $30@35. Shoulders, 17c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter plenty at 35@39. Lard 19@20c. Cheese 19@20c. Dressed Hogs, $12,30@12,80.—Hops, 35@55c. Clover seed 12½@12¾c ₱ lb.

Buffalo, Feb. 17.—Flour, sales range from $7,75 to $10,50. Wheat, $1,63@1,65 for No 1 Milwaukee spring; No 2 Chicago spring $1,29@1,23; Canada club $1,60@1,62; white Canada and Michigan $2,00@2,25; amber do. $2@2,10. Corn, 60@68c. Rye, 80@90c. Barley, $1@1,10. Oats 40@46c. Peas 85@90c. Beans $1,12½@1,25. Pork, new mess, $28,00@28; light $26@27,00. Lard 18c. Shoulders, 15c. Hams, 20@21c. Butter 24@32c. Cheese, 18@20c.—Dressed hogs, $11,50@11,50. Clover seed, $7@7,25; timothy, $3,75@4; flax, $2,50@2,50. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13. Wheat, 83@1,18½. Rye, 50@51c. Corn, 46@48½c. Oats, 20@23½c. Pork, $24@26½. Hams, 14½@16c. Shoulders, 9@13½c. Lard, 16½@16¾c. Butter, 24@30c. Cheese, 17@22c. Clover seed $7,50@7,75 ₱ bu.; flax $1,50@1,60; timothy $3,35@3,40. Dressed hogs $10,50@10,75.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Flour ranges at from $5@7,75; Fall Wheat, $1,25@1,35; Spring Wheat, $1,00@1,04; Barley, 55@65c; Peas, 61@61c; Oats, 30@32c; Rye, 60c; Butter 15@20c; Cheese, 13@15c; Eggs, 15@17c; Pork, Mess, $20@22; Prime, $18@19; Hams, 11c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 12@12c; Venison, 5½c. Potatoes, 25@35c ₱ bu; Apples, $1,50@2. Hay, $7,00@10; Straw, $6@7,00. Dressed Hogs, $7,60@7,87.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13—Beef cattle, received, 5,849 against 4,930 last week; sales range at $10@18. Cows, received, 71 against 93 last week; sales at $45@120. Veal calves, received, 338 against 303 last week; sales at 6@15c. Sheep and lambs, received, 14,591 against 22,942 last week; sales at 4@9½c. Swine, received, 12,787 against 12,400 last week, sales at 10½@10¾c.

Albany, Feb. 17—Beeves, sales at $3,00@10,50. Sheep at $5,50@7,50. Swine, sales at 10@10c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb. 15.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $150@250 ₱ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@7½c. ₱ lb; in lots, $4,50@6 ₱ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ₱ lb. Shotes—wholesale 12@14c.; retail 14@16c. Hides 9½@10c. ₱ lb; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $2,00@2,50 each.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $4.15 to $6,37. Sheep, sales at $4,50@5,00. Swine, sales at from $8,00 to $9,75.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00; 2d do, $5; 3d do, $4@4,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each. Calves, good, $5,50@6; inferior, $1@4,50.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 14.—Market dull and heavy without any change in prices. Sales at 60@75c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ⅝ do; 70@75c for full-blood do; 75@75c for Saxony; 45@75c for No. 1 pulled; 35@75c for superfine; 45@75c for extra do; 20@40c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chillan unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Feb. 14.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 78@80c; fine, 70@75c; medium, 65@70; coarse, 55@60c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 68@70c; fine, 65@67c; medium, 60@65c; coarse, 50@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@70c; medium, 50@60c; common, 50@55c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 65@80c; superfine, 65@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 25@35c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chillan, 30@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 35@40c; East India, 24@35c.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Market dull. We quote nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ½ to ⅝ do, 47@50c.; ¾ to ⅞ do, 50@55c.; ⅞ to ⅞ do, extra, 55@58c; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—We quote:—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do. 48@55c.; tub washed, 55@60c., and unwashed, 90c.—*Gazette.*

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coughs, Colds and Consumption—Dr D Jayne & Sons.
Improved Cross-Cut Sawing Machine—G Westinghouse & Co.
Union Academy—Rev A B Smith.
White's New York Type Foundry—Farmer, Little & Co.
The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
Dr C R Lighthill.
Hint to Bee-Keepers—H A King & Co.
Farm for Sale—Simeon Baker.
A Great Bargain—John Watson.
Choice Farm for Sale.
Choice Varieties of Small Fruits—Paschall Morris.
Broom Corn Seed—Peter Wykoff.
European Growth of Seeds—Thos McElroy.
H Keeney's Revolving Curd Cutters—Hiram Keeney.
Prof Henry's Great Medical Work—C W George & Co.
50 Great Secrets—F L Wood.
Spring Garden Seeds—J M Thorburn & Co.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
Comet, Jr., for Sale—Baker & Harrigan.
A Great Chance for Agents—H E Goodwin.
Farm for Sale—H Glass.

The News Condenser.

— Snow in Maine is two feet deep on a level.

— Millard Fillmore and his wife are in Paris.

— Vermont's total war expenses are $8,732,224.

— The Lowell, (Mass.) Mills employ 1,650 females.

— Berkshire county, Mass., has 25 balmoral skirt factories.

— The Home for Aged Men in Boston has twenty-one inmates.

— Congress has conferred the franking privilege on Mrs. Lincoln.

— Gordon, the murderer, is to be tried at Albany Monday next.

— New Hampshire has four daily and twenty-nine weekly papers.

— A large and valuable peat bed has been discovered in Farmington, Ct.

— Horace Greeley has been elected President of the American Institute.

— The marine losses in January were 89 vessels, valued at $5,500,000.

— Basil Duke, the famous rebel raider, is a produce dealer in Cincinnati.

— The convicts in the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary turn out 50,000 cigars a month.

— A young woman in Chickasaw county, Ind., has been appointed notary public.

— Twelve different counterfeits of the fifty cent currency have been discovered.

— There are about 7,000 British troops in Canada for defense against the Fenians.

— A former slave of John M. Botts is working in a machine shop in Burlington, Vt.

— Four hundred widows are applicants for aid from the local fuel society of Bangor, Me.

— An Indiana magistrate lately decided that flour is a legal tender in payment of a fine.

— A mean thief in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently stole the cloak of a little eight year old girl.

— It is said that Idaho, with a population of 30,000 has not a single minister of the gospel.

— Ex-Gov. Holden of North Carolina, has resumed the editorship of the Raleigh Standard.

— The Memphis Post records immense preparations by the planters for the next cotton crop.

— A girl at Manchester, N. H., has six grandmothers, whose ages range from 40 to 80 years.

— The Maryland Legislature has contributed, $150,000 to the Antietam battle ground cemetery.

— The death of the celebrated English missionary, Dr. Pfander, is reported from Constantinople.

— Rev. Henry Ward Beecher asks for an assistant, not to preach, but to attend to pastoral work.

— H. Hardy of Greenfield, N. H., fell dead in the depot at Nashua, lately, while buying a ticket.

— A St. Louis lady used belladonna to give brilliancy to her eyes, and is blind in consequence.

— The evening schools in New York have closed. The expenses of the term just ended were $96,000.

— The Vermont Central Railroad has had about 20 engines disabled by recent collisions and accidents.

— Look out for counterfeit 5s on the Union Bank, and 10s on the Essex Bank, both at Haverhill, Mass.

— The top of a street letter-box was knocked off, and the contents taken, at Albany on Snuday night week.

— It is proposed to build a dead house, on the plan of the Morgue, in Paris, near Bellevue Hospital, New York.

— The cattle plague is still on the increase in Holland, and has now extended to the province of North Brabant.

— Gen. Burnside is spoken of as the Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island at the next election.

— The Chilian Consul at New York was arrested on Wednesday week on a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

— A Cairo, Ill., dispatch says an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau was recently murdered in his bed at Pontiac, Miss.

— The Indians are becoming troublesome in Monroe Co., Iowa, and the residents are organizing for self-defense.

— Frederick Heilinger, aged 65 years, was killed by falling into a well at East Hamburgh, Erie county, on Thursday week.

— Oil has been struck near Hartley, New South Wales, yielding 140 gallons of crude or 100 gallons refined oil per day.

— The Nebraska Legislature has formed a State Constitution which is to be submitted to the people on the 2d day of June.

— The citizens of Newark, Wayne Co., are agitating the question of establishing a cheese factory in the vicinity of that village.

— By the death of Dr. Nott, Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., is now left as the sole survivor of the founders of the American Bible Society.

— The committee to which the bill requiring the pre-payment of newspaper postage had been referred has resolved not to report the bill.

— Wisconsin producers have carried their war against railroads into the legislature, and ask the establishment of freight tariffs there.

— The amount received by the U. S. officers for cotton licenses and taxes in Galveston, during the last four months, is about $631,000.

DIED.

IN Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 20, 1865, FRANK E. DAVIS, only son of GILBERT and LOVINIA DAVIS, aged 23 years, 3 months and 9 days.

On the 26th of January, at State Line, Warren Co., Ind., MILTON M. MYERS, aged 16 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

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SPRING GARDEN SEEDS—J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S Descriptive Priced Catalogue for 1866, mailed to all applicants.
☞ N. B.—New Pear Seed by mail, $4 per pound.
J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John St., New York.

I HAVE A SMALL QUANTITY of BROOM Corn Seed, of the Shaker variety, very nice and reliable for planting at 15 cents per pound, delivered at Express office. Address PETER WYKOFF,
810-cow-tf Romulusville, Seneca Co., N. Y.

H. KEENEY'S REVOLVING CURD CUTTERS.—They save a large per cent. of the labor of making cheese; they increase the quantity and improve the quality. Patented Aug. 29, 1865.
840-tf HIRAM KEENEY, Potter, Yates Co., N. Y.

EUROPEAN GROWN SEEDS, 1866.—The subscriber has received a large supply of Garden and Agricultural Seeds from Europe—growth of 1865; which he offers *to the trade only*. Priced list sent on application. THOMAS McELROY, European Seed Grower and Importer, 71 Pine St., New York. (840-10t

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Seed Warehouse, 1120 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"HINTS TO BEE-KEEPERS"—Sent FREE of charge to any address. A Pamphlet of plain, practical directions for the profitable management of bees. Current "Bee Humbugs" exposed, and pretended "Secrets" explained. Italian Bees, &c., &c.—"A small work on a great subject. Bee-keeping in a nutshell."—Boston Cultivator.
Address H. A. KING & CO., Nevada, Ohio.

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COLUMBIA'S SONG.

THE beautiful queen of the western seas
Sung out, on a gladsome time,
A carol that swelled on the ocean breeze,
And measured itself to rhyme;
And over the water,
The foaming blue water,
It went like a far-off chime.

"Ye've gi'en me a lesson and helped me to con it,
Oh west winds that hover about my head!
Now sing, ye glad birdlings, your winsomest sonnet;
Smile out, ye flowers, smile out from your bed:
For the dark king of evil,
The child of the devil,
Has made him a bier, and has laid him upon it,
And the dark king of evil is dead!

"Ring out your glad changes, oh bells, from each tower!
Let never a sorrowful stroke be heard;
But hymns of thanksgiving are songs for the hour,
So deep is the fierce-beating nation-heart stirred.
Never toll for the dead king,
But let the loud changes ring,
And chime out and peal out the new strength and power
His death on the cause of the right has conferred.

"With soul-stirring music, ye loud cannon, rattle,
To hearts all despondent the glad tidings bring,
How freedom is born on the red field of battle!
Shout, all ye nations, of victory sing!
Servile fetters are broken,
For Jehovah has spoken,
And men are no more to be treated like cattle;
No more to my garments shall slavery cling!

"With many a pickax, and muscles to ply it,
Men from each nation, hitherward speed!
Let us fashion a grave, and kneeling close by it,
Solemnly be it among us agreed,
While our duty seems clear,
And fair freedom is dear,
We will work for its cause, and firmly stand by it.
As long as men suffer, as long as there's need!"

[*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GIL OWEN'S REVENGE.

BY SUE BROWNE.

WE met in the shock of battle. His coat was Confederate gray, mine "army blue"; his shoulders were decorated with gilt straps; I only wore "service straps"; I was in the cavalry, he belonged to the infantry. It was in the beginning of the action and we promised ourselves a speedy victory, for we had been prepared for this demonstration of the rebels, and they, supposing us ignorant of their movements, marched boldly to the very mouth of our guns, when we opened upon them a deadly fire that broke their ranks and sent them reeling back in disorder. But they were brave and desperate men, commanded by others equally so, and the smoke from our artillery had scarcely cleared away when they were formed in line again and sweeping down upon us like a tornado. This time they were met by the same deadly fire, but they did not waver—only closing up the frightful lanes our guns had made, they sprang over the redoubt, and, gaining the hill, the fight became general.

Oh! it was dreadful,—the clashing of sabers and bayonets, the singing of bullets, screaming and explosion of shells, the cannon's roar and the shouts and yells, that were human and yet not human, in their fierce hate and bitter agony. I felt the blood leap through my veins as it had never done before. I forgot all love, all hate; I only knew that we must hold the field. Through the smoke of powder and clouds of dust I saw that face that had once been dearer than any other of man or woman.

You will not understand by that the tie that bound us. We loved each other as did DAVID and JONATHAN—"passing the love of woman." It seems strange now that between the dawning and setting sun this love could turn to deadliest hate; but he had wronged me as none but the most intimate friend could wrong any one. You will not care to know how it was, but he had done me a great injury for a lifetime,—an injury that no after repentance could repair and that I could not forgive. Oh, what a wild thrill of fierce exultant joy pulsed through my heart when I saw that the coat he wore gave me the right—nay, made it my positive duty—to strike him down upon the battle-field. I struck the spurs into my horse and dashed towards him. He turned and thus we met. Two years had not changed him. Through the dust, and smoke and powder-stain I saw the same pure Saxon face—a little firmer in its outlines, perhaps, but that did not detract from its manly beauty; the red lips, tender and beautiful as a girl's, and the light brown hair lying in silken coils over the head and shading the brow not yet tanned by the exposure of a soldier's life. A glad light leapt into his eyes and his lips parted with a pleasant smile as he sprang towards me and laid his hand upon my bridle rein.

GOD forgive me! It was murder, for that blow was not struck for my country—only to gratify private revenge. Through the action my saber had never yet been idle; why should it rest now? I aimed at his head, but in my blind fury the blow, struck with a madman's violence, fell upon the wrist, severing the hand entirely that had rested upon my bridle. If I should live the longest life, I could never till my dying day forget the white spasm of agony that swept over his face as he raised the bleeding stump; and that was not all—that look he gave me was blended with an expression of wounded love more painful to behold than the mutilated limb. I was not satisfied. Reining my horse back I discharged my pistol, and then trampled over the prostrate form of my enemy. "His country's foe can be the friend of no man," was the thought with which I sought to justify to myself the dastardly act, as I plunged more furiously than ever into the combat. The action continued but a few hours. The rebels were strongly reinforced, and our men were completely routed and driven back toward the main body of the army.

It was night-fall and the wounded and dead still lay where they had fallen upon the field—and I was among the number. I know not how it came about. I felt a sharp, stinging pain in my side; then every object upon the chaotic field was reeling and blending before my sight, and I knew no more. The stars were shining when I awoke to consciousness, and the pale moon flooded with silver light the trodden field and shimmered on the waves of that river "whose waters were red to the sea." A leaden weight seemed to rest upon my limbs—a dull, sickening dread was at my heart—a suffocating pressure upon my lungs that made every breath a painful labor. There were lights moving hither and thither over the field, but they did not come near me. They would not see me, for I lay so near the edge of the thicket that I was entirely hidden. I tried to shout, but no sound escaped my lips. They would leave me alone to die. I thought of a far-away New England farm-house, about whose low door the dewy morning glories drooped in bright clusters—of the broad green pastures, threaded by a line of emerald that marked the pathway of the brook—of the dusty road that wound down to the little school house where I had spent so many hours—the breezy hills with their blue tops and gray old rocks piercing the skies, and the same moonlight and starlight that lay so soft and bright here, lying upon those dear home scenes. I thought of a sweet face, shaded by yellow curls—of tearful eyes and trembling lips that gave me "Good-bye" when I marched away. Would she mourn for me? Perhaps—but her young heart would soon be consoled. But for another—my aged mother—whose future looked only towards the grave, what could comfort her? I was the "only son of my mother, and she a widow." Then there was another thought. When a little boy I had prayed beside my mother's knee; but those prayers had been forgotten for years. I tried to recall a single line, but my mind wandered. At length there came a ray of light; I remembered a verse and I repeated it aloud. How strangely solemn my voice sounded alone in the night—alone, except for the spirit of the Invisible, which I felt but could not see.

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Then I remembered another petition—"Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us." How had I forgiven those that trespassed against me? The thought was an agony. But another voice had taken up the words, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever and forever—Amen." Two voices joined in the amen. Not unfamiliar was that speech to me, though for two years I had not heard it, "KIRKE—KIRKE WINTERS," I called, as well as I was able, and the reply came, faint and broken, "GIL, are you here?" "Can you forgive me, KIRKE?" "As I have hope in GOD'S forgiveness. We have both been mistaken. I found it all out afterwards. I wanted to tell you when we met, but"—his kind heart spared me the pain of an allusion to my cowardly act. "O, KIRKE, I can never give you back that hand." "I may never need it, GIL; but you have brought me back a friend worth all the world to me."

Oh, shame, remorse! I tried to crawl towards the sound of his voice, but I was too weak. The moonlight grew paler, the shadows blacker—the weight upon my limbs heavier—and I fainted. I awoke again in the hospital, and it was KIRKE WINTERS who was holding the cup to my lips. Dimly I recalled the past. "How long have I been sick?" I asked. "Only a few weeks." I felt the hot blood overspread my face as memory came back. "And you, KIRKE?" "Doing well. Don't trouble about that." "Where are we?" In Washington. The Unionists came down in force before daybreak and retook the field." "Then you are a prisoner." "And a prisoner I wish to remain, GIL; I have taken the oath of allegiance and only regret that I cannot now do service for my country. But if I were able I should hardly feel worthy to fight beneath the old banner that I have trampled under foot. I have sinned, but I am justly punished, my friend."

KIRKE WINTERS came home from the war with me, and though I never look upon that handless wrist without a pang of remorse, his kindness strives to make me forgetful of the blow that severed it, and our hearts are one again.

A MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

A FRENCH CONTRACT.

A CONTRACT of marriage extraordinary was brought before the Paris Court of Instance in the last week of July. A count and countess, whose names are not given by the legal journals which report the case, refused their consent to the marriage of their daughter Helen with the man of her heart. She thereupon retired to a convent, from which she addressed to her parents those *actes respectueux*, which by the French code enable persons of full age to marry without the consent of father and mother, which is *prima facie* necessary. Thereupon the parents instituted a suit to stop the marriage on the ground that their daughter was insane, and the principal evidence produced in support of the allegation was that she had signed a contract of marriage in the following form:

OUR MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Article 1.—Loving each other, and knowing each other well enough to be certain that one cannot be happy without the other, we join ourselves together to live for ever hereafter as good married people. She will be I and I shall be she, he will be I and I shall be he.

Art. 2.—*Charles*—I promise Helen to devote all my mind, all my strength, and my whole being to the purpose of maintaining her, and the children that she may give me, honestly and decently.

Art. 3.—*Helen*—I promise Charles to second him in keeping our household from want and difficulty; with that view I shall make economical habits a duty.

Art. 4.—*Charles*—I admit that I am sometimes hasty and violent; I hope to be excused for any sudden burst of anger.

Helen—It will perhaps be hard to endure, but the condition is acceded to.

Art. 5.—*Helen*—I must also be pardoned something. My temper is a little uneven, and I am greatly disposed to be jealous.

Charles—I will not mind caprices if they are not too frequent. As to the other fault I am disposed to rejoice at it rather than otherwise, for a jealous person is not likely to give cause for jealousy.

Art. 6.—*Charles and Helen*—We are persuaded that between lovers disputes and coolnesses almost always arise from petty causes. On this account we mutually promise never to follow our own desires in things of small importance, but always give them to each other.

Helen—In important matters it will be right that Charles should decide, for he has more knowledge and judgement than I.

Charles—Helen is too modest. I shall never decide anything without consulting her, and either converting her to my own views, or adopting hers if I think them best.

Art. 7.—As a consequence of the last preceding article, each of us shall always be dressed according to the taste of the other.

Art. 8.—The words "I will," "I expect," "I require," and other similar expressions, are absolutely erased from our dictionary.

Art. 9.—Charles will honor his wife that she may be honored by others. He will always exhibit towards her esteem and confidence, and will be especially careful never in her presence to allow any advantage over her to any other woman upon any point whatsoever.

Art. 10.—We shall ever bear in mind that want of cleanliness and attention to personal appearance must necessarily produce repugnance and disgust. Neatness is to the body what amiability is to the soul. It is that which pleases.

Art. 11.—*Helen*—The majority of women nurse their own children. I hope Charles will approve of my performing my duties as a mother.

Charles—I approve; subject to the doctor's advice.

Art. 12.—*Charles*—Helen will take great care not to spoil our children's intellects in their early years. She must not talk, or suffer others to talk to them any of that nonsense which gives false ideas and dangerous impressions throughout life.

Helen—I will pay great attention to this point.

Art. 13.—Although our mutual tenderness is a guaranty that we shall never fail in the engagements hereinbefore set forth, each of us will keep a copy of these presents, and in case of the breach of any article, shall be entitled to lay it before the other party to remind him or her of the covenants entered into.

Art. 14.—Inasmuch as neither will have anything that does not belong to the other, there is no occasion to take any account of the contribution of each to the common stock. Affection and courage, our only fortune, cannot be counted, and each of us will endeavor to bring as much as possible.

Done in duplicate at Paris, in the year of grace 1864.

With all my heart, CHARLES D——.
With all my heart, and for all my life,
HELEN, future wife of Charles D——.

The Court held that this eccentric contract afforded no evidence of insanity, for which imputation there was moreover no pretence. Judgment was accordingly given against the parents, and the Mayor is ordered to proceed at once to perform the marriage ceremony.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 31 letters.
My 20, 25, 30, 27, 22 is a river in Africa.
My 6, 8, 16, 2 is a city in Asia.
My 1, 18, 23, 24, 7, 30, 4, 20 is one of the United States.
My 11, 29, 14, 31, 16 is a county in Ohio.
My 1, 12, 30, 30, 15, 9, 10, 27 is a lake in Italy.
My 6, 29, 20, 2, 5 is one of the Phillippine Islands.
My 22, 9, 10, 18, 18, 16, 14, 24 is an isthmus.
My 13, 19, 24, 29, 10, 4 is a desert in Africa
My 23, 31, 22, 11, 21 is a peninsula in Asia.
My 28, 18, 20, 31 3, 20 is a county in Maine.
My 8, 12, 20, 6, 18, 16, 30 is a city in Michigan.
My 24, 29, 10, 14 is a county in Kentucky.
My 15, 17, 19 is a county in Iowa.
My whole is a division of the Eastern Continent composed of islands.

Parma, N. Y. L. M. P.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

HIST tomto I ievg ot het unyog dan eht lod,
Rome repsionc yb arf hant a suertear fo dlog;
Will orpve ot sit woner a latisnam, earr,
Ocrm nettop anth gainic—I'ts "Veren Raisped."

South Livonia, N. Y. L. E. CHAPIN.

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ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 838.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Too little notice or attention is paid to the teaching of divine inspirations.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Short reckonings make long friends.

Answer to Anagram:

Our Heavenly Father, hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy kingdom come; Thy perfect will
In earth, as Heaven, let all fulfill;
Give this day's bread that we may live;
Forgive our sins as we forgive;
Help us temptation to withstand;
From evil shield us by Thy hand;
Now and forever unto Thee
Thy kingdom, power, and glory be.

Answer to Charade:—Wormwood.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—2.5198 plus inches.

AN EVERY-DAY OCCURRENCE.

SHE falls in love with a fellow
Who sports with a foreign air;
He marries her for her *money*,
She marries him for his *hair*.
One of the very best matches,
Both are well mated in life,—
She's got a fool for a husband,
He's got a fool for a wife.

GEN. JACKSON'S LATIN.—When General Jackson was once addressing a Western audience, one of the crowd called upon him to "tip" a little Latin. He broke forth, "*Ne plus ultra, multum in parvo, sine qua non, ultima thule!*" All this we can apply to the new edition of Webster's dictionary. We honestly believe that "Webster's Royal Unabridged" stands at the head of all the dictionaries of the English language. The typography and binding fully correspond to the excellence of the work.—*Honolulu Friend.*

—The above is *not* given because WEBSTER'S Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary (last edition, with over 3,000 engravings,) is offered for only 20 NEW subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

VENUS AND JUNO.—A correspondent, in describing the fair ladies he saw at a Hebrew ball, says he doesn't know which style of beauty was best represented, Venus or Juno's. We should say the attractive feature on such an occasion would, by all means, be Jew-nose.

"WILL you take the life of Sherman, ma'am," said a Boston bookseller to Mrs. Partington, as she eyed the contents of his shelves. "Land o' Goshen, no!" replied the old lady, "why should I? The General never mislested me."

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State of Illinois.

The rapid development of Illinois, its steady increase in population and wealth, and its capacity to produce cheap food, are matters for wonder and admiration. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the amounts of the principal crops of 1864, for the whole country, as follows: Indian corn, 530,581,403 bushels; wheat, 160,695,823 bushels; oats, 176,690,064 bushels; of which the farms of Illinois yielded 138,356,135 bushels of Indian corn; 33,371,173 bushels of wheat; and 24,273,751 bushels of oats—in reality more than one-fourth of the corn, more than one-fifth of the wheat, and almost one-seventh of the oats produced in all the United States.

Grain—Stock Raising.

Pre-eminently the first in the list of grain-exporting States, Illinois is also the great cattle State of the Union. Its fertile prairies are well adapted by nature to the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules; and in the important interest of pork packing, it is far in advance of every other State. The seeding of these prairie lands to tame grasses for pasturage or hay, offers to farmers with capital the most profitable results. The hay crop of Illinois in 1864 is estimated at 2,166,725 tons, which is more than half a million tons larger than the crop of any other State, excepting only New York.

Inducements to Settlers.

The attention of persons, whose limited means forbid the purchase of a homestead in the older States, is particularly invited to these lands. Within ten years the Illinois Central Railroad Company has sold 1,400,000 acres, to more than 20,000 actual settlers: and during the last year 264,422 acres—a larger aggregate of sales than in any one year since the opening of the road. The farms are sold in tracts of forty or eighty acres, suited to the settler with limited capital, or in larger tracts, as may be required by the capitalist and stock raiser. The soil is of unsurpassed fertility; the climate is healthy; taxes are low; churches and schools are becoming abundant throughout the length and breadth of the State; and communication with all the great markets is made easy through railroads, canals and rivers.

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The price of lands varies from $9 to $15 and upwards per acre, and they are sold on short credit, or for cash. A deduction of *ten per cent.* from the short credit price is made to those who buy for cash.

EXAMPLE:

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	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
Cash Payment,	$18 00	$100 00	Payment in two years,	$6 00	100 00
Payment in one year,	12 00	100 00	" three years,		100 00

The Same Land may be Purchased for $360 Cash.

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AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

VOL. XVII. NO. 9.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 841.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

AGRICULTURAL.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Harrowing Winter Wheat in the Spring.

We have an inquiry before us from "A Subscriber," asking for information about the results of harrowing winter wheat in the spring. Who among our readers has tried this method of cultivation, and will report to us his conclusions regarding it? If done at all this work should be performed as soon in the spring as the surface of the ground dries and cracks open. It is not likely, however, that all wheat fields would come out the better for this operation. Drilled wheat with its roots not at all thrown up by the frost, would doubtless be in the most favorable condition; but that sown broadcast, and partly raised by the frost, might be uprooted by the harrow. If grass seed had been sown the preceeding autumn, it would of course, be mostly destroyed by this spring cultivation; but if the harrowing were done early it would leave the ground in excellent condition to sow grass and clover seed immediately after. In England they use cultivators so constructed that a tooth passes between the drilled rows of wheat, and a great deal is hoed by hand.

Regarding the harrowing of winter wheat in the spring, Thaer, the great German Agricultural writer, says: "If it is only just beginning to vegetate in the spring, and the soil is tolerably dry, nothing will prove so beneficial as to pass a harrow, having iron teeth, over it. By this means the crust will be broken up, which has been formed over the ground during the past winter, and the superficial stratum of the soil brought into direct contact with the atmosphere; the coronal roots which shoot about this time, there find around them a soil recently impregnated with atmospheric matter, which tends greatly to favor the growth of the plants, while those weeds which shoot up at this season will all be destroyed by the action of the harrow. A fine day should be chosen for this operation which must be boldly undertaken. If after this the field has every appearance of being newly sown, and no green leaf, as indeed, anything but the bare ground is perceptible, then there is every reason to hope that the operation will be attended with success. Should a few torn leaves or blades of wheat be perceptible, it will not matter providing the plants themselves are not torn up. After a lapse of eight or ten days, if the weather is favorable, the plants will shoot up afresh, and the field will then present a much greener and better aspect than it did before the operation."

We believe that drilled, well rooted wheat plants would defy the power of the harrow to pull them out of the ground, or materially injure them, and we advise wheat growers to try harrowing at least on a small scale for experiment sake.

Farm Gates—Again.

We have received recently several communications on the above subject, accompained with original plans and drawings, for which we are duly grateful. But for obvious reasons—presenting our readers with a variety of topics being a prominent one—we defer further illustrations at present.

One correspondent suggests that a reversal of the general position of the main brace would be an improvement, namely, let it run from the *top* of the rear post of the gate to the *bottom* of the middle or front post. This position of the brace has a good effect in keeping the gate from sagging.

Another endorses our remark on farm-bars, viz: that *they have their place* on the farm, which he thinks is to remain in use until the farmer can replace them with gates. He likewise describes a gate made entirely of round poles, the only tools needed being an ax, drawing-knife, inch chisel, two inch auger, and saw. Other gates are described constructed entirely with nails and strips of boards, and are recommended for cheapness, and admit of speedy making. The durability of gates depend in a great measure in the solidity and size of the posts to which they are hung.

The Management of Wood Lots.

The "constant readers" of the Rural have received many timely hints from its columns, bearing on this important branch of farming. Yearly its importance increases. The wood lot diminishes in size and not unfrequently disappears altogether from the farm. Thus far there seems generally to be adopted but little system in its management, and few owners of a wood lot have any idea of the *amount* of the yearly increase of wood in their forests. That every farm should have a wood lot of some size will admit of no question; forests are almost one of the agricultural necessities of any country, and being so, it is the duty of every land owner to furnish a share. We will give a few hints on this subject.

The wood lot should be fenced, so as to exclude all kinds of stock. Next, a system of regular cutting should be introduced. It has been found by experiments that more wood will be produced during the first twenty years of its growth than during the succeeding twenty years. Hence, when the production of wood alone is the object in view, it is more profitable to cut over the land once in twenty or even fifteen years than to let it grow a longer time. It has also been tolerably well ascertained that the annual growth of wood per acre on fertile land, ranges from a cord and a half to two cords, during the first fifteen or twenty years, and if this estimate be correct one can readily calculate what amount of wood land is needed to furnish farmers the requisite supply of fuel.

Suppose a farmer burns thirty cords of wood each year. If well cared for and grown on fertile land, fifteen acres of forest will furnish that amount for an indefinite time. Cut one acre each year. Leave nothing standing but the undergrowth and thrifty saplings. After two years thin out this acre, leaving only the best growth disposed at proper distances. In fifteen years the entire wood lot will have been cut over and you will have to commence on the first acre again. If this has increased at the rate of two cords per year, it will will then furnish thirty cords.

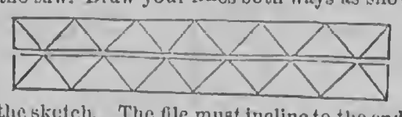
One can easily calculate the profit which may be derived from a wood lot thus managed. Estimating the wood to be worth five dollars per cord standing, it would amount to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. This sum divided by fifteen, the number of years required to grow it, gives the profit per year. Ten dollars annual interest, without any labor, is not a bad return for an average acre of land.

How to Set and File a Saw.

F., of Westchester county, N. Y., sends the Rural the following timely and practical hints about the setting and filing of saws:—"I believe some instruction in the art of setting and filing a saw, will be of benefit to the farming community, as most of the fire-wood is now-a-days prepared for the stove by the saw. Farmers generally live such a distance from a village that they will often use a saw so dull, that double the amount of labor is required to work it. After half a day's use, a saw should be filed; much hard labor will be saved thereby. By the way, you can always tell the quality of a mechanic by the condition of his saw. If the torn fibers close upon the blade and he can only get it through by dint of main strength, by tugging enough to pull the handle off, and with ejaculations more emphatic than pious, don't hire him. He is dear at any price.

With a little patience and perseverance, a man of any "gumption" can soon learn to put a saw in order. The first thing to attend to, is to "set" the saw. This consists in spreading the teeth so as to give free run for the blade, and is as essential as filing. *Some* progress can be made with the dullest of saws if it have sufficient set. All that is required to set a saw is a nail punch and a smooth block of hard wood; they will do as well as any patent set ever invented. If you have not a nail punch use an old file with the end broken off and ground square. Lay the saw on the block, holding it down with the left arm, stand the punch on the tooth, inclining it a little from you so that it rests more on the end of the tooth, then a light blow with a hammer will bend the tooth into the block, or, in other words, set it. If you are fearful of missing the punch and hitting your thumb, you will strike just hard enough, otherwise you will be apt to strike too hard. It is essential that you set the teeth the *right way*. If there is no set already in the saw to guide you, it is enough to know that the points of the teeth are at the *outside*.

Now to file the saw. Get two strips of board two or three inches wide and a little longer than the saw. Place the edges even and put a nail through the ends. Now as a guide to the file, draw some pencil lines an inch or so apart across the edge of the clamp, in a diagonal direction. I have found by experience, that, for a coarse saw, the file should be used at an angle of forty-five degrees, or what carpenters call a "miter," to the saw. Draw your lines both ways as shown

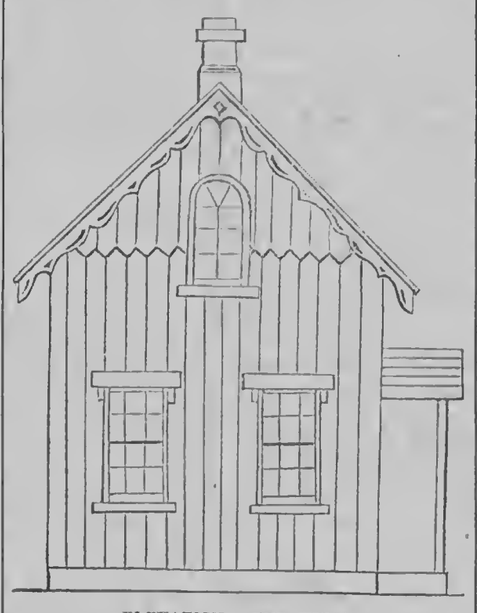


in the sketch. The file must incline to the end of the saw. Put the saw in the vise and proceed, holding the file level and using it in the direction of the lines. File both sides without turning the saw around as some mechanics do. It is possible, even now, for you to file entirely wrong, as it is possible to grind the wrong side of a scythe, but I shall make no supposition so derogatory to your common sense. I am confident that with a little practice you will save many times the trouble it took to learn."

FARM TENANT HOUSES—NO. I.

[We publish below the first one of a series of articles on Farm Tenant Houses, written for the Rural by a correspondent in New York city, over the signature of J. Plane:]

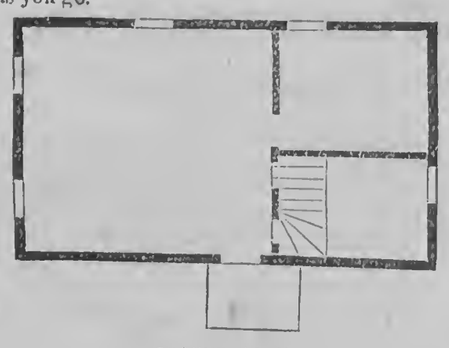
I send you a plan and some directions for building a small cottage suitable for a farm tenant, thinking it might be of interest to farmers, also to men of small means, who possess the laudable desire of having a home of their own. For the latter class the building directions are especially designed, as the saving of a few dollars to a well-to-do farmer is not of much account. The building of houses that shall be within the means of the most humble, is of great importance to society. A little cottage, though cheap and simple, is as much a home to its inmate as the more pretending structure is to the man of wealth.



ELEVATION—END VIEW.

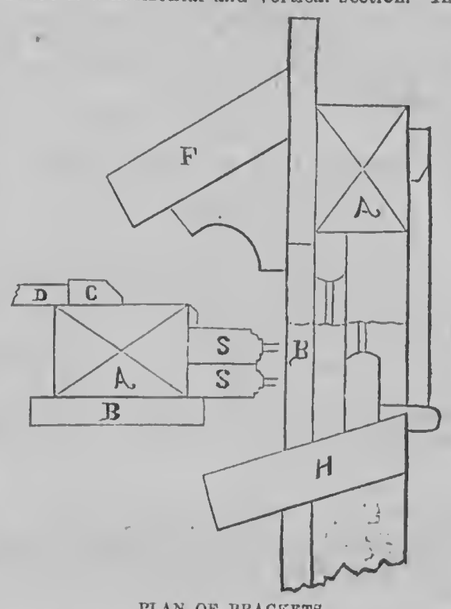
I do not think it possible to build a cottage cheaper than here laid down. The building is 13 by 22, and contains one room 13 by 14, (inclusive of walls,) a bed room 7 by 8, stairway and pantry on the ground floor. The stairs start at the side and land near the middle, giving two bed rooms and a closet in the chamber. For a small family the rooms are large enough and there are plenty of them. It is to be covered with 7-8 planed and matched boards, and battened. I recommend this covering for such a cottage, because it is cheaper, tighter, more durable, and, to my taste, looks better than any other. The roof is what the builders call a square pitch—that is, it rises half the width of the house. It gives more room, is more durable, and looks better than a roof of ordinary pitch. The floor timbers run lengthwise the house, because having a support near the middle, they are much stronger than if they run across the house. All the material for a house should be bought long enough before use to ensure a thorough seasoning; such a course will well pay the trouble. Pine is best for the weather boarding, but for the floors, spruce or hemlock will do. If there is not much difference in the prices, buy enough pine for all and sort out the best for the outside. I make the house 13 feet wide, because a floor board will then reach across, without the waste and labor of piecing. It is 13 feet high, as a board will then reach from sill to plate. In using 3 by 4 scantling for the sides, turn them flat ways as they are then thick enough for walls. As their chief use is for lathing to, strips of boards three inches wide can take the place of most of them. Now, being ready to commence, everything on hand, with a good, live carpenter *to help*, I will show how it can be built in "less time than it takes to describe it."

Take two sticks 2 by 4, 13 feet long, and lay one on each end wall for end sills; then take a 2 by 7, 22 feet long, notch the corners so that it will rest on the 2 by 4 and also on the walls, and use it as a pattern for six more. Then place them along on the 2 by 4, about 26 inches from centers, and you have the sills and floor timbers on in one hour's time if you have been quick, while two carpenters would have been all day with square and chisels and augers by the old ways of doing work. Now lay the floor. It is an innovation on orthodox carpentry but must be done for the sake of progress. We want the floor to start the studs on, and to work on. Take next two 3 by 4, 13 feet long, and lay one over each end wall edgewise and take two 2 by 7, 22 feet long, and lay them on, over the side sills, and nail them; they form a frame for the chamber floor timbers. Cut four studs 7 feet 8 inches long. Nail up the two corner boards at each corner of the building, then raise the frame up and set the studs under the corners. Put some temporary braces to keep it plumb, and then commence to board around, nailing it well as you go.



GROUND PLAN.

But you soon reach a place for a window. Now you can put up a bench in the barn and set the carpenter to making window frames, if you wish; he will saw out casings a quarter of an inch too wide, and then plane them down according to *science*. But there is a simpler way. Plane a side and edge of 2 3 by 4 sticks that are cut off the right length, set one of them so that the weather-board projects one-half an inch. Just 28 inches from it start up the other one, the planed edges towards each other; a sash of 8 by 12 glass will slide between. Make a window stool of 2 by 7 timber, 34 inches long, and just 4 feet 6 inches above the stool, cut across a piece of 3 by 4 for a head. In boarding let the boards go below the head one-half an inch. A cap composed of a piece of 2 by 7 with some brackets, is all that is needed to give it a good appearance. The plans will make this plain to a workman. There is a horizontal and vertical section. In



PLAN OF BRACKETS.

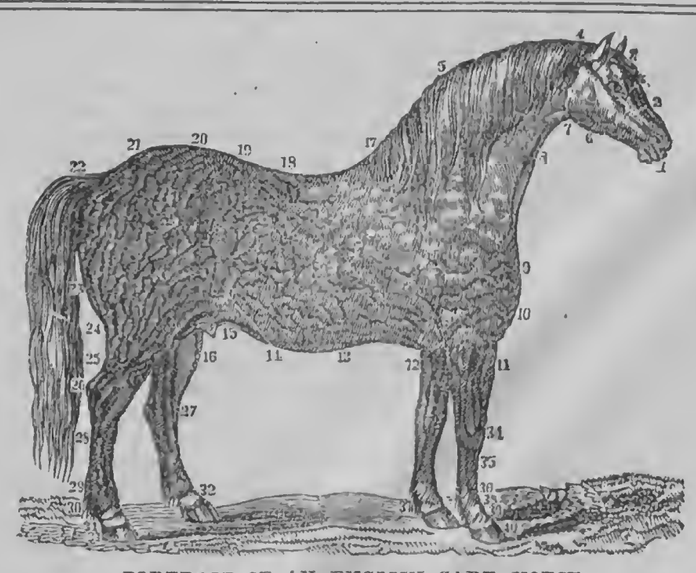
the first A is the 3 by 4; B the weather boarding; S, S the sash, and C the strip that stops the lath and plaster represented at D. In the vertical section, B weather-board, A the 3 by 4 that forms the head, H window stool, F window cap with bracket. By cutting the weather boards in a circular shape, the chamber window can be made as shown in the elevation. When it is boarded around lay the chamber floor and put in the plates; a 2 by 7 piece sawed in two will make them both.

In boarding up the gables, set the gable rafters even with the outside of the weather-boards, then the gable boarding will set outside the lower boards, making it perfectly weather-proof. Cut the ends as shown; it helps give it a finish. In regard to the roof let it project at least 18 inches and plane the ends of the rafters. The expense of such a large board is but trifling. The partitions can be made of seasoned matched boards at a great saving of plaster, and they are just as good.

Prices of labor and materials vary so much in different places that no estimate of the cost of the cottage will be of value, but getting the prices at the nearest lumber yard any one can ascertain the cost very nearly from the accompanying bill of materials. With two weeks *help* from a carpenter any one should be able to complete the building:

21 pieces 2 by 7, 22 feet long.
26 " 2 " 4, 13 feet, for rafters.
25 " 2 " 4, 13 feet long.
25 strips 3 inches wide.
100 8 inch boards for covering.
66 " " for floor.
40 6 " " for roof.
4000 shingles.
30 8 inch boards will form the partition and make the doors.
A keg of 8 d nails, 20 lbs. of shingle nails.

With board partitions it will take to finish both floors, 20 bundles of lath, 2 barrels lime, 40 bushels sand; 250 brick will be sufficient for the chimney, as it starts in the chamber.



PORTRAIT OF AN ENGLISH CART-HORSE,

WITH TERMS DENOTING THE EXTERNAL PARTS OF THE HORSE.

1. Muzzle.
2. Race.
3. Forehead.
4. Poll.
5. Crest.
6. Jowl.
7. Gullet.
8. Windpipe.
9. Point of Shoulder.
10. Breast or Bosom.
11. Arm.
12. Elbow.
13. Girth.
14. Flank.
15. Sheath.
16. Stifles.
17. Withers.
18. Back.
19. Loins.
20. Hip.
21. Croup.
22. Dock.
23. Quarter.
24. Thigh or Gaskin.
25. Hamstring.
26. Joint of Hock.
27. Ham of Hock.
28. Common.
29. Fetlock.
30. Large Pastern.
31. Small Pastern.
32. Coronet.
33. Hoof.
34. Knee.
35. Common.
36. Fetlock.
37. Heel.
38. Large.
39. Small Pastern.
40. Hoof Pastern.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will meet at Syracuse, March 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*

LETTER FROM DR. RANDALL.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., Feb. 24.

MY DEAR MOORE:—I shall not be able to resume my editorial duties in your next issue, but have now no reason to doubt I shall resume them in the paper of March 10th. I inclose you an interesting article on "Shepherd Life in Buenos Ayres," which I cut from the New York Times.

In my private letter, published by you last week, an omission occurs which makes me do injustice to Mr. HAMMOND of Vermont. In speaking of my propositions made to the Manufacturers, I am made to say "Mr. MONTGOMERY firmly concurred in every word of them." The sentence as I wrote it was, "Mr. HAMMOND and Mr. MONTGOMERY firmly concurred in every word of them." Another mistake occurs of considerable significance. I am made to say "I cannot for the life of me see how they (the Manufacturers) obtain any advantage by it (their agreement with us) they do not now possess, except the advantage of enormously increasing home *protection*," &c. For protection read *production*.

Yours truly,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

SHEPHERD LIFE IN BUENOS AYRES.

[EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1865.

DEAR MOTHER:—I had just taken my pen and your letter before me, designing to write you a long reply, when there seemed some disturbance among my sheep, and I was obliged to go and see what was the matter. I found it intensely dark, so that I could see nothing; but one of my dogs acts in rather a sneaking manner, and I have her tied up for the night. I hate to kill her. Dogs will sometimes get "demoralized" and worry sheep, when we have to kill them.

You ought to see my flocks in the lamb season, when I sometimes have thirty a day, and in a few weeks count seven hundred lambs—a pretty sight, and full of promise to the farmer, although they require much more care in a large flock, from the danger of their being trampled upon. These timid creatures are subject to panics, which often prove fatal to the lambs.

MOUNTED SHEEP FARMERS.

I will tell you about sheep-farming, and how we live out here, away from all old friends and acquaintances, and subject sometimes to terrible heartaches from homesickness, and then you will be able to localize us and bring us nearer to you at home. In the first place, you must bear in mind that our winter is at the time of your summer, our severest cold being in July. When I say hot summer it will be perhaps January with you. The country, as I have before said, is one vast plain—nothing to obstruct the view or relieve the eye but now and then a cottage, a flock of sheep dotting the grass, and perhaps a horseman here and there driving in the loitering flocks. A farmer needs horses, more or less, according to the size of his flocks. I have at present five. It is a good business when a flock of fifteen hundred doubles in two years. Mine will do nearly so, notwithstanding I have lost three hundred lambs during a succession of storms. One man can take care of fifteen hundred sheep, if capable and willing to work. A hired man thus employed will earn from $12 to $20 (gold) per month, including board and lodging; and at the end of two years a capable man is pretty sure of being trusted with a flock upon shares, which greatly enhances his income. As clothing here costs but a trifle, and character is important and fashion unknown, a prudent man will save money even when only upon hire. But when he has an interest in a flock, and horses, dogs, &c., of his own, he is on the road to much more than a competence.

SHEPHERD WORK.

In summer we let the sheep out very early in the morning, before sunrise, and if the season is dry, we drive them to water, sometimes three or four miles. In the middle of the day while the heat is oppressive, they crowd up together and take their siesta, seldom moving from the spot for four or five hours, or until the cool of the evening, when they commence feeding again. At sunset we shut them up in the corral (pen.) In winter we do not let our flocks out till the sun has melted the frost and dried the grass, folding them always at sunset.

This is the *fair*-weather side of sheep farming when it does seem as if we might talk of "gentle shepherds" and "pastoral life," and piping reeds, &c., but during a bad winter and severe storms we shepherds have to take it in grim earnest. The rain will fill the corrals (pens) and they will become a mass of mire, which would soon spoil the wool; beside, the young lambs would be trodden to death by the old sheep. Then we have to "round" them, that is, be up all night with the sheep in the open country, and do our best to prevent straggling and stampedes, for when the wind blows high the creatures sometimes take to their heels, and run like all possessed, and the shepherd will need use patience and skill to arrest the panic. On these occasions several flocks will get mixed up, and there is much difficulty in separating them. The old sheep are easily recovered by the *mark*, but there is always more or less loss of the lambs.

MARKING OR "SIGNALING."

When a flock of sheep numbers several hundred lambs, we call the neighbors together (people who live within four or five miles of each other are neighbors here) for a "signaling." That is done by cutting the ears of the creature into a certain shape. Here I give you my signal—a sheep's head with a notch in the ears. I hope you admire my artistic skill in drawing that head. Where the signaling is well done it is easy for every man to know his own.

SHEARING.

About the beginning of November commences the shearing of the flocks, which is the shepherd's harvest time. We then drive our sheep to the plantation house, where will be gathered perhaps, two hundred men and women, (natives of the country) prepared to do this office of shearing. They are very expert and will shear several hundred in a day, at a cost of about five cents a head. I have upward of five thousand pounds of wool, and only wish I could ship it to New York instead of selling it at a loss here. It is, most of it, fine merino wool, perfectly clean and nice. It is a mistaken idea, and often asserted in the United States, that Buenos Ayres wool is dirty and filled with burrs. If burrs get into the sheep it is in consequence of bad farming, and a careless shepherd would find little employment here, where it is of great importance to keep the wool clean and free from burrs.

FUEL.

Our mode of life is not *a la* New York; we have a way of our own. What do you think we have for fuel? Where is our coal, our hickory and oak wood? I must out with it without mouthing. We burn *sheep dung*. The corrals are sometimes two feet deep with it, and during dry and hot weather it is cut into sections of perhaps two inches in thickness, six inches square, like tiles or bricks,; this is kept under cover, and if properly prepared burns with a clear bright blaze, affording a comfortable fire. It is perfectly inodorous, being in fact vegetable refuse with a very little animal matter.

LIGHTS.

When we kill a wether we save all the tallow carefully, and from this we make our candles, and it is also used for cooking purposes. The remainder is shipped for the market.

HOUSES.

The houses of the shepherds are not remarkable for elegance—no palatial dwellings, you may be sure. They are built of the soft bricks of the country, mortared with a mixture of mud and ashes I believe, the walls plastered with the same material mixed with straw; the walls are generally about a foot in thickness; the floors are composed of bricks. Our matrasses are made of sheep skins, or rather are composed of sheep skins, which make a soft, cleanly bed.

SOCIETY.

We are not fashionable; my * * wife keeps her silk dress folded away, as I do my best coat, for extraordinary occasions. We meet together now and then at the neighbors, where we talk of home, and get up old songs or a dance. I am generally called upon at such times for a story or song, &c., then I give the "Myrtle and Steele" in style. If you could hear me, you would think there never was a more undaunted fellow.

FOOD.

Our market is not luxurious, and—to own up—I do sometimes covet a litte better variety. Such as it is we have an abundance. Our staple, of course, is *mutton*. Now mutton is very well under certain restrictions, (and ours is fine flavored, indeed, very fine; an epicure, even an English gourmand, might relish it,) but to breakfast upon mutton, dine upon mutton, sup and lunch upon mutton, is apt to make a fellow feel rather *sheepish*.

Last summer I had a fine little garden, but the great drought of which I wrote you used it all up. Potatoes, melons, and, indeed, all kinds of vegetables, grow luxuriantly in this fine climate. Had we but friends, the church-going bell and the school-house here, we should be quite content, for truly our children are "some." My boy, little more than *four years old*, is out on a large horse looking after the sheep, and ELIZABETH and SOPHIE are perched up on a big seat, with a *lamb between* them, happy as queens. They are beauties—of course.

Pardon this long letter, (I have not half done; it might have been double the length,) but bear in mind that a lawyer will write fifty pages and call it "brief."

Communications, Etc.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Agreeable to my promise I will give you a short article on the making of Maple Sugar, as practiced in this region by the great makers—men who labor not for fun but for the money—whose fathers and grand-fathers made sugar here when moccasin tracks and red skins were too abundant for comfort. I will not burden you with a repetition of all the minute details of the business, but will merely give you an outline of their method.

There are some questions not yet settled among our manufacturers. For instance, a part maintain that a tree will last infinitely longer tapped with a gouge or ax than if tapped with a bit or auger, but the great majority use a half or five-eighth inch bit and the common elder spile or conductor. One old gentleman, some 76 years of age, avers that the trees last far longer to bore them.

All agree that well-burned two-gallon crocks are the best to catch the sap, being so easily cleansed,—and as they turn them down at the foot of the tree and despasture the land with sheep, they obviate the necessity of hauling them in and out as they would have to do with wooden or tin buckets.

Immediately after harvest they commence splitting up the old logs, the tops of oak trees and any refuse wood—no matter how rotten, if it will only split and hold together—to pile up or stand on end, and thus they continue to do at leisure times until snow comes, when it is hauled and stood on end at the camp-house.

For storage for sap they use hogsheads, or vats made of two-inch oak plank.

For boiling small kettles are used, holding from 13 to 17 gallons, and at the back of six kettles some place a pan to heat the sap or melt ice, (particularly the latter, when they have it.) Sometimes a sudden freeze will come when the crocks are nearly full. If it only freezes over, they take a little forked stick, like an old fashioned pot-hook, break a hole with it through the ice and haul it out with the hook. If it freezes solid, they hit the edge of the crock against a root and out comes the ice in bulk, the saccharine matter preventing its freezing like common water.

One peculiarity of their furnaces is the distance from the bottom of the kettles to the bottom of the furnaces, which is about four feet. Thus it will be seen that while they use very small kettles, they make very great fires under them, and here lies the secret of making good sugar, viz., rapid evaporation in small vessels. The quicker it can be got off the fire without scorching the better. When it "leather aprons," or "makes roads," it is done. Great care is taken to keep the crocks sweet and the kettles clean. When the former get a little slippery or soured they are set out from the tree to catch rain water, and are then scrubbed out and turned down till the next run. When the kettles cannot be washed clean they are filled with hickory bark and burned out, which is far the best way of getting off the burned stuff from the top of them.

When the sirup is done, it is stored away in barrels or casks, until they have leisure and a fair day to sugar it, which is done in the same kettles where it was boiled into sirup. Should the sirup become ropy (sour,) saleratus or soda is used to sweeten it.

In sugaring the tops of all the kettles are greased and a small piece of fat pork thrown into each with four or five gallons sirup and boiled with a light brisk fire until it will break in water, when it is dipped into wooden pails and emptied into long stirring-troughs, where it granulates and cools, and when the lumps are worked out it is put away for use or sale.

In conclusion I may say that too much care is not likely to be used to keep the kettles *clean*, that very rapid evaporation in small quantities (not much together) is necessary to make *good sirup*, and *that* insures good sugar.

New California, Ohio, 1866. A. S. CHAPMAN.

NOTES ON THE RURAL OF FEBRUARY 10.

YOU are no doubt aware that the great "RURAL NEW-YORKER Brigade" is composed of widely scattered volunteers, having greatly varying ideas and notions of matters and things as they exist, and as its Captain, in his "*Rural Brief Mention*" in to-day's issue expresses gratification at efforts for its advance, one of its "rank and file" ventures his likes and dislikes of it, the contents of said issue, as follows:

The "CORN COB" discussion is the most sensible of anything upon the subject yet out, and only forgets to tell the farmers that *timely* fact that cobs are the best article to smoke their meat at their command.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—Let it be a "*briefly repeat*," until every town has its farmers' club,—and those towns where an old club is apparently in its last kick and gasp for dear life, finds numerous students to help the old, worn veteran doctors, give it new life and action in the great field now needing its usefulness.

"SORGHUM IN WISCONSIN."—A valuable hint to farmers to count the cost before entering upon untried, visionary projects, and to mechanics to put reasonable prices upon their wares if they desire continued patronage from producers.

"AMONG THE STUMPS."—It is always refreshing to hear from your old *scout*, "H. T. B.," Fearless, *right and left*, "cut and slash" service in the "Brigade"—exposing the "cut and cover" plowmen to the ridicule they deserve, and a hint to farmers who are unnecessarily destroying their timber and replanting none, without reflecting that they are saying to their *own* children, "D—I take the hindmost."

"SUBURBAN OR FARM HOUSE."—Without any note of the merits of internal divisions of this modern popular plan of building, (I think of DOWNING origin,) I here venture to offer the first vote ever ventured against so much want of utility, economy and convenience as appears on top of this plan. It adds no room, but otherwise, compared with a common sense, much less expensive and more durable plain roof of double rafters as far back as to include kitchen and pantry, with wide protective eaves and gables. To my eye, these pigeon-house ornaments always appear repulsive, but eyes educated to admire horns* on cattle rather than the smooth head of the harmless mooly, and the enormous "rat's nest" supported by a slim neck and slender waist, may endure like want of propriety surmounting our country homes, where all our study should be to banish the pretensions that are not productive of *true* economy and *real* happiness at *home*.

"SHEEP HUSBANDRY."—All right. Hope when Mr. RANDALL gets through with his present Convention season, he will be able to report that *wool is worth as much as gum*.

"HORSES AND BREEDING."—It may be well to breed *fast horses* to match our *fast men*, but they must have hay and oats to keep up their time, and it is desirable to raise a stock of heavier horses to match the slower, yet quite as reliable and useful, *farming* men.

I omit further mention now, and probably forever of our reliable RURAL, as it desires none of my weak criticisms; but I occasionally have an itching to "pitch into" little things not seeming to me entirely practical. From early boyhood I have been looking upward as a *principle*, to work myself into good company, and soon found myself in the midst of progressive and practical farmers and was satisfied; but, over three-score years of pretty severe tax upon my old bones has rather disqualified me for "hoeing my row" with them, and if this finds a place in the RURAL I shall feel yet proud of good company. FARMER.

* While I write, the funeral procession of a woman who was injured mortally by the hook of a cow (of course no mooly) passes my window.

Spirit of the Press.

Making Good Butter in Winter.

FOR the production of good butter in the winter, there is no food so good as good, well cured corn-fodder, and in order to be well cured it must be sown at the time of planting your corn early in May, and then it will be fit to cut sometime in July, when the rays of the sun are very strong, and then it will dry thoroughly in the shocks, unless they are too large, but if left to the latter part of August or the beginning of September, it will most certainly heat and mould unless you spread it out for several days, and if you do that it will be no better than rye straw. I think it better sown thick in drills, sufficiently wide apart to pass the cultivator through several times, until it is too large. Clover hay is very good for milch cows, if cut sufficiently early and is got in without rain, but if once wet, it is no better, and hardly as good, as bright straw. Such, Messrs. Editors, are some of the conclusions I have arrived at, and not, I can assure you, without paying for them.—*G. W. B., in Country Gent.*

Elder Leaves and Insects.

THE leaves of the elder if strewn among corn or other grain when it is put into the bin will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bed bugs and maggots. Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of the elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches and among them branches of the elder leaves.—*Ex.*

Drink for Milch Cows.

Cows that give milk in winter will add much to their profit by giving them a bucket full of warm water twice a day, with a little meal or even the slops of the family with it. Every one has noticed how an extremely cold day will affect their milk, or when they have become wet even in summer. A little salt with meal floating on the surface of such drink will soon teach any cow how to drink it. They will drink at the pump all the better for a little salt.—*Me. Farmer.*

PROCEEDINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

WINTER MEETING OF N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.

IN our last we gave a synopsis of the first day's proceedings at the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and now give the result of the Exhibition of Fruits, Grains, Implements, &c. The display was limited, yet did not compare unfavorably with those of several years past. From the reports of the examining committees we give the following remarks and list of Premiums Awarded:

FIELD CROPS.

The Committee on Field Crops make the following report:—The three entries made by Miss Amanda Newton were not found, and had probably not arrived. The Committee, after examining her statements and affidavits, believe that her entries may be worthy of premiums, and if they shall yet be present, and comply with the rules of the Society, we would leave it to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

In regard to the entry of winter wheat, by Norman Gowdy, Lowville, Lewis Co., we have found that it does not comply with the requisitions of the Society, which require 40 bushels, but still it is a fine, plump berry, and a very fair yield, in consideration of which we award a premium of.....$10

In beans we find one entry, by L. L. French, Richfield Springs. First Premium,.....$8

To DeWitt C. Forest, DeFreestville, we recommend for a bushel of very fine potatoes, a premium at the discretion of the Society, believing they are of first quality, and we find no premium for that article. Vol. Trans.

Mr. S. Allen, East Greenbush, presented for the inspection of your Committee, the Early Samaritan Potato, and, from examinations and affidavits, and certificates and specimens of the potato presented, we believe it to be a valuable potato, and cordially recommend it to the public as, in our opinion, a valuable acquisition to the country. Vol. Trans.

STATISTICS.

Agricultural Statistics Steuben County, G. Denniston, Prattsburgh,..... $30

VINEYARDS.

Best vineyard of grapes, F. W. Lay, Greece, Monroe county,..... 20

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Winter Wheat—1. N. Gowdy, Lowville, 58 lbs., per bu.....3
Rye—1. Henry Schermerhorn, Cedar Hill, 57 lbs.,.....3
2. A. E. Van Allen, DeFreestville, 56 lbs.,.....2
Barley, 4-rowed—1. Henry Wier, Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, 47 lbs.,.....3
Barley, 2-rowed—1. Norman Gowdy, 48 lbs.,.....3
Oats—1. L. L. French, Richfield Springs, Otsego county, 41½ lbs.,.....3
2. H. Wier, 41 lbs.,.....2
Yelow Corn—1. Henry Wier, 60 lbs.,.....3
2. A. E. Van Allen, 57 lbs.,.....2
White Corn—1. H. Wier, 60 lbs.,.....3
Sweet Corn—1. Henry Schoonmaker, 47 lbs.,.....3
Peas—1. Norman Gowdy, 60 lbs.,.....3
2. L. L. French, 62 lbs.,.....2
White Beans—1. H. Wier, 63 lbs.,.....3
2. L. L. French, 63 lbs.,.....2
Clover Seed—1. Robt. Bearcroft, Mohawk, 61 lbs.,.....3
Timothy—1. Norman Gowdy, 44 lbs.,.....3
Flax Seed—1. H. Wier, 53 lbs.,.....3
2. L. L. French, 49 lbs.,.....2
Buckwheat—1. H. Wier, 53 lbs.,.....3
2. H. Schoonmaker, 50 lbs.,.....2
Sugar Cane Seed—1. H. Wier, 36 lbs.,.....3
Millet—1. H. Wier, 50 lbs.,.....Vol. Trans.
DISCRETIONARY.—For three varieties corn in ear, white wheat, red wheat, oats, and barley in stalk—Norman Gowdy, Lowville,.....Vol. Trans.
White Michigan Rye—Henry Schoonmaker, Cedar Hill, 57 lbs.,.....Vol. Trans.
Yellow Blaze Corn—H. Schoonmaker, 58 lbs., V. Trans.
12 ears Pop Corn— do Vol. Trans.
Pop-corn, very nice—A. E. Van Allen,.....Trans.

BUTTER.

Best 3 tubs butter made at any time—1. Norman Gowdy,.....$15
2. L. L. French,.....10
Best 3 tubs made in June, Aug., and Nov.—1. L. L. French,.....15
2. Mrs. H. Wier,.....10
Best Winter-made butter—1. Mrs. H. Wier,.....5
2. Henry Schoonmaker,.....3
3. L. L. French,.....Trans.

CHEESE.

Three cheese—two in June, one in Nov.—1. Norman Gowdy,.....15

FRUIT.

Apples—Best 20 varieties—1. P. Van Wie, Bethlehem,.....$4
Best 15 varieties—P. Van Wie,.....3
Single dish—1. E. C. Frost, Highland Nurseries, "Tompkins Co. King," Schuyler Co.,..S. S. Medal.
2. Willard Ives, Watertown, "Northern Spy," Trans.
For a very fine collection of 12 varieties, Willard Ives,.....Trans.
Mr. I. H. Cocks, North Hempstead, exhibited some beautiful specimens of Nutmeg Oranges grown by himself,..... Trans.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. Henry Wier, Johnsonville, Rens. Co., exhibited specimens of Domestic Goods, manufactured from wool and flax raised on their own farm, and made during the past year; also, very superior Cord-bread and Farmer's Fruit-cake, and three beautiful bouquets, (immortelles,) collection,.....$20

CORTLAND CO. AG'L SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was well attended. The Society owns magnificent grounds and buildings and is entirely free from debt, owing to the enterprize and untiring energy of its officers, particularly its veteran Treasurer, MORGAN L. WEBB, Esq., whose report shows a handsome balance in the treasury. Officers for 1866: *President*—HENRY B. VAN HOESON. *Vice President*—John P. Hart. *Sec'y*—A. D. Blodgett. *Treas.*—Morgan L. Webb. *Directors*—Wm. A. Boies, Cortland; Jas. A. Sherman, Homer; Willard Pierce, Truxton; Noah Hitchcock, Homer; Andrew Bowen, Homer; A. L. Chamberlain, Cortland; Chas. C. Taylor, Cortland; S. D. Freer, Cortland; J. N. Knapp, Spafford.

Rural Brief Mention.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Articles intended for the outside of the RURAL (pages 1, 4, 5 and 8) should reach us from ten days to two weeks previous to the date of publication,—and for the inside a week or ten days previous. Advertisements must reach the office six days preceding date of publication to secure insertion, as the pages of our last form (inside) are closed Monday afternoon. Each correspondent must send us his or her real name and address, even if the contribution be published as anonymous, or over initials or a *nom de plume*. This is necessary for our protection. We cannot become responsible for the return of the manuscripts of rejected articles.

FANCY CASSIMERES MADE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—We saw a few days since a large number of samples of fancy cassimeres manufactured by OLIVER ALLEN, Esq., of Mumford, in this County. In both quality and appearance they were highly creditable, and good enough for the best of people to wear. Why so many should purchase foreign cassimeres when such an excellent article can be obtained of American manufacture is a question worthy of solution. We learn from Mr. A. that he has recently doubled the capacity of his factory by procuring new and additional machinery—the best obtainable in New England. He can, and does, produce cassimeres equal to any of the same styles made in New England, and we are glad to chronicle the fact that Western New York is thus progressive in an important branch of manufactures.

NOT "NATIONAL" BUT STATE.—A New England agricultural contemporary gravely announces that "the National Wool Growers' Association assembled in Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 8th inst., and a permanent organization was effected"—that Dr. JULIUS F. LEMOYNE of Washington Co. was chosen President—and that "the object of the Association is to advance the wool growing interests of the United States, and harmonize the interests of the producing and manufacturing classes of the United States, so as to advance the prosperity of our common country." Inasmuch as a National Wool Growers' Association was permanently organized at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 12th of December last—electing Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL of New York, President, W. F. GREER of Ohio, Secretary and HENRY CLARK of Vermont, Treasurer—we suspect our contemporary must be in error. A Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association was formed at Pittsburgh about the time named, (see particulars in last week's RURAL,) and hence the main error is in giving the title as *National* instead of *State*.

A LAME MARE—BURNING CORN FOR FUEL.—I have a valuable mare that is lame from her hoof getting too hard. I should like to inquire through the RURAL what can be done for her?

We are running opposition to the railroads by burning corn here,—saving them the trouble of carrying one bushel of corn for three, and then bringing us coal at 35 cents per bushel.—J. H., *Cedar Co., Iowa.*

For the lameness, take a pint of linseed oil, half a pint of ether, four ounces of turpentine, six ounces of tar, three ounces of origanum; mix well and apply of the liquid every night to the horse's hoof. Do not be over-confident of a cure, however.

It seems wicked to burn corn for fuel when so many poor people in eastern cities are suffering for the lack of it to engender sufficient heat to sustain human life.

SELLING ALL THE HAY FROM A FARM, &c.—Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the RURAL, 1.—How it would affect a farm to draw away all the manure that is made from each and every ton of hay that is grown on it? 2.—What is the best kind of grain to feed sheep when they have become weak and poor in winter?—A SUBSCRIBER, *Vernon, N. Y.*

1.—If no other manure were made or bought to replace it, such course would eventually ruin the farm. 2.—Ground oats and beans, equal quantities by weight, mixed and fed moderately, and regularly, twice a day.

CASHMERE GOATS.—As the Cashmere goats are being introduced into this County, and as we know little about them, will you give through the RURAL some information about them? Will they pay? Can they be kept on the farm? How much wool do they shear, and what does the wool sell for per pound?—SUBSCRIBER. *Washington, Ohio.*

We trust Mr. WILLIAMS of Granville, Ohio, or some other breeder of Cashmeres, will answer the above questions, which are similar to others recently rec'd.

HORSES OVER-REACHING.—Will you, or some of your many readers, please give me some information in reagard to horses overreaching and interfering, and what would be the best way of forming a shoe for a quarter-cracked hoof? Also, please send me the name of the best book on horse-shoeing, and oblige a Blacksmith—T. W. B., *Lowville.*

Will some of our readers of experience answer the above questions? MILES on the Horse's Foot is a good work on the subject; price 75 cts.

VINELAND LANDS.—(G. W. R., New Haven, Conn.) Your question is a difficult one to answer, for we have never visited Vineland, and can only speak from the reports of others, which are very much "mixed"—some praising and some condemning the locality. Go and see for yourself before investing your savings. There are many Edens, *on paper*, yet few real ones are discoverable on this mundane sphere.

"IS HE A BREEDER OF SHORT-HORNS?"—This question is asked relative to the newly-elected President of a certain State Ag'l Society. We are unable to answer, but can assure our correspondent that the new President is a very clever man, and we reckon the Short-Horn item is not an indispensable requisite, precedent to the contrary notwithstanding.

FLOUR OF BONE.—("New Subscriber," Lockport.) Yes, there is a fertilizer thus named, which has been highly recommended, and is probably worthy of trial in the case mentioned. We observe, by an advertisement in an eastern paper, that a firm in this region has the agency for Western New York and Canada.

BAROMETERS.—(O. B., Ashtabula, Ohio.) We cannot say which is the best *cheap* barometer. We have tested and compared nearly a dozen different kinds, and find them very like a row of pins—all generally pointing in one direction. It will probably be safe to try any one you see advertised or recommended in an agricultural journal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—(E. H. S., Ohio.) We are not aware that there is such an Institution as you inquire about in Ohio. The nearest and probably best one within your reach and means is the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY.—(R. S. C., Allegany.) We think WESTINGHOUSE & Co., of Schenectady, furnish an article which will meet your wants exactly. Refer to their advertisement in this or a late number of the RURAL.

HORTICULTURAL.

NEW YORK AS AN APPLE GROWING STATE, AND HER MARKET.

For several years past the extensive apple dealers of Chicago have purchased their apples for fall and winter trade in the States of Ohio and Michigan, and those for the spring trade in Western New York. The reason why they make this discrimination, or procure the fruit grown in New York for spring trade, is because those grown in Ohio and Michigan will not keep long enough to be handled in the spring.

Some of the winter varieties of New York, when grown south, or in a more southern latitude, become fall fruit instead of winter; hence, New York has, to its fruit growers, a valuable, permanent and increasing advantage. The apples in the lake country, (including Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler, Tompkins, Tioga and Broome counties,) are purchased and shipped into Pennsylvania to supply the extensive coal sections, in part, and a larger portion taken through that State by canal and railroad to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In Western New York, in the counties bordering Lake Ontario, apples are bought for the Canada market, and in the same counties, and further inland, are shipped eastward by the Erie canal to New York, or in part by canal and in part by rail to Boston and the manufacturing towns and cities of the east. Last fall fifty thousand barrels of apples were transshipped at Schenectady from boat to rail at Troy and Albany, for Boston and the east—while the main portion of the apples bought in this State, for the Boston and Eastern market, go by boats to New York, and thence coastwise.

After having shown that large quantities of the apples grown in this State are shipped to the Pennsylvania coal regions, Philadelphia and Baltimore—southerly, westward, north and eastward—we have to state that by far the greatest portion are shipped from New York City to the Southern States, Southern Islands, Bermuda and Europe. This last outlet demand or trade is immense, and limited only by the supply. Ships are built with a view to accommodating this trade, having suitable arrangements for storing and preserving the fruit. Cargoes are made up, in some cases, for southern climates, with northern ice and New York apples.

The growth and shipment of apples is not confined to Western New York and the Lake counties and those above named, but includes Onondaga, Oswego, Madison, Chenango, Oneida, and the Hudson River counties, portions along the Mohawk river, and the Chenango canal and Albany and Susquehannah railroad.

Though the price of fruit has been high the past season, it will be remembered that there has been a gradual or steady increase for the last ten, twenty, thirty years; and judging from the past and present, the increase in price must continue. This increase in price has not been confined to the grafted or best varieties, but the natural fruit, grown in the old orchards yet standing and fit only for cider, now command a price along the thoroughfares of the State much above what the grafted fruit was worth a few years since. Making cider now, instead of being done only for the use of each family, or the neighborhood, has become an extensive, permanent and paying business. Extensive buildings and cellars have been erected along the eastern portion of the Erie canal, and other places, for manufacturing the best quality of cider. To supply these with apples to manufacture several thousand barrels each, cider apples are bought as high as fifty cents per bushel, along the canals and railroads, and moved one to two hundred miles. The cider is refined and put up in casks and bottles and sent south and to the cities, and sold at a large profit—such a profit as must increase the number of these establishments.

This increasing demand for apples for making cider, and the rapid decay of the old orchards of natural fruit, must eventually induce the planting of the Harrison Crab, Canfield, and other varieties making the most and best quality of cider.

It appears from the above facts, brought about, if we may be allowed the expression, in a natural way, that the State of New York must have great natural advantages, relating to soil and climate, for producing this fruit, which, if properly realized and improved, must in future be of vast importance and value, and at no distant day prove to be one of the most valuable products of the State. Why this State should produce this fruit to be exported in every direction, may seem strange, as it really is; or what the real cause of the superior climate, it may be difficult to determine, to the satisfaction of all. It may be the latitude and the proximity of the Ocean on one side and the great lakes on the other, making it almost an island, with its numerous inland lakes.

Many counties, towns, and individuals have realized large profits from the sale of fruit the past season. We wish we had the amount in each county, that we could give the vast total.

Oswego County last season exported apples sufficient to pay her taxes, extraordinary and ordinary. One man in that county, paying a rent of one hundred dollars per year for twenty-five acres, sold five hundred dollars worth by the barrel, and the balance in a lump of five hundred more. Several persons in Oneida County realized each two thousand dollars for apples. One town in Schuyler County realized sixty thousand dollars for apples. Orleans County realized one million of dollars for her surplus apples. One tree in that county produced enough to bring eighty dollars.

Millions have been realized by the farmers of this State for apples. That no branch of Agriculture has paid greater or equal profits we need no arguments to prove. The growth or demand for apples is no longer confined to family, town or county where grown, but the fruit has become an important article of commerce, and must hereafter be grown with that view and for that purpose—not as an incidental crop, but for market and for profit. E. C. Frost.

Watkins, N. Y.

NOTES ON THE GRAPE IN OHIO AND THE TERRITORY SOUTH OF IT.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—For three years I have had the opportunity of making somewhat extended observations in regard to the culture of the grape in Ohio and the States south of it, and although the facts noted may be well known to many, they may perhaps be new to some of your readers, and of sufficient interest to induce you to give them a place in your paper.

I have supposed, in common with many, that the genial climate of Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Georgia and Alabama, was peculiarly well adapted to the grape; and upon my first visits to these States the luxuriant growth of the wild vines in the hilly and mountainous parts tended to confirm this opinion. But no attempt at the culture of the grape worthy of any notice was found, until Chattanooga was reached. Here, and at points south and east of Chattanooga, extensive vineyards were found, and according to the testimony of citizens, good and profitable crops have been raised.

An abandoned plantation near Chattanooga had upon it about 40 acres of vineyards, mostly Catawba, and of strong, vigorous vines. Most of these were carefully trimmed, staked and cultivated during the spring and summer of 1864, with the design of furnishing the fruit for hospital uses. The vines blossomed freely and were soon loaded with young fruit. But a warm, drenching and protracted rain followed, the *rot* immediately appeared, and in a few weeks *not a grape was left*. But the vines made a vigorous growth, and it was determined to keep up their care and try the experiment again another year. In August the leaves began to fade, and at the end of the month the vines were stripped of their foliage. On inquiry of citizens, this was ascertained to be the usual habit of the vine, the leaves falling early and before the grapes matured. Further observation and inquiries at Nashville and other points, developed the fact that this was the normal habit of the vine throughout all this region. An intelligent English gardener who had several years' experience with the vine in this country while in the employ of Longworth of Cincinnati, who had been for several years subsequently gardener at the Lunatic Asylum near Nashville, and was then, in the summer of 1864, employed on the Ackland estate near the city, informed me that he had never succeeded in raising a good bunch of grapes in the State in the open air. The drenching spring rains either prevented the fruit from setting or swept it off by the rot; or, if it escaped this, the summer drouths proved equally destructive; the leaves dropped before the fruit matured, so that the fruit was uniformly imperfectly ripened and insipid. My own observations confirmed the truth of his statements. All the grapes seen were imperfectly ripened; green and half grown grapes being mingled in the same bunch with those called ripe, which were insipid, and to one accustomed to good grapes, worthless.

The dry summer of 1865 proved almost as disastrous to the vineyards at Chattanooga as the early rains of the season before; and it may be safely asserted that we have yet no grape that can be relied upon to produce a regular and good crop in any part of these States, unless it be in the more elevated regions among the mountains. The wild vines retain their foliage until late in the season, but only occasionally yield fruit.

The soil possesses a remarkable degree of fertility, and in good seasons produces abundant crops with little labor; but it is certain that alternations of floods and drouths are much more common than in the regions north of the Ohio river, and persons who contemplate removing to these States should bear this in mind. Intelligent citizens of Tennessee and Northern Georgia speak of the drouths as the greatest objection to the country for agricultural purposes. Under better culture complaints from this cause will be less. The country is rich in minerals, and the most of it capable of producing very large crops of the ordinary agricultural products, if well cultivated. The same habit of the vine noticed at Chattanooga, Nashville, etc., is observed, but in a less degree at Cincinnati. The foliage drops early in the autumn before the frosts, and frequently before the fruit is fully matured, while along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and throughout the northern part of the State of Ohio, the vines are covered with leaves until frost.

The destruction of the foliage by any cause ends the grape season for that year. And although occasionally, especially in some localities in Northern Ohio, the crop is injured by early fall frosts, it will be found that the grape season on the average, the period between the setting of the fruit and the fall of the leaf, is *longer* here than at any place south to a point at least as far as Northern Georgia. The grape is accordingly a more certain crop here, matures more perfectly, and is of better flavor than at the South.

For the purpose of comparing different localities I visited in September last many of the principal vineyards at Cleveland, Berlin and other points on the main land and Kelly's Island. I found the vines at all these places very productive, and the fruit of excellent quality. The vines were very generally over-loaded, and from that cause the fruit in many instances was ripening unevenly. The Delaware, Concord, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, etc., were, on the main land, generally as productive, and of as good quality, as on the island, and from ten days to two weeks earlier.

The Catawba was, on the island, decidedly superior to any of that variety found in other places, and *considerably earlier* than elsewhere. This latter fact, taken in connection with the others, is of somewhat difficult explanation. The vineyards on the islands are generally planted in a much *poorer* soil, the vines making less wood, and are generally not fruited so heavily. It is probable, therefore, that the Catawba does not endure high feeding so well as the other varieties, and that the soil and culture on the islands is better adapted to this variety. My own opinion of the comparative value of the varieties after carefully testing in many vineyards is as follows:—On the islands the Catawba should rank first of all varieties generally cultivated, and on the main land the Delaware stands as surely first. The Concord, Isabella, Union Village, Hartford Prolific, are all good, and of about equal quality in the two locations. Of the newer varieties I should add that the specimens tested were usually from single vines, of their first bearing, and conclusions thus drawn might be greatly modified after the plants come into full bearing.

I append a few notes as I made them at the time of my visit. Rogers' No. 1, large and fine; No. 8, later and not so good; No. 15, not first rate; No. 19, good but not very good; Mottled, very good; Anna and Rebecca, both good; Lydia, not promising; Creveling, good; Herbemont, very prolific, but late and tender; Allen's Hybrid, (Kelly's Island,) very badly mildewed; flavor of the grape destroyed. None of Dr. Grant's seedlings were seen in fruit. The mildew was seen more or less in all vineyards, but occasioned little injury. The rot caused more damage, both on the island and the main land, without much difference in the location. The Isabella ripened everywhere much more unevenly than usual. In none of these places is the grape free from liability to disease, the mildew and rot appearing everywhere, but not doing such injury as to prevent good and profitable crops, yet enough to show that the mode of culture is not yet what it should be, and that errors now universal must be corrected before perfectly healthy vineyards are secured.

Still there is no other agricultural product that yields a more profitable return for the labor bestowed—not even cotton in the most favored localities of the South. The average product of vineyards in full bearing throughout all this region cannot be less than $500 per acre, and the labor of one man is sufficient for about six acres of bearing vines.

The large profits, and the impression that Northern Ohio is to furnish grapes for the whole territory south of it, is stimulating the business, and thousands of acres have been purchased the past fall for immediate planting. For this purpose the heavy, poor clay lands, heretofore considered of least value, are preferred, if the surface is such as to afford facilities for thorough drainage; such lands are now held at about $100 per acre on the shore of the lake, and at from $300 to $500 on the islands. R.

Hudson, Ohio, 1866.

THE PEACH BUDS.

We have made some examinations of the peach buds in this vicinity, and our conclusions are that up to the present time only a small per cent.—say one-tenth—are injured. This of course will not affect the yield. A correspondent writing from Canandaigua, Ontario county, asserts that the buds are killed in that vicinity. Mr. H. N. Langworthy who resides a few miles from this city furnishes us the following notes on this subject:

"I have recently made an examination of the peach buds on my own place, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the cold upon them. They are pretty generally sound, with very few exceptions. Some varieties are more exempt than others from the effects of the frost. On the whole, judging from this stand point, the presumption is that peaches in this surrounding locality may be considered, up to this time, as promising a fair crop, but by no means does it settle the question in other parts of Western New York. And from the fact that when we have failures in one locality by reason of the frost, frequently we have abundant supply from other parts of the country—we appreciate them more highly than if the country was drugged with them to overflowing."

PROTECTING TREES FROM RABBITS.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—As I have never seen my method of preventing rabbits from gnawing fruit trees in the Rural, I will give it, and should you deem it worthy a place in your columns, some of the many readers may be benefited thereby.

To a gallon of soft soap add one pound sulphur; mix well, and apply with a swab, or brush, the higher the better. I receive a double benefit. The rabbits will not touch the tree, the insects are all destroyed, and the tree comes out in the spring with a smooth, green bark, invigorated and strengthened for a good season's growth. M. Scudder.

Oneida, Ill., 1866.

WHEN DOES NEW BARK FORM.

Some five years ago the writer attended the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Association. One of the members had peeled the bark off the limbs for six inches in length of various fruit and forest trees, and at the same time attached a small tin card with fine wire to the limbs, with the date. These peelings amounted to some three or four each month the year round. The object was to find what time in the year a new bark would be most perfectly formed over the wound. This was found in that latitude to be the fifteenth of June. In the month of January, February and March, the limbs showed a dry, dead surface. April and May had grown an imperfect bark.

June 15th the peeled surface showed a perfect covering of new bark. From this date the growth of the bark was less perfect through the summer months, and the surface dry and dead in the fall months. I was not a fruit grower myself, or a member of the association, yet the facts elicited struck me as being of great practical value to those who were. It was shown that the new bark invariably commenced to grow downwards or from the upper end of the limb; that the sap must go up to the ends of the limbs, and there be brought in connection with the oxygen of the atmosphere through the injured pores of the leaves, before it could be used in the economy of the tree to form new bark. This being so, and if found an established law that at one period of the year new bark will form perfectly, and this period probably changing in different latitudes, experiments should at once be made to find out the proper time to prune in different regions, and this can be done as stated.—*Iowa Homestead.*

GERMINATION OF GRAPE SEEDS.

In reply to the communication of J. M. M., Jr., in the Country Gentleman of Jan. 25, I would say that I have had very good success in growing grape seed in the following manner:

I usually put the seed in small bottles, carefully labelled as soon as they are taken from the grapes. In early winter, upon the approach of freezing weather, I put the seed in pots of sifted sand, and bury them in the earth, where they will be subjected to the action of frost during the winter, and let them remain till about the 1st of March, when I plant them in small pots and place them in propagating beds, where they germinate in about three weeks. I give them the same after treatment I do plants raised from single eyes. I think they would grow equally well planted in a mild hot bed in spring, and might be transplanted to open ground when danger from freezing is past.—G. W. Campbell, *Delaware, O.*

What do you do with Soap Suds?—Of them the Scottish Farmer says, although generally deemed only fit for being run off into the common sewer in the easiest and most expeditious manner possible, they are nevertheless highly beneficial vegetable feeders, as well as useful insect preventives. Hence they should never be wasted, more especially by parties having gardens, as their application to the ground, whether in winter or summer, will show beneficially not only on ordinary vegetable crops, but also on berry bushes, shrubs, border flowers and even window pot-plants; while if poured or syringed over roses, cabbages, etc., they will prevent, or at least mitigate, the mischievous doings of the green fly and caterpillars.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

How to Pack Strawberry Plants to Ship Long Distances.—The modus operandi of packing strawberry plants so they can be sent a long distance and arrive in good order is a secret or art that should be generally known, especially by nurserymen. The process is understood by our Rochester nurserymen, and we presume by many elsewhere, yet we think a large number of people interested are not sufficiently posted on the subject. Messrs. Frost & Co. of the Genesee Valley Nurseries, this city, have been quite successful in shipping strawberry and other small fruit plants a long distance, (such as to California,) and through great changes of climate. Their mode is to dry the moss thoroughly in green houses. They tie the plants up in packages of one dozen each, and moss each package separately. They then pack in tight boxes to exclude the air. The Messrs. Frost have shown us a letter just received from Mr. I. A. Wilcox of Brooklyn, Cal., to whom they sent plants packed in the manner above described. Mr. W. says:

"I received your letter in relation to the Plants and Cherry Seedlings; also the box, which was in the best condition of any I have ever shipped to the State, or seen brought here. The seedlings are very fine indeed, and the plants will I think most of them live. Your *way of packing* is the best I know of for anything that must undergo the many changes of cold and heat in being brought here."

Prickly Ash for Hedges, &c.—As there is much said and written about hedges, and feeling a great interest in the subject, I wish to inquire through the Rural whether any one has ever tried the Prickly Ash, and if so, with what results? It seems to me it might do well, as it is strong and hardy, don't grow high, and is well coated with thorns. Also, whether any particular degree of cold will kill the caterpillars' eggs on apple trees? I find they are cleaving loose from the limbs, and thought they might be dead.—Jas. H. Simmons, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*

We have never seen a hedge of Prickly Ash. We believe it is hardy, and perhaps it is worthy of a trial. We suggest that farmers should make as much effort to do without fences, as to bring new material for making them into notice. We think no degree of cold ever experienced in this climate will destroy the vitality of caterpillar eggs.

Trees Girdled.—I would like to know what to do to preserve some valuable trees recently almost girdled by horses? In an address delivered some years since by Horace Greeley I think he stated that a solution of gum of some kind spread over the injured parts would save the trees.—W. K. M., *Hillsdale, Mich.*

Clolodion applied so as to form a thick coat is the best thing we know of. Apply as often as necessary. It may be obtained at the drug stores. Also Gum Shellac, dissolved in alcohol, makes a water-proof coating or varnish.

"Some Squash."—A "Subscriber" from Illinois informs us that last year he raised on his farm a squash vine of the "hard shell" variety, which produced 305 squashes, and the total length of the vine was over 600 feet.

The Basket Willow.—Will some person please tell me, through the columns of the Rural, his experience in cultivating the Basket Willow. Is it profitable? Where can cuttings be purchased, and the price per thousand?—J. M., *Columbus, Ohio.*

Pears in England.—Pears were so abundant in England the past year that they were sold at the rate of "four pounds for 2d." They have been cheaper than potatoes.

Naples Hort. Society.—Officers for 1866: *President*—J. B. Johnson. *Vice Prest.*—C. W. Fox. *Treas.*—M. B. Reed. *Sec'y*—S. H. Sutton.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

Brown, or Maple-Flavored Drip.—"Yankee of the Rural Office" gave, last week, his recipe for making "White Drip," which is undoubtedly "all right," and very good, but poor folks want something a little cheaper,—that does not smack so much of money. Therefore I give the following recipe which will lessen the cost of sweetening—and prove far superior to "Stewart's celebrated sirup." Take 2 pounds, or a large quantity of B coffee sugar, "maple-flavored," put it into a spider or stew-pan, add to it one pint of water, and simmer over a slow fire until thick enough to suit your taste. Do not let it boil. This will make about 5 half pints of the finest maple-flavored sirup ever used, at a cost of *only* 32 cents.—Economy.

Seasoning for Sausages.—The following recipe will probably be acceptable to many:—For 40 lbs. meat, take 1 lb. salt, 3 oz. pepper, and ½ pint pulverized sage.—A. Wilson, *Marcellus, N. Y.*

Inquiry.—Will some of your lady readers be so good as to furnish me with directions for knitting a Worsted Pitcher, designed for hanging upon the arm, to hold a ball of yarn when knitting, or something else that will answer the same purpose. Also to fill a scent-bag, to perfume glove and handkerchief boxes, and oblige a—Wisconsin Lady.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE.

Baron Liebig has published a practical essay on coffee-making, in which he asserts roundly that people at large do not get half the amount of the essential coffee they ought to do from the bean as generally treated. He affirms that the good quality of coffee depends primarily on the roasting. This operation should be continued only until the bean or berry has lost its horny condition, so that it may be ground, or what is better, pounded to powder. Now as coffee contains a crystalline and volatile substance called *caffeine*, which gives coffee its flavor and sustaining qualities, care must be taken to retain it. By exposure to the air it escapes. Hence ground coffee rapidly loses its aroma and value, and the porosity of the roasted berries admits of a like deterioration. Hence the baron recommends that powdered white, or brown sugar be strewn over the berries when the roasting is just completed, and while they are still hot. If then well stirred, the melted sugar will spread over the berries, forming a coating or varnish impervious to air. This will confine the aroma and retain the caffeine, until the berries are ground for use.

Of the three processes of making coffee, by filtration, infusion, and boiling, the baron inclines to the latter. He thinks that about three-fourths of the ground coffee to be used should be boiled for 10 or 15 minutes, then the remaining fourth put in, and the whole allowed to stand, covered, for from five to six minutes. This makes the best coffee.

For journeys and marches, where it is impossible to be burdened with machines for roasting and grinding, coffee may be carried in a powdered form and its aromatic properties preserved by the following process. One pound of the roasted berries are reduced to powder and immediately wetted with a sirup of sugar, obtained by pouring two ounces of water on three ounces of sugar, and permitting them to stand for a few minutes. When the powder is thoroughly wetted with the sirup, two ounces of finely-powdered sugar are to be added, mixed well with it, and the whole then dried in the open air. The sugar locks up the volatile parts of the coffee. If coffee is now to be made, cold water is to be poured over a certain quantity of the powder, and made to boil. Prepared this way, the powder may be preserved in perfect condition for many weeks.

The traveler and soldier knows the value of good coffee, and any sound hints for its preparation will be welcomed and treasured by connoisseurs.

Potted Tongue.—Boil tender an unsmoked tongue of good flavor, and the following day cut from it the quantity desired for potting, or take for this purpose the remains of one which has already been served at table. Trim off the skin and rind, weigh the meat, mince it very small, then pound it as fine as possible with 3 ounces of butter to each pound of tongue, a small teaspoonful of mace, ½ as much of nutmeg and cloves, and a tolerably high seasoning of cayenne. After the spices are well beaten with the meat, taste it and add more if required. A few ounces of well roasted meat mixed with the tongue will give it firmness. The breast of turkeys, fowls, or partridges may be used for the same purpose with good effect.

Bachelor's Cake.—One pound of flour, one-half pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter or lard, four wine-glassesful of milk, one-half pound of sultana raisins, one-quarter pound of currants, the same of candied peel, a quarter of a nutmeg, two teaspoonsful of ground ginger, one of cinnamon, and one of carbonate of soda. These ingredients being all well mixed together, and slowly baked for an hour and a half, will form a very nice cake.

Baked Apple Dumplings.—Prepare a paste as for boiled dumplings; only instead of one large one, make several small ones; avoid lapping the paste, as much as possible, after the fruit is introduced; butter the pan in which they are baked, to prevent their sticking; lay the folded side down; bake three-quarters of an hour, serve hot, eaten with cream.

Ladies' Department.

MOTHER'S NONSENSE.

BY MRS. HOWE.

WHERE are the eyes of the Lovely One,—
The sweet blue eyes of the Lovely One?
Oh! here they shine
To comfort mine.
The cloudless eyes of the Lovely One.

Where are the hands of the Lovely One,
The tiny hands of the Lovely One?
They grasp the air,
So small and fair,
Seeking angel's fingers, my Lovely One.

Where is the mouth of the Lovely One,—
The cunning mouth of the Lovely One?
I kiss it so,
I cannot say no,
The sweet wee mouth of the Lovely One.

And where is the place of the Lovely One,—
The happy place of the Lovely One?
On mother's knee
High throneth he;
And her heart is the home of the Lovely One.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY LOVE.

BY GRACE GLENN.

LOVE is sweet to a woman. It is life to her—Life, Baptism, Resurrection. Love! Do you see it in lip and eye and cheek and brow? Do you hear it in voice and step? Do you feel it in her touch, thrilling harmony through discord and putting soul into everything? Oh! it's an old, old story.

Love is Baptism. If you are a woman, hide your blushes,—if a man, listen while I own its power. A baptism of purity to Hope and Faith and Charity. A baptism of sanctity to Memory and her dead. A baptism of patience and happiness to every trial that had otherwise been uncleansed and unsoftened entering her soul,—now gliding with muffled oars down the tide, far away, unheeded. A baptism, not the sprinkling of the head, but immersion without reserve—a burial in crystal waters of all we are or care to be.

Then is the Resurrection—when the white dove of Peace brings rest to us in resting with us.

Men who dream of passion, had you ever sleep akin to this? Resurrection, the airy butterfly of the present hovering over the broken cocoon of the past, having as much of power as desire to be the chrysalis again. Resurrection of the spirit that is, from the body that was—of beauty and grace from burdens and weary unrest.

I Love. You smile. You will turn from my ideal? Very well, yet I will whisper of him as you go, for the cup that is more than full must overflow, and one shall be the receiver. There are cruel hates in the world, but His shield is between me and them this hour and for the future evermore.

"The mountains kiss high Heaven,
The moonbeams kiss the sea."

Through the blue ether above glances the meteor, up from the Arctic shores gleams Aurora, and, queen of the hour, fair Luna glides among her uncounted hosts. Midnight cometh. On the chariot of the nations, Mother Earth, unresisting we go over beyond and leave them. Over where the god of day wakes from his slumbers to robe the Earth in glory.

Is this anything like Love's resurrection and baptism? Wait and the life will come after. Listen! Where the forest lies damp and dark there is one drop of sound, of music. Presently there comes a rill; on the breezes it trembles and flutters, increases and rises and swells until, like rolling waves in the glimmer of a thousand reflected sun-beams of which we catch one glimpse, that choral anthem goes Heavenward and we wait that if the doors may be ajar we shall hear the angel chorus. Have the leaves and flowers listened too? Ah, *they heard!* See the great tree branches sway as with the swelling of a full heart, and the flowers bow silently while the zephyrs kiss away their tears.

These flowers, oh, they shame my fairest handiwork, while I kneel and make them the alter of my temple. And what is my offering? The curtains are hung in purple and gold over the tabernacle, the Holy of holies waits for the incense of prayer and the sacrifice is yet unslain. Oh heart! why camest thou here to worship. Ah thy Love is here! Bow now, lay down thy pride, for vanity mocketh and the shrine is sacred. Pride, is it too much? Still see how little. Pride of Earth my Love is greater than thou, for His name is Truth; His garments are white with cleansing and the stars that He calleth by name are the gems of His giving. I love! The sacrifice is made, the promise is sealed and I go forth to the bridal morning. Has it cost too much?

The echoes wait for the old shout of revelry in vain. The silver stream gives back the playful barque to the sandy shore, the wine cup is full but the lips forget to relieve it of its poison. The rose and the thorn live and die together on the stem, but the passion flower and the lily twine with the laurel for the victor's crown. The waters of life are flowing from the fountain free for evermore; the eddying river winds but about the foot of the mountain path up higher, and the sounds but die that the echoes shall tune their voices anew when I have learned a better song of the "New Jerusalem.

Michigan, 1866.

FAITHFUL.—Sarah Jennings, wife of Marlborough, wrote to the Duke of Somerset when he offered her marriage:—"If I were young and handsome as I was, instead of old and faded as I am, and you could lay the empire of the world at my feet, you should never share the heart and hand that once belonged to John, Duke of Marlborough."

AMERICAN LADIES.

THE American correspondent of the Spectator relates the following story in a recent letter:

"A lady whom I know had rather an unpleasant experience in an attempt some years ago to disregard the tacit understanding among the sex in regard to dinner dress at hotels. She belonged to an ultra fashionable set, and, having married a South Carolina planter, soon adopted what we call 'plantation manners,' and affected no little scorn of simple-mannered, reserved New England folks. She was at Newport, our great sea-side watering place, and having just returned from Europe, took great airs upon herself. One evening at the tea-table a gentleman sat down near her, and the butter plate before him happening to have no butter knife by it at the moment, he, instead of calling the waiter and waiting for one to be brought, used his own perfectly fresh bright knife to take a bit of butter. He was a man of culture and social standing, but a Yankee, and one whose social pretensions she wished to flout. She seized the opportunity, and calling a waiter, said in an elaborately subdued, but decided tone, 'Take away that butter. That gentleman has had his knife in it.' He took no notice of the remark, which drew all eyes upon him and upon the lady; but by-and by she stretched out her hand and took from the plate some chipped dried beef which stood between her and her victim. This was well enough, of course; but he turned at once, and, calling a waiter, said, only as if he were asking for some tea, 'Take away that dried beef; this lady has had her fingers in it.' In this encounter, such as it was, he was thought to have had the best of it, and she did not forgive or forget. So a few days afterward (I should have mentioned that there was the slightest possible acquaintance between them,) they being at dinner, she, conspicuous in the full dress she had adopted since her tour to Europe, and which was so very 'full' that it would have attracted attention under any circumstances, took one from a dish of fresh figs before her, and putting it on a plate, handed it to him with an expression of complaisance, but saying in a tone of unmistakable significance which could be heard all around her, 'A fig for you, sir.' He accepted it graciously, and taking in his turn a leaf from the garniture of the dish, offered it to her, with 'A fig-leaf for you, madam.' She fled the table, and kept her room until her intended victim left the hotel."

EDUCATION OUTSIDE OF BOOKS.

Do you know that your best educated women are the most economical without being mean. They stop to count costs. They are never deluded by fashion. They only pay a decent respect to other people's opinions, and fit their garments by the length of their purses. They can give liberally to God's poor, and be happy with an ingrain carpet. They can look neat and be contented in a plain bonnet, because they love a wild rose better than one made by a French milliner. They can be intelligent and entertaining without reading more than one book a year, because keeping their eyes, and ears, and heart open, rich and beautiful experiences are daily falling out to them. And, after all, this is the great secret of happiness and efficiency in life—this is what you are to be educated up to—an earnest appreciation of the capabilities and treasured joys of the present. Your true learning, what makes others richer for being with you, are the golden sparks struck out of your own being. Your worthiest opinions are not borrowed from books, but those born of the thought and culture you have brought forward into your life-work. The symmetry and harmony of your character was not drilled into you at once by your teachers, but grew by daily accretions, until you had learned to live as if you were accountable to God, and not to man, for deeds done in the body.—*Ex.*

THE SMILE.

THERE are few persons capable of smiling gracefully. A really graceful smile, emanating from the heart, playing lightly and in beauty around the lips, casting an expression of pure benevolence over the countenance, and bearing—as such a smile will—the mark of intelligence, and of a frank and open disposition, is a rare gift indeed, and proclaims the possessor a member of the aristocracy of nature. Without the stars and ribbons, the marks of her royal favor, he may stand perhaps on a higher pedestal than many who bear such brilliant decorations. Never take the trouble of asking a bond from a person who can really smile; and dread no deception, for no ordinary observer will ever be imposed upon by a sneer, grimace, or distortion of the lips.

WIFE.—There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man than the word Wife. It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely woman who cheerfully undertakes, to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup of weal or woe, which destiny may offer. The word wife is synonymous with the greatest blessing, and we pity the unfortunate wight who is compelled by fate's severe decree to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without one.

LOVING is like music. Some instruments can go up two octaves, some four, and some all the way from black thunder to sharp lightning. As some of them are susceptible only of melody, so some hearts can sing but one song of love, while others will run in a full choral harmony. —*H. W. Beecher.*

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HEARTS NEVER GROW OLD.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

By the blossomy swell of a myrtle bank,
By the scent of a garden rose,
By the breath of a thousand fragrant buds
When the sweet South wind blows;
By the green and clinging moss that in
The forest pathway hides,
We know within our bosoms cold
The child-heart still abides.

We look on a sunny day in June
When little birds sing out,
When squirrels from the hollow oak
Are wandering about,
And the old trees woo the tender vines
That clamber up their sides,
And we know by our memory of the past,
The child-heart still abides.

You have learned the grace of womanhood
Full many years ago,
Perhaps are wearing on your brow
The golden sunset glow;
You may be one whom grief has mocked,
And all the world derides,
But, even thus, you feel at times
The child-heart still abides.

In the frosty silence of your life
Which no child-laughter breaks,
In the lonely yearning heart of love
Which no caress awakes,
There is still some trace of innocent
Young life, that somewhere hides;
Be sure, beneath all strife and toil,
The child-heart still abides.

The eye may lose its lustrousness,
The step may lose its grace,
And Time may leave some wrinkles
Upon the aged face;
But, ah! be certain, brother mine,
Although the world derides,
Beneath the veriest mark of age,
The child-heart still abides.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS—NO. V.

BY L. SENEX.

Cheerfulness and Contentment.

CHEERFULNESS is an amulet, a charm to make us permanently contented and happy. It is exceedingly tedious to see people plodding on through life, ever with a frown upon their faces, and a sigh on their lips; they become pestilential, and one is apt to catch the malady by contact. A cheerful person feels well, does well, and loves things which are good; while long-faced, sanctimonious people should be generally avoided. He who administers medicine to the sad heart, in the shape of wit and humor, is most assuredly a good Samaritan. A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather. In fact a sour, morose person should not even be allowed in the chamber of sickness; for it is a fact beyond dispute, that mirth is as innate in the mind as any other quality that nature has planted there. A cheerful heart paints the world as it sees it—like a sunny landscape; the morbid mind depicts it like a sterile wilderness. Dr. JOHNSON said that "a habit of looking on the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year." Bishop HALL quaintly remarks, "for every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful it was not his neck!" When FENELON'S library was on fire, "GOD be praited," he exclaimed, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man." This is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on its sunny side, and you have almost half won the battle of life at the outset. Whenever woe betides you, think of the remark of Bishop HALL.

Keep out of the Law.

YES, dear reader, whatever your other faults may be, keep out of the law. If you are a wise man, and wise thinker, you need not this advice. For did you ever hear of a man who was benefited by a law suit? You have undoubtedly read and heard of hundreds who have gained cases; but did it not cost them in the end more than double what they received? In nine cases out of ten, a man had better lose a debt than go to law. All, or nearly all, that he receives, providing he is successful, goes to feed the lawyers. We know several who have tried this course, but have given up in despair, with the determination of never again having anything to do with what is called law. It keeps you in suspense several months—perhaps several years—to get nothing for your time, expense and trouble. DEAN SWIFT was right when he wrote:

"There was on both sides much to say;
He'd hear the cause another day.
And so he did; and then a third,
He heard it—then, he kept his word;
But with rejoinders or replies,
Long bills, and answers stuffed with lies,
Demur, imparlance and essoign,
The parties ne'er could issue join;
For sixteen years the cause was spun,
And then stood where it first began."

This is a true picture of law. Who will enter its intricate meshes? Not a thoughtful man or man of judgment, who has money or a reputation to lose—or even an enemy to punish.

Youth and Age.

YOUTH may be amused as much as it will, and grow wiser and better every day with age. Youth is the most inclined to love and cleave unto the mysterious, while age is more sedate and thoughtful. The truth of many maxims of age gives too little pleasure to be allowed till it is felt. Dr. JOHNSON says "Age seldom fails to change the conduct of youth. We grow negligent of time in proportion as we have less remaining, and suffer the last part of life to steal from us in languid preparations for future undertakings, or slow approaches to remote advantages, in weak hopes of some fortuitous occurrence, or drowsy equilibrations of determined counsel. Whether it be that the aged, having tasted the pleasures of man's condition, and found them delusive, become less anxious for their attainment; or that frequent miscarriages have depressed them into despair, and frozen them to inactivity; or that death shocks them more as it advances upon them, and they are afraid to remind themselves of their decay, or discover to their own hearts that the time of trifling is past." He that would pass the latter part of his life with honor and decency, must, when he is young, consider that he shall one day be old, and not forget to remember, when he is old, that he was once young.

TIME'S CHANGES.

THIRTY-TWO years ago, in the counting-room of a New Bedford merchant, a boy just out of school was writing at a desk. The merchant, formerly a ship-master, was there, as were his brother, still a sea-captain, and another captain, the father of the boy. There was also with them at the time another merchant, much the senior of them all, and one of the richest, if not the richest, citizen of New Bedford. The daughter of the latter was married to the brother of the merchant first named.

"Mr. P.," said his son-in-law to the rich merchant who had just built a splendid house, to-day one of the finest in this city, "Capt. B., (the boy's father) has brought home with him a couple of pictures which I want you to buy for that new house of yours; they are just right for the hall."

"Pictures," nervously replied the rich man; "pictures," what do I want of pictures?"

"They will be fine ornaments for your beautiful hall," was the answer.

"And I will sell them to you for a thousand dollars," said the owner. "You know I am too poor to keep them; and I must sell them to somebody."

"A thousand dollars for two pictures!" exclaimed the astounded millionaire. "Why, Capt. B., it would'nt take long at that rate to spend all the old Phœnix made last voyage."

The rich merchant did not buy the pictures. But both of them, valuable portraits of Peter the Great and of Catharine, now hang in the house and hall which the merchant built, and both house and pictures are the property of the poor boy who was writing at the desk.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

TO YOUNG MEN.

IN what way do you spend your leisure evenings? In idleness—in frivolous amusements, or in company of those who will not corrupt your morals? Remember if you would prepare yourself for future usefulness, you must devote every spare moment to study. First be industrious in your several employments during the hours of business, never complain that it is your lot to work, count it an honor, go about with cheerfulness and alacrity; it willbe a habit, and by becoming so, will be a pleasure and delight. Make it your business to promote the interest of your employer; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own. Remember it is one of the besetting sins of young men of this extravagant and indolent age to seek easy and lazy employments and the result is that many of them turn out worthless vagabonds. Avoid the whirlpool as you would a plague spot; banish from your bosom the dangerous desire to do without work. Labor is honorable, dignified; it is the parent of health and happiness; look upon it as an invaluable blessing and never a burden and a curse. Shun idleness and sloth, pursue some honest calling and be not ashamed to be useful.

CHANCE CHIPS.

A FELLOW that doesn't benefit the world by his life, does it by his death.

A MAN that can be flattered is not necessarily a fool, but you can always make one of him.

IT is strange that men will talk of miracles, revelation, inspiration and the like, as things past, while love remains.

OUR sadness is not sad, but our cheap joys, Let us be sad about all we see and are, for so we demand and pray for better.

THE gentleman who was overtaken by a train of reflection was so completely carried away that he has not yet got back.

TRUTH is the only real lasting foundation for friendship; and in everything but truth there is a principle of decay and dissimulation.

BE faithful to your trust, and deceive not the man who confides in you! In the opinion of an old author, it is less sinful to steal than to betray.

No writers, from the invention of letters to the present time, are equal to the penmen of the books of the Old and New Testaments, in true excellence, utility and dignity.

A TENTH beatitude was pronounced at a public meeting of the Congregational Union, recently held in Toronto. It runs in this wise: "Blessed is the man that maketh a short speech: he will be invited to come again."

LUCK AND LABOR.—Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines. Labor whistles. Luck relies on chances. Labor on character. Luck slips downward to indigence. Labor strides upward and to independence.

Sabbath Musings.

SABBATH EVENING TWILIGHT.

DELIGHTFUL hour of sweet repose,
Of hallowed thoughts, of love, of prayer!
I love thy deep and tranquil close,
For all the Sabbath day is there.
Each pure desire, each high request,
That burned before the temple shrine,
The hopes, the fears, that moved the breast,
All live again in light like thine.

I love thee for the fervid glow
Thou shed'st around the closing day—
Those golden lines, those wreaths of snow,
That light and pave his glorious way!
Through them, I've sometimes thought, the eye
May pierce the unmeasured deeps of space,
And track the course where spirits fly,
On viewless wing to realms of bliss.

I love thee for the unbroken calm
That slumbers on this fading scene,
And throws its kind and soothing charm
O'er "all the little world within."
It trances every roving thought,
Yet sets the soaring fancy free;
Shuts from the soul the present out,
That all is musing memory.

I love those joyous memories,
That rush, with thee, upon the soul;
Those deep unuttered symphonies,
That o'er the spell-bound spirit roll.
All the bight scenes of love and youth
Revive, as if they had not fled;
And fancy clothes with seeming truth,
The forms she rescues from the dead.

Yet holier is thy peaceful close,
For vows love left recorded there;
This is the noiseless hour we chose
To consecrate to mutual prayer.
'Twas when misfortune's fearful cloud
Was gathering o'er the brow of heaven,
Ere yet despair's eternal shroud
Wrapped every vision hope had given;

When these deep purpling shades came down,
In softened tints upon the hills,
We swore that whether fate should crown
Our future course with joys or ills—
Whether safe moored in love's retreat,
Or severed wide by mount and sea—
This hour, in spirit, we would meet,
And urge to heaven our mutual plea.

O, tell me if this hallowed hour
Still finds thee constant at our shrine,
Still witnesses thy fervent prayer
Ascending warm and true with mine?
Faithful through every change of woe,
My heart still flees to meet thee there;
'Twould soothe this weary heart to know
That thine responded every prayer.

THE MORNING LAND.

How consoling the thought, "that after the night cometh the morning!" When the hand of bereavement is laid heavily upon us, how anxiously we turn our eyes upward to pierce the shadows which intervene between us and the fair Morning Land! When the Spring bird warbles his sweet song in our ear, we pause and look heavenward, wondering if he bears to us some tidings of our dear departed; and if he has not seen the beauteuous land where they have slently gone.

Where is that morning land? we sometimes ask, when dark shadows obstruct the light which our immortal spirits crave. Where have they gone—the meek-eyed ones who were the light and joy of our homes? We list in mournful silence for the familiar footfall that ever pleasantly greeted our ears, and half forgetting extend our arms to clasp anew the cherished form. Blessed are they who live so near the angel world that they can hear its blissful echoes. Happy are they who see in vision the forms of the loved and true, and who can hear spirit voices sweeter than Beethoven's richest symphonies.

There is such a thing as holding communion with God and the blessed ones who have passed through the golden gates which have noiselessly closed upon them as they entered the Morning Land. They are there, while we are left to struggle a little longer; left to smile a few more times as sunbeams illumine our checkered pathway; left to weep over the follies and estrangements of those we have loved, and left to realize that beneficent joy which comes from a sweet assurance that they who dwell in the Morning Land love us still.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

DEATH comes to a good man to relieve him; it comes to a bad one to relieve society.

IT does us good to admire what is good and beautiful. But it does infinitely more good to love it. We grow like what we admire. But we become one with what we love.

EVERY man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself; and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.—*Johnson.*

ASSURE yourself that employment is one of the best remedies for the disappointments of life. Let even your calamity have the liberal effect of occupying you in some active virtue, so shall you in a manner remember others till you forget yourself.—*Pratt.*

EVERY sin is mortal, destructive of the happiness and subversive of the rectitude of the soul that committs it. The guilt of no sin can be removed by anything short of the blood of the divine Saviour; nor can the defilement of it be taken away by any other power than that of the Holy Spirit.

THERE is a simplicity that is a defect, and a simplicity that is a great virtue. Simplicity may be a want of discernment. When we speak of a person as simple we may mean that he is credulous and perhaps vulgar. The simplicity that is a virtue is something sublime; every one loves and admires it, but it is difficult to say exactly what this virtue is.—*Fenelon.*

Various Topics.

CURIOSITIES OF EATING.

An old beau, formerly well known in the city of Washington, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if after this he had to go to a party and take a second dinner, he ate nothing all the next day. He died at the age of seventy.

A lady of culture, of refinement and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty with a large family of small children dependent on her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time "go the farthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.

A distinguished Judge of the United States Court observed that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast table, and scientific investigation and analysis have shown that they abound in the heat forming principle; hence nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.

During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were found spending their last shilling for tea, tobacco and spirits. It has also been observed in New York, by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor, they often laid out every cent in tea or coffee, instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meal and flour and potatoes. On being reproved for their apparent extravagance and improvidence, the cry universally was in both cases, identical; their own observation had shown them that a penny's worth of tea, tobacco or liquor would keep off the sense of hunger longer than a penny's worth of anything else. Scientific men express the idea by saying:—"Tea, like alcohol, retards the metamorphos of the tissues; in other words, it gives fuel to the flame of life, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of the body."

If a person gets into the habit of taking a lunch between breakfast and dinner, he will soon find himself getting faint about the regular luncheon time; but let him be so pressed with important engagements for several days in succession as to take nothing between meals, it will not be long before he can dispense with his lunch altogether. These things seem to show that, to a certain extent, eating is a habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunters and trappers have been known to eat but once in twenty-four hours, and that at night.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world; Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is in ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a center of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries.

It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven, "above the brightness of the sun;" the street which is call Strait, in which it is said he "prayeth," still runs through the city, the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy these with the "multitude of their waters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "Eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah "the Head of Syria."

From Damascus, came our damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco; damask our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; damask rose introduced into England in the time of Henry VII; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called damas-keening, with which boxes, and bureaus, and swords and guns are ornamented.

It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "rivers of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "Syrian Gardens."

DANGEROUS HOSPITALITY.

The late Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, says:—"I had a widow's son committed to my care. He was heir to a great estate. He went through the different stages, and finally left with a good moral character and bright prospects. But during the course of his education, he had heard the sentiment advanced, which I then supposed correct, that the *use of wines* was not only admissible, but a real auxiliary to the temperance cause.

"After he had left college for a few years he continued to be respectful to me. At length he became reserved. One night he rushed unceremoniously into my room, and his appearance told the dreadful secret. He said he came to talk with me. He had been told during his senior year that it *was safe* to drink wine, and by that idea had been ruined. I asked him if his mother knew this. He said no; he had carefully concealed it from her. I asked him if he was such a slave that he could not abandon the habit. 'Talk not to me of slavery,' said he; 'I am ruined, and before I go to bed I shall quarrel with the barkeeper of the Tontine for brandy or gin to sate my burning thirst.'

"In one month this young man was in his grave. It went to my heart. *Wine* is the cause of ruin to a great proportion of the young men of our country. Another consideration is, that the habit of conviviality and hospitality is now directed to the use of wine.

"'You give up your wine, and I will give up my rum,' says the rum drinker. Once I would not yield to this. Now I think I ought, for the purpose of checking intemperance. I will not speak for others, but for me to do otherwise would be sin."

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

There are at the present moment 43 reigning Sovereigns in Europe. of that number ten belong to the Roman Catholic religion, but one is excommunicated; 30 are Protestants, one is of the Greek Church, and one a Mahomedan; the forty-third is the Pope. The Catholics are, two Emperors—of Austria and France; five Kings—of Bavaria, Belgium, Spain (a Queen,) Portugal, and Saxony; two Princes—of Lichtenstein and Monaco, the excommunicated Sovereign is King Victor Emmanuel. The 30 Protestants are, eight Kings and Queens—of England, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Hanover, Greece, and Wurtemburg; 6 Grand Dukes—of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwern, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxe-Weimar; seven Dukes—of Anhalt, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Meningen, Saxe-Altemburg, Saxe-Coburg, and Schleswig-Holstein; nine Princes—of Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Reuss-Griez, Renss-Schleiz, Schwartzburg, Sonderhausen, and Waldeck; the Elector of Hesse-Cassel and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. The Greek Orthodox Sovereign is the Emperor of Russia, and the Mussulman, the Sultan of Turkey. There are also seven Republics in Europe; two exclusively Catholics—San Marino and Andorra; and five in which the majority of the inhabitants are Protestants—Switzerland, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Lubeck.

THE ORDER OF THE JESUITS.

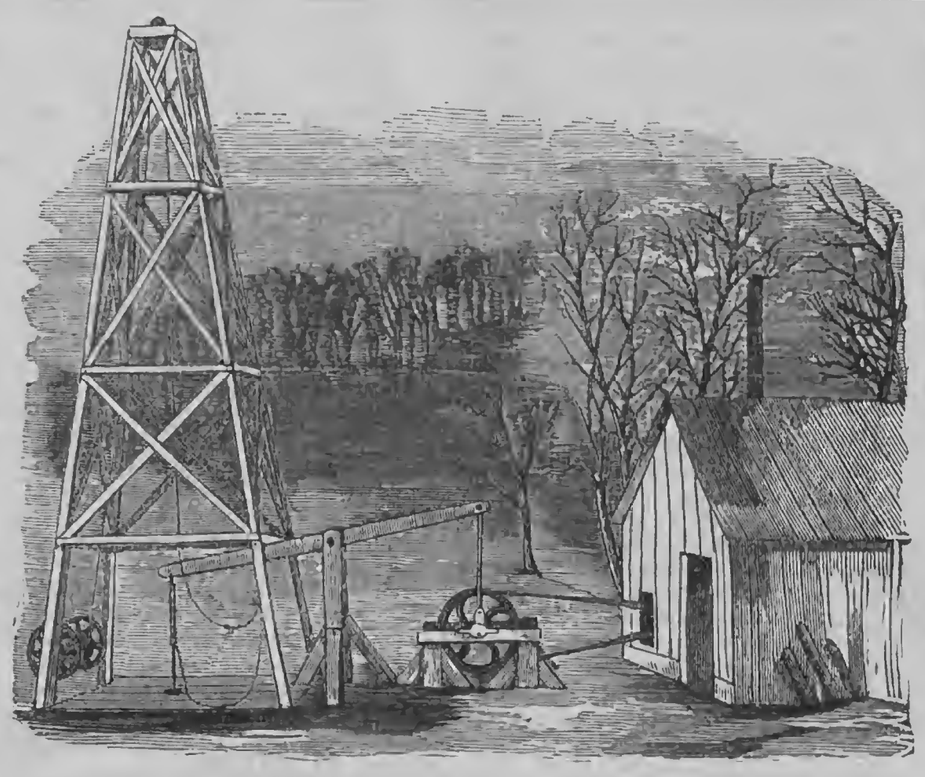
The Jesuits have published at Rome the statistics of the members of their order. From these it appears that in the Comarca alone there are 475 Jesuits, of whom 385 reside in Rome and the remainder in the colleges of Velletri, Frosinone, and Viterbo. There are 173 Jesuits superintending the Roman college; 75 are engaged in directing the journal Civilta Cattolica, 18 in the German College, 11 in the College de Nobile, 13 in the South American College, 54 live in the House of Profession, 79 are assigned to the novitiate, and 28 remain in the House of Refuge.

At the end of 1864 there were 7,728 members of the Jesuit order in the Catholic world, being 129 more than in 1863. The order is divided into 21 provinces, of which four belong to France, five to Germany, Belgium, and Holland, two to Spain, five to Italy, one to Mexico, and the other four are distributed in England, Ireland and the United States. In 1864 there were 1,532 Jesuits employed in foreign missions, being an increase of 242 over the year 1863. The European missions amounted to 28; the Asiatic to 296; the African to 213; the North American to 276; the South American to 199; the Oceanian to 55; and 15 were on passage. Twenty-five years ago, namely, in 1841, there were but 3,563 Jesuits, so that since that period the number has been more than doubled.

DELAYS IN THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

Those who envy the merchants of New York little think how slow a progress they make from the clerk's desk to the stately parlor of the concern. The new house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. has just been remodeled, and two of its former clerks are made partners. Both of these were fifty years of age and upwards, and one of them had been in the house for more than a quarter of a century. Both had been elevated over the heads of other clerks, out of whom, numbering more than one hundred (employed at different times,) only two have reached the pinnacle of success. Such is the dubious prospect held out to youthful ambition. A life of drudgery, perhaps, to bring success when age and habit have rendered it of little value. And yet so great is the rush to obtain situations in such houses that clerks receive no pay the first year, and but little even after that. Hence many become wearied and drop off, and only the tenacious hang on, and of these not one in ten reaches the prize.

Taking Cold.—Thousands take cold and bring upon themselves various forms of incurable disease, by laying aside an extra garment when perspiring from heat or vigorous exercise. When exercise has been taken the person should rest awhile before removing an extra garment, and if lying down or exposed to a current of air, more clothing, instead of less, should be added till well rested. When exposed to cold from getting the feet or person wet, dry clothing should be put on, and vigorous exercise taken, however stupid the person may feel, unless too much exercise has been previously taken, in which case, remove the damp clothing, retire immediately to bed, cover very warm and put warm bricks or flat-irons to the feet so as to create warmth in a short time. Before, and during the continuance of exercise, a person may drink cold water, but never immediately on ceasing from exercise, however thirsty.



DERRICK, WITH DRILL IN OPERATION.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

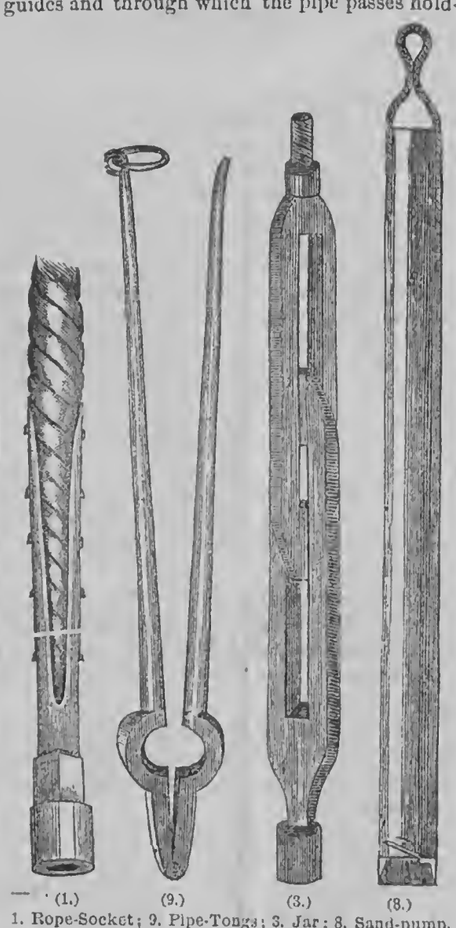
PROCESS OF SINKING OIL WELLS.

BY CAPT. J. WRENN.

The process of boring for oil or sinking oil wells is an undertaking undoubtedly little known to a majority of the vast number of readers of the Rural. Therefore thinking the "modus operandi" may be interesting, we will endeavor to give the process, accompained by engravings, of implements used in sinking a well from commencement to completion. Wells are sunk at depths varying from 60 to 1,000 feet, but the process throughout is the same.

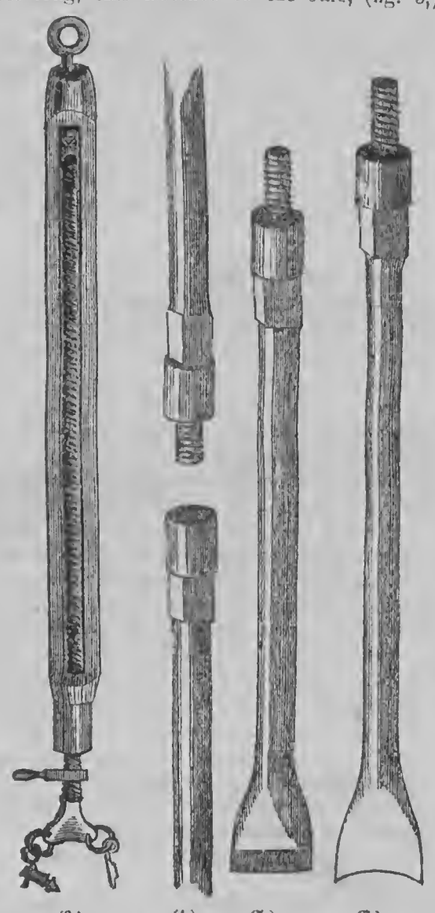
The location being decided upon, a derrick is erected about 16 feet square at the base, three feet square at the top, and 45 feet in height; on the top of which is securely placed an iron pulley; at the bottom are the bullwheels connected by a shaft, around which is wound the cable to which the drilling-tools are fastened. An engine house is erected about 30 feet from the derrick, in which is placed the engine—and of which there are nearly as many different kinds and sizes as wells—usually, however, being 10 to 12 horse power; a belt connects the engine with the band-wheel, to which is fixed a crank which is connected to the walking-beam by a pitman at one end, the walking-beam resting on its center, on a strong post called a Sampson post. In most cases, especially in Pennsylvania, iron pipe six inches in diameter is driven through the earth to the rock, varying from twenty to fifty feet; this keeps the earth from falling in the well during boring.

The process of driving pipe is much the same as pile driving. Guides made of plank are set up in the center of the derrick, a rope is wound two or three times around the bullwheel shaft, then passed up over the iron pulley at the top of the derrick and made fast to an iron staple in a large wooden ram or maul weighing generally six to eight hundred pounds. Great care has to be taken that the pipe is driven plumb, and for this purpose clamps are made fitting the guides and through which the pipe passes holding it firmly to its place. The pipe being set up and a cap made of iron put on to prevent the maul from being split or the edge of the pipe being broken, the engine is started, the bullwheel being connected to the bandwheel by a long rope, turns round, a man holding the rope which is fastened to the maul and which is raised between the guides, and drops heavily on the pipe. The maul is thus raised and dropped until the pipe is driven to the floor. In case more than one length (9 feet) has to be driven, an iron band fitting closely is heated red-hot, which enlarges it and placed on the shoulder made for it, another length is inserted in the band and driving continues until the rock is reached. This pipe being cleaned out by drilling and sand pumping, boring commences; one end of the cable is passed over the pulley at the top of the derrick and rivited in the Rope Socket, (fig. 1,) which is fastened to the Sinker-bar, which is a round iron bar two inches in diameter and eight feet long, this fastened to the Jars, (fig. 3,)



(1.) (9.) (3.) (8.)

1. Rope-Socket; 9. Pipe-Tongs; 3. Jar; 8. Sand-pump.



(6.) (4.) (5.) (7.)

Temper-Screw; 4. Auger-Stem; 5. Drill; 7. Reamer.

then the Auger-stem, (fig. 4,) and lastly the Drill, (fig. 5,) making the tools, when together, about 41 feet long and weighing from eight to nine hundred pounds. These are lowered in the well and made fast to the Temper-screw, (fig. 6,) and this to the walking-beam, and on the engine being started, they rise and fall, and drilling commences. At intervals a Reamer, (fig. 7,) is fastened on in place of the drill, and the hole is made the proper size. After reaming, the Sand-pump, (fig. 8,) a hollow metal case, with a valve at the bottom, is inserted and the borings and sediment pumped out, and drilling continues. During the drilling a correct record is kept of the different kinds of rock passed through, and also of the exact points where water, gas, or oil veins are found.

Many good wells have been secured, which, previous to being pumped showed no signs of oil, but generally a *show* of oil is seen and the drilling is suspended, the well cleaned out and tubed with two inch gas-pipe screwed together in sections of about 16 to 18 feet each, and firmly fastened at the top with the Pipe-tongs (fig. 9.) At the bottom is placed the working barrel or pump, a copper tube six feet long, in the bottom of which is placed the lower valve. The fresh-water veins are prevented from flooding the well by means of a leathern bag called a "seed bag," filled with flax seed and placed outside of the tubing and below any water veins. When flax seed becomes saturated with water it swells and completely shuts off all communication from above and below it. The sucker rods with the upper valve are then inserted and fastened to the walking-beam, and pumping commences. It often happens that pumping goes on days and even weeks without any sign of oil, and still it may prove to be a good well; but it needs capital, patience and perseverance. At other times a few moments pumping may draw oil, and it may prove a flowing well, in which case the sucker rods are withdrawn to allow it full vent; again, and of more frequent occurrence the well proves a total failure, and the money and time expended are lost. Nine times out of ten the wells thus sunk, prove a bad investment.

The cost of sinking, tubing, tankage and testing a well in Pennsylvania, is from $6,000 to $8,000. In Burksville, Ky., the new oil Eldorado, wells are sunk from a depth of 12 to 200 feet—the 12 foot well pumps about three barrels of lubricating oil a day—the cost of these wells ranges from $4,000 to $5,000.

Burksville, Ky., 1866.

Industry and economy will get rich while sagacity and intrigue are laying their plans.

Reading for the Young.

RED RIDING-HOOD.

We know the simple story
About Red Riding-Hood—
How all alone to grandma's
She journeyed through the wood,
And the little basket carried,
All in the morning bright,
With the golden balls of butter
Beneath the napkin white.

She must have thought of grandma
While walking in the shade;
How lovingly and gladly
She'd greet her little maid;
When she her basket opened,
How pleased the dame would be
To see the little present
Put up so carefully.

And then the sad deceiver,
The wolf with cruel eyes!
The simple child confiding,
More innocent than wise,
Naught knowing of the danger,
Nor fearing in the way,
The little story tells us,
Falls to his wiles a prey.

It is a mournful story,
But, like Red Riding-Hood,
All we poor little children
Are walking in the wood.
Our path is very pleasant,
But set with many a snare;
The wolf is watching for us—
O, little ones, Beware!

CLARA BELL.

Little Clara Bell! Pretty Clara Bell! I am going to tell you how she fell. It was a rainy day; rain was dripping on the hay; falling in a gentle shower on each garden flower. They hung down their heads; and the little chickadees crept into the sheds.

Ducks were dallying in the pond, and a little on beyond, was the gander and his mate, and their goslings eight. The rain played tunes upon the window pane, singing soft and low on the ripening grain.

Clara listened to the song, but it seemed so long. Will and Ned were both at school, and she thought Mike was a fool; gambling in puppy play, out on such a rainy day. She had dressed her old rag Sue, fed and kissed her, whipped her, too—"Mamma, what am I to do? Sue is naughty, and so bad," little Clara said, "Do you b'lieve it, that I had for to send her off to bed. Mamma, can't I feed my cat, I don't think she's had a rat all this morning. I can climb the wood-shed stair, and go anywhere. And the kittens, O! mamma, p'raps they're crying for a drink."

"You had better not, I think," her mamma said, "till Will is here, he will help you then, my dear." Not a word did Clara say, but when mamma turned away, to the kitchen Clara flew. "Nancy, dear, O do! O do! give me quick, a cup of milk, for my own dear kitty cat, with a coat as soft as silk; and for little kittens, too, Nancy dear! O, Nancy, do!"

Nancy gave the child some milk, for old Mrs. Kitty Cat, and her babies all so fat. Up the stairs went Clara Bell, I must tell you how she fell.

Kit was hungry, that was true, and so were her babies, too, but instead of crying out, they were frisking all about, playing they were catching mice, but it was their tails, so nice, they ran after, round and round, with bright eyes and merry bound. Now, young Topsy had a tail, wonderful to see; and she ran to get her milk, in such merry glee, that she frisked her tail under Clara's shoe, and then set up such a "mew," kitty flew at Miss Clara, scratched and tore; down the milk went on the floor.

Down came Clara on a kit; it scratched her hands, it tore, it bit; she screamed loud and louder yet, all her dress with milk was wet. Golden curls and pussy's hair, both came tumbling down the stair. How the folk ran in affright. "Good enough, just served you right," said Grandma Gray," good enough, if you will play with that dreadful, hateful cat." "I only wish she was under ground, and my pet, Clara, safe and sound," said Nancy, so good, and as fast as she could, she carried her pet to mamma.

Mamma washed her, and dressed her, and kissed her, and said "This must teach my own darling to mind her dear mother, and wait, when she is told to, for Willie, her brother."—*E. N. H. in Little Corporal.*

A Beautiful Illustration.—At one of the anniversaries of a Sabbath-school in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive the prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of Scripture. The gentleman who presided enquired, "And could you not have learned one verse more, and thus have kept up with Martha?"

"Yes, sir," the blushing child replied; "but I loved Martha, and *kept back on purpose.*"

"And was there any one of all the verses you have learned," again inquired the President, "that taught you this lesson?"

"There was, sir," she answered, blushing still more deeply: "*In honor preferring one another.*"

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"The Little Corporal," a new juvenile monthly commenced in Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell, is taking the lead in its line. The papers, both East and West, are delighted with it. Read the following:

Certainly, we have seen nothing in the shape of a child's paper which could compare with this, which comes to us from over the prairies.—*Portland (Maine) Daily Press.*

We cannot say too much in favor of this beautiful paper.—*Bryan (O.) Union Press.*

Terms, $1 a year. Sample copies ten cents.

Back Numbers Still Supplied.

AGENTS and others are advised that we can still furnish the back numbers of this volume of the RURAL,—and hence new clubs, or additions to clubs already formed, are now in order. We trust those forming clubs, or about to do so, will go-ahead, and that the large number who have already struck us with those weapons will increase the blows by making additions—and whether in ones, twos, fives or tens, the recruits will prove very acceptable. ☞ The Premium of WEBSTER's Illustrated Dictionary for Twenty NEW Subscribers is still continued, and it is *not* necessary (as some have asked) for all the subscribers to be sent in at one time. We have a "stack" of the Dictionaries on hand for those who may become entitled to them under our offer.

Trial Trip of the Rural!

IN order to introduce the RURAL NEW-YORKER to more general notice and support—especially in localities where it is not, or but little, taken—and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we propose to and do hereby offer the THIRTEEN numbers of the present Quarter, (January to April) ON TRIAL, at only FIFTY CENTS. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it, if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject*. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a TRIAL TRIP? We can accommodate many, if they speak soon, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers. Those wishing TRIAL QUARTER forwarded to friends at a distance have only to send us the money and addresses—adding, to pay American postage, 5 cents per copy for Canada, and 25 cents for Europe.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 3, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE accounts of Col. Crossman, in the Third Auditor's office, show that during the late war monthly disbursements for clothing in the army amounted to $2,500,000.

Assistant Secretary Chandler's account of the result of his investigation of official corruption in the South will startle the country. The frauds are most comprehensive, and involve military as well as civil officials. Within the past year the Government has been swindled out of more than $100,000,000.

The Senate failed, on the 20th, to pass the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, not having the requisite two-thirds vote. The vote was 30 ayes and 18 nays.

Senator Lane has given notice of the introduction of a bill to give validity to the present Freedmen's Bureau Bill for two years from the time it was to expire by its own provisions—sometime in March—or from the date of the President's proclamation declaring the country to be in a state of peace. Some people at Washington interpret the present law as not expiring until a year from the date of the proclamation declaring that the rebellion is at an end. It is understood that the President favors the proposition of Mr. Lane.

The National Monument Society held their Anniversary meeting on the 22d (Washington's Birthday.) President Johnson presided. He expressed the hope that all the States would continue their contributions to the Washington Monument Fund till the structure was completed. The 22d was duly celebrated; nearly all kinds of business was suspended among the people, and the Government offices closed.

There are flying rumors throughout Washington of Secretary Stanton's resignation.

Gen. Sherman has been telegraphed to come to Washington for conference with the President.

Southern Items.

A FUND of $100,000 for Mrs. Jeff. Davis is being raised in the Southern States.

In view of the fact that nearly everybody in Virginia is involved in debt, the Richmond Whig elaborately urges the passage of a law exempting homesteads from legal process.

The Collector of New Orleans has seized $100,000 worth of blankets and clothing at Shreveport. They had been smuggled, some time since, into Texas from Mexico.

The Savannah Herald says the Georgia Senate has passed resolutions appointing Commissioners to proceed to Washington and request the withdrawal of negro troops from the State.

The Mayor of Columbus, Ga., has issued an order prohibiting the sale of liquor to the negroes in that city.

Out of a population of 5,000, Fredericksburg, Va., sent 1,200 to the rebel army. Over one-tenth of the number were killed or died in the service, and at least ten per cent. more are disabled.

Dick Turner, who gained notoriety by his devotion to the rebel cause as turnkey of Libby Prison, is soon to have quarters in that institution himself.

The extensive Government barracks at Chattanooga, Tenn., were destroyed by fire with all their contents, last week.

Maj.-Gen. Baird, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, has published a circular to the planters of St. Martins, in reply to certain resolutions adopted by them at a meeting to regulate contracts with freedmen, in which he compliments them for their liberality and justice, and speaks of the resolutions as highly creditable to them.

A dispatch from New Orleans of Feb. 19, says Gen. R. C. Crawford, the Bagdad fillibuster, has escaped from the military prison, and that his confederates have been paroled.

The N. Y. Post's Charleston (S. C.) correspondent represents affairs in a very bad condition in the vicinity of Columbia. Robberies and the murder of soldiers and Union men by bush-whackers, are of daily occurrence. A cavalry force has been sent to Columbia to preserve order. The freed people are very industrious, and most of them are at work.

Petroleum has been discovered in Southwestern Louisiana.

The Treasury Agent at Mobile, T. C. Dexter, has entered suits against several military men, laying his damages at $500,000.

The Fenian Congress.

THE Fenian Congress organized at Pittsburg on the 20th of February. Col. M. Murphy was re-elected Speaker of the House, P. T. Rattsford of Philadelphia, was elected Secretary, and Captain Nolan of Pittsburg, Sergeant-at-Arms. The two Houses then went into joint-session, J. Gibbons, President of the Senate, in the Chair. The action of the members were harmonious and enthusiastic. The determination was unanimously expressed for immediate and effective progress. A large public meeting was held in the evening, at which several large contributions were made. Large donations of arms were promised.

At the session on the 21st, the Message of President Roberts was received and read. President Roberts then resigned and recommended Gen. Sweeney's election to the Presidency.

The Military Committee presented a report on the 23d, on the plan submitted by Gen. Sweeney. After being thoroughly discussed, it was unanimously adopted, the delegates present pledging their Circles to support Sweeney with the last dollar and the last man.

On the 24th, after passing resolutions disclaiming all connection with American politics, and adopting an address urging on the work of immediate preparation for war, both Houses adjourned *sine die*.

From South America.

ADVICES from Chili to the 26th of January has been received. The news of the rumored mediation of France and England in the Spanish-Chilian war, has not been regarded with much favor in Chili, or deemed of great importance. It is not expected that Spain will voluntarily relinquish her pretensions.

There is a diplomatic quarrel between Chili and Uraguay. The interchange of notes was continued until the offended Uraguay Government revoked the *exequatur* of the Chilian Minister, and issued a decree prohibiting the arrival or sale of prizes, and threatening severe penalties to all who should infringe on the neutrality laws.

The approaching retirement of Mr. Le Bond, the U. S. Minister to Chili, is much regretted. He was the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, and his remonstances with Admiral Pareja are believed to have saved the city of Valparaiso from bombardment.

An engagement had taken place at Cadriella between a part of the blockading force and the Chilian garrison there. The assailants were repulsed.

Valparaiso dates to January 27th, confirm the declaration of war by Peru against Spain, but hostilities had not commenced.

The blockade of Calolera has been raised, and a Spanish squadron is concentrating at Valparaiso. Five or six sailing vessels have been burned by the Spaniards.

The Peruvian squadron has been sent to joint the Chilian squadron.

All Spaniards in Peru are given a certain time to register their names, failing in which, they are treated as spies.

FROM TEXAS.—A dispatch from Galveston, Feb. 18, says emigration to Texas continues. A Wharf Cotton Press and Warehouse Company with $1,000,000 capital, has been formed. A cotton factory has been established at Houston, and another is organizing by capitalists here. It is proposed to dig a ten feet canal from Buffalo Bayou to Galveston Bay. Wigfall escaped from Texas three weeks since. The Methodist Church, North, offers to take the negro churches of Texas under its protection. Ex-President Burnett is preparing a reply to Gen. Gregory, who demanded proof to sustain Burnett's charges of rebel-administration and corruption, of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State.

CANADA MATTERS.—A Montreal dispatch of Feb. 22, says the meetings of the Executive Council have been brought to a close. The subjects under consideration were the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, the further defense and a public health measure. A proclamation has been issued cautioning American fishermen against in-shore fisheries after the 17th of March. Also, a proclamation to prevent the importation of diseased cattle. The Catholic Bishop of Toronto has given the Irish permission to make the usual demonstrations on St. Patrick's Day. They will be out in full force, and a conflict with the Orangemen is greatly feared.

MEXICO.—A recent El Paso correspondent represents that a great and very favorable change has taken place in the feelings of the people in that section toward President Juarez. He entertains little fear of the advance of the Imperialists to the present Seat of his Government, and is contemplating a military expedition to wrest Chihuahua from them. They have about eight hundred troops at that town, and are fortifying it. The French soldiers of the Imperial army in that town are said to be generally disgusted with their present service, and large numbers of them have deserted, some of them crossing to Texas and enlisting in the United States army.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool Feb. 7th, arrived at New York the 22d.

ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria made her speech to Parliament on the 6th. She expresses satisfaction at the close of the American war and the abolition of slavery, and says that the correspondence relating to the rebel corsairs will be laid before the two Houses; announces the approaching marriage of Princess Helena; says that relations with foreign Governments are all satisfactory; refers with regret to the deplorable circumstances in Jamaica; expresses great interest in the proceedings relative to a North American Confederation; speaks with concern of the cattle plague; denounces the Fenian movement as opposed to law, religion and morality, and says that the authority of the Government of Great Britain will be firmly upheld. In the House of Commons on the 6th, Mr. Watkins gave notice that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any or what representation had been made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States with reference to the Fenian organization in America, more especially with regard to the employment of American officers for the issue of bonds of the so-called Irish Republic. In the debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech, the Irish grievances were enlarged upon, and a motion made to amend the address, declaring it the duty of Ministers to examine into the causes of Irish dissatisfaction and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, in the course of which it was charged that the conspiracy was of American origin, and that Seward was the real Head Centre, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 263 to 45, and the address was agreed to. The cattle plague was the leading topic in both Houses. The Morning Herald believes the existence of the Ministry depends upon the way it deals with the subject.

IRELAND.—The Dublin police had discovered another extensive Fenian ammunition manufactory in that city. Some soldiers, charged with Fenianism, were being court martialed.

FRANCE.—Official dispatches from the French Minister at Washington to his Government respecting the Bagdad affair, were received. He announces that the U. S. Government has decided not to allow itself to be drawn into a conflict with France through fillibusters or Juarez agents. The tone of the official dispatches from France relative to the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, is less favorable than at first supposed. The withdrawal will be conditional on the establishment of a new Empire, and the pledge of non-intervention by the United States. The Mexicans must accept Maximilian or endure a foreign army for an indefinite length of time.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has decided to issue letters of marque on Chili, upon proof that Chili has adopted this mode of warfare. The Minister of State announced in the Cortes that Peru is probably in open hostility to Spain.

ITALY.—It is reported that the Italian Government has sent an earnest note to Madrid in consequence of serious declarations concerning Italy in the Spanish Diplomatic Book.

AUSTRIA.—It is currently reported that Austria is about to send a note to Prussia, firmly refusing the demands of the latter in regard to the Duchies.

PRUSSIA.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution protesting against the attempt of the Supreme Court to restrict the liberty of speech.

RUSSIA.—The American Minister, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Curtin, Secretary of Legation, lately visited Moscow, and a banquet was given them by the corporation of the city. It is represented as a very enthusiastic affair. The most friendly feelings were exhibited toward the United States. The following dispatch was sent by telegraph to our Consul at Liverpool to be forwarded by mail to Washington:—"*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:* The merchants of Moscow, welcoming to their city the Minister of the United States, drink to the health of your Excellency."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

REV. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the leader in the reform in the Baptist Church, popularly known as "Campbellism," died recently in Kentucky.

AT the recent meeting of the New York State Homeopathic Society, Dr. Horatio Robinson, Sen., of Auburn, one of the ablest and oldest of the fraternity, was elected President for the ensuing year.

THE New York Board of Aldermen last week appointed a Committee to inquire into the practicability of spanning Broadway with bridges at different points.

THE trains on the Great Western Railway in Canada have, of late, been very much obstructed by snow-drifts accumulated during a severe storm of several days' duration.

THE first cotton mill at Fall River, Mass., was built in 1812, and now there are fifteen mills, running 242,218 spindles, and manufacturing $7,000,000 worth of cotton cloth annually.

VISCOUNT DE SULEAU, Senator of France, has recently been obliged to undergo the amputation of a foot which was frost bitten in the memorable Russian campaign of 1812. He is seventy-two years of age.

A GOLD snuff-box, presented by Louis XVI to Col. John Laurens of South Carolina, Washington's Aid-de-Camp, has been sent for sale to a Baltimore jeweler, by a family descendant of Col. Laurens.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in the southern part of Livingston county, N. Y., to erect a new county of territory to be taken from Livingston, Allegany and Steuben counties, with the county seat at Dansville.

REV. MR. SPURGEON has now in preparation for the ministry ninety-six young men for whose board and education he is personally responsible. The copyright of his new book is devoted to that object.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Feb. 27, 1866.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour remains firm at last quotations. Corn meal has fallen off in prices, and is now selling at $1,50@1,60 ℔ 100 cwt. In Corn, Rye and Barley there has been a slight decline. Oats remain firm at last quotations and sales moderate.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Mess Pork unchanged. Dressed hogs have fallen off considerably, and but few sales are made at any price; the highest figure paid by butchers is $12 ℔ 100 cwt. Lard has gone up a trifle, while tallow shows a decline of 2@2½c ℔ ℔. Eggs are firm at quotations. Hay has declined $1 ℔ ton. Straw has advanced somewhat; good bright straw, for paper manufacturers' purposes, brings as high as $12 per ton. Sheep pelts have put on 25 cents, and are now selling at $1@2.50 each, as to quality. Candles show a decline of 1½@2c ℔ ℔. Seeds are firm at our quotations.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour, w't wh't,	$11,50@13,75
Do. red wheat,	$9,75@10,50
Do. extra State,	7,50@ 8,00
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@ 3,50
Milfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00
Do. fine	20,00@20,00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	1,50@ 1,60
Wheat, red	1,90@ 2,05
Best white	2,10@ 2,50
Corn, old, ℔ bu.,	55@ 60c
Do. new	55@ 60c
Rye,	70@ 00c
Oats,	40@ 40c
Barley,	80@ 85c
Beans	1,90@ 2,00
MEATS.	
Pork, old mess,	$27,50@28,00
Do. new mess,	20,00@20,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔,	18@ 19c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@12,00
Beef	10,00@12,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00
Mutton, ℔ ℔	7@ 9c
Hams	20@ 20c
Shoulders	14@ 15c
Chickens	18@ 20c
Turkeys	22@ 24c
Geese, ℔ ℔	12@ 14c
DAIRY, ETC.	
Butter, choice roll	30@ 35c
Do. packed	30@ 35c
Cheese, new	16@ 18c
Do. old	00@ 00c
Lard, tried	18@ 19c
Do. rough	15@ 00c
Tallow, tried	10@10½c
Do. rough	7@ 0 c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 35c
FORAGE.	
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@13,00
Straw	$7,00@12,00
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Apples, green	$1,25@ 1,50
Do. dried, ℔ ℔	8@ 10c
Peaches	30@ 30c
Cherries	30@ 30c
Plums	30@ 30c
Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Onions	62@ 75c
Carrots	40@ 40c
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Sheep pelts, each,	$1,00@2,00
Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
SEEDS.	
Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@ 4,00
Clover, medium,	6,00@ 6,25
Do. large	6,50@ 6,75
Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Flax	1,50@ 2,00
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,25@0,00
Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Do. stove	12,25@0,00
Do. chestnut	11,75@0,00
Do. soft	11,75@0,00
Do. Char ℔ bu,	15@ 16c
Salt, ℔ bbl	2,50@3,00
Wool, ℔ ℔	44@ 50c
Hops	40@ 50c
Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@0,00
Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	5,75@2,75
Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@ 25c
Candles, box	15@ 17c
Do. extra	18@ 0 c
Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 21—Cotton 44@45c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11.50.

FLOUR—Sales Superfine State at $6,25@7,35; sound extra State, $7,00@7,60; choice State, $7,70@8,00; Superfine Western, $7,00@7,25; common to medium extra Western, $7,80@8,00; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,00@8,50; trade brands, $8,55@10,75; Canadian, $7,40@11,50.

GRAIN.—Wheat, new No 1 Milwaukee $1,45@1,50. Rye, 75c. Barley, at 90c@$1,20. Corn, 70@71c. Oats, 38@43c. for unsound Western; 52@53c for sound do; 55@57c for Canadian; 50@52c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 55@57c for State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, sales at $27,75@28,12 for new mess; $28,00@28 for old do.; $20,50@20,75 for prime; and $23,25 for prime mess. Shoulders, 11½@13c. Hams 16@18½c. Lard 17@19½c. Butter 28@48c. for Ohio, and 36@48c for State. Cheese 16@21c. Hops, 15@40c., for 1864 crop, 25@65c. for 1865 crop.

SEEDS. Clover seed, 10@12c. ℔ ℔; timothy seed $3,75@4,25 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,75@2,85.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy; sales at 13¼@11½c., for city and 12¾@13¼c for Western.

Albany, Feb. 24.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $13@13.50. Buckwheat flour $3,75@3,87. Corn meal $1,75@1,87 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat, State $2,30; white Genesee and Canada $2,50@2.75. Rye 90c. Barley 85@88c. Corn 77@77c. Oats, 32½@33c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $30@35. Shoulders, 17c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter, sales at 40@45c. Lard 19@20c. Cheese 21@22c. Dressed Hogs, $12,62@12,75.—Hops, 35@55c. Clover seed 12½@12½c ℔ ℔.

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—Flour, sales range from $7,25 to $10,25. Wheat, $1,65@1,68 for No 1 Milwaukee spring; No 2 Chicago spring $1,30@1,33; Canada club $1,60@1,62; white Canada and Michigan $2,00@2,25; amber do. $2@2,10. Corn, 62@68c. Rye, 80@90c. Barley, 90c@$1,07. Oats 35@40c. Peas 83@85c. Beans $1,50@1,55. Pork, new mess, $28,00@28; light $27@27,00. Lard 18c. Shoulders, 15c. Hams, 20@21c. Butter 21@32c. Cheese, 18@20c.—Dressed hogs, $11,50@11.50. Clover seed, $7@7,00; timothy, $3,75@4; flax, $2,50@2,55. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Flour, sales at $5,50@13. Wheat, 79@1,19½. Rye, 49@49c. Corn, 33@33½c. Oats, 19@21½c. Pork, $23¼@30. Hams, 14½@16c. Shoulders, 9@13½c. Lard, 16½@17½c. Butter, 16@25c. Cheese, 17@22c. Clover seed $7,00@7,00 ℔ bu.; flax $1,50@1,60; timothy $3,20@3,25. Dressed hogs $11@11.25.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—Flour ranges from $5,10@8,33; Fall Wheat, $1,25@1,35; Spring Wheat, $1,03@1,07; Barley, 55@60c; Peas, 61@65c; Oats, 30@34c; Rye, 60c; Butter 15@20c; Cheese, 13@15c; Eggs, 15@17c; Pork, Mess, $20@22; Prime, $18@19; Hams, 11c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 12@12c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu; Apples, $1.50@2.—Hay, $7@9,50; Straw, $5@6,50. Dressed Hogs, $7,50@8,00.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Feb 20—Beef cattle, received, 4,801 against 5,849 last week; sales range at $10@13. Cows, received, 93 against 71 last week; sales at $45@120. Veal calves, received, 293 against 343 last week; sales at 6@14c. Sheep and lambs, received, 18,169 against 14,991 last week; sales at 4½@9c. Swine, received, 3,891 against 12,787 last week, sales at 11@11½c.

Albany, Feb. 23—Beeves, sales at $3,00@10,50. Sheep, at $6,50@9,00. Swine, sales at 10½@11c.

Brighton and Cambridge, Feb. 22.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $150@250 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@7½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ℔ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 12@14c.; retail 14@16c. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $2,00@2,50 each.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Beef Cattle,—prices range from $3,85 to $6,40. Sheep, sales at $4,00@4,75. Swine, sales at from $8,90 to $9,70.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00; 2d do, $5; 3d do, $4@4,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each. Calves, good, $5,50@6; inferior, $4@4,50.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 20.—Wool has been in very limited request, especially the interior and common grades, which have been offered freely by parties eager to realize even on a declining market. The finer qualities have been comparatively steady, though without any special activity. We quote as follows:—60@75c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ⅜ do; 70@75c for full-blood do; 75@75c for Saxony; 45@75c for No. 1 pulled; 45@75c for superfine; 45@75c for extra do; 20@40c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 25@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@33c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Boston, Feb. 22.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Choice, 78@80c; fine, 70@75c; medium, 65@70; coarse, 55@60c. Michigan, New York and Vermont—Extra, 68@70c; fine, 65@67c; medium, 60@65c; coarse, 50@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@70c; medium, 50@60c; common, 50@55c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 65@80c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 25@58c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 25@45c; Chilian, 24@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@38c.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Market heavy. We quote nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ¼ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ½ to ¾ do, 50@55c.; ½ to ¾ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

Cincinnati, Feb. 21.—We quote:—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55@60c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

CORRECTION—Read in advertisement, in Rural, Feb. 17, of "Farmers Bee-Hive," 60 ℔s. surplus the first season, instead of 6 ℔s. JASPER HAZEN.

IMPROVED BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS—15,000 packed and delivered at Fairport for $20 per 1,000. WM. P. LOUD, Egypt, N. Y.

APPLE ROOT-GRAFTS—ON THRIFTY Seedling Roots, for sale at $15 ℔ 1000. 841-4t HAMMOND & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—All the leading and established varieties. Send for Circular. E. GAGER, Norwalk, Ohio.

TEN THOUSAND CEDAR GRAPE POSTS for sale. HENRY H. OLMSTED, 841-3t LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

100,000 GRAFTED APPLE STOCKS. 10,000 Yearling Seedling Peach Trees. For sale by NOAH P. HUSTED, 841-10t Lowell, Kent Co., Michigan.

40,000 STANDARD APPLE TREES, in good order, for sale. Also two second-hand brick moulding machines, cheap. E. AVERY, Hanford's Landing, N. Y.

10,000 APPLE TREES—BALDWINS and other leading varieties, 6 to 8 feet high, for sale at low rates. JAS. A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

WANTED, AGENTS—$50 per week—male or female, at their home; business light, pleasant and honorable. For sample and terms, address with two stamps, SHAWE & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

FRUIT TREES FURNISHED, of the Apple, including the genuine "King of Tompkins Co." again adjudged the best variety by the N. Y. S. Ag'l Society, at its winter meeting. Pear, Plum, Peach and other nursery stock, by E. C. FROST, Watkins, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK AT WHOLESALE.—I offer for sale, at lowest market prices, 40,000 to 60,000 fair quality Apple Trees, desirable varieties. The lot will be sold at a bargain. Apply to GEO. C. BUELL, Assignee, 75 Main St., Rochester, N. Y. [841-4t

NOTICE.—EVERY FARMER CAN MAKE $100 in thirty days, and not neglect other business. Young men take hold of it. It is both useful and honorable. Inclose 5 cts. and address Messrs. SPENCER & CO., Waverly, N. Y.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

FORTUNE! FORTUNE!—Full instructions by which a person can master the Art of Ventriloquism in a few hour's practice, and make a world of fun and a fortune. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address FRANKLIN & CO., Calhoun, Illinois.

FARM FOR SALE—The Valuable Farm situated in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., 1 mile from depot, containg 20 acres improved land, 5 acres timber, near by, will be sold with it. All kinds of fruit; ½ acre grape vineyard; it is well watered; good buildings, best quality of land. Price, $2,700. S. FRYER.

WE WILL GUARRANTEE to Every young man who uses Russell's Italian Compound, a luxuriant beard in five weeks, or cheerfully refund the money. This we consider a fair offer. Sent free, by mail, for 50 cents. Please address [841-10t MARK RUSSELL & CO., Box 22, Albany, N. Y.

MILLER'S INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER FOR SHEEP.—A certain cure for tick and all skin affections in sheep; no flock-master should be without it. Sold in tins at 50c, $1 and $1,50. The small sized tin is sufficient for 20 sheep. Prepared only by HUGH MILLER & CO., Chemists, Feb. 21, 1866. Toronto, Canada West.

NO HUMBUG—Farmers, Merchants and Trappers, for 50 cts. I will send you a recipe to catch Rats, Mice, Mink and Foxes; a common box or steel trap wanted; no stench. The above recipe is worth ten times its cost for rats and mice alone; ingredients cost but little. Sold by all druggists. Send to L. P. PARKS, P. M., Passumpsic, Vermont.

THE WILSON EARLY BLACKBERRY, Strawberries and Raspberries, No. 1 plants. All wishing such would do well to send and get a Descriptive and Price List, in which there is no variety recommended that I do not cultivate by the acre. Small lots mailed free. Stamp not required. JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J. 841

STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS FOR SALE.—Having sold my farm, I will sell at auction, March 14th, 1866, at my residence, near Fishkill village, Dutchess Co., N. Y., my stallion Cassius M. Clay, Jr., (sired by old Cassius M. Clay,) and five of his colts, youngest coming three years old; all fine steppers, and three other horses, 1 bay 6 years old and 16 hands; and all my stock and farming utensils. For further particulars address the subscriber. JOHN GRAHAM.

GEMS OF SACRED SONG.—A New VOLUME of the CHOICEST PIECES OF THE BEST COMPOSERS, with Piano Accompaniments; a beautiful collection of popular music, uniform with the previous volumes of the "Home Circle Series," now consisting of seven volumes, the whole forming the most complete and valuable library of Piano Music published, to which will soon be added "GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG," now in press. Price of each, Plain, $2,50; Cloth, $3; Cloth full gilt, $4. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington St., Boston.

SAVE FIFTY DOLLARS.—Why Pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Sewing Machines can be had in any quantity. This Machine is constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell ALL others as our patrons will testify. ☞ Agents Wanted. Address 841-13t JAMES C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

TICKS, SCAB AND VERMIN.

SheepWashTobacco

Should be used by all Farmers on SHEEP, ANIMALS AND PLANTS. If Farmers and others cannot obtain this article of traders in their vicinity, it will be forwarded free of express charge by JAMES F. LEVIN, Agent South-Down Co., 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. [841-17t

PEACH TREES! ROSES! Etc.—We offer a limited supply of very fine Peach Trees at $25 ℔ 100; $200 ℔ 1,000. Also a fine assortment of Fruit Trees of all kinds, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, &c., &c.

Of ROSES we have a large and fine assortment, largely of constant blooming varieties, (and mostly on their *own* roots,) embracing HYBRID PERPETUAL, BOURBON, CHINA, NOISETTE, TEA, PRAIRIE, &c., &c. *New Descriptive Catalogue* mailed to all inclosing stamp, and wholesale prices on application. We also offer a limited supply of VAN BUREN'S GOLDEN DWARF PEACH, a most beautiful and interesting dwarf variety; very distinct in foliage and growth, and bearing profusely fruit of most excellent quality. Price $1 each, $10 per dozen. Address 841-3teo EDW'D J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE Choicest Farms in Western New York, beautifully located in Canandaigua, containing 135 acres including 20 acres of choice timber, 1¾ miles from P. O. and depot, with house, horse barn, extra grain barn 30 x 48 feet, and sheep shed 20 x 70 feet (all built within the last two years,) two orchards, grafted fruit and small fruits. Said farm is just out of the corporation, commanding an extensive view of the village, lake and surrounding country, with an eastern aspect, a gravely soil. One of the best wheat farms in the State, with 32 acres of wheat on the ground. Well watered and good fences. 30 acres with house and horse barn, will be sold separate. For further particulars enquire or address, E. A. HEBARD, 841-2t Canandaigua, N. Y.

TO NURSERYMEN—Beside a general stock for Dealers, we have

2,000 1 year Cherry Trees.	3,000 3 years Dwarf Apples.
2,000 Dwarf Pears.	1,000 Standard Pears.
1,000 Peach Trees.	1,000 Delaware Grapes.
1,000 Concord Grapes.	1,000 Hartford Prolific do.
1,000 Northern Muscadine.	2,000 Dianas.
5,000 Catawba Grapes.	1,000 Quince bushes.
1,000 Box hedge plants.	1,000 Houghton Gooseberries
500 Tree Box.	500 English do.
500 Roses.	500 Dahlias.
500 2 foot Hemlocks.	500 2 foot Hemlocks.
500 3 foot Spruce.	500 2 foot Spruce.
500 2 foot European Silver Fir.	500 1½ ft E. Silver Fir.
	500 Red Grape Currants.
500 12 ft Tulip Trees.	500 French Trumpet Flowers.
500 Strong Mahonias.	

And, to clear the land of second class trees and plants, cheap. Address HALL & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Crowning Triumph—The Lamb Knitting Machine.
To Farmers and Country Merchants—Jas W Edgerly.
Who Minds a Cold?—Dr. D Jayne & Son's.
Doolittle's Price List of Plants—H H Doolittle.
Hovey's & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds.
To Nurserymen—Hall & Co.
Ticks, Vermin and Scab—Jas F Levin.
Save Fifty Dollars—Jas C Ottis & Co.
Peach Trees, Roses, &c—Edw'd J Evans & Co.
Gems of Sacred Song—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Stock and Farming Utensils for Sale—John Graham.
No Humbug—L P Parks.
The Wilson Early Blackberry—John S Collins.
Farm for Sale—S Fryer.
Russell's Italian Compound—Mark Russell & Co.
Miller's Infallible Tick Destroyer for Sheep—Hugh Miller & Co.
Fortune—Franklin & Co.
100 Photographs—C Seymour.
Agents Wanted—Shawe & Co.
Improved Blackcap Raspberry Plants—Wm P Loud.
Correction—Jasper Hazen.
Apple Root Grafts—Hammond & Newson.
Strawberry Plants for Sale—E Gager.
$5 Sewing Machine—Family Gem Sewing Machine Co.
History of the Rebellion—D Appleton & Co.
Genesee Valley Nurseries—Frost & Co.
A Scientific Wonder—J W Delamere.
To Farmers—Valuable Land for Sale.
Nursery Stock at Wholesale—Geo C Buell.
Scribner's Corn and Bean Planter—J M Scribner.
Fruit Trees Furnished—E C Frost.
Notice to Farmers—Spencer & Co.
Apple Trees—Jas A Root.
Grafted Apple Stocks—Noah P Husted.
Standard Apple Trees—E Avery.
Gold at Par—H S Mundy.
Farm for Sale—E A Hebard.
Cedar Grape Posts—Henry H Olmsted.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Tree Dealers and Nurserymen—Hall & Co.

The News Condenser.

— Oil has been struck in Australia.

— Columbus, Ga., is to be garrisoned again.

— There are 21 editors in the Iowa Legislature.

— The bank at Liberty, Mo., was lately robbed of $75,000.

— There are $262,000,000 of national bank money in circulation.

— The New Orleans Picayune has entered upon its thirtieth year.

— The Mormon Territorial officers in Utah have been removed.

—Professor Agassiz is to return from his Brazilian trip in May next.

— A Southern Pacific Railroad Company has been formed in California.

— A thousand laborers have been engaged to rebuild Charleston, S. C.

— There are in Tennessee 80,000 people that can neither read nor write.

— An exchange says the Fenians are about to organize a cavalry service.

— The 2d branch of the Baltimore city council have passed the eight-hour bill.

— Maine Lumbermen have had a convention to discuss the reciprocity treaty.

— The Germans of Quincy, Ill., are about to establish a German public library.

— There were 493 persons killed in the month of January by boiler explosions.

— There are indications of a very heavy emigration from the North to Texas this spring.

— In France are 203 beet sugar factores which produce 22,800,000 lbs. of sugar annually.

— A letter from the South says infanticide prevails to a fearful extent among the negroes.

— There is to be a new Treasury Bureau organized, having supervision of the Customs Bureau.

— A messenger of the U. S. Express Co. was robbed of $40,000 at St. Louis on Saturday week.

— In Central Illinois and Indiana last week they had the heaviest snow storm of the season.

— The weather at Charleston, S. C., on the 10th ult. was colder than at any period since 1857.

— A ship captain was recently discharged in Liverpool for being drunk 110 consecutive days.

— The Committee on Ways and Means voted that the tax on whisky shall remain $2 a gallon.

— San Francisco has 149,000 inhabitants, 23 printing offices, 1,722 liquor shops and 29 breweries.

— There was a decline of $1.40 per tun at a large sale of Scranton coal in New York last week

— It is estimated that every freedman in the South, has cost every white man in the North $5,000.

MARRIED.

IN Spencerport, Feb. 22d, by the Rev. Mr. BLAKE, W. W. DENNIS and RENA M. BOWEN, daughter of B. F. BOWEN, Esq., of Spencerport.

DIED.

AT Pittsford, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 6th, of hydrocephalus, ISABEL A., only child of Thos. M. and SARAH K. TERRY, aged 15 months and 4 days.

"When life's lamp was flickering, her soul on wing of love,
Flew away to realms of glory, to reign with Christ above."
"Our star went down in beauty, yet it shineth sweetly now,
In the bright and dazzling coronet that decks the Saviours brow." [COM.

ON the 18th ult., after a short illness, in Elmira, N. Y., SARAH E., daughter of SQUIRE and AUASTASIA NEWTON, aged 21 years and 11 months.

Special Notices.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

Tree Dealers and Nurserymen—(with broken assortments,)—may be pleased to know, we are informed by a Tree Dealing correspondent, that the Nurseries about Toledo, O., have full stocks of trees for spring trade, which it may be well to examine before trade opens. The stock of Messrs. HALL & Co., is said to be especially well assorted.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and NOISES IN THE HEAD, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
36 Hanover Street,
S26-26teow Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements.

SCRIBNER'S CORN & BEAN PLANTER. These popular and successful Planters with improved roller, will be boxed and shipped to order on receipt of $12.00. Also the TAX PAYERS' GUIDE, what every tax payer needs, will be sent by mail on receipt of 20 cts. Send for a circular. J. M. SCRIBNER.
Middleburgh, N. Y., Feb., 1866. 841-4t.

TO FARMERS.—The owner of a tract of land valuable for mineral, but also in good condition for farming, desires a tenant who can furnish teams and implements, and crop it on shares. To an energetic and experienced farmer, an opportunity for realizing twice the annual profits obtainable from an ordinary farm (rent free) is hereby offered. 500 acres are cleared and 100 acres in grass. Good farm house and barns will be furnished. Soil rich loam. 100 acres nearly cleared of stumps, ready for plowing and cropping next spring. Two railroads cross the premises, and a village of 2000 people engaged in profitable mining is located within a half of a mile of the farm. Every article raised can be marketed on the premises at high prices. $2000 or $2500 can be easily nett ed per annum, by the right man in charge of the farm. To such a person a five years' lease will be given, or one year with the privelege. It is situated in Marquette Co., Michigan. The climate and products are the same as in the vicinity of Ogdensburg and Montreal. A Canadian farmer desirous of emigrating to the States will find this a rare opportunity and a safe one.
For further particulars address, H., care Carlton & Smith's Advertising Post, No. 171 Broadway, New York.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.
European Pocket Timekeeper.

ONE DOLLAR EACH. Patent Applied for, June 29, 1865. An Exact and Reliable Pocket Timekeeper for Ladies and Gentlemen. Correctly constructed on the most approved Scientific Principles, and warranted to denote Solar Time with absolute certainty and the utmost precision. It never can be wrong. It requires NO KEY or winding up; NEVER RUNS DOWN, and can never be too fast or too slow. It is ALWAYS CORRECT. Approved by the Press and all who have used them. Just introduced into this country from Europe, where it is secured by Royal Letters Patent, and is creating an immense SENSATION. Price for a single one, with plain or fancy white dial, in gold or silver gilt case, only $1. Sent, postage paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of price. Safe delivery guaranteed.
All orders must be addressed to J. W. DELAMERE & CO., Sole Proprietors, 204-206 Broadway, New York. 811-13t

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for our Spring Catalogues. Sent to all who inclose a stamp for each.
Nos. 1 & 2.—Abridged Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.
No. 3.—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green House Plants, &c.
No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published each year, for Nurserymen and parties who wish to buy in large quantities.
No. 5.—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs. Will be published in the Fall.
No. 6.—Catalogue of Flower Seeds, Imported, Spring 1866.
FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, in large or small quantities.
150,000 PEARS, Standard, a fine stock of first, medium and second qualities.
EVERGREENS.—We offer an unusually fine stock for Spring, particularly Norway Spruce and Balsam Fir, 3 to 5 feet high.
Our Nurseries embrace over Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land.
Catalogue No. 6, comprises the largest assortment and finest collection of new Imported Flower Seeds, we have ever offered in this country. Address
841-4t FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HOVEY & CO.'S
Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds

And Amateur Cultivator's Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden for 1866 is now ready.
Our present Edition (the 30th) greatly improved and enlarged to more than ONE HUNDRED Pages of small type, and illustrated with upward of

50 New and Beautiful Engravings

of the most popular and showy Flowers, with a full description of more than 2,500 Flower and Vegetable Seeds, accompanied with full and complete practical directions for the amateur cultivator.
The Catalogue now offered to our numerous customers, is one of the most complete ever published, containing all the information necessary for the amateur for the successful growth of the most beautiful Flowers and Plants. In consequence of the increased cost of paper and other expenses of publication, we shall charge the nominal price of 25 cents each, and all applicants inclosing that amount will receive the Catalogue. Address
HOVEY & CO., No. 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

DOOLITTLE'S PRICE List of Plants. My improved Black Raspberry Plants (enduring any winter and yielding abundantly in 16 months from setting,) will be packed securely in moss and rubber paper and sent by mail 1,500 miles, if need be, *postage paid*; 20 for $1, or by express 40 for $1, or 100 for $2—none for less price. The American White Raspberry (also hardy and fruitful, excellent for canning,) 10 cts. per plant, or 12 for $1. My Strawberry plants are true to name and well-rooted. *Wilson's Albany* (worked by one notch in splint of wood,) *Jenny Lind*, early, (2 notches,) *Scott's Seedling* or *Lady Finger*, very early and sweet (3 notches) by mail, postage-paid, $1 ₱ 100; by express, $6 ₱ 1,000. *Russell's Prolific* (4 notches) and the *Austin* or *Great Shaker Seedling*, (5 notches,) both later and very large, by mail, $1.25 ₱ 100; by express, $8 ₱ 1,000. The *Tribune Prize Berries—Monitor*, (6 notches,) *Col. Ellsworth*, (7 notches,) *Brooklyn Scarlet*, (8 notches,) by mail, postage paid, 20, 1 c., (10 of each,) for $1; by express, 100 (33 of each,) for $2.
SWEET TURNIP SEED, of last years growth and very choice, by mail, postage paid, 3 oz. for 20 cts; 12 oz. for 50 cts; by express, 50 cts. per pound.
Printed directions for Raspberry culture always sent. Send National currency and address H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks Corners, Ontario Co., N. Y.

FIRST PREMIUM IMPROVED
$5 SEWING MACHINE. $5

The Embodiment of Practical Utility and Extreme Simplicity.

Originally patented May 13, 1862, improvement patented June 9th, 1863. The celebrated FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE, with crimping attachment, a most wonderful and *elegantly constructed* NOVELTY, is noiseless in operation, uses the *straight needle*, and works horizontal, sews with DOUBLE or SINGLE THREAD of ALL KINDS. Makes the running stitch *more perfect* and regular than by hand, and with extraordinary rapidity, making SIXTEEN STITCHES to each evolution of the wheel. Will *gather, hem, ruffle, shirr, tuck, run up breadths, &c., &c.*—Strongest machine manufactured. Warranted for FIVE YEARS. It has taken the premium at State Fairs, and received the approval of all the principal journals and of the THOUSANDS who have used it. It is the ONLY low-priced sewing machine that has received a PREMIUM, or that is PATENTED. ALL OTHER sewing machines at the same price are INFRINGEMENTS.
"For the dressmaker it is *invaluable*, for the household it supplies a vacant place."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*
"With a single or double thread, it silently, yet very rapidly, makes the stitch exactly like hand sewing."—*New York Tribune.*
Single machines, all complete, sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt of the price, $5. SAFE DELIVERY guaranteed. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing Liberal Inducements sent free. Address all orders, FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
811-13t Office, 102 Nassau Street, New York.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY
OF THE
Rebellion in the United States,
BY W. J. TENNEY,
EDITOR OF AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.
Sixth Edition.

Complete in one royal 8vo vol. of over 800 double-column pages, illustrated with STEEL PLATE PORTRAITS of
THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF U. S.,
GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL SHERMAN,
ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,
AND SUPERB CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, printed in six colors, of BATTLE SCENES, together with ONE HUNDRED MAPS and CHARTS, indispensably requisite for such a work. It contains AN ELABORATE INDEX, enabling the reader to refer to any battle, skirmish, or other incident of the war. The work also contains nearly one hundred pages of BIOGRAPHY OF DECEASED OFFICERS, commencing with the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH.
The Publishers of this History do not hesitate to say, that no book on the war will be found FULLER, MORE RELIABLE, or MORE BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. It is in fact a necessary desideratum for every one who desires to make himself familiar with the operations of one of the most gigantic wars that has ever occurred in the world's history.
It is printed on paper of excellent quality, in good, clear type, elegantly and substantially bound in six different styles, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:
In Extra Cloth, $5; in Library Leather, $6; in half Turkey Morocco, dark, $6.50; in half Russia, extra gilt, $7.50; in full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, $9; in full Russia, $9. Payable on delivery.
AGENTS WANTED, to whom exclusive territory will be given, some of the best locations being still unoccupied. Good Agents are clearing $100 per week.
D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

GOLD AT PAR.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY Farm in Allegany county. Situated South West of Canaseraga Station, N. Y. & E. Railroad, 3 miles. Six to Seven Hundred Acres. Well adapted to Grain or Grazing. Under admirable state of cultivation. Buildings good. Desirable healthy location. Good fruit and plenty. For particulars address, H. S. MUNDY,
841-4t Canaseraga, Allegany Co., N. Y.

TO FARMERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE

FLOUR,	FRUITS,	HAY,
MAPLE SUGAR,	FISH,	WOOD,
FURS AND SKINS,	TALLOW,	OIL,
HOPS,	CHEESE,	WOOL,
BUTTER,	EGGS,	LARD,
LUMBER,	GRAIN,	POULTRY,

VEGETABLES, SEEDS, &c.

Can have them WELL sold at the highest prices in Boston, with full cash returns always within *ten days* of their reaching the city, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce of

JAMES W. EDGERLY,
No. 86 Kneeland Street, Boston.

N. B.—The Adverliser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the most careful attention to the interest of his patrons. The articles are taken charge of on their arrival, and carefully disposed of promptly, to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owners.
☞ The highest charge for receiving and selling is 5 ₱ cent. and for purchasing 2½ ₱ cent.
A Boston weekly price current is issued by J. W. EDGERLY, which is sent free to all his patrons. A specimen copy sent free to any desiring it.
☞ Cash advanced on consignments of Produce when required.

Send for a Free Copy of Prices Current,
And all other particulars, to
JAMES W. EDGERLY,
115 South Street, Boston, Mass.,
[Opposite the Old Colony Passenger Depot.]

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH!

KNITS A STOCKING SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE, it sets up its own work, knits the heel into the stocking and narrows off the toe, leaving only a small opening at the heel, and no hand-knitting. It knits any size, without removing needles, from two loops, forming a card, up to its full capacity; widens and narrows by varying the number of loops, and knits the Wide Single Flat Web, the Double Flat Web, the Plain Ribbed Flat Web, and the Fancy Ribbed Flat Web, with selvedges.

No other Machine in the World can do any one of these things.

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THE SNOW SHOWER.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

STAND here by my side and turn, I pray,
On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray,
And dark and silent the water lies;
And out of that frozen mist the snow
In waving flakes begins to flow;
Flake after flake,
They sink in the dark and silent lake.

See, now, in a living swarm they come
From the chambers beyond that misty veil:
Some hover awhile in air, and some
Rush prone from the sky like summer hail.
All dropping swiftly or settling slow
Meet, and are still in the depth below;
Flake after flake,
Dissolved in the dark and silent lake.

Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud
Come floating downward in airy play,
Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
That whiten by night the Milky Way:
There broader and burlier masses fall—
The sullen water buries them all;
Flake after flake,
All drowned in the dark and silent lake.

And some, as on tender wings they glide
From their birth-cloud, dim and gray,
Are joined in their fall, and side by side,
Come clinging along their unsteady way;
As friend with friend or husband with wife
Makes hand in hand the passage of life;
Each mated flake
Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.

Lo! while we are gazing in swifter haste
Stream down the snows till the air is white,
As, myriads by myriads, madly chased,
They fling themselves from the shadowy height,
The fair frail creatures of middle sky,
What speed they make with their graves so nigh;
Flake after flake,
To lie in the dark and silent lake.

I see in some gentle eyes a tear;
They turn to me in sorrowful thought:
Thou thinkest of friends, the good and dear,
Who were for a time and now are not—
Like these fair children of cloud and frost,
That glisten a moment and then are lost;
Flake after flake,
All lost in the dark and silent lake.

Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
A gleam of blue on the water lies,
And far away, on the mountain side,
A sunbeam falls from the opening skies;
But the hurrying host that flew between
The cloud and the water no more is seen;
Flake after flake,
At rest in the dark and silent lake.

The Story Teller.

FOUND THE HAT,
AND FOUND THE HEART.

RURAL LIFE has always a charm—a romance which clings around it, especially to one whose childhood was free and happy amid the society of brooks and vales and foliage and pleasing rural haunts. Continually will some germ of old remembrance uncover itself from the dust and cobwebs of dim recollection, and come up fresh, and possessing an interest, with a kind of weirdness of pleasure, causing pangs of severe regret that childhood had not always lasted.

A little stream which formed the outlet of a lake embowered among the hills, as if to add only the charm of a ray of sunlight to the beauty of the landscape, ran, concealed along by the alders and flags, the mead and pastures, till at last it crossed the highway and plunged into a thick forest and was lost to comprehension.

One summer day I tired of wondering where this trout stream ran to; for, like the "brook" of Tennyson, there was a poetic romance about it which was irresistible. Tempted by the wildness of the scene, I made a journey to its source and wandered along its fringed banks. A slight rushing sound, as of distant falling waters, or the hastening of the wind through the foliage, led me down the gradually steeping declivity and by the increasing rugged banks, now across the stream upon a huge suspended log, or picking my footholds among the rocks which rose above the rapids.

Over the bed of the stream, as it deepened into the forest, hung the birch and elm, forming a continuous shade and vista down which my eyes peered with all the admiration of a young poetic soul. Here and there a white cascade broke the regularity of the descent, and wound around the base of the jutting hill or rock, growing every step more wild, varied and picturesque.

As the descent grew steeper, the roughness of the banks compelled me to leave the shore and clamber around a distance of a few rods, when I again came full upon the stream and beheld the pouring waters, the sound of which had grown more distinct as I approached. Turning suddenly to the left around a projecting ledge, the stream plunged down a height of a hundred feet or more into a ravine still more dark and wild, and forming a beautiful cascade, which broke in spray and sprinkled the mosses and wild flowers upon its banks with a delicious coolness.

Upon the brow of the opposite shore and the shelving rocks, the fir and hemlock grew so close and dense as to completely shut out all view of the scene beyond. The vine and gooseberry intermingled with the dark gray rocks, while over the fall the mingling branches of trees formed a beautiful gateway from which the white cascade darted like a thing of life and fled away down the deepening vista.

At the foot of the fall stood the ruins of an old mill, the stones growing over with moss and weeds, while a little green plot of grass and wild flowers spread out before it. As I clambered upon the ruins, lost in the roar of the falling waters, and unconscious of outer things, I discovered a pretty summer hat, decorated with ribbons and wild flowers, lying partially concealed by some overhanging branches, and I suddenly recollected having caught an indistinct strain of a song as it mingled and seemed lost in the sound of the waters, so as not to have before left a distinct impression upon my ear. I listened and gazed about carefully, seeking for some indication of the fair owner, but to no purpose.

Whether the wearer had noticed me and hastened away, fearing to stay to claim it, or whether some accident might not have befallen her, were thoughts which engaged my curiosity until near the sinking of the evening sunshine into twilight. The soft air grew cool and balmy, and the fall more beautiful in the contrast of the deepening shade, but still I waited, thoughtlessly carving a device upon a shelving rock, and musing until the moon was up and shining, when I wound along by the ravine outward, bearing and admiring the hat, to my youthful fancy the embodiment of beauty and loveliness. I doubted not the waving tresses of the flower of sixteen summers had often been concealed beneath it.

Many a year later I strayed again to the thicket and the fall, still hidden in the depths of a larger forest. There lay the old millstone, a tree of considerable size growing through it, and the wild flowers and the brambles were thicker and coarser. The ruins suddenly called to mind the incidents of the former visit, so long before that the precise time was not recalled; but before I left my eye fell upon the following inscription:

"June 15, 1845. Found a hat and lost my heart. S. S."

Just below, cut in a similar style, by the chiseling of a piece of quartz, was:

"Lost my hat, but found no heart. A. B."

I called to my mind my impression of the time that the hat was out of style and trimming usually worn in the country, and that it was no doubt that of a visitor in the locality, who had, unattended, strayed to gratify a curiosity for romantic scenery, similar to my own, and that, rambling away from the locality, had mistaken the place where the hat was left.

It was, in a moment, my full determination to discover who was the fair "A B.," and then for the first time in my life I seriously thought of the idea of choosing a companion to with me admire the romance of nature.

"Yes," said I, "she could not have come here unless tempted by the same fancy, and if the germ budding so young has been cultivated, she must be all I could imagine, both in body and soul."

But the wide world spread out before me, and with it a vista of uncounted years, while how many times might the fancied "A. B." have become A——any of the the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, yes, and the & besides. And I was no longer a resident of the country, and she might be abroad.

The meditation was well nigh distracting, and the few moments of sleep that night were but snatches of wild songs and fairy nymphs just eluding my gaze and grasp by the foaming spray. To free myself from the effect the madness had produced, I quickened my departure to a contemplated tour among the northern hills and lakes. The long absence from these scenes had a new charm to me, or else the interruption of my peace of mind had suddenly made me more appreciative. I passed a week at a fine hotel which had grown up on the shores of Willoughby lake, and which was now a favorite resort.

My unsettled fancy led me to long wanderings among the forest shores and by the new-found pastures, in search of a wild flower or a stray berry. One afternoon I came upon a party of ladies wreathing garlands for a couple of little girls, the very embodiment of loveliness and health, and, placing upon them their summer hats, the party strolled down to the lake to watch the white fringed waves as they laved the shining sand.

I had not heeded the ladies. None could be beautiful nor charming to me but "A. B.;" but a sudden remark caught my ear:—"How singular it is, Annie, that we never had a trace of your lost hat."

I hardly understood the words at first, nor did I catch the reply; but I looked up, startled with a pang of despair, as I had no doubt from the appearance of the group that one lady was the mother of the children, and the other an aunt or grandmother. I, however, caught a hasty glance of the features of the mother, and beheld all my fancy ideal, with but a bearing of still greater loveliness and grace than my fevered imagination ever had pictured.

"Confound the fortune!" I ejaculated, and turned away to the hotel to consult the record. But nothing satisfactory was gained. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were there, and numerous other B.'s, but no "A. B.'s," although I was satisfied that "Annie" was the real "A. B."

I cared not to learn further of my fate, and came near quitting on the early stage for the Queen's dominions, when the landlord accosted me, and asked me if I would not join a party upon the lake, "another gentleman was wanted, and the ladies had proposed you." I consented, was presented to the good-natured company, but forgot the name in my thoughtlessness until every indication of attention on her part, and frequent raillery of my melancholy proved, to my satisfaction, that she was not the mother of the two lovely children I had seen her in company with.

The boating party returned, and with it my drooping spirits, while the acquaintance begun ripened into admiration. The rambles were frequent, and wreaths of wild flowers often suggested a subject which I could not summon courage enough to touch upon. One day, when her hat had received a few flowers of my culling, I, while stooping to pluck a flower, and with my face turned away, mustered sufficient courage to say that I heard her once remark that she had lost a hat decked with flowers.

"Yes," she replied, "I lost my traveling hat once when I was a little girl, and I would give my heart to know who found it."

"Why?" suggested I, musing, and learned that there was some mystery which she concealed with playfulness.

"I found the hat," said I, as we sat down upon a knoll, shaded by an overhanging maple, "and I will take the heart."

"You, Mr. Smith," said she, in surprise, "you found my hat by that beautiful waterfall?"

* * * * * *

There followed no surprise nor exclamation at my last remark, but her hand unconsciously dropped upon mine, as we both at the same moment asked how it came about. As I divined, she had thoughtlessly strayed away from the spot where the hat was left, until too near night and too far away to return for it. Upon returning with a companion the next morning the hat was not to be found, but instead the inscription as I had made it. She added the playful suggestion, and returned, harboring the same curiosity as I had done.

The hat had been carefully kept as a bachelor relic, stowed in my garret, but it has since been pulled out, and embodies to two happy hearts a bright page of childhood. We have both since visited the fall and the mill ruins, while somebody has added to the former inscription; "Found the Hat, and Found the Heart."

THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA AND THE WORTH OF FAME.

THE 29th of May was kept in Spain as the anniversary of the death of this famous heroine, of whom so many poets have sung somewhat in the dark, and whose features "constructed out of the consciousness" of enthusiastic artists, have adorned so many albums and books of beauty. In commenting upon her great services to her country, one of the Madrid journals gives us a curious illustration of the unreliability of history.

The Maid of Saragossa, we are informed, has been described by Spanish writers of credit and painted by Spanish painters as a damsel of the lower classes, wearing the picturesque *saya coria* and brilliant petticoat of that order of Spanish women; it has been asserted that she died insane at a hospital in Saragossa. So far are these assertions from the truth that the heroine belonged to the upper middle classes; dressed as ladies of condition commonly dress all over the civilized world; never went mad, and died, not in 1832 in the hospital at Saragossa, but in her own house at Centa, in the year 1857, and in the complete possession of her faculties.

What, indeed, is the worth of fame, if such extraordinary blunders can pass current with her own countrymen and contemporaries about the most popular heroine whom the age has produced, among a people notoriously gallant, chivalrous and enthusiastic?

At this rate, we may expect to find General Sherman described in Massachusetts, before the end of the century, as an Englishman of small statue, with but one eye, and General Butler remembered as a stout negro, the Toussaint of Louisiana, who ended his career by dying gloriously in the trenches of Fort Fisher.

We are sorry to be obliged to add, in reference to the "Maid of Saragossa," that this descriptive phrase, by which she is commonly known, is just as inaccurate as the particulars of her appearance and history above recited. The proper name of the city for which she has so heroically fought, is not Saragossa, but Zaragoza; and she was so far from being a minion of the maiden moon, that she was married no less than three times! It is bad enough to know that the "Maid of Atheus" expired as "Mrs. Black;" but a triply-wedded "Maid of Saragossa" is still worse.

The heroine began her matrimonial campaigns with a captain of artillery, continued them with a captain of infantry, and finally died in the fostering arms of her third spouse, a surgeon in the army.

These are facts, but what is the use of reciting them? A well established falsehood is harder to be overthrown than a dynasty; and popular tradition will doubtless insist upon applying to the Spanish heroine the epithet which Margaret of Flanders wrote for herself. Being caught by a storm in the Bay of Biscay, and in danger of drowning, on her way to join the third prince to whom she had been affianced, both of her previous nuptials having been annulled ere they were consummated, that indomitable young lady had the spirit to entertain herself with composing the following couplet:

"Cy-gît Marguerite, gente demoiselle,
Qui fut trois fois marie—et mourut pucelle."

It is satisfactory to know that one accurate portrait of the much misunderstood lady exists. It is not in Spain, however; but in England, having been painted at Gibralter in 1809, at the request of an English General, and presented to George III.

SALUTE YOUR OWN CONSCIENCE.—That a man should be just and respectful towards all mankind, he must first begin with himself. A man—so to speak—who is not able to make a bow to his own conscience every morning, is hardly in a condition to respectfully salute the world at any other time of the day.

WHY are books our best friends? Because when they bore us we can always shut them up without offence.

☞ Among the articles taken into the Far West last year by one or two Indian traders, were a few gross of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," with which some of the red ladies were so delighted that they would not look at the other notions as long as it lasted. Even in the savage state woman is tasteful. Sold everywhere.

SEVERE THROAT AFFECTIONS and stubborn coughs and colds are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of the weather incident to the season, but Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will as promptly cure them. Sold by all Druggists.

Wit and Humor.

IS IT ANYBODY'S BUSINESS?

"Is it anybody's business,
If a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady,
If the *lady* don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it anybody's business
If a lady has a beau?

"Is it anybody's business
When that gentleman doth call,
Or when he leaves the lady,
Or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
That the curtain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
The outside lookers-on?

"Is it anybody's business,
But the *lady's*, if her beau
Rideth out with *other* ladies,
And doesn't let *her* know?
Is it anybody's business,
But the *gentleman's*, if she
Should accept another escort,
Where he doesn't chance to be?

"If a person's on the side-walk,
Whether great, or whether small,
Is it anybody's business
Where that person means to call?
Or if you see a person
While he's calling *any* where,
Is it any of *your* business
What *his* business may be there?

"The substance of our query,
Simply stated, would be this:
Is it *any*body's business
What *another's* business is?
Whether 'tis or whether 'tisn't
We should really like to know,
For we are certain, if it isn't,
There are some who make it so."

NUTS TO CRACK.

WHY is wine made up for the British market, like a deserter from the army? Because it's always brandied (branded) before it's sent off.

WHY is a hat made of beaver, like land that always yields fine crops? Because it may be called fertile—fur-tile.

WHY is a horse attached to the vehicle of a miser, like a war-steamer of the present day? Because he's driven by a screw.

WHY is a little man who is always telling long stories about nothing, like a certain new kind of rifle? Because he's a small-bore.

WHY is the Atlantic cable, in its present condition, like a schoolmaster? Because it's supported by buoys—boys.

WHY was Herodias' mother like a Fenian organization? Because she had a head sent her, (Head Center.)

WHY is the coal-scuttle which Mary has conveyed from the kitchen to the second floor, like an infant put out to dry-nurse? Because it's brought up by hand.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 36 letters.
My 34, 17, 6, 2, 27 was a prophet
My 5, 24, 27, 22 is what our soldiers often needed.
My 9, 28, 32, 35, 36, 22, 26 is the name of a battle.
My 23, 11, 31, 10, 8, 25 is a Union General.
My 1, 4, 18, 13, 11, 16, 10 is one of the United States.
My 34, 19, 15, 1, 28, 3, 30, 5, 36, 11, 19 is a distinguished place.
My 5, 29, 31, 33, 21 is a girl's name.
My 12, 14, 15, 25 is one of the nine digits.
My 7, 15, 22 is a verb.
My 32, 2, 20 was a rebel General.
My 20, 32, 24, 9 is an insect.
My 6, 23, 30, 34 was one of the sons of Noah.
My 34, 26, 7, 32, 4 is a kind of tree
My whole is an excellent maxim.

Otselic, N. Y. ELLA A. ELLIS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

GALF fo rno ryniouc, lytgen vewa reo' su,
No eeryv llhipto mrof saxte ot emnia,
Eleirene rou nonin hitw yindirfe edtionvo,
Tel eepac nad tmenotetenn dorunsru su nagia.

Ellington, Wis. JANE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first is found beneath the door,
My second in the fields explore,
My third is sought by small and great,
My whole is an united state.

Hemlock Lake, N. Y. ALLIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

A PUZZLE.

Some words in English you will find,
Five letters they contain,
From which if two be taken away
Exactly *ten* remain.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 839.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Answer to Anagram:

Heed thy feet, oh, wearied wanderer,
Traveling down life's changeful vale;
Gird with strength thy trembling footsteps
Lest at last thy courage fail;
Even now perhaps they falter,
On the brink of death's cold wave,
And the bright and hoped-for morrow,
Brings thee but a new-made grave.

Answer to Riddle:—Balaam's Ass.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption? Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant*, which for thirty years has been a standing remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid those dreadful alternatives.

What is Meant by Bronchitis

Is an inflammations of the bronchia or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lungs' cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* effects a speedy cure by producing free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

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Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing, and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by agents and druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained *Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills*, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headaches and all bilious affections.

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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Growing Havana Tobacco.

It is well known that Northern grown tobacco is chiefly valuable for wrappers of cigars. When well grown and skillfully cured and packed, its fine, silky texture, large leaf, and handsome, even color, surpass all other varieties in these important requisites for this purpose. Hence the best grades of the most skillful growers command very remunerative prices. But the inferior grades of the "seed leaf," which constitute probably nearly two-thirds of Northern grown tobacco, not being suitable for wrappers, must be sold at low and comparatively unremunerative prices to the grower, for the reason that the quality for smoking or "fillers" is very poor as compared with other varieties of Southern or foreign production. However skillful the grower may be, and in spite of the utmost labor and care expended in making his crop, he is liable to fail in producing a large production of the first or "wrapper" grade. The grasshoppers may swarm in his field, or an August hail-storm beat upon it, or a tordado devastate it, and reduce the greater bulk of the crop to inferior grades. It is obvious then, that if Northern growers could produce a tobacco, the quality of which for "fillers" or ordinary smoking would approximate to the foreign kinds, they would have a better chance in the market, and be more certain of securing due compensation for their labor. Hence, we advise more extensive and patient trial, than has been made hitherto, of other varieties of tobacco—especially of the genuine Havana.

In undertaking to grow this variety, the first step—and a very important one to secure ultimate success—is to procure the genuine seed *grown in Cuba*. The seed should be imported every year, and not grown at home, as under the unfavorable influences of our climate the quality would rapidly deteriorate, and if the process of sowing seed grown on our own plants were continued, the variety would doubtless ultimately become about worthless. The seed should be sown early, and if possible a cold-frame used to hasten its germination and the growth of the plants. Transplanting to the field ought to be commenced as soon as no further danger from spring frosts is to be apprehended. A sunny, sheltered location, and a warm, rich, dry, loamy soil should be chosen. The plants may be set much closer than those of the "seed leaf" variety, as its natural habit is not so rank and stalky. The stem is likewise smaller, and the leaves set further apart on it, and in all positions it will admit of more crowding than our Northern varieties. The general culture, of course, should not vary much from that bestowed on ordinary tobacco. In regard to curing we have seen reliable statements that the Cuban growers dampen their tobacco with a liquid composed of the finest flavored tobacco leaves rotted in water or rum. The operation is performed before the tobacco is packed for sweating, and the sprinkling must be delicately undertaken, as too much moisture would ruin it. This treatment is said to impart a better flavor, together with greater elasticity of leaf, and readiness of burning, to the tobacco.

The writer of this has grown a little Cuban tobacco for experiment sake. There was no difficulty in its management. When submitted to skillful tobacconists, they pronounced the quality but little inferior to the "genuine Havana." In cigars its fragrance was unexceptionable. Judging from experience, we should not hesitate, if sure of having the proper seed, to plant enough to raise a few cases of this variety. Some have tried it and failed—not in growing it, but in getting a superior quality. These failures might have been traced, perhaps, to impure or deteriorated seed, or to the unfitness of the soil or improper management. To secure its delicate and aromatic flavor, the soil must doubtless contain the proper food and warmth, and these conditions can be ascertained by trial, and easily provided.

Breeding Sows.

In the majority of cases more difficulty is experienced and disappointment met with, in rearing a litter of pigs up to the age of ten days, than ever afterward. At present, when the young "porkers" have a high prospective value, the proper care of the breeding sows becomes a matter of some importance and anxiety to the farmer.

The food of the sows should be varied and moderately salt; abundant enough to keep them thriving, yet not sufficient to fatten. It is well to give them charcoal occasionally, and a trifle of sulphur. The slops of the house are good feed. All this tends to keep the appetite in a healthy state, and to destroy the tendency of the swine to devour their young. They should not be closely confined; a small yard, at least, should be attached to their sleeping pens for them to go into at will. Change of quarters, especially when near the time of giving birth to their young, is apt to work injury, and should be carefully made if necessary. They should be supplied with a great abundance of straw or other suitable bedding, and allowed to work it down somewhat fine and compact, and into a bed of their own liking. In winter time it requires a warm pen, and ample bedding and care to raise the young pigs. If poles are placed around the sides of the pen high enough from the floor to give room for the pigs underneath, it will frequently save them from being lain on and killed—as the sow cannot press close enough to the wall to injure them, and she is not so apt to kill them in other positions as in this one.

During the first week in the age of the pigs, the mother should be disturbed as little as possible. Especially strangers should not approach her. Give her warm drink, and but a small quantity of food. If she is doing well and is quiet, and takes care of her young, "let well enough alone." After a week's time you can feed more, and when the pigs begin to come to the trough and eat, you will have ample space to dispose of all the spare meal and buttermilk your premises will afford.

Farm Tenant Houses.

The length of our correspondent's article on the above subject in the preceding number of the Rural, excluded some remarks we desired to make with reference to the advantages of having tenant houses on farms.

There is not enough importance attached to this class of farm buildings, and they are not so plentiful throughout the country, as we believe it would be to the advantage of farmers to have them. Every farm, large enough to require the constant labor of hired help, should have a comfortable tenant house. At least a quarter of an acre of land should be enclosed for a garden spot, and the whole establishment should be laid out so as to rent as low as twenty or thirty dollars per year, this sum paying the interest on the capital invested. It is obvious that a laboring man could not well afford to pay more than this amount of rent, and it would likewise be to the interest of the farmer to give him as low rent as possible, as increased expenses would likely result in higher wages. Such help as the farmer could then obtain would be more reliable and permanent than the transient class of unmarried men usually employed. In many instances it would be found very convenient to have the laborer board himself; this would relieve farmers wives of a great deal of hard and disagreeable work. And it does not seem that this method would be more expensive than boarding the help in the farmer's house. Generally the laborer could afford to board himself for less than it costs the farmer to do it, for the house labor costs him nothing, and the money he would get for boarding himself would go far towards supplying his whole family with food.

There is another and a weighty argument to induce farmers to build tenant houses. If cheap and comfortable homes were furnished, in localities where a family could easily earn a generous living, as they can anywhere among farmers, it would be a strong inducement for the poor in cities to emigrate into the country. At present a city-bred family, though on the verge of starvation, can scarcely be induced to go into the country and seek for work and food. And should they do so generally, the greatest trouble, as is well understood, would be to furnish cheap houses for their accommodation. But if farm tenant houses were common, the laboring poor in cities could readily enter the country, where their labor would command a comfortable living, and all classes and localities would be mutually benefited.

Some pains should be taken to render the tenant homes attractive and convenient. A good well of water or a spring should be on the grounds, and one or two out-buildings. It would cost but little to plant a few fruit trees of the most useful kinds, for the family's use, and they would likewise shade the dwelling, and by making the premises more ornamental and attractive, add enough to the intrinsic value of the place to pay the extra cost.

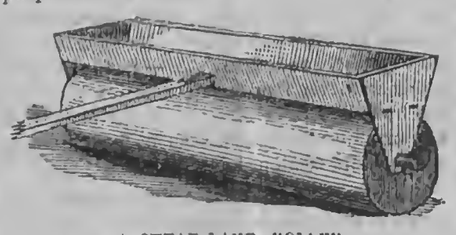
LAND ROLLERS.

In the present state of farming a good land roller is an essential implement. It is required for smoothing the surface of the fields over which the mower and reaper are destined to pass—it flattens the little hummocks of turf, the edges of furrows, and presses the small, rolling stone into the earth. Thus on newly seeded meadows it is a great labor-saving implement. If the frost has lifted the roots of the grasses or winter grain, its use in the spring has, likewise, a beneficial effect. After spring grain has been sown, the roller puts the finishing touch to the work by mashing the lumps, smoothing the surface, and compacting the earth about the seed, causing it to germinate more quickly. If grass seed is sown with these crops the roller gives it just the proper amount of covering. After potatoes or corn are planted use the roller, and on the former the harrow as soon as the sprouts begin to pick through the surface. Winter grain, however, we should not roll in the autumn, but leave the little ridges made by the drill for protection to the roots of the plants. Lumpy clay soils are benefited by using a heavy roller to pulverize them, and light, sandy soils are improved by being compacted. There is, indeed, scarcely a field on the farm, or a crop grown, on which the roller may not at some time, or period of growth, be usefully brought into requisition.

Good rollers are constructed of various dimensions and weights. The larger the barrel the easier the draft, but this is not a very important feature, as it is not a hard implement on horses in any shape.

The weight of a roller is of more importance; in some places a light one is of little use—as on clay lumps or stony land—in others a heavy one would do more injury than good. So we would have our roller made rather light, but a box built on the top of it into which stone or earth might be put to give the desired weight. This construction makes, likewise, a very convenient vehicle for removing stone from meadows or fields ready to sow with grain.

Iron rollers are doubtless the best on account of their superior durability, and the smooth, unyielding surface they present to the earth. As the barrel is made in two or more sections, a team can turn one round somewhat easier than if constructed wholly of one piece. If an implement is desired expressly for crushing clay lumps, Crosskill's clod-crusher, a kind of roller first brought out in England, is the best machine we know of. It is heavy and expensive, and good for none of the more ordinary purposes of a roller.



A CHEAP LAND-ROLLER.

We present an engraving of a simple and cheap, but efficient land-roller. Any farmer can make a roller after that pattern in a short time if he has the few materials required at hand, and have it for use the coming season. It is constructed almost wholly of wood, but if kept under shelter and off from the ground when not in use, it will last many years. The barrel is made of a solid, hard wood log not less than twenty inches in diameter. A round iron pin an inch and a half in diameter and twelve inches long is driven eight inches into the center of each end of the log. Then strike a circle around the pins as large as the log will allow. It can be hung by these pins between two posts, and turned round and worked down true with the adz and plane. The pins form the shaft of the roller. No other iron is absolutely required unless bolts for the tongue, but it is better to procure cast iron boxes for the pins to turn in, and also to band the log at each end with wrought iron. This roller is hung in a peculiar but simple manner, which is amply shown by the engraving. The end pieces should be of hard wood, two-inch plank, six inches wide, where the pins turn in them, and twelve or fifteen inches where the bottom board of the box is morticed through them. The tongue is bolted on to the bottom board of the box, the sides of which are flaring.

By this plan a farmer can furnish himself with a good roller with but a slight outlay of money.

AMONG THE STUMPS.—NO. II.

CUT TREES LOW AND MAKE SHORT STUMPS.

Much may, and upon moral and economical considerations, much *ought* to be said about *stumps*. I suppose, without knowing much about such matters, that they are the reverse of *picturesque*; at any rate, they are *long* or *short*, which is a noticeable consideration. There are twice forty cords of wood on the forty acres of stumps that have been made on my premises in Southern New York the present winter. "Men of high aims," are these wood-choppers, when they strike the first blows at a tree. "*Higher, still higher*," should be their motto on some *other* occasion. These tall stumps, would they not warm many a disconsolate family?—would they not bring good returns if sold?

There is no apology for cutting any tree over two feet from the ground, and all under six inches through should be cut within six inches of the ground. More than one of the commandments are in danger of being broken when an irreverent teamster gets his sleigh fast on a stump a foot high, and covered with snow. This kind of impediment is responsible for many a broken sled, whiffletree, or harness. And when you come to dragging your ground for a crop, you might as well undertake to get through a "sea of difficulties," dry shod;—you are caught at every turn, and fifty times before you turn.

The extra trouble of cutting a small tree low is nothing compared with the advantage of having it low, and the timber of a valuable tree saved will pay ten times over for the cost of low cutting. One foot of such a tree that will square two feet is worth a dollar, and I have often seen two dollars' worth of timber left on the stump that might have been saved for twenty-five cts. The best of the timber is nearest the ground.

As evidence of the spirit of improvement, many of our thriving farmers in Southern New York have pulled their stumps with machines. About all things on earth are perishable except *pine* stumps. In five or six years maple, beech, and basswood stumps may be pulled out with a good team, and a little digging; elm, oak, and hemlock are mortal, like ourselves, but pine waits the bidding of an earthquake or an immense screw or lever power.

In general land should be well cleaned and burned the first spring or (which is easier) the first August after being cut over, and then seeded down to timothy and red-top, with rye or wheat, and remain unplowed till most of the roots are rotten. Plowing among the stumps requires more cash and more grace than most of us are masters of.

I might have mentioned above that dry stumps may be *burned out* in a dry time. If we are not more careful with our matches I would not be surprised to see a good share of the world on fire some day, but what stumps we should get rid of would not pay the damages. If I were writing about *matches*, I would *insist* that they should be kept in a tight tin box, both in bedrooms and elsewhere, and never lie round loose—but I never digress. Kindle a fire about a stump and partially cover it in a dry time with earth, and you may burn out your stumps and get some good ashes and burnt soil to manure your land.

We are poorly supplied with a *good quality* of sled crooks. If the *young* men, to say nothing of the old, liked hard work a little better, more oak, red-beech, birch, and soft-maple trees would be dug up and sawed into sled crooks, and then no stumps would be there to bother. I had rather have one gate post made by digging up a tree and setting the roots and enough of the body to hang the gate to, than two posts higher up. Go to grubbing, gentlemen, for your posts.—H. T. B.

JACOB STRAWN,

THE GREAT ILLINOIS FARMER.

Our engraving portrays the late Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Illinois, a notice of whose death has already been given in the Rural. Mr. Strawn was in many respects a remarkable man, and widely known as an extensive and most successful farmer and landowner—one whose career is worthy of record. His biographer says of Mr. S., that he started in farming and cattle buying at an early age, with a capital of only fifty cents in silver, yet came to be the king farmer of the West,—widely and favorably known for his great energy, industry and enterprise.

Mr. Strawn's acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unreal thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant corn over a space twice the size of a German kingdom. He had sheep and kine upon a thousand hills—or would have had, if the hills had been there. He built pretty much the whole of the village of Jacksonville; he represented his district in the Legislature, where he was noted for direct and available good sense, and in all positions filled the ideas of a good citizen. His "little garden patch," at the time of his death, embraced nearly 35,000 acres, worth at least $1,500,000, without improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven sons and one daughter. In person he was a Daniel Lambert, weighing about 350 pounds. During the war he was an active and liberal friend and supporter of the Union cause.

Many interesting incidents have been related respecting Mr. Strawn, among which are the following:—He began life for himself by raising 16 acres of wheat, which he traded for 16 steers, which he sold at a profit. After this he dealt mainly in cattle. He was a rapid talker, and a keen judge of human nature—a prompt actor, knew how to drive a bargain, and always made money. He seldom went to town, was busy every moment, and was always in the field or in the saddle, going from place to place. Until within a few years he was his own accountant and his own banker; and, strange as it may seem, kept no books, trusting entirely to his memory, which never failed him. In physical labor he excelled in every department. With a common hand sickle he has been know to reap, bind and shock 60 dozen bundles of wheat in a day. Farmers will understand this to be what not more than one man in a thousand could perform. In earlier days he carried large sums of money upon his person, and on several occasions his life was attempted as he rode alone through the country. At one time, near Alton, he was attacked by three robbers, whom he thrashed and put to flight with his cattle whip. He was a man of wonderful muscle and activity. He could spring over the highest fence by merely placing one hand on the top rail, and on one occasion he caught an infuriated bull by the horns, who was charging on him in an open field, and, throwing him down by mere force, completely subdued the apparently vicious and uncontrollable animal.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

N. Y. SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will meet at Syracuse, March 12th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*

PETITION CONGRESS.

IT is known to most of our readers that the present duties on foreign wools are so low that they afford no adequate protection to domestic ones. Wools finer than any of American growth, except choice Saxony and Silesian, are admitted on paying a duty of six cents per pound. A large portion of the wools on which is paid a duty of three cents per pound are as fine as the two highest grades of American Merino. The average duties paid on foreign *fine* wools are less than five cents per pound.

These foreign wools are grown in countries where labor is cheap—where subsistence costs but a trifle—where artificial winter feed and fixtures for sheep are not necessary—where the general scale of expense and living are small compared with that of the American farmer. From the best estimate we can make, 1,500 sheep can be kept through the year as cheaply on the plains of Buenos Ayres as can 300 in the Northern States of this Union.

The foreigner does not now, in our opinion, actually pay more in duties in our ports, than the American farmer pays, in direct and indirect taxes, on his wool and on the objects necessary for its production. The foreigner then pays no more for the use of our markets than the citizen. The Canadian, under the Reciprocity Treaty, pays far less.

There is no other single and separate staple of production so important and so indispensable as wool. While other industries which require it are protected and fostered by our government, shall this industry be driven out of our country, or rendered a weak and contemptible one, for the want of a secure, remunerative market?

We do not propose to argue the question. It requires no argument. The time has come for *action.* The manufacturers themselves have conceded that the great body of wools grown in the United States are entitled to a *minimum* protection of 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem—the higher rates of duty on competing wools remaining as they now are.

Let the friends of domestic industry now go to Congress with petitions. We have been again and again told by our representatives in that body that they could not take care of our interests, because they were not informed what they were—because the farmers of the country failed to declare their wishes when this and other topics deeply affecting their pecuniary interests were under consideration. Let this never be said of us again.

We call upon the State Wool Growers' Associations at once to make themselves heard in Congress, by memorials or petitions, in favor of an additional duty on wool. We call upon the County and Town Associations to convene and take such steps. We call upon every wool grower to see that his own name is speedily on such a petition, and to assist in getting the signatures of others. We call on our brother farmers who are not engaged in wool production, and all other friends of domestic industry, to join us in this cause and to aid us by their names.

What shall be petitioned for? We have already stated the amount of duties which the National Wool Growers' Association, by its Executive Committe, has asked to have imposed on foreign *competing* wools—viz., 10 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem on all such, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, including charges in such port, shall be thirty two cents or less per pound; and 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem on all such, the vaule whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, including charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound.

Our impression is that these duties are high enough to ask for now on the *unwashed* competing wools of other countries. They, it is true, are moderate—but it is better that we exhibit moderation, and show the consumers and all other classes that we have no desire to be selfish and grasping at the expense of any other interests. But our representatives in Congress should be made to understand that we have placed the figures as low as our interests will allow, and that any reduction of them would leave the wool grower without fair and reasonable protection.

No petition or memorial should omit the subject of washing or cleansing. Without provisions on this subject, the whole intent of the law asked for might be evaded. All washed wools should pay *double* duties—all unwashed ones *treble* duties.

And let every petition pray that the Act amending the wool tariff, be allowed to take effect from the time of its passage. Otherwise the country will be inundated with one or two years supply of wool, under the old law.

It will be well for all the Wool Growers' Associations to print and distribute petitions. The N. Y. State Association has already done so.

ILLINOIS IN THE FIELD.

THE Illinois State Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association met at Bloomington, Feb. 21.

Committee on Resolutions—F. Fassett, Sangamon county; S. P. Boardman, Logan county; Alva Dunlap, Peoria county; Mr. Hitchcock, Whiteside county; Gen. McConnell, Sangamon county; Dr. Noble, McLean county; G. W. Miller, Tazewell county; Joshua Mills, LaSalle county; P. S. Spencer, Vermillion county.

Committee on Business—E. F. McConnell, Sangamon county; L. M. Parsons, Logan county; Mr. Anderson, Henry county; Daniel Kelly, Du Page county; N. Sherwood, Putnam county; J. Shafer, McLean county; Mr. Fish, Lee county.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously after, a full discussion:

Whereas, The wool growing interest of the country is laboring under disadvantages and difficulties, seriously affecting its prosperity, and in fact threatening its ruin, the Illinois State Wool Growers' Convention adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Congressmen to see that we have sufficient protection against the low price of foreign wools, produced in warmer latitudes, where the raising of food for sheep is unnecessary, semi-civilized labor cheap, and where wool can be grown for from five to twelve cents per pound.

Resolved, That we ask Congress to adopt a specific duty of fifteen cents per pound on all unwashed wools, and thirty cents per pound on all washed wools.

Resolved, That the shoddy and woolen rags imported into this country should be subjected to at least equal duties with wool, as they take the place of wool to the detriment of the clothes-wearing community.

Resolved, That it is virtually necessary that some change be made in the manner of marketing our wool so as to give the grower some voice in fixing its price, and not leave the matter, as at present, in the hands of middle-men—managers of wool-houses—whose only interest in the matter is to get their commissions and perquisites, and who have sold our wool at ruinously low prices the past season—much lower for gold than before the war, while our expenses in gold are increased at least fifty per cent.

Resolved, That we urge upon the wool growers of Illinois to form county societies in every county in the State, where one is not already established, hold frequent meetings, and they and the State Association establish unity of action and sentiment, whereby manufacturers will find it necessary to come to us to buy our wool, as they did before the war.

A resolution was passed asking Congress to levy a tax of $2 on every dog.

It was, on motion of Mr. Miller,

Resolved, That we recommend the raising of sheep for the purpose of mutton, hoping soon to see the more useful and health-giving mutton take the place of swine's flesh in our markets and upon our tables.

S. P. BOARDMAN, the Secretary, read a very able and instructive address on the foregoing points. Interesting discussions followed on sheep washing, on the dog nuisance, &c. Half blood shepherd dogs were truly pronounced the most dangerous of all dogs to sheep.

We believe there is not a State Wool Growers' Association moving along more energetically than that of Illinois. With its spirited and competent President, A. M. GARLAND of Chatham, with such men in its ranks as General McCONNELL, Mr. FASSETT, "SAM. BOARDMAN," and many others whose names above appear, it could not be otherwise.

WISCONSIN IN THE FIELD.

THE Wisconsin State Wool Growers' Association held its semi-annual meeting at Fond du Lac, Feb. 13th, its able President, ELI STILSON, Esq., of Oshkosh, in the chair, and E. S. HAMMOND (a "chip of the old block,") Secretary. The Business Committee consisted of H. HEMENWAY and L. C. SMITH, Whitewater; I. H. HICKS, Oshkosh; S. N. HAWES, Fon Du Lac; and J. C. BISHOP, Eden. The Committee on resolutions were W. C. ROBERTS, Racine; H. H. DIXON, Ripon; E. M. RICE, Whitewater; D. C. BROOKS, Fon du Lac; ELI STILSON, Oshkosh. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the formation of a National Wool Growers' Association, as the executive exponent of all the State Wool Growers' Associations, thereby consolidating such organization more effectually to secure equal protection with the other industrial interests of the country.

Resolved, That there is a mutuality of interest between the wool growers and wool manufacturers of this country, and therefore both interests are entitled to equal encouragement and protection by way of tariff, and in the language of the wool growers of New York, *we ask no more* than this, and justice to ourselves and to the wool growing interest which we in part represent, requires that we *accept no less.*

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to our members of Congress and Senators.

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Wool Growers' Association, and the wool growers and sheep breeders which we represent, that while we cheerfully respond to the government in bearing our share of the burden of taxation, we respectfully represent (in the language of the Secretary of the Treasury,) that we cannot consent to be taxed as producers, while those outside our boundaries, exempt from our burdens, shall be permitted as competitors to have free access to our market; we, therefore, protest against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty or the negotiation of any new treaty of like character; that while we are heavily taxed for the support of government, that our markets be not supplied by the untaxed production of a foreign country.

A resolution was passed in favor of taxation and stringent laws against the dog nuisance. Discussions were held in regard to the inadequacy of the present wool tariff, on the diseases of sheep, etc.; and, as would be expected from the character of the portion of the persons in attendance we have named, those discussions were both interesting and instructive. We notice with satisfaction that several speakers strongly pressed the necessity of *exercise* for sheep in winter. We regret that want of room prevents us from giving the proceedings entire.

REMEDY FOR FOOT-ROT.—A gentleman from Vermont, who has recently been selling sheep in this vicinity, gives the following recipe as an infallible cure for *foot-rot* in sheep. As it was given gratis, I send it for the benefit of your *sheep*-ish readers:—One quart cider vinegar; eight ounces nitric acid; one and one-half ounces white vitriol. Mix and apply. Pare the foot thoroughly before applying the mixture. —JOHN J. BROWN, *Honeoye Falls, N. Y.*

Dairy Department.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.

FOR years we have had an aversion to the name, even, of patent churn, washing machine or bee-hive. We have been bored so often by the inventors of such "traps and calamites" as so-called improved churns, that when, a few months ago, we were invited to examine WESTCOTT'S *Adjustable Dash Churn*, it was with prejudice and reluctance that we consented. On examining a glass model, however, and witnessing its operation, we thought that something *new* and *useful* had been discovered or applied, in the art of making good butter. This was during a visit to Seneca Falls, and we were requested to see the churn as a curiosity by a friend, our host, and not by the inventor. We complied as courteously as possible, yet resolved that our examination should be critical, for we had determined to concede nothing without the best testimony, considering it a safe rule to object to or censure any and everything claimed to be new or improved in the churn line. The glass model, which holds some two or three gallons of cream, operated admirably, and satisfied us of the practicability and advantages of the improvement.

FIG. 1—GLASS MODEL OF ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.

Recently, the inventor has made a further improvement, and we have examined the churn as now gotten up by the Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co. The illustrations given herewith show the Glass Model (figure 1,) the Adjustable Dash, (figure 2,) and the Barrel Churn complete, (figure 3.) As will be observed, the model is on a standard or platform, with a brace or arm extending from it to the lever. This worked admirably, but there is a great improvement for a full-sized churn in the construction, as shown in figure 3. In this device the arm and working lever are easily attached and detached from the churn, so that when the butter "comes" the churn may be transformed to an ordinary dash churn, the butter gathered, and the churn cleansed. The arm, lever and steel spring are all easily attached or removed, at the pleasure of the operator.

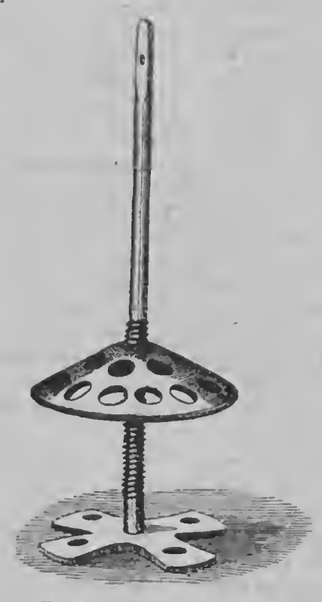


FIG. 2—ADJUSTABLE DASHER.

The Adjustable Dash, (figure 2,) is operated very easily by the lever and spiral steel spring, and scarcely needs any explanation. It is in fact a double dash, both perforated as shown in the engraving, and the upper one movable, being easily screwed up or down, and adjusted for any amount or depth of cream. Its operation is most perfect and admirable—and the steel spring and lever render the operation of churning more like child's play than the hard work we remember it to have been in former times, when the old-fashioned dash churn was used.

The complete Adjustable Dash Churn, (as shown in figure 3,) we regard as the best invention in the line of a churn yet offered to the public. Based on the *correct principle* of the old-fashioned dash churn, it comprises such improvements as adapt it to both small and large dairies. Moreover, it is apparently simple, convenient, easily operated, easily cleansed, strong and durable. We learn that five sizes of the barrel-shaped churn are to be made—from one-fourth or less to a full barrel. We think no churn yet introduced combines so many good points and advantages, and we are proud to learn that the inventor (though of course a "born Yankee") is a citizen of Western New York, and that a company has been formed for the extensive manufacture of the invention in our own region.

This churn will be furnished, we are advised, at a price within the means of all—at from $8 to $16, according to size.

FIG. 3—THE ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN, COMPLETE.

Regarding this Adjustable Dash Churn as a great improvement—an ultimate long desired—notwithstanding our prejudices on the start, we commend it most cordially to the attention of butter makers everywhere, in the confident belief that it will prove a very useful and permanently popular invention. As will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, the churn is being extensively manufactured at Seneca Falls, and no rights are offered in this State—evidence that those having it in charge have faith in the invention, to say the least.

SUNDAY CHEESE MAKING

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Inasmuch as you are favored with so many pleasant interviews with the dairymen of our great country, I would desire through the RURAL to say a few words on the above subject. I have for some time been interested in one of the most successful Cheese Factories in the State, but I have always felt grieved to have the quiet of the Holy Sabbath disturbed by the running of milk wagons on that day, as also the labor performed at the factory, which cannot be classed with works of necessity or of mercy, and therefore must incur the displeasure of the Great Ruler of the Universe. I am satisfied that all Sabbath desecration occasioned by Sunday cheese making may be obviated without loss and with but little inconvenience to any person concerned. Now as it is ascertained that most of the patrons of Cheese factories keep out their milk some day of each week for the purpose of making their own butter, why not all agree to do this on the same day, and let that be the Sabbath, thereby giving all concerned the privilege of rest on that day; then the whole amount of milk produced during the remaining six days would be delivered at the factory, thereby enabling the factory to manufacture about as much cheese in six days as before in seven, which would be a great saving to those running factories, as they could hire their help much less per month, allowing them the Sabbath for rest. The greatest objection with our very best help to working in a cheese factory is this Sunday labor, there being but few men or women able to endure the incessant toil of the factory. I have long practiced on the above plan and can heartily recommend it to all.

Herkimer Co., N. Y. A SUBSCRIBER.

Spirit of the Press.

Seeding Without Grain.

I SAW in one of the late Farmers an article on seeding land without sowing grain. I will tell you what I did seven years ago last fall. After I dug the potatoes—in October I think it was—I smoothed the surface over with my hoe on a few rods of ground, drew the tops away, sowed timothy seed and raked it in. It came up in the fall, and the next summer I cut a large swath from it. I could see that it was better than where I had stocked with wheat, for a number of years. In the fall of 1864 I stocked another piece down, which also did well, and last fall I sowed a small piece where I had taken the oats off, a part of which I plowed and a part I did not. It was on a loamy soil. Next spring I intend to sow a piece to timothy and clover, where I had corn last summer.—*New England Farmer.*

Fattening Calves.

A SENSIBLE, practical farmer told us the other day that he had often noticed that calves would thrive better on milk that was not rich in butter, than on what was commonly called very rich milk. That is a fact in accordance with what we recently stated, that the nutritive elements of milk reside chiefly in the casein. If you have a cow that gives particularly rich milk, and one that gives a quality poorer in butter, it is better, in every way, to feed the calf on the milk of the latter. The calf will thrive better and you'll get more butter from the milk of the first cow.—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

Remedy for Scratches.

IN answer to the inquiry for a remedy for scratches, I will give one which I used for thirty-five years with complete success, having never failed in one instance. Take white pine pith, rosin, beeswax and honey, one ounce each, fresh lard, one-half pound, melt well together over a slow fire, then add one-half an ounce of sulphate of copper, stir till it is quite thick, so that the parts may not settle and separate. This makes an excellent application for harness galls, cuts and sores of all kinds, on horses and cattle.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Rural Brief Mention.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Yes, read them attentively. They are interesting to most readers, and to many will prove profitable. Almost every week, we receive letters of inquiry which are answered in our advertising department. Look over the advertisements in the RURAL before sending us a string of interrogatories;—it may save you time, labor and expense. A glance at the new advertisements in our present number will interest almost every live man, and such an one can scarcely fail of finding something offered which he wants at once, or ere long. We repeat, therefore, *read the advertisements*, that they may pay you as well as the advertiser and publisher—and in ordering anything offered herein it will do no harm to say you saw it advertised in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Another thing:—If you have anything for sale, don't try to get it in the RURAL in the shape of a communication. (in answer to an inquiry, or otherwise,) but send it *as an advertisement* and pay for it accordingly. It occupies less space in its proper form and place, and appears more honorable.

A JINGLING ORDER FOR THE RURAL.—Having lately advertised the RURAL in a multitude of papers, we are receiving numerous orders, especially for the Trial Quarter, from people all over the States and Canadas. Many of these are spicy and musical, with allusions to the papers in which our advertisement was found. Here is one from a queer genius out West:

"I wish you'd send your paper, as you have advertised, at fifty cents for three monts, to me in Illinois. I'll try it for one quarter, and if I like it, *Moore*,—I'll send you on three dollars, which will buy it quarters four. If I ever *seed* a number of your paper, I don't know, but I've seen your advertisement in the *Day Book*, days ago—so I thought I'd try your RURAL upon his recommend, because I know the Day Book to be the white man's friend. Receive this half a dollar and send your paper through, (three months, from January,) as you've agreed to do. Direct them all to Webster in the State of Illinois, and if I ain't at the office I'll send my little boy."

FLAX CULTURE.—Will some man of practical experience in flax raising please give me through the RURAL information in reference to the time to sow, the amount of seed per acre, and his experience in growing flax on sod and stubble,—also on clay loam or sand, and anything of importance in growing and securing a flax crop?—W. H. H., *Penn Yan, N. Y.*

We dislike to advertise our own or other people's wares in answering inquiries, yet are constrained to say that all the questions asked by our correspondent are answered in a 25 cent work published by D. D. T. MOORE of this city, and entitled, "A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture: embracing full directions for Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c. Also an Essay by a Western Man on Hemp and Flax in the West:—Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c. With Botanical descriptions and illustrations."

CASHMERE GOATS—*Where for Sale, Prices, &c.*—In answer to recent inquiries in the RURAL, Mr. THOMAS FRAME, of Guernsey Co., Ohio, writes us that pure bred Cashmeres and grades can be had of the Cashmere Company, Gallatin, Tenn. The animals are descendants of the original importation from Turkey in Asia, made in 1849 by Dr. J. B. SMITH, of South Carolina. Prices of pure breds $1,000 each; grades, $100 to $300. Mr. F. also states that a company has been organized called the "Cashmere Company of Guernsey Co., Ohio," with a capital of $100,000—that one of the company is now at Gallatin selecting animals, which they will soon have and be happy to show, &c.

AN UNRULY COW—HOMINY MILL.—I would ask what can be done with an unruly cow? She goes through a fence as though it was made out of straw, by first breaking or throwing off one or two boards and then jumping over. Where, and for what price can a hominy mill be bought, and what are the expenses of running such a mill?—M. M., *Illinois.*

Fat the cow and let the butcher have her; or, if too good a milker to be thus disposed of, tie her in a stable or confine her in a small yard and bring her food to her—*i. e.*, practice the soiling system. Can't inform you about the hominy mill.

HOP VINES.—Can you give me information as to where I can obtain hop vines? The hop excitement is so great here that I cannot get any vines. I will be much obliged if you can tell me where they can be obtained, and what they can be bought for, or give such directions that I can write to your eastern hop yards.—G. A., *Mich.*

We do not think it an easy matter to procure hop vines. Those having them to sell will probably advertise. If you want them at any rate, visit the hop growing districts. We have no definite information as to prices or persons who can furnish.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—I wish to inquire about Artesian wells—whether they have been proved, and are valuable or otherwise for supplying water for the use of the family and stock? Are they practicable for farmers' uses?—L. L. N., *Fillmore, N. Y.*

The oil wells are Artesian wells, and the majority of them produce an abundant supply of water. It is also frequently found at less than one hundred feet in depth. But they are costly. Who has had experience in them for farming purposes?

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.—Will you or some of your numerous readers inform me through the RURAL where I can obtain some of the Hungarian grass seed, and the price per bushel?—G. S. POTTER, *Illinois.*

At any of the wholesale seed stores. Perhaps dealers having it will inform you through the advertising columns of an agricultural journal, as they ought.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE, advertised in this paper, is an "institution" which we can confidently commend to the public. We believe the RURAL was the first journal which called attention to this meritorious labor-saving invention, and since then it has been greatly improved and demonstrated to be a success.

HOW CAN I DESTROY SWEET FLAG?—Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the RURAL whether Calamus (sweet flag) can be killed by submerging with water? If so, how deep upon it should the water be, and how long kept on. I have a patch or two of this pungent aromatic intruder that I do not need. I could drown a part of it, and wish to do it if I can be assured by some practical man that it can be destroyed by this means.—J. S. BENEDICT, *Castleton, Vt.*

SWEDISH CLOVER FOR BEES.—Have any of your numerous readers had sufficient experience with the Alsike or Swedish clover to approve it as a farm crop, or as food for bees? If by experience it "fills the bill," as recommended a few years ago, I would like to obtain some seed.—J. POTTER, *Suspension Bridge.*

ABOUT MR. PIERCE'S PAINT.—I wish to ask Mr. L. L. PIERCE, through the RURAL, whether it will do to use his kind of paint where lead or zinc has been previously used? Also, will it do for *inside* work?—D. TUTTLE, *Herkimer Co., N. Y.*

HORTICULTURAL.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

Now that the season of making gardens is drawing nigh, we will offer some suggestions on the subject. Our text is that farmers do not generally have good gardens. That class of people which ought to have the best—the legitimate tillers of the earth—often lack the luxuries which a well cultivated garden will supply to the table each day in the year. We believe they generally *intend* to enjoy these products, but there is no allowance made for the garden work in the ordinary plan of yearly labors, and the result is the fruit and vegetables are neglected. We advise every farmer to expend at least fifty dollars in *labor* on his garden devoted to fruits and vegetables for family use. The "value received" for this investment will be amply returned in a variety of ways which will be readily suggested to the imagination of the lover of good things "all the year round."

In a garden one should cultivate a *variety*, so as to have a *seasonable supply* for the table at all times. Of spring growth, asparagus, lettuce and radishes are among the earliest and best. If the lettuce is grown in a hot-bed, and the asparagus well managed, these vegetables may be placed on the table very early in the season. Part of the asparagus bed might be covered with a cold frame, which would bring it forward earlier and so lengthen the season. When the spring vegetables are gone the more delicious ones of summer growth supply their place. Early potatoes, beans, corn, onions, peas, beets, tomatoes, cucumbers, and cabbages diversify the farmer's living. At this season also the small fruits in ample abundance should be daily on his table. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries succeed one another in order, and continue the supply until the fall fruits mature. There need be no failure in growing these fruits. Nor should the garden be without a bed of celery for winter use, and the various vegetables which remain in the ground to be used when the winter frosts first leave it, should be amply cultivated.

We believe every farmer would *make money* by having such a garden, though it cost him twice the amount we have indicated. It would forego the use of costlier food, and it would be beneficial to the general health of the family. During the summer—and even the whole year—it would supply the main bulk of the food. We can likewise add that gardening is pleasant employment, and all the members of the family would become interested in it. Let the boys raise their berries and grapes, and aid the ladies in having what they invariably take delight in, namely, a well stocked flower bed.

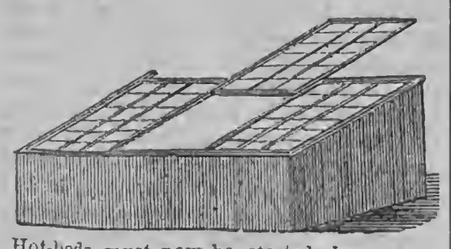
SEASONABLE WORK IN THE GARDEN.

As spring advances the attention of the farmer or gardener will naturally be drawn toward the pursuit in which he takes the greatest interest. And as I happen to belong to that numerous class of RURAL readers who make Horticulture their study and delight, I propose, as a practical man, to offer from time to time, through the columns of your paper, such hints or suggestions as I hope may prove of sufficient interest to commend themselves to at least a few of your large audience.

Almost the first thing which claims the attention of the horticulturist is the pruning of his grape vines. Of the different modes of pruning the vine, as now practiced by horticulturist, each as a matter of course has its advocates, some preferring the long rod, or renewal system, others the spur or close pruning, while some adopt an intermediate one. Each has its merits, but the one which I prefer for garden culture is what may be called, the base and perpendicular or right-angled system—one set of branches being trained horizontally, the others vertically. As this system of pruning is familiar to most of my readers, I need not here enlarge upon it. Suffice it to say that whatever style is adopted, the work should be thoroughly done.

As regards the kind of soil for growing grapes in, people differ widely. Some prefer a stiff clay, like the soil around Cincinnati; others a gravelly loam, and some alluvial soil. The great point and the one essential to raising a good crop of grapes, is to get well ripened, short-jointed wood, and whatever soil will produce that in the greatest perfection is the one best adapted to grow the vines in. Having tried nearly all kinds of soil, I would recommend a dry loamy one as best adapted to the purpose, and if the soil is not naturally dry, it should be made so by a system of drainage, and fertilized with a compost of sods, manure, lime, and broken bones, or, instead of this, well decomposed barn-yard manure.

Now is the time to look round among fruit trees, currant bushes, &c. Thin out all superfluous wood and cut back to half their length, the shoots of last year's growth from such trees as need it.



Hot-beds must now be started, because we take it for granted that no good farmer or gardener would like to forego his dish of early salad. Without hot-beds it would be impossible for his wife or daughters, to provide those exceedingly palatable dishes of early vegetables, which give such a zest to the noonday meal, at a time when the weather is yet too cold for them to mature out doors, or raise the young and tender plants which are to adorn their gardens and door-yards in summer.

To make a hot-bed, and attend it successfully after it is made, requires some degree of skill, yet not more than is easily acquired by any person of intelligence. Fresh manure from the stables, should be wheeled into some convenient place, where it should be thrown into a pile of conical form, and if dry, sprinkled liberally with water as the pile is formed, to promote fermentation. In the course of a week or less the pile will begin to ferment freely, and, if the weather is favorable, in ten days will be fit to make into beds. In doing this the frame must first be measured, and the bed marked out at least one foot longer every way than the frame; a stake should be placed at each corner, and the bed built up within the stakes, and as it progresses the manure should be well beaten with the back of the fork to make it lay even,—but care must be taken not to tread it with the feet, as that would cause the bed to settle unevenly. The height of the bed when finished should be about 3 feet behind, and 2½ feet in front; this will give it a slight inclination to the south. As soon as the bed is made, the frame and sashes should be put on; the latter should be raised about an inch behind. The bed should remain for a few days in this condition, in order to allow the rank steam generated by the fermentation of the crude manure to escape; by the end of this time it will be ready for the soil, which should have been previously prepared for use.

The following list comprises the kinds of seeds which should be sown on the first hot-beds, selections from which can be made according to the wants of each. To have a succession of early vegetables, other beds must be started at intervals, which will require a less degree of heat, as the season advances. The mode of making, and the seeds required to be sown in them, will be mentioned in due season:

Cabbage—Early York, Wheeler's Imperial, Carter's Superfine Early Dwarf. Cauliflower—Early Paris, Erfurt, Large Early White. Celery—Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, Goodwin's White. Cress—Fine Curled. Cucumber—Early Frame. Egg Plant—Early Long Purple, Improved New York Purple. Lettuce—Early Tennis Ball, Malta Drumhead. Parsley—Double Curled. Tomato—Early Smooth Red. Radish—Rose Olive Shaped, New French Breakfast, Salmon Color.

The above is but a small portion of the different kinds of seeds, which may be sown in hot-beds, but it is quite as large as the limits of this paper will allow. In my next will be given a list of flower seeds suitable for sowing in boxes either in hot-beds or the dwelling house.

Rochester, N. Y. WM. WEBSTER.

SETTING A STEEP HILL-SIDE WITH GRAPE VINES.

MR. C. RICHARDSON of Pittsford, Monroe Co., makes the following query relative to the above subject:

"In common with some of my neighbors I have a slight touch of the "grape fever," now prevailing to some extent in our community. Last spring I set out one hundred and fifty vines, consisting of Dianas, Delawares, Concords, and Isabellas, and a few of the fancy kinds. I have been clearing off some more of my side-hill this winter, perhaps two acres, and propose setting it out with vines this spring. Most of it lies exposed to the east and is well protected from from the north and west winds. A part lies towards the north and west, and all is on the borders of my mill-pond, a sheet of water of 25 acres extent. Some of my neighbors advocate training to stakes and others to trellises. Will you or some your able correspondents who are thoroughly posted in the grape business, give us through the columns of the RURAL, the best plan for setting a steep hill-side, the distance apart to set the vines, the mode of training, &c., &c. My soil is of a light, sandy character, and is natural grape land, judging from the wild grapes growing on it."

REMARKS.—Will not some of our experienced grape growers send us a communication on the best method of planting vineyards on steep side hills? We are inclined to recommend terracing the ground before planting, and then train the vines on trellises. If very steep it is probably the best way. Terraces may be cultivated with horses, and this method prevents the washing of the soil, and likewise makes a great depth of well worked ground to plant in. If desired the terraces might be covered overhead with vines, as well as growing them along the outer edge.

FRUIT IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The past year has furnished new evidence that Western Michigan, and especially the part comprised in Van Buren county, is one of the most favored locations in the United States for fruit raising. While people east, west, north and south of us, raised as many *oranges* as *peaches*, the peach trees in a good part of this county were bowed to the ground with this luscious fruit.

The apple crop never was so large before or so fair. The varieties of fruit are about the same as grown in Western New York. The Baldwin is the most popular apple. The Golden Russet stands next, and is a more productive variety. There is no more hardy tree for the locality, and if I were to set an orchard of a thousand trees for market, five hundred should be Golden Russets. The Northern Spy bore exceedingly large crops of very fine apples for the first time. If it continues its good reputation in future, it will become very popular. The Rhode Island Greening, so popular in the Empire State, is a poor bearer and a tender tree; also a poor keeper with us.

The Rubicon, called by some the Ball Apple, by others the Paw Paw, a seedling of this town, and but lately introduced, has scarcely met the expectations of its friends. Top grafts of six years' growth produced small crops of one-sided fruit. Yet the flavor was unsurpassed by any other variety, and its brilliant red color made it a favorite among men buying for western markets. It is said of the original tree, that it has failed but once out of ten years, to produce a full crop of perfect apples, and it is thought that the root-grafted trees will do equally well. The tree is very hardy. D. W. ABRAMS.

Paw Paw, Mich., 1866.

REMARKS.—While we do not question that the locality named is very favorable for fruit growing, it must not be understood as the only one in Michigan where good fruit can be grown in great abundance. If we mistake not, both Central and Eastern Michigan grow fine fruit—apples especially—in large quantities. One of the finest apple orchards we ever saw, was in the town of Plymouth, Michigan. We examined it, and others in the same section, some twenty years ago, but presume the region (including Wayne, Washtenaw and Oakland counties,) has not since deteriorated in the matter of fruit growing.—ED.

PROFITABLE CRANBERRY CULTURE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Advertiser has the following account of large profits, made at small cost, in cultivating cranberries:—"Having a piece of swamp land of muck bottom, with a depth of from one to ten feet, I procured a few roots of cranberries from a neighboring meadow, and stuck them out rather carelessly some few years since, and that is all the care they have had. This season they bore abundantly. When picked we found by actual measurement that the product was just five pecks to the square rod. These sold by the bushel for four dollars, amounting to five dollars per rod, which multiplied by one hundred and sixty amounts to the snug little sum of eight hundred dollars per acre. This land has had no other care, except that it is flowed in winter for cutting ice."

LET THE GROUND DRY.

WE would urge most earnestly upon all who desire their garden grounds to prosper and do well, to wait until the soil has become perfectly drained of the excess of water which has fallen upon it before they begin to work it or plant upon it.

There is no greater injury that can be done to Garden soil than to work it when wet. It should not even be stepped upon. After long rains the earth should not be dug or plowed until it is in such condition as to become maleable and crumble when turned up, and smoke when worked; that is a good indication of its drying condition. When in this state the seed will soon vegetate, otherwise it will perish.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—Amateur Cultivators' Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden, containing a descriptive list of two thousand varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds. It is amply illustrated. WASHBURN & Co., Seed Merchants, No. 100 Tremont St., Boston. —— Catalogue of Seeds and Vegetable and Fower Garden Manual. MCELWAIN BROTHERS, No. 231 Main St., Springfield, Mass. —— Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. EDWARD I. EVANS & Co., York, Pa. —— Montclair Small Fruit Nursery Catalogue, with a full description of the Kittatinny Blackberry. E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, New Jersey.

DESTROYING INSECTS.—A correspondent writing from Ohio says that he has a "scheme in his head" for destroying insects that infest fruit trees and gardens. He proposes to make a sheet-iron hopper, in the center of which he will have an iron frame to build a fire in, so that it will heat the hopper. Setting this in the open air among the fruit trees in the night he thinks will catch a great many insects.

Doubtless it would. So would any flame. The kindling of fires at night in orchards, and elsewhere, for the purpose of destroying insect life, is not enough resorted to. The beginning of summer is the best season to do this.

PROTECTING PLANTS, &C., FROM INSECTS.—It appears by the proceedings at a late meeting of an agricultural society in France, that certain learned cultivators there have met with great success in the use of coal tar and phenic acid in protecting plants and vegetables from insects. Three per cent. of the tar mixed with earth and placed about grape vines, had caused abundant crops, when without it the fruit was certainly destroyed.

USE OF WOOD ASHES ON THE GARDEN.—Are wood ashes good for the garden, and how and when should they be applied?—YOUNG GARDENER.

Wood ashes are excellent for the garden. If applied without reference to any special crop, they would be beneficial But they are specially adapted to the strawberry plant, and to fruit trees, and bushes of woody structure.

VINEYARDS.—The estimated average annual yield of good vineyards in the West is about that of France—200 gallons to the acre. In the South they claim 500, and in California 800. A bushel of grapes (fifty pounds) will make three and a half gallons of good wine and a half gallon of inferior.

THE SAHARUNPOOR RAT-TAIL RADISH.—A greatly improved variety of the rat-tail radish (*Raphanus caudatus*) has been raised in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, from seeds received from Mr. BELL, superintendent of the Saharunpoor Garden. The new sort has edible pods three feet long!

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.—The Macon Telegraph of the 3d, describes in tantalizing terms a four-acre strawberry bed in that town, now in full bloom and fruit, the editor having just been favored with a basket of luscious specimens, one measuring four inches in circumference.

PEACH BUDS.—It is stated by those who have examined the peach buds in the southern part of Illinois, that, although a majority of them are killed, there are enough left, if not killed hereafter, to make an average crop.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &C.

PUMPKIN BREAD.—Years ago, when we were young, we ate some of the above bread and have eaten of it frequently, of late years, and find it a very wholesome food. It may not be out of place to give the recipe for the benefit of RURAL readers at this late date. Let them cut it out and preserve it for future trial and reference:—Take the rind from the pumpkin, cut it into slices and boil, (those who have dried pumpkin, can do likewise,) when it is soft enough, strain it through a colander, and mash it up fine; and in this state it may be used for pies or mixed with flour for puddings, cakes, &c. For bread it may be made up with wheaten flour in proportion of one-third to one-half. The sponge must be first set the ordinary way with yeast in the flour, and the pumpkin worked in it as it begins to rise. The rule is to use as much pumpkin as will bring the dough to a proper degree of stiffness without water. The pumpkin must not be so hot as to scald the yeast. It requires more baking than wheaten bread.—J. C., *Greece, N. Y.*

EXCELLENT SOFT SOAP.—As spring-time has come and the eve of house cleaning is at hand, I deem it not out of place in giving the readers of your valuable paper, my mode of making soft soap. If any have a better recipe, I trust they will give it through the columns of the RURAL:—Take 16 quarts of lye of sufficient strength to float an egg; 8 pounds of clean grease; 1½ lbs. of resin; put the whole into a five-pail kettle and boil it. At first it is apt to rise, in which case add a little strong lye, and so continue to do until the materials are incorporated. Then remove it from the fire and add, by degrees, weak lye, stirring it at every addition, till the kettle is full. By trying this method you will find you have an excellent soft soap.—M. P. R., *Michigan*, 1866.

SAVE YOUR OLD BREAD.—Every reader of the RURAL, or at least every housekeeper, perhaps, does not know, what however is true, that pieces of old bread, crumbs, &c., on being soaked and mixed up with dough, in making new bread, improves it very much. I would advise all housekeepers who read this recipe to try it, and our word for it, they will never allow pieces of dry bread to be lost afterward—especially in these times of high prices, when flour is from twelve to thirteen dollars and a half per barrel. Let economy be the watchword now.—X. Y., *Springwater, N. Y.*

RECIPE FOR TAKING GREASE SPOTS OUT OF BOOKS OR PAPERS.—Place a piece of blotting paper on the under part of the leaf of a book or paper and rub on the grease spot with a piece of sponge or woolen cloth, a small quantity of benzine, and the grease will disappear. This I know is so, as I have just been a trying it.—M. J. R., *Chemung, N. Y.*

JOHNNY CAKE.—Will some of the many readers of the RURAL tell me how to make an "old fashioned" Johnny Cake—such as we used to get in the "olden times?"—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER, *Madison Wis.*

LEMON CRACKERS.—Can you or some of the RURAL readers, give me the best method of making Lemon Crackers and Lemon Cookies?—J. L. B., *Herkeimer Co., N. Y.*

WAFFLES.—Who can tell how to make the most economical Waffles? Please answer this inquiry through the RURAL and oblige—KATE, *Erie Co., N. Y.*

SHORT-CAKE.—Will some of the Rural readers give me a recipe, through the RURAL, for making an old-fashioned "Short-Cake?"—MARY.

New Advertisements.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED—Just received from Texas a choice lot of seed which I offer for $2 ℔ ℔., sent by mail free. Single bushel $50; in lots of 5 to 10 bushels $45; in lots of 10 bushels or over $40 ℔ bushel. 842-2t P. S. MESEROLE, 201 Lake St., Chicago.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT TREES.—For $3 I will Furnish a Recipe which will effectually prevent caterpillars from climbing up the trunks of trees. ($1) One dollar will purchase enough for 100 trees. 842-4t J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. WILLIAM HACKER, Office 258 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Importer and grower of Agricultural and Garden Seeds, Trees, Plants and Bulbs. Country Merchants, Dealers and Druggists supplied at the lowest rates. 842-4t

WM. WEBSTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y. LANDSCAPE GARDENER, *Topographical Engineer & Consulting Horticulturist.* Surveying done, Maps and Plans for Laying out Cemeteries, Parks and Gardens, furnished. Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

PEAR SEED—Imported from France, Now in sand, in prime order, and warranted to be the growth of 1865. Price of 25 lbs., $100; price of 50 lbs., $175; price of 100 lbs., $325. We have also a few thousand MAZZARD CHERRY STOCKS, 2d class, at $10 ℔ M. PLUM STOCKS, 2d class, at $15 ℔ M. HONEY LOCUST, 1 year, at $8 ℔ M. BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 842-4t Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

TRUE EARLY YORK POTATOES for SEED.—I have secured from Mr. Jonathan Perlam his entire stock of the above Potato, which is now generally conceded to be the best, either for an early or general crop, and am now prepared to fill orders. Price ℔ single bush., (exclusive of pk'g and ct'g.) $2 " ℔ barrel, $5 I will also furnish other varieties of Seed Potatoes in quantities to suit. P. S. MESEROLE, 212-3t Chicago Ag'l Warehouse & Seed Store, 201 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—All the leading and established varieties. Send for Circular. E. GAGER, Norwalk, Ohio.

100,000 GRAFTED APPLE STOCKS. 10,000 Yearling Seedling Peach Trees. For sale by NOAH P. HUSTED, 841-10t Lowell, Kent Co., Michigan.

A FRUIT FARM AND GRAPERY for Sale at a bargain. For particulars, address MRS. C. A. D. LEE, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. [836-tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!—I have now in store a full and complete assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds of the growth of 1865. Send for Catalogue. 842-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 201 Lake St., Chicago.

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN. NOW READY. This work is intended as a Complete Guide to the Amateur Cultivator for both FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN. It contains a list of all FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS worthy of cultivation (embracing over 2,000 varieties,) with full and explicit description and directions for cultivation, to which is added a list of all the most important novelties, which were flowered for the first time in Europe last season, many of them illustrated. It will also contain a descriptive list 125 finest French Hybrids, Gladiolus, and other Summer Flowering Bulbs. Also plans for laying out small grounds in a tasteful manner. This will contain over 150 pages of closely printed matter, fully illustrated, with a beautiful colored plate and over fifty other engravings. The whole work is executed in elegant style, and will be forwarded, post-paid, upon receipt of 25c to any address. Address WASHBURN & CO., Seed Merchants, 842-2t Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SPRING OF 1866. ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure of offering for SPRING PLANTING, their usual large and well grown stock of STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS. GREEN-HOUSE AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS. BEDDING-PLANTS—Including the splendid large-leaved *Caladiums, Wigandia, Aralia Colocasia, &c.* Each of these Departments contain all of real value, old and new. The following Catalogues, which give full particulars, will be sent pre-paid upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; No. 3, 5 cents; No. 4, three cents. No. 1.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits. No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c. No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring. No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List. ELLWANGER & BARRY, 842-4t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

KNOX'S SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE FOR SPRING OF 1866, IS NOW ISSUED, and will be sent to all applicants inclosing 10 cents. It contains descriptions and illustrations of the leading varieties of GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, Etc., Etc. SELECT LISTS OF FRUITS made up with great care Letters from eminent Fruit Growers, and reports of various committees, who have visited our grounds, including the Report of the Ad Interim Committee of the OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1865, written by the President, DR. JOHN A. WARDER, from which we extract: "Four things struck all the visitors as especially worthy of note:—The modes of preparation and culture of the soil, the varieties under culture and trial, the wonderfully abundant product of magnificent berries, and the excellent and successful mode of harvesting and marketing the fruit, all of which may properly be introduced into this Report for the benefit of our fellow members." Much valuable information on each of these points is contained in this report, and other parts of the Catalogue. JUCUNDA—OUR NO. 700 STRAWBERRY. After thorough trial, we have no hesitation in saying that for UNIFORM AND LARGE SIZE, BEAUTY OF FORM AND COLOR, ENORMOUS YIELD, LONG CONTINUANCE IN BEARING, GREAT PROFIT, HEALTH AND VIGOR OF PLANT, and other desirable qualities, this is *The most Valuable Strawberry of which we have any Knowledge.* See page 32 of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, January No., 1866, and the NEW EDITION of our Catalogue. J. KNOX, BOX 155, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Send for our Spring Catalogues. Sent to all who inclose a stamp for each. Nos. 1 & 2.—Abridged Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c. No. 3.—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green House Plants, &c. No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published each year, for Nurserymen and parties who wish to buy in large quantities. No. 5.—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs. Will be published in the Fall. No. 6.—Catalogue of Flower Seeds. Imported, Spring 1866. FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, in large or small quantities. 150,000 PEARS, Standard, a fine stock of first, medium and second qualities. EVERGREENS.—We offer an unusually fine stock for Spring, particularly Norway Spruce and Balsam Fir, 3 to 5 feet high. Our Nurseries embrace over Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. Catalogue No. 6, comprises the largest assortment and finest collection of new imported Flower Seeds, we have ever offered in this country. Address 841-4t FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HOVEY & CO.'S Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds And Amateur Cultivator's Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden for 1866 is now ready. Our present Edition (the 30th) greatly improved and enlarged to more than ONE HUNDRED Pages of small type, and illustrated with upward of 50 New and Beautiful Engravings of the most popular and showy Flowers, with a full description of more than 2,500 Flower and Vegetable Seeds, accompanied with full and complete practical directions for the amateur cultivator. The Catalogue now offered to our numerous customers, is one of the most complete ever published, containing all the information necessary for the amateur for the successful growth of the most beautiful Flowers and Plants. In consequence of the increased cost of paper and other expenses of publication, we shall charge the nominal price of 25 cents each, and all applicants inclosing that amount will receive the Catalogue. Address HOVEY & CO., No. 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds AND FLORAL GUIDE, FOR THE SPRING OF 1866, Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated WITH A COLORED BOUQUETTE AND FIFTY WOOD ENGRAVINGS of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. ☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address 833-tf JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

THE WILSON EARLY BLACKBERRY, Strawberries and Raspberries, No. 1 plants. All wishing such would do well to send and get a Descriptive and Price List, in which there is no variety recommended that I do not cultivate by the acre. Small lots mailed free. Stamp not required. JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J. 841

IMPROVED BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS—15,000 packed and delivered at Fairport for $20 per 1,000. WM. P. LOUD, Egypt, N. Y.

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS—ON THRIFTY Seedling Roots, for sale at $15 ℔ 1000. 841-4t HAMMOND & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

MONEY RETURNED IN FULL—IF after a few days use of "GODFREY'S CATARRH REMEDY, its effects are unsatisfactory. Sold by P. C. GODFREY, only, No. 831 Broadway, New York. $5 a box; few require more. It is the prescription of one of the most eminent of living and successful Medical Professors and Surgeons of the United States, and is known to be a scientific, safe and effectual remedy. Occasionally a case may have passed to an incurable stage, for man was born to die; but that none may be imposed upon the above offer is made according to the printed statement on each box.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"POLLY PRELL."

BY CLIO STANLEY.

A MERRY girl is my POLLY PRELL,
Her eyes brimful of laughter,
She says she will love me a year and a day,
And perhaps forever after;
The silken fringe of her clear blue eye
Rests on her cheek like the shadow
That falls from the sweet, wee violet
A-blossoming in the meadow.

The wierd, wild winter birth-night
Of the year is sadly going;
And the wierd and wilder winter-wind
Adown the glen is blowing;
Yet mid the snow and mid the storm
I hear the robins singing,
And I see the blooming apple-bough
In the summer sunshine swinging;

Last year I walked in the meadow there
Through crimson, scented clover,
Wishing the day with its love and its light
Might never, ah, never be over;
For POLLY PRELL, little POLLY PRELL
Close by my side was walking;
I know not what the maiden thought,
For there was little talking:

Little talk, yet a memory sweet
About my heart is clinging,
Again I see the clover-blooms
In the sunny daylight springing;
I listen once more to the whispered words
Syllabled with sweet laughter,
As she said "I'll love you a year and a day
And perhaps—forever after."

"Forever after!" Ah, POLLY PRELL,
Do you know the golden meaning
Hid in the breath o those little words
You spoke, on my strong arm leaning?
Know you they reach past the meadow-land
Where the flowers of life are blooming,
Past the sunshine and past the storm,
On to the twilight gloaming?

On to the night where moon nor star
Lighteth the solemn river,
Where you and I, dear POLLY PRELL,
Must cross ere it *be* forever;
There, where the air blows softer far
Than sweetest south-wind flying,
We'll love forever, nor think it long,
Where there comes no dream of dying.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WIVES AND MOTHERS.

BY M. D. LINCOLN.

IT is no new subject I've selected; nor have I any thing especially new to say to the wives and mothers who may chance to read the RURAL, yet the theme is certainly a worthy one.

Not long since I chanced to call on a friend, and let me give you a description of what I saw there. It was Monday and three o'clock in the afternoon. There stood the pounding barrel and wash tub nearly filled with unwashed garments, the dinner table untouched since the family dined, and as I sat down in came a group of cold, tired children. The mother, who before looked sad, now looked mortified and discouraged. She attempted an apology, saying her three children, the oldest five and youngest two, four hired men and husband, took all her time, and so this day, of all others the busiest, she was very late with her work. Poor woman, my heart ached for her! Three children, four hired men, herself and husband, and no one to save her one step! No wonder she looked sad and weary and moved so languidly about.

This is but one case out of a thousand similar. How many wives and mothers work like this all their lives, (and they are generally brief ones,) toiling without one week of rest, without any freedom from care, any respite from work;—no chance to read, no time to think of anything save her *work*, and as the mother looks about she exclaims—"What shall I do? there's FANNY without one whole apron; CHARLIE without socks, and NED nearly coatless, and I can't get a moment to sew." So many mouths to cook for, three meals a day, dishes to wash,—washing, ironing, churning, baking, mending, making—and O, so many things that housekeepers have to do to get along. It's wrong, *all wrong*, this wearing out the body while the soul must go uncared for, unnurtured by reading and study, undisciplined by meditation, with hardly a moment to instruct the little ones whose minds are aspiring and grasping for food, and then perchance, just as they most need a mother's tender love, and counsel, she lies down too weary to rise again, and they have no mother.

Ah, mothers, think of this as you toil, and remember that to your children you are an inestimable blessing and they need you. The wide world cannot supply a mother's place; it can give no love so lasting, so true, as that of a faithful mother. If your husband says he cannot get along without three or four men, tell him you must at least have *one* servant to assist you. If he says it's too expensive, tell him so is it expensive to hire men, and with just *one-fourth* of what it costs to hire one man a month, you can get a good girl to assist you that time. But just such men there are, who think their wives never work hard. Oh, no, nothing to do but cook a little and wash a few dishes! Such men should take their wives places one week and be obliged to do *every* thing that has to be done, and I think it would quite cure them—at least I think they might learn to fetch the wood and water, and clean the mud from their boots on coming in.

I am glad *all* men are not like this; I hope only a small number are; but when I look about and see so many wives and mothers who are but slaves to their husbands and children I question the cause. I cannot believe GOD designed either man or woman to labor so incessantly as many do. Surely at the last will He not require the talent He committed to us, with usury? And if in haste to accumulate worldly goods we have neglected to feed and nourish the soul, what shall it profit us?

Wives and mothers, should you not rather give your minds more exercise, and your hearts more culture, that you might better influence and guide your children?

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1866.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Female education, to be appropriate, must be adapted not only to the distinctive nature of the sex, but to the particular organization of the individual. This bears upon an evil which of necessity is inherent in every large seminary, and which at best can only be partially obviated. Carlyle, in his life of Schiller, referring to his six years in a Stuttgart school, says:—"The system of education seems to have been formed on the principles not of cherishing and correcting nature, but of rooting it out and supplying its place with something better. The process of teaching and living was conducted with the stiff formality of military drilling. Everything went as by statute and ordinance; there was no scope for the exercise of free will, no allowance for the varieties of original structure. A scholar might possess what instinct or capacity he pleased, the "regulations of the school" took no account of this. He must fit himself into the common mould, which like the old giant's bed, stood there, appointed by superior authority to be filled alike by the great and the little. * * The pupils were kept apart from the conversation or sight of any person but their teachers. None ever got beyond the precincts of despotism to snatch even a fearful joy. Their very amusements proceeded by word of command." What is so forcibly said here of the Stuttgart school must appertain more or less to every large school, because in every large establishment of whatsoever kind, strict method and rigid system are necessary to order. If you subject two plastic natures to exactly the same process, one at least must suffer, because no two natures are exactly alike. If you do this upon two hundred, so much wider the mischief. This treatment must especially injure the feminine organization, because it is the most delicate and sensitive. God, with his infinite resources, always creates with variety, He has made no two grains of sand alike, far less two human beings. He has varied the elements of humanity in almost infinite combinations. It is the sacred office of education to develop a symmetrical healthful fullness of being after the particular type God has indicated for each individual. A true training should no more destroy variety among women, than a true cultivation destroys variety among flowers. There is as much diversity among the flowers as among the weeds; and so there ought to be as much diversity among the good as among the bad. It is true that there are certain qualities which are indispensable to every good character, as petals are to flowers. But it is not the mere presence or the mere number of the petals that gives the charm to the flower. It is the native coloring and the native fragrance. As these differ not only in degree but in kind, so character differs in all its finer essences and issues. Education must heed this. It must work with nature. If it will deal gently by her, and not thrust her aside, or crush her down, she will lend all her best influences to its work, and manifest herself most distinctly and graciously in the result. If it be truly wise and benign and patient, she will indeed let it turn and train even the evil roots she has fixed in the very core of the being, so that they shall grow up not into briers, but into roses. Collective, or to use a more expressive epithet, wholesale education, the only kind boarding schools can furnish, excludes almost entirely this individual training; and to that one cause is greatly owing the painful lack of spontaniety and the artificial uniformity that mark all the higher circles of American society. This effect must continue until the large boarding-school system gives way to small private schools, or to the employment of thoroughly qualified family governesses, or, far better yet, the teaching and training of daughters, Cornelia fashion by Cornelia mothers. There was a world of practical wisdom in that injunction of Napoleon to Madame Campan:—"Be it your care to train up mothers who shall know how to educate their children." Had it been generally followed, France would have been saved.—*Hours at Home.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—When the summer of our youth is slowly wasting into the nightfall of age, and the shadows of the past grow deeper, as if life were on its close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of Time upon the sorrows and felicities of years. If we have a home to shelter us, and friends have been gathered by our firesides, then the rough places of warfaring will be worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed thro' will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings.

THE MEN TO MARRY.—The man who don't take tea, ill-treats the cat, takes snuff, and stands with his back to the fire, is a brute whom I would not advise you to marry on any consideration, either for love or money, but decidedly not for love. But the man who, when tea is over, is discovered to have had none, will be very sure to make the best husband. Patience like this deserves to be rewarded with the best of mothers-in-law. My dears, when you meet with such a man, do your best to marry him. In the severest winter he would not mind going to bed first.—*Punch.*

A GOOD housewife's affairs are like a motion to adjourn—always in order.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EVENING THOUGHTS.

FULL sweetly to my spirit's listening ear
Comes the sad melody of other hours;
Light struggling through the gloom of vanished years
Gleams faintly now and finds my soul in tears,
She l o'er dead hopes reposing on their biers,—
And in the air the scent of withered flowers.

The voices of the loved and long departed
Sound softly as they did in days of yore—
The voices of the loved! the gentle hearted!
How oft I've heard them, and alone, have started,
Ere through my mind the painful thought has darted,
They have forever passed from out the door.

Oh! who shall say that in the soul's deep pining
For sweet communion with the passed away,
It leaps not through the bonds of earthly twining,
And soars where, through the mist cloud's silvery lining,
Dear forms, with garments white 'neath the sun's shining,
Bend quick to meet it from their home of day.

Yes, it is so! for oft at hush of even
I hear "soft, whispering sounds" in the still air,
And then I know that visitants from heaven
Have come to me, and to my soul have given,
That for which here it long hath vainly striven;
Rest from this weary world's unresting care.

Madison, Ohio. E. B. A.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOUGHTS AND SIMILES.

As I sat by the window one day watching the snow as it fell softly, silently down to earth, I thought how emblematic it was of the human race. When we enter this world of trials and temptations, we are like the falling snow-flake, free from all taint—pure and unspotted with sins of the world. That we should remain in this state of innocency, is not to be expected from poor, frail mortality,—but that it may in a measure be preserved, depends upon the influences by which we are surrounded. How like are the snow-flakes which fall on the mire, for a moment preserving their brightness, then mingling with the neighboring filth, to those whom fortune cause to be born in the haunts of vice, where each pure, good principle, which the infant mind might possess is crushed, and those who might be ornaments to society are but its offscourings.

And those flakes which fall on the rolling stream, resting for a moment on its dark surface, then disappearing forever, are they not like those who enter the world, but seeming to find it too hollow and selfish for their warm, bright spirits, soon fade, joining "dust to dust?" Those which fall far and near, over fields and forests, each, although unnoticed, doing good, by covering deep and warm each plant, and flower—root, and tender shrub; softening their path back to life in the spring, may be likened to those who, all over the world, are busied either with hands or minds removing the obstacles which trouble themselves, and rendering the paths of future generations smoother and their lives more easy. And should we not be grateful to those who went before us, and left a lasting trace of their presence, in the many new inventions which now cause our land to be so happy and prosperous, and also to try to cause posterity to bless our names as we do theirs.

Elgin Co., Canada West, 1866. L. C. C.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PRIZE A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

ABOVE all things we should prize a tried and faithful friend—one who will not for a right hand reveal the secrets you have reposed in him—who does not prize him? There is nothing, to our mind, so base as to betray the confidence that has been reposed in you. If a word is spoken to you—a word you know is for your bosom alone—do not for the world whisper it aloud. If a letter, or a note, is placed in your hands for another, let it be delivered promptly, and not retained or shown to those whom it might vex or displease. No matter what the secret is, that love, or kindness, or good will has placed in your keeping, there let it remain, hallowed and secure.

A faithful, true-hearted friend is a prize indeed. To possess such a friend you feel that there is one ark of safety for a secret thought—one source of consolation for the depressed and stricken spirit. You can unbosom your griefs, and have them in a measure alleviated. Stick to such a friend in any and every emergency. Let nothing tempt you to desert him. The voice of slander and the tongue of detraction should be raised in vain, while to you he proved a true-hearted, honest friend,—for such are "few and far between"—one which we should cherish above all things. It is needless to say that such a friend should be treated with all due kindness, on your part, and do by him as you would wish to be done by. SENEX.

FOLLOW THE RIGHT.—No matter who you are, what your lot, or where you live, you cannot afford to do that which is wrong. The only way to happiness and pleasure for yourself is to do the right thing. You may not always hit the mark, but you should always aim for it, and with every trial your skill increases. Whether you are to be praised or blamed for it by others; whether it will seemingly make you richer or poorer, or whether no other person than yourself know of your action, still always, and in all cases, do the right.

INDECISION.—Prodigality itself is not a more certain road to poverty than the indulgence of a timid and irresolute disposition. Oh! indolence and indecision of mind, if not in yourselves vices, to how much exquisite misery do you not frequently prepare the way for the children of men?

HOW TO WIN LOVE.

IF you wish to be woman's love, her hero, her delight, her utter rest and ultimatum, you must attune your soul to fine issues—you must bring out the angel in you, and keep the brute under. It is not that you shall stop making shoes, and begin to write. No, sir. You may make shoes, run engines, you may carry coals; you may blow the huntsman's horn, hurl the base ball, follow the plow, smite the anvil; your face might be brown, your veins knotted, your hands grimed, and yet you may be a hero. And, on the other hand, you may write verses and be a clown. It is not necessary to feed on ambrosia in order to become divine; nor shall one be accursed though he drink of the nine-fold Styx. The Israelites ate angel's food in the wilderness, and remained stiff-necked and uncircumcised in hearts and in ears. The white water lily feeds on slime and unfolds heavenly glory. Come as the June morning comes. It has not picked its way daintily, passing only among roses. It has blown through the field, and the barn-yard, and all the common places of the land. It has shrunk from nothing. Its purity has breasted and over-borne all things, and so harmonized all that sweeps around your forehead, and sinks into your heart as soft and sweet as the fragrancy of Paradise. So come you, rough from the world's rough work, with all out-door airs blowing around you, but with a fine inward grace so strong, so sweet, so salubrious, that it meets and masters all things, blending every faintest or foulest odor of earthliness into the graceful incense of a pure and lofty life.

THE EMOTIONAL vs. THE INTELLECTUAL SENSE OF BEAUTY.

HE who feels beauty, but cannot intellectually recognize it, is ever dependent for this most joyous of emotions upon the vernal freshness of the senses; and as these grow dull, as youth flits past, the emotion of the beautiful gradually becomes as a thing unknown. It is only through feeling that æsthetic emotion can touch such a one; and how soon, alas! does this medium between man and nature, between the soul and external things, grow sluggish and torbid! But to him who has learned to know as well as to feel,—whose soul is one clear sky of intelligence,—the case is far otherwise. Intellect brightens as the senses grow dull; and though the sensuous imagination pass into the yellow leaf, as the autumn of life draws on, still will the beautiful, having secured for itself a retreat in the intellect, naturally pass into immortality with it. An old man, with closed eyes and flowing hair, would again, as in the days of ancient Greece, form the ideal of a poet; and the taste of the age of Pericles, enlightened by modern philosophy, and purified by Christianity, might again return.—*Ruskin.*

SAYINGS OF EMINENT MEN.

THE first principle and source of all good writing is to think justly.—*Horace.*

EVERY man complains of his memory, but no man complains of his judgment.—*Rochefoucauld.*

IF men were perfectly contented, there would be no longer any activity in the world.—*Holbach.*

THOSE who have once tasted the pleasures of roaming at large through woods and mountains, can never again be happy under the restraints of society.—*Lardner.*

GREAT men taken up in any way, are profitable company.—*Carlyle.*

MAN is older than nations, and he is to surround nations.—*Channing.*

NATIONS should wear mourning for none but their benefactors. The representatives of nations should recommend to public homage only those who have been the heroes of humanity.—*Mirabeau.*

No man is nobler born than another, unless he is born with better abilities, and a more amiable disposition.—*Seneca.*

WE do not know absolutely what is good or bad fortune.—*Rosseau.*

NATURE never says one thing, and wisdom another.—*Rosseau.*

IT is most certain that passions always covet and desire that which experience forsakes.—*Francis Bacon.*

THE absent party is always faulty.—*Proverbs.*

IF you speak what you think, you shall hear what you dislike.—*Blair.*

SUDDEN movements of the mind often break out either from great good or great evil.—*Homer.*

BEAR and blame not what you cannot change.—*Publius Syrus.*

ANOMALIES OF LITERARY HISTORY.

ONE of the Anomalies of Literary History, is, that it has often been the lot of those men who have contributed largely to the mirth or recreation of others to endure more than an ordinary share of misery and want in their own lives. The most entertaining portions of literature have been written by men whose hearts have been bowed down by sorrow, and at moments when that sorrow has been heaviest. It was in the gloom of a mother's death, deepened by his own poverty, that Johnson penned the charming tale of "Rasselas;" it was the chill desolation of a bare and fireless garret that poor Goldsmith, the beloved vagabond of literature, sketched the highest picture of domestic happiness the world ever had; it was from a sick bed, in sore distress, and in a necessitous exile, that Tom Hood shook all England with laughter. The enchantment of Scott, the satire of Jerrold, half the gems of English wit and humor, have been thrown out by genius in its most sorrowful moments.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PASSING ALONG.

OLD TIME is steadily, constantly bearing
Each living creature on earth along—
The "Thread of Life" is gradually wearing,
Till breaking we drop from amid the throng.

And like a leaf that falls in the forest,
Which is slowly, mournfully wafted down,
It causes a rustle 'mongst those that are nearest,
Then silent, unnoticed remains on the ground.

So as we pass away from Life's mighty current,
We cause a slight ripple midst those that are dear—
To weep and bewail us they pause for a moment,
But soon they forget that we ever were here.

Even those whom we counted among this life's treasures
Only mourn our departure a few months gone—
Till they turn to their friends and resume their old pleasures,
And 'orgetting our name, pass cheerfully on.

L. C. C.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HAPPINESS—HOW ATTAINED.

IN this busy world of strife, there stands far above all others a goal which man vainly strives to reach. Press forward with an eye to fame only, plunge madly into the vortex of dissipation, or watch nightly beside heaps of gold that well might gladden the most miserly spirit, and all will be in vain. Still as far beyond his reach happiness will taunt him with visions of supreme blessedness, of which he may not partake. Though ever doomed to disappointments, man still vainly seeks for happiness, but where will he find it?

Ask the miser who hoards his gold as if in it were life, if it brings happiness. His restless eye and wretched countenance plainly tell you that here is no joy. And he whom the world calls wealthy, who revels in halls of pleasure, and to whom every scene of luxury is but a repetition of every-day life—ask him if in all this he finds the pearl of price, and with a bitter smile he wearily turns for a moment from the empty mirth, to tell you that this is not happiness. And the gifted few, who stand highest in the niche of fame, pant for rest from all the anxious cares and wild longings that have characterized their lives.

How strange it seems that we should thus blindly search for happiness, while to us is given so noble an example. The beasts of the field, and birds of the air, proclaim in every action that unalloyed joy is theirs. But man, though endowed with every noble faculty, still sighs for that balm in which the spirit can alone find relief. Reflection and our own experience tell us that as the oak sinks deep into the earth for support, so must the germ Truth reach far down into the heart, if we would have everlasting peace.

We are told that if we are faithful followers of CHRIST, happiness and eternal life will surely be our reward; and he who would win the crown, must not weary in well doing. H.

OUR LONG SUFFERING FRIEND.—How shall our Divine Shepherd, who followed after His lost sheep for three and thirty years with loud and bitter cries through that painful and thorny way, wherein He spilt His heart's blood and laid down His life,—how shall He refuse to turn His quickened glance upon the poor sheep which now follow Him with a desire, though sometimes faint and feeble, to obey Him? If He ceased not to search most diligently for the deaf sinner, (the lost piece of money of the gospel,) till He found him, can He abandon one, who, like a lost sheep, cries and calls piteously upon his Shepherd? If the Lord knocks continually at the heart of man, desiring to enter in and sup there, to communicate to it His gifts, who can believe that when the heart opens and invites Him to enter, He will turn a deaf ear to the invitation, and refuse to come in?

THE WAY TO THE CROWN.—We must taste the gall if we are to taste the glory. If justified by faith, we must suffer tribulation. When God saves a soul he tries it. Some believers are much surprised when they are called to suffer. They thought they would do some great thing for God; but all he permits them to do is to suffer for his sake. Go round to every one in glory; each has a different story to tell, yet every one a tale of sufferings. But mark, all were brought out of them. It was a dark cloud but it passed away. The water was deep but they reached the other side. Not one there blames God for the way He led them thither, "Salvation!" is their only cry. Child of God murmur not at your lot. You must have a palm as well as a white robe. Learn to glory in tribulations also.

CHARITY.—Let my lips be sealed with Charity, that they may open only for the good of my neighbor. Let my eyes be veiled with Charity, that they may rest upon good, and that wickedness may be shut from my sight. Let Charity close my ears to all unkind and malicious slander. Let Charity keep my hands busy with profitable work, and my feet turned in the path toward those whom God hath given me power to benefit. May Charity keep my heart from secret sin, from evil imaginings, from the tempting whispers of the evil one. So that shutting every door against uncharitableness, my soul may be made strong in the love to the Father and to all men.

TRUTH.—The heaviest fetter that ever weighed down the limbs of a captive, is as the web of the gossamer, compared with the pledge of a man of honor. The wall of stone and the bar of iron may be broken, but the plighted word never.

The Reviewer.

A TEXT-BOOK OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE—for the use of Schools and Families. By JOHN C. DRAPER, M. D. With 170 Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

DR. DRAPER is Professor of Natural History and Physiology in the New York Free Academy, and has published his course of fifty-four lectures as a Text-Book for Academic students, and for schools and academies. The work contains about 300 8vo. pages, of which 220 are devoted to Anatomy and Physiology. Considering the variety of subjects to be treated, these limits of course necessitate great condensation; and we cannot but think the value of the book would have been enhanced if some of the topics had been presented in a less summary manner. The author endorses the physiological views of the well known writer, Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER of New York, from whose physiological treatise many of the fine illustrations are taken. In the lectures on Hygiene the author is concise and instructive. The work is valuable as a compendium and an introduction to the subjects of which it treats. For sale in Rochester by STEELE & AVERY.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE: With some account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational, and Business Customs and Opinions. With special but not exclusive reference to Fuhchau. By Rev. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, fourteen years member of the Fuhchau Mission of the American Board. With over one hundred and fifty illustrations. In two volumes. [12mo.—pp. 942.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS work treats somewhat minutely, and with ample illustrations on the *inner* life, so to speak, of that singular people, the Chinese. Although it is somewhat provincial in its descriptions, having more special reference to the city of Fuhchau and vicinity, yet the reader can doubtless acquire a correct idea of the general and prevailing customs of the Empire. In the second volume the author gives an account of his journey to the capital, Peking, and what he saw there. It is a work of great interest, and cannot fail to please as well as impart valuable information. It is well adapted to the youthful reader, and is also worthy a place in every library from the intrinsic value of its contents. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

THE CRITERION; OR THE TEST OF TALK ABOUT FAMILIAR THINGS. A Series of Essays. By H. T. TUCKERMAN. [16mo.—pp. 337.] New York: Hurd & Houghton—1866.

THIS is a most attractive and entertaining volume from the pen of a prolific and popular author and the press of a firm that evidently understand and appreciate the beauties of "the art preservative." It contains a series of very readable, interesting and instructive essays on a variety of topics. The subjects discoursed are Inns, Authors, Pictures, Doctors, Holidays, Lawyers, Sepulchres, Actors, Newspapers, Preachers, Statues and Bridges. It is the most recherche and engaging work we have received for a long time—a perfect bijou in contents and appearance. For sale in Rochester by ADAMS & ELLIS.

POEMS, By EDNA DEAN PROCTOR. [16mo.—pp. 140.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THIS volume comprises a number of National Poems, exhibiting much spirit and fervent patriotism, and also a collection of the author's miscellaneous metrical productions. Among the former are "The Mississippi," "Hymn for the Nation," "Harvest and Liberty," "The Stripes and the Stars," "Who's Ready,"—(July, 1862,) "By the Shenandoah," "The Hundred Days' Men," "The Grave of Lincoln," "Heroes," "For Freedom," and other patriotic and meritorious effusions. Many of the miscellaneous poems are excellent—finely protraying rural scenery, etc. For sale by D. M. DEWEY.

A NOBLE LIFE. By the Author of "John Halifax Gentleman," "Christmas Mistake," &c., &c. [16 mo.—pp. 302.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THOSE who admire Miss MULOCK's writings, as most people do, will be delighted with this volume. It is well entitled, faithfully delineating a noble life. No one can rise from its perusal without being wiser and better therefor. We need only mention the title and name of the justly celebrated authoress to secure the attention of thousands of our readers—and this we have done. For sale by STEELE & AVERY, Rochester.

"THE FIGHTING QUAKERS" is the title of a publication by J. P. ROBENS & Co., New York, gotten up under the auspices of the Bureau of Military Records of this State for the purpose of giving returned soldiers or soldiers' widows employment in canvassing for its sale. Agents net a handsome income, as the bureau has arranged to recover simply expenses, giving all the profits to canvassers. HENRY C. DANIELS of this city has the appointment of agents for Monroe and Ontario counties, and has a few vacancies to be filled. Agents are particularly wanted for the country towns. References required.

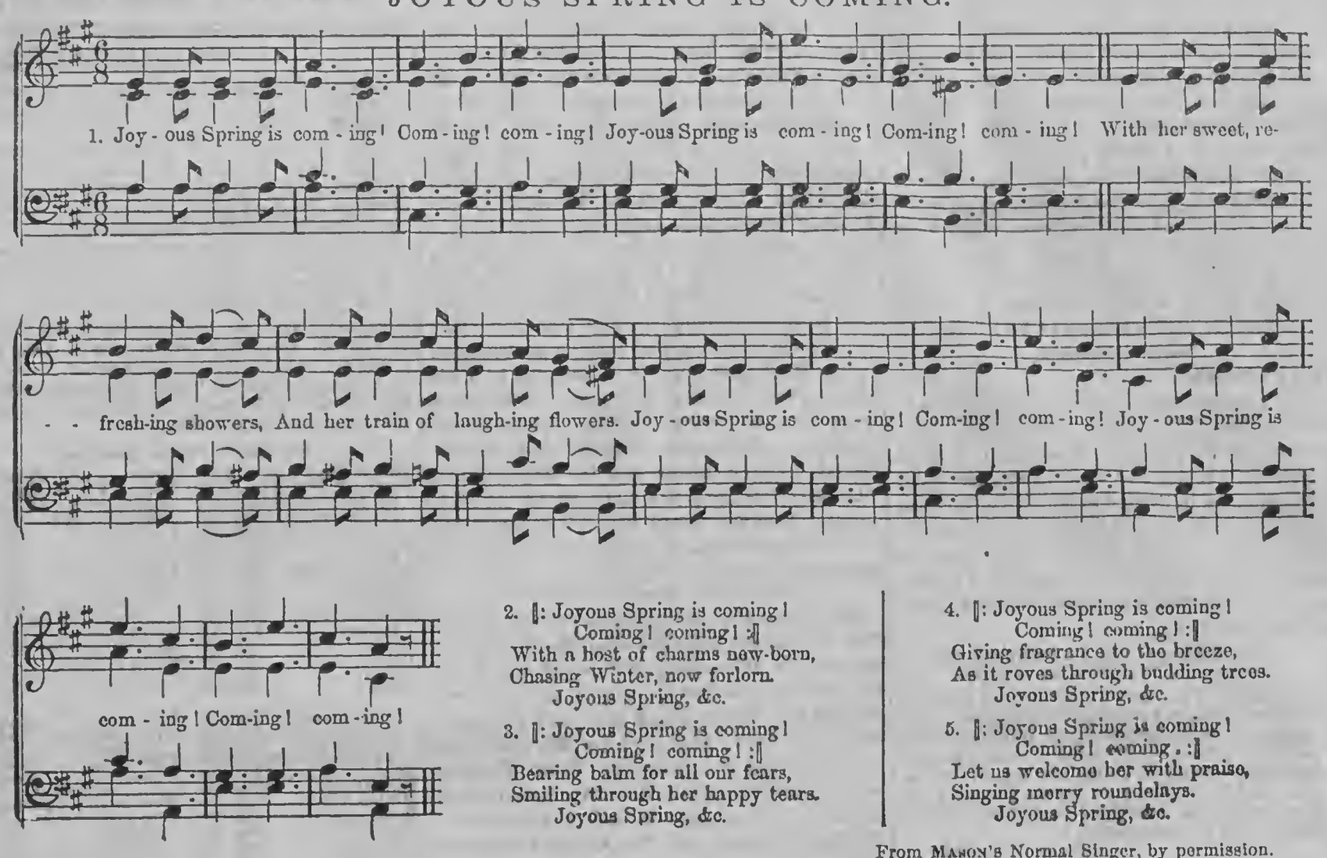
The Magazines.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY—March, 1866.—The present issue well sustains the high reputation already attained by this popular magazine. Contents:—Passages from Hawthorne's Note Book—III; An Old Man's Idol; A Ramble through the Market; The Freedman's Story—II; Nantucket; The Picnic; Doctor Johns—XIV; Communication with the Pacific; In the Sea; The Chimney-Corner for 1866—III; Poor Chloe; Snow; Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy—IV; Reviews and Literary Notices—(Whitter's Snow-Bound, Winifred Bertram, Smiles' Lives of Watt and Boulton, etc.) We need not reiterate our strong commendation of the Atlantic to thinking and scholarly people and lovers of choice literature. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston—$4 per annum.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY—The March number of this new magazine has a fine table of contents, and is well illustrated. Though only three months old it compares favorably with its contemporaries of many years standing. It is not confined to light literature, but contains a number of historical and semi-practical papers—such as "The North-west Passage by Land," (illustrated,) "Three Days among the Oil Wells," "The Barometer, Its Construction and Uses," (illustrated,) "Finger Rings, Their History, Structure, etc." These and other articles are both interesting and instructive, and commend the new candidate for public favor to a large audience. We consider "Beadle's Monthly, a Magazine of To-day," a marked and meritorious success. BEADLE & Co., New York—$3 per annum.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of this, the oldest and best Magazine of its class—a class combining illustrations and descriptions of the fashions, directions for ladies' handiwork, with choice literature and fine engravings—is creditable to the veteran and inevitable publisher. It is beautifully and profusely illustrated. GODEY knows how to make a magazine for the ladies and family circle, and we suspect he will be sainted by the feminines one of these days. LOUIS A. GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.—$3 a year.

JOYOUS SPRING IS COMING.



2. ‖: Joyous Spring is coming!
Coming! coming! :‖
With a host of charms new-born,
Chasing Winter, now forlorn.
Joyous Spring, &c.

3. ‖: Joyous Spring is coming!
Coming! coming! :‖
Bearing balm for all our fears,
Smiling through her happy tears.
Joyous Spring, &c.

4. ‖: Joyous Spring is coming!
Coming! coming! :‖
Giving fragrance to the breeze,
As it roves through budding trees.
Joyous Spring, &c.

5. ‖: Joyous Spring is coming!
Coming! coming. :‖
Let us welcome her with praise,
Singing merry roundelays.
Joyous Spring, &c.

From MASON'S Normal Singer, by permission.

Various Topics.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACTS.

VIRGINIA'S CLAIM AS THE MOTHER OF STATES.

IN 1506 or 7 King JAMES of Great Britain granted to what was called the London Company a tract of territory commencing at Old Point Comfort and running two hundred miles north, thence west to the Western Ocean; in a southern direction the line ran two hundred miles south of Old Point Comfort, and thence west to the Western Ocean. If the terms of this conveyance were to be reckoned by geographical miles it would bring the northern line to latitude 40 degrees and 20 minutes; if the calculation were by English miles it would not vary over five miles from the south line of Pennsylvania. In the division of territories there was some trouble between the Plymouth and London Companies, and it is but fair to conclude that the line as now fixed is the one mutually agreed upon. If a line was run due west, from the southern line of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi, there would not be more than one-sixth of the Northwestern Territory south of said line.

It may here be remarked that when this grant was made, nothing was known of this Western Territory. Subsequent events have shown that the credit of its discovery is due to the French missionaries from Canada, which facts invalidate the claim of the London Company, obtained as it was under the British crown. The policy pursued by the London Company was so at variance with the views of the government that their charter was taken from them in 1620. Virginia was the legitimate representative of the London Company. If those who boast of the immense liberality of Virginia in giving an Empire to the United States could but establish a just claim to any part of the territory, it would somewhat mitigate the character of their boasting.

It is supposed that Father HENNEPEN was the first to discover the Falls of Niagara, which took place in 1668. There was a settlement made at Detroit in 1670—there was a permanent settlement made by the French at Kaskaskia in 1673. Immediately following the above dates settlements were made at Mackinaw, Vincennes and Duquesne, which is now the place where Pittsburg is located. Subsequent to the above, various locations were made by the Catholic missionaries from Canada.

It is considered an established law of nations that they who first discover and hold uninterrupted possession are the bona fide owners of a country. It was the French who discovered the Northwestern Territory and enjoyed quiet possession of it until the war of 1756. This war between the French and English resulted in the conquest of Canada, and was followed by the treaty of 1763, at which time Canada, as well as the Northwestern Territory, was ceded by the French to the English. These facts considered, what shadow of a claim had Virginia to said territory, especially after all matters had been adjusted by the treaty of 1763. The British government gave instructions to the Colonial governors to make no grants of lands lying west of the head springs which discharged their waters into the Atlantic. It is believed that the above statement is correct; if so, Virginia can claim nothing more than her fair proportion of said territory as having been wrested from the British government by the joint efforts of the old thirteen States. If the division of the Western Territory was graduated by the efforts of its acquisition, Virginia would not be entitled to the lion's part. Massachusetts alone furnished to win our Independence 8,372 soldiers more than all the slave States combined.

The halo of glory which has encircled the brow of the Old Dominion for the last seventy years, for her supposed liberality in bestowing an empire on her sister States, is, by the above facts, somewhat diminished. The misrepresentation of the Southern chivalry has been so long and often repeated that the public esteem it an established fact, and no one has had the hardihood to doubt her just claims in this matter. It must not be inferred from the above remarks that any one would withhold any just meed of praise that is Virginia's due. Far from it. Neither should she be allowed to enjoy a never-ending immunity of praise to which she is not entitled.

The above historical facts are principally gathered from PITKIN'S Statistics of the United States. N. P. A.

Elm Grove, Ohio Co., West Va., Feb. 22d, 1866.

ICE BOATS AND THEIR SPEED.

ICE-BOAT REGATTAS are quite frequent on the Hudson this season. A mile a minute is common speed with them, and one boat recently made eight miles in seven minutes. This speed may seem incredible, but there is no reason why an ice boat should not run with the velocity of the wind. It is a triangular platform, one angle forming the bow, and the other two angles the stern. At each angle a skate iron is inserted and made fast, on which it glides when in motion. At the middle of the stern another similar iron is placed resting on the ice as the others do, but this one moves upon a pivot which passes up through the platform, to which the tiller is attached, and this forms the rudder. This fourth iron projects below the boat a little further than the others, so that the boat does not rest on all four at any time, but is thrown a little to one side or the other, according to the wind.

This also enables the rudder to guide the boat. A mast carrying a large sail is erected near the forward angle of the boat, and as a counterpoise to this, the seat for the passengers is placed quite at the stern, running from one angle across to the other. There is scarcely any friction upon the ice, as in the case of a skater, and with a fair wind and a smooth surface, the boat flies literally upon the wings of the wind. When the wind is fair, there is of course no unpleasant sensation produced upon the lungs by a speed of sixty miles an hour, inasmuch as it is a dead calm to those who are on the boat. When there is an extensive sheet of ice without flaws, sailing on these boats is an exciting amusement, and even when there are holes in the ice, if they are not too extensive, the boat with a stiff breeze will skip them very readily.

THE CHOLERA.

HALL'S Journal of Health gives the following practical suggestions, which deserve the immediate attention of all who wish to avoid the scourge of cholera, which threatens to attack us next summer:

"1st. Every householder owes it to himself, to his family, to his neighbors, to the community in which he resides, to have his house, from cellar to garret, from the street curb to the rear line of his lot, most scrupulously cleansed, by sweeping, washing and white-washing. 2d. Every man who has any authority in city or town government should consider himself bound by the oath of office, and by every consideration of humanity, to give himself no rest until every street, alley, close gutter and sewer, is placed in a state of as perfect cleanliness as possible, and kept so until the frosts of the next season come. 3d. The cleansings should be done now, in February and March, because, if put off until warm weather, the very effort necessary to the removal of filth, will only tend, in the essential nature of things, to hasten the appearance of the disease, to increase its malignity, and to extend the time of its devastations: because, the suns of spring and summer the sooner warm into life and intensify the viperic and malignant influence, which, in its remorseless tread, wrecks so much of human happiness and desolates so many hearth-stones."

WELL-DIGGING IN CHINA.

THERE is a story of a tipsy fellow who attentively examined a cane-bottomed chair, and wondered who took the trouble to twist all those rattans around those little holes. In China they dig a well somewhat as this fellow supposed they made cane seats. They make a hole first, and then dig a place to put it in. A pit twenty feet deep is dug, by which time water is nearly reached. Boards about an inch thick are then placed at the bottom in the form of a circle, in the center of the hole, its diameter being seven feet, which is to be the width of the well at its bottom. Round this wooden circle a cylinder of brick is then constructed to the hight of ten feet, the bricks being carefully joined by mortar. The outside of this cylinder is then covered with matting and tightly roped round. Poles are then driven into the ground at short intervals all around the outside of the cylinder, and in close apposition with it. These are secured by additional lashings of rope applied around and over them. The inside of the cylinder is then lined with matting, which is secured by ropes passing down vertically and brought out underneath the cylinder, where the two ends are fastened and the rope tightened. By these means any dislodgment of the bricks is physically impossible, and the structure is rendered as compact as if it was made of metal. The strengthens of the brick-work having been completed, they commence to dig inside of it, and as the earth is removed from the interior, the cylinder gradually sinks by its own weight, the excavation being continued until the upper margin of the cylinder has reached the level of the original hole twenty feet deep. The well of thirty feet is thus formed, and rapidly finished in the most complete manner by building up a continuation of the brick cylinder until it reaches the level of the ground.

BECOMING A WORKMAN.

AN exchange paper gives the following course taken in relation to persons learning mechanical business in Germany. It says:—"An apprentice to the shoemaker's trade, having acquired the rudiments in his native city (say Berlin) starts out on his travels. He goes, perhaps, first to Brunswick; makes himself known to the shoemaker's association in that city, and remains with them (supported during his stay by the association) until he has acquired all the knowledge of shoemaking which they can give. He then takes up his staff and trudges off to some other town, exhausting its knowledge in the same manner. During his travels from place to place he is supported, if necessary, by the charity of those whom he may meet, each one considering it a duty to give something, if but a trifle. Indeed, a principal feature of German life is found in these wandering apprentices, who meet the traveler in the highway at every turn, looking, with their staffs and packs, more like pilgrims of the olden time returning from the Holy Land, than principal artisans. At the end of seven years the apprentice returns to his native city and makes his masterpiece, the result of his long experience. This is examined by a competent board, appointed by the government from the particular association to which he belongs, and if his work is well done, he receives a license, and is entered as a regular practitioner.

THE SHORTEST SERMON.

THE Rev. Dr. Muxlenberg's sermon at the funeral of the late Robert B. Minturn, Esq., in New York, is the shortest on record, though several are recorded with as few words. He read the words of the Prophet MICAH:—"He hath shown thee, O, man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" And then added:—"So did he."

One sermon having the same number of words, but more letters, was once preached by the Irish Dean Kirwan. He was pressed while suffering from a severe cold to preach a charity sermon in St. Peter's church, Dublin, for the benefit of the orphan children of the parish school. The church was crowded to suffocation, and the good Dean, on mounting the pulpit announcing his text, pointed with his hand to the children in the aisle, and simply said: There they are!" The collection on the occasion exceeded all belief.

It was Dean Swift who was to preach a charity sermon; and giving out as his text, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord," then added:—"If you like the security, down with the dust."

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUCCESS THE RESULT OF DILIGENCE.

THERE is nothing in all the routine of life in which we may be called to engage but what it is necessary to be diligent in order to succeed. Whilst we travel life's uncertain course, and wander up and down the shores of mortality in search of transient treasures, we can see no better way to pursue than that in which all the wise and judicious have trodden—the path of Diligence. It was this trait of character that marked the Father of his Country, GEORGE WASHINGTON, and his noble comrades as they struggled through seven long years for sweet Liberty, which was finally won only by untiring diligence. It also characterized the reformers of past ages, and still characterizes the successful men and women of the present day.

Without diligence we must not expect to succeed in any laudable enterprise. There is nothing that goes so far toward the building up of an individual or community as to be always diligent in business, and in every pursuit of life which we may be called to follow. Did you ever see the slothful man and know him to prosper? On the contrary, we all of us, daily witness the success of the assiduous; and why is it that some are so much more prosperous than others? We cannot ascribe it to their superior abilities, or say that Providence has especially favored them; but it is because they have made better use of the talents given them, and by their own ardent exertions have secured to themselves peace and prosperity. E. B. M.

Springport, 1866.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Europe signifies a country of white complexion; so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that the geographers then placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Spain, a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch; from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow-haired; as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants.

Hibernia, is utmost, or last inhabitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians, we are told, never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin; as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent island. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue, either white or high mountains from the whiteness of its shores or the high rocks on the western coast.

CAPITAL FOR THE YOUNG.

IT is a consolation for all right minded young men in this country, that though they may not be able to command so much pecuniary capital as they would wish to commence business with for themselves, yet there is moral capital which they can have that will weigh as much as money with people whose opinion is worth having. And it does not take a great while to accumulate a respectable amount of this capital. It consists in truth, integrity, to which may be added decision, firmness, courage, perseverance. With these qualities, there are few obstacles which may not be overcome. Friends spring up and surround such a young man as if by magic. Confidence flows out to him and business accumulates on his hands faster than he can ask it. And in a few short years such a man is far in advance of many who started with him, having equal talents and large pecuniary means, and ere long our young friend stands foremost among the honored, trusted and loved. Would that we could induce every youthful reader to commence life on the principle that mortal capital is the main thing after all.

HOW TRUE.—A young person once mentioned to Dr. Franklin his surprise that the possession of great riches should be attended with undue solicitude; and instanced a merchant who, in possession of unbounded wealth, was as busy and much more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting-house. The Doctor, in reply, took an apple from the fruit basket, and presented it to a child in the room, who could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it a second, which filled the other hand, and choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three apples, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. "See," said the philosopher, "here is a little man with more riches in the world than he can enjoy."

HEAR THIS BOYS!—"I have a great confidence," says a writer, "in young men who believe in themselves, and are accustomed to rely on their own resources from an early period. When a resolute young fellow steps up to the great bully, the world, and takes him boldly by the beard, he is often surprised to find it come off in his hand, and that it was only tied on to scare timid adventurers."

THERE is a secresy in divine love which a stranger meddleth not with; and as every heart knoweth its own bitterness, until it is taken away by the sweetness of the love of Jesus, so we know that which supplanteth the bitter is sweet and precious indeed.

Back Numbers Still Supplied.

AGENTS and other Friends of The Rural will please note that Back Numbers of this Volume can yet be furnished,---and that new clubs, and additions to clubs, are still in order. The offer of Webster's Great Illustrated Dictionary for 20 New Subscribers is continued. See last Rural.

Trial Trip of the Rural!

Remember that the Thirteen Numbers of the present Quarter of The Rural (Jan. to April,) are sent, On Trial, for only Fifty Cents! Strangers, non-subscribers, step aboard for the Trial Trip!

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 10, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

WILLIAM H. BROWNING, formerly Private Secretary to President Johnson, died in Washington on the 1st inst.

At the request of Mrs. Lincoln, the United States Treasurer has invested the $22,000 appropriated by Congress, in 5-20 Government bonds.

It is affirmed that since the issue of Secretary McCulloch's report last October, the public debt has been reduced twenty-nine million dollars.

Emperor Maximillian's envoy is in Washington seeking the recognition of his master's Government. He will be present at the reception of the French Minister.

The Military Committee of the House, it is said, will soon report a new army bill as a substitute for the one now pending, which does not increase the present army, but re-organizes it.

Our Government has received official notice that hostilities have commenced between Spain and Peru. Orders have been issued to prevent the entrance into U. S. harbors of prize vessels of either party, except in cases of distress.

It is thought in Washington that a bill will soon be reported from the Reconstruction Committee, providing for the recognition of the State of Tennessee, and the consequent admission of her Senators and members of the House to their seats.

The Post Office Committee of the House have under consideration the proposition to allow the construction of two bridges over the Mississippi for railroad purposes,—one near St. Louis, and the other higher up the river.

The N. Y. Post's special says:—The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill providing for a tax of five cents a pound on cotton, and allowing a drawback on manufactured goods exported. Also a bill exempting from taxation all incomes under one thousand dollars, and taxing all above that sum at a uniform rate of five per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs and other revenue officials, relative to Canadian importation on the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, (the 17th inst.) He enjoins the utmost care in determining the value of goods, wares, &c., imported from the British Provinces, the standard import duties in the absence of instructions from the Treasury Department to the contrary after the 17th inst., being according to the tariff acts now in force.

The Tribune's Washington special says Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm was dismissed from her position as clerk in the Quartermaster General's office last week, by the Quartermaster General, for disrespectful language against the President of the United States in "The Reconstructionist," a paper which she edits. This is the second dismissal from that office for hostility to the Government,—a short time ago a Mr. Lathrop being dismissed for utterances disrespectful to the President.

The N. Y. Tribune says that Mr. J. C. Derby, United States agent for the Paris Exposition, has been in attendance on Congress for several days to explain to members the necessity for prompt action, if an appropriation is to be made, as the utmost limit of time for application for space is near at hand. Senator Sumner and Gov. Banks, the Chairmen of the Committee on Foreign Relations in each House, having the subject in charge, are urging prompt and favorable action. More than 1,200 articles from all the loyal States have been received by the general agent at New York.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports the National Debt on the first of March to be $2,711,850,000.

Southern Items.

IT is estimated that North Carolina has lost in labor alone during the rebellion, $130,000,000.

Frederick Douglas writes that an attempt was made to assassinate him in Baltimore on Sunday, the 25th ult.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis, with one of her children, is living with Howell Cobb, at Macon, Ga. The two eldest children are in Canada.

Three escaped convicts from the Dry Tortugas have been picked up in a small boat at sea. One of them was supposed to be Spangler.

Gen. Stephen Elliot, the rebel commander of Fort Sumter during the memorable Gilmore siege, died at Aiken, S. C., the 21st ult.

It is estimated that the whole amount of cotton in the Southern States on the first of February, 1866, was 1,500,000 bales.

Commodore Vanderbilt has sent a person to New Orleans to ascertain the feasibility of establishing a line of first class steamers to ply between that city and Havana.

The steamers Luna, Leviathan and Peytona were burned at the levee in St. Louis on the 26th ult., together with a large amount of freight. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

The North Carolina House of Commons on the 26th ult., passed what is called "the negro bill," which allows negroes to testify in courts where they are interested in person or property.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent states that Jeff. Davis pretended to be surprised that the National vessels in the harbor, in their National salute on Washington's birthday, fired a gun for each of the States, including the lately rebellious ones. The ex-rebel chieftain's health continues good, and at times he converses freely and in an entertaining manner on all kinds of subjects. The surveillance of vessels arriving in Hampton Roads is still continued to prevent any chance for Jeff.'s release by his friends.

The Fenians.

THE "signs of the times" would seem to indicate that the political waters somewhere are soon to be disturbed by a storm of great magnitude. Where that tornado will first burst forth, whether in Europe or in North America, we presume none but the leaders of the "Brotherhood" can readily divine. That there is great excitement just now among the Fenians, none will deny who reads the following "official" documents:

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, New York, March 1, 1866.

BROTHERS—The hour for action has arrived. The *habeas corpus* is suspended in Ireland. Our brothers are being arrested by hundreds and thrown into prison. Call your Circles together immediately. Send us all the aid in your power at once, and in God's name let us start on our destination! Aid, brothers! help, for God and Ireland. God save the Green!

JOHN O'MAHONY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CIVIL AFFAIRS, March 1, 1866.

BROTHERS—The *habeas corpus* act is suspended in Ireland. Our compatriots are thus thrown into the field and are doubtless fighting as God gives them strength at this moment. Meet! Remember your promises to be prompt in your assistance. The military department of the Brotherhood will take charge of your military contributions and mobilize them. The Financial Department will strain every nerve to supply the brave men in the gap. Success depends upon immediate action. Let every man understand his duty. PATRICK J. DOWNING, Sec'y of Civil Affairs.

A dispatch from New York of March 2, says the news of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and the arrest of one hundred more Fenians, in Ireland, created considerable anxiety at Union Square Headquarters yesterday. A meeting of the Council was at once held, and important measures taken. It is asserted that the Emperor of France is prepared to recognize Ireland as a belligerent power the moment she asserts her right to such an act. The Irish People, the organ of the Brotherhood, issued an extra giving all the latest news received at Union Square. It is stated that many leading Fenians have arrived in this city, including Gen. Sweeney, who will take counsel with each other as to what is best to be done in the present critical position of affairs. There were secret meetings of all the Circles last evening.

The Herald says it is now generally believed by the Brotherhood of that city that their friends in Ireland are already fighting, and bitter are the denunciations of the Senate by the adherents of O'Mahony and Stevens. In fact, the feeling against them now runs so high that it is feared that should it be established beyond a doubt, on the arrival of the next mail, that the Fenians are fighting in Ireland, extremes will be gone to here, and acts of violence committed.

Immense meetings of Fenians were held in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities, on the 3d inst. The telegraph states that the number which attended the meeting in New York was one hundred thousand. O'Mahony telegraphs to the "Brotherhood" that there is a fair prospect that the Irish Republic will be recognized by the United States as well as France.

FROM CANADA.—The N. Y. Herald of March 1, contains a dispatch from Toronto which says "the Fenian alarm is continued, and bank robberies are frequent. The latest instance reported is an attack on the banks of Lennoxville by a party of twenty-five men. In connection with the attempted robbery of the Gore Bank some time since, startling circumstances have been brought to light. Two ex-Aldermen of Toronto, a Sergeant-Major of Police and a Patrol-Sergeant, are asserted to have aided and abetted the notorious Bristol Bill in the commission of crime, together with Dr. Gustaff, the alleged prisoner recently extradited from this city. Some of these persons are in custody, while others have fled from the country. The Governors of the British Provinces are holding a council in Montreal. Defences against the Fenians and action on the Confederation question, are believed to be the topics under discussion."

TEXAS MATTERS.—Advices from Galveston of a recent date, state that the Texas State Convention has adopted the new article to the Constitution abolishing involuntary servitude, except for crime; protecting African descendants in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts, by a vote of 56 to 26. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, report that armed bands in the interior of Texas are defying the United States soldiers and maltreating the laborers on the plantations. Forces have been sent to afford protection. The crops are about to be abandoned and the freedmen removed to places of safety. Many counterfeit compound interest bonds are in circulation, dated Feb. 15, 1864. Several arrests have been made.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The latest advices from Guadalope represent that the cholera is decreasing there, but has made its appearance in Dominica. It is expected soon at Havana. The news from Hayti is that Jeffords is making excursions along the coast, stopping at all the ports. The cattle disease has appeared in some parts of Cuba. It is very fatal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY the steamer Asia, we have advices from England to the 18th ult. A bill was introduced in the House of Commons on the 15th for the better government of Jamaica. A bill passed Parliament on the 17th to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland. It immediately received the royal assent. Troops are being distributed all over Ireland. Upwards of one hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th—among them was Col. J. W. Byron of the U. S. army. It was reported that the Emperor of Austria had expressed a willingness to furnish the Emperor Maximilian any troops he may require on condition that they be incorporated in the Mexican army. It is thought in Paris that the French troops will soon be withdrawn from Mexico, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Diplomatic relations had entirely ceased between Russia and the Papal Court. The last royal baby of Spain died on the 14th. A letter from Rome says that it is believed that at the next Consistory, a Bishop of the United States will receive a Cardinal's hat.

MEXICO.—Mexican dates are received to the 10th ult. Three thousand Juarists are reported defeated in Michoacan, with many killed and six hundred and sixty captured, and the rest dispersed. Two hundred and sixty guerrillas were dispersed at Pasquiera Grande, with a loss of forty killed and wounded. Pedro Martinez was defeated in an attack on two squadrons of the Empress' regiment on their way to Saltillo. Six hundred insurgents were defeated in Sonora with a loss of one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, and one hundred and fifty muskets captured. Canto, with four hundred men, suffered severely at Tacambaro and Michoacan, losing several killed and thirty-four prisoners. These successes are all reported on Imperial authority.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

REMNANTS of the rebel ram Merrimack, now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, are to be made into a set of furniture for the office of the Secretary of the Navy at Washington.

IT is reported in New York that several pieces of heavy artillery have recently been purchased in that city for General Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of War.

THE new factory of Colt's Pistol Works at Hartford, will be a much larger and handsomer building than the one which was burned, and will cost about $200,000.

LADY PALMERSTON, like a sensible woman, refuses a peerage for her son. She desires no change in her position, and is content with the distinction of being Lord Palmerston's widow.

A MISS STEBBINS of Chickasaw county, Iowa, has received an appointment as Notary Public for that county. She is the first female ever having received such a commission, and is represented as eminently competent.

A CHINESE newspaper is soon to be issued in London, under the title of the "Flying Dragon." It is intended for circulation in China and Japan, and is to make its appearance once a month, in time for the overland mail.

SWIFT BEAR, and TALL SOLDIER, Chiefs of the Sioux tribe, had a conference at Laramie, Dakota, on the 20th of February. Preliminaries of a peace were arranged. The Grand Council will be held early in March.

ONE of the reasons for the serious division in the Fenian ranks, is said to be a distrust of Stephens, the Irish Head Centre—an O'Mahoney man—who is almost universally regarded as nothing more than a tool and spy of the British Government.

SEVERAL leading Fenians of Buffalo have engaged the services of a lawyer and entered suits against O'Mahoney, to recover money claimed to have been fraudulently obtained from them by the sale of bonds issued without the shadow of authority.

THE Canadians are threatened with a small Indian trouble. The Indians on Manitoulin Island have quarreled among themselves owing to the rivalries of the Church of England and Jesuit missionaries, and are threatening each other and the whites with extermination.

THE small pox, according to the Buffalo Daily Commercial Advertiser, prevails in that city quite extensively. The number of persons now sick with that disease in many sections of the country should incite every one to make use of the only means to check its ravages—vaccination.

THE University of Michigan is now the largest university in this country, containing 1,051 students, divided as follows:—Medical department, 436; law, 300; literary, 295. Three new assistant professors have been appointed, one in each department. The institution is well endowed, and tuition is free.

QUEEN VICTORIA is reported as shocked at discovering that the Prince and Princess of Wales smoke cigarettes together in a little blue satin sanctum called their smoking room. This pernicious and reprehensible practice was taught her royal highness by her husband, and, strange to say, she likes it!

FROM PANAMA.—Several miners from California have recently arrived at Panama en route to prospect the gold mines at Choco and Barbacoas. A rich gold region is reported just discovered about eighteen miles from Panama and two miles from the railroad. California miners pronounce the developments exceedingly rich.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says a man who used to be an honest but unsuccessful miner in California, after living in the mountains for several years, shouldered his knapsack and struck out for Idaho. He arrived there last spring and took up a quarter claim. A few days ago he sold the claim for $800,000 in gold.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, March 6, 1866.

NEARLY all kinds of farm products show a falling off since our last report, and the market remains dull and inactive.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—White wheat Flour has declined 25 cts. ℔ barrel. Buckwheat flour has also fallen off 25c ℔ 100 cwt. Mill feed, fine, has declined considerably; extra fine sells at $30 ℔ ton. Corn is dull at our quotations, showing a decline of 2@3c ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, new mess and clear, have declined $2 ℔ barrel. Dressed hogs show a marked change, although but few are coming in. Hams, shoulders and mutton, shows a falling off of from 2@3c ℔ ℔., each.—Eggs are selling in the streets at 25@35c. Hay has gone up $1 ℔ ton. Dried fruits are coming in rather more plenty and show a slight decline in prices. Seeds have declined 50c ℔ bushel all round. Sheep pelts 25c. lower. Soft coal has declined 75c ℔ ton. Whitefish and codfish have advanced a trifle in price.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,50	Apples, green	$1,25@1,50
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	8@ 10c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@ 2,25	Peaches	28@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 30c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,50@ 1,60	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	1,90@ 2,05	Onions	62@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	55@ 57c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	55@ 56c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	70@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 40c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 88c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@2,25
Beans	1,00@ 2,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$27,50@28,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$2,50@ 3,50
Do. new mess	28,00@00,00	Clover, medium	5,50@ 6,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	16@ 17c	Do. large	6,00@ 6,25
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,75@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	6½@ 8c	Wood, hard	$11,00@12,00
Hams	14@ 20c	Do. soft	8,00@ 9,00
Shoulders	12@ 14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	11,65@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	11,75@0,00
Turkeys	22@ 21c	Do. small egg	12,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	12@ 14c	Do. stove	12,20@0,00
DAIRY, ETC.		Do. chestnut	11,15@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 35c	Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. packed	20@ 25c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	16@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@2,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 19c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	10@10½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	8,50@9,00
Do. rough	7@ 0 c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 25c
Eggs, dozen	22@ 25c	Candles, box	15@ 17c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	18@ 00c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@14,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

New York, March 3.—Cotton 44@44c. for middlings.

ASHES—Sales Pots at $9; Pearls $11@11,50.

FLOUR—Sales Superfine State at $6,80@7,40; sound extra State, $7,35@7,90; choice State, $7,95@8,50; Superfine Western, $6,85@7,40; common to medium extra Western, $7,70@8,35; common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, $8,35@8,50; trade brands, $8,85@10,95; Canadian, $7,85@11,50.

GRAIN.—Wheat, new No 1 Milwaukee $1,74@1,75; Milwaukee club, $1,58; white Genesee, $2. Rye, 75@80c. Barley, at 90c@$1,35. Corn, 75@84c. Oats, 38@42c. for unsound Western; 54c for sound do; 54@55c for Canadian; 51@52c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 56@57c for State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, sales at $27,85@28,12 for new mess; $27,50@28 for old do.; $20,75@21,00 for prime; and $23,25 for prime mess. Shoulders, 11½@13c. Hams 16@18½c. Lard 16½@19c. Butter 28@42c. for Ohio, and 35@50c for State. Cheese 16@23c. Hops, 15@40c., for 1864 crop, 25@65c. for 1865 crop.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 10@12c. ℔ ℔; timothy seed $3,75@4,25 ℔ bu.; flax seed, $2,75@2,85.

DRESSED HOGS.—Heavy; sales at 13¼@13½c., for city and 12¾@12½c for Western.

Albany, March 3.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, trade brands, $13@13,50. Buckwheat flour $3,75@3,87. Corn meal $1,75@1,87 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat, State $2,38; white Genesee and Canada $2,50@2,75. Rye 90c. Barley 80@88c. Corn 76@79c. Oats, 50@52½c.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Pork, $30@35. Shoulders, 17c. Hams 22c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter, sales at 45@48c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 21@22c. Dressed Hogs, $11,62@12,00.—Hops, 35@55c. Clover seed 12¾@12½c ℔ ℔.

Buffalo, March 3.—Flour, sales range from $7,50 to $10,25. Wheat, choice white Canada $1,49; No 1 Milwaukee spring, $1,42. Corn, 85½@87c. Rye, 80@86c. Barley, 85c@$1,05. Oats 38@40c. Peas 95@96c. Beans $1,50@1,75. Pork, new mess, $28,00@28; light $27@27,00. Lard 18½c. Shoulders, 15c. Hams, 20½c. Butter 25@35c. Cheese, 20@22c. Dressed hogs, $11,50@12. Clover seed $6,75@7,87; timothy, $2,75@4; flax, $2,50. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

Chicago, March 3.—Flour, sales at $5,50@13. Wheat, 79@1,28½. Rye, 49@49c. Corn, 38@38½c. Oats, 19@22½c. Pork, $23@@30. Hams, 14½@16c. Shoulders, 8@8½c. Lard, 11½@11½c. Butter, 16@25c. Cheese, 17@22c. Clover seed $7,00@7,00 ℔ bu.; flax $1,50@1,60; timothy $3,20@3,25. Dressed hogs $10,75@11.

Toronto, March 2—Flour ranges from $5,20@8,38; Fall Wheat, $1,26@1,26; Spring Wheat, $1,03@1,07; Barley, 60@65c; Peas, 61@64c; Oats, 30@33c; Rye, 60c; Butter 15@20c; Cheese, 13@15c; Eggs, 20@25c; Pork, Mess, $20@22; Prime, $18@19; Ham, 14c; Lard, 11@15c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 12@12c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu; Apples, $1,50@2.—Hay, $7@9,50; Straw, $5@6,50. Dressed Hogs, $7,60@8,00.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27—Beef cattle, received, 3,848 against 4,801 last week; sales range at $10@18. Cows, received, 69 against 93 last week; sales at $45@120. Veal calves, received, 426 against 269 last week; sales at 8@16c. Sheep and lambs, received, 4,122 against 18,169 last week; sales at 5@8½c. Swine, received, 9,183 against 3,891 last week, sales at 11@11½c.

Albany, March 2—Beeves, sales at $4,50@10,50. Sheep, at $6,50@9,00. Swine, sales at 10½@11c.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00; 2d do, $5; 3d do, $3@4,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do, light, $4@4,50 each. Calves, good, $5,50@6; inferior, $4@4,50.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27.—There is no change to note in either coarse or fine wools. Sales 60@62c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 63@65c for ½ and ⅝ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 72@75c for Saxony; 45@50c for No. 1 pulled; 38@3c for superfine; 65@75c for extra do; 30@32c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@35c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Market heavy. We quote nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ⅜ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ½ to ⅝ do, 50@55c.; ⅝ to ¾ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—We quote:—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55@60c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

TRACY FEMALE INSTITUTE, 33 Alexander St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The next Quarter will commence on Wednesday, April 11, 1866. 842-3t LUCILIA TRACY, Principal.

$200 A MONTH made with Stencil Tools. Don't fail to send for a free catalogue containing full particulars. Address 842-4t S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—200 FARMS IN MARYLAND and Virginia; 500,000 acres of land in West Virginia; 200,000 acres in Tennessee, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota. MACE & METCALF, 517 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON Co., N. Y. Spring Term opens March 29th 1866. Expense for Board, Washing, Fuel, and Room Furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, $35.00. Tuition in Common English, $8.00. For Catalogues or Circulars, address 842-3t JOHN P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

EMERY'S CORN-PLANTER AND SEED DRILL—Adapted to planting Corn, Beans, Peas, Osage Orange seed, &c., in drills, as well as all kinds of vegetable seeds with a greater accuracy and certainty than can be done by hand. Send for circular. 842-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

FARMERS SEND IN YOUR ORDERS that you may not be cut short as last year for Prof. Johnson's Fertilizer. It will more than double your crops and vegetables 20 to 30 days sooner. Address J. T. JOHNSON, South Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., with post-stamp for Circulars. Agents Wanted in every State and County.

EARLIEST SWEET CORN in the World! Will be ready for table in 6 weeks. Seed got from Australia—have but little seed—parties must apply at once. Send $1.00. H. MINER, Dexter, Mich.

HOME EMPLOYMENT.—A good Man wanted in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. FIRST-RATE PAY ALLOWED. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS in Every Congressional District in the United States, for "Copeland's Country Life," a hand-book of Agriculture, Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. This promises to be the best Subscription Book yet published in this Country. Send for our Special Circulars to Agents. HINSMOOR & CO., Publishers, 842-2t 25 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE FARM OF 385 ACRES with 80 acres wheat on the ground, and nearly 300 under a high state of cultivation, and lying seven miles south of Battle Creek. Said farm is first rate for white wheat, clover and timothy, and good for corn, having produced over 100 bushels corn to the acre the last year. Good buildings and orchard, with great variety of fruit trees in bearing. For particulars inquire by letter or in person of SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Michigan.

READY—IN A FEW DAYS! WORSHIP IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM, OR *Lessons and Prayers for the School,* The Family, and the Social Circle. Sample pages and circulars ready. SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., 130 Grand Street, New York.

TASKER & CLARK, MANUFACTURERS OF SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Which they are now offering at the reduced price of $50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. ALSO, MEAT AND BONE COMPOST, A superior article for spring crops, at $40 per ton. *A Liberal Discount to Dealers.* Address TASKER & CLARK, 8th and Washington Sts., Philadelphia. N. B.—The above also for sale by *dealers generally.*

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE. Now Ready, the Sixth Edition of A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture: Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c.* Also, an Essay by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. MOORE, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents. Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

1866. SORGO. 1866. We are now prepared to fill orders for Sugar Cane Seed, from *choice lots,* (carefully selected by ourselves,) of the *best varieties* of PURE SORGO AND IMPHEE SEED. SEED CIRCULARS, containing Price List and Directions for Planting, sent *free of charge.* NOW READY. THE SORGO HAND BOOK FOR 1866, Containing valuable information on the culture of Sorgo and the manufacture of *Sirup and Sugar* therefrom; also a full illustrated description of the celebrated "COOK'S EVAPORATOR," AND THE "VICTOR" CANE MILL, Sent, *free of charge,* on application to our address. 842-2t BLYMYER, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, O.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are headquarters for the following, viz.: STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Of these we have an immense assortment, including VIEWS OF THE WAR, obtained at great expense and forming a complete *Photographic History of the Great Union Contest.*

Bull Run,	Dutch Gap,	Yorktown,
Pontoon Trains,	Gettysburgh,	Hanover Junction,
Fair Oaks,	Lookout Mountain,	Savage Station,
Chickahominy,	Fredericksburgh,	City Point,
Fairfax,	Nashville,	Richmond,
Petersburgh,	Deep Bottom,	Belle Plain,
Monitors,	Chattanooga,	Fort Morgan,
Atlanta,	Charleston,	Mobile,

Florida, Strawberry Plains, &c., &c.

American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. We were the first to introduce these into the U. States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any other. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price. FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. *The Trade will find our Albums the most salable they can buy.* CARD PHOTOGRAPHS. Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Maj.-Gens.	100 Lieut.-Cols.	650 Statesmen,
100 Brig. "	250 other Officers.	120 Divines,
275 Colonels.	75 Navy Officers.	125 Authors,
40 Artists.	125 Stage.	50 Prominent Women.

3,000 Copies of Works of Art, Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue, will be filled on receipt of $1.50, and sent by mail, FREE. Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order. The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN. Patented Aug. 18, 1863; Improved April 4, 1865. (*See Engravings on 2d page of this paper.*) This Churn was first patented in August 1863, but the patentee determined not to bring it into market until he had fully perfected his invention. He has since spent over two years in experimenting, and in April last obtained a patent for further improvements, which he believes now give him the exclusive right to manufacture the best Churn ever made in this country. A Company has been formed under the name of the SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, who have large facilities, and are now manufacturing the different sizes extensively. The Churns are made of the best quality of Oak with Iron Standard for lever, which is of white Ash, the spring for raising dasher is of the best quality of steel, spring temper, and every part is warranted to be of the best quality, and made in a most thorough and workmanlike manner. There can be no question but this Churn will soon be in use by all Good Butter Makers throughout the United States. It is already well understood and universally acknowledged that the old Dasher Churn for making Good Butter has never been equaled by any other Churn ever invented, but the difficulties heretofore existing in the Dash Churn have prevented many from using them. *We claim to have obviated all these difficulties!* By means of the upper adjustable Dasher, we are able to use a short lever purchase to operate the Dashers to which is attached a spiral spring to lift the lever. The construction of this Churn is *simple, convenient, easily cleaned, easily operated and durable!* And it is so arranged as to churn from ONE TO TWENTY GALLONS. A child 10 years old can churn from four to five gallons with ease; one man can easily churn twenty gallons. By means of the Adjustable Dasher we are enabled to vary the quantity of cream or milk from one to twenty gallons with the sweep of the lever, while in the SINGLE DASH CHURNS the lever has to be raised higher, as the quantity of cream is increased, in order to bring the Dasher out at the top, which is very essential both to quick churning and also to produce GOOD BUTTER! It is also well understood that to churn quick and at the same time produce Good Butter, air must be introduced into the cream, while the churning is being done, and for doing this, we claim that we have the *cheapest and best arrangement ever invented,* as we are able to show by a *Glass Churn,* (see cut) made for the purpose! It is not generally understood, but it is nevertheless true, that Butter in all cases is brought on the surface where the air mixes with the cream. This Churn is so arranged that by the peculiar shape of the upper Dasher with every stroke of the lever air is carried to the bottom of the Churn, and at the same time the cream is thoroughly agitated. While the upper Dasher, mainly, does the churning, the lower Dasher brings the cream to the surface to be churned. These Churns have been on trial for the last year and thoroughly tested by practical farmers, who say, for *ease, quick Churning and making good Butter,* have never been equaled by any Churn before introduced. They were awarded the First Premium at the New York State Agricultural Fair. Rights will be disposed of for States and Counties, except New York State, which is reserved. Address H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't. Seneca Falls Churn Mf'g. Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pure Flour of Unburned Bone—C. A. Gardner.
Great Prize Distribution—T. Benton & Co.
Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—H. P. Westcott.
Photograph Materials—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.
Small Fruit Catalogue—J. Knox.
Booth's Compound Shaker—Asa Sprague.
The Latest and Best—Wise, Horton & Co.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.
Amateur Cultivator's Guide—Washburn & Co.
Pear Seed—Bronson, Graves & Selover.
Farmers, Do you Want Them?—F. Ewer.
Lawrence Scientific School—Dr. W. Gibbs.
Choice Farm for sale—Simeon Baker.
Worship in the School Room—Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co.
Microscopes—Geo. B. Washburn & Co.
Field, Garden and Flower Seeds—Wm. Hacker.
A Person has a bad Cough—Dr. D. Jaynes & Sons.
Sorgo—Blymyer, Bates & Day.
Flax and Hemp Culture—D. D. T. Moore.
Money Returned in Full—P. F. Godfrey.
Landscape Gardener, &c.—Wm. Webster.
Osage Orange Seed—P. S. Meserole.
True Early York Potatoes—P. S. Meserole.
Super-Phosphate of Lime—Tasker & Clark.
200 Farms for sale—Mace & Metcalf.
Tulley Seminary—John P. Griffin.
Cholera—G. A. Byrns.
Agents Wanted—Dinsmore & Co.
Home Employment—Dr. O. Phelps Brown.
Save your Fruit Trees—J. Keech.
Agents Wanted—Auburn Publishing Co.
Emery's Corn Planter and Seed Drill—P. S. Meserole.
Farmers Send your Orders—J. T. Johnson.
$200 A Month—S. M. Spencer.
Fresh Garden Seeds—P. S. Meserole.
Earliest Sweet Corn in the World—O. Miner.
To Egg Dealers—G. G. Beck.
Tracy Female Institute—Lucilia Tracy.
SPECIAL NOTICES
Household Necessity—Jas. Durno.

The News Condenser.

— Cholera is feared at Havana.

— The spotted fever has lately broken out in some asylums near Washington.

— The obstructions in the James River are being rapidly removed.

— The Treasury Department last week disbursed over thirty million dollars.

— It is posititively asserted that Secretary Harlan has tendered his resignation.

— It is stated on good authority that the President will soon issue a peace proclamation.

— Advices from Montana state that the Indians there are committing great depradations.

— Gen. Grant is engaged at his headquarters in Washington with important military affairs.

— The steamer Jeff. Davis was sold at auction lately at Savannah, Ga., by Government, for $9,000.

— A New Orleans firm recently received an order for 1,000 plows from a single county in Texas.

— Baltimore ladies are preparing for a grand fair at the Maryland Institute, for Southern relief.

— Lord Mauck is expected to arrive in Canada soon when an extra session of Parliament will be held.

— There are 100,000 claims of deceased soldiers awaiting settlement in the Second Auditor's Office.

— Four thousand office holders of the French Customs have been dismissed for the sake of economy.

— Terrible weather is still reported on the Plains. Horses and cattle in great numbers have frozen to death.

— In the Ohio Legislature, the House passed the bill fixing eight hours for a day's labor by a vote of 70 to 14.

— The Wis. Farmer reports 600 chickens near Coal Valley, raised the past season from twenty hens and one cock.

— Paris is about crowning all its street lamps with blue glass, on which the passenger may read the name of the street.

— Mr. H. L. Jennison of Starkey, N. Y., recently killed a hog 16½ months old which weighed, when dressed, 602 lbs.

— The Empress of Mexico has purchased at Jerusalem what is said to be the site of the habitation of the Virgin Mary.

— The English papers announce the death of Dr. George Petrie, the eminent archæologist. He was about 76 years of age.

— A St. Louis paper says the high rents in that city are owing to the fact that gambling houses take up all the eligible places.

— The bell which for forty years called the students together at Williams College has been given to a missionary church in Syria.

— Dick Turner, the notorious turnkey of Libby Prison, is soon to be provided with safe quarters in that famous institution.

— A London firm began business three years ago on six hundred and fifty dollars, and has just failed for over a million dollars.

— Measures for the re-organization of the Southern Associated Press were taken at a meeting recently held at Montgomery, Ala.

— A civil court in Houston, Texas, recently fined a restaurant-keeper $50, and bound him over in $1,000 for flogging a negro waiter.

— Disturbances are threatened in Canadian cities, between Irish Catholics and Orangemen, in case of parades on St. Patrick's day.

— The South Carolina Episcopals, in Convention, resolved to return into union with the Episcopal Church of the United States.

Special Notices.

A Household Necessity exists for the Use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,

Which, in the first stages of a cold, acts like magic—Headache, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Bad Taste and Smell, being the result of Catarrh. This Snuff removes and prevents all these, and insures a healthy Head. Its effects are pleasant and safe, even for infants who suffer from Snuffles. It has the highest professional testimonials. Sold by all druggists, or sent by Mail to all parts of U. S., for 30 cents for one box, or $1 for four boxes.

Address, JAS. DURNO, P. O. Box 1235,
842-2dwem3m New York.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to

830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED—For the First Complete History of the War, and other popular works. Address the AUBURN PUBLISHING Co., Auburn, N. Y.

TO DEALERS IN EGGS—Farmers and Others. Something new and highly profitable. Circular free. Address G. G. BECK, New York.

MICROSCOPES for 60 CTS.

THE FRENCH TUBULAR MICROSCOPE, a very powerful instrument, mailed for 60 cents; two for $1. Address GEO. B. WASHBURN & Co., Box 5063 Boston, Mass. 842-3t

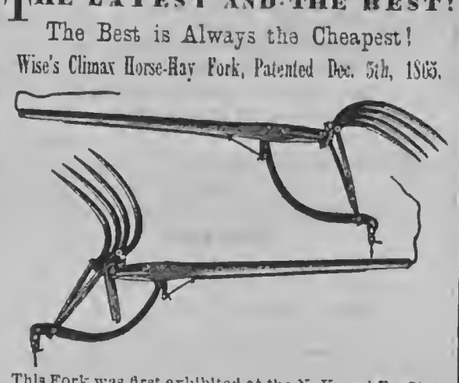
FARMERS, DO YOU WANT THEM? A strong, simple, durable and thoroughly-tested FOUR-HORSE POWER that two men can carry, with jack adapted to driving circular and cross-cut sawing, thrashing, feed-grinding, and cornstalk-cutting machines; and a cross-cut sawing machine that makes 400 saw cuts per minute with safety to the saw, and cuts large logs and small sticks without slacking the teams between cuts, or binding the logs. For further particulars, address without delay, F. EWER,
Honeoye Falls, Monroe County, N. Y.

CHOLERA.—It is the opinion of our most eminent Physicians that this fearful scourge will visit our country during the coming Summer; it is therefore necessary that all should be prepared for it. For $1 I will send to any address a Recipe with full instructions, guaranteed to be a certain protection against cholera. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be trustworthy. It is pleasant to take, costs but little, and is easily procured. I will also send with the Recipe the latest and most approved method of treating cholera.
Address G. A. BYRNS, M. D.,
Cooperstown, Brown Co., Illinois.

THE LATEST AND THE BEST!

The Best is Always the Cheapest!

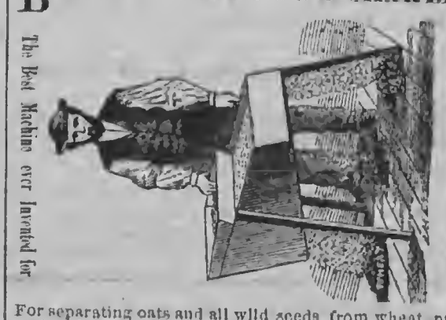
Wise's Climax Horse-Hay Fork, Patented Dec. 5th, 1865.



This Fork was first exhibited at the N. Y. and Pa. State Fairs, in the fall of 1865, and came in competition with most of the forks now in the market; and also a hay unloader called the Harpoon. But the Climax was awarded the First Premium at every State Fair where it was exhibited. It is the first long-handle self-balancing horse fork ever invented. It is simple in its mechanical construction, and well calculated to hold loose straw, short hay or barley, (which cannot be claimed for all the hay unloaders now offered to the farmer.) As this is the first long-handle self-sustaining Fork in the market, there is already a great demand for them. Those wishing for rights or agencies should apply soon to WISE, HORTON & CO., Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y.

BOOTH'S COMPOUND SHAKER,

The Best Machine ever Invented for Separating Oats, Barley, &c., from Wheat.



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**DON

THE SONG OF THE SOWER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

BRETHREN, the sower's task is done;
The seed is in its winter bed,
Now let the dark brown mold be spread.
To hide it from the sun,
And leave it to the kindly care
Of the still earth and brooding air;
As when the mother, from her breast,
Lays the hushed babe apart to rest,
And shades its eyes and waits to see
How sweet its waking smile will be.
The tempest now may smite, the sleet
All night on the drowned furrow beat,
And winds that, from the cloudy hold
Of winter, breathe the bitter cold,
Stiffen to stone the mellow mold,
Yet safe shall lie the wheat;
Till, out of heaven's unmeasured blue,
Shall wake again the genial year,
To wake with warmth and nurse with dew
The germs we lay to slumber here.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ACCOUNT BOOK,

AND A VERITABLE HISTORY FROM ITS PAGES.

BY M. L. HAMMOND.

ACCOUNT BOOKS tell strange stories sometimes, and many of them are veritable histories. I recently picked up a rusty, ponderous old tome of this class. From it I drew a history, true to the life. Its title page read thus:—"The property of DAVID PATTON, Jr., Clarkville." Its first entry was dated "Feb. 5th, 1820." Then followed an inventory of goods—first-class mercantile goods for a country village store—to the value of three thousand dollars. Appended to this was the receipt from the party of whom he had purchased, for a wood-lot to the value of two thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars in bank notes, paid by DAVID PATTON, Senior.

So this was DAVID PATTON, Jr.'s dowry, with which to commence in the world, and which was, in those days, a fortune in a country village.

That DAVID PATTON was an accomplished young gentlemen, is evident. There was no lack of polish in that elegant hand-writing, and no want of scholarship and taste in the arrangement of the well-filled pages. Turning over a few leaves of the ledger and we find credited, a long list of articles from his father's farm, such as clover and timothy seed, wheat, corn, &c., &c., for in those days one store became the farmer's exchange for all the town. The inference immediately drawn is, that DAVID was reared a farmer, and the healthful farm training, combined with gentle culture, had made him a perfect Adonis; and looking back through the long vista of years, we can see DAVID PATTON'S splendid, manly form behind the counter, his fine blue eyes always smiling a welcome to his numerous customers,—the envy of all the village beaux, and the pride of any lady on whom he chose to bestow his favors.

There are many things in that splendid chirography which indicates the generous, bold and adventurous spirit, the genial, sympathetic nature—golden virtues in many circumstances in life—and yet under a train of temptations become weaknesses in the possessor.

Two years from the time he launched his barque on the ocean of busy life, DAVID PATTON took him a fair young wife from among the wealthiest of his patrons, and a dowry of one thousand dollars is added to his own patrimony, as the portion of his bride. This is also recorded. With this he made considerable additions to his hitherto lucrative business. A clerk was all that had been employed heretofore, but now two became indispensable; besides, one GILES MORDAUNT is credited with nearly six months of time, in all, for overseeing his business while absent on pleasure excursions,—once to Saratoga, once to Niagara Falls, and to numerous other places.

DAVID purchased a fine mansion in the village, but did not wholly pay for it, lived in luxurious style, and for a time accounts of the family expenses were kept. Among the sundries for house-keeping are to be seen silks, satins, broadcloths, laces, fine linens, delicate muslins, damasks, Turkish and ingrain carpeting, China and silver ware, and all in profusion sufficient to have decked a Fifth Avenue palace—while the toilet was adorned with every costly luxury and the table supplied in the most sumptuous manner, particularly in expensive confectionary and choice wines. But here the style of the ledger is changed. Small books have been used, and their contents summed up, and only the sum of the accounts set down in this one. Previously, this appears to have been the only book used in keeping all the debt and credit of his business, and we readily infer that DAVID kept a cash and barter store, trusting but little, for the pages occupied are comparatively few for a business of two or three years.

As the style of the ledger changes there seems to be a marked change in the character of his trade. Apparantly a new source of prosperity is opened. Here is the item which explains it, bearing date of June 1st, 1826:

"*Received license for selling liquors.*"

Underneath stands a black list of choice wines, brandies, rum, gin, alcohol and whiskey, and in summing up this list, the figures stand one thousand five hundred dollars. Of course DAVID looked over this costly catalogue (which would prove too costly for him in the end) many times, leaned back in his chair, thrust his hands complacently into his pockets, and once or twice whistled a low, satisfied whistle. Business had been going badly with him for some time, for so his faithful ledger had told him. As long as he kept tally of his household and pleasure expenditures, he fell in the rear, but now he should be recompensed; and with these cogitations in his mind, he took up his pen and made an estimate of the value these liquors would be to him in the end.

"Five thousand dollars," he ejaculated, as he drew the last figure on a space on the leaf—"By Jove! that will help me amazingly."

Indeed, things went on "swimmingly," for a while. DAVID'S credit was good, and people spoke of him as a man of substance. A superb piano was purchased to assist in the refinement of his budding family, and DAVID PATTON might have been called a happy man. But soon there appear long lists of costly merchandise, that he failed to pay for, until they had been a long time due, and we can conceive how harassing it must have been to this gentleman to be reminded of his indebtedness, many times, before he could meet their demands. There were still longer columns of liquor bills unpaid by his own customers. In the first years of his dealing in this trade some responsible men made large bills and promptly paid them, but even these patrons became laggard in payment, though none the less prompt in increasing their indebtedness. And here, in the midst of this dubious looking catalogue of bills, is the summing up of dead accounts to the amount of three thousand dollars—accounts due, yet of no value.

DAVID must have been, by this time, near the meridian of life, for the date is 1836. His own hand-writing is unsteady and irregular, and at times meaningless. Here is an example:

"GEORGE WHITCOMB, Dr.
To 1 drink of molasses, at 6c. per gal.....$50.00."

Reader, what does this signify? DAVID must have noticed an error here, sometime afterwards, probably when settling with his patron, for an erasive line is partially drawn over it.

For pages, the items and sundries are posted, and again only the sum of such as drawn from smaller books. Then there is but one clerk noted, and in a few months there is a sudden and ominous pause in the history the faithful ledger is telling. 1837 is the last date ere it pauses, but the few blank leaves, between the changes before and after them, tell a sad story of how the luxurious home was wrecked—how merchandise, residence, luxuries, everything the law could reach, was sold under the hammer of the auctioneer. Of the fine gentleman merchant crushed in agony, resorting to his favorite wine-cup, to drown his misery—the delicate wife bowed down and heart-broken,—the daughters, just budding into womanhood, frantic with grief.

This over he gathers the remnants from a sale of costly household furniture, no more needed now, and all that is left him, and leaves the home of his youth and happiness, to commence, in a distant city, the business of life anew.

And here the ledger resumes the tale. The date is 1840, at Syracuse. It is an eating saloon, near the canal. There is only a stock of one thousand dollars saved from the wreck at Clarkville. There are no estimates of household expenses, neither any draft upon the treasury for pleasure seeking—but we observe the payment of a fine of fifty dollars for selling liquors without a licence, and among other accounts we notice the amount of fifty dollars apportioned as the wedding outfit of his eldest daughter, and thirty dollars for the obtaining of a licence for liquor selling.

Now the wheels of time move rapidly to another era in the life of DAVID PATTON. Custom is plenty, but fines for riotous and disorderly conduct are numerous. He ceases to record them, but there is a great leak somewhere, for each time as the season approaches in which he is to meet the demands of creditors he seems to fall farther in the rear. Here he forms a copartnership with his son-in-law. The date is Nov. 20, 1841. The new era has commenced. There is a wonderful record of the receipt of $500—from what source, is not mentioned. It is paid out immediately for enlargement in business. Another $500 is recorded,—and here is another pause. The record of these last receipts have been blotted over, but not entirely obliterated. Let us fill up the space with a little item, cut from a Syracuse paper:—"On the 12th inst., (Dec., 1841,) DAVID PATTON and his son-in-law, CHARLES HUNTLEY, were committed to the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. Term of sentence, three years each."

In 1846 the account book takes up the thread of its history, dated at Lincklaen. Here is the first entry:

WM. HANDY to DAVID PATTON, Dr.
To 3 days work in hoeing at 62½c per day,..$1.88

	Cr.	
By 1 lb. butter,	13	
" 25 lbs. flour,	75	
" 1 bush. potatoes,	37	
" from store 1 lb. tobacco,	25	
" " " 1 gallon whisky,	38	1.88

In another place we read the following:

GEORGE HAREBELL, Dr.
To 10 days work in haying,.....$10.00

CR. BY STORE BILL.	
Items—9 yards calico for Emma,	90
1 pr. calfskin shoes for wife,	1.00
1 sett cups and saucers,	38
1 gal. old rye,	50
1 qt. rum,	25
1 lb. tea,	50
1 gal. molasses,	50
1 box golden ointment,	25
1 bottle of eye-water,	25
opium,	54

Later in the year another store bill embraces within its contents, opium, tobacco, tea and the never failing jug of whisky.

Reader, this is the tale it tells. To hide his shame DAVID PATTON moved into the inland town of Lincklaen, and there went out to work by the day. Being reared a farmer he could take up the occupation without much trouble, but according to the statements he does not labor more than two months out of six, and the wages thus earned are consumed in the coarsest necessaries and poisonous stimulants, and is it to be wondered at that patent medicines are in demand?—that eye-lotions and ointments are required to patch up the rotten physical human being? But what remedy can he procure to erase the scars made upon his soul?—what to restore life and elasticity to the crushed and degraded souls dependent upon him? Poor little EMMA, born in the lap of luxury, and possessed of a spirit which longs for the baubles she can remember once filled her father's house,—with her ragged shoes, her worn and tattered linen, her coarse calico,—with no legacy but a drunken father's sullied name, envying her more favored neighbors, what will become of her? It was a blessing indeed that her lot was cast in the country, where there is more equality than in the city, and where the erring are oftener reclaimed.

The last of DAVID PATTON'S earthly accounts are registered. They had become less and less frequent and the chirography less distinct toward the close. What a sorrowful comparison between the beginning and the end, in the substance and the style. There is but little resemblance between the elegant, round, and boldly-formed letters of the first and those crooked and blurred marks at the last. And but little resemblance between the manly form, the erect carriage, the open countenance of the youthful Adonis, and the crippled limbs, the cringing attitude, the swollen and blotched face, disfigured by one sightless eye, (infirmities contracted, not by hard and honest toil, but by debauchery,) of DAVID PATTON at the last.—How palpably plain are the causes! How easy to mark the steps toward ruin.

Such was DAVID PATTON at the age of 55 years. Few men would have endured so long in pursuing such a course, but he was endowed with an extraordinary physical constitution, which nobly withstood the attacks of disease and debauchery.

The end came at last—and in midwinter, when the earth was deeply covered in her snowy robe,—on a night when the keen frostiness of the atmosphere pierced even the lungs of the strongest man,—the air rang loud and clear with the piercing shrieks of a dying man. It was a lone country place in the rugged town of Lincklaen, nevertheless the shrill cries aroused a distant family from their slumbers, and two men hurried to the rescue; but the cries, borne on the still midnight air, grew fainter till they ceased entirely ere the rescuers arrived. The rays of the full moon glistened in the frosty air, and revealed the form of DAVID PATTON stretched upon the hard path, one hand clutched within his bosom, the other among the tangled locks of grizzly hair, stiff and frozen. Near him lay an empty whisky bottle, which told its own story.

WIT AND WISDOM.

IN what color should a secret be kept? In violet.

AN eloquent speaker is like a river—greatest at the mouth.

IT is not half the trouble to learn in youth that it is to be ignorant in old age.

JAKE, spell brandy with three letters. "O d y" (eau de vie.) No; in English. "B r and y."

WHY is a fly one of the tallest of insects? Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

WE cannot censure a man in business who does not advertise if he has nothing worth advertising.

"I NEVER was ruined but twice," said a wit; "once when I lost a lawsuit, and once when I gained one."

IF you would be known and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know and not be known, live in a city.

CONVERSATION is a very serious matter. There are men with whom an hour's talk would weaken one more than a day's fasting.

IT is a great comfort to a man with but a dollar in his pocket to know that if he cannot invest in five-twenties he can in twenty-fives.

WHY must an analytical chemist be a female? Because if he's not an analyzer.(Ann Eliza) he must be a charlatan (Charlotte Ann.)

REPUTATION is a good deal like a bonfire, you've got to keep piling on the shavings. If you don't, the flame will soon subdue.

WHAT is the difference between a wealthy toper and a skillful miner? One turns his gold into quarts and the other turns his quartz into gold.

SHAKSPEARE ILLUSTRATED.

Hamlet.—Thou coms't in such a *questionable* shape that I'll speak to thee.

COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Pulmonary Complaints are cured effectually by Jayne's Expectorant. Sold everywhere.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ENIGMA OF POST-OFFICES.

I AM composed of 59 letters.
My 9, 4, 52, 51, 6, 21 is a post-office in Massachusetts.
My 12, 18, 22, 23, 49, 35, 58, 31 is a post-office in Illinois.
My 42, 3, 36, 56, 11, 5, 49, 42, 20, 46 is a post-office in Kentucky.
My 42, 17, 10, 21, 6, 4, 34 is a post-office in New Jersey.
My 14, 20, 27, 28, 37, 39, 44, 19, 32, 13 is a post-office in Pennsylvania.
My 1, 33, 58, 20, 48, 47, 15 is a post-office in Texas.
My 8, 58, 40, 43, 30, 50 is a post-office in Iowa.
My 25, 57, 38, 53 is a post-office in Pennsylvania.
My 7, 55, 56, 24, 9 is a post-office in Michigan.
My 2, 11, 23, 26, 16 is a post-office in Massachusetts.
My 45, 12, 6, 41, 34 is a post-office in Ohio.
My 59, 3, 41, 54, 27, 49 is a post-office in Tennessee.
My whole is found in the Book of Job.
Constantia, Ohio. M. H. & O. W. THOMPSON.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

NAD yorpdul er'o hte coenas' deit
Uro trayer gfia aws ease;
Agily ti aofdetl ot het eberze,
Onr aiqlude ot sancoe eqenn.
Ostut shrtea ewre rethe ot ebar ti up,
Daim eth cabtlts efsrit,
Yhet dncall ti ot teh htsaeadm ihgh,
Adn caesld ti hwti rihte ifle.
Stone Church, N. Y. ELLA S.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

MY first will please you all no doubt;
My second none can live without;
My whole will captivate the mind,
And frequently the conscience blind.
Hemlock Lake, N. Y. CHARLIE.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A AND B together own a melon. A owns three-eighths and B five-eighths. C comes along and gives a shilling to share equally; to what part of the shilling is A and B each entitled?
Decatur, Mich. J. G. W.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 840.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Malaysia or East Indian Archipelago.

Answer to Anagram:
This motto I give to the young and the old,
More precious by far than a treasure of gold;
'Twill prove to its owner a talisman rare,
More potent than magic,—'tis "Never Despair."

☞ The nightingale has no peer among singing birds, the antelope is king of all graceful quadrupeds, and among a thousand perfumes Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" stands alone—matchless in purity, unapproached in voluptuous richness, and more durable than any other floral extract known. Sold everywhere.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD Cough it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, without delay; and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation.

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FOR SALE BY THE

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,

In Tracts to suit Purchasers, AT LOW PRICES.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY HAVE FOR SALE,

900,000 ACRES of the best Farming Lands in the Country.

The road extends from Dunleith, in the north-western part of the State, to Cairo, in the extreme southern part, with a branch from Centralia, one hundred and thirteen miles north of Cairo, to Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan—altogether a length of 704 miles—and the land which is offered for sale is situated upon either side of the track, in no instance at a greater distance than fifteen miles.

State of Illinois.

The rapid development of Illinois, its steady increase in population and wealth, and its capacity to produce cheap food, are matters for wonder and admiration. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the amounts of the principal crops of 1864, for the whole country, as follows: Indian corn, 530,581,403 bushels; wheat, 160,695,823 bushels; oats, 176,690,064 bushels; of which the farms of Illinois yielded 138,350,135 bushels of Indian corn; 23,371,173 bushels of wheat; and 24,273,751 bushels of oats—in reality more than one-fourth of the corn, more than one-fifth of the wheat, and almost one-seventh of the oats produced in all the United States.

Grain—Stock Raising.

Pre-eminently the first in the list of grain-exporting States, Illinois is also the great cattle State of the Union. Its fertile prairies are well adapted by nature to the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules; and in the important interest of pork packing, it is far in advance of every other State. The seeding of these prairie lands to tame grasses for pasturage or hay, offers to farmers with capital the most profitable results. The hay crop of Illinois in 1864 is estimated at 2,166,725 tons, which is more than half a million tons larger than the crop of any other State, excepting only New York.

Inducements to Settlers.

The attention of persons, whose limited means forbid the purchase of a homestead in the older States, is particularly invited to these lands. Within ten years the Illinois Central Railroad Company has sold 1,400,000 acres, to more than 20,000 actual settlers: and during the last year 264,422 acres—a larger aggregate of sales than in any one year since the opening of the road. The farms are sold in tracts of forty or eighty acres, suited to the settler with limited capital, or in larger tracts, as may be required by the capitalist and stock raiser. The soil is of unsurpassed fertility; the climate is healthy; taxes are low; churches and schools are becoming abundant throughout the length and breadth of the State; and communication with all the great markets is made easy through railroads, canals and rivers.

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The price of lands varies from $9 to $15 and upwards per acre, and they are sold on short credit, or for cash. A deduction of *ten per cent.* from the short credit price is made to those who buy for cash.

EXAMPLE:

Forty acres at $10 per acre, on credit; the principal one-quarter cash down—balance one, two and three years, at six per cent. interest, in advance, each year.

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
Cash Payment	$18 00	$100 00	Payment in two years	$6 00	100 00
Payment in one year,	12 00	100 00	" three years,		100 00

The Same Land may be Purchased for $360 Cash.

Full information on all points, together with maps, showing the exact location of Lands, will be furnished on application, in person or by letter, to

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HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The Farmers' Plans.—By this time every farmer should have his plans for the ensuing season's operations well matured. "Take TIME by the forelock;" have your tools in readiness, if new ones are needed procure them; engage your help; look to your seed, see that it is sound, clean, and that you have enough of it. It is a bad job, when your ground is all ready to sow or plant, to take a team from the work and spend a day's time in getting your seed. That day's work may be worth a great many dollars to you, for a heavy storm might occur and preclude your finishing the work in season, besides putting the soil in bad order again.

The Wood Pile.—Finish making this during the present month. You should have a year's supply stored up; that intended for next fall and winter ought to be piled to season under cover; it can, however, remain in cord-wood over the summer, although it is much less labor to saw and split it when green. At any rate, be sure to cut and split into stove length enough to last until next fall's work is done. If green, pile it out of doors, so that the wind and sun can season it quickly. The summer wood should be of the soft and quick burning kinds, reserving the hard wood until cold weather. Use all the old rails and the unsightly rubbish that will burn, lying around the premises, for summer wood.

Fences.—When the snow is off the ground repair the fences. They can be laid anew, or straightened up when the frost is yet in the earth, and the stakes can be sharpened and driven as soon as the ground is sufficiently thawed. Wire is the cheapest and handiest material to bind the stakes together. In making new lines of fence do not mix promiscuously rails of various kinds of timber. As some varieties decay sooner than others mixing them makes bad work with the fence. Look over your farm and see if it would not be just as convenient and more profitable to dispense entirely with some of your interior fences. Perhaps by using one hundred rods of movable fence, you could do without three or four times the quantity of that which is now permanent. If so, you can readily see the advantages to be gained.

Meadows.—Those newly seeded and having stone on the surface should be picked over early. This work can be done frequently before the ground breaks up. If there is no snow, but the earth is frozen, a blow with pickax or crowbar will loosen the surface stone and they can be taken away. If this work is not done thus early it must generally be delayed, on account of the softness of the ground, until late in the spring—then other jobs are pressing, and the grass grows and covers the stone. Roll the meadows and make them smooth for the mowing machine. A box roller is a convenient vehicle to carry off the stone.

Keep the Cattle from the Fields.—Any field is more or less injured by cattle tramping on it in the spring when the ground is soft and wet. An old, thick swarded pasture suffers the least, and in such the injurious effects are not very perceptible. But the tramping certainly does the pasture no good, nor does daily roaming help the cattle. The proper places for the latter are the stables and yards, until they are turned to grass. We have an inquiry before us asking how land is injured by tramping it in wet weather. In the fall the injury is but little compared with that done in the spring. Land may also be plowed without injury to it, much wetter in the autumn than in the spring, for the winter frosts lighten and ameliorate it. But if tramped or worked wet in the spring, there is no power in the elements to lighten the compressed earth, and it remains hard and lumpy through the season.

If a herd of cattle are well fed and watered and kept in dry yards, they will thrive *as well*, at least, as though permitted to roam over all the fields and the wood lot besides. If turned out once or twice they grow discontented, so the best way is to confine them in their winter quarters strictly, until grass comes. By all means, keep them off the fields when the ground is soft, which you wish to sow or plant. If out at all let them roam on an old pasture, but we believe it better economy to keep them in the yards.

Ditches and Drains.—As early as possible all open ditches should be cleaned, so as to carry off the surplus water readily. Permanent, open ditches are a great impediment in cultivated fields, but if they are absolutely necessary let them be dug with sloping banks, so that a team can cross them readily at any place. Look to the outlets of underdrains, and see that the water discharges freely. If a *spring* rises along the course of any underdrain, it is a sign that the drain is choked thereabouts. Dig down and put things to rights.

Haul out Manure.—The sooner it is hauled out and spread on planting ground now, the better it will be for the crop. Improve every opportunity to get it out when the ground is hard. It puts the work forward greatly in the spring to have the yards pretty well cleaned out before commencing to plow.

Sowing Clover Seed.—A good time for this work—perhaps the best, all things considered—is after a light snow falls in the latter part of March or early in April. Generally there is a calm after the snow storm, which is favorable for scattering the seed evenly, and the sower's tracks in the snow guide him readily and accurately. As the snow melts, the seed sinks into the soft earth, where it is in a favorable condition for sprouting. Sow liberally; it is poor farming to have a thinly seeded clover lot.

"MY MARYLAND"—ITS RESOURCES, &c.

IT may seem strange to old friends—friends of more than half a century—that at this late day I should leave my early home and its associations, and seek a new one among strangers. It does seem so to me, now that I begin to realize that I am no longer a New-Yorker—that I am to live among strangers, and literally upon or in a strange land. And yet, after having become familiar with the varied soils and climates of my old State, I do not feel so very much in a strange land, upon a farm that compares favorably with many of the best I have left behind me. Taking climate, markets, and capacity of soil to support a dense population, Maryland compares favorably with any State of the same area in the Union. With unbounded mineral resources, in coal, iron, copper, and other and valuable ores, a motive power practically exhaustless, a climate which is a happy medium between the rigors of the North and the enervating heat of the South—it will become the great manufacturing center of the Union. To the farmer it affords great inducements because of its unrivalled markets and marketing facilities.

It was this consideration, as well as a declining health, which made a change to a more congenial winter climate desirable for myself and family, that I "pulled up stakes" in one of the fairest regions of the North—Western New York—and cast my lot among a new people, who have thus far welcomed me with their old-time provincial cordiality. The war has left no bitterness of feeling here towards Northern men who come here to settle. They will be as kindly received as though the war had never existed.

Of the density of population, and the immense demand and consequent profits of the products of the farm, the garden, and the vineyard and orchard, some idea may be formed from the fact that between the Potomac river on the one side, and the Harlem on the other—a distance of less than 250 miles, traversed by railroads, a constant river and ocean navigation from nearly all points along the route—there is a population of nearly four millions of people. The cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and numerous dependencies, all lay upon this route. And when it is considered that in no portion of the Union of the same area will population so steadily and rapidly increase, it may not be a wonder that one who has learned to consider the value of land in its market advantages should naturally seek for a home in such a region. Eden, probably, was never located at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, but some of its "out-lets" may have been.

I have been here too short a time to judge of the climate for the seasons. That the winter is some three months shorter than on the other side of the mountains, I can see; that while it does last it is less rigorous, I have felt. I am quite prepared to find spring uncomfortable, and a long, warm season—hotter than elsewhere, I doubt—but the summer longer, and thus perhaps more enervating. I presume we shall have dry months, and the farmer will experience much of the discomforts and annoyances which the farmer meets everywhere; but still I hope to escape the cold, searching winds of autumn, winter and spring, which makes age instinctively turn to a more genial, if in the end, a more pleasant climate.

The town is gay to-day with flags, but they are the Star Spangled Flag of a common country—not New York, not Maryland. It's the flag under which WASHINGTON and his fellow patriots fought. It is the flag which symbolizes a mighty Nation—a great union of States. May it proudly float over and protect in all their rights a united people. T. C. P.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1866.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Machinery for Women—Again.

OUR correspondent's article on this subject has brought out other communications, of which we give below one from Mrs. G. H. A., Dodge Co., Wis. We will repeat our advice to the ladies to "agitate the question." Whenever you discover a really labor-saving machine for the household work, there is no more reason for not procuring it than there is that the "JOSHUA'S" should forego *their* labor-saving implements. And the making easy the household work may have more influence on your future prosperity and happiness, friend JOSHUA, than you are sometimes apt to imagine?

"This is a subject in which all farmers' wives and housekeepers are interested, and in which all husbands and brothers should be. We should therefore be glad to see more attention paid to it by papers devoted to Agriculture. Your correspondent from Elkhorn, Wis., attributes the lack of machines among housekeepers to "the negligence of fathers and brothers." This is undoubtedly true in part, still I think the men, at least in this vicinity, are opening their eyes to the economy of procuring machines for lightening in-door labor.

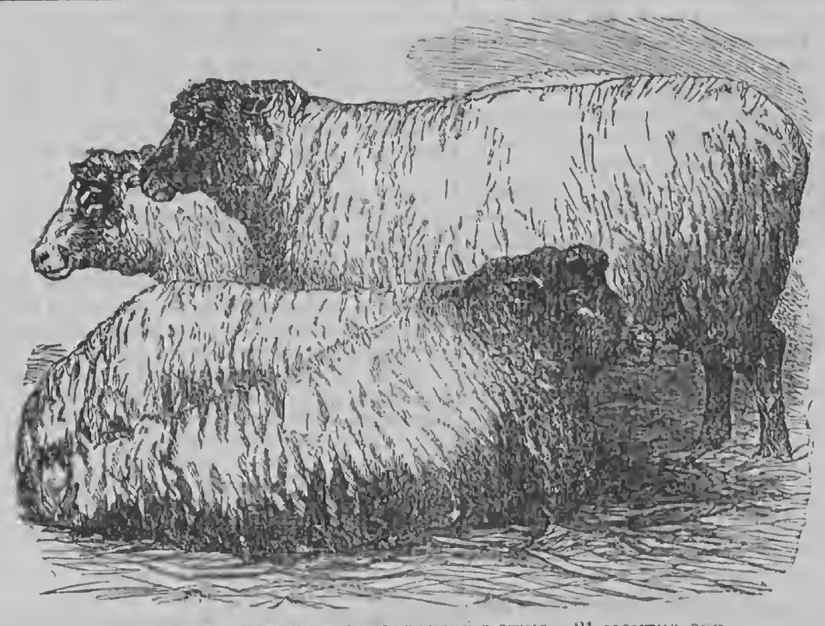
The low wages paid for women's help, and the high prices of machines, have been one means of keeping those ever-ready servants from the women who need them most. Many farmers, besides Mr. JONES, think "that the interest on the money it would take to buy a machine, would hire the knitting done," which is quite true could their wives take the knitting to a machine and have it done for a sixpence per yard, as I have for the past three years. One knitting machine is enough for a large neighborhood, or township, and is a profitable investment for the possessor, besides being a blessing to all the women for miles around; although my observations have led me to believe that all who are thus favored do not know how to appreciate their privileges. Also in regard to the high priced sewing machines, many farmers think the interest on the money required to purchase one will hire a part at least of the sewing done. I can scarcely believe any sane man could in real earnest, think his own wife too stupid to run a sewing machine. RACHEL! JOSHUA was only quizzing you. He knows you could run the machine, it was the seventy-five or eighty dollars he was thinking about.

As for the churn, washing machine, and wringer, I have used them all long enough to know that any farmer who can get them for his wife and fails to do so through *negligence* or *penuriousness*, ought to be *condemned* to sow his wheat from a bag strung around his neck, and to cut his grain with a cradle all the days of his life."

The Clover Worm.

M. C. R., Sennett, this State, furnishes us the following information about this pest:—"In the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, some weeks since, there was an account given of a new pest to farmers in the form of a small worm which feeds upon clover in the stack, during the winter. It was there stated that it was known only at the west, but was apparently working eastward. Late observation has satisfied me that it has already reached this vicinity.

Having occasion a few days since to move a stack of clover hay, I found the bottom of it, for two feet from the ground, full of small, brown worms, about five-eighths of an inch long, tapering each way, ridged, with the extremities somewhat darker than the center. The hay was mixed through with their excrement, and in spots was white with their cocoons, having the appearance of a white mold, which I took it to be, until on unloading the hay I found the wagon alive with these agents of destruction. Their habits, as yet seem to be little known, but my own observation in connection with previous accounts of them, leads me to fear that they are to add one more to the many troublesome and destructive pests of farmers."



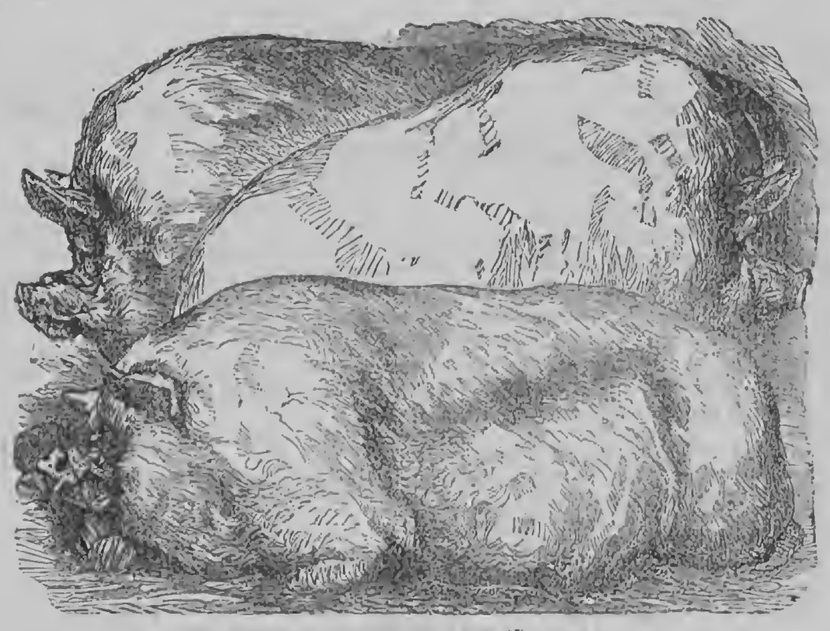
ENGLISH PRIZE SHEEP—OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS—21 MONTHS OLD.

HEREWITH we present RURAL readers illustrations of animals that have recently been awarded prizes in England for superiority in their respective classes.

Our first engraving represents a group of wether sheep of the somewhat celebrated breed known as the Oxfordshire Downs, belonging to the Duke of Marlborough. They are twenty-one months old, and it is said they surpass every thing in the sheep line ever shown in England. The Oxfordshire Downs (heretofore described in the RURAL) are becoming a favorite breed with many in this country, especially in Canada. Fine specimens are always shown at the Provincial Fairs.

The engraving below portrays a group of Prize Pigs only seventeen months old when the drawing was taken,—bred by Earl RADNOR. They were raised upon whey, beans and roots, and carried off the highest English prizes during the past season. These pigs are enormously fat, and the picture will be admired by lovers of superior specimens of the genus Sus—the talk about the dreaded trichinosis to the contrary notwithstanding.

These animals demonstrate what can be done by careful breeding and high feeding—improvements and luxuries that English Lords and wealthy farmers indulge in, and probably make profitable, in reputation at least.



ENGLISH PRIZE PIGS—AGED 17 MONTHS.

Will Straw Mulching Lighten Clay Land?

"YOUNG FARMER" writes from Ripon, Wis., that he has a piece of high, clay land which requires something to lighten up the soil more than to enrich it,—and he proposes to sow it with wheat this spring, and immediately cover it with a thick coat of straw to be plowed under after harvest. He reasons that the mulching, by retaining moisture on the surface of the soil, will prevent it from baking, and queries whether the straw would be a benefit or injury to the wheat crop.

Doubtless a proper amount of mulching would be beneficial to the wheat,—not applying enough to retard the sprouting of the grain. It would likewise benefit the land when plowed under, but hereabouts we should consider it an expensive method of cultivation. "Young Farmer" should make his clay land dry, and then practice fall plowing, leaving it as rough as possible for the beneficial action of the frost. Unfermented barn-yard manure is excellent for such land, or a coating of sand if easily accessible.

Another Use for Corn Cobs.

MR. H. B. HART of Monroe Co., writes us endorsing our recommendation of cobs for fuel, and add, that he has for many years made special use of them to litter to the depth of three or four inches his yards and floors on which he confined his sheep at shearing time. He says:—"I have never found anything half equal to corn-cobs for keeping the hoofs clean; they really having the effect to cleanse them from dirt or droppings. My opinion is that whoever will try the experiment will be abundantly rewarded for the little trouble he may have taken to save the corn-cobs."

Scratches.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Scratches are caused by the issues on the horses' legs drying up or becoming hard. Keep them soft by often rubbing and the application of a little oil if need be. By so doing the horse will never have them, and the horse that has got them through neglect can be cured in this way."

Best Variety of Corn for Fodder.

L. L. N., asserts that the Dent variety produces the sweetest stalks, and hence is most valuable for soiling or fodder purposes. Have any of our readers any facts about this subject?

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

RESULT OF THE WOOL CONFERENCES.

It has been suggested that the publication of the official record of the recent conferences between the Executive Committees of the National Wool Growers' and Wool Manufacturers' Associations would give satisfaction. It is not, we believe, customary to publish the private records of committees,* and, in this case, it would throw before the public a voluminous mass of matter which, as an agreement has been reached, has ceased to possess either importance or interest. The substance of the agreement with the Manufacturers' Committee has already been published. It could not of course be expected to cover every point of difference. Enough was secured, if Congress adopts the recommendations, to put the American Wool Grower on a firm and permanent footing of prosperity. And what was obtained was not obtained by any improper sacrifices.

All points not agreed on will take the same course the whole subject would have taken, in the absence of any action by the Committees—that is to say, they will go first before the United States Revenue Commission, and then before Congress. The absence of an agreement between the Committees in respect to them, will not affect them pro or con. What the Revenue Commission will decide to recommend to Congress, in regard to points agreed on or not agreed on, is not yet known, and, we understand, is not yet in all points definitely settled. Consequently there can be no use of throwing out mere conjectures and speculations on the subject, and to do so might in some quarters lessen our chances of success.

Inasmuch as so large a portion of the present session of Congress has passed, it is presumed that the U. S. Revenue Commission will report soon, on the subject of the duties on Wool and Woolens, to that body; and that, for the same reason, the Committee of Ways and Means will, as soon thereafter as practicable, report a bill to Congress. The publication of this bill will show what has been effected or not effected by preliminary action, and how far the just claims of the wool growers have been listened to.

While waiting for this, there is no reason why the Wool Growers, or other friends of domestic industry, should remain inactive. There is work, and useful work, for them to do. Let them vigorously circulate petitions praying Congress to impose an adequate duty on wools. Let them go from house to house for signers. Let them thus show their representatives in Congress what their constituents ask and expect of them. The wool grower who has not public spirit and nerve enough to do this—but who expends all his zeal in *growling*, winter evenings, behind his own or the bar-room stove—does not deserve protection. And if it is left to depend upon men like himself, he never gets it.

Are we asked if petitions to Congress are likely to effect much? He who doubts it is unfamiliar with the circumstances of public life and ignorant of human nature. Petitions got up by mere partizans, hobby riders, or visionaries, weigh little. But there is not a member of Congress who is not disposed to view with attention and respect all genuine manifestions of the will of his constituents; and eight Congressmen out of ten, if not deeply and publicly committed in an opposite direction, will surrender their private views, on questions like those under consideration, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so to carry out the wishes of a majority of their constituents. The Congressman of principle will do this, because he regards himself as a *representative*, and not as an arbitrary law giver. The Congressman without principle will do it, because *he wishes to retain his seat.*

* We had intended to give an outline sketch of the proceedings, so far as it could be done without a violation of confidence, as we stated in a private letter which was published herein, Feb. 24,—but the publication of that letter, of itself, rendered it unnecessary to carry out our intention.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

The following form of petition to Congress, to raise the duties on wool, is in circulation. It is to be hoped that those who approve of its contents, and have not received copies of it, will provide themselves with either printed or written copies and circulate them at once and thoroughly in their neighborhoods. As so much of the present session of Congress has passed, no time should be lost. As fast as the petitions are filled—or all the signatures to be obtained in the neighborhoods are on them—they should be forwarded to the Member of Congress representing the district in which the petitioners reside:

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned inhabitants of——— County, State of ———, believing that the present situation of our National finances requires an amount of revenue to be raised by duties on foreign imports which, if levied in proper proportions on the different articles of import, can be made to protect all branches of domestic industry requiring protection, without ultimate injury to any; and believing that under the present tariff the American Wool Grower has no adequate protection against the competition of the cheap labor and accumulated capital of other countries—respectfully petition, that a duty of 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem* be levied on all unwashed foreign wools competing with American wools, the value whereof at the last port of export, including charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per pound; and that a duty of 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem* be levied on all wools, the value whereof including charges in port shall exceed 32 cents per pound; and that the above rates of duties be doubled on washed wools, and trebled on scoured wools.

We also pray that the law be made to take effect from the time of its passage.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN THE SOUTH.—J. T. CONOVER, Clinton, N. J. Our views in regard to the adaptation of the South to sheep husbandry are what they ever have been: but we are not sufficiently well informed in respect to the present state of affairs in the Southern States to give advice whether or not it is expedient for Northern men immediately to embark in sheep husbandry in them. This same answer will apply equally well to the inquiries of our friend Mr. KINNEY of De Witt, N. Y.

TICKS.—J. M. FORREST, Fowlerville, N. Y., asks if there is any safe way of killing ticks at this season of the year, except "pinching their heads off?" Mr. F.'s method, if thoroughly performed, is a *sure*, but rather *slow* one! An application of mercurial ointment (mixed with about seven parts of lard) is effectual, and considered safe where the sheep are sheltered from storms for a few days. The wool is opened in streaks or furrows and the ointment rubbed into the skin. More is applied about the neck and brisket. Reduced as above stated, half an ounce of it may be used on a common sized lamb. The old-fashioned method was to open the wool in a great many places, and drop in Scotch snuff. Some persons blow tobacco smoke thrugh a pipe tail into the wool, holding it together on the surface.

CUTS AND PEDIGREES.—We have several inquiries from correspondents wishing to know when their cuts and pedigrees will appear. We don't know. We intend now to resume the publication of these, and, so far as we can recollect, publish each in its turn. Those wishing to order additional papers, or to give any directions in regard to disposition of blocks, electrotypes, etc., should address their letters to D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. Otherwise they compel us to write to Mr. MOORE for them. Our friends *must* spare us the labor of all *unnecessary* letter writing.

LAMBS EATING WOOL.—C. B. HOTT, Osceola, Pa., writes that he has a dozen lambs, one or two months old, which pull and eat the wool off their dams, so that the thighs, bags, &c., of the latter are becoming bare. We would immediately separate these wool eaters and their dams from the rest of the flock, smear the parts of the latter from which wool is eaten excepting udders, with snuff and grease—or some other vile tasting preparation—and if this did not prove effectual, we would kill the lambs as soon as they can be made fit to eat. Such tricks, like bad habits among children, are contagious.

WOOL GROWERS' ORGANIZATION IN OHIO.—We have before us the proceedings and resolutions of the newly organized Wool Growers' Association of Harrison Co., Ohio. They are remarkably vigorous and appropriate. HENRY BOYLES was chosen President, and JOSEPH SHARON, Secretary. The true spirit is abroad in Ohio—and much of this is due to the Ohio Farmer, whose agricultural department is edited by our able and wide-awake friend, Gen. S. D. HARRIS.

E. E. BROWN'S SHEEP.—Mr. BROWN of New Hope, N. Y., sends us some samples of beautiful wool from a couple of choice infantado ewes just bought by him of E. L. GAGE of De Ruyter, N. Y. The oldest ewe, (7 yrs,) was bred by N. & N. BOTTUM of Vt., and got by the "Lawrence Ram" out of a ewe bred by E. HAMMOND, out of "Wooster." The other ewe, "Dora," (3 yrs,) was the choice of Mr. GAGE'S Hammond ewes. She was bred by IRA BENEDICT of Vt., got by the "Benedict and Bottum ram," bred by Mr. HAMMOND, by "Sweepstakes." The dam of "Dora" was bred by N. & N. BOTTUM, got by the "Fine Wool Ram," bred by Mr. HAMMOND, grand dam bred by same and got by "Wooster."

SCAB.—J. KAUFFMAN, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. We should prefer not to dip sheep in arsenic water in winter under any circumstances, particularly breeding ewes. There are various other remedies which are equally good and vastly safer. See Practical Shepherd.

FEES.—Mr. KAUFFMAN of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in asking some advice says:—"I do not send you a *fee* as I do not know your terms for imparting information." We wish it to be distinctly understood by all and sundry that we desire no man to send us *fees* either for advice, opinions on wool, notices of sheep, or any other matter connected with the editing of this department.

[And the Editor-in-Chief of the RURAL wishes it as distinctly understood relative to all other departments—save and except the important one devoted to Advertising.—M.]

Communications, Etc.

HOP GROWING—INQUIRIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The growing of hops in this country has become a very lucrative branch of husbandry, and, judging from the accounts received from the State of New York—the great hop growing reigon of America—it is destined to continue so, till competition, and the laws of supply and demand, shall bring it to a level with other productions of the soil. How long that will be no one can tell. The increasing failure of the crop in New York and the New England States, and the steadily growing demand for this article, has greatly stimulated its cultivation here. Several of my neighbors are already engaged in the business. Some of them have a little experience, but the greater part of them have none at all; and as I intend to set out a "yard" next spring, and being a perfect novice at the business, (having never seen but one or two yards in my life,) I thought I would address you a few lines soliciting some information by asking a few plain, simple questions—trusting that you or some of your hop-growing readers will readily answer them.

1. How far apart should the hop hills be set where land is cheap, and what proportion should be made hills?

2. Would it be advisable to plant the land intended for hops with a full crop of corn—setting the hop rows just far enough one side (say eight inches) of the corn rows, to allow the cultivator to pass freely each way?—or, would it be better to alternate every other row of corn with a hill of corn, and then a hill of hops?

3. Should the flat culture be pursued, or would the old-fashioned mode of "hilling" be better?

4. How many poles should be set to a hill, how long should they be, and how many vines allowed to each pole?

5. Does the ease or difficulty with which poles can be procured influence the number proper to a hill? Cedar poles in this neighborhood cost from two cents to two and one-half cents delivered at the yards.

Plain answers to these questions will be thankfully received by several subscribers in this vicinity. C. M. H.

Mitchell, Sheboygan Co., Wis.

OVER-STOCKING A BEE PASTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—There is, perhaps, no business in which the community engage and are interested, that is made less the subject of rational investigation and careful experiment than bee-keeping. It has been, and by many still is, considered as a matter of mere chance whether success attend the enterprise or not. Success has been estimated by the number of swarms kept rather than by the amount of surplus honey secured in good shape for use or market. This has resulted generally in keeping too large a number of colonies. Every locality is limited in the amount of honey it yields, as well as grass, or grain, or any other product. A stock of bees in a locality, will, in the honey season, consume what is necessary for the brood and the whole colonies during the working season, and then must have a supply for their winter stores. So much, as a general rule, must be secured before we reach the question of surplus. If you place in a locality as many colonies as can be supplied with summer and winter stores, say sixty pounds to the colony, you can have but small store of surplus.

In this case a few of the most successful colonies will give some surplus; another portion will fail of securing enough to carry them through the winter, and must either be fed to save them, or their stores taken from them to save something by them. Another portion of the colonies will just live through the winter. Place a colony of bees in an unoccupied locality and they will generally double each year until they reach this extreme point. At the close of the first season two colonies; second season, four; third season, eight; fourth season, sixteen; fifth season, thirty-two. There are few localities in this section where more than thirty-two colonies could be sustained. But there are undoubtedly portions of country where one hundred can be sustained.

Intelligent conduct of the business would undoubtedly require a careful approximation by experiment to the amount of feed a field will yield, and keep the number of colonies down to the capacity of the fields. If there is any successful means reached to control their swarming by removing the disposition to swarm and keep the whole body of workers employed in the parent colony, storing surplus in boxes, that would be the best way to secure the object. If this cannot be reached, then the number must be reduced sufficiently by the removal of a part to another field, or taking them up, or driving the bees in with another swarm, straining the honey and saving the wax.

So long as the measure of success is taken by the number of swarms and they are kept up to the point where the product of the whole field will be required to sustain them, bee-keeping will be uncertain and unprofitable.

Albany, Feb. 16, 1866. JASPER HAZEN.

THE WEST VERSUS STUMPS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have just read the communication in your issue of Feb. 10th, by H. T. B. The sight of those stumps has evidently thrown the poor soul into a violent passion, in which situation he is willing to go to war with us Hawk eyes, and all others west of the Mississippi river, simply because we cannot see the superiority of his stump land over our beautiful prairies of the west. I was glad to see your note at the close. That was a home thrust. He probably purchased that land when the "fell spirit of speculation" was a ruling passion with him—which he condemns so severely in others. Perhaps the "squatters" in that region have appropriated the timber, as they frequently do the timber in the west on non-resident land owned by speculators. And now taxes are high and he wishes to sell and cannot; therefore he would even "hang" us because we don't "squat" on his "loose acres" in preference to "developing" the resources of the west. Verily, he is worse than WIRZ. He accuses us of "coolly proposing to fleece future generations." I "pity the sorrows of a poor blind man," for if he were not blinded by passion at sight of those "stumps," he would see that we are building railroads, mills, factories, and improving water-powers, &c., expressly for the use of future generations.

But we of the west need no justification for being here, and this subject needs no argument to a mind unclouded by "loose acres covered with stumps." In the mean time, notwithstanding the fact that the sentence of capital punishment given by Judge H. T. B., (how are you Judge?) is hanging over us, we will go on "developing." The K. & D. V. R. R., which runs through this place, is completed to Monroe, and will soon be through to our Capital. The B. & M. R. R. has been running to Ottumwa for the last three years, and is now under contract to Chariton, to be completed by next September, and will pass four miles south of us. High freights are compelling us to pay more attention to manufacturing than formerly. We have two large flouring mills, and a plow factory that turns out several hundred per annum. A wagon and carriage manufactory on a large scale is being started here, and also a woolen factory that will give employment to twenty-five persons. We have a pork house that has just finished cutting 7,000 hogs this winter. We have stores of hardware, dry goods, agricultural implements, &c., that would do honor to any town of this size even in old Monroe, which by the way is my native county. We also have five large churches, and six teachers are employed in our district school. So H. T. B. can see that we have some of the religious and educational privileges even west of the Mississippi. I will close by giving H. T. B. a word of advice in return for valuable hints from him through your columns. It is this:—Try a stump machine. G. W.

Eddyville, Iowa, Feb. 12th, 1866.

Spirit of the Press.

Feeding Boxes.

THE New Brunswick Farmer makes some good points in regard to feeding-boxes, which it prefers to racks. It says very properly:—"Horses do not naturally gather food from trees; why then should they be compelled in winter to take it from a rack over head? Every mouthful requires the animal to assume an unnatural position, which, with young horses particularly, must interfere with the proper development of the muscles of the neck, and with the graceful carriage of the head. May not the awkward manner in which many horses thrust their heads forward and upward, be attributed to the force of habit acquired in feeding from a rack? Another serious objection to racks is the danger from the seed, dust, etc., falling into the eyes of the animal; further, all the effluvia of the stable, the vapors from liquid and solid excrements, the exhalations from the skin and lungs pass upward, and are, to some extent, absorbed by the hay—an addition neither savory nor healthful. The feed-box may be made equally convenient with the rack, and is open to none of the above objections. It need not be large, and if the bottom be made of slate all rejected fodder can be easily removed."

There is force in this, though the writer goes to prove too much. We do not think that eating from a rack interferes with the proper development of the muscles of the neck; but the small spicular and dust of the hay does at times injure the eyes beyond question; and to this may frequently be traced blindness. The dust in dry weather, falling from above, is inhaled by the horses, hour after hour, and frequently causes irritation of the throat and air passages, sometimes followed by chronic disease.

Mixed Stock in Pasture.

I NOTICED, some time ago, a good deal written about keeping a mixed stock on pastures. As I have been a keeper of stock from very early youth until now, I venture to give my opinion. And first, I have found sheep do very well amongst cattle, but cattle do badly amongst sheep. To prove it, let the farmer take the fodder left by the cattle, even when part of it has been trodden under their feet, and if the sheep are not fully fed, he will see the sheep eat it up greedily; then let him take what his sheep leaves and offer it to his cattle, and he will find they won't taste it, if they can get anything else; or let him turn his milk cows in a sheep pasture, and he will find them fall in milk. Cattle do well where horses pasture. In proof of this, every farmer must have seen that cattle will eat the litter of horses, even if fully fed, but horses won't eat what cattle leave, unless compelled to do so. But horses and sheep will do well in some pastures, especially the horses. To prove this, let the farmer turn out the sheep from their yards, turn in his horses, and they will eat up all the sheep have left, even the litter around the racks.—*John Johnston.*

National Agricultural Fair.

THE Kentucky State Agricultural Society met in Frankfort lately, and was called to order by the President, Col. L. J. Bradford. The President, in a brief address, congratulated the Society on the return of peace and on the prospects of a greater influence being exerted by the Society in the future on the great industrial interests of the State, and also suggested many objects which should claim its attention at the present meeting, especially the eminent propriety of holding a National Fair during the autumn of 1866, and also suggesting that, from the central position of Kentucky, and the high character of her people for hospitality, and their varied extensive interests in agriculture, said Fair should be held in Kentucky. These suggestions were embodied in resolutions which were unanimously passed by the Society.

Mixing Potatoes.

WE met with a farmer last week, whom we know to be very successful in his agricultural operations, but who has some notions of his own about farming. Among other things, he said that he always gets a better crop of potatoes when he mixed together several kinds. He says that if you take the several kinds and plant them separately on the same piece, and then plant another similar with them mixed, that the latter will be a larger crop than the former. The idea was new to us. Can any of our potato raisers tell us about it. We thought it at first only a whim, but as he always has good crops we did not like to let him off without an investigation. What think *you*, brother farmers?—*Mc. Farmer.*

PARASITES ON ANIMALS.—Kerosene oil, tobacco water, pot liquor, and several other nostrums were recommended as efficacious for lice on cattle and horses, although several persons had employed such substances without any effect. Mercurial ointment was alluded to as ineffectual and dangerous, as animals will swallow the poison when they lick themselves.

Dr. Smith said better let such things alone and use lamp oil. Such insects respire through holes in their sides; and oleaginous material spread among the hair, will get into these breathing holes and obstruct their respiration. This is the most effectual remedy that can be employed, as oil will not injure an animal, while a strong decoction of tobacco will often make animals sick.

Rural Brief Mention.

OUR PREMIUMS.—We this week send to Agents interested a Supplement containing the result of the competition for our Christmas and February Premiums. The list of awards would have been completed and published sooner, but for the pressure of business in our book-keeping and mailing departments, and also our desire to have the figures so accurate as to avoid any mistakes. The prizes awarded will be promptly paid on the order of the persons entitled.

The Special Premium of WEBSTER'S Illustrated Dictionary, (New Edition, with over 3,000 engravings,) for twenty NEW subscribers, will be continued until the first of May, and perhaps longer. Over one hundred copies of this great and valuable work have already been awarded under our offer, and we hope to give away as many more.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—This monthly, started in January last, is among the most promising of the new agricultural journals, (notices of all of which we propose giving ere long.) Though it takes the place of the Genesee Farmer—discontinued in December—it is decidedly superior to the defunct paper in all the essentials of a live agricultural and horticultural journal. The three numbers already issued exhibit both enterprise and ability, and we cordially welcome the new-comer, and wish it merited success. Published by JOHN TURNER, Rochester, N. Y., at $1 per annum.

—Notices of other agricultural journals, both new and old, are prepared, and will be given as soon as the pressure upon our pages will permit.

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Ill. State Ag. Society, it was determined to hold a *Field Trial of Implements*, to include most agricultural implements and machinery, (excepting only those used in harvesting small grains,) on the 4th day of September next. The premiums offered range from $10 to $100 each, and aggregate about $1,000,—but a committee was appointed to receive donations for additional special premiums to be awarded at the Trial. For particulars address the Secretary, JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Springfield, Ill.

ANNATTO.—(E. F., Eagle, N. Y.) Annatto is made from the red pulp of the seeds of an evergreen tree of the same name, found in the West Indies and Brazil, by bruising and obtaining a precipitate. A variety is made in Cayenne, which comes into market in cakes of two or three pounds. It is bright yellow, rather soft to the touch, but of considerable solidity. The quantity used is rarely more than an ounce to one hundred pounds, and the effect is to give the high coloring so common to the Cheshire cheese, and to many in this country.

"MY MARYLAND."—We this week commence the publication of a series of articles under this heading, from the able pen of our long-time Special Contributor, the Hon. T. C. PETERS, retiring President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. The articles will naturally attract, as they will merit, the attention of intelligent readers, both North and South.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a valiant journal. It "pitches into" its contemporaries most vindictively, but has not a word to say in response to their replies. It is often safer to retreat, even in a cowardly manner, than to *condescend* to vindicate or maintain a wrong or unjust position! We therefore admire the discretion of the A. A.!

THE MICH. AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION, held at Jackson two weeks ago—as previously announced in this journal—was not, it is reported, so largely attended as it should have been, but was nevertheless important. A State Wool Growers' Association was organized, of which we shall make note hereafter.

SEED CORN.—(R. F. H.) It is safe to take your seed corn East almost any distance to plant. Even the Dent corn of the West yields abundantly and is hardy in this State. In many instances a variety of grain is improved by transporting the seed to distant localities.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Some three weeks ago we were favored with a fine sample of new maple sugar, from the "bush" of L. D. MITCHELL, Esq., of Pittsford, this County. Mr. M. is always the first to furnish this luxury to Rochesterians.

THE GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES can be obtained, in either large or small quantities, we are informed, of Mr. D. S. HEFFRON, Utica,—and the proceeds of all sales will go to the family of the originator, the late Rev. C. A. GOODRICH.

LARGEST OX IN THE WORLD.—Wilkes' Spirit says that the ox Gen. Grant, must now yield the palm to one called Re-Union, fed by Mr. TRIPP of Dutchess county, N. Y. His weight was 3,732 pounds. It was slaughtered February 22d.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the recent annual meeting of this Society, resolutions were adopted that there ought to be a change in the management of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and requesting the President to appoint some competent man as Commissioner. The total receipts of the Society for 1865 were $13,653; expenses, $12,726, of which $6,926 were paid in premiums. The following Board of Officers was elected: *President*—GEORGE B. LORING, Salem, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—S. L. Goodale, Saco, Maine.; Fred. Smyth, Manchester, N. H.; Daniel Kimball, Rutland, Vt.; William Birnie, Springfield, Mass.; Amasa Sprague, Cranston, R. I.; E. R. Hyde, Stafford, Ct. *Secretary*—Daniel Needham, Boston. *Treasurer*—Isaac K. Gage, Fisherville, N. H.

THE ALBANY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has elected the following officers for 1866: *President*—JACOB MESSINGER, Watervliet. *First Vice-President*—Jacob Simmons, of Albany, with other Vice-Presidents, representing the city and the several towns. *Directors*—Henry C. Haskell, John N. Cutler, David Allard, Martin Hallenbeck, Albany; A. A. Dunlap, Watervliet: ——Frink, Cohoes; William J. Relyea, James Slingerland, New-Scotland; Samuel Van Allen, Bethlehem; Ira Boynton, Bern; Henry Hilton, Guilderland; Joslin Nodine, Coeymans. *Treasurer*—John J. Mull, Bethlehem. *Secretary*—John M. Bailey, Albany.

CALEDONIA (VT.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following officers were elected at the late annual meeting for the year ensuing: *President*—EZRA A. PARKS, St. Johnsbury. *Vice-President*—H. M. Hall, Burke. *Secretary*—I. W. Sanborn, Lyndon. *Treasurer*—A. M. Cook, St. Johnsbury.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE WINE PLANT—HUMBUG.

We have on our table a dozen inquiries and letters about the merits, profits of cultivation, &c., of the *Wine Plant,—Linnaeus Myatt Wine Plant,*—or *Rhubarb*, as it is variously named. Some of these are communications from persons evidently having a pecuniary interest in the sale of the plant, and they attack those who have seen fit to discountenance its culture, in terms we should not care to publish. Others state the receipts which have been derived from the article, in the most notable instance of which they are figured at thirty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars ($33,728) from one acre in two years. Of this sum twenty thousand dollars were derived from the sale of plants at forty cents each, and the residue by estimating four thousand five hundred and seventy-six gallons of wine made from the said acre, but yet unsold, to be worth three dollars per gallon. Another class writes us for information, querying as to the nature of this business, the quality of the liquor produced, whether it will keep, and whether it will sell; and for the benefit of the latter we propose to reiterate opinions which have heretofore been maintained by the Rural.

Our opinion of this business is, that it is a huge speculation, having many plausible but radically unsound reasons to recommend it to public favor, and that the gainers will be those selling the plants, and the losers those who set them and manufacture the liquor for market. No compound that can justly rank with *wine*, or that can ever become permanently or universally popular, can be made from rhubarb juice. It is chemically *impossible*. In manufacturing, the pure juice of the plant is first diluted by adding an equal bulk of water, then three pounds or more of sugar to each gallon of the mixture. When the fermentation is finished the sugar is transformed into alcohol, which imparts the strength and spirit to the liquor, (pure spirits would answer the same purpose as sugar,) the water reduces it to a proper consistency, and the juice of the rhubarb gives its distinctive character. Oxalic is the predominating acid of the latter. This in a pure and condensed form is a powerful poison, and if even small quantities were taken into the system frequently, as they certainly would be in using this compound for a common beverage, we can see no reason why the result would not eventually be a great injury to the health. Although this rhubarb liquor may be agreeable to an uncultivated or a depraved taste, yet it is no more so than the villainous compounds that are sold under the guise of foreign wines, but which rarely contain a particle of the juice of the grape. Therefore, if its taste be agreeable, it is not proof of its good quality; and in purity, healthfulness, and all the superior traits which should recommend a common beverage to the people, it is not one whit above the vilest "stuff" usually compounded by dishonest liquor dealers.

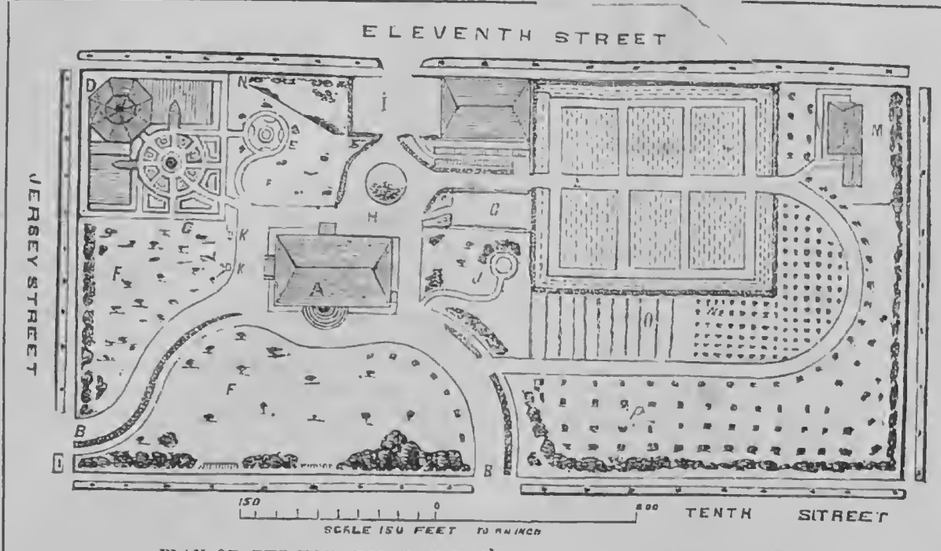
But will it sell? *will it pay?*—are the practical questions, perhaps, to deal with. The wine, *no*. One of the weightiest arguments of the wine plant venders, is in estimating the compound to be worth three dollars per gallon, and in some cases, at least, the yield at five thousand gallons per acre. And, to manufacture this quantity an outlay of money in sugar, casks, labor, &c., of at least three thousand dollars will be necessary. Now we believe there is no market in the United States in which the product of ten acres could be readily sold for fifty cents per gallon. And we have been reliably informed that twenty-five cents per gallon is the highest price that manufacturers of spurious champagnes and other wines, who are the best and only customers to any extent for this rhubard juice, are willing to pay. In fact, there is no market for this stuff. We have heard of a great deal having been *made*, and large profits are *figured* on it at three dollars per gallon, but we have yet to learn of large quantities being *sold*, or the springing up of any great demand for it.

As a pleasant, healthful and harmless drink it will not bear comparison in a single point with properly made cider, and the latter drink can be supplied for at least one-half the cost of the rhubarb compound. To the apple and the grape we advise those to turn their attention who desire to produce a proper and common beverage. Manufacture your cider carefully; put it in clean casks; add some sugar, if you please, before it ferments; manage it properly until it becomes "still," and you will have a drink "good to take." And if the present rate of planting the grape is continued a few years longer, the genuine wine, the beverage ancient and royal, will supplant in popular use both fiery, intoxicating spirits, and poisonous, unwholesome compounds in the various forms of spurious wines.

We will say just a word to our readers about the occasional practices of venders of the so-called "wine plant." If one of them asserts to you that it is anything else than a variety of the common garden rhubarb, or pie-plant, so long used for culinary purposes, he is a swindler; and if he effects a sale of plants to you, by impressing the belief that you will make your fortune by manufacturing wine from them, you will find at last that you have been most effectually *humbugged*.

GROUNDS, &c., OF MR. FARGO OF BUFFALO.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—I take the liberty of sending for publication in your valuable journal, a plan of the Hon. Wm. G. Fargo's grounds at Buffalo, N. Y. The design was furnished by Wm. Webster, Esq., Landscape Gardener of Rochester, and the grounds, which are nearly completed, were laid out under the superintendence of that gentleman. Although the soil naturally was very unpromising for such an undertaking, being composed for the most part of clay, yet by skill and manipulation it has been brought under a very fair state of cultivation, and rendered fit for the reception of crops.



PLAN OF THE HON. WM. G. FARGO'S GROUNDS AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Before proceeding to explain the plan, I think it would be well to state that Mr. Fargo has taken time by the forelock, in commencing the laying out of his grounds and building his plant houses, before proceeding to build the mansion. Having secured the plan for the dwelling in advance, Mr. Webster had no hesitation as to the style he should adopt to harmonize with that of the mansion, so that when it came to be built congruity would be the result.

You will readily understand that by this proceeding, a couple of years at least are gained in the growth of the trees, which counts for something in this fast age. I wish that improvers could understand that it is never too soon to commence improving the grounds around where they intend to *build*, as this example will show.

REFERENCES TO PLAN.

A—Site for Dwelling.
B, B—Carriage entrances; on the right of each is a strip of ground, 4 feet wide of grass, in the center of which is an evergreen hedge to screen a flag sidewalk running parallel to it.
C—Flower Garden, formed of gravel walks and turf, the beds being cut out of the turf. The circular figure in the center is for a fountain.
D—Range of Plant Houses. The center is an Octagon Palm-House; the others are for a forcing vinery, conservatory and Camellia house. The whole are highly ornamental and heated with Hitching's apparatus.
E—Rose Garden, partially concealed from the flower garden by ornamental shrubs.
F, F, F—Sections of Lawn.
G—Laundry Ground, inclosed with evergreen hedge.
H—House Yard, with circle of grass in center to drive around.
I—Stable Yard and Stables.
J—Summer House.
K, K—Flower Vases.
L—Kitchen Garden, inclosed with evergreen hedge.
M—Gardener's House.
N—Dwarf Pear Orchard.
O—Vineyard.
P—Orchard for other fruits.

The walk through the center of kitchen garden and orchard is 8 feet wide, so as to allow for a horse and cart or team to be driven over it. To the south-west of the stables, at I, is the forcing ground, which is separated from the house yard and main walk by a hedge. The whole of the roads and walks are constructed in the most substantial manner. They were excavated to the depth of 15 inches and filled to the depth of 10 inches with broken stone, and the remaining 5 inches with successive layers of gravel, well packed, and rolled with a heavy iron roller. The situation is a very commanding one, as from it fine views of the Niagara River and Canada shore may be obtained; also, a view of Lake Erie as far as the eye can reach, and of the distant hills in Chautauqua county.

I had intended to enter more fully into the details of the Plant Houses, but fear I have already extended this article rather beyond the limits usually allowed such communications.

Buffalo, N. Y., March, 1866. James Brown.

QUALITIES OF THE DELAWARE GRAPE FOR WINE.

Eds. Rural New Yorker:—At the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers of Western New York, held at Rochester on the 24th and 25th ult., the discussions upon the grape turned somewhat upon the subject of wine in connection therewith. In some remarks made by Mr. Griffith of North-East, Pennsylvania, he was by some present understood as speaking in disparagement of the Delaware as a wine grape. I felt then that he was misunderstood, because I knew he was setting largely of this variety in his vineyard for wine purposes. In a recent communication to me he explains himself as I think in a consistent manner. Presuming that many others who are embarking in grape culture will be interested in what he says, I send it for publication in the columns of your widely circulated paper. He writes:

"I am greatly obliged to you for calling my attention to my remarks before the Fruit Growers in Convention at Rochester, on the 25th, in relation to Delaware wine.

I was myself, on reflection, apprehensive that I might have been misunderstood. I did not intend to convey any idea that the precious little Delaware did not make a first class wine, or a wine that would not keep well and improve by age. Both these results will always be secured to it by ordinary care and attention. What I attempted to illustrate was, the fact that the elements of a true must for perfect wine, and their relative proportions must not be disregarded by the wine grower. I mentioned the Delaware Grape, which is unsurpassed, if not unequaled by any grape yet brought into cultivation in this (and I believe I would be justified in saying any other) country, for its pure, sweet highly concentrated, life-inspiring nectar, having in its composition no fault discernable by the most acute and delicate taste. Still the true proportions of a normal must was not realized in this grape, as practical experience had already indicated. It has an excess of sugar. The result is that the wine matures quick and when new is of a quality and flavor not yet attained from any other variety, and which has won the admiration of good judges, and of all others who have been permitted to test its merits. But age develops an excess of alcohol, which is regarded as slightly objectionable by the many lovers of light wines. This feature of the Delaware grape so far from impairing its value as a wine grape, constitutes its chief excellence and greatly enhances its relative value, since experience has already shown that nearly all our best varieties are quite deficient in saccharine matter, and therefore incapable of producing good wine. I believe the Catawba, well matured, combines more perfectly the elements of a "true must" than any grape yet submitted to the test; and although I think the Iona gives great promise of perfection in this regard, yet I am constrained to observe that a grape supplying the true properties of a normal must would be almost a miracle, especially if vigorous and productive. It is therefore apparent that our best wines will be produced by combining two or more sorts of grapes, either in the must or the young wine immediately after the first active fermentation, and I doubt not but a favorable result may be obtained at a later date.

I am greatly anxious to make a trial of the must of the Delaware and Iona combined, as with this, and two or three other samples—say one made from what I regard as our four best varieties, Catawba, Delaware, Iona and Diana—I expect to astonish both the Gauls and Teutons at the Paris exhibition in 1867."

In conclusion allow me to remark that Mr. Griffith is a believer in the theory that when we have made pure wines abundant and cheap, so that they will be substituted for *grog*, we shall have taken a long step in the temperance reformation. And in this opinion many will be found to concur. Yours Truly, J. H. B.

Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 3d, 1866.

GIRDLED TREES.

Editors Rural New-Yorker:—In reply to the communication of M. K. M., of Hillsdale, Mich., in your paper of March 3d., I would say that I have had very good success in a number of instances in preserving girdled trees as follows: First, trim off even with a knife the bark both above and below the girdle; then cut from the tree scions sufficient—when they are placed in a perpendicular position around the girdle—to stand about one inch apart, flatten the ends of these, and insert one end of each under the bark above and the bark beneath. Perhaps it would be well to cover the whole completely with wax, but I have never covered only both ends of the scions. This may prove a failure in some instances, like many other kinds of grafting,—but that it appears at least plausible no one will doubt, for, as the sap passes from the root upwards, it *must* be conveyed across this gap in some form, and I know of no more sensible way than for it to pass through the bark of these cions;—if there is, will some one please informs me of the fact through the columns of the Rural New-Yorker. A. F. G.

Churchville, Monroe Co., N. Y.

To Restore Leaning Trees.—When a tree, after having been planted a year or two, leans badly—especially if to the north-east—its direction cannot generally be changed entirely by the use of the pruning knife. In this case, go to the opposite side of the tree, and with a spade, loosen and remove the earth from under the roots, and bring back the tree in this way, pulling it over to an erect form, then pack the earth firmly about the roots, so as to hold it steadily in its place. Only a few of these having been interfered with, growth is but little checked. Prune it rather more than if not disturbed, especially on the side to which it leaned, and the tree will scarcely feel that it has been touched.—*Northern Cultivator.*

Freezing and Soaking Seeds.—An inquiry was read at the N. Y. Farmers' Club, last week, asking if soaking seeds will or will not subserve the purpose of freezing them. In some instances, soaking them in warm water will promote germination quite as well as to expose seeds to the influences of freezing and thawing in the soil. This is particularly true of apple-seeds. If the hulls have become dry and hard, shave off a narrow strip with a sharp knife, so that the germ may absorb the necessary moisture to induce germination. Still, it is always safer to plant such seeds in late Autumn, beneath half an inch of vegetable mould, where they will be sure to germinate early in the Spring.

Blazing fires built in ordhards on warm evenings when trees are in full bloom are said to destroy large numbers of the codling-moth.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Frost & Co.'s Descriptive Catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Select Green House and bedding Plants and choice Flower Seeds.

Messrs. Frost & Co. pay particular attention to the making of Bouquets, Floral Ornaments, and Decorations for weddings and parties—and also furnish Wreaths, Crowns and Crosses of flowers in various styles, all of which they can send a long distance.

W. & F. Smith.—Wholesale Trade List of the Geneva Nursery for this Spring. Geneva, N. Y.

West Jersey Fruit Growers' Association.—The third annual Report of its proceedings, with a list of Officers and Members—for which we are indebted to Mr. William Parry, Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the House Committee—On the Agriculture of the State of New Jersey; from Dr. J. P. Trimble, Chairman of the Committee.

Raising Cranberries on Upland.—(W. A. H., Ohio.) There are three great varieties of the American Cranberry, namely, the bell, bugle and cherry. The cranberry naturally grows on a moist soil. It is the opinion of experienced cultivators that water must be within twelve inches of the surface. Moist meadow lands and reclaimed swamps are most suitable. They have succeeded on upland, but it is risky business to plant them there, and a patch thus situated requires much labor in the way of hoeing, &c. There are many fields of upland, however, moist enough for cranberries. Cold, stagnant water is also fatal to success. Yet there are but few farms upon which a place cannot be found wherein to grow a supply for family use.

Preventing Mildew in Grapes.—E. W. Herendeen of Macedon, N. Y., who has recently visited the Experimental Grounds at Washington, under the charge of W. Saunders, states that some experiments for preventing the mildew of the grape, by erecting a cheap roof over them, seemed to answer the purpose perfectly. The roof, he states, may be simply a board sixteen inches wide, nailed to the posts. On a hundred varieties treated in this way, not any mildew was seen; while all the rest in the same yard were entirely ruined. Further experiments are necessary.

Horse-Shoe Tile for Protecting Trees.—A correspondent from Michigan writes us that he uses horse-shoe draining tile successfully to protect trees from being injured by rabbits and mice. He joins two tile together around the trunk of the tree by means of copper wire. Perhaps two lengths would be required to protect the trees from rabbits. Protecting trees from the latter is of importance in the Western States, but in the older settled districts they are not very troublesome.

The Peach Buds.—It was recently stated in the American Institute Farmers' Club, New York, that the peach buds in New Jersey are extensively injured by cold weather. From Ohio, Indiana and Illinois we have reports that they are likewise destroyed. But it is too early for a panic about peaches. If all the buds which the cold weather spares produce fruit there will be an abundance.

Planting Chestnuts.—In planting chestnuts, and in fact, all kinds of nuts, do not bury them deep in the ground. The best way we have ever seen is to lay them on the ground and cover them with leaves. This is the way they plant themselves in forests, and they are pretty sure to come up well. When planted in the soil they rot very easily.

How to Confine the Roots of Trees.—In order to keep the roots of trees from beds of flowers which are cultivated in English parks, deep trenches are dug and filled with gravel and concrete, which forms a solid wall which roots cannot penetrate.

Domestic Economy.

RECIPES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

How to Purify Rancid Lard.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes: "We had some forty pounds rancid lard, which was valueless as it was. Knowing the antiseptic qualities of the chloride of soda, I procured three ounces, which was poured into about a pailful of soft water, and, when hot, the lard added. After boiling thoroughly together for an hour or two it was set aside to cool. The lard was taken off when nearly cold, and was subsequently *boiled up*. The color was restored to an alabaster white, and the lard was as sweet as a rose."

To Take Fresh Paint out of a Coat.—Take immediately a piece of cloth, and rub with the wrong side of it on the paint spot. If no other cloth is at hand, part of the inside of the coat skirt will do. This simple application will generally remove the paint when quite fresh. Otherwise rub some other on the spot with your finger.

Corned Beef.—The Scientific American informs the ladies that if they would have corn beef juicy after it is cold, and not dry as a chip, they should put it into boiling water when they put it on to cook, and they should not take it out of the pot when done, until it has become cold.

Mustard Poultice.—Into a gill of boiling water stir one tablespoonful of Indian meal, spread the paste thus made upon a cloth, and spread over the paste one teaspoonful of mustard as it is prepared for the table, instead of mustard flour.

Bread Cakes.—Soak some crusts of bread in milk, strain them through a cullander very fine, beat in four eggs and a little flour, just enough to thicken the substance; add one teaspoonful saleratus, mix all up to make a thin batter, and bake on the griddle.

Soft Corns.—Scrape a piece of common chalk, and put a pinch to the soft corn, and bind a linen rag upon it. Repeat the application during a few days, and you will find the corn come off like a shell, and perfectly cured. The cure is simple and efficacious.

Sweet Potato Custard Pie.—To one pound of potatoes, baked and sifted, add half a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, one pint of milk, and six eggs; flavor with nutmeg, cinnamon, and a wine-glass of brandy. Line your dish with a nice pastry crust, and bake with moderate heat.

Delicate Seed Cookies.—Two cups of sugar, half cup butter, half cup milk, one egg, tablespoonful of fresh carraway seed, cream of tartar and soda in the usual proportions—mix lard with flour, roll very thin, and bake quick.

Buttermilk Cakes.—Two cups of buttermilk or sour milk, one cup of sugar, one piece of butter the size of a walnut, a teaspoonful of saleratus, spice to your taste, with as much flour as will make a thin batter, and bake as above.

Ague.—Put a teaspoonful of grated wild turnip into two tablespoons of brandy, sweeten, and take just before the fit comes on. Try it a few times, and you will have no more ague.

New Advertisements.

NATIVE EVERGREENS OF THE FOLlowing varieties, 5 to 12 inches high, at $7 ℔ 1,000. Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. Packing free. JAS. A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

CHICORY SEED.—The Great Substitute for Coffee.—A supply of the genuine article just received by the subscriber, and will be mailed, post-paid, to all applicants upon receipt of price affixed. Packets containing 1 ounce, 20 cts.; 8 ounces, 80 cents; 1 pound, $1,50. Directions for culture and curing accompany each package. Address B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

TREES, TREES, TREES.—10,000 Cherry Trees, 1 and 2 yrs old; 25,000 Standard Apple Trees; 2,000 Dwarf Apple Trees; 100,000 Imported Mahaleb Cherry Stocks; 50,000 Imported Pear Stocks. Also a large assortment of standard and dwarf Pear Trees, and a general variety of Trees, Vines and Plants, for sale at the Web Creek Nursery. Terms cash.
843-3t WAMPLER & TILLOTSON, Dayton, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED.—Be Sure and Get the Best.—A superior lot raised expressly for the subscriber by one of the most successful cultivators in the Valley of the Connecticut. Packets with *full directions for culture, curing, packing, &c.*, will be mailed, post-paid, to all applicants at the following rates: 1 ounce, 50 cents; 4 ounces, $1,50; ½ pound, $2,50; 1 pound, $4,00. Prices to dealers in larger quantities will be given upon application.
843-3teo B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

LILIUM AURATUM.—New Golden Striped Lily from Japan.—Thus described by Dr. Lindley, in the London Gardeners' Chronicle. "If ever a flower merited the name of glorious, it is this, which stands far above all other Lilies, whether we regard its size, its sweetness, or its exquisite arrangement of color. From this delicious flower there arises the perfume of Orange blossoms sufficient to fill a large room, but so delicate as to respect the weakest nerves." It is quite hardy and deserves a place in every collection. Flowering Bulbs mailed to any address upon receipt of $5; medium size do, $3; small, 1 year old bulbs, $1 each; $9 per dozen. Address B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

ANOTHER SPLENDID NOVELTY FROM JAPAN.—Striped Leaved Japanese Maize.—This beautiful and valuable addition to our ornamental foliage plants was obtained in Japan, by Mr. Thomas Hogg, the well-known Nurseryman and Horticulturist, at New York, who sent seeds of it to his brother, Mr. James Hogg, in the spring of 1864. It appears to be a variety of Zea Curagua, or the Peruvian Maize, as it in many respects differs from the Zea Mays, or Indian Corn, as it is called in the United States. It grows to a height of from five to six feet, and has its foliage alternately opposite; the foliage is from two to three inches wide and about four feet in length. It is beautifully and evenly striped, or ribboned with alternate stripes of green and white, and in its earlier stages of growth is also striped with rose color. It resembles the Arunda donax variegata in appearance, but is of a much more elegant and imposing habit. Nothing in the way of a foliage plant can exceed in gracefulness and beauty. A group of three to five plants of this variety of Zea. The subscriber is happy to announce that he has secured the entire stock of this splendid novelty, and now offers the seeds in packets containing Twenty Seeds at 25 cts. per packet, 5 packets for $1. The Trade supplied upon the most liberal terms.
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Miss Ida, a splendid new variety. It is more productive than the Wilson. This variety was favorably spoken of as a promising variety in July number of 1865 of American Agriculturist by one of its editors. Plants of this fine Strawberry, $2 per dozen or $10 per hundred.

Green Prolific, considered by some equal to the Agriculturist. It is a very large and wonderfully productive kind. Plants $1 per dozen, $2.50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand.

Smith's Buffalo, a very large and fine fruit. Plants 50 cents per dozen, $2 per hundred, $15 per thousand.

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Brooklyn Scarlet, Monitor, and Col. Ellsworth. Brooklyn Scarlet took the first prize for the best flavored berry. Col. Ellsworth and Monitor are of monstrous size, and very productive. These three splendid varieties should be in every good collection. Plants $1 per dozen, $3 per hundred or $15 per thousand.

Mead's Seedling, a magnificent new variety. Berries six inches in circumference, and very productive. Plants $3 per dozen.

Negro, a new kind, nearly black. $1 per dozen.

The following ten varieties are prize berries from France and Belgium. These were imported last year. All of them produce very large berries—some of them monstrous:

Countess d'Morne, Zamoiska, Cristal Palis, Monstrous de Robin, La Marville, Excellent, Palmee, Souviner de Nantis, Ferdinand, Helen Jamin. A selection at $2 per dozen, or the ten, one dozen each $15.

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BEDDING-PLANTS—Including the splendid large leaved *Cannas, Wigandia, Aralia Colocasia, &c.*

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Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JENNIE.

BY M. A. DAVIS.

SWEET JENNIE dear, I know the cold dark grave
Has sheltered thee, now safe beyond the storm;
We loved thee, yet no art nor love could save—
For icy hand of death had grasp't thy form.
And hurling through thy frame his poison'd dart.
Left JENNIE pale and lifeless at the tomb;
Thy form is mirror'd in our exiled heart,
As spring that opes the buds in leafy bloom.

No more thine infant prattle we shall hear;
The toys our little darling loved so well
Are all we now can treasure of our dear,
While memory binds thee to its honey'd cell.
Alas! too frail!—an angel being, here,
Hath need of firmer fabric than thine own,
To wage the conflict marshal'd in our sphere.
And stem the fiercely swelling tide alone.

While in the silent city of the dead,
Thou shalt slumber on in thy narrow nook,
May summer breezes fan thy peaceful bead,
Like dewy breath of morn beside the brook
That wanders on in ripples to the sea;
And floating down among the golden hours
Of life, we'll cherish these we've past with thee,
As rarest gems that twine with fading flow'rs.

Branchport, N. Y., March, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

"I come, I come!—ye have called me long,
I come o'er the mountain with light and song."
[*Hermans.*

YES, Spring is here! A few more weeks and the flowers, "Nature's jewels" will gladden our eyes with their beauty and refresh our senses with their fragrance. Each season I await their coming with impatience. I love them with an idolatrous sort of love that I cannot define. I love all Nature's works, but when I gaze upon her tall mountains, deep rivers, and majestic forests, a feeling of awe steals over me and I can only look and adore silently, unable to find words to express the deep feelings that stir my inmost soul. But when I turn my eyes to the flowers, I can find words to express my admiration for them, and instead of awe, my feelings are those of tenderness—something as I feel when looking upon little children. And I love them not alone for the beauty they possess, but they are linked to my heart by many dear associations.

There are many of the old fashioned flowers that I first remember seeing in my mother's flower garden, when but a "wee bairn" I walked by her side as she visited each favorite and gathered and arranged them in choice bonquets. How wonderful to me seemed their beauty. Years passed, and each succeeding one did I stand by that mild mother's side many an hour in the gloaming and watched her tend her favorites. And now that she has passed beyond the vale, I love still more *her* favorite flowers. How many pleasant, as well as mournful associations, does the sight of them call forth. As I gaze in Memory's glass a picture of by-gone days come up before me, and my eyes fill, although the scene is a pleasant one. The father in front of a bright wood fire is reading a story in "The New York Mirror" to a group of happy children; the mother sits near, knitting stockings for the little feet, and at her side stands the cradle that served for us all, and in it now sleeps the pride and pet of the household, whose each lisping word was in itself a pearl. At our right, near the window, is a stand of house-plants, splendid geraniums that filled the room with their fragrance, and rose-bushes whose load of buds and blossoms show the tender care of watchful hands.

Thus flowers are interwoven in all the pleasant scenes that memory calls up of my childhood's days. So may I not love them and long for their coming?

"They speak of hope to the fainting heart,
With a voice of promise they come and part;
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours,
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright flowers."

Western New York, 1866. D. M. H.

THE PROFESSION OF WOMEN.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE has a paper on the profession of women, which is said to be housekeeping, and which it is declared is thoroughly dishonored. We quote the proofs of this statement:

The delicate constitution and failing health of young girls, the sickness and suffering of mothers and housekeepers, the miserable quality of domestic services, the stinted wages of seamstresses, the despair of thousands who vainly strive for an honest living, the awful increase of those who live by vice, are more and more pressed on the public attention.

What is the cause of all this? The chief cause is, that woman is not trained for her profession, while that profession is socially disgraced.

Women are not trained to be housekeepers, nor to be wives, nor to be mothers, nor to be nurses of young children, nor to be nurses of the sick, nor to be seamstresses, nor to be domestics.

And yet what trade or profession of men involves more difficult and complicated duties than that of a housekeeper.

When parents are poor the daughters are forced into considerable practical training for future duties, though many a mother toils to the loss of health that her daughters may have all their time for study and school.

In the more wealthy classes, the young girl is subjected to a constant stimulous of the brain, involving certain debility of nerves and muscles. While woman's proper business is thus disgraced and avoided, all the excitements of praise, honor, competition and emolument, are given to book learning and accomplishments. The little girl who used to be rewarded at school for sewing neatly, and praised when she had made a whole shirt for her father, now is rewarded and praised only for geography, grammar and arithmetic. The young woman in the next higher school goes on to geometry, algebra and Latin, and winds up if able to afford it with French music and drawing. Twenty other branches are added to these, not one of them including any practical training for any one of woman's distinctive duties.

The result is, that in the wealthy classes a woman no more thinks of earning her living in her true and proper profession, than her brothers do of securing theirs by burglary and piracy.

This feeling in the more wealthy classes descends to those less favored by fortune.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

"I WAS glad to have it in my power to do anything my husband wanted me to do," was the beautiful reply of a wife long married, of wealth and position, when I asked her why, by overtaxing herself, she had induced great bodily suffering.

A man was terribly injured; a muslin bandage was essential to his safety; it was not at hand, and there was no time to run for it. A young woman present disappeared, and returned the next instant with the requisite article, taken from her under garment, and the poor man's life was saved.

"My dear wife, I am hopelessly bankrupt," said a merchant, when he entered his fine mansion, at the close of a day, all fruitless in his endeavor to save himself when men were crashing around him in every direction. "Tell me the particulars, dearest," said his wife calmly. On hearing them and his wants to save himself, "Is that all?" and absenting herself a moment, she returned with a book, from between the leaves of which she took bank note after bank note, until enough was counted to fully meet all her husband's requirements. "This," she said, in reply to his mingled look of admiration and astonishment, "is what I have saved for such a possible day as this, from your princely allowance for dressing myself since we were married."

If every mother made it her ambition to mould her daughter's heart in forms like these, who shall deny that many a suicide would be prevented—that many a noble-hearted man would be saved from a life of abondonment or a drunkard's dreadful death, and many families prevented being thrown upon society in destitution and helplessness, to furnish inmates for the jail, the poor-house, the asylum and the hospital?

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

THERE is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as proper economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much in his family, if there is a continued leakage in his parlor; it runs away, he knows not how, and that demon Waste cries "More!" like the horse-leech's daughter, till he that provided has no more to give.

It should be the husband's duty to bring into the house; and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare their children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much toward making a fortune as he can in the counting room or the work-shop. It is not the money earned that makes the man wealthy, it is what he saves from his earnings. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or getting handsomer furniture, or entertaining more company than his purse can well allow, are equally pernicious.

MARRYING FOR SHOW.—To the question often asked of young men as to why they do not marry, we sometimes hear the reply, "I am not able to support a wife." In one case in three, perhaps, this may be so; but, as a general thing, the true reply would be, "I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live." In this again we see a false view of marriage—a looking to an appearance in the world, instead of a union with a loving woman for her own sake. There are very few men of industrious habits, who cannot maintain a wife, if they are willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The great evil is, they are not content to begin life humbly, to retire together into an obscure position, and together work their way in the world—he by industry in his calling, and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others by fine houses and fine clothes.

LUNACY AND MARRIAGE.—Even the lunatic asylums have their romances. Some years ago there was in the Colney Hatch, England, a young man and a young woman who made each other's acquaintance at one of the monthly balls given for the amusement of the inmates. Mad though they were, they carried on an innocent courtship, and, despite the vigilance of the officials, managed a written correspondence. Both recovered, and after their discharge, having renewed their courtship, married happily. So far as is known at the asylum, neither has had a relapse of insanity.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

YESTEREEN.

INSCRIBED TO DOCTOR B----.

BY J. M.

I.

GLIMPSES of the goodly FUTURE,
Foretastes of the rare To BE,
Through the chinks of others' fortunes,
Sometimes are vouchsafed to me.

II.

Yestereen, I drank from silver,
Polished and inlaid with gold;
Had the thing been mine, I reckon,
'Twould for dinner have been sold.

III.

Yestereen, I saw a picture;
Zephyr light: an urchin fair;
'Mong the golden light, and shadow,
Swung he, in the purple air.

IV.

Yestereen, I saw another,
Of a matron now I know;
Gorgeous as a courtly beauty,
Seemed she, of the years ago.

V.

Yestereen, I saw two cupids
Struggling for a marble heart;
Artist wrought, the sweet ideal
Spoke the poet's counterpart.

VI.

Say I, with the tranquil Persian,
"All that's rich and rare to see,
Are but hoarded by their owners
Now and then to shew to me."

Le Roy, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALLS.

THERE is an old story, told in an old-fashioned way, in an antiquated book—a book which it is not the style to be familiar with now-a-days,—a story of burning characters traced by a hand of fire on the walls of a Babylonish banqueting hall. "There is nothing new under the sun," is a saying of the preacher, to which we are compelled to give our assent. Strive for novelty, newness, and originality as we may, in all these efforts, when the lapse of years has allowed their record to be fairly written we shall find only history repeating itself. Thus now, not in flaming, fiery letters, whose import is hidden from awe-struck thousands, but in signs which may be read of all, tiny baby fingers, kind and tireless parental hands,—hands imbued with girlish delicacy, mischief and grace,—hands strong with manhoods eagerness to do and dare, are daily inscribing on every homestead wall a record by which eyes sharp with curiosity, love, or hatred shall weigh and try character, mind and heart. Is this all a fancy, an imagination, a mere whim? Nay, verily. If in these observing and trying days there can be found a man who detests criminals by the quirl of their p's and q's, a "worthy preceptor" who rejects all young lady applicants for a situation appearing before him with wrinkled kids and soiled bonnet-strings, sensitive musicians who with listening ears interpret the hidden meaning of footfalls on the floor, artists who deem eyes the *only* "windows of the soul;" I say where one of each of these observing classes can be found, you will find seven who interpret handwriting on their neighbor's walls.

And lest you should deem me rash I will furnish proof thereof. It is a bright and pleasant summer morning. Good Mrs. SMITH, having done up the work in good season, thinks she will run over to Mrs. BROWN'S, next door, to take home that cream a'tartar. Seated soon in her neighbor's cool and shady sitting-room, with wearied Mrs. B. for a patient listener, she relates neighborhood gossip and scandal for an hour or so. We will presume that Mrs. SMITH, like most American women, is gifted with eyes, as well as ears and a tongue. This being the case it would be only natural that in one hour's time she should translate the walls of that devoted room into pretty intelligible English. And it is even so, if we are to judge by the following specimen with which she refreshes Mrs. JONES, (her sister-in-law,) the next day:

"I would'nt have you speak of it to *any one* now, least of all as coming from *me*, but that Mrs. BROWN is a *terrible* sloven. Why, yesterday when I was in there I counted no less than *three* cobwebs in her sitting-room, and the looking glass was so dusty that I declare I didn't know myself in it. I do believe she lets the children eat between meals, or run round with bread and butter in their hands or something, for I saw ever so many greasy finger marks in the corner by the sofa. Yes, they must have pretty much their own way. There's them flowers and things of MARIA'S now; *I* would'nt have them filling up *my* windows at *this* time of year. What a fuss she *does* make over them pictures of hers, too; there aint nothing bright nor pretty about 'em as *I* see, but *she* thinks they are something wonderful."

It is Mrs. SMITH who reads us this plain, honest, uncultured out-spoken Mrs. SMITH, who in mind as in body seldom passes beyond the limits of her own county or town. Others there are, who, entering at that very door whence she in self-conscious superiority departed, might read us a far different riddle. The parish minister rests his eye with far greater satisfaction on MARIA BROWN'S copy of "St. Cecilia," or the "Madonna" in crayons, than on the ponds, poppies and shepherdesses of Mrs. SMITH'S best room. His wife too, though, woman like, she cannot ignore the cobwebs, may perhaps see in the firm yet graceful strokes of an unpretending pencil drawing, the assertion of a power which, when it shall have attained through years to greater symmetry and strength, shall banish from the sitting-room both the cobwebs and the grayish, whitish delineations of defunct Uncle JOHNS and Aunt JANES, about whose hideousness they cling. There are books on the walls, too. Not "Ladies' Wreaths," "Garlands," and most of all "Magazines." Here are classic writers—HOMER, VIRGIL, CICERO, EURIPIDES and PLATO—historians, essayists, poets and novelists in great numbers. Yet we see in neither of the parents evidences of great intellectuality. They have sharpness, shrewdness, honesty and perhaps by these have gained wealth; but their culture has been *self*-culture, nothing more. From this spring then, streams must have flowed which have risen higher than their fountains. We are not surprised to hear that one son is a lawyer here, another a minister there, and so on through the family record.

The BROWNS may be the exception, the SMITHS the rule,—but I will tell you how to change the order. Be careful. You may be only a humble laborer, yet your dwelling may be made more attractive by paying some attention to the fitness and suitableness of things. Don't make your walls hideous with lifelike pictures of prize-fighters, and with disgusting caricatures. If you do not regret it now, you may when your little curly-head's chief ambition becomes to "look like the man in the picture." Farmers, who "take the papers," and know everything *therein* contained, pray allow your *wives*, if not *yourselves* a crumb of knowledge outside of these, in the shape of a new book now and then. And all, who would advance, who would free themselves from the wearisome limits conventionally assigned them, who would stand the *real* equals of the great and good, to these I would say, be patient, be watchful. By your *fruits* ye are known. Slowly then and surely trace upon your walls words for which your children shall rise up and call you blessed. C. M. J.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE INITIAL MONTH OF SPRING.

MARCH, the initiatory month or harbinger of Spring has arrived, and despite its rough ways and dearth of fruits and flowers the month is a season of exhilerated sensation. We can hear the winds in the old familiar places whistling, and roaring, and laughing, and in fact, making all sorts of noises,—now and then the twitter of the blue-bird, and sweeter notes of robin redbreast, come to us floating upon the air, breaking out into a chorus of such glee and melody, admonishing us of the approach of Spring, and to almost make us feel in our hearts that flowery May (not sly and deceitful March,) is putting on her beautiful garb of veriegated flowery hues. ALICE CARY says that "the cattle low to one another across the hills, seeming to inquire what news of beech-buds and sprouting grasses; and the colts caper up and down the hollows, crackling the thin ice on their last night's tracks, and in very wantonness biting the budding bark from whatever shrubs they meet. Rustic girls, in sunbonnets big enough to intercept the heats of midsummer, begin to gad along the meadows. School-boys have hung up their skates, and rolled high their pantaloons, preparatory to that jubilee of country youth—the wading season. The blood tingles lively along their veins, and their sympathy with thawing nature developes itself in a thousand curious antics.

The farmers are as busy as they can be—the old fences are striped with new rails, and the ax rings where the trees, that were singled and doomed during the leisure of winter, are being felled. The cows are taking home their calves, licked up sleek and smart as possible, and the ewe leads her young to the sunniest places—the rabbit comes out of his burrow and races along the hills with the wind; and the squirrel has gone to house-cleaning, and showers out his nut-shells with a profusion that speaks well for his providence. The rooster ruffles his neck-feathers more proudly, and crows with a clearer throat than a month ago. Patches of warmer sunshine here and there give token that the May-apple and the mushroom will before long put up their green and fawn-colored parasols;" thus indicating to us poor mortals that another Spring, with all its joys and its sorrows, has arrived. SENEX.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENTS.—The beautiful extract below is from the pen of Hon. George S. Hilliard:

"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded on earth; and it is sure that celestial grace does not thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, and modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its men,' but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, which 'die and make no sign;' there are martyrs that miss the palm but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

THE WORTH OF TIME.—To show us the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal in the dispensing of that; for he never gives us two moments together, nor grants us a second till he has withdrawn the first, still keeping the third in his own hands, so that we are in a perfect uncertainly whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is, to spend all the others well, and ever to expect *that*. We dote upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next, as if it were never to have a beginning.

HE that keeps his temper is better than he that can keep a carriage.

Sabbath Musings.

From Whittier's "Snow-Bound."

RELIGIOUS FAITH.

WHAT matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north wind raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.
O Time and Change!—with hair as gray
As was my sire's that winter day,
How strange it seems, with so much gone
Of life and love, to still live on!
Ah, brother! only I and thou
Are left to all that circle now,—
The dear home faces whereupon
That fitful firelight paled and shone.
Henceforward, listen as we will,
The voices of that hearth are still;
Look where we may, the wide earth o'er,
Those lighted faces smile no more.
We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard-trees,
We hear, like them, the hum of bees
And rustle of the bladed corn;
We turn the pages that they read,
Their written words we linger o'er,
But in the sun they cast no shade,
No voice is heard, no sign is made,
No step is on the conscious floor!
Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
(Since He who knows our need is just,)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BEAUTIES AND GRANDEUR OF EARTH.

EARTH is indeed beautiful! As with a garment it is arrayed with the perfect beauty of the beauty-admiring GOD. It is a bright illustration of the wonderful imagination and love of the beautiful of the Almighty Mind. As we view its glories, how our hearts soar upward to its adorable Creator! Its peaceful valleys, clothed in the verdure of Spring or the gold of Autumn, and its outspreading landscapes, variegated with hill and dale and plain—lovely meadows and groves of evergreen—and glistening with gushing fountains and meandering brooks, with placid lakes and mighty rivers that move on in silent grandeur. O how beautiful they are!

Its sublime old forests, where reign the lordly Oak and the towering, majestic Pine in imposing solemnity; where the drooping Willow mourns in silence—broken only by the sweet warble of the birds and the gentle murmurings of the brook, whose carpetings are of the rich, mossy velvet, ornamented with elegant wild flowers of varied hues,—whose fragrance ascends like sweet incense around their lords. What inexpressible pleasure the soul drinks in here! Who does not love to roam amid these solitudes, and to be alone with Nature, and listen to her teachings?

How our hearts are overwhelmed with awe, as we stand before its lofty and rugged mountains, with their out-jutting crags and frowning precipices,—or beneath one of its awful cataracts, where the plunging torrents shout forth the Almighty's praise eternally; or beside the grand old Ocean, in whose ever-heaving bosom, alas, many a weary voyager sleeps and rest forevermore! Its storms and wild hurricanes—its dread thunderings and its lightnings—how grand they are! I love them, for through them we see the terror of the Almighty.

The rainbow, that beautiful arch that spans the world; and the golden clouds of sunset. Ah! these are bright visions of Heaven, seen for a little time, then vanishing away. What splendor in the sun! In the morning he bursts forth with all his glorious beams upon the reposing world, and arouses us from our slumbers;—he never fails to return and gladden the Earth with his smile. He pervades all Nature with his golden light, magnifying her beauties, and when the day is spent, dewy evening draws her curtain o'er the earth and pins it with a star, and earth retires to rest; then the stars peep forth, and the grand blue dome above us is spangled with myriads of glistening diadems. These are the never-fading beacon lights to the deep world of worlds beyond. Then the moon glides forth in her oft-traveled pathway, casting her silvery rays all over the earth, lending delightful enchantment to the scenes below.

What beauty meets our gaze, whichever way we turn. From the tiniest blade of grass that sproutetb from the ground, to the mighty globe itself on which we tread,—all is arrayed with beauty. Beautiful and fragrant flowers spring up on every side along our pathway, and the gay birds with their exquisite voices greet us on every hand. It is worth living for just to behold these glories. O, Mother Earth! thou art yet in thy youth and beauty, and thou wilt so remain long centuries after the hand that guides this pen is mouldering in thy bosom, whence it came! FRANK.

SOMETIMES I compare the troubles we have to undergo in the course of a year to a great bundle of fagots, far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole at once. He mercifully unties the bundle, and gives us first one stick, which we are able to carry to-day, and then another, which we are able to carry to morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our trouble by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day, and adding to morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it.

WHATSOEVER thou resolvest to do, do it quickly. Defer not till the evening what should be the work of the morning.

THE VERMONT PURITAN.

[Concluded from page 82, this No.]

A great sob burst from Mr. Owen's heart. "Amen!" he said solemnly, "Amen!"

"To-night in the early twilight I shall see the cows all coming home from pasture. Daisy, and Brindle, and Bet; old Billy, too, will neigh to me from his stall, and precious little Blossom stand on the back stoop waiting for me—but I shall never—never come. God bless you all; forgive your poor Bennie."

Late that night the door of the "back stoop" opened softly and a little figure glided out, and down the foot-path that led to the road by the mill. She seemed rather flying than walking, turning her head neither to the right nor the left; starting not, as the full moon stretched queer, fantastic shapes all around her, looking only now and then to heaven, and folding her hands, as if in prayer.

Two hours later the same young girl stood at the Mill Depot, watching the coming of the night train, and the conductor, as he reached down to lift her in, wondered at the sweet, tear-stained face that was upturned toward the dim lantern he held in his hand.

A few questions and ready answers told him all, and no father could have cared more tenderly for his only child than he for our little Blossom.

She was on her way to Washington, to ask President Lincoln for her brother's life. She had stolen away, leaving only a note to tell her father where and why she had gone. She had brought Bennie's letter with her; no good, kind heart like the President's could refuse to be melted by it.

The next morning they reached New York, and the conductor found suitable company for Blossom, and hurried her on to Washington. Every minute, now, might be a year in her brother's life.

And so in an incredibly short time Blossom reached the Capital and was hurried at once to the White House.

The President had but just seated himself to his morning's task, of overlooking and signing important papers, when, without one word of announcement, the door softly opened, and Blossom, with eyes downcast and folded hands, stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said, in his pleasant, cheery tones, "what do you want so bright and early in the morning?"

"Bennie's life, please sir," faltered out Blossom.

"Bennie? Who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh yes," and Mr. Lincoln ran his eye over the papers before him. "I remember. It was a fatal sleep. "You see, child, it was at a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost for his culpable negligence."

"So my father said," said Blossom, gravely, "but poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jemmy so weak. He did the work of two, sir, and it was Jemmy's night, not his, but Jemmy was too tired, and Bennie never thought about himself that he was too tired."

"What is this you say, child? come here, I don't understand," and the kind man caught eagerly, as ever, at what seemed to be a justification of an offense.

Blossom went to him; he put his hand tenderly on her shoulder and turned up her pale, anxious face toward his. How tall he seemed, and he was President of the United States, too! A dim thought of this kind passed for a moment through Blossom's mind, but she told her story simply and straightforward, and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter to read.

He read it carefully, then taking up his pen wrote a few hasty lines, and rang his bell.

Blossom heard this order given:—"SEND THIS DISPATCH AT ONCE."

The President then turned to the girl and said: "Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who could approve his country's sentence, even when it took the life of a child like that, that Abraham Lincoln thinks the life far too precious to be lost. Go back, or—wait until to-morrow; Bennie will need change after he has so bravely faced death; he shall go with you."

"God bless you sir," said Blossom; and who shall doubt that Heaven heard and registered the request.

Two days after this interview the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called into the President's private room, and a strap fastened "upon the shoulder," Mr. Lincoln said, "that could carry a sick comrade's baggage and die for the good act so uncomplainingly." Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to their Green Mountain home, and a crowd gathered at the Mill Depot to welcome them back, and Farmer Owen's tall head towered above them all, and as his hand grasped that of his boy, Mr. Allan heard him say fervently, as the holiest blessing he could pronounce upon his child:—"Just and true are all thy ways, thou King of Saints."

That night Daisy and Brindle and Bet came lowing home from pasture, for they hear a well known voice calling them at the gate; and Bennie, as he pats his old pets and looks lovingly in their great brown eyes, catches through the still evening air his Puritan father's voice as he repeats to his happy mother these jubilant words:—"Fear not, for I am with thee; I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north give, and to the south keep not back; bring my sons from afar, and my daughters from the ends of the earth, every one that is called by my name, for I have created him for my glory; I have formed him, yea, I have made him."

LET our meanness be our footstool not our cushion.

IT is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich.

Various Topics.

LETTER FROM A LIVE VIRGINIAN.

[IT may sound otherwise in the ears of our readers, but to us the following letter, just received from a former Captain in the Confederate service, is most interesting and touching. The moment its perusal was finished, the writer's name was entered on our free list. If the Captain insists upon knowing how he can pay for his old friend, the RURAL, we will suggest (aside, and to him privately,) that he can do so by either introducing the RURAL to the notice and support of his neighbors, or writing for its pages—or both. But we like his frank, manly letter so well that he shall have the paper this year, at least.—ED.]

MR. D. D. T. MOORE—*Dear Sir*: The adage that circumstances alter cases, and the fact that "necessity knows no law," are perhaps the best reasons I could assign for troubling you with these lines. In stating, briefly, honestly and truthfully the cause of altered circumstances, I beg your indulgence, although I feel you cannot be interested.

At the breaking out of the war I staked my all (person and life) with the Confederate cause—joined the army, served under the invincible STONEWALL JACKSON while he led his followers to victory and death. After the death of the brave JACKSON, I served in the Army of Northern Virginia under the great and noble LEE. In sharing hardships with that veteran host, I got a little more than my boyish contract called for, of starving, freezing, fighting, wounding, and eventually capture and imprisonment. You see I shared war glory, and abundantly; but good and bad things have an end. The war did end. Our heroic LEE surrendered. I was turned out of Fort Delaware without a greenback in my pocket or a hard-tack in my haversack. A pretty hard case to be in, but I turned my face toward the Old Dominion and hastened to my native home as fast as United States agents could give me transportation; but transportation ended, for I had to leave the railroad. The only chance then was to move forward on my scurvy, swollen pegs as best I could, until I should reach my home among the mountains of Western Virginia.

Here at home my tale might stop, but stern, cruel war had been here whilst I was away, and misery, as it always does, followed in his wake. Relatives dead; property all destroyed—not by the freeing of the slaves, for, thank GOD, my relatives, who were of English blood, would not have slaves. I said property was all destroyed; there were a few patrimonial acres left me on which I am to live. To make my living in this way might not be very hard, had I better knowledge of Agricultural Science,

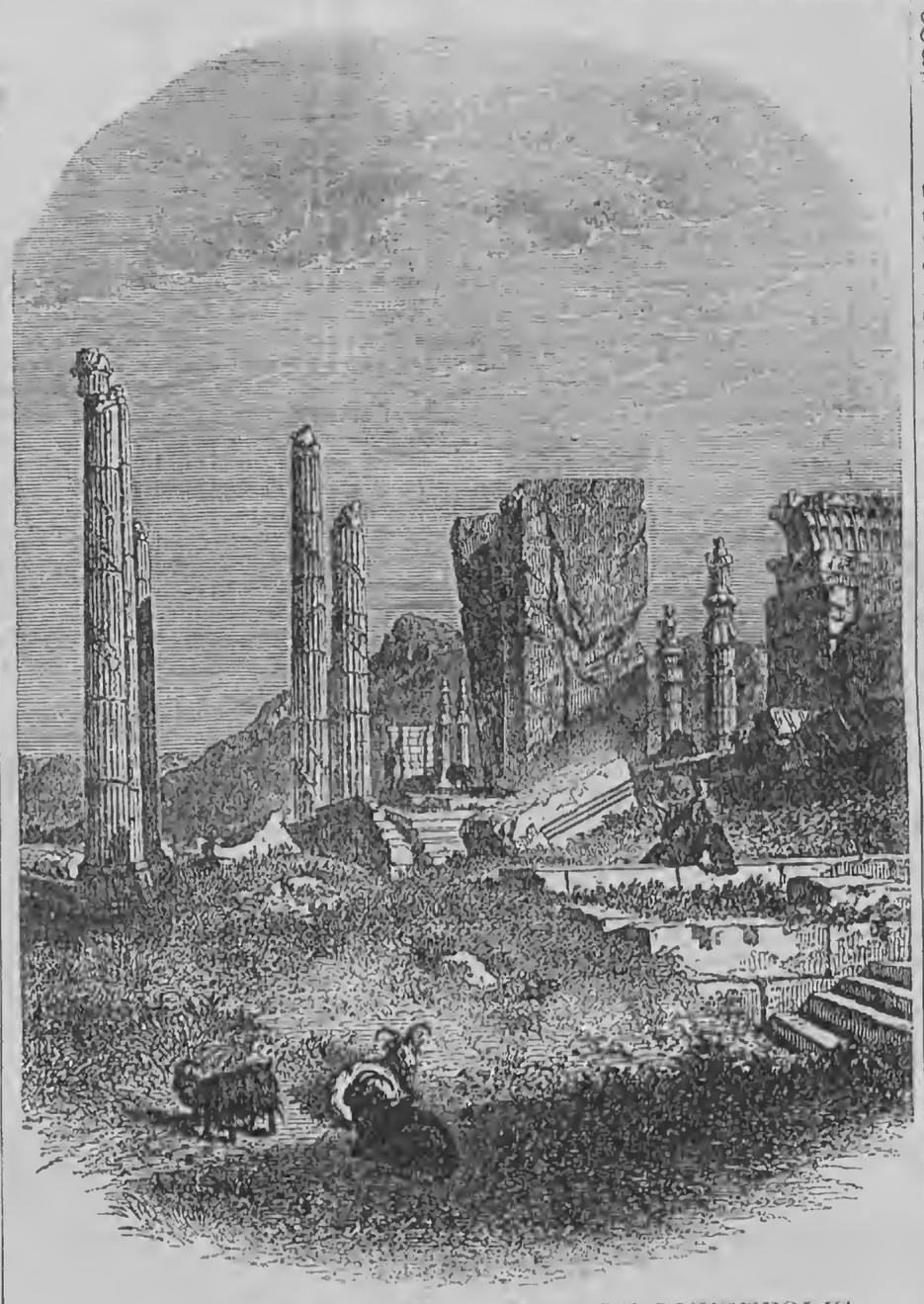
Well, I did not intend, when I sat down, to spin such a long letter, but thought I would write a little and beg a great deal. I took up my pen to ask you for a few numbers of the old RURAL which charmed so many of my boyhood hours, and then served good uncle JOHN, (peace to the ashes of his kind soul,) as a polar star by which to steer his agricultural boat. You are weary and out of patience. I ought perhaps to stop, but lank and famishing mentally, with the ghost of certain starvation ever before me, can I stop now that we have a post-office, a thing we have not had for ten months? I have no money; I can't get any; you know the condition of our finances. To beg is all I can do, I work—work early, work late, work continually. I need directions; I need the experience of wise men. Please, Sir, think of me; I have told you the truth, but you have no vouchers for it, and were I to offer reference as vouchers, you well might scorn a poor fellow for so presumptuously pressing his case on your attention. If you can send me a few papers, good—but if you could tell me what I could do for you to pay for the paper, better, for I would rather work than beg. My address is ——, —— County, Va. I am, Sir, yours to command.

PRACTICAL AND STUDIOUS MEN.

THOSE who call themselves practical men are too apt to undervalue the thoughtful and studious men, and to sneer at them as mere bookmen. The practical navigator, with a little skill in the use of instruments and a knowledge of common arithmetic, by the help of certain printed formulas and tables, can guide his ship safely through the perils of the pathless deep. But he should not sneer at book-learning, for those charts and tables and instruments by which he makes his observations and solves his problems, were the result of deep and profound study and thought. It is wrong to class among the non-producers all who do not labor with their hands. But for studious men, what would be the present condition of agricultura? It would indeed be blind and toilsome. To produce great results the brain and arm must move more together—the ideat be wedded to the practical. The world has as much reason to bless the memory of the inventor as that of him who reduced the invention to practice. Those only who live upon the profits of labor without an equivalent are to be regarded as stale and unprofitable.

THE ROTHSCHILDS' COUNTRY HOUSE.

SOMEBODY who has been to the Rothschilds' country house, in France, says the most comfortable chair in the *salon de famille* was once the throne of a Chinese Emperor, presented by that celestial to a Rothschild. A sofa in this said room is covered by Oriental embroidery bearing the imperial dragon. The Baron's private study is furnished with Gobelin tapestry, worked from designs by Boucher. The walls of the smoking room are entirely covered with Russia leather, exactly the tint of a cigar, and on this costly material Eugene Laury has painted exquisite frescoes. The family dining-room is decorated with sporting subjects, executed by Philippe Rousseau. It opens on a small and very plain synagogue. It was in the large dining-room that the Emperor and his suite partook of the celebrated luncheon in 1862, served on Bernard de Palissy china, and plate chiselled by Gottieres.



RUINS OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF PERSEPOLIS.

THE site of Persepolis,—often known by the name of Istakhan or Estakhan,—like that of many ancient cities, was not favorable either to protracted growth or to a continuance of existence. Prior to the conquest of Babylon it was the favorite residence of the Persian Kings, and even after the fall of that "lady of cities," CYRUS accumulated here a vast amount of treasure, which was to enrich him and his people. Here were the sepulchres of the Kings of Persia, and the "Place of Graves," it is well known, is one of solemn reverence and munificent adornment with the Oriental. After the conquest of ALEXANDER, who destroyed the magnificent royal palace, it became the policy of this conqueror to despoil the subverted cities of the people who fell under his arms, and with the rich materials so obtained embellish others which were to bear his own name, and thus Persepolis was reduced to comparative poverty and insignificance. The ruins cover a wide surface, and on a terraced platform, 1,430 feet in length, and from 800 to 900 feet in width, are large gateways, numerous columns and bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of this place. After ALEXANDER had exhibited his despoiling power, the caravans, conveying the barbaric splendors of Ind, sought other marts, and a blight fell at once upon this opulent city. Manufactures declined,—the wealthy sought out a gayer field, and the poor became the prey of wandering hordes of Arabs, who found a temporary and delightful repose amid the decaying glories.

The ravages of time and men soon destroy what is left out of repair, and Persepolis is now deserted and nearly forgotten. A writer says:—"She lives, it is true, in Oriental legendry, where the wildest adventures and most astounding narratives of genii, and spirits, and magic, and incantation, invest the dead city with a wild, melancholy splendor. Like many whom the grave hides from our sympathy or dislike, Persepolis has an ever-living interest to the lovers of the marvelous, and the thought of her gives rise to a thousand ideas of luxury and cabalism. She becomes peopled, not with owls and bats, but with the graceful or magnificent creations of fancy, and her dim corridors are thronged with gnomes, and genii, and enchanted princesses, potent in mischief, or tender and winning in misfortune. Thus it is, and thus it will ever be, that the world is loth to let the beautiful die, even when its elements have lost their significancy."

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN.

THE Portage (Wisconsin) Register chronicles the death, at Caledonia, in that State, on the 27th ult., of Joseph Crele, born in Detroit, Mich., in 1725, and who had attained, therefore, the amazing age of *one hundred and forty years!* He was born seven years before George Washington, and was fifty years old at the outbreak of the American Revolution; so that he might, even then, have claimed exemption from military service. He was forty years old at the birth of Napoleon I. He was sixty-two years old when the Federal Constitution was formed, and eighty-four when Abraham Lincoln was born. We know but one longer life in modern times, that of Parr, the Englishman, who is recorded to have been born in 1482, and to have died in 1635, at the ripe age of 152. Crele's baptism is said to be on record in the French Catholic Church in Detroit; so that his age would seem to be duly authenticated.

VINOUS IRREGULARITIES.—Doctor Corvesart, celebrated for his knowledge and treatment of diseases of the heart, was, like so many others, a lover of champagne wine, which he drank iced at dinner. The effects on him were somewhat of a contrasted nature. At the beginning of dinner, while the other guests were busy eating, he was jovial, and indulged freely in stories and anecdotes. At dessert, on the other hand, when the conversation at the table had become animated, the doctor fell into a serious, taciturn and somewhat morose mood. From this occurrence, and many other of like tenure, the author of the Physiology of Taste draws, with becoming gravity, this conclusion:—Champagne wine, which is exciting in its first effects, is stupefying in its subsequent operation. He finds the cause and explanation in the sparkling gas, or carbonic acid of the wine, which produces analogous results.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 1, 10, 4, 3 is a luminous body.
My 5, 16, 3, 6 is at this place.
My 11, 12, 1, 7 is what we all do at times.
My 19, 9, 17, 17, 15, 16 is a girl's name.
My 14, 8, 10, 8, 3, 16 is not the present.
My 2, 17, 14, 3, 15, 18 is a boy's name.
My 11, 5, 20 is an adverb.
My 9, 12, 13, 6 is a number.
My whole is the name and address of the author.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first is never out, I ween,
Because 'tis always in;
My second, should you chance get called,
Will make you mad as sin.
My whole's a word quite often used,
And thoughts of debt will bring.

Pequonoc Bridge, Ct. MARY WALEY.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

IAUBLUETF ONSW!
Nifrtlgd nwod mrfo het yak voach,
Ot eth eguplecl rtahe lbowe,
Lgfodin erh mraw nl a slape fo lvco,
Uacifilub, ltafelbuu wnso!

Clinton, Mich. ARCHIE R. CROZIER.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 841.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Never speak of your own father as the old man.

Answer to Anagram:
Flag of our country, gently wave o'er us,
On every hill-top from Texas to Maine,
Encircle our Union with friendly devotion,
Let peace and contentment surround us again.

Answer to Charade:—Matrimony

Answer to Puzzle:—Often, tense, tenor, &c.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE WRONG ROAD.

A FEW days since some horses were advertised to be sold at auction in the county where I reside, and being in need of a span I determined to attend. When the day of sale arrived, however, I was detained by business until about noon, when, thinking I might yet be in time, I started for the place, which was some ten miles distant. After traveling nearly far enough, as I supposed, I hailed a farmer whom I chanced to meet, and inquired how far I was from my destination. "A long way," he replied, "if you keep on this road. You took the wrong fork at the school house." "But," I asked, "is there no way to reach the place but to go back to the school house." "Yes," he replied, "you will find a cross road a little way ahead, which will take you to the right road. When you get on the other road you are almost there." Thanking the farmer for the correction, I resumed my way and soon arrived at the cross road, which I found drifted, and in some places almost impassible. However, after a slow, tedious ride of about two miles, I reached the desired place, though too late for the sale. Had I taken the right road at the school house I would have been in time.

Is there not a moral to be derived from this mistake? Look out upon the world and note people as they press forward to reach the goal of Happiness. Alas! how many are taking the wrong road at the school house! Hear that boy swearing at his playmate. He has just started on the wrong road. And there is another, scarcely entered upon his "teens," strutting along the street with a cigar in his mouth. Others are learning to lie, to cheat and steal, or to idle away their time in foolish sports. Such boys are all taking the wrong road. Look at that guide board (the Bible) that points you to the right road; take it,—you have but just started and it will be comparatively easy to change now to what it will be in a few years. Perhaps you intend some time to take the other road. But why not now? Stop and reflect; you are not standing still; you are continually progressing,—if not in the right, most surely in the wrong road. Though you may in after years take the cross road, and at last reach the place you seek, consider the valuable time wasted in doing so. I repeat, take the right road NOW, while you are comparatively free from the snares and temptations of the wrong one. Look at those men carousing in the bar-room; they are far advanced on the wrong road. And yonder see that man ascending the scaffold,—he has nearly reached the end of the same road. Let us look at his past life. He commenced while a boy, by idling the time which should have been spent in study. Then came lying, swearing, stealing, and at last murder. He took the wrong road at the school house.

In conclusion, let me say to the young—If you have started in the wrong road, do not fail to change it for the right one immediately. But I hear one say—"This is the best road; it looks the smoothest and easiest to travel." It may look so from where you now stand, but a little on, just over the hill of deception, the road winds round the mountain of despair, down which many are precipitated never to rise again. And to those who are far advanced on the wrong road, my word for it you had better take the cross road. You will never find happiness in the way you are going—but if you are not very far indeed on the wrong way you may yet take the cross road, and though late, reach the place you are seeking. IRON-WOOD.

A SURPRISED FATHER.

A FINE looking man, clad in overcoat, gloves and stout boots, was walking out the other day with his little three-year old daughter, a pale-faced child with bare neck and arms and morocco slippers. A neighbor, meeting them began to ask, with great apparent concern, after the father's health, adding,

"But I'm glad your little one does not inherit your feeble constitution."

"Feeble constitution!" exclaimed the astonished parent. "Why, I was never sick a day in my life, while as to my daughter, we fear she has her mother's consumptive tendencies."

"Indeed!" replied his friend, with a sly twinkle of the eye, "you took such extra care to protect yourself from the cold, while she goes bare-necked and in pasteboard shoes, I inferred that it was you that inherited the mother's consumptive tendencies, and not she."

WAKING GRANDMA WITH A KISS.

A SWEET little incident is related by a writer. She says: I asked a little boy last evening—

"Have you called your grandma to tea?"

"Yes. When I went to call her she was asleep, and I didn't know how to waken her. I didn't wish to *holler* at grandma, nor to *shake* her; so I kissed her cheek, and *that* woke her very softly. Then I ran into the hall and said, pretty loud, "Grandma, tea is ready." And she never knew what woke her."

Do we find anything more sweet, delicate and lovely than this in the annals of poetry? Can conventionality improve upon such politeness, spontaneous in the heart of a six-years' boy?

BE just, since equity supports the human race. Be good, as bounty attaches every heart. Be indulgent, since thou livest among beings weak like thyself. Be modest, as pride hurts the self-love of every human being. Pardon injuries, as vengeance eternizes hatred. Do good to him who injures thee, that thou mayest show thyself greater than he, and also gain friendship. Be moderate, temperate and chaste, since voluptuousness, intemperance and excess destroy thy being, and render thee contemptible.

Back Numbers Still Supplied.

AGENTS and other Friends of The Rural will please note that Back Numbers of this Volume can yet be furnished,---and that new clubs, and additions to clubs, are still in order. The offer of Webster's Great Illustrated Dictionary for 20 New Subscribers is continued. See last Rural.

Trial Trip of the Rural!

Remember that the Thirteen Numbers of the present Quarter of The Rural (Jan. to April,) are sent, On Trial, for only Fifty Cents! Strangers, non-subscribers, step aboard for the Trial Trip!

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 17, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Naval House Committee have received a communication from Admiral Porter insisting that our iron-clad vessels should be taken out of the water while not in use, for the purpose of preservation.

The N. Y. Times' special says Gen. Asboth, who came to this country as the Adjutant of Kossuth, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic.

Seventy clerks are about to be discharged from the Treasury Department. Notwithstanding this, numerous applications are being made every day for clerkships in the Department.

The Committee on Roads and Canals have reported a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. This bill is similar to that which was introduced at the last session of Congress.

In pursuance of the report of the Commissioners and Chief Engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, the Solicitor of the Treasury has submitted the opinion that the Company is entitled to bonds to the amount of $640,000, the sum allowed per mile being $32,000.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has instructed the Second Auditor to require of all claimants for arrears of pay or bounty for deceased soldiers of foreign birth, and who represent themselves as brothers sisters or widows of the deceased, duly authenticated evidence from the genealogical tables of their native place, before their claims will be allowed.

The Tribune's Washington special says the District Attorney has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to commence an action against Gen. R. D. Mussey, late Private Secretary to President Johnson, to recover the sum of $28,000, which it is alleged was abstracted from the sum advanced him for recruiting, and for which it is claimed he has failed to account.

Senator Wilson has introduced into Congress a "reconstruction platform," the provisions of which are, that each State, lately in rebellion, shall provide, by irrepealable enactment, first, the equality before the law, of all men; second, the right to vote of the following classes of persons of African descent, viz.: those who have served in the army, who pay a tax on real estate, who can read, and who otherwise possess the qualifications required by the Constitution of the United States; and third, the repudiation of the Rebel State debt, and surrender of all claims for compensation for the emancipation of slaves.

A bill has been introduced in the House to authorize the military authorities to re-possess Union citizens of their property in the Southern States which was confiscated by rebel enactments by reason of their loyalty to the Government.

Murder in Rochester.

A MURDER was committed in this city on the evening of the 8th inst. The victim was Jonathan T. Orton, a hackman by occupation, who was a worthy, respected citizen, and about 50 years of age. He was fatally injured by being beaten in his own barn on Union street, while in the act of "taking care" of his horses. The deed was committed about half past seven o'clock. Mrs. Orton not seeing any light in the barn after her husband had been absent from the house some twenty minutes, became somewhat alarmed as well at his tarrying as the absence of the light, which she had a few minutes before noticed from a back door. Proceeding to the barn, Mrs. Orton found her husband lying on the floor with his head and face covered with blood and insensible, produced, as she supposed, by the kick of one of the horses. Assistance was procured and Mr. Orton carried into his house and surgical aid summoned. It was found that the poor man's skull and face had been dreadfully crushed by blows inflicted with some heavy substance—that he had been murdered! A cart stake with hair, blood and skin attached to it, was found near the place where the crime was committed. Mr. Orton died in five hours. A man by the name of Horace G. Paddock of Lockport, has been arrested as the supposed murderer, and is now undergoing an examination before the Coroners.

Southern Items.

THE Mayor and several others of the city officers elected in Alexandria (Va.) last week, were formerly officers in the rebel army.

Governor Fletcher of Missouri, has signed the bill which recently passed the Legislature of that State, providing for the consolidation and payment of the State bonded debt.

An order has been issued to quarantine all vessels arriving at Texas ports, on account of official notice having been received of the prevalence of cholera in the West Indies.

A proposition is before the Texas Convention to make another State of the territory between the Trinity and Red River.

Gov. Wells of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation declaring ten days' minimum quarantine for vessels arriving at New Orleans from the West Indies, Mexico and Central America.

John Minor Botts is out in a letter declaring that there is a wide-spread conspiracy among the rebel leaders to involve the country in a foreign war, and then, when opportunity should offer, to take sides with the enemy.

New Orleans now has a population larger by sixty thousand than ever before. Galveston and other cities in Texas, are full to overflowing, and the same is said of Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and other towns in the South and Southwest.

Three plantations in Mississippi, adjoining that of Jeff. Davis, have been leased for the year for $36,000. Bottom lands now sell in that part of the State for $20 per acre.

There are in operation at the present time in the Southern States forty-three colored schools attached to the Freedmen's Bureau. In them there are accommodated 4,294 scholars. In the Alexandria schools there are 1,200 pupils.

During the last two years the Government has realized from sales of confiscated and abandoned cotton, sugar, etc., in the State of Mississippi, over six million dollars.

Sixty gold watches and much other valuable jewelry were recently found buried in a cemetery at Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. Austin, in his address to the Honduras Legislature, recommends official aid to the undertaking of establishing a line of steamers between New Orleans and Balize.

Gen. Longstreet has been elected President of the great Southern Life and Accidental Insurance Company, just established in New Orleans.

The latest reports of the condition of the cotton crop in Texas are very favorable.

Ex-rebel General Lee, in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, is reported to have asserted that he had never taken an oath to support the Southern Confederacy; that he had always avoided doing so.

The Prevention of the Cattle Disease.

A BILL to amend the act to prevent the spread of foreign disease among the cattle of the United States, has recently passed Congress and become a law. It provides that the importation of meat, cattle and the hides of cattle from any foreign country into the United States, is hereby prohibited. The provisions of the act may be suspended as to any foreign country or parts thereof, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine and give public notice that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, and it is his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry the law into effect, and to send copies of the same to officers and agents of the Government in the United States and foreign countries. The President is authorized to declare the law inoperative (after thirty days' notice) whenever he is satisfied that no danger exists of the introduction of infectious diseases from foreign countries among the cattle of the United States.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.—The election held in this city on the 6th inst. for city officers, resulted in the choice for Mayor of SAMUEL W. D. MOORE, Republican, by 1,008 majority, and for City Justice of the Peace of DELOS WENTWORTH, Democrat, by 63 majority. Mr. WENTWORTH was re-elected. Nine Republican and five Democratic Aldermen were also elected. The political complexion of the Common Council will be 18 Republicans and 10 Democrats. [The Aldermen are elected for two years — one-half the number (14) retiring to private life each year.] The Republicans claim nine of the fourteen Supervisors elected in the city, and a majority of the (14) Commissioners in the Board of Education. Also, eighteen of the thirty-three Supervisors in this (Monroe) county.

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA. — There has been much alarm manifested in Canada during the past week on account of the mysteries connected with Fenianism. The authorities have called out a large number of volunteers who are stationed on the "frontier," with weapons ready to be "steeped in blood" the moment Gen. Sweeney and other notables of the "Irish Republic" shall make a hostile demonstration on British soil. The vicinity of Suspension Bridge underwent a terrible "scare" on the night of the 7th, but the "tocsin of war" that sounded throughout the camp of the "subjects" was unanswered by the "republican hosts" of Fenians "on this side," and daylight revealed that "nothing unusual" had taken place during the night on the *American* side of Niagara River,—all was "peace."

MEXICO.—Official news from El Paso, the seat of the Republican Government of Mexico, has been received up to the 10th of February. President Juarez and his Cabinet had heard from the interior. The disaffection against French rule was growing every day. The movements of Gen. Farraga's brigade are thought to render necessary the evacuation of the city of Chihuahua by the French.

THE N. Y. Times says intelligence has been received by the Government to the effect that Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana, has issued a proclamation for a State Convention to meet at Virginia City on the 28th of March to form a State Constitution.

NEARLY nine hundred men are employed at the Springfield Armory. A large number of guns, captured from the rebels, are being overhauled there; some are Austrian, a few are Springfield rifles, but the great majority of them are English Enfield rifles. About one-third of these pieces are found to be loaded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS from England to the 28th of February has been received. To inquiries in the House of Commons on the 23d, whether any communication with the United States Government relative to the Fenian movement had been made, Mr. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up; the British Government had no knowledge of any proceedings to justify representations being made to the American Government. He believed that public opinion in the United States condemned the movement. It would be indignant to remonstrate so long as no public act was committed amounting to a breach of the neutrality laws. The House of Commons has voted £6,000 a year to the Princess Helena, and a marriage portion of £30,000, Prince Albert is to have £15,000 a year after he comes of age. Further arrests of Fenians in England continue to be made, and troops are still being sent into Ireland. The cattle plague is on the increase, and no remedy has yet been found that meets with general confidence. The official report for the week ending Feb. 17, states the number of new cases to be 13,001—an increase of 2,437 over the preceding week, and 3,848 over the number reported two weeks previous. The police in Ireland are active in making arrests of Fenians. Five Irish-Americans were arrested in Dublin on the 28th. Their names are Thomas O'Brien, Michael McGenn, Thomas Doharty, Brougham J. Durne and Jeremiah Farrell. An Imperial ukase has been issued in Russia which permits Jews who have been educated in Russian or Polish Universities to enter the public service in Poland. It is decided in Vienna (Austria) to have an International Exhibition there in 1870. A revolution has broken out in Romania, (Wallachia.) Prince Counsil was taken prisoner and compelled to sign his abdication. Count Hospodar was proclaimed his successor.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE gold-bearing quartz in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, about 14 miles from Washington city, is beginning to attract considerable attention.

THE New York and Erie Railroad Company, it is reported, have reduced their expenses by the discharge of 1,500 employees out of a complement of 15,000.

THE banking office of Rufus Lord in New York was robbed on the 10th inst. of a million and a half of dollars in Government securities and railroad bonds.

THE Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Great Britain possesses a capital of £2,000,000. The last year they paid for sickness £156,000, and £50,000 for funerals.

SAMUEL COVERT, who has been on trial at Lebanon, Ohio, for the murder of the Roosa family at Deerfield in December, 1864, was, last week, convicted of the crime.

THERE is a great revival at Owego, Tioga Co. More than 300 persons have joined the churches. An equal number have been converted at a revival in Corning, Steuben county.

A TREMENDOUS freshet occurred last week at Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. The streets were navigated by boats, and the inhabitants were forced to leave the lower stories.

C. W. HOWARD and Judge SHAFFER of California, have the largest dairy farm in the world. Their farm is on the sea coast 25 miles west of San Francisco, and covers 71,000 acres.

SOME capitalists have just established a manufactory near Philadelphia, where, by a chemical process, maple, poplar and pine wood is converted into the whitest and best pulp for paper.

SINCE the first appearance of the cattle plague in Great Britain to the 16th of February, 148,023 cases have been known. The whole number of cattle that died of the disease and were killed, was 111,100.

THE sentence of Joseph Matthews, who was under sentence of death for the murder of John Keany in Brooklyn last November, has been commuted by Governor Fenton to imprisonment for life.

THE Fenians assembled in mass meeting in Brooklyn on the evening of March 8, and adopted resolutions requesting the conferring of belligerent rights on the Irish Republic by the United States Government.

A SERIOUS fight occurred lately in the Chincha guano islands, off the coast of Peru, between the Chinese coolies and their overseers. The military were called out and a large number of rioters were killed.

EDWARD NEWNESTER and E. H. JOHNSTON, two of the five thieves who robbed the U. S. Express Messenger of $40,000 in St. Louis three weeks ago, have been arrested, and $19,214 of the amount recovered.

FOUR MILLIONS AND A HALF of letters went to the dead letter office at Washington last year, 58,000 of which contained money. In one of the letters were two $1,000 bills, and in another were bonds worth $20,000.

THE French Empress has introduced a new fashion; it is to have a diamond representing a dew-drop fixed to a real flower. She lately appeared at the opera with a bouquet of white camellias, and in the center of each was a large diamond.

AT the next meeting of the Canadian Parliament, April 10th, the question of the British North American Confederation will be discussed. The name determined upon for the Confederation is said to be "The United Provinces of British North America."

LARGE quantities of goods are being smuggled over from the Canadian Province into Montana Territory. The Collector of the District reports that of these he has seized goods to the amount of $40,000, and that he is making every exertion to put a stop to this illicit traffic.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, March 13, 1866.

CORN is quoted higher. Poultry has declined 2c ℔ lb. Eggs are plenty at 20@22c. Hay is lower, bringing from $8@13 per ton. There is plenty of hay this spring. Rye straw, first quality, brings $12 ℔ ton. Apples, green and dried, are higher. Seeds firm, but not high enough to prevent farmers using plenty. Wood and Coal are lower.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour, wt wh't,	$11,50@13,50
Do. red wheat,	$9,75@10,50
Do. extra State,	7,50@ 8,00
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@ 3,25
Millfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00
Do. fine	18,00@00,00
Meal, corn, cwt,	1,50@ 1,60
Wheat, red	1,90@ 2,05
Best white	2,10@ 2,40
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	63@ 65c
Do. new	63@ 65c
Rye,	70@ 00c
Oats,	40@ 40c
Barley,	80@ 85c
Beans,	1,00@ 2,00
MEATS.	
Pork, old mess,	$27,50@28,00
Do. new mess,	28,00@00,00
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	16@ 17c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,00
Beef,	10,00@12,00
Spring lambs,	0,00@ 0,00
Mutton, ℔ lb.	7@ 8c
Hams	18@ 20c
Shoulders	13@ 14c
Chickens	18@ 20c
Turkeys	20@ 22c
Geese, ℔ lb	10@ 12c
DAIRY, ETC.	
Butter, choice roll	30@ 35c
Do. packed	30@ 40c
Cheese, new	16@ 20c
Do. old,	00@ 00c
Lard, tried	18@ 19c
Do. rough,	15@ 00c
Tallow, tried	10@10½c
Do. rough,	7@ 0 c
Eggs, dozen	20@ 22c
FORAGE.	
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@13,00
Straw	$7,00@12,00
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Apples, green	$1,40@ 1,75
Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@ 11c
Peaches	28@ 30c
Cherries	30@ 30c
Plums	25@ 25c
Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Onions	50@ 75c
Carrots	40@ 40c
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Sheep pelts, each,	$1,00@2,25
Lamb pelts,	00@ 00c
SEEDS.	
Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@ 3,50
Clover, medium,	5,50@ 6,00
Do. large	6,00@ 7,00
Peas,	1,25@ 2,00
Flax	1,50@ 2,00
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Coal, lump, ℔ ton	10,50@0,00
Do. large egg	10,00@0,00
Do. small egg	10,00@0,00
Do. stove	11,25@0,00
Do. chestnut	9,00@0,00
Do. soft	9,50@0,00
Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@3,00
Wool, ℔ lb.	44@ 50c
Hops	40@ 50c
Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	8,50@9,00
Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@ 20c
Candles, box	15@ 17c
Do. extra	18@ 00c
Barrels	40@ 45c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10.—Cotton 41@42c for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,85@11,75 as to quality. Wheat, white Canada, $2,60. Rye and Barley dull and quiet. Corn, 68½@70c. Oats, 39@40c. Hops firm at 35@40c. Pork, new mess, $26,25@26,75; old mess, $26,25; prime, $20,50@21; 11@12½c for shoulders; 16½@18½c for hams. Lard, 16½@18½c. Butter, 28@50c. Cheese, 16@22c. Clover seed, 9@11c ℔ lb.; Timothy, $3,75@4; Flax, $2,75@2,80.

ALBANY, MARCH 10.—Flour, $11,50@13,50; Buckwheat flour, $3,75@3,87½. Corn meal, $1,40@1,87½ ℔ 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,40@2,65. Corn, 77@78c. Rye and Barley dull. Oats, 52@53c. Clover seed, 11½@15c ℔ lb.; Timothy do, $4,25 ℔ bush. Pork, $29. Butter, 45@55c. Cheese, 22@23c. Dressed hogs, $12,37½@12,50.

BUFFALO, MARCH 12.—Flour, sales at $7,75@11,00.—Wheat, $1,23@2,40. Corn, 60½@61c. Oats, 37@38c. Rye, 80c. Barley, 90@$1. Beans, $1,25@1,50. Peas, $1 Seeds, Clover, $6,50@7; Timothy, $3,50@3,75. Flax, $2,50. Mess pork, $27; hams, 19½c; shoulders, 15c; lard, 18c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 20@22c. Eggs, 32c. Salt, $2,50@2,75.

TORONTO, MARCH 9.—Flour, $5,25@8,28. Wheat, fall, $1,30@1,40; spring, $1,05@1,08; Barley, 52@55c; Rye, 56@60c; Peas, 62@63½c; Oats, 30@33c. Mess pork, $30,50@32; prime do, $18@19; Hams, 12@14c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@11c; Beef hams, 11@12c. Butter, 16@22c; Cheese, 13@20c. Potatoes, 25@30c; Apples, $1,50@2. Seeds, Clover $5,50@6; Timothy, $2@3; Flax, $1,90; Tares, 90@$1; Hungarian 50@60c.—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6.—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,50@20; Cows and Calves, $45@120; Veal Calves, 10@15c; Sheep and Lambs, 4½@13c; Swine, 10@11½c.

ALBANY, MARCH 9.—Beeves $4@9,50; Sheep, 7½@8½c. Hogs, 10½@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 6—Beeves, sales at 10@11½c. Working oxen $150@250 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@76. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@7½c. ℔ lb; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ℔ lb. Shoats—wholesale 12@14c.; retail 14@16c. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ lb; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $2,00@2,50 each.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 6. Market dull, without any change in quotations. Sales at 60@62c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 65@65c for ½ and ⅝ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 72@75c for Saxony; 45@50c for No. 1 pulled; 58@63c for superfine; 65@75c for extra do; 30@27c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 38@42c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MARCH 6—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 78@80c; fine, 70@75c; medium, 65@70; coarse, 55@60c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 75@70c; fine, 65@67c; medium, 60@65c; coarse, 50@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@70c; medium, 50@60c; common, 50@55c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 65@80c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 25@38c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 24@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@58c.

DIED.

IN Gates, near this city, on the 1st of March instant, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of JAMES F. and CYNTHIA CONKLIN.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

OSIER WILLOW CUTTINGS—Price $1 per thousand. W. P. RUPERT, Geneva, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES BY MAIL.—50 cts. per lb., or 4 lbs for $1; Early Goodrich, Gleason, Calico or Harrison. 843-3t
P. SUTTON, Pittston, Luzerne Co., Pa., Box 128.

WANTED, AGENTS—$50 per week—male or female, at their home; business light, pleasant and honorable. For sample and terms, address with stamp, 843-3t SHAWE & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

LAND WARRANTS and COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.—Also Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, purchased and for sale by
843-5t C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall St., New York

EMPLOYMENT—Send 25 Cents and receive by return mail full instructions for a successful and profitable business. PROF. I. D. VAN HEALIE, Box 14, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

SURVEYING, MAPPING and CONVEYANCING.—The subscriber will attend to matters above named by calling on him at his office, No. 5 Lyon's Block, Exchange Place, Rochester, N. Y.
843-6t EDWARD WEBSTER.

EMPLOYMENT for BOTH SEXES.—Energetic persons of either sex in want of safe, respectable and profitable Employment, can procure such by sending their address to J. M. D., Box No. 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$28.80 PER DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, Male and Female, in a pleasant, permanent and honorable business. For further particulars, address A. D. BOWMAN & CO., 115 Nassau Street, New York. [Clip out and return this notice.]

CIDER! CIDER! CIDER!—A Great Discovery in the art of making Cider. On the receipt of $1 we will send a recipe for making an article equal in flavor and appearance to the best apple cider. The cost of manufacturing is but a trifle. Address
TURNER & CO., Box 365, Manchester, N. H.

CRACKERS—CRACKERS—CRACKERS.—We are now supplying our customers with crackers fully equal in quality to our *Aerated Bread*, which everybody knows to be the best bread ever made in Rochester. *Try them.* D. B. FULLER & CO.,
843-13t Water St., near RR. Bridge, Rochester, N. Y.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—FIFTY CENT SAMPLE SENT FREE, with terms for any one to clear $25 daily. In three hours. Business new, light and desirable, and can be done at home, or traveling, by male or female. Address.
W. H. CHIDESTER & CO.,
No. 75 Nassau Street, New York.

MUSIC HYMNS, SCRIPTURE READING and PRAYER, all grouped around a central thought, itself a Bible truth. This you find in
WORSHIP IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.
Specimen pages, &c., sent on application to the Publishers. SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
130 Grand Street, New York.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA FARMS for SALE.—The subscribers are constantly buying, selling, and exchanging Farms, improved and unimproved; Dairy Farms, Country Seats, Coal and Timber Lands, in all sections of Maryland and Virginia. Also residences and building lots in and around Baltimore and Washington. JOHN GLENN & CO., 59 Second St., Baltimore.

THE CHILDREN ALL ARE SINGING the charming Songs contained in the "MERRY CHIMES," L. O. Emerson's New and Popular Book of Juvenile Music, containing nearly two hundred pieces, every one a favorite. Most decidedly the best collection published, and following in the path of its predecessor, "THE GOLDEN WREATH," of which no less than a Quarter of a Million Copies have been printed. Price 50 cents. Sent post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

JOHN BETTERIDGE OF RIGA, HAS a Farm of 208¾ acres for sale. Half the money may be left on bond and mortgage. The buildings are as follows:—A large house, most of cobble stone; small brew-house; large grain-house, on blocks with caps; corn-house; work-shop; horse-barn; carriage and wagon-house, a large barn, cow-house, pig-pen, and a shed all round the yard. There are 34 acres of cedar and other timber, hop-poles by the thousand, also fence stakes and posts, and shingle timber, besides other kinds too numerous to mention.

NURSERY FOR SALE—UNPRECEDENTED CHANCE.—The active partner in our firm having personal arrangements which make it impossible for him to attend to the spring business, we offer the celebrated Linnæan Nursery—founded 1730—for sale at a great sacrifice. Terms made to suit purchaser. Most of purchase money can be paid gradually out of sales. Nursery in perfect order, and prospect of business never better. Really an extraordinary chance. No special knowledge of the business needed, as competent foremen, &c., can be obtained. Or a competent man will be taken as partner on favorable terms to carry on the business. Apply immediately to PRINCE & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage, etc. Address
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN. NOW READY.
This work is intended as a Complete Guide to the Amateur Cultivator for both FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN. It contains a list of all FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS worthy of cultivation (embracing over 2,000 varieties,) with full and explicit description and directions for cultivation, to which is added a list of all the most important novelties, which were flowered for the first time in Europe last season, many of them illustrated. It will also contain a descriptive list 125 finest French Hybrids, Gladiolus, and other Summer Flowering Bulbs. Also plans for laying out small grounds in a tasteful manner. This will contain over 130 pages of closely printed matter, fully illustrated, with a beautiful colored plate and over fifty other engravings. The whole work is executed in elegant style, and will be forwarded, post-paid upon receipt of 25c to any address.
Address WASHBURN & CO., Seed Merchants,
842-2t Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

HOVEY & CO.'S Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds
And Amateur Cultivator's Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden for 1866 is now ready.
Our present Edition (the 30th) greatly improved and enlarged to more than ONE HUNDRED Pages of small type, and illustrated with upward of
50 New and Beautiful Engravings
of the most popular and showy Flowers, with a full description of more than 2,500 Flower and Vegetable Seeds, accompanied with full and complete practical directions for the amateur cultivator.
The Catalogue now offered to our numerous customers, is one of the most complete ever published, containing all the information necessary for the amateur for the successful growth of the most beautiful Flowers and Plants. In consequence of the increased cost of paper and other expenses of publication, we shall charge the nominal price of 25 cents each, and all applicants inclosing that amount will receive the Catalogue. Address
HOVEY & CO., No. 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass

OSAGE ORANGE SEED—Just received from Texas a choice lot of seed which I offer for $2 ℔ lb., sent by mail free. Single bushel $50; in lots of 5 to 10 bushels $45; in lots of 10 bushels or over $40 ℔ bushel.
842-2t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT TREES.—For $3 I will furnish a Recipe which will effectually prevent caterpillars from climbing up the trunks of trees. ($1) One dollar will purchase enough for 100 trees.
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FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
WILLIAM HACKER,
Office 258 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Importer and grower of Agricultural and Garden Seeds, Trees, Plants and Bulbs. Country Merchants, Dealers and Druggists supplied at the lowest rates. 842-4t

WM. WEBSTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y. LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
Topographical Engineer & Consulting Horticulturist.
Surveying done, Maps and Plans for Laying out Cemeteries, Parks and Gardens, furnished.
Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

PEAR SEED—Imported from France, Now in sand, in prime order, and warranted to be the growth of 1865.
Price of 25 lbs., $100; price of 50 lbs., $175; price of 100 lbs., $320. We have also a few thousand
MAZZARD CHERRY STOCKS, 2d class, at $10 ℔ M.
PLUM STOCKS, 2d class, at $15 ℔ M.
HONEY LOCUST, 1 year, at $3 ℔ M.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
842-4t Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

TRUE EARLY YORK POTATOES for SEED.—I have secured from Mr. Jonathan Periam his entire stock of the above Potato, which is now generally conceded to be the best, either for an early or general crop, and am now prepared to fill orders.
Price ℔ single bush., (exclusive of pk'g and ct'g,) $2
" ℔ barrel, ... $5
I will also furnish other varieties of Seed Potatoes in quantities to suit. P. S. MESEROLE,
842-3t Chicago Ag'l Warehouse & Seed Store,
204 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

100,000 GRAFTED APPLE STOCKS. 10,000 Yearling Seedling Peach Trees. For sale by NOAH P. HUSTED,
841-10t Lowell, Kent Co., Michigan.

A FRUIT FARM AND GRAPERY for Sale at a bargain. For particulars, address Mrs. C. A. D. LEE, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. [836-tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!—I have now in store a full and complete assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds of the growth of 1865. Send for Catalogue.
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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds AND FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.
Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with A COLORED BOUQUETTE AND FIFTY WOOD ENGRAVINGS of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address
843-4t JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

IMPROVED BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS—15,000 packed and delivered at Fairport for $20 per 1,000. WM. P. LOUD, Egypt, N. Y.

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS—ON THRIFTY Seedling Roots, for sale at $15 ℔ 1000.
841-4t HAMMOND & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gen Sherman's Indian Spy—C W Alexander.
The L Green Patent Plow—L Green.
Neufchatel Watch Co—Hazard, Moore & Co.
Rare and Beautiful Flowers—B K Bliss.
Challenge Washing Machine—S W Palmer & Co.
Another Splendid Novelty from Japan—B K Bliss.
Nursery for Sale—Prince & Co.
Lilium Auratum—B K Bliss.
New Publications—Chas W Cornell.
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco—B K Bliss.
Merry Chimes—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Farm for Sale—John Betteridge.
Chickory Seed—B K Bliss.
Strawberry Plants—Wm S Carpenter.
Timekeepers for the Million—F G Horner.
Agents Wanted—E G Storke.
The Best Hardy Hedge Plants—B K Bliss.
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Worship in the School-Room—Schermerhorn & Co.
Trees for Sale—Wampler & Tillotson.
Maryland and Virginia Farms—John Glenn & Co.
Cider—Turner & Co.
Agents Wanted—A D Bowman & Co.
To Farmers—Lodi Manufacturing Co.
Important Practical Books—Henry C Baird.
Surveying, &c—Edward Webster.
500 Agents Wanted—W B Childester & Co.
Employment—Prof I H Van Healie.
Osier Willow Cuttings—W P Rupert.
Native Evergreens—Jas A Root.
Land Warrants, &c—C & G Woodman.
Seed Potatoes—P Sutton.
Agents Wanted—Shawe & Co.
Employment for both Sexes—J M D.
Crackers—D B Fuller & Co.
Pure Chester White Pigs—Cyrus McCully.
SPECIAL NOTICES
Challenge Washing Machine—S W Palmer & Co.

The News Condenser.

— The cholera is disappearing from Guadaloupe.

— Lord Napier has been appointed Governor of Madras.

— Maximilian has had his salary reduced to $3,000 per day.

— Navigation of the Hudson, at Albany, is obstructed by ice.

— A cotton factory has been established near San Francisco, Cal.

— Albany coal dealers have reduced the price of coal $2 per tun.

— Four children were recently burned to death at Jacksonville, N. J.

— Late New Orleans advices state that General Scott is still there.

— Dr. Jayne, the great medicine man, died in Philadelphia Monday week.

— The Windsor (Vt.) County Court has just separated 24 unhappy couples.

— Recruiting for the Liberal army in Mexico is going on at New Orleans.

— One firm has taken a contract to ship 100 tuns of freight, overland, to Montana.

— Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise has resumed the practice of law in Richmond.

— It is reported that Alexander Dumas is coming to this country on a lecturing tour.

— Pretty girls hand around the contribution boxes in some of the New York churches.

— Upwards of 7,000 military convicts are now employed upon military works in Russia.

— Eight million dollars would hardly replace the losses by fire in New York the past year.

— The English cattle plague is still increasing, the last weekly return numbering 13,000 cases.

— By an explosion of a steam boiler in Oshkosh, Wis., lately, four men were instantly killed.

— A man in Pithole recently got drunk and scattered $4,000 in green backs among the crowd.

— Gen. Grant was lately the recipient of a purse of $100,000, contributed by his friends and admirers.

— It is rumored that several cases of muskets were lately shipped to New York by the Albany Fenians.

— A large peach grower of Southern Ohio, states that the crop for this year was killed by the recent cold weather.

— The Erie Railroad has discharged 1,500 men, in consequence of the falling off in Western freight and general traffic.

— Virginia City papers contain a report that 200 men, on their way to the mines in Montana, perished in a snow storm.

— At a baby convention in Massachusetts 15 mothers were present, and on a vote for the prettiest, each baby got *one vote*.

— There is to be an international horticultural exhibition in London in May next, to which the United States is invited.

— The Canadian Government will hold its cabinet councils at Ottawa hereafter. Troops have been sent there to defend it.

— A young man who had lost a leg in the war, killed himself in Philadelphia, Sunday week, because he could get no work.

— F. Atherton of Bolton, Mass., a farmer 50 years of age, got up the other morning in usual health, and died while building his fires.

— Hall, Judson, Newell, Nott and Rice, the first missionaries of the American Board, were ordained at Salem, Mass., Feb. 6th, 1812.

— A live seal of 200 lbs. weight, that had strayed away from Labrador, was captured on the beach at Salisbury, Mass., a few days ago.

— About 20,000 colored troops, from the Department of Texas, are to arrive shortly at City Point, to be paid off and mustered out of service.

Special Notices.

CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR $7 TO $9. *Challenge Wringing and Ironing Machine.* ☞ See Advertisement on 92d Page.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and NOISES IN THE HEAD, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
36 Hanover Street,
836-26teow Boston, Mass.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

PURE CHESTER WHITE PIGS—Shipped singly or in pairs, not akin, to all points at fair prices. Address
CYRUS McCULLY, Hubbard, Ohio.

TIMEKEEPERS FOR the MILLION!
THE PEOPLE'S IMPROVED
POCKET TIMEKEEPER.
PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

The most novel and useful invention of the age, constructed on the most approved principle, and warranted to denote solar time with greater accuracy than the most expensive watch ever yet invented, and can never get out of order. No family should be without it.

Price, with white enameled dial, gold or silver gilt, 25 Cents and sent by mail to any part of this country or British Provinces. Address with red stamp.
843-1t F. G. HOMER, Boston.

TO FARMERS—Poudrette! Poudrette! The Lodi Manufacturing Company (the oldest manufacturers of Fertilizers in the United States) offer their Celebrated Poudrette for sale at lower prices than any other fertilizer in Market.

It is made from the night soil and offal of New York City, and has been in use by thousands of farmers for over quarter of a century; $4 will manure an acre of corn in the hill, and increase the yield one-third.

A Pamphlet with the experience in its use on Lawns, Garden Vegetables, Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, of hundreds of Farmers, some of whom have used it for over 20 years, containing also *price*, directions for use, &c., will be sent *free* to any person applying.

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
13t 66 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

IMPORTANT PRACTICAL BOOKS.

PAINTER, GILDER, AND VARNISHER'S COMPANION.—Containing Rules and Regulations in everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing, and Glass Staining: with numerous useful and valuable Receipts; Tests for the detection of Adulterations in Oils and Colors; and a statement of the Diseases and Accidents to which Painters, Gilders, and Varnishers are particularly liable, with the simplest methods of Prevention and Remedy. Eighth edition. To which are added Complete Instructions in Graining, Marbling, Sign Writing, and Gilding on Glass. 12mo., cloth, $1,25.

AMERICAN MILLER AND MILLWRIGHT'S ASSISTANT.—By William Carter Hughes. A revised and very much enlarged edition, illustrated by engravings of the most approved machinery. 12mo., cloth, $1,50.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE.—Containing the necessary information to make any person of common capacity a finished Land Surveyor, without the aid of a teacher. By Andrew Duncan, Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer. 12mo., $1,25.

BUILDER'S COMPANION.—Containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton. Illustrated by 70 cuts. 12mo., cloth, $1,25.

The above, or any of my Books, sent by mail free of postage. My Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books sent free of postage to any one who will favor me with his address HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Industrial Publisher, 406 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE
NEUFCHATEL WATCH CO.

Owing to the failure and sudden close of the works and business of the

NEUFCHATEL WATCH CO.,

A large number of Fine Watches, manufactured especially for the United States, being heavy, first-class timekeepers, intended to stand hard usage and sudden changes of temperature, are left in our hands for immediate sale. As agents of the Company, we are obliged to dispose of this Stock for Cash, in the shortest possible time. We have, therefore, decided on the plan annexed, as the one that will be productive of the desired result. This plan gives every one an opportunity of obtaining first-class time-keepers at a price that all can command. As every Certificate represents a Watch, there are no blanks, and every one who invests in this sale MUST get a Watch at half the retail price at least; and, if at all fortunate, one to wear with pride through life.

Remittances may be made at our risk in Registered Letters or by Express, or Post Office Orders and Drafts payable to our order, and we guarantee a safe return. This INSURES safe delivery and sure return to every patron. We warrant every Watch as represented, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance. Knowing the worth of the stock, we can give a warrantee to every purchaser. The prices are placed at a very low figure in order to insure immediate sale; and all who desire to improve the opportunity should make early application.

HAZARD, MOORE & CO.,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEUFCHATEL WATCH COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF

FINE WATCHES AND CHAINS,
WORTH $350,000!
TO BE SOLD FOR
TEN DOLLARS EACH!

127 Gold Hunting Chronometers	$175 to $150
163 Gold Hunting Patent Levers	150 to 325
144 Gold Hunting Duplex	100 to 300
175 Gold Hunting Patent Levers	75 to 275
232 Gold Hunting Levers	60 to 275
240 Gold Hunting Lepines	50 to 200
189 Gold Magic-Cased Levers	50 to 275
335 Heavy Gold Patent Levers	75 to 225
268 Heavy Gold-Cased Levers	70 to 175
420 Ladies' Gold-Hunting Levers	45 to 225
272 Ladies' Gold-Enameled Levers	55 to 250
135 Ladies' Gold Magic Levers	60 to 275
235 Ladies' Gold Engraved Levers	45 to 175
263 Ladies' Engraved Lepines	40 to 125
380 Heavy Solid Silver Duplex	35 to 125
725 Heavy Silver Patent Lever	30 to 125
500 Heavy Solid Silver Levers	25 to 100
478 Heavy Solid Lepines	20 to 90
263 Ladies' Solid Cased Levers	25 to 90
224 Ladies' Solid Cased Lepines	20 to 65

☞ All the above List of Watches will be sold for TEN DOLLARS EACH. Certificates representing each and every watch in the above List are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. Any person obtaining a Certificate, to be had at our office, or sent by mail to any address, can have the article called for on the return of the Certificate, with Ten Dollars. We charge, for forwarding Certificates, 50 cents each. Five will be sent for $2, and Fifteen for $5. The Certificate must, in all cases, be returned with, and accompany the money when goods are ordered. All orders promptly filled and forwarded by return mail or express. Address,
843-4t HAZARD, MOORE & CO., 303 Broadway, N. Y.

$200 A MONTH made with Stencil Tools. Don't fail to send for a free catalogue containing full particulars. Address
842-4t S. M. STENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—200 FARMS IN MARYLAND and Virginia; 500,000 acres of land in West Virginia; 200,000 acres in Tennessee, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota.
MACE & METCALF,
517 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.
Now Ready, the Sixth Edition of
A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture:

Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c.* Also, an Essay by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. Moore, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

☞ Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

1866. SORGO. 1866.

We are now prepared to fill orders for Sugar Cane Seed, from *choice lots*, (carefully selected by ourselves,) of the *best varieties* of

PURE SORGO AND IMPHEE SEED.

SEED CIRCULARS, containing Price List and Directions for Planting, sent *free of charge*.

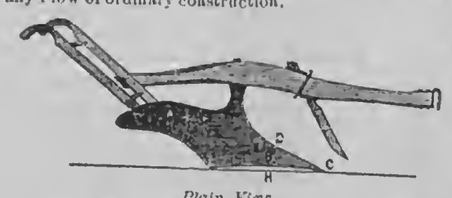
☞ NOW READY. ☜
THE SORGO HAND BOOK FOR 1866,
Containing valuable information on the culture of Sorgo and the manufacture of *Sirup and Sugar* therefrom; also a full illustrated description of the celebrated
"COOK'S EVAPORATOR,"
AND THE
"VICTOR" CANE MILL,
Sent, *free of charge*, on application to our address.
842-2t BLYMYER, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, O.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y.—Spring Term opens March 29th 1866. Expense for Board, Washing, Fuel, and Room Furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, $35.00. Tuition in Common English, $8.00. For Catalogues or Circulars, address
842-3t JOHN P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

THE L. GREEN PATENT PLOW.—This Plow is constructed upon an entirely new principle, and though but recently introduced to public attention, has been received with great favor, and by virtue of its excellent qualities has already won a wide-spread reputation and become a standard Plow.

The inventor and patentee of these improvements claims for his Plow the ability to cut a handsomer furrow slice, to do it with greater ease and with less power than any other Plow. In fact, while this Plow combines all the known advantages of other excellent Plows, it has additional qualities to which the careful scrutiny of farmers is respectfully invited.

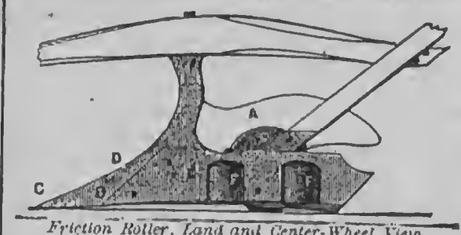
The secret of the great success of this superior Plow is in the fact that it was invented by a practical farmer of large experience, and the general principles herein contained was developed by matters of personal necessity, the inventor having land that could not be plowed by any Plow of ordinary construction.



Plain View.

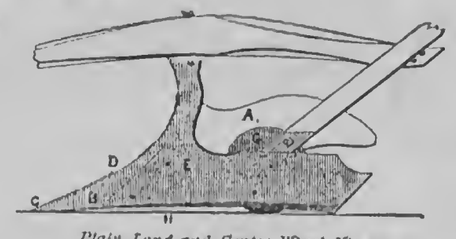
The features of this Mould Board, (*A.*) and Share (*B.*) are that they combine every advantage possessed by other model plows, with the additional qualities of being adapted to all conditions of soil. It is easily accommodated to rough stony land, to tenacious clayey soil, or to light and swampy ground or sandy loams. It is so constructed that it cleans itself readily from loose wet earth, turns over a smooth furrow slice, even up any ordinary hill side without the aid of the fool

The cutting angle of the Share (*B*)—(about 30°)—extends the entire length of the lower edge of the mouldboard, forming an easier range of cut and double the durability of ordinary Shares. The concavity of the bottom of the Share (*B*) and Land-Side (*H.*) forms a gradual pitch, holding firmly to the ground, securing a true line of draught and causing the Plow to run flat and level, even upon rough and stony land, pulverizing the soil to a light and lively condition, suitable to receive the atmospheric fertilizers, which so greatly enrich the farmer.



Friction Roller, Land and Center-Wheel View.

In addition to these merits, I also make them, when desired, with a Friction-Roller Land-Side (*F. F. E.*) and Centre Wheel (*G*) for purposes of heavy sod plowing, which lessens the draught from 30 to 50 per cent. over other plows.



Plain Land and Center-Wheel View.

The Centre-wheel above mentioned is advantageous in several ways:—1st. It removes the friction at the bottom, and takes the weight of the Plow. 2d. It assists in regulating the pitch. 3d. It forms a fulcrum in the center of the furrow, by which the Plow is so evenly balanced that a small boy can manage it with ease. 4th. In drawing back in the furrow when meeting with obstructions. 5th. The Plow can be moved from barn to field without the aid of a *Plow-shoe*.

The above Friction Roller Land-Side Plow is so constructed that the rollers may be removed, and a plain Lane-Side attached for stubble plowing, &c. The center-wheel may also be removed if desired. Various sizes are manufactured, from Corn Plows up to deep tillers,—Plows are always sent with two handles, unless otherwise ordered.

I also manufacture a new patent changeable-featured, double and single flat-wing Mole, Subsoil, and Draining Plow. 1st. A small size is made, with double wing shares for the cultivation of roots, corn and tobacco, and all vegetables which require deep tillage and lively soil without being broken down and covered up. 2d. A large size of this new Subsoil Plow is made with changeable shares and flanges for various purposes, some of which are for underdraining, scarifying and renovating old pastures and meadow lands, and adding new life to the grass roots and soil.

RETAIL PRICE LIST, AND DESCRIPTION OF SIZES.—No. 19. Plain, for vegetables and corn, (equal in size to Horton & Depew's original patterns, No. 19,) $7; No. 19½, plain *very light*, 2-horse, [do. No. 19½,] $9; E, 2-horse, road or stubble, [do. No. 20,] $12; D, Plain, 2-horse, sod and stubble, [do. No. 20,] $12; D, with Center-Wheel and plain land side, [do. No. 20,] $14,50; D, Friction Roller Land-Side and Center-Wheel, [do. No. 20,] $16; B, plain, 2-horse, sod and stubble, [do. No. 21,] $13; C, plain, 2-horse, sod, [do. No. 22,] $11; C, with Center-Wheel, plain Land-side, [do. No. 22,] $16,50; C, Friction Roller, land side, and Center-Wheel, [do. No. 22,] $18,00; A, plain, large size, 3 horse, for plowing under mulching and large clover; also for *gardening*, by plowing twice in the same furrow at the depth of 24 to 26 inches, $11; F, large and wide cut, for plowing bog meadow, &c., $13. Coulter and rig, a new arrangement for fastening Coulters to the Plows, which holds them firm, and is very simple, and easily adjusted, $3 net.

PRICE LIST.—Small size, for Roots, Corn, Tobacco, &c., $10; large size, for Under Draining, &c., $25.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.—Farmers' sons in every town and county can profitably employ their time in selling these implements. Manufactured at PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y. For sale at Peekskill. Also, at the principal Warehouses in Poughkeepsie, Newburg and New York city. At Philadelphia by PARCHALL MORRIS, No. 1,120 Market Street, and by all enterprising dealers. State rights for sale. Send for circulars. Address L. GREEN, Peekskill, N. Y.

EMERY'S CORN-PLANTER AND SEED DRILL—Adapted to planting Corn, Beans, Peas, Osage Orange seed, &c., in drills, as well as all kinds of vegetable seeds with a greater accuracy and certainty than can be done by hand. Send for circular.
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WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS in Every Congressional District in the United States, for "Copeland's Country Life," a hand-book of Agriculture, Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. This promises to be the best Subscription Book yet published in this Country. Send for our Special Circulars to Agents.
DINSMOOR & CO., Publishers,
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TASKER & CLARK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Which they are now offering at the reduced price of $50 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
ALSO,
MEAT AND BONE COMPOST,
A superior article for spring crops, at $40 per ton.
☞ *A Liberal Discount to Dealers.* ☜
Address TASKER & CLARK,
8th and Washington Sts., Philadelphia.
N. B.—The above also for sale by *dealers generally*.

NURSERY STOCK AT WHOLESALE.—I offer for sale, at lowest market prices, 40,000 to 60,000 fair quality Apple Trees, desirable varieties. The lot will be sold at a bargain. Apply to GEO. C. BUELL, Assignee, 75 Main St., Rochester, N. Y. [841-4t

SAVE FIFTY DOLLARS.—Why Pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Sewing Machines can be had in any quantity. This Machine is constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel ALL others as our patrons will testify. ☞ Agents Wanted. Address
841-13t JAMES C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

TICKS, SCAB AND VERMIN.

SheepWashTobacco

Should be used by all Farmers on SHEEP, ANIMALS AND PLANTS. If Farmers and others cannot obtain this article of traders in their vicinity, it will be forwarded free of express charge by JAMES F. IRVIN, Agent South-Down Co., 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. [841-13t

AGENTS WANTED—NEW BOOK— Now Ready,—Get the Best—From official sources. The Great Campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the popular Historian, J. T. headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountain," &c. Complete in One Volume. Handsomely illustrated. The most attractive work on the War. Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO.,
840-4t 130 Grand Street, New York.

TEN THOUSAND CEDAR GRAPE POSTS for sale. HENRY H. OLMSTED,
841-3t LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.
Patented Aug. 18, 1863; Improved April 4, 1865.
(*See Engravings on 2d page of this paper.*)

This Churn was first patented in August 1863, but the patentee determined not to bring it into market until he had fully perfected his invention. He has since spent over two years in experimenting, and in April last obtained a patent for further improvements, which he believes now gives him the exclusive right to manufacture the best Churn ever made in this country.

A Company has been formed under the name of the SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, who have large facilities, and are now manufacturing the different sizes extensively. The Churns are made of the best quality of Oak with Iron Standard for lever, which is of white Ash, the spring for raising dasher is of the best quality of steel, spring temper, and every part is warranted to be of the best quality, and made in a most thorough and workmanlike manner.

There can be no question but this Churn will soon be in use by all Good Butter Makers throughout the United States. It is already well understood and universally acknowledged that the old Dasher Churn for making Good Butter has never been equaled by any other Churn ever invented, but the difficulties heretofore existing in the Dash Churn have prevented many from using them. *We claim to have obviated all these difficulties!* By means of the upper adjustable Dasher, we are able to use a short lever purchase to operate the Dashers to which is attached a spiral spring to lift the lever. The construction of this Churn is *simple, convenient, easily cleaned, easily operated and durable!* And it is so arranged as to churn from ONE TO TWENTY GALLONS. A child 10 years old can churn from four to five gallons with ease; one man can easily churn twenty gallons.

By means of the Adjustable Dasher we are enabled to vary the quantity of cream or milk from one to twenty gallons with the sweep of the lever, while in the SINGLE DASH CHURNS the lever has to be raised higher, as the quantity of cream is increased, in order to bring the Dasher out at the top, which is very essential both to quick churning and also to produce

GOOD BUTTER!

It is also well understood that to churn quick and at the same time produce Good Butter, air must be introduced into the cream, while the churning is being done, and for doing this, we claim that we have the *cheapest and best arrangement ever invented*, as we are able to show by a *Glass Churn*, (see cut) made for the purpose! It is not generally understood, but it is nevertheless true, that Butter in all cases is brought on the surface where the air mixes with the cream. This Churn is so arranged that by the peculiar shape of the upper Dasher with every stroke of the lever air is carried to the bottom of the Churn, and at the same time the cream is thoroughly agitated. While the upper Dasher, mainly, does the churning, the lower Dasher brings the cream to the surface to be churned. These Churns have been on trial for the last year and thoroughly tested by practical farmers, who say, for *ease, quick Churning and making good Butter*, have never been equaled by any Churn before introduced. They were awarded the First Premium at the New York State Agricultural Fair.

Rights will be disposed of for States and Counties, except New York State, which is reserved.

Address H. P. WESTCOTT,
Sup't. Seneca Falls Churn Mf'g. Co.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

TRACY FEMALE INSTITUTE, 33 Alexander ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The next Quarter will commence on Wednesday, April 11, 1866.
842-3t LUCILIA TRACY, Principal.

MICROSCOPES for 60 CTS.

THE FRENCH TUBULAR MICROSCOPE, a very powerful instrument, mailed for 60 cents; two for $1. Address GEO. B. WASHBURN & Co., Box 5063 Boston, Mass. 842-3t

PURE FLOUR OF UNBURNED BONE,

Manufactured only by the *Boston Milling and Manufacturing Co.*, who are the *Patentees and Sole Owners* of the only machinery by which Flour of Unburned Bone can be made, which is acknowledged by the highest authority in the country to be absolutely the cheapest and very best Manure for all Agricultural and Horticultural purposes.

C. H. Gardner. Gen'l Agent, 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
BRIGGS & BRO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Have the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO SELL THIS ARTICLE, wholesale and retail, in Canada West, Michigan, and that part of New York lying west of the Hudson River, except Albany, Schenectady and Saratoga counties. All orders from this territory should be sent direct to BRIGGS & BRO., Rochester, N. Y. To accommodate amateurs, lady gardeners, florists, &c., the Flour of Bone will be put up in packages of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds, and sent by express. Pamphlets containing analysis, testimonials, directions for use, &c., sent free to all applicants.

SCHOOL OF MINING
AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY,
AND
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

These Departments in Harvard University hold two sessions a year, of twenty weeks each, commencing in FEBRUARY and in SEPTEMBER. For information apply by letter to DR. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Cambridge, Mass., Dean of both Faculties.
Cambridge, Mass., March 1, 1866. 842-3t

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

WE WILL GUARRANTEE to Every young man who uses Russell's Italian Compound, a luxuriant beard in five weeks, or cheerfully refund the money. This we consider a fair offer. Sent free, by mail, for 50 cents. Please address [841-10t
MARK RUSSELL & CO., Box 22, Albany, N. Y.

MILLER'S INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER FOR SHEEP.—A certain cure for tick and all skin affections in sheep; no flock-master should be without it. Sold in tins at 50c, $1 and $1,50. The small sized tin is sufficient for 20 sheep. Prepared only by
HUGH MILLER & CO., Chemists,
Feb. 21, 1866. Toronto, Canada West.

FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TERM will pay for Board, furnished room, wood and tuition in common English, at

UNION ACADEMY,
BELLEVILLE, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.
SPRING TERM COMMENCES,
TUESDAY, April 3, 1866.

This is one of the oldest Institutions in the State. It is a Boarding School for both Ladies and Gentlemen. *Good Board is always furnished.* Superior facilities afforded to those who wish to pursue either the Ancient or Modern Languages, prepare for College, or perfect themselves in the Arts of Music or Painting. A complete Commercial College and Telegraphic School is combined with the Institution, where young men of limited means may acquire a thorough business education for the nominal sum of twelve dollars. Twelve Teachers are employed. Between two and three hundred students are now in attendance and there are accommodations for about one hundred more. For further particulars please address, for circular,
REV. B. A. SMITH, A. B., Principal, or
E. H. HILLER, Sec'y. 840-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—The valuable farm situated at South Greece, on the west side of the road, and north of the canal, 5 miles from Rochester, 78 acres more or less. Price, $5,100. Address
837-8t DR. FULLER, Syracuse, N. Y.

GOLD AT PAR.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY Farm in Allegany county. Situated South West of Canaseraga Station, N. Y. & E. Railroad, 3 miles. Six to Seven Hundred Acres. Well adapted to Grain or Grazing. Under admirable state of cultivation. Buildings good. Desirable healthy location. Good fruit and plenty. For particulars address,
841-4t H. S. MUNDY,
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The forest sward was his palace floor,
  The sky with its vaulted roof;
And around his throne his giant court
  Stood solemnly aloof.

Young in the past and lawless days
  When force was right divine,
And steel-clad fingers griped the blades
  That made a monarch sign.

He had known all the still long summer heats,
  The wood-dove sweet to hear,
The insect hum, the fern that reached
  The antlers of the deer.

He had known the winter's frozen blasts
  The rattling branches' sound,
The cold beams of the far-off sun
  The woods in fetters bound.

He had loved the soft-returning spring,
  Under whose gentle spell
The grass sprung up, the leaf came forth,
  White blossom and blue bell.

With a kingly joy in winter drear,
  With the storm he wrestled high;
But he ever welcomed the herald ray
  That shone when spring drew nigh.

It touched the gloss of velvet moss
  Upon the old oak's breast;
It peeped into the squirrel's haunt,
  And found the thrush's nest.

It woke the sprites of fern and flower
  Whose sleep had lasted long;
Dispersed the cloud, let loose the brook,
  And filled the woods with song.

Old oak! long centuries of time
  Hast thou beheld depart;
Be they repeated, ere decay
  Shall reach thy mighty heart.

The Story Teller.

THE VERMONT PURITAN.

A TOUCHING STORY OF THE WAR.

BY MRS. R. C. ROBBINS.

It was in the early part of October, 1863, that the Rev. Mr. Allan started to walk to the Farmer Owen's over the hills. He had to cross two low spurs of the Green Mountains, and as he climbed to the top of the second the rich valley of the Otter Creek lay spread out before him. At any other time he would have stopped to admire its gentle undulations; its great flower garden of forest trees, rich in every color and hue; its silver threads winding their wry to the waters of the Champlain, and the glorious autumn light which lay like a golden mantle over them all. But this afternoon he seemed oppressed by the beauty which surrounded him. He looked upon it with eyes misty from tears. There was a dull, heavy weight upon his heart—a weight which even the long, fervent prayers that he had uttered so unceasingly since noon had failed to move. Between him and that landscape, we might almost say, between him and the mercy seat, there moved a straight, tall boy, with a laughing blue eye, clustering brown hair, and lips always ready with a merry, pleasant word. To-day, there was Benny, nutting under the bare, brawny arms of the butternut tree; throwing his line into the little brooks, that came babbling down from the steep mountain side; driving his cows along the narrow foot path; standing with Blossom under the bright maple, and shouting with pride and joy as she wreathed her pretty face in the gay leaves.

"Oh, Bennie! Bennie!" Mr. Allan hardly knew he was calling the name, until it came back to him with such an empty, mocking sound, from the heartless echo; "almost"—Mr. Allan thought, starting himself by the seeming impiety of the words—"almost as if there were no great, kind Father over us all."

As he came near Farmer Owen's house, he saw his oxen yoked to the plow. He knew they had been there since the telegraph came. Mr. Owen had read it in the field, gone to the house and forgotten them, and no one had dared to put them up. He was a man fully capable of taking care of his own affairs under any circumstances, never having been known before to forget.

Mr. Allan beckoned to an Irishman who was passing, and asked him to take care of them. The man came with an awed look upon his face, as if even there he stood in the presence of a great sorrow, and without the least noise, obeyed.

Mr. Allan walked on slowly toward the house. He had known Mr. Owen for many years, and he knew him well. Indeed there was a peculiar bond of sympathy between the two men. In his large parish there was not one upon whom the minister relied as he did upon this strong, sturdy farmer. Many and many an hour he had walked by his side when he was upturning the brown earth, and had discoursed with him on topics which would have sounded harsh and repulsive to common ears, but which were fraught with deep and vital interest to them. Mr. Owen was a direct descendant of the Puritans, and every drop of blood in his veins was tinged with as strong and true a "blue" as if he himself had landed in the Mayflower. He took naturally to the sterner doctrines of religion, while Mr. Allan, versed in all the modern lore, questioned and doubted. The keystone of Mr. Owen's theology was the sovereignty of God;—"Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" This was the man upon whom God had now laid his hand so heavily; and Mr. Allan felt that if the trial brought no murmur, no rebellion against that mighty Sovereign, the stern old faith were indeed a rich one in which to live and die. He knew that one element in this war was Puritan. Sons of the Roundheads filled up the ranks of the Northern army. They marched to battle to strains of the old tunes that had lingered in the nursery and the sanctuary from the day that Cromwell and his soldiers had chanted them on Marston Moor. All down the aisles of time came tramping to the music matled men, bearing on their shields the two words, liberty and equality. They trembled on Mr. Owen's lips with his parting blessing to his boy. Would he remember them, and would they comfort and give him strength *now?*

Where there is affliction in a house, the minister is at home. Mr. Allan entered without knocking, and made his way to the large, old-fashioned kitchen in which he was sure of finding the family.

There by a table, with his arms folded and laid heavily upon it, sat Mr. Owen. His wife was in a small rocking-chair by the fire, and Blossom, a young girl, sat between them.

Mr. Owen rose to welcome him; so did Blossom; but the wife did not notice him—she sat still, rocking herself to and fro, looking at the blazing wood.

Mr. Allan put a hand in the brawny one that was held out toward him, and laid the other on Mr. Owen's great heaving breast. "My friend," he said, "how is it with the decrees of God?"

"Just and true are all thy ways, thou King of Saints," faltered out the man.

There was something strange in his voice—a thin, womanly sound, so unlike the deep, stentorian tones in which he had always spoken before. Mr. Allan, when he heard it, almost felt as if it had dealt him a blow.

"Thank God! He has not, then, forsaken you, and from the depths of this deep trouble you can still say, 'The Maker of all doeth well.'"

"Yes, yes"—and for an instant there glimmered from his dull eye a spark of the old controversial fire—"you don't suppose I have held on to that anchor when the skies were cloudless, and the little waves just rocked my bark, to let go of it now—now, when the great waves and billows are going over me, do you? I've planted it firm, and it don't yield; no, *it don't yield*, but the strain is terrible. God send it may carry me into port; oh, Mr. Allan, say it will. It has seemed to me to-day so dark, so wonderful, so inscrutable, that he—my Bennie! Mr. Allan, there is a good, wise purpose behind it all. Can you see it?"

"To bring you nearer the kingdom," said the minister.

"Oh, don't tell me that; I can't bear it. God is too wise; he knows a hundred such souls as mine are not worth one of my Bennie's. I can suffer if I am too great a sinner for God's grace to save, but Bennie! Bennie! I have sat here all day, since the news came, wondering, wondering, he was so good a son,"—and Mr. Owen's voice grew almost inarticulate in its emotion,—"such a dear, precious, noble boy! I thought when I gave him to his country, that not a father in all this broad land made so precious a gift,—no, not one. God forgive me if my grief is a sin. Mr. Allan, the dear boy only slept a minute, just one little minute, at his post; I know that was all, for Bennie never dozed over a duty. How prompt and reliable he was!" and Mr. Owen's eye wandered out over the brown fields, with such a perplexed, wondering look, "I know he only fell off one little second; he was so young and not strong, that boy of mine. Why, he was as tall as I, and only eighteen! and now they shoot him because he was found asleep while doing sentinel duty." Mr. Owen repeated these words very slowly, as if endeavoring to find out their true meaning: "Twenty-four hours. *Where* is Bennie now?"

"We will hope, with his Heavenly Father," said Mr. Allan, soothingly.

"Yes, yes, let us hope; God is very merciful, and Bennie was so good—I do not mean holy," he said correcting himself sharply; "there is no holy—no, not one—but Jesus died for sinners. Mr. Allan, tell me that. Oh, Bennie, Bennie!"

The mother raised herself as she heard his name called, and, turning, said, with a smile: "Don't call so loud, father. Bennie is not far off; he will come soon."

"God laid his hand on them both, you see," said Mr. Owen, pointing to her, without making any direct reply. "She has not been justly herself since. It is a merciful thing she is a sort of stunned, it seems to me; she makes no wail. Poor mother! if my heart was not broken it would almost kill me to see her so. Bennie was her idol. I told her often, God had said, 'Thou shalt have no gods before me.'"

Mr. Allen looked in astonishment at the bowed man as he came now and stood before him. These few hours had done the work of years. The sinewy frame was tottering, the eyes were dimmed, and the sudden sorrow had written itself in deep wrinkles all over his manly face. He recognized the power of the great, kind heart, simple and almost childlike in its innocent, clinging affection; how could this be reconciled with the stern, strong head—the head that to common observers outlined the character of the man? "God have mercy on you; He is trying you in a furnace seven times heated," he exclaimed almost involuntarily.

"'I should be ashamed, father,' he said, 'when I am a man, to think I never used this great right arm'—and he held it out so prondly before me—'for my country, when it needed it. Palsy it rather than keep it at the plow.'

"'Go, Bennie, then go my boy,' I said, 'and God keep you.' God has kept him, I think, Mr. Allan!" and the farmer repeated these last words slowly, as if, in spite of his head, his heart doubted them

"Like the apple of his eye, Mr. Owen, doubt it not!"

Blossom had sat near them listening, with blanched cheek. She had not shed a tear to-day, and the terror in her face had been so very still no one had noticed it. She had occupied herself mechanically in the household cares, which her mother's condition devolved entirely upon her. Now she answered a gentle tap at the kitchen door, opening it to receive from a neighbor's hand a letter. "Is it from *him?*" was all she said.

'Twas like a message from the dead. Mr. Owen could not break the seal for his trembling fingers, and held it toward Mr. Allan, with the helplessness of a child.

The minister opened it, and, obedient to a motion from the father, read as follows:

Dear Father:—When this reaches you I shall be in eternity. At first, it seemed awful to me; but I have thought about it so much now that it has no terror. They say they will not bind me, nor blind me, but that they will let me meet my fate like a man. I thought, father, it might have been on the battle-field, for my country, and that when I fell, it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it, to die for neglect of duty!—oh, father, I wonder the very thought does not kill me. But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it, and when I am gone, you may tell my comrads, I can't now.

"You know, I promised Jemmy Carr's mother I would look after her boy, and when he fell sick I did all I could for him. He was not strong, when he was ordered back into the ranks, and the day before *that* night, I carried all his luggage, beside my own, on our march. Toward night we went in on double quick, and though the luggage began to feel very heavy, everybody else was tired too, and as for Jemmy, if I had not lent him an arm, now and then, he would have dropped by the way. I was all tired out when we came into camp, and then it was Jemmy's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place, but I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake, if I had a gun at my head, but I did not know it until—well, until I was too late."

"God be thanked," interrupted Mr. Owen reverently. "I knew Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."

"They tell me to-day that I have a short reprieve, given me by circumstances; 'time to write to you,' our good colonel says. Forgive him, father, he only does his duty; he would gladly save me if he could; and don't lay my death up against Jemmy. The poor boy is broken-hearted, and does nothing but beg and entreat them to let him die in my stead.

"I can't bear to think of mother and Blossom. Comfort them, father! Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and that when the war is over they will not be ashamed of me as they must be now. God help me, it is very hard to bear. Good bye, father, God seems near and dear to me, not at all as if he wished me to perish forever, but as if he felt sorry for his poor, sinful, broken-hearted child, and would take him to be with him and my Saviour, in a better, better life. [Concluded on page 89, this number.

The distinguished German nobleman, Baron Von Donderhiedt, has had his daguerreotype taken, crayon style, and thinks it singularly unlike him. Finding, however, after several day's reflection, that he has been looking at it upside down, (as the reader now is,) he reverses it, (as the reader will now do,) and discovers that it is a remarkably good likeness.

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One man attends to raising the saw, drawing the log forward, and holding the log to its place, which is a great saving of labor, compared with the ordinary means employed to do the same work, and reduces the expense of running a machine, materially.
This machine may be driven by the ordinary two-horse Railway Powers, or 3 to 4 Horse Lever Powers and good operators will cut from 3 to 5 cords per hour.
We also manufacture, Lever and Railway Horse-Powers, Threshing Machines, Clover Hullers, Circular Wood Saws, Broom Machinery, &c. Send for a Circular. Address G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

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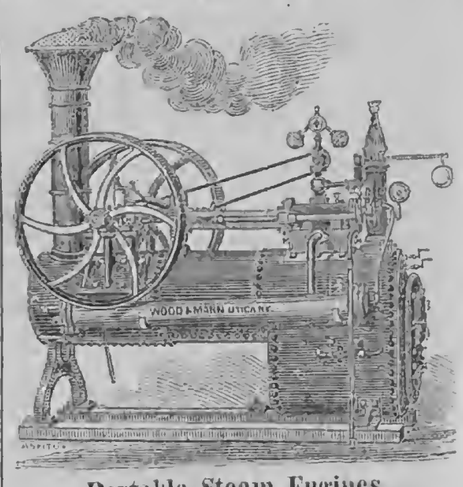

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From Four to Thirty-Five Horse Power.
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32 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
☞ Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.
After several weeks intercourse with Mr. Bannon I freely recommend him as a person in whom implicit confidence can be placed by all who wish to purchase real estate in Maryland, Delaware or Virginia. [836-6teo.
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1866. T. C. PETERS.

STAMMERING
Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., 277 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

VOL. XVII, NO. 12.] ROCHESTER, N. Y., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866. [WHOLE NO. 844.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

☞ For TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Maple Sugar Making

A CORRESPONDENT sends us from Michigan the following brief summary of the method practiced in his vicinity for making maple sugar:

"I should hardly venture to present my thoughts to you or the readers of the RURAL, were it not that you have removed much of the embarrassment by kindly inviting us unlettered men to give our experience in our various avocations. Therefore I venture to give the readers of the RURAL our mode of making maple sugar as practiced in this vicinity for more than thirty years past:

1st. *Tapping.*—We use a 7-16 auger, bore from two to three inches deep. We bore only one hole in small trees, two or more in large ones.

2d. *Spouts or Spiles.*—We use two kinds, hard wood to hang the pail on, (instead of spikes as some do,) sumach for the upper one, when we use two or more. The *hang-up* is turned at one end to fit the hole in the tree at the other. It is about an inch in diameter, with a shoulder or notch to keep the pail on. The pith in the sumach is burnt out with a hot iron.

3d. *Pails.*—We have seen many kinds of vessels used to catch sap in, but never saw any that we thought were as cheap and as good as a well made wooden pail, painted white inside, red outside. The best way to make them is to let one stave run up four or five inches above the others, through which bore an inch hole, into which a wire bail can be fitted.

4th. *Gathering Sap.*—A word about this. Some gather in barrels, but tubs are much better, as it saves time and sap.

5th. *Boiling.*—The day of boiling in kettles has passed away long ago. Pans are used of various sizes, but the size we use and prefer is formed of two sheets. This makes them nearly square and about the right size to handle. We use three on one arch, and run the sap through small troughs into the first and second pans, and dip from them into the third, or rear pan, keeping the sirup in this pan where it can be syruped down at any time. The sap in the front pan should not be more than an inch and a half or two inches deep, as it will boil away faster than if half or nearly full.

6th. *The Arch.*—It should be eighteen or twenty inches deep at the mouth, and five or six at the throat. Five or six feet in height will do for the chimney. It is possible to have too much draught, causing the blaze to act like a candle in the wind. This can be regulated by filling up the throat partially if there is too much.

7th. *Sugaring Off.*—Strain the sirup when hot. When settled put into a sheet iron pan two feet long, one foot wide and eight inches deep, which will fit any stove. When done, pour into stone pans, and stir occasionally till dry enough to cake. To make stirred or dry sugar, it must be done a little drier. As soon as the sugar season is over, we gather the pails and thoroughly scald them, and put them in the bucket house, bottom side up."

A Wisconsin correspondent sends the following notes on sugar making:

"I noticed an article in your issue of March 3d, which was very good in the days of moccasin tracks, but as we live in the age of improvement I offer an amendment, for the benefit of those who are fond of maple sugar or sirup. On account of its peculiar favor, the sap should never be allowed to come in contact with the bark, as that will color it, and it should be kept from the air, before boiling, as much as possible. It should be strained into tight casks and boiled as quick as possible without scorching, and made into sirup or sugar without standing to cool or settle, as the practice is. Wooden boxes, with iron bottoms galvanized, are the best evaporators. Small batches give the best flavor. If kettles are used they should be lined with tin or porcelain, and never used without an arch. It is impossible to boil sirup in kettles over an open fire without scorching more or less around the top of the kettle. Scorching produces the so called buddy taste; this taste is also produced by the sap becoming sour at last runs.

If spiles or conductors are used they should be boiled in lime water immediately after using, and a little lime kept in the store tubs. We deny the doctrine of buddy sap. We have tried the experiment and find by tapping new trees with new spiles, new buckets, and having clean kettles to boil in, that we can make just as pleasant tasted sirup, and as good grained sugar, the last run as we can the first run.

Pork or any other grease injures the taste of sirup or sugar. Beeswax is good to keep your sap or sirup down—use nothing else; it will not mix with sirup, but stick to the top of the kettle. If you want molasses to keep, without turning to sugar or souring, use the first run of sap; keep air-tight, in a cool cellar, and it will remain good the year round."

Rule for Measuring Bushels.

MR. J. R. BISNOR, Lakeville, N. Y., sends us the following practical rule for measuring grain in bins.

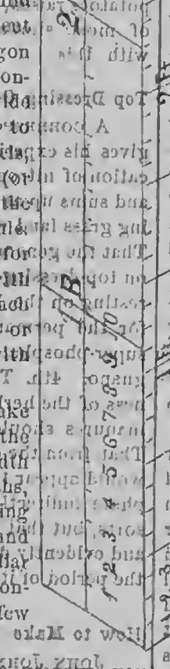
"It is certain that a bushel is just as determinate a quantity as a foot, and most of the rules given for calculating contents of bins are based upon the fact that four Winchester bushels are nearly equal to five cubic feet. This is nearly but not quite accurate, as four bushels are about 8,600 cubic inches and five cubic feet, 8,640 cubic inches.

Having seen a proposed rule for measuring bushels, I carried out the idea by making one like the diagram, and after using several years, have found it a very useful and convenient in measuring cribs, bins, wagon boxes, &c. Take a rod of convenient size, say 1½ inches wide and half an inch thick, and to measure four heaped bushels make it 31 1-16 inches long, (or precisely 31 68-100,) or mill the length for a two bushel rule.

Divide into four equal parts for bushels, and mark plainly with large figures; then divide each bushel into ten equal parts or tenths of a bushel, marked with smaller figures.

Now to apply the rule, take the three dimensions of the bin or crib, viz: length, breadth and depth in bushels and tenths, and the result by multiplying together, will be in bushels and decimals, and any one familiar with decimals can give the contents of a bin of grain in a few minutes.

To facilitate its use in a granary, you mark permanently upon each bin its area, or the product of the length and breadth, and when partly full, or you wish to leave a certain quantity remaining, the depth can be ascertained by running the rule down through the grain to the floor. One edge of the rule may be divided into feet and inches, and, if desired, the opposite side can be used for a board rule if one has the trick of making it.



Straight Rail Fence.

WE present an engraving of a section of straight rail fence, which will be found easy and cheap to construct, and economical in saving timber and occupying space on the land.

In constructing this fence good posts should be firmly set at such distances apart as will admit of the rails reaching from the center of one post to the center of the other. If necessary, straighten the face of the posts with an ax, and hew down the ends of the rails to a uniform thickness. These rails are fastened to the posts by means of a stake, which rests on a stone or block of wood, and is firmly wired at the top and bottom to the post. In constructing the fence it is better to wire the bottom of the stake first—at the proper distance—and the top rather loosely, so as to admit the rails easily. When the rails are all laid up draw the top wire tight, and if proper care has been taken in straightening the face of the post, hewing the ends of the rails, &c., the work will bind together very tightly.

A SECTION OF STRAIGHT RAIL FENCE.

The fence will last as long as the posts; it is strong, requires no nails, nor any more wire than to stake an ordinary crooked fence, and it takes but little over half the posts necessary for an ordinary board fence.

The Basket Willow.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following information respecting the culture and profits of the above article:

"In reply to J. M., of Columbus, Ohio, in regard to cultivating the basket or osier willow, I will give my experience. I planted in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in row. Cultivated the same as for corn, going through them two or three times during the season, keeping the grass and weeds down. They made but little growth the first year, as they were set quite late in the season. I cut the shoots all off the following spring. They should have been cultivated again that season, but I did not do it. That year they made a fine growth, and I sold my willow for $100 per tun. For the next five years sold for $110 to $160 per tun. They are now worth from $160 to $200 per tun in New York and Philadelphia markets.

Many prefer shipping them green, without peeling. They brought $40 per tun last year, and are worth the same this year. Some have taken hold of the business and failed for want of proper attention, while others have amassed wealth in their cultivation. On a good rich soil, there is no reason why you may not raise four or five tuns per acre. I would prefer a soil of black muck."

MY MARYLAND!—ITS RESOURCES, &C.

THIS State is so little known at the North, and its general resources so little understood, (though destined at no distant day to exercise a considerable influence upon emigration from that region,) that a brief description of its Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing and Mining resources may not be without interest to RURAL readers. Until I came here to live, and began to look about me, I had but a very inadequate idea of the country. It happens here, as in many other regions, that the railroads pass through the poorest portions of the land, and hence an erroneous idea, is too often formed of its agricultural capacity.

Maryland, as everybody knows or ought to know, is situated on the south side of that vast range of mountains which is known by the general appellation of Appalachian, but which is known, in different localities, as the Allegany Mountains, spurs or ranges of which make up that portion of the State which lays above tide water. It is situated in Latitude 38° and 39° 48' north, and in Longitude 1° 58' and 2° 31' west from Washington. Its superficial area is put at 11,124 square miles of land, and some 4,000 more covered by the Chesapeake Bay. The figures are evidently erroneous, or else some very serious mistakes have been made in the U. S. Census of 1860. The land in the 21 counties of the State not down in detail is—

Unimproved acres in farms	3,002,267
Unimproved "	1,832,304
Total acres	4,835,571 or 7,555 sqr. miles

Probably a much larger surface of the area is covered by water than has usually been estimated. It is divided into two nearly equal parts, known as the upper and lower regions—the *upper* representing all above tide land, the *lower* the tide water district. The upper district is rolling, more or less mountainous, the lower is a vast plain of diluvial formation, once the bed of an ancient ocean. It is similar to that which stretches through the lower part of New Jersey and Delaware.

The tide-water district is divided into two parts by the Chesapeake Bay, which covers over 4,000 square miles of surface. It is a noble sheet of water, and with its estuaries forms a most important element in the resources of the State, for its production of human food exceeds that from any equal portion of cultivated land in the Union. Its entrance from the ocean is between Capes Charles and Henry fifteen miles wide and from east to west, but on penetrating the land suddenly changes its direction and stretches north and south over a distance of 180 miles, with a width at its southern part of from 20 to 30 miles, and in the northern of about 10 miles. It is throughout deep and navigable for large vessels. Of this bay I shall speak again when I have seen more of its beauties.

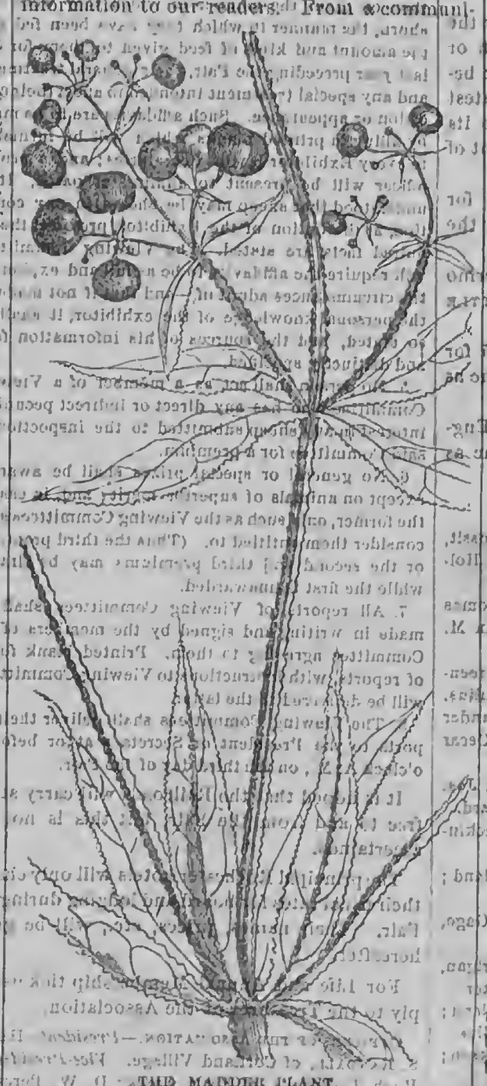
This district is similar in its soil and its general topography. It is composed of strata of the tertiary formation, which is rich in deposits of wealth for the farmer—beds of marl, shell lime, and of ocean or green sand being distributed throughout its entire extent. In climate, facilities for reaching the vast consuming centers in easy proximity, will make it the great market garden of the Union. It is known as the Eastern Shore, and Northern Shore. The Eastern Shore is composed of the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Kent, Caroline, Talbot and Queen Ann—and perhaps Cecil might properly be added. The Northern Shore contains St. Marys, Charles, Calvert, Ann Arundel and Prince George.

In my next I will try to give a short description of these several counties. T. G. F.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

DYER'S MADDER.

HAVING received several inquiries relative to the culture and preparation of this root, we have prepared an illustrated article from good authorities, which, we believe, will furnish the requisite information to our readers. From a communication recently submitted to the Senate Committee by Senator SHERMAN of Ohio, it appears that fourteen million dollars worth of this dyeing material has been imported into this country during the last ten years. There is no reason why the wants of the country should not be supplied by a home-grown article.



THE MADDER PLANT.

SOIL AND PREPARATION.

The soil should be a deep, rich, sandy loam, free from weeds, roots, stones, &c., and containing a good portion of vegetable earth. Alluvial bottom land is the most suitable; but it must not be wet. If old upland is used, it should receive a heavy coating of vegetable earth, (from decayed wood and leaves.) The land should be plowed very deep in the fall, and early in the spring apply about one hundred loads of well rotted manure per acre, spread evenly, and plowed in deeply; then harrow till quite fine and free from lumps. Next plow the land into beds four feet wide, leaving alleys between three feet wide; then harrow the beds with a fine, light harrow, or rake them by hand so as to leave them smooth and even with the alleys; they are then ready for planting.

PREPARING SETS AND PLANTING.

Madder sets, or seed roots, are best selected when the drop is dug in the fall. The horizontal uppermost roots (with eyes) are the kind to be used; these should be separated from the bottom roots, and buried in sand, in a cellar or pit. If not done in the fall, the sets may be dug early in the spring, before they begin to sprout. They should be cut or broken into pieces, containing from two to five eyes, each, i. e., three to four inches long. The time for planting is as early in spring as the ground can be got in good order, and severe frosts are over, which, in this climate, is usually about the middle of April. With the beds prepared as directed, stretch a line lengthwise the bed, and with the corner of a hoe make a drill two inches deep along each edge and down the middle, so as to give three rows to each bed, about two feet apart. Into these drills drop the sets, ten inches apart, covering them two inches deep. Eight or ten bushels of sets are requisite for an acre.

AFTER CULTURE.

As soon as the madder plants can be seen, the ground should be carefully hoed, so as to destroy the weeds and not injure the plants; and the hoeing and weeding must be repeated as often as weeds make their appearance. If any of the sets have failed to grow, the vacancies should be filled by taking up parts of the strongest roots and transplanting them; this is best done in June. As soon as the madder plants are ten or twelve inches high, the tops are to be bent down upon the surface of the ground, and all except the tip end covered with earth shoveled from the middle of the alleys. Bend the shoots outward and inward in every direction, so as in time to fill all the vacant space on the beds, and about one foot on each side. After the first time covering, repeat the weeding when necessary, and run a single horse plow through the alleys several times to keep the earth clean and mellow. As soon as the plants again become ten or twelve inches high, bend down and cover them as before, repeating the operation as often as necessary, which is commonly three times the first season. The last time may be as late as September, or later if no frosts occur. By covering the tops in this manner, they change to roots, and the design is to fill the ground as full of roots as possible. When the vacant spaces are all full, there will be little chance for weeds to grow; but all that appear must be pulled out.

THE SECOND YEAR.

Keep the beds free from weeds; plow the alleys and cover the tops, as before directed, two or three times during the season. The alleys will now form deep and narrow ditches, and if it becomes difficult to obtain good earth for covering the tops, that operation may be omitted after the second time this season. Care should be taken, when covering the tops, to keep the edges of the beds as high as the middle, otherwise the water from heavy showers will run off, and the crop suffer from drouth.

THE THIRD YEAR.

Very little labor or attention is required. The plants will now cover the whole ground. If any weeds are seen, they must be pulled out, otherwise their roots will cause trouble when harvesting the madder. The crop is sometimes dug the third year, and if the soil and cultivation have been good, and the seasons warm and favorable, the madder will be of good quality; but generally it is much better in quality, and more in quantity, when left until the fourth year.

COLIC IN HORSES.—"A Farmer" gives his opinion that in cases of inflammation and colic the circulation is impeded, and that sweating the animal freely with blankets, combined with brisk rubbing of the limbs is a good and convenient remedy. He likewise recommends administering warm drinks. For a kicking horse he advises plenty of room in the stall and behind him, and then let him "kick the air."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE N. Y. STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' & WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, held at Syracuse, March 13th, the following regulations were made for the ensuing Annual Fair, to be held at Rochester on the 8th, 9th and 10th of May, 1866:

CLASSIFICATION.

Prizes are offered on six classes of Sheep, as follows:

First Class—American Merinos.

Second Class—Fine Merinos—yielding a wool adapted to the manufacture of fine broadcloths and other fabrics requiring a staple of equal quality.

Third Class—Delaine Merinos—yielding a wool adapted to the manufacture of delaines and similar fabrics—length of staple being a leading consideration, but in which neither extreme fineness of fiber as required in the second class, nor great weight of fleece, as required in the first, are to be regarded as absolute essentials.

Fourth Class—Lambs—of preceding classes.

Fifth Class—Long Wooled Sheep—including the Leicesters, Cotswolds, and other breeds and varieties usually comprised under that designation.

Sixth Class—Middle Wooled Sheep—including South Downs and other sheep usually so classed.

PRIZES.

Prizes of $30, $20, and $10, respectively, are offered in each of the above classes, except Fourth, for the first, second and third best Rams, two years old or over; same for the first, second and third best Yearling Rams; same for first, second and third best pen of 5 Ewes, two years old or over; same for first, second and third best pen of 5 Yearling Ewes.

Prizes (4th class) of $15, $10 and $5, are offered for the first, second and third best pen of five Lambs, without respect to sex.

Sweepstake Prizes are offered of $50 for the best Merino Ram of any age, and $50 for the best pen of five Merino Ewes of any age—open to competition to the three first classes.

No sheep competing for prizes are required to be shorn; but the sum of $5 will be added to the prize received by any Ram, or any pen of Ewes, which is sheared on the ground, and the fleece weighed under the direction of the Executive Board. The Board will decide how many out of each pen of Ewes are to be shorn. Each exhibitor will provide his own shearer.

Prizes of $10, $8 and $6 will be awarded to the three best shearers. Competitors not engaged to shear Prize Sheep may provide others for that purpose.

All prizes must be claimed within thirty days of the Fair, or they will be considered donated to the Association.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Asel F. Wilcox offers a prize of $25 for the Merino Ram's fleece, of one year's growth or thereabouts, sheared at the Fair, which, on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight of wool, in proportion to its time of growth, and the live weight of the animal.

Emory B. Pottle offers a prize of $25 for the Merino Ram's fleece, of one year's growth or thereabouts, sheared at the Fair, which, on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight and value of wool, in proportion to its time of growth, without reference to weight of the animal.

I. V. Baker, Jr., offers a prize of $25 for Merino Ewe's fleece, conditions same as for the Wilcox prize.

Davis Cossit offers a prize of $25 for Merino Ewe's fleece, conditions same as for the Pottle prize.

Henry S. Randall offers a prize of $25 for English Long Wooled fleece, conditions same as for the Pottle and Cossit prizes.

D. D. T. Moore offers a prize of $25 for English Middle Wooled fleece, conditions same as for the Pottle and Cossit prizes.

VIEWING COMMITTEES.

1st. Class—Rams 2 years old or over—Davis Cossit, Onondaga; Wm. T. Remer, Penn Yan; Garret Hollenback, Hoosick Corners.

Rams, yearlings (or "yearlings past.)—Thomas Densmore, Geneva; A. H. Clapp, Manlius; John M. Percy, Hoosick Corners.

Ewes, 2 years old or over.—Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich; F. J. Marshall, Wheeler; A. H. Avery, Manlius.

Ewes, yearlings, (or "yearlings past.")—Alexander Arnold, Avoca; John Stebbins, Cazenovia; Oscar Granger, Saratoga Springs.

2d. Class—Rams.—Chester Moses, Marcellus; Jos. A. Spencer, Spencerport; M. Hutchinson, Ledyard.

Ewes.—James M, Ellis, Syracuse; Wm. D. Dickinson, Victor; Asa Rowe, Sweden.

3d. Class—Rams.—Gen. R. Harman, Wheatland; Perez Pitts, Honeoye; A. G. Percy, Newark.

Ewes.—G. H. Wheeler, Hammondsport; E. L. Gage, De Ruyter; R. A. Avery, Gloversville.

4th. Class—Elijah Ennis, Palmyra; E. W. Harrigan, Comstock's Landing; Horace Allen, Venice Center.

5th. Class—Rams.—Francis H. Hibbard, Cortland; William Hallock, Rush; Wheaton Leach, Aurelius.

Ewes.—Richard Peck, Lima; S. S. Rice, Clarkson; John T. Hart, Dryden.

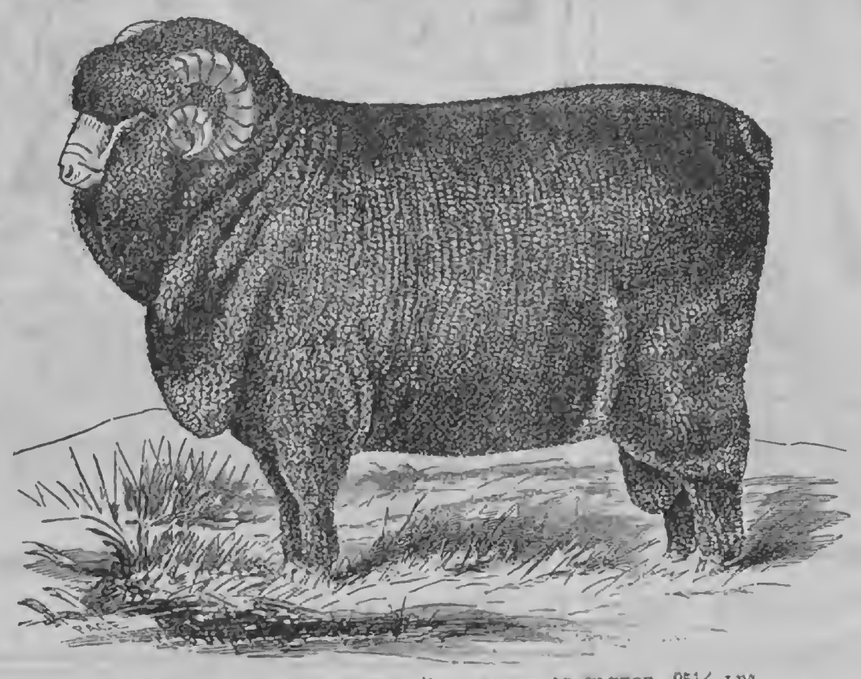
6th. Class—Rams.—John R. Page, Sennett; A. T. Parsons, Chili; T. Terrell, Ogden.

Ewes.—G. H. Brown, Washington Hollow; James Upton, Greece; Thomas Gould, Aurora.

Sweepstakes.—The Chairmen of the Committees in the four first classes.

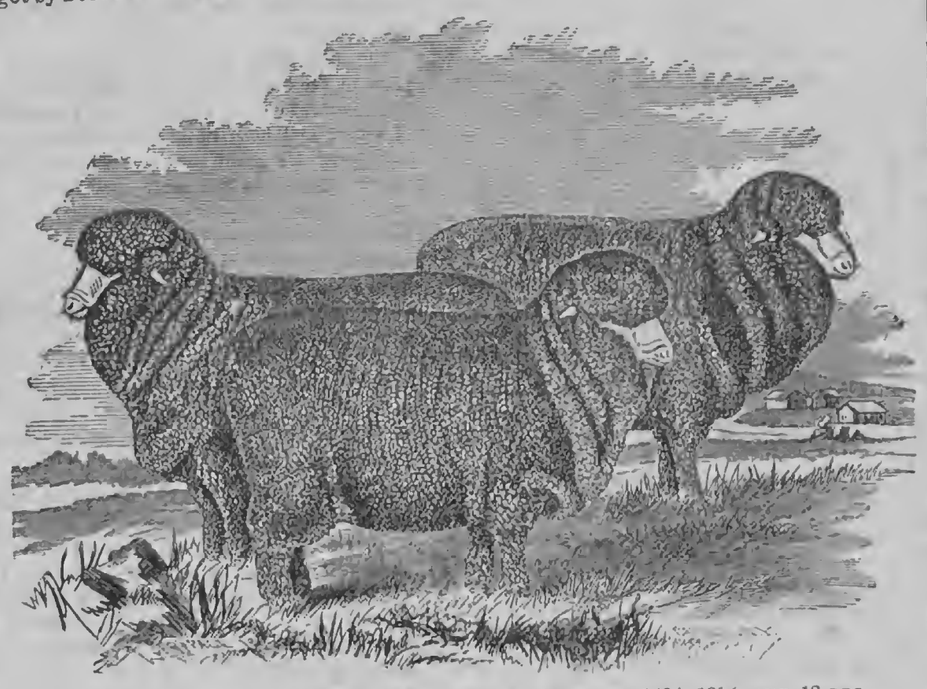
REGULATIONS OF THE FAIR.

1. All premiums may be competed for by residents of the United States or any other country. Persons competing for premiums must be Life Members, or Annual Members of the Association by the payment of one dollar during the current year.



INFANTADO RAM, "YOUNG HERO."—WEIGHT OF FLEECE, 25½ LBS.

The accompanying cuts are of sheep owned by F. L. Upham of Weathersfield, Vermont. Mr. U. writes us—"The pedigrees are as follows: Descended from ewes bred by Mr. Hammond, got by Bottum & Benedict's ram, he by Sweepstake's dam bred by Mr. Hammond. I have bred for sixteen years from the best stock in Vermont and Connecticut, and have at present (Oct., 1865,) 130 breeding ewes averaging seven pounds of wool per head."



"GREEN MOUNTAIN GEMS." INFANTADO EWES.—FLEECES, 14¾, 13½, AND 12 LBS.

2. No pens shall be allotted to Exhibitors until the first morning of the Fair, and then in the order of application. (The allotment of pens will be under the direction of the General Superintendent.)

3. Sheep competing for premiums must be entered and brought upon the show grounds on the first day of the Fair, and they must not, without a special permit from the General Superintendent, be removed therefrom before the third day, nor on the third day, until the General Superintendent shall, by direction of the Executive Board, make public proclamation that all exhibitors are at liberty to withdraw their sheep.

4 Entries of sheep competing for premiums shall be accompanied in all cases by an affidavit, specifying according to the best knowledge and belief of the Exhibitor, the age of the Sheep, the age of the fleeces then on them, the manner in which they were last shorn, the manner in which they have been fed and the amount and kind of feed given to them for the last year preceding the Fair, their general treatment, and any special treatment intended to affect their condition or appearance. Such affidavits are to be made by filling in printed blanks which will be furnished to every Exhibitor by the Secretaries; and a proper officer will be present to administer oaths. It is understood that sheep may be shown in any condition, at the option of the Exhibitor, provided the required facts are stated. The Viewing Committees will require the affidavits to be as full and explicit as the circumstances admit of,—and that if not made on the personal knowledge of the exhibitor, it shall be so stated, and the sources of his information fully and distinctly specified.

5. No person shall act as a member of a Viewing Committee who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any sheep submitted to the inspection of said Committee for a premium.

6. No general or special prizes shall be awarded except on animals of superior merit; and, in case of the former, only such as the Viewing Committees shall consider them entitled to. (Thus the third premium, or the second and third premiums may be drawn, while the first is unawarded.

7. All reports of Viewing Committees shall be made in writing and signed by the members of the Committee agreeing to them. Printed blank forms of reports, with instructions to Viewing Committees, will be delivered to the latter.

8. The Viewing Committees shall deliver their reports to the President or Secretary at or before 9 o'clock A. M., on the third day of the Fair.

It is hoped that the Railroads will carry stock free to and from the Fair, but this is not yet ascertained.

The principal Rochester hotels will only charge their usual rates for board and lodging during the Fair. Their names, prices, etc., will be given hereafter.

For Life and Annual Membership tickets apply to the Treasurer of the Association.

Officers of the Association.—*President*—Henry S. Randall, of Cortland Village. *Vice-Presidents*—Hugh T. Brooks, of Pearl Creek; D. W. Percy, of Hoosick; Wm. Chamberlain, of Red Hook; Wm. Beebe, of Northport; M. Hutchinson, of Ledyard; S. Thorne, of Washington Hollow; and Alexander Arnold, of Avoca. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. B. Pottle, of Naples. *Rec. Secretary*—H. L. D. Sweet, of Syracuse. *Treasurer*—Asel F. Wilcox, of Fayetteville. *Executive Committee*—C. D. Champlin, of Hammondsport; E. E. Brown, of New Hope; Richard Peck, of Lima; W. R. Pitts, of Honeoye; Lionel Sherwood, of Newark; W. T. Remer, of Penn Yan; I. V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's Landing; James Geddes, of Fairmount; Davis Cossit, of Onondaga.

Communications, Etc.

HORSES AND BREEDING—AGAIN.

Mr. Moore:—Since my last converse with your wide circle of readers, I have received several letters from distant points in relation to the subject matter of my communications, all of which I should be pleased to answer, if I only was possessed of the requisite information to do so correctly. The fact is, I am not exactly a *Horse Enclyclopædia*, and write only of horses and breeding from what I have seen and noticed.

Before me is a letter from a gentleman of Rockford, Ill., making some inquiry as to the general character of the Royal George stock. The most I can say beyond what I have already written, is, that the breed is regarded here, by horsemen, as second only to the Hamiltonian, and by some as even the equal of that justly celebrated stock. The old horse was not only a natural trotter of fair speed, but of powerful build—possessing great bone and muscle, and well bred. "Young Royal George," commonly known as the "Field's Horse," when living, I considered as good a stock horse, for all purposes, as there was in the country; and I believe with the same care and training that George Wilkes has received, was his equal as a trotter, as he was his superior in staging qualities.

But my purpose is not to praise any particular stock of horses for the *benefit* of the breeders of such stock; but simply to direct the attention of our farmers to judicious selection and proper crossing. It costs no more to raise a good than a poor colt, and certainly one that will sell when four years old, at from $200 to $400, and even $2,000, is of some consequence; $200 is but a common price for two year old Royal George's here. I saw a few days ago a three year old mare, for which the owner has refused $1,000. The dam of this colt is a pacer of large bone and very speedy, and illustrates well my idea of crossing. Hiram Woodruff maintains that when the sire is a trotter and the dam a pacer, speed is almost always the result.

But farmers in general do not seek speed, yet even they are not opposed to a horse that can "*ga-lang*" on the road. They mostly desire horses suitable for all work—the plow and the road. But even in the raising of this class, judgment and a proper discrimination of the points of the sire should be used. The leading qualities wanting in the mare should be sought for in the horse, and neither should be possessed of any unsoundness that could be hereditary in character. Avoid, as a rule, heavy, ring-boned, or spavined animals on either side. They are not safe to breed from, as all experienced stock raisers will advise.

The first requisite for breeding purposes, in sire and dam, is a good native constitution. The indications of this are plain to any person who is acquainted with the horse. These indications are, a full chest and strong loins,—clean, well shaped limbs, with good, sound feet, and a fair nervous temperament. The shape of the head plainly denotes this last quality—which is a very important one, as indicating blood, intelligence and the capacity to endure.

Size is another important quality, but not in both necessarily so. I see almost daily a mare scarcely more than fourteen hands high drawing a street car; with a proper horse, she could not fail of raising a most valuable colt. She is an immense mare for a little one, being a cross of the Wagner and Morgan. But as a rule, the horse should be from 15-3 to 16 hands, while the mare should not be under 15; and symmetry and beauty, as well as color, should never be overlooked. The Arabians put great faith in color.

In breeding for speed, I am clearly of the opinion that it is not always a good plan to select mares simply because they have trotted fast, and old mares especially. As a rule, I would advise the using of young mares as well as horses. From declining years and work, comes a weari g out of the vital energy.

But I am drawing out this communication to a greater length than I purposed at first, and yet the subject only seems to be fairly opened. The place filled by the horse in the machinery of society is of such a character that too much can scarcely be said in relation to his improvement; and I am much pleased to see that it is receiving more and more of the attention of stock raisers throughout the country. Such attention will be found to bring its full reward.

H. Millard.

Buffalo, March, 1866.

LOMBARDY POPLAR FOR SCREENS, &c.

The Lombardy Poplar is considerably grown on the western prairies for protection against the wind and snow, and admirably does it answer this purpose. When cultivated for a few years after setting it will increase in height four to five feet a year. Care should be exercised in selecting and sorting the cuttings in order that they may grow equally. I have a row 40 rods long, now four inches in diameter, that were set 10 inches apart. One stake between each two trees will make a fence. I have no doubt that they would grow well in a single row if set six inches apart; in that case they would make a complete fence in five or six years. They are inadmissable in small yards, and are profitable to plant only for shelter on large farms, where land is cheap, for they will occupy at seven years old a strip of land 40 feet wide on which nothing of much value will grow. The roots fill the ground for a space on each side of the row about equal to the height of the trees.

S. W. A.

Cortland, Ill., 1866.

Spirit of the Press.

Experiment with Potatoes.

A writer in the Boston Cultivator gives an account of an experiment with potatoes, to determine the relative value of large and small ones for seed. He planted on greensward, manured with horse manure. He concludes as follows:—"My potatoes have been grown from small ones for five years. I got my best and handsomest potatoes, as all say who have seen them, from the smallest ones used for seed. My land is old and good, producing twenty-four bushels of wheat per acre, when in wheat, and three tuns of hay when laid down. Variety of potatoes raised, Jackson Whites." The results of most similar experiments do not agree with this.

Top Dressing Grass Lands.

A correspondent of the Scottish Farmer gives his experience on the effects of the application of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures, and sums up as follows:—1st. That top-dressing grass land with artificial manures *pays*. 2d. That the general results of Lawes' experiments on top-dressing grass land, are borne out on soils resting on the limestone formation. 3d. That for the permanent improvement of pastures, super-phosphate of lime is better adapted than guano. 4th. That in proportion to the coarseness of the herbage the percentage of phosphate manures should increase, and *vice versa*. 5th. That from the effects which I have observed, it would appear that not only did the super-phosphate indirectly check the growth of the finer sorts, but that it directly impeded their growth, and evidently disagreed with them almost from the period of its application.

How to Make Both Ends Meet.

John Johnson says that he has noticed that those farmers who have the most difficulty to make both ends meet, always plow the most, and keep the most stock. Now these men take the true plan to keep themselves always poor, and bring in little. It is a good profit to raise three hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres; but when it takes thirty acres to raise that amount, it is raised at a loss. So it is with cattle and sheep. You will see the thinking farmer making four-year-old steers worth from $50 to $80 each, and his neighbors, at the same age, not worth over $24 to $40. If his land is exhausted—and a great many farms are—then he should plow no more than he can thoroughly manure. Seed with clover and grass, and let it rest for even two years, and that field will not only pay well for tillage, but will furnish manure (if rightly managed) to make another field of the same richness also. It is bad policy, when a field is once highly manured, to continue cropping it with grain until the manure is used up. The latter end of that land will be worse than the first. But let the land lay in clover, even one year, but two are better, after it is manured, then it will stand perhaps six good crops before it requires manuring; if clay subsoil it certainly will.—*Ex.*

Rural Brief Mention.

The Season.—March opened with pleasant, sunshiny weather, but the lamb soon changed to a roaring lion. For two weeks past the weather has been decidedly unpropitious—a mixture of snow, sleet, high winds and rain, with mud in abundance. Though almost continuously cloudy, windy, snowy or rainy, no great amount of water has fallen, and Rochester has survived the anniversary of the great flood of 1865, (which occurred March 17-20,) without a deluge. People hereabouts "breathe freer," and those who are hopeful anticipate a favorable change ere long—a sample of beautiful, balmy Spring.

Get the Implements Ready!—As the season for their use is at hand, all farm and garden tools and implements should now be put in order without delay. Here is a good item on the subject from friend Arnold of Illinois. Though the West is specially mentioned, the advice is good for all sections. Mr. A. writes:—"Now is a good time in the year to get out the tools to be used in the coming season's work. After putting them in repair cover them with a coat of paint; it costs but little compared with the amount that may be saved thereby. Nearly all tools used on the Western prairies are exposed to the weather through the summer season, and many for the whole year. If a farmer cannot afford shelter for his tools, the least he ought to do is to keep them well painted. The wagon wheels and tongue ought to be painted every year. No matter if the farmer cannot stripe them quite as nice as the professional painter, it will do just as much good, and stripes are of very little show when the wheels are covered with mud, as they usually are on the prairies."

Mendenhall's Improved Self-Acting Hand Loom—recently advertised in this paper by A. B. Gates & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.,—is worthy the attention of farmers and others. An examination of it, some weeks ago, satisfied us that it was worthy of commendation, and we intended to have called the attention of our readers to the improvement at the time. We are reminded of the Loom now, by ascertaining that some one took advantage of the announcement of Gates & Co., by advertising, below, it, rights, looms, etc., without their authority. We of course supposed it was all right, and now make the only correction in our power by referring all interested in the matter to Messrs. Gates & Co.

Illinois and the Department of Agriculture.—The Executive Board of the Illinois State Ag. Society recently adopted the subjoined significant resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Agriculture of the State of Illinois, uniting with our sister societies of like interest throughout the nation, do earnestly desire the President of the United States to dismiss Mr. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, from the position which he is so manifestly unfit to fill, and that he appoint some competent man in his stead.

Resolved, That, holding these views, we solicit our entire delegation in Congress to work to this end, until the Agricultural interests of our nation shall stand upon a par with other interests, and the head of this department be made the peer of the heads of the other departments of the Federal Government.

The Fence Question.—A pamphlet of 16 pages by Mr. George Tying of San Juan, South California. The author forcibly discusses the Fence Question as applicable to that State, advocating the removal of laws and customs compelling owners to enclose land extensively. He argues that in a new State like California a vast amount of expenditure can be saved by adopting the non-fencing policy early in the day. His arguments have also a general application.

Elliott Hay-Loader.—(J. McD.) We have no practical information as to the merits of the above named machine. We have received letters stating that agents are selling the right to use it in certain localities. We advise farmers not to invest money in patent rights until they have seen the machine tested. If there is a valuable hay-loader it will be time enough to invest after you have seen it work.

A Heavy Pig.—I noticed in your issue of Feb. 10th, a statement made by A. F. Hoult, of the weight of a pig when dressed, with a challenge to beat it. Mr. James Wood, a near neighbor of mine, slaughtered a grade Chester County Pig, when eight months and twenty-one days old, which weighed 472 lbs., dressed,—E. S. Taylor, *West Suffield, Conn.*

Lucerne Seed, &c.—(H. T.) To procure the seed you want we know of no better way than to write to the various seedsmen who advertise in our columns. If we knew which of them sold it we should hardly tell you through the Rural, for we don't propose to discriminate among honorable dealers.

A Good Yield of Sorgo Sirup is reported by H. L. Hinkley of Iowa City, Iowa. He says:—"Some one brags in the Rural of making 325 gallons of molasses from 1½ acres. From 100 rods of ground I made for Samuel Hinkley 186 gallons—a very nice article."

Driving Pipes for Wells.—(P. L. C.) We don't know the patentee or any of his agents, of the process of making wells by driving pipes. Judging by what we have seen in "olldom," the patent isn't very much respected.

Oak Grubs and Willows.—(R. M.) We should cut them in August. We know of no time when cutting will infallibly kill them, but the last of summer comes the nearest to it.

Embankments for Fish Ponds and Fish.—(P. M.) We intend shortly to publish an illustrated article on the management of fish, profits, kinds, &c.

American Institute.—It is announced that Horace Greeley has been elected President of the American Institute, New York. The contest lay between him and Gen. W. Hall, who had filled the office very successfully for six years. The other officers are—D. S. Gregory, Edward Walker and Wm. Hibbard, Vice Presidents; Jirah Bull, Recording Secretary; S. D. Tilman, Corresponding Secretary; S. R. Comstock, Treasurer,

The Galen Town Ag. Society (Wayne Co.,) held its annual meeting at Clyde, a few days ago, and elected the following officers: *President*—Matthew Mackie. *Vice Pres't*—A. F. Redfield. *Sec'y*—Jos. Watson. *Treas.*—Thos. Plumtree. *Ex. Com.*—Danl. Jennison, Ethan B. Kellogg. Resolved to hold Fair in Sept., (some day when it will not eclipse State Fair.) A good turnout and prospects flattering.

Vermont State Fair.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of Vt. State Ag. Society, it was decided to hold the Annual Fair at Brattleboro, Sept. 11th to 14th inclusive.

HORTICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT GARDEN.

Asparagus.—If a mulching of coarse manure or leaves was put on the bed last autumn, it should be removed early in the spring. As soon as the ground is in condition, rake over the bed thoroughly, stirring in, if needed, some fine compost manure, and give it a liberal dressing of salt. This vegetable fills the ground with its roots, in a tangled mass, and absolutely requires plenty of food to keep it in a satisfactory condition. If your bed is new, do not cut it too severely the first year. If you wish to start a new bed, set yearly roots; trench the soil to the depth of twenty inches, and incorporate all the manure with it you can cover. An asparagus bed, well set and well taken care of, will last a lifetime, and nothing grown in the garden, perhaps, gives better satisfaction. A thick, compact head may be formed by inverting a bottle of dark glass, or if light, cover it with paper, over a shoot just rising from the ground. The bottle will become filled, but must be broken to obtain the head in perfection.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips.—For early table use these should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. With the exception of the parsnips, it is better to sow those designed for winter use later in the season, so they will not mature until autumn. If they ripen too early they become tough in the winter. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, in a rich, deeply worked soil.

Celery.—This is a very important vegetable, and not half enough appreciated by farmers. It may be had on the table nine months in the year, but it is especially desirable in the winter and spring. Sow the seed in a warm, well prepared bed, early in the spring, cover *very* shallow, and beat down the ground with the back of the spade. Thin out the plants so they will stand four or five inches apart, and when six inches high transplant them into rows four feet apart and six inches in the row. Keep them well earthed up, during their growth, to blanch it properly. While performing this operation be careful that no dirt gets into the center of the plant. In the autumn, store the celery in a box, packed with sand, for winter use. The dwarf variety is best for farmers to grow.

Cucumbers, Tomatoes.—For table use the earlier these are produced the more we esteem them. A hot-bed is a great help for this purpose, but the seeds may be sown this month in wooden boxes, eight inches square by the same depth, allowing enough plants for one hill to grow in each. Set these boxes in a warm room where they will have plenty of light, and the sun part of the day. When the season is warm enough to allow of transplanting to the open ground in the garden, dig a hole in the bed, take off the bottom of the box, and slide the plant with the earth around its roots undisturbed into the ground. By this plan tomatoes and cucumbers, in quantities sufficient for family use, may be forwarded several weeks in advance of those sown in the open air. For pickles, late spring planting is best.

Horse-Radish.—This palatable and healthful condiment, coming so early in the season, should have its place in the garden. It requires a deep, rich soil, and it is easily propagated by sets made by cutting the roots into pieces two inches in length. The roots require two years growth before using. This vegetable may be grown in any part of the Union; it finds a ready and extensive sale, and the leaves are of value sometimes for medicinal purposes. The beds should be made early in the spring.

Lettuce, Peas, Potatoes.—These require the gardener's earliest attention. A hot-bed is almost indispensable for the first. The hardy kinds of salad, however, may be sown in the autumn, and protected by a covering of straw or evergreen boughs, so that it will come on very early in the spring. Potatoes may be planted in the same way, but require a deep covering to prevent them from freezing. They may be planted and brought forward very early in the spring, by laying them on sod ground and covering them to the depth of six or eight inches with straw. The tops will grow through this mulching, and to dig the potatoes one has only to lift the straw with a fork, and pick up the crop. Peas should be planted deep, so the roots will be well protected from the hot mid-summer sun, the effect of which turns the pea vines yellow. The pea loves moisture.

Early Cabbage and Cauliflower.—These may be started and grown in the same way as cucumbers and tomatoes, though smaller boxes can be used. Cauliflowers are not appreciated by farmers. Those who like cabbage would like cauliflowers better.

Berries.—If the strawberry vines were covered, expose them to the sun and rain now. It will hasten the ripening of the crop. Give them early a sprinkling of guano or dry, pulverized hen manure mixed with plaster and wood ashes. Trim and tie up the raspberry and blackberry canes, cutting away all the old wood and shortening the new. This should be attended to early, as the terminal buds sprout quickest, and if they are left on too long, the fruit from the lower ones will ripen later.

Fruit Trees.—Examine the branches for worm's eggs. They can be destroyed by thousands at this season by a little pains-taking—before the leaves hide them or they hatch out. Take the old, rough bark from the trunks and large limbs and apply a wash to soften the skin and destroy insect eggs. Make up your mind what trees will pay to graft, and select the varieties. Perhaps you have some pear trees whose fruit is about worthless. They can be easily grafted, and will yet bear many bushels of delicious fruit. We may say that you will not be likely to *plant* too many fruit trees, if your location is favorable and the work is done properly.

The Yard and Lawn.—Do something, however little it may be, to improve your yard. Plant some flowering shrubs—evergreen trees—start a hedge—smooth down a rough spot—make a walk or road—paint a fence—train a grape vine over an arbor—have climbing plants about your windows and on the portico. Do something each season; do it well; and in a few years without much cost you possess premises whose beauty will make you in love with your own home.

APPLES FOR CIDER MAKING.

The season of tree planting is near at hand, and those intending to set apple orchards have, doubtless, nearly decided as to their selection of varieties. But there is one point to which we desire to call attention, namely, the planting of varieties possessing especial qualities for producing a superior cider. This point has hitherto been comparatively overlooked or neglected in this country.

Good cider is unquestionably a healthful and a harmless drink. It *can* and *should* be produced in quantities sufficient to make it a common and popular beverage; and it is by all odds—not excepting even the much-puffed rhubarb poison—the *cheapest* drink that can be supplied in large quantities. And if the production of cider in this country were increased in the same *ratio* with that of wine, we see no reason why it would not relatively still be as profitable. We think it is safe to venture the opinion that an acre of first-class cider apple trees in full bearing, at the present time, would return as large average profits to the owner as one acre of first-class grapes.

In selecting the varieties wherewith to plant an orchard it would be well to take in consideration those equally good as a cider apple or a market fruit. The English Russet yields a cider having the good qualities of high color, strength, and long keeping. It is likewise a hardy tree, a free bearer, and as a market fruit it commands the best prices. It is well known as a long keeper, which quality is of some importance as a cider apple. We will mention a few other varieties.

Smith's Cider is extensively grown in Pennsylvania and the Western States, keeps till March or later, and is a good market fruit. As its name indicates it makes prime cider. The Harrison and Campfield are famous in New Jersey, and cider from these apples has for many years brought very high prices in New York. Cooper's Russeting makes a strong cider of delicious flavor. It is a good keeper, and esteemed for cooking. The Virginia Crab makes a high flavored, dry cider, hardly surpassed by any other. It is a prodigious bearer. It imparts its quality freely to other cider when mixed. The Newtown Pippin, Wine Apple and Wine Sap are likewise good cider apples. These, together with many other varieties for cider, are mentioned by Downing and other authorities.

As it would be useful to have the relative merits for cider, of the popular market varieties of apples, better known, we invite our readers to favor us with any facts they may possess, bearing on this subject.

GRAPE CULTURE AT NAUVOO, ILL.

Most readers of the Rural will remember that Nauvoo, Illinois, was once quite noted as the place of Jo. Smith's impostures and its Mormon troubles; but I presume very few know anything of its history since the expulsion of the Latter-Day Saints. In passing through that section of the country lately, I learned some facts concerning that once noted place that may interest your readers, especially those engaged in horticultural pursuits.

The town is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, twelve miles above Keokuk, Iowa. Since the Mormons were driven out, it has been occupied by German and French settlers, and now contains 3,000 inhabitants. They brought with them from their native country their love of the vine, and, as a consequence, the principal business in Nauvoo is grape-growing and wine making. Although the business there is still in its infancy, as compared with other grape-growing localities, it already rivals Hermann in the extent of its vineyards, and the quantity and quality of its wines.

In a conversation with Mr. John Bauer, who is extensively engaged in manufacturing wine at Nauvoo, he informed me that there was not less than 500,000 vines already planted there, covering more than 500 acres of land. The soil is similar to that at Hermann, Missouri—a calcareous loam,—but the surface is not so broken. In some places sand and gravel predominate, and in others clay. Mr. Bauer says that the sandy and gravelly loam has proved to be the best with them, being more reliable for crops and ripening the grapes earlier and better.

The Catawba is the great favorite at Nauvoo. The Delaware is highly prized for wine, as far as tested, though it has not yet been extensively cultivated. It makes a more sprightly wine than the Catawba, the great favorite at Hermann. Norton's Virginia is also cultivated at Nauvoo, but not largely. It makes a heavy, dark colored wine, similar to Port, better for medicinal purposes than as a drinking wine, and is not in so great demand as the Catawba.

Mr. Bauer says the cause of the failure of the Catawba at Hermann, is owing to the greater heat and moisture of a more southern climate, causing mildew and rot. With him the Catawba has been very successful. In the years 1861-2-3 he made 3,000 gallons of wine each year from three acres of Catawba vines, and from *one acre* as high as 1,400 gallons. The average generally made is 500 to 600 gallons to the acre. He says if the wood of the Catawba is well ripened, by pinching and cutting back the young canes early in the fall, it will not winter-kill unless the thermometer runs 22 deg. below zero. He considers the Delaware peculiarly adapted to a northern climate, where the seasons are shorter, causing a rapid growth of the wood and early maturity of the grapes.

I find that grape culture is largely on the increase in the valley of the Mississippi, both on the Illinois and Iowa sides of the river. The day is not far distant when the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri will be large wine producing sections of our country. H. G.

Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1866.

GARDENING AND GARDENERS.

Under this heading the Gardener's Monthly, edited by Thomas Meehan, a practical gardener and horticulturist and able writer, has this good and independent item in its March number:—"'A Subscriber' writes that he has 'patronized the Monthly' for some time, but owing to our 'attack on gardeners' in our article, he means to 'stop the paper at the end of the year.' This was an entirely new view to us. We supposed we wrote that paper entirely for the elevation of gardeners. Certainly our intention was to do them good, and we know all the real gardeners in the United States appreciate it. We have before heard that to help a pig up a plank by pushing him, is the surest way to have him back down on you. We did not suppose we had any of this quadrumanous genus amongst our readers. Finding there are a few, and as we wish to do good to all, we will pull their tails some day, instead of pushing them along, when they will, no doubt, go on their way rejoicing,—and 'patronize' us immensely."

GRAPE WINE vs. RHUBARB JUICE.

"The number of proprietors of vineyards in France is very great. In 1823 there were 4,270,000 acres in cultivation. The annual mean product 920,721,088 gallons of wine, at an average value of about thirteen cents per gallon, amounting to $120,000,000, and the product per acre near 200 gallons. This estimate was sustained by the Minister of Commerce in his report for 1828. Besides this, 24,000,000 gallons of brandy are made from wine, murk, pummice, grape seeds and skins, after being passed. The wine product of France must have greatly increased since 1828 when these estimates were made."

We can make grape wine as cheap in this country as in France, but the rhubarb poison *costs*, in sugar, &c., fifty cents per gallon, besides the pie-plant from which it is manufactured.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Grapes for the District of Columbia and its Region.—I am much obliged to you for sending me the back numbers of the Rural containing the discussions of the Fruit Growers' Association of Western New York. I am just ready to embark in the Fruit enterprise, especially Grapes, this spring, and am of course eager to get all the information I can on the subject. But I am at a great loss to determine what kinds of grape to plant *in this latitude*. Cannot you or some of your readers enlighten me on this subject? I have nearly five hundred acres of land here on the south side of the Potomac, beautifully located in sight of the Capitol, and about four miles distant from it, which is, I think, as good grape and peach land as there is in the United States. I propose to plant this land with grapes as fast as possible It is new land, just cleared during the war, and I consider of course the selection of the right kind of grapes for *this locality* of the first and most important consideration. As we have about one and a half months shorter winter than you in Western New York, I think we can grow successfully a sweeter and better grape.—Robt. H. Phillips, *Georgetown, D. C.*

Answer.—The reports which have reached us on grape culture in the District of Columbia and adjoining districts are too meager to enable us to recommend varieties for cultivation there. Mr. William Saunders, who has charge of the Experimental Gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, can doubtless furnish some valuable information on this subject. We think the following might be planted with safety. Delaware, Concord, Crevelling, Hartford Prolific, Diana, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella and Rebecca. New, promising sorts, such as Adirondac, Iona, Israella, and some of Rogers' Hybrids, are worthy of trial.

Increase of Grapes and Wine.—"A Western wine merchant says that if the people of this country continue to plant grapes, as they have done during the past five years, there will be more wine and grapes in the United States than in Europe."

The prices of grape wine will be regulated by the usual laws of supply and demand; those of the *rhubarb mixture* by the cost of sugar and other adulterations.

Salt for Pear Trees.—Pears are unquestionably more successful in New England, and especially in the vicinity of Boston, than in any other section of the country. May not the influence of the "salt sea breeze" have a favorable effect, and if so does it not intimate that salt would be a valuable fertilizer for pear trees in inland localities? What do our experienced fruit-growers think?

Large Yield of Grapes.—Mr. Lorenzo Miller of Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, raised eight tuns of grapes on one acre of ground, which is said to be the largest yield on record, for which success he received a premium in the shape of a hat, from his brother grape growers. So saith the Ohio Farmer.

Hovey's Illustrated Catalogue.—An amateur Cultivators' Guide to the Vegetable and Flower Garden. A splendid Catalogue of 125 pages, profusely illustrated, with a beautiful colored frontispiece. Price 25 cents, Hovey & Co., 53 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

Osier Willow vs. Cranberries.—(W. S. H.) We have no data before us from which to determine the relative profits of the above products. If your land is suitable either would pay. All things considered, if we wanted to save labor, we should try the willow.

Weeding Machine for Gardens Wanted.—Please let me ask the readers of the Rural if any of them have used any machine for weeding gardens other than the common hoes? If they have how do they like them, and where are they made, and who have them for sale?—C. S., *South Bend, Ind.*

☞ Farmers, everybody who has a garden, and ladies who cultivate flowers in-doors or out of doors, are referred to the advertisement of "Copeland's Country Life," published by Dinsmoor & Co., Boston, a superb and valuable book.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

Pot-Pourri.—Two pecks rose-leaves and buds; 1 handful each of violets, orange blossoms and jessamines; 2 oz. each of sliced orris root and cinnamon; one-fourth oz. of musk; one-fourth pound sliced angelica root; one-fourth pound of the red part of clover; 2 handfuls of lavender-flowers; half a handful each of rosemary flowers, bay and laurel leaves; 3 sweet oranges stuck full of cloves dried in the oven, warm but not too hot, then pounded; half handful of majoram; 2 handfuls balm of Gilead, dried. Put them in layers, sprinkling bag-salt between them. When wanted for use stir and uncover. When dry, moisten with brandy or liquid perfume. It will keep good for ten years. You can add a bottle of Lubin's extract, a handful of bergamot, pine-apple and goose-mint leaves. I made about half the recipe dry for perfumery bags. E. A. H.

To Cure a Felon.—First appearance of a felon is like the sharp prick of a needle. As soon as discovered do not wait until it matterates; apply a poultice (same or second day) made of good soft soap and sweet elder bark. Scrape the elder downward, change the poultice twice a day the first week, once a day the second week; the third week once in two days. When the felon is cured the skin will be black; then take the poultice off. In this way I cured one. It is a sure cure.—Palmer Ketchum, *Hannibal, N. Y.*

How to Make Paste.—Paste is a very simple thing, yet I discover that but few people know how to make it good. Wheat flour is commonly used, but rye flour is better. Mix the flour in cold water quite thin, and stir till all the lumps are dissolved; put over a moderate fire and stir and mash the lumps continually until it is sufficiently thick.—S. W. A.

Old-Fashioned Short Cake.—Rich buttermilk one quart, with teaspoonful of salt, the same of saleratus. Mix soft. If the milk is thin, some shortening should be rubbed in the flour. E. A. H.

RECIPES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

A Cheap Dish.—Take a shank of beef with all the meat belonging to it, and put it into a pot full of water early in the morning, and throw in a table-spoonful of salt. Let it simmer very slowly, until the beef cleaves from the bone and the water is reduced to about two quarts. Then peel some potatoes and cut them in quarters and throw in two teaspoonfuls of black pepper, two of sweet marjoram, two of thyme or summer savory. Add some celery and some more salt if required. Stew until the potatoes are cooked enough, but not till they are mashed. Then take dry bread and throw in, breaking it into small pieces, and when soaked take up the whole, and everybody will say it is about the best dish they ever tasted. We think two or three onions much improve it. Try it.

Preservation of Fruit.—At the Russian Court fruit is preserved by being packed in creosotized lime. The lime is slacked in water in which a little creosote has been dissolved, and is allowed to fall to powder. The bottom of a plain deal box is covered with it one inch thick, and over it is a sheet of paper. Upon this the fruit, well selected and cleansed, is arranged; over this another sheet of paper, and on the top of this another stratum of prepared lime; in the corners a little finely-powdered charcoal is put. The whole box is then filled in the same manner, and the well-fitting lid nailed down. Fruit kept in this manner will remain intact at least one year.

Beans in Bourgeoise.—Take half a pint of beans, soak them twelve hours in cold water, then put them into a pan with a little salt and twice as much water as is necessary to cover them; cook five hours. Now take half an onion, chopped fine; set on the fire with a tablespoonful of butter; stir every few minutes. The object of frying the onion in butter is that it takes away all the strong taste and smell. After frying until brown, put with the beans; then add one gill of broth, and cook four or five hours; when ready for the table, put a little chopped parsley over the top. An ordinary cook would hardly believe that this common vegetable could be so deliciously served up.

Loaf Pudding.—When bread is too stale put a loaf in a pudding bag and boil it in a little salt water an hour and a half, and eat it with the following sauce: Two tablespoonfuls of butter, ten of sugar; work this until white, and add spice to suit your taste.

A Good Way to Use Cold Rice.—Heat the rice in milk and add a well beaten egg or two, a little salt and sugar. Let it boil up once and then grate on nutmeg.

KEEPING BACON HAMS.

Make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the best kind of sweet, well-made hay, cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags; tie the bags with good strings, put on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room, and they will hang five years, and will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years No flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and the hay will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be treated in this way before the hot weather sets in.

New Advertisements.

GARDEN SEED—The Early Golden Bush Bean, the earliest of string beans. Also Early Mammoth Sweet Corn sent by mail for 25 cents per package each. Address I. L. M. SHETTERLEY, South Bend, Ind.

FEW HUNDRED PEACH TREES FOR SALE—Mostly Crawford's. Price, No. 1, $18 ⅌ 100; No. 2 $12 ⅌ 100. WANE & CONLY, Springbrook, Erie Co., N. Y.

FRIUT TREE STOCKS.—Pear Stocks Imported, 1st quality. Mahaleb Stocks, imported No. 1 & 2. Quince Stocks, first quality. Plum Stocks, first quality. Address FROST & CO.,
844-3t Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES.—Great Agriculturist, plants at $1 ⅌ doz.; $5 ⅌ 100, or $40 ⅌ 1,000. Miss Ida, Mead's Seedling, Negro, Buffalo, Russell, Brooklyn Scarlet, Monitor, Col. Ellsworth, Lenning's White, Green Prolific, and ten new seedlings from France and Belgium. For further particulars, price, &c., look at last week's Rural, dated March 17, page 87.
WM. S. CARPENTER, 156 Reade St., N. Y.

LOOK AT THIS.
J. Keech sells true Strawberry Plants lower than any other man. Agriculturist, 15 for $1; 100 for $4; 1,000 for $30. Russell's and Buffalo, $1 for 100; $3 for 1,000. Water-Proof Paper for packing plants, vines, bulbs and roots. White Peach Blow Potato, $2 per bu.; $4 per bbl. Best known. Cash to accompany orders. 844 3t J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT THE PINE HILL NURSERY, BUFFALO, N. Y., 50,000 well grown Apple Trees, together with a large amount of other Fruit Trees, such as Cherries, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c.; Grape Vines, out door grown, well grown, Delaware, Concord, Creveling, Rebecca, Iona, Israella, &c., &c. Also a general assortment of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Catalogues and Price List sent on application.
Address GODFREY ZIMMERMANN,
844-2t Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY.
The largest, best and most productive; ripe before any other Blackberry—yielding its whole crop in the shortest period, between Raspberries and other Blackberries, just the time when fruit is scarce and brings the highest price.
Philadelphia Raspberry for hardiness and productiveness is unequaled, bearing the extreme cold of Minnesota without injury, and yielding in that latitude a splendid crop of fruit. It has produced here over 200 bushels per acre, 20 acres in Strawberries, best varieties. Send for Catalogues gratis. WILLIAM PARRY,
844-3t Cinnaminson, N. J.

PURE CHINESE & IMPHEE CANE SEED.
2,000 lbs. of large, plump, well-ripened Nee-zee-a-ma Cane Seed—yields 300 gallons per acre.
2,000 lbs. pure Otaheitan, in fine condition—yields 250 gallons per acre.
3,000 lbs. of regular Sorghum that can't be beat.
2,000 lbs. of Beardall, Liberian and Otaheitan Jr.
These Canes mature well at the North, and are especially desirable for the excellence and prodigious yield of their syrups. Sent by mail for 40 cents per pound.
LOOK HERE, LOVERS OF FINE GARDENS.
If you want to excel your neighbors, and distance all competitors at the next fall Agricultural Fairs and Floral Exhibitions, in vegetables and flowers, send one or two dollars and get your outfit of seeds. We sell *prize seed* only. Try us this year, and we will keep our promise good. HASKELL & KIMBALL,
844-3t Seedsmen and Florists, Rockford, Ill.

TREES, TREES, TREES. 10,000 Cherry Trees, 1 and 2 yrs old; 25,000 Standard Apple Trees; 2,000 Dwarf Apple Trees; 100,000 Imported Mahaleb Cherry Stocks; 50,000 Imported Pear Stocks. Also a large assortment of standard and dwarf Pear Trees, and a general variety of Trees, Vines and Plants, for sale at the Wolf Creek Nursery. Terms cash.
843-3t WAMPLER & TILLOTSON, Dayton, Ohio.

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
WILLIAM HACKER,
Office 258 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Importer and grower of Agricultural and Garden Seeds, Trees, Plants and Bulbs. Country Merchants, Dealers and Druggists supplied at the lowest rates. 842-4t

WM. WEBSTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
Topographical Engineer & Consulting Horticulturist.
Surveying done, Maps and Plans for Laying out Cemeteries, Parks and Gardens, furnished.
Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

PEAR SEED—Imported from France, Now in sand, in prime order, and warranted to be the growth of 1865.
Price of 25 lbs., $100; price of 50 lbs., $175; price of 100 lbs., $325. We have also a few thousand
Mazzard Cherry Stocks, 2d class, at $10 ⅌ M.
Plum Stocks, 2d class, at $15 ⅌ M.
Honey Locust, 1 year, at $8 ⅌ M.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER,
842-4t Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
FOR SPRING OF 1866.
ELLWANGER & BARRY have the pleasure of offering for Spring Planting, their usual large and well grown stock of
STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.
GREEN-HOUSE AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.
BEDDING-PLANTS—Including the splendid large leaved *Cannas, Wigandia, Aralia Colocasia, &c.*
Each of these Departments contain all of real value, old and new.
The following Catalogues, which give full particulars, will be sent pre-paid upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; No. 3, 5 cents; No. 4, three cents.
No. 1.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c.
No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring.
No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
842-4t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for our Spring Catalogues. Sent to all who inclose a stamp for each.
Nos. 1 & 2.—Abridged Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.
No. 3.—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green House Plants, &c.
No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published each year, for Nurserymen and parties who wish to buy in large quantities.
No. 5.—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs. Will be published in the Fall.
No. 6.—Catalogue of Flower Seeds. Imported, Spring 1866.
Fruit, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, in large or small quantities.
150,000 Pears, Standard, a fine stock of first, medium and second qualities.
EVERGREENS.—We offer an unusually fine stock for Spring, particularly Norway Spruce and Balsam Fir, 3 to 5 feet high.
Our Nurseries embrace over Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land.
Catalogue No. 6, comprises the largest assortment and finest collection of new Imported Flower Seeds, we have ever offered in this country. Address
811-4t FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds
AND
FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,
is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with a Colored Bouquette and Fifty Wood Engravings of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address
833-tf JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS—ON THRIFTY Seedling Roots, for sale at $15 ⅌ 1000.
811-4t HAMMOND & NEWSON, Geneva, N. Y.

A FRUIT FARM AND GRAPERY for Sale at a bargain. For particulars, address Mrs. C. A. D. LEE, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. [826-tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!—I have now in store a full and complete assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds of the growth of 1865. Send for Catalogue.
842-3t P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

Ladies' Department.

LITTLE THINGS.

Often, little things we hear,
Often, little things we see,
Waken thoughts that long have slept
Deep down in our memory.

Strangely slight the circumstance
That has force to turn the mind
Backward on the path of years,
To the loved scenes far behind;

'Tis the perfume of a flower,
Or a quaint old-fashioned tune;
Or a song-bird 'mid the leaves
Singing to the sunny June;

'Tis the evening star, mayhap,
In the gloaming silver bright;
Or a gold and purple cloud
Waning in the western light;

'Tis the rustling of a dress,
Or a certain tone of voice,
That can make the pulses throb
That can bid the heart rejoice.

Ah, my heart! But not of joy
Must alone thy history tell,
Sorrow, shame, and bitter tears
Little things recall as well.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

REVERIES AND REMINISCENCES.

Seated in my room this pleasant November day, my thoughts wander back to the days departed—to the many happy hours I have passed,—alas! how soon they passed away. But more especially do my thoughts revert to the winter of '62, when we, a merry band of five, gathered beneath the hospitable roof of farmer A——. Mary Morrison, a merry, mischevious maiden, whose chief delight consisted in teasing and tormenting us all; Frank and John, the sons of our host, and Jennie, his daughter, and myself—plain, unpretending Maude Austin.

What a merry quartette we were. Frank and John were soldiers, home on their veteran furloughs, having served their country faithfully through one term of service, and had re-enlisted to help put down the rebellion and save our beloved country from disgrace and destruction. Noble specimens of manhood they were! Well might their father be proud of his noble sons, for they were an honor to their sire. How swiftly time sped along! The month had drawn to a close and on the morrow the boys were to return to the field, and God alone knew whether they would return. It was with sad hearts that we gathered around the fireside that bleak, wintry evening, for on the morrow our little band would separate—Mary to return to her far away city home, while I returned to my own pleasant home, where kind friends awaited my coming. But little was said, for our thoughts were continually wandering forth into the future.

The day dawned dark and dreary; was it an omen of the future? We tried not to think so, but still the thought remained. "Farewell, my noble sons. May God protect you and bring you safely home; but if it is not His will, we will bow in submission to the stroke, and say, 'Thy will be done.'" So spake the father; but the mother could not be comforted. "Farewell, my children. I shall never see you more; some secret voice seems to whisper you will never return." "Fear not, mother; we *shall* return. God will spare us to return to you." At last the adieus were exchanged and the boys left for Virginia.

Letters came regularly for awhile. They were well and seemed to enjoy themselves finely. Afterwards Frank was taken ill and sent to one of the Northern hospitals, but his illness was not of long duration, and he soon rejoined his regiment. Soon after he was out with a party on a skirmish and was taken prisoner. For six long, weary months nothing was heard from him; then, in one of the New York papers appeared a list of deaths in the S—— prison, and among the list was Frank's name;—"Frank Arnold, died November 16th!"

At first we could not but believe there was some mistake, till at last a letter was received from a comrade, who had shared the same prison with Frank, (but who had not met his fate,) stating the particulars of his death, so that we were compelled to believe the sad truth. This was one taken from our band, who but little more than a year ago was the gayest, and now his form lies buried beneath the soil of North Carolina. One year ago to-day, in S—— prison, he breathed out his young life among his fellow prisoners, and far away from home and friends he sleeps the sleep of death. Never more will he return to his loved home. Two years ago he left, full of life and health, and is now pale and cold in death. John lived to return home, and a few weeks since Mary and he were united in marriage. So changes are continually taking place; perhaps before the close of another year another one of us will lie beneath the sod. God alone knows. Maude.

Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

PLEASANT HOMES.

The homes of America will not become what they should be until a true idea of life shall become more widely implanted. The worship of the dollar does more to degrade American homes than anything, than all things else. The chief end of life is to gather gold, and that gold is counted lost which hangs a picture upon the wall, which purchases flowers for the yard, which buys a gay new book for the eager hand of childhood. Is this the whole of human life? Then it is a mean, meagre, and most undesirable thing. A child will go forth from a dull, grey home to find free air and wider pasture. The influence of such a home upon him in after life will be just none at all, or nothing good. Thousands are rushing from homes like these every year. They crowd into cities. They crowd into villages. They swarm into all places where life is clothed with a higher significance; and the old shell or home is deserted by every bird as soon as it can fly. Ancestral homesteads and patrimonial acres have no sacredness; and when the father and mother die, the stranger's money and the stranger's presence obliterate associations that should be among the most sacred of all things.

I would have you build up for yourselves and for your children, a home that will never be lightly parted with—a home which will be to all whose lives have been associated with it, the most interesting, precious spot on earth. I would have that home the abode of dignity, beauty, grace, love, genial fellowship, and happy associations. Out from such a home I would have good influences flow into neighborhoods. In such a home I would see ambition taking root, and receiving generous culture. And then I would see you young husbands, and young wives, happy. Do not deprive yourselves of such influences as will come through an institution like this. No money can pay you for such a deprivation. No circumstances but those of utter poverty can justify you in denying these influences to your children.—*Timothy Titcomb.*

THE FEMALE EQUESTRIAN.

A lady's horse to be perfect, should be all over handsome, and well upon its haunches. If slightly hollow in the back, so much the better, for it generally tends to ease in action, and to lessen motion in the saddle. A lady should never be heard upon the saddle—that is, there should be no bumping noise, not even in a trot. She should sit so closely, and when rising to the trot possess such elastic motion from the foot to the knee and the waist, that her return to the saddle should seem as lightsome as a feather. She should sit square to the front, and her horses ears—to speak as a soldiers—ought to dress well with the buttons of the bosom of her habit. Nothing is so bad as to sit with a lean to one side, and when companions are following after, to let them fear that a very little would cast her off from the stirrup side of her saddle. Her hands should be down, but light, and her arm, as well as every indication of her figure, should harmonize with the motions of her steed, as if both possessed the same volition.—*Hon. Grantley Berkeley's Life and Recollections.*

HUSBANDS, ATTENTION.

If your wife pins a fresh rosebud in your button-hole when you go forth to business in the morning, be careful to present her with heartsease on your return at night. Some men grew suddenly ashamed of an unassuming pot of fragrant mignonette, if a wealthy friend happens to present them with a few flowers from his conservatory, and hide it away in some obscure corner to make room for the brilliant but scentless exotics. Wives are not unfrequently treated after a similar fashion; and perhaps it would be well for their fastidious "lords and masters" to jot down the following lines upon the tablets of their memories:

As the myrtle whose perfume enriches the bower,
Is prized far beyond all the gaudiest flowers,
So a wife who a household can skillfully rule,
Is a jewel of price to all men—save a fool.

THE LATE MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

Rural readers will be pleased to see the accompanying portrayal of the features of one of the sweetest, and most celebrated of the Female Poets of America—Miss Hannah F. Gould. The name of Miss Gould is familiar to every reading person through the length and breadth of the land, while thousands have read and treasured her poetical works—and to them, as well as to the Nation's literature, her death (a few months ago) was a profound loss. The memory of such poems as "The Midnight Mail," "The Veteran and the Child," "The Scar of Lexington," "The Frost," "A Name in the Sand," and "The Pebble and the Acorn," will make her name cherished through all time by every one who can enjoy the simple unaffectedness of real poetry.

Miss Gould passed the quiet, undisturbed life portrayed in her writings, and for more than half a century resided in Newburyport, Mass.; the centre of an intellectual circle who looked to her as a superior in the social as she was in the literary world. Her personal character was of rare excellence, and in the pursuit of her literary tastes she never neglected womanly duties or forgot her home. She first wrote when American literature was in its infancy, and whatever she has sent forth to the world bears the stamp of her own original genius, and will live through all time by its genial simplicity, its patriotism and religious fervor.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GENIUS AND DIVES.

BY JOHN MCINTOSH.

Good Genius went a begging, once,
But neither poke nor scrip had he;
I tell to you the circumstance
Just as the thing was told to me.

This Genius had a stately air,
He had a flashing falcon eye—
A silver tongue, and forehead fair,
And loving heart, with purpose high.

He halted at a rich man's door,
And made his suit right frank and free;
Old Dives eyed him o'er and o'er,
And wondered much who he could be.

Quoth the Genius, "I've spent a score
Of years to serve the public weal;
And I would gladly serve it more—
Help me to do the good I feel."

"Ha!" quoth old Dives, with surprise,
"How comes it that a man so bold,—
With speech so free and saucy eyes,
Should so address a man of gold?"

You should have seen how Genius stared,
And smiled to hear the vulgar tone;
And wondered how Old Dives dared
So much of meanness thus to own.

His soul-lit face betrayed his thought;
The rich man saw he did not wince;
Nor yet give evidence of aught
That might not have become a prince.

"Keep what's yours. I have what's mine,"
Cried Genius—"still the gods are just;
You have your treasures, feasts and wine,
I Christ's good mission, and my crust."

Batavia, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LEAVES FROM THE COUNTRY.—No. I.

I was at a friend's to-day, and I saw Moore's Rural New-Yorker lying upon the neat center table in the parlor. "Look at it," said my friend, observing I was scrutinizing it curiously from my seat by the fire-place. "We've just commenced to take it, and I can tell you, it is the grandest paper out!" This, Mr. Moore, (if that's your name), is the best recommendation your paper ever got, and I know it, for my friend was a "judge," having been called "pioutical" in his juvenile days. Well, I picked up the paper and began reading—not in the sheep or agricultural columns, or any of those—but in the *real* literary department, and I never ceased until I had read every word. As I laid it by "Capital!" "Splendid!" oozed through my lips, which were *closed* with astonishment. "Write for it," said my friend. "You're a bachelor, and have seen much of life that is interesting." "I will," was my response, and I picked up my hat, marched to my quarters, and here I am, pen in hand.

Now, Mr. Editor, I *am* a bachelor, but I will not tell you how old. I *have* seen much of life; I intend to prove this by my glowing accounts; and furthermore, let me say I *am* "good looking," or at least the girls all tell me so, and *you* even will believe it before I am done, without my going to the extra trouble of forwarding you a photograph. (If I *should* send you one, would you put it in the *paper?*)

Yes, I *am* a bachelor—free and easy, good hearted and jovial—in fact, a first-rate fellow, and all because "I am what I am." Thank God, I'm single! I've no expensive, useless wife to support, or squalling brats to thrash. I can spit on my carpet (recently constructed of old rags,) whenever I desire, without having my nose thumped or hair pulled; I can *black* the fender with my muddy boots whenever my fancy so prompts, without getting a knock ("*some thrust*," I *ought* to call it,) in my side from some unlucky broom, handled carelessly, to be sure, by an amiable wife; and I can be my own "boss," and break as many tea cups and saucers as I please. Oh, it is glorious for about three weeks;—and if you *are* married, you will ship Mrs. Moore, *then* and forever. I am writing the truth, sir, and that, too, from an unlimited experience. A parody might be constructed from a fine old song I sang when a boy:

"The bachelor's life 's the life for me, &c.

But, I've said enough about that. There's another subject to which I invite your attention. There's something more in this than a mere puff to exalt *bachelorism*. It needs no such waste of breath. The trouble exists in the fact, that the article is too exalted, and on *that* account few ever try it,—so few ever drink from the pure waters of perfect happiness, and a correct life. Do you think, sir, I would be so foolish, so sacrilegious, as to bandy words and silly jests upon so dignified a subject? No, sir. It points me to a higher object,—a more elevating position. The subject itself should never rest in my hands, but those of the muses; and they, with all their glittering wealth of words, dare not fling to an admiring world their giddy emotions when their harmonious souls glow over its attractions. I simply would give to the ignorant portion of your readers, a country bachelor's experiences. You'll find them interesting, "if I do say it." Now shall I not write you about the incidents in my most interesting life? Interesting? Yes, interesting, exceedingly so! Did that single gentleman ever exist whose heart was not a volume of poetic history in itself? I would tell your readers about my home and its surroundings—my housekeeper, Jane Ann,—the people of my neighborhood; their characteristics; the singing school; the preacher and his congregations, and many other things, which I will not now mention, all of them however, beginning with a short account of myself and educational capabilities. Shall I write? I close stating, I am a very *cheap* "contributor" as I am *slightly* "green" and unaccustomed to the work; and, of course, won't charge you more, than you can easily pay, which is—nothing!

No. 2 shall be forthcoming soon, and its subsequents.

George H. Powers.

Hamlet, Mercer Co., Ill.

HOME CONVERSATION.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas, and the most pleasant way of reception is by the voice and ear, not the eye and the printed page. The one mode is natural, the other is artificial. Who would not rather listen than read? An audience will listen closely from the beginning to the end of an address which not one in twenty of those present would read with the same attention. This is emphatically true of children. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem it drudgery to study in the books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of the educational advantages which they desire, they cannot fail to grow up intelligent if they enjoy, in childhood and youth, the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. Let parents, then, talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house may be, in many respects, a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first provide for their own household.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

"The worst evils," (says the proverb) "are those that never arrive." By way of practical counsel to all borrowers of trouble, I would say—Face the real difficulties and troubles of life, and you won't have time for practising the art of self-tormenting. The most contented people in the world are those who are most occupied in alleviating, with Christian heart and hand, the sorrows that flesh is heir to. Visit the homes of ignorance and poverty and vice, and in the face of the terrible realities you will there witness, your own petty cares will seem as nothing. The anxieties of the fancy will vanish altogether, while you will be far more able to bear those burdens which, though real, will seem light by comparison.—*Our Own Fireside.*

Never put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil is mostly looking in his neighbor for what he sees in himself. As to the pure, all things are pure, even so to the impure, all things are impure.—*Hare.*

Guilty Conscience.—"Guilt is that which quells the courage of the bold, ties the tongue of the eloquent, and makes greatness itself sneak and lurk and behave itself poorly."—*South.*

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NO WINTERS IN HEAVEN.

BY CARRIE ALTON.

No winters in Heaven! O what a delight!—
No Frost King will enter our flowers to blight;
None houseless and homeless are out in the cold,
For all, all are happy in that blessed fold.

No tiny bare feet, blue and pinched, will we see—
No sad, hungry eyes, with their mute, touching plea;
No weak, weary pilgrim, with bowed, stricken form,
Asking for shelter, is out in the storm.

No Mother is plying her needle and thread,
With nine ones crying so vainly for bread.
How joyful the thought, in the land of the blest
The weary shall lay down their burdens and rest.

No favored ones there, clad in purple and gold,
While at their command are treasures untold,
Turn a deaf ear to the stricken one's cry,
And leave the poor wanderer to famish and die.

Ye wealthy and proud, look well to your claim.—
Though great your possessions, and titled your name,
Perhaps there's a Lazarus stands at your door
Asking the crumbs that fall to the floor.

Give heed to his asking; O, scorn not his plea;
"As ye do unto these ye have done unto me."
Are the words of our Saviour; then let us give heed
To our brother in sorrow, and give to his need.

Cortland Co., N. Y.

SABBATH REST.

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler, in an article on the Sabbath, offers three hints as to the best method of obtaining its rest:

III. Avoid all unnecessary physical labor. Do not require it from employees. Do not compel your clerks to touch a pen; or your servants to toil in preparing an elaborate dinner to stupefy the animal system. What right have you to rob your laborer of the rest that his Heavenly Father has given him?

II. Shut the cares and occupations of the week out of your mind. Lock up your business in your iron safe, or turn the key on it in your shop. Pray don't buy stocks or sell your grain in sermon-time. Let the overloaded mind up for a little. Care is, like alcohol, a slow, subtle, fatal poison. When worldly care has killed the Sabbath, it kills the soul.

III. To those earnest Christians who engage in a large amount of church going, teaching, and other spiritual labors, we would earnestly say, do not give all your Sabbaths to Christian activities of any kind. Every good thing has its attendant dangers; and the danger attendant on the Sunday arrangements of many philanthropic Christians is the loss of nearly all secret devotion and quiet meditation, and heart communion with God. With many people there is more preaching heard than remembered—more swallowing than digestion—more head work than heart work—more bustle than devotion.

CHEER YOUR PASTOR.

Has God given you as one of His flock an under-shepherd who is faithful to his charge, cheerful in poverty while you are growing rich, weeping in your sorrows and rejoicing in your joys? Does he share his morsel with the poor of his fold, carry the lambs in his arms, and lead all, loving and carefully, through the desert, under the guidance of the Chief Shepherd? Does he give up all earth for you and yours, making your good the aim of his life? Then leave him not comfortless; but by the word of sympathy and kind appreciation uphold his heart and strengthen his hands. Let him know that he is loved and honored for his own as well as for Jesus' sake. His position, to the careless observer, may seem a sinecure—light work and good wages; but to him who realizes his awful responsibility, standing as he does between the rejected Saviour and the imperilled sinner, he will appear as of all men the most in need of prayer and support!

Missionary Force of the World.—The whole number of American foreign missionary societies is 16, having under their charge 2,888 missionaries, native preachers, etc., 54,000 church members, 32,000 pupils, and receipts amounting to $1,100,000. In Great Britain there are 20 missionary societies; missionaries, native preachers, etc., 9,216; members, 185,000; pupils, 204,000; receipts, $3,094,000. On the continent of Europe there are 12 societies, of which 6 are in Germany. They have 811 missionaries, etc., 70,000 church members; receipts, $267,000. Total of Protestant missionary associations, 48; missionaries and native helpers, 9,418; church members, 518,000; pupils, 235; receipts, $4,481,000. This is exclusive of minor missionary efforts, undertaken, as on various Pacific islands, by converts among the heathen, for the benefit of other and still more degraded tribes.

Be Master and not be Mastered.—It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using the tools we have. Where we are, and what we are, is God's providential arrangement; and the wise and manly way is to look our disadvantages in the face, and see what can be made of them.—Life, like war, is a series of mistakes; and he is not the best Christian or the best General who makes the fewest false steps. Poor mediocrity may do that; but he is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes; *organize victory out of mistakes.*

Do heavy burdens press thee down? Fear not—carry them all to Jesus. None are too heavy for him to bear—none so small as to be beneath his notice. In Him all fullness dwells.

MR. WATTS—HIS HOUSE-HUNTING.

[Concluded from page 100, this No.]

"I don't see it in that light, wife," persisted Mr. WATTS; "I think it will be quite aristocratic. Don't you know ghosts are generally found only among the first families? Why, it's equal to a coat of arms, to have a real ghost on the premises."

Mr. W.'s six children listened open-mouthed to the conversation. "If he comes around me," said his son JOE, with his eyes as big as saucers, "I'll set Zip onto him. He'll tear him!"

"There, you're frightening the children with your idle talk," said Mrs. WATTS.

"It won't hurt 'em," said Mr. WATTS, grinning and patting JOEY on the head; "they'll soon get used to it. I'm going to start right out on the search." And away he went.

It was not until well toward night that our friend found a house that was haunted. His account thereof has since found many hearers, for he likes to tell of it. It stood, within a stone's throw of an old cemetery, and there was a general funereal aspect about the premises that was promising in the highest degree. He rang the bell, and a mock-looking servant girl came to the door.

"This house is on rent?" said Mr. WATTS.

"Yes, sir."

"Can I look it?"

"Yes, sir."

She went on before, and our hero followed her—through the front parlor, which the girl said was a warm room in winter and a cool one in summer. Through the back parlor and sitting-room, which had like merits. Down stairs, through the dining-room, which was well lighted and nicely arranged, and had a grate for fires on chilly days. Through the kitchen, where the sink was a model of convenience, and the range a labyrinth of cooking apparatus, and water faucets in four different places, and a wash-room and bath-room in the rear, with one whole side sashed and paned like a conservatory. Then they went up stairs: three large chambers and one small one; bath-room, gas, et cetera. But Mr. WATTS noticed that the girl did not exhibit the third chamber—the middle one—and a warm glow of hope ran over him as he asked, in a tone of profound significance, the reason of the omission.

"It hasn't been used," she explained.

"Allow me to look at it," said Mr. WATTS, with the air of a man who was determined not to be deceived.

She unlocked the door, and he looked in. It was a dark and lonely room, and sounded hollow when he spoke aloud after passing in. This was an extremely suspicious circumstance, in Mr. WATTS' opinion. He looked about the bare walls, dimly visible in the gloom, and then he scrutinized the servant keenly. He fancied her face had a secret in it, and he at once resolved to wrest it from her. Seizing her by the wrist he asked, in a melo-dramatic whisper,

"Why is this room vacant?"

The girl turned red in the face and stammered out something about somebody having died there, and——

"Ah!" said WATTS, "there is a ghost, then!"

"A what, sir?"

"A ghost! a ghost!" he repeated.

"Lor', no, sir! Not as ever I heard on!"

"Then why is it vacant?" he again demanded sternly.

"Cause it was small-pox, sir, if you must know," said the servant.

"And you mean to say this room is *not haunted?*" said WATTS in a tone of terrible meaning.

"Lor', sir!" she exclaimed, with sudden terror—"I never heard anything! I'll ask Missus!"

And down-stairs she bolted, leaving our hero in the haunted chamber. While he was still keenly scrutinizing its dark recesses, a woman with a largely developed figure made her appearance in the door-way, with her arms akimbo and her eyes flashing. She was some inches taller than WATTS, and altogether a most formidable person.

"Well!" said she. "If I ever heard such impudence! What are you trying to frighten my girl for, eh?"

Mr. WATTS protested that he had no such intention. He merely wished to know if the house was haunted.

"Well, sir, if you have found out you can go. Pretty goings-on! If my husband was at home——"

Mr. WATTS did not stop to hear what misfortunes would befall him in the case supposed, but made the irate landlady a polite bow, and left the house in the twilight.

The shades of evening were now falling, and Mr. WATTS made all haste home.

"Have you found a house?" asked his wife.

"No; that is—I have not obtained one yet; but I will."

"You needn't be at the trouble, WINDY," said Mrs. WATTS—who always called her husband WINDY when she felt particularly gracious; "I called on SPILLINGS & SLOPPINGS myself, this afternoon, and agreed to keep the house where we are, another year. We can't do any better, I am satisfied."

"But I've found a haunted house," said WATTS, reproachfully.

"And I spoke to SPILLINGS & SLOPPINGS about haunted houses," Mrs. WATTS went on, "and they said they were the costliest houses in the city. Mr. SPILLINGS declared the spiritualist people took all the haunted houses they could get, at the very highest rates, and the supply was never up to the demand."

Mr. WATTS remonstrating with his little sick boy in his arms.

"I know I could find a house, though, with the greatest ease, MARTHA, if you would only give me a chance. But you always will have your own way."

"Have your own way, WINDY, for the sake of peace and quietness," said the poor woman, who was a perfect martyr to neuralgia.

"Well, I will, MARTHA, my dear. I'll go right back and take that house for a year."

"Do, WINDY, if you will be so kind. I'm sure I shall be very thankful to you."

Mr. WATTS put on his hat and cloak, and went out into the darkness and the rain. He felt very much like a martyr himself, as he groped his way through the gloomy streets. He had a long walk before him, for he was a mile from the house he had left, and it was a long time before he could find a hackman who was willing to take such a long fare for such a small one. But he did at last, and ordered the man to drive to the house with the haunted chamber.

The hackman was astonished at his fare's errand, and he was astonished at the fare's generosity when they reached the house. He had expected to have to wait while his fare made his bargain, but he was not at all surprised at being ordered to wait while his fare went in to see if he liked the house well enough to hire it. He was quite sure he should be ordered to drive on, when he saw how dark and lonely the house was, but he was not at all surprised at being ordered to ring the bell very loudly and pull the door-bell hard. He was not even surprised at being himself rapped upon the head with his own cane when he had obeyed his fare's orders. He was only sorry that he had not a heavier cane himself, and a better opportunity for using it.

The house was dark and silent when Mr. WATTS rang the bell and knocked with his cane. He was cold and wet, and he was in no mood to be trifled with. He was sure that the house was haunted, and he was determined that he would hire it. He was sure that the ghosts were playing some game upon him, and he was determined that they should not succeed in driving him away. He was sure that they had lured him out on a cold, dark, rainy night, and had deceived him about the house, and he was determined that they should not succeed in deceiving him. He was sure that they had deceived the hackman, and he was determined that they should not succeed in deceiving the hackman. He was sure that they had deceived the hackman's horses, and he was determined that they should not succeed in deceiving the hackman's horses. He was sure that they had deceived the hackman's horses' owner, and he was determined that they should not succeed in deceiving the hackman's horses' owner. 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Back Numbers Still Supplied.

AGENTS and other Friends of The Rural will please note that Back Numbers of this Volume can yet be furnished,—and that new clubs, and additions to clubs, are still in order. The offer of Webster's Great Illustrated Dictionary for 20 New Subscribers is continued. See last Rural.

Trial Trip of the Rural!

Remember that the Thirteen Numbers of the present Quarter of The Rural (Jan. to April,) are sent, On Trial, for only Fifty Cents! Strangers, non-subscribers, step aboard for the Trial Trip!

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 24, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE President has approved of the "act" concerning the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses.

The "Civil Rights Bill" has passed both Houses of Congress, and needs only the President's signature to become a law. It confers the rights of citizenship on all persons born in the United States, except Indians not taxed.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress that no Senator or Representative from the late rebel States shall be admitted into either House until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the following nominations:—Brig.-Gen. Benj. H. Grierson to be Major General; Brig.-Gen. Edwin McCook to be Major-General by brevet.

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th inst., the bill to recognize Colorado as one of the States of the Union, failed. The Senate refused to order the bill to a third reading by a vote of 14 to 21.

The Reciprocity Bill was killed in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst. The vote stood 52 ayes to 75 noes.

On the 13th, a bill was introduced into the Senate which provides that the aggregate amount of legal-tender notes shall not fall below $420,000,000; and that all the surplus in the U. S. Treasury over $20,000,000 in coin and $20,000,000 in currency shall be used to satisfy the accruing indebtedness for the purchase and retiring of bonds and interest-bearing legal tenders. It is further provided, however, that the interest-bearing legal-tender notes shall not be retired faster than five million dollars a month.

The Commissioners of Pensions a short time since decided that under the provisions of the law granting pensions to mothers wholly or in part dependent on a deceased son, that it must be shown that such dependence was not merely prospective, but was existing prior to the death of the son.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is urging its claims before the Congressional Committee. The Company has no lobby retainers, and repel all outside appliances so commonly resorted to, and apparently rely upon the merits of the cause.

In a recent interview with Secretary Seward, Sir Frederick Bruce, the English Minister, was assured that the United States would permit no overt act of American Fenians against the peace of the British American provinces.

The King of Belgium has sent a special embassy to Washington to announce to our Government his accession to the throne.

A resolution has passed the Senate appropriating $2,500 for the relief of the sufferers by the late arsenal explosion in Washington.

It has been decided by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington that claims for rent or for other use of rebel property by the United States authorities during the rebellion, will not be allowed.

The Telegraph Consolidation.

THE recent consolidation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, extending from New York to San Francisco, and covering nearly all parts of the West, with the United States Telegraph Company, excites a good deal of attention, and a few facts about it will be found interesting:

The Western Union Company possessed 50,000 miles of wire and 1,100 offices, and now comes in possession of 20,000 additional miles of wire. The capital of the Western Union Company was $22,000,000, but 7,000 shares of stock remain in the hands of the Company, to be disposed of as they see fit. This Company owes about $2,000,000, and they are now issuing 7 per cent bonds, at a discount of 10 per cent, to cover this. They passed their January dividend, but have $600,000 cash on hand, which can be devoted to paying this dividend as soon as the debt incurred by purchasing lines in California and building new lines is disposed of. The consolidation between the Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies will cause a speedy close of hundreds of offices, throughout the country, and a thousand or more operators will be dismissed. By the terms agreed upon, the holders of United States stock will have an opportunity to merge their stock in Western Union, receiving two shares for three.

The American Telegraph Company extends on the coast from Nova Scotia to New Orleans; from Washington to Chattanooga; from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans; and from New Orleans to Austin and San Antonio, Texas. It covers all of New England and every avenue to Canada. It owns 40,000 miles of wire, and has over 1,000 offices. Its capital is $4,000,000. By the consolidation of the United States with the Western Union it comes into possession of the rival lines belonging to the former, extending between Portland, Me., and Richmond, Va. It possesses 23,000 miles of new galvanized wire, and is the best constructed and managed line in the world. The receipts on the northern section of this line was over $1,600,000 last year, and it is estimated that its total receipts will exceed $3,000,000 the present year.

Southern Items.

IT is expected that the Government will soon muster out of service some 30,000 colored soldiers stationed in the Southern States—3,000 at least in South Carolina.

The bill allowing negroes to testify in all cases where they are concerned in personal property, when jurisdiction shall be restored to the Courts of the State, has passed the Legislature of North Carolina. That body adjourned the 12th inst.

Late advices from Texas represent that the spirit of the people against the Government at the present time is exceedingly bitter—more so than it was six months ago. The Convention has declared the secession ordinance null and void, that the State has no right to secede, and that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

The Southern public has been informed by the Treasury Department that all cotton held under Confederate authority is considered liable to seizure by the United States.

A project is on foot among a large class of negroes in Virginia to remove to Florida.

The strictest precautions are being taken in New Orleans to guard against the advent of the cholera. The whole city is being purified. Gov. Wells has refused to give the newly elected Mayor of New Orleans a certificate of election.

The Military Districts in Missouri, except New Mexico, have been discontinued.

Indian Affairs.

ALL the principal Chiefs (according to a dispatch from Omaha of March 13) of the Upper Platte Sioux, assembled at Fort Laramie on the 12th. Col. Magrader and Indian Agent Jarrot, through an interpreter, held a long talk over the "council fires" with General Wheaton and Superintendent Taylor, at Omaha, (Nebraska,) during which the Sioux gave the most positive assurance that they would, in the future, keep the peace with the whites.

The first day of June next was agreed upon as the time for a Commission to assemble at Fort Laramie to conclude a treaty with all the hostile tribes of the Upper Platte. Seven hundred Indians were present during the talk. There will be no further trouble on the Platte route. This is the first instance of a conference by telegraph with the Indians.

[The same dispatch also says that "sixty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad were finished ten days ago. The Commissioners to examine the road are expected in a few days."]

We learn, also, that the Indians are becoming troublesome in some parts of Oregon.

A girl, aged 15, has recently been rescued from the Cheyenne Indians.

The Small Pox in the South.

THE Charleston Courier of March 8, says "a gentleman arriving in this city from a tour through the Southern States, says it is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which the small pox prevails throughout the section. All the large cities are more or less infected. In some places the freedmen only are the victims, while in others the white population are among the sufferers. Little attention is paid to discretion in medical treatment. Those who have the disease walk through the streets in the most indifferent and unconcerned manner. No one bids them remain within doors. In two or three places through which he passed, one house in every three had the red symbol displayed. The city of Charleston, we all know, is grievously afflicted with small pox. In this respect, however, our friend assures us we are far better off than our neighbors in the Gulf States. There he had been accustomed to see dozens of cases on the street every day; here he meets but few comparatively."

CANADA—THE FENIANS.—The 17th of March passed without the hauling down of the English flag in Canada or other British North American possessions; at least, we have not yet heard of a hostile demonstration being made by the Irish population (Fenians) against the Queen's dominions anywhere. The "British" were "under arms" during *the* day at all *exposed points*. But the terrible "cratures" didn't come, and the "lion," at a late hour, gave a defiant "roar," gnashed his teeth and retired to his lair. As far as we can learn, the Fenians "behaved nicely" not only in Canada, but in "America."

QUAKER PERSECUTIONS.—Seventy-five members of the Society of Friends from Randolph county, North Carolina, arrived in Washington on the 14th inst., *en route* to Indiana, and assert that they were forced to leave their homes from the persecution of ex-soldiers of the rebel army. They state that at least one hundred and fifty more of their persuasion, bound for the West, will arrive at Washington in a few days.

MEXICO.—Official news has been received from El Paso, the seat of the Mexican Government, up to the 26th of February. President Juarez and his Government remained in undisputed possession of Northern Chihuahua. A French deserter who arrived at El Paso reported that all the French troops had left the city of Chihuahua.

IT is reported that arrangements have been made by some of the late rebel blockade runners to enter extensively into the smuggling business, and that they have already secured thirty-five vessels for that purpose, and contemplate the Florida coast as a promising field for the prosecution of their operations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE steamship Africa brings foreign advices to the 3d inst. An American writer in the London Times reviews and denounces Mr. Bancroft's late oration in Washington. A letter is referred to from Mr. Seward, in which he says the United States will remain neutral toward Mexico, in view of the promised evacuation of the French troops. Mr. Gladstone announced his purpose to introduce his Reform Bill in the House of Commons on the 10th of March. The steamer Sirrus, fitting out for the Republic of Columbia, on the Thames, has been seized by the Government. A rumor prevails that the Spanish ironclads fitting out on the Thames have likewise been seized. Eight times the amount of loan asked for by the Chilian Government was subscribed. The Princess Helena's marriage with Prince Christian is to take place at Windsor the 9th of July. The search for Stephens has become very active in Dublin. It is believed that he is in that city, and the police are almost certain of speedily arresting him. It is supposed that he has managed to escape thus far by a continual change of residence. The Paris Patrie says that the answer of the Emperor Maximilian to the mission of Mr. Saillard is not expected in Paris before the beginning of April. The Prince Imperial was suffering from a mild attack of measles. Turkey has resolved to station a corps of observation on the Danube and concentrate troops in Belgeria. On the first of March the Italian army was reduced entirely to a peace footing. The King of Siam is dead. The population of Ireland has decreased 94,846 during the past year. The effective force of the Spanish army is 85,000 men.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

JARED SPARKS, the eminent Historian, died in Cambridge, Mass., on the 14th inst. Mr. Sparks was formerly President of the Harvard College.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP and BOSTON CORBITT, the soldier who shot Wilkes Booth, have been, of late, working together in a revival in Newark, New Jersey.

ENGLISH papers say that Generals Grant and Sherman will make the tour of Europe in May next. They think the Union Generals will be warmly welcomed.

THE yellow hair furor is raging in London, and women with the darkest tresses are dyeing them carrot-color. Grayness or baldness in two years is the penalty.

HORACE G. PARDOCK, who was arrested in this city last week for the murder of Mr. Orton, has been discharged. He proved an *alibi*. The crime is shrouded in mystery.

A MAN answering the description of Quantrell, the leader of the Lawrence (Kansas) massacre, was arrested in New York on the 10th inst. He was sent to Washington.

AT a revival meeting in Louisville recently, a watch was stolen from the pocket of the minister while he was walking up and down the aisle asking sinners to repent.

THE Spanish war steamer Neptune brought into the port of Havana (Cuba) lately a slaver which she had captured. There were a large number of slaves on board.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have already broken ground and commenced the grading of their road on the new line from Point of Rocks to Washington.

THE Ontario Steamboat Company have increased their stock from $100,000 to $200,000. The boats of the Company are being put in the most complete order for business.

A GREAT fire occurred in Buffalo on Friday night, the 16th. The Central Railroad Freight House and Elevator were among the buildings destroyed. Loss estimated at $1,000,000.

THE Rhode Island Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the exclusion of children from any public school on account of color or race. The law goes into effect on the 12th of May next.

SENOR MACKENNA, Chilian Government Agent, and Stephen Rogers, Chilian Consul, who were indicted in New York for violating the neutrality laws, have been released on bail of $5,000 each.

Two hundred thousand dollars' reward is offered for the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the million and a half of dollars recently stolen from Lord's banking office in New York city.

THE rents of stores and offices in New York have declined 30 per cent. since Feb. 1st. Furnished houses may be rented for the summer at unusual low rates, on account of apprehensions about the cholera.

AT a recent fancy dress ball, given by the ultra-fashionables of Paris, Asia was represented by a Russian lady, whose hair, arms and dress blazed with the light of diamonds. Her entire outfit cost $800,000.

IN Tennessee 43 newspapers are now published, with a prospect of having the number increased to 50 in a short time. Eighteen of the number are dailies, and 25 are weeklies. Nashville supports 7 and Memphis 9 dailies.

THE casket containing the remains of President Lincoln was opened a short time since, and it was found that the features of the deceased were scarcely discernible—the embalming seeming to have availed but little.

A MYSTERIOUS cattle disease has appeared in Grundy county, Ill. The animals become furious when first attacked, but gradually become more torpid till they die. Rusty oat straw is believed to induce the disease.

THE San Francisco papers say the cod fisheries of the North Pacific have already assumed such importance as to warrant the conclusion that they are to be ranked among the prominent sources of our wealth hereafter.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or COUGH LOZENGES afford instant relief.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, March 20, 1866.

WHEAT and Oats are higher. Beans have declined a trifle. Pork, Ham and Shoulders have fallen off considerably. Butter and Cheese have advanced from 2c to 5c. ℔ lb. Tallow, Eggs, and Green Apples have declined.—Seeds are held firm at our quotations.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't,	$11,50@13,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$9,75@10,50	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,75
Do. extra State,	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	25@ 30c
Milfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 30c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,50@ 1,60	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@ 50c
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,12	Onions	50@ 75c
Best white	2,10@ 2,20	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	62@ 65c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	62@ 65c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8c
Rye	70@ 00c	Do. untrimmed	6½@ 7c
Oats	40@ 42c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,00
Beans	0,75@ 1,00	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$27,50@28,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@ 3,50
Do. new mess	27,00@28,00	Clover, medium	5,75@ 6,00
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	16@ 17c	Do. large	6,50@ 7,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,00	Peas	1,75@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,90@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	7@ 8c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	17@ 18c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	13@ 14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	10,50@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	10,00@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	10,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	11,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	40@ 45c	Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 40c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	16@ 22c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,00@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ lb.	41@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 19c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	10@10 c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	8,50@9,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	18@ 20c	Candles, box	14½@ 16c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	17@ 00c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@13,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 17.—Cotton 40@41c for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,75@11 75 as to quality. Wheat, white Canada, $2,60. Rye 00@76c; Barley 88c@$1,14½. Corn, 74@78c. Oats, 37@38c. Hops firm at 22@65c. Pork, new mess, $26,31@26,50; old mess, $26,00; prime, $20,00@21; 11@12½c for shoulders; 16½@18½c for hams. Lard, 16@19½c. Butter, 28@60c. Cheese, 16@22c. Clover seed, 9@11c ℔ lb.; Timothy, $3,75@4; Flax, $2,75@2,80.

ALBANY, MARCH 17.—Flour, $11,50@13,00; Buckwheat flour, $3,75@3,87½. Corn meal, $1,60@1,75 per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,40@2,75. Corn, 75@76c. Rye 86c; Barley 80@$1. Oats, 52@53c. Clover seed, 11½@14c ℔ lb.; Timothy do, $4,00 ℔ bush. Pork, $29. Butter, 45@55c. Cheese, 21@23c. Dressed hogs, $12,18.

BUFFALO, MARCH 17.—Flour, sales at $7,25@11,50.—Wheat, $1,23@2,40. Corn, 60½@70c. Oats, 38@41c. Rye, 80c. Barley, 85c@$1. Beans, $1,50@1,75. Peas, $1 Seeds, Clover, $6,37@7; Timothy, $3,25@3,50. Flax, $2,50. Mess pork, $27; hams, 19½c; shoulders, 15c; lard, 18c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 20@22c. Eggs, 28c. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

CHICAGO, MARCH 17.—Flour dull; wheat $1,25@1,25½. Mess pork $25@26,12½. Lard 18@19½c.

TORONTO, MARCH 16.—Flour, $5,25@8,88. Wheat, fall, $1,30@1,40; spring, $1,07@1,08; Barley, 55@60c; Rye, 56@60c; Peas, 61@63½c; Oats, 20@23c. Mess pork, $20,50@22; prime do, $18@19; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@11c; Beef hams, 11@12c. Butter, 16@22c; Cheese, 13@20c. Potatoes, 25@30c; Apples, $1,50@2. Seeds, Clover $5,50@6; Timothy, $2@3; Flax, $1,90; Tares, 90@$1; Hungarian 50@60c.—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 13.—Sales Beef Cattle, $11,00@13; Cows and Calves, $30@120; Veal Calves, 9@11c; Sheep and Lambs, 5@8½c; Swine, 10@11½c.

ALBANY, MARCH 16.—Beeves $4,25@8,75; Sheep, 6½@7½c. Hogs, 10@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 14—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $175@275 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $33@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs 5@7½c. ℔ lb; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ℔ lb. Shoats—wholesale 12@13c.; retail 13@15c. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ lb; country lots 8@9½c.; tallow 7½@8½c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each.

TORONTO, MARCH 16.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $5,50@6; 2d do, $4,50@5,50; 3d do, $3@4,50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $5@6; do. light, $3,50@4,50 each. Lambs, each, $3. Calves, each, $5@6.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 13.—We have had a better demand for domestic fleeces since our last but prices have been very irregular. Sales at 60@62c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 65@65c for ½ and ¾ do; 70@72c for full-blood do; 72@75c for Saxony; 45@50c for No. 1 pulled; 58@63c for superfine; 65@75c for extra do; 20@22c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 25@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MARCH 13—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 78@85c; fine, 70@75c; medium, 65@70; coarse, 55@60c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 68@70c; fine, 65@67c; medium, 60@65c; coarse, 50@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@70c; medium, 50@60c; common, 50@55c; California, 25@35c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 65@80c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 23@58c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chillan, 24@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@55c.

CINCINNATI, MARCH, 14.—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55@60c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

DIED.

At Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa, March 7th, of disease of the heart, JULIUS E. HEDGES, aged 21 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FOR SALE—Pure Bronze Turkeys, $10 per pair; yearlings, $12; all extra birds for breeding purposes. GEO. J. WHEELER & JOHN TALCOTT, Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y. 844-2t

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY in the State to canvass for *Lepines National Oil Portraits* of distinguished persons, $10 to $20 a day made by good agents. Address for Circular. WINSLOW & CHANDLER, General Agents, 9 Spruce St., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—280 ACRES, SITUATED in the north-east corner of Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., well adapted to grain, dairying, and well located for a cheese factory, will be sold together or in parts. Address H. LADD, Victor, N. Y.

NEW BRICK MACHINE—Just Patented by S. SHREFFLER, the simplest, easiest worked, cheapest, and best in use. Machines and rights for sale by H. C. SANFORD, General Agent. Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., March, 1866. 844-2t

FOR SALE—Farm formerly owned by Capt. JOHN FULLER, of Riga, N. Y., containing 81 acres of first-rate Land, suitable for Hop growing. Comfortable buildings. Price, $8,000. Situate one-half mile from Churchville. Only a small portion of money required in advance. H. FULLER, Exec'r.

OIL, OIL, OIL—50 Cents will buy the new Oil Book, gives reliable surface indications of Oil. The "Test signs" relied on in boring, Geological formations, where oil is always found, &c. Price only 50 cts., mailed free. Address D. P. DUTTON, Sec. Oak Run Oil Co., Salem, Ohio. 844-2t

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

WE BEG LEAVE to give notice through these columns that our stock of VINESARS is exhausted. The prospect of this year's crop is good. As we fill orders in rotation, it is best to send orders early. We would also say that we will take a few young men under instructions of vine growing, at a moderate salary.
SH-1t Address RYDER & CO., Sing Sing, N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE. It is a fact worthy of notice that those in want of a first-class Family Sewing Machine who have seen the WILLCOX & GIBBS will take no other. At the grand trial of Sewing Machines, in September last, it was awarded the first premium, and was declared to be the *best* Sewing Machine. Call and see it, or send for an account of the grand trial, at the GENERAL AGENCY, No. 8 Exchange Place, Rochester.
N. B.—Several second-hand first-class double thread Machines for sale cheap. 844 1t

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED!!!
In every town throughout the land, to sell my new and popular
MAPS AND CHARTS
This is a rare chance for all out of employment to procure a pleasant and profitable occupation. I have the best assortment of Maps and Charts for traveling agents published in the United States. My Agents are making from five dollars to twenty dollars per day selling my Lincoln, Johnson, and Our Patriots' Charts. Send for a Catalogue giving full particulars. Address
GAYLORD WATSON,
Successor to Phelps & Watson,
844-4t 16 Beekman Street, N. Y.

ALL GOING WEST SOON or BY-AND-BY, to purchase Land, should write to the undersigned for Circulars giving full particulars about the
500,000 ACRES OF PRAIRIE, TIMBER AND COAL LANDS,
For sale in Northern Missouri, on the most liberal terms, by the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO.
An advertisement of any reasonable length cannot tell the whole story; therefore send for our gratuitous advertising documents. Extra copies are cheerfully furnished to such as wish to induce others to emigrate with them. A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at thirty cents. Address GEORGE S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Hannibal, Mo. 844-4t

50 PER-CENT SAVED BY MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 844-4t

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.—Wit and HUMOR; OR, ODDS AND ENDS. Being selections from the writings of Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr, Josh Billings, Mrs. Partington, The Disbanded Volunteer, Mark Twin, Frigaro, Mac Arone, and a host of other equally popular humorists. This inimitably humorous volume will also be enriched with the celebrated
"CONDENSED NOVELS,"
By "BRET," of the "Californian"; a number of Comic Romances by various writers, and a melange of Squibs, Jests, Conundrums, Jokes, and Stories, of a side-splitting character. All in one thick volume. Price, in Cloth, $1,50. In Paper, $1. Mailed everywhere on receipt of price, by J. R. SUTHERLAND & CO.,
844-2t Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOUR OF BONE—Hops and Cotton. "A Yankee Cotton Grower asks, 'What Fertilizer to purchase for Cotton?' We recommend as first of all Flour of Bone, and next Bruce's Fertilizer."—*N. Y. Tribune's Report of American Inst. Farmers' Club by Solon Robinson.*
"I would recommend the use of about four ounces of Flour of Bone to each hill of vines as one of the best fertilizers for a hop yard.
F. W. COLLINS, Rochester, N. Y.
"This superior manure is no new thing with us, and consequently has been thoroughly tested—not like too many advertised preparations, that on testing their qualities will not bear the trial. We can (from being situated in our 'New Business') speak very confidently about this choice Fertilizer, as we hear continually such high testimonials given of its great value among our leading and large class of Nurserymen and Florists."
WRIGHT & RUSSELL,
Wholesale Tree and Plant Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 500 MEN.
BUSINESS MEN WANTED.
To receive and fill orders for numerous first class subscription Books and Engravings, including Sartain's National Engraving of LINCOLN AND HIS FAMILY, from Waugh's great Painting. Price $3,75. Its superiority over all similar works partakes of a striking contrast. Also a sacred Engraving by Samuel Sartain, being a match for his Christ Blessing Little Children, the immense sale of which is without a precedent in the history of the fine Arts. Business permanent. Remuneration by commission or salary as may be agreed upon. Those preferred who are competent of earning from $1,000 to $2,000 per year. Apply to R. H. CURRAN, Publisher and Wholesale Dealer in Books and Engravings at General Office and Sales Room, corner of Main and Water Sts., Rochester, N. Y., or at Branch Offices 93 Grand St., Pittsburgh, Pa., 91 State St., Albany, N. Y., Chicago, Illinois, or over Eberly & Bliss' Store, corner of High and Friend Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.

A new, practical, and original work, illustrated with 122 Designs and Plans of Houses of moderate cost, including stables and out-buildings, with a chapter on the construction of Balloon Frames.
Price $1,50, mailed free to any address.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park Row, N. Y. 844-13t

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.
We will send by express or otherwise, as ordered, securely packed, a
$55 SEWING MACHINE,
EITHER
Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker,
To any person sending us the Names of
SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
With the Money ($16) for one year in advance.
We are sending out Sewing Machines, every day, as premiums: and the following extract is from one of many letters received in response:
"LEBANON, Pa., Jan 15, 1866.
"MESSRS. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
"*Gentlemen:*—The Sewing Machine came safely to hand, and I assure you we are perfectly delighted with it. The New York Observer gives universal satisfaction, and all, with one accord, say it is the best family paper they have seen for years.
THE OPPORTUNITY IS STILL PRESENTED.
Sample copies and Circulars sent to any address *free.*
Terms, $3.50 a Year in Advance.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
844-1t 37 Park Row, New York.

WANTED, AGENTS—$50 per week—male or female, at their home; business light, pleasant and honorable. For sample and terms, address with stamp,
843-3t SHAWE & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

LAND WARRANTS and COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.—Also Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, purchased and for sale by
843-3t C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall St., New York

SURVEYING, MAPPING and CONVEYANCING.—The subscriber will attend to matters above named by calling on him at his office, No. 5 Lyon's Block, Exchange Place, Rochester, N. Y.
843-6t EDWARD WEBSTER.

EMPLOYMENT for BOTH SEXES.—Energetic persons of either sex in want of safe, respectable and profitable Employment, can procure such by sending their address to J. M. D., Box No. 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIDER! CIDER! CIDER!—A Great Discovery in the art of making Cider. On the receipt of $1 we will send a recipe for making an article equal in flavor and appearance to the best apple cider. The cost of manufacturing is but a trifle. Address
TURNER & CO., Box 365, Manchester, N. H.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great American Tea Co's Secret.
Great National Work—Jones Brothers & Co.
Take Your Choice—Sidney E Morse, Jr., & Co.
Albany Ag'l Works—H L Emery & Son.
Pure Chinese and Imphee Cane Seed—Haskell & Kimball.
Important to Agents—Gaylord Watson.
Flour of Bone—To Hop Growers.
All Going West Soon—Geo S Harris.
Copeland's Country Life—Dinsmoor & Co.
Employment for 500 Men—R H Curran.
Laugh and Grow Fat—J R Sutherland & Co.
Wilson Early Blackberry—Wm Parry.
World Renowned Iron Cylinder Grain Drill—Beckford & Huffman.
Pine Hill Nursery—Godfrey Zimmermann.
For Sale—H. Fuller.
Flour of Unburned Bone—Briggs & Bro.
Make Your Own Soap—B T Babbitt.
Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine.
Stock of Vines—Ryder & Co.
Maltby House—A B Miller.
SPECIAL NOTICES
Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn.
Copeland's Country Life—Dinsmoor & Co.

The News Condenser.

— Chicago harbor is clear of ice.

— There are 28,780 street lamps in Paris.

— Pennsylvania has 12,548 public schools.

— The yellow hair furor is raging in London.

— The wheat crop in Virginia is unpromising.

— The petroleum fever is extending to Maine.

— Counterfeit Fenian bonds are in circulation.

— A grand-daughter of Gen. Putnam is residing in Dubuque, Iowa.

— The Fenian movement is spreading through all the Southern States.

— The Oil City and Pithole Railroad was opened for business last week.

— Miss James, daughter of G. P. R. James, is a teacher in San Francisco.

— Bishop Linch of Chicago has issued a circular denouncing the Fenians.

— There are 4,700 members of the Methodist Church in the District of Columbia.

— Forty-three brothel-keepers were arrested in a single night lately at Chicago.

— Bayard Taylor has introduced a new watermelon which keeps through the winter.

— It is said the West Virginia Legislature has not a single lawyer among its members.

— Fruit trees in Indiana have been injured, and the peach buds are very generally killed.

— The Norwich University, at Hanover N. H., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night week.

— Pennsylvania is caring for the orphans of her soldiers more liberally than any other State.

— Several houses at Titusville, Pa., are lighted every evening with gas from natural oil wells.

— Minnesota papers complain of the spread of hydrophobia in the southern counties of that State.

— Elmira papers state that over 1,000 in that city made a profession of religion during the late revival.

— The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

— Saloon keepers at Shelbyville, Ind., are compelled to pay a license of of $800 for the privilege of selling liquors.

— The government of Santa Fe, Mexico, has donated 2,550,000 acres of land to a colony of 100 American settlers.

— About one hundred delegates were present at the Iron Founders' Convention at Albany, Wednesday week.

— There have been six hundred balls in New York the past winter, the cost of which is estimated at $7,000,000.

— The number of hogs packed at Cincinnati during the recent packing season was 354,079, being 3,479 over last year

— The chief detective of the Treasury Department says there are 76 different counterfeits of the 50 cent currency note.

— An engineer was recently arrested and sent to Augusta for flying the rebel flag on his engine on the Georgia Railroad.

— A California paper says that the culture of raisins promises to be an important feature in the industrial future of California.

— One hundred and eleven valuable sheep belonging to Wm. M. Evarts, were drowned during a recent flood at Windsor, Vt.

— It is estimated that 100,000 persons will start for the gold and silver mines of the Rocky Mountains within the next three months.

Special Notices.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, one of the ablest and most reliable journals in the Union, thus speaks of the new churn which was illustrated and described in the RURAL of the 10th inst.

A NEW CHURN.—There has just been introduced to some of our amateur and practical butter-makers a new patent churn that really seems to be a great improvement on all predecessors. It is based on the idea of the old dash churn, which was always a favorite with farmers for making good butter and exhausting all the butter capacity of the milk, though tedious and hard to work; and it is held to combine the ease of working that belongs to the revolving or wheel churns with the effectiveness of the primitive dasher. The new churn is called Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn, has two dashers, an upper and lower, and is worked by a handle something like a pump. There is thorough commotion in its operation; and we can readily believe that it does its work shortly, sweetly and completely. And it certainly has made much impression on those of our butter-making farmers who have seen it. The machine is made at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and bids fair to become the most popular churn in use.

☞ For particulars, address the Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

RUSS' PATENT SCISSORS SHARPENER. EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE ONE. All Canvassers and Agents can make money selling this useful little article without interfering with other business. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Address W. P. PECK, 13 Gold-st., New York; G. W. ELLIS, 94 State-st., Albany, N. Y., or C. S. HALL, 29 State-st., Rochester, N. Y.
844-4t

HORSEMEN! HORSEMEN!—Capt. Jackson, Professor of Zoonomy and Veterinary Surgery, late from the British Cavalry, will send a prescription to heal or cure any ailment pertaining to the horse on receipt of 25 cts and stamp to return mail. Please state where the ailment is located and of how long standing. Dr. C. Jackson's Magnetic Preventative of Contagious Diseases, on receipt of facts. Address Capt. JACKSON, Post Box 95, Battle Creek, Michigan.

BICKFORD'S AND HUFFMAN'S World renowned Iron Cylinder Grain Drill, with Guano and Grass Seed attachments,—sustaining to-day the position it has held for the past fifteen years in advance of all competitors. Thankful for past patronage, we solicit the attention of the public to its superior qualities, recently increased by valuable improvements. Circulars furnished and information given by addressing the manufacturers,
BICKFORD & HUFFMAN
844-3t Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

JUST OUT.—FIFTH EDITION—REVISED.

COPELAND'S COUNTRY LIFE.

A HAND-BOOK OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

This is the most complete, elegant and valuable work of the kind yet published.

The work describes, month by month, the management of the Farm, Garden, Orchard, Grapery, Hot bed and Green-house, according to the most approved theories and practices of modern Agriculture, Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, and will insure the largest returns in money and pleasure to any one who will faithfully observe the directions given. It also embraces an elaborate chapter upon

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

It is adorned with two hundred and fifty fine engravings, plans and illustrations, and is *the* book every person needs who has a farm or garden, and a book every lady should have who wishes to know the best manner of managing Window Plants and the Flower Garden.

Fifth Edition, Revised 8vo. 872 pp. Price, Cloth, $5.

Sent free to any address on receipt of price. Sold only by subscription. Agents wanted.
1t DINSMOOR & CO., 25 Cornhill, Boston.

FLOUR OF UNBURNED BONE, Manufactured only by the BOSTON MILLING AND MANUFACTURING CO., *Patentees and Sole Owners* of the only machinery by which Flour of Unburned Bone can be made, which is acknowledged by the highest authority in the country to be absolutely the cheapest and very best Manure for all Agricultural and Horticultural purposes. C. H GARDNER, Gen. Ag't, 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

☞ All orders from Canada West, Michigan, and that part of New York lying west of the Hudson River, except Albany, Schenectady and Saratoga counties, should be sent direct to

BRIGGS & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.,

Who have the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO SELL THIS ARTICLE, wholesale and retail, in that territory. ☞ Orders from all other territory should be sent to

C. H. Gardner, Gen'l Agent, 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

There are two grades of the *Bone Flour*, one, (the finest,) called Floated, the other No. 1. The following are the prices, subject to freight from N. Y.:

FLOATED.	No. 1.
$75 ℔ ton (2,000 lbs.)	$55 ℔ ton, (2,000.)
$38 ℔ half ton.	$33 ℔ half ton.
$10 ℔ large barrel (260 lbs.)	$10 ℔ large barrel (300 lbs.)
$5 ℔ half barrel.	$5 ℔ half barrel.

☞ To accommodate amateurs, lady gardeners, florists, &c., the Flour of Bone will be put up in packages for $1, $2, and $3, and sent by express. Pamphlets containing analysis, testimonials, directions for use, &c., sent free to all applicants.

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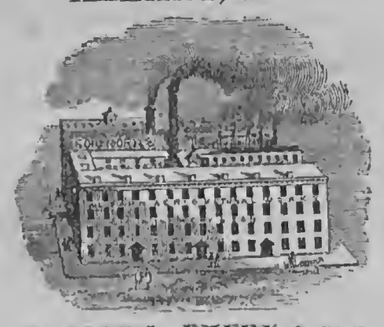

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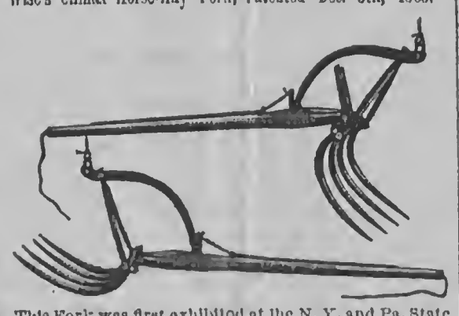

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Came to our granary, and neath the eaves
Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring
Wet earth, and straw and leaves.
Day after day she toiled
With patient art, but, ere her work was crowned,
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled,
And dashed it to the ground.
She found the ruin wrought,
But, not cast down, forth from the place she flew,
And with her mate fresh earth and grasses brought,
And built her nest anew.
But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its simple floor,
When wicked hand or chance again laid waste,
And wrought the ruin o'er.
But still her heart she kept,
And toiled again; and last night, hearing calls,
I looked, and lo! three little swallows slept
Within the earth-made walls.
What Truth is here, O Man?
Hath Hope been smitten in its early dawn?
Hath cloud o'ercast thy purpose, trust, or plan?
Have Faith, and struggle on!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MR. WATTS—HIS HOUSE-HUNTING.

BY WILLIAM WIRT SIKES.

Mr. Widdleton Watts is a little old clerk of my acquaintance, who has been *cooped* up and perched up in a counting-room and on a tall stool so many years that he has almost forgotten how the world wags out-o'-doors. The wife of his bosom and the mother of his six small children (the oldest of whom is the smallest of the lot, being a dwarfed little invalid whom Mr. Watts dearly loves,) does all the marketing throughout the year and the house-hunting at the beginning of the year—so that the little old clerk is as innocent of the necessities of practical life as was Oliver Goldsmith himself. He has the advantage of Oliver in one respect, however; he has a steady and fixed income, which Mr. Goldsmith had not, and so his household affairs generally get on without disorder. But Mrs. Watts is entitled to a good deal of the credit for that, too.

Mr. Watts looks upon newspapers with a wary eye. He is extremely skeptical respecting what he reads in them. He always suspects those editors of ulterior and secret motives, in whatever statements they make. In reading, therefore, the newspaper accounts of scarcity of houses and exhorbitant rents, this spring, Mr. Watts shook his head knowingly and muttered something about units being at work in the rent-market, much to Mrs. Watts' mystification.

"I don't know what you mean by that, I'm sure," the wife remarked; "but this I do know—that rents are dreadful, and where we shall find a house this year I *don't* know."

"Oh, psha!—Oh, pooh!" cried the clerk; "nonsense! Plenty of houses, I tell you. You don't know how to look for 'em, that's it."

"Perhaps you will look for them yourself, then," said Mrs. Watts.

This was an unexpectedly sudden turn of the argument; but, Mr. Watts was not to be frightened.

"Why then I *will* look for them, wife, if you come to that," said he, valiantly. "There now! I'll get a holiday for once, and I'll find you a house in no time."

The consequence was, that one sunny morning, soon after this conversation, Mr. Watts was seen at the office of Messrs. Spiltings & Sloppings, house agents, attentively perusing their list of "houses to rent." "That's it!" he exclaimed suddenly, taking off his spectacles and looking triumphantly around the office. "I knew I should find it easy enough."

"It" was a house in Brooklyn, at the reasonable rent of $300 a year. Mr. Watts immediately took down the street and number in his pocket book, and then took himself down the stairs and posted off to Fulton Ferry. He was a long and tedious time in finding the street; and after he had found the street it seemed as if he never would find the house. Street numbers in Brooklyn, are arranged on a plan of peculiar eccentricity. But at last our friend was successful; and he drew a long sigh of relief, for he was nearly beaten out. There could be no doubt at all about its being the house he was in search of—because there was not another house in the whole block. Nothing but vacant lots.

"Fine, airy situation!"

This was Mr. Watts' cheerful exclamation on viewing the prize. There was an excellent reason why he made this particular exclamation; it was impossible to make any other remark of a cheerful character on the subject. The house was a one-and-a-half-story frame, as square as a cube, without window blinds, and provided with a dirty little front yard, a lame fence, and a ricketty gate. Mr. Watts stood on the opposite side of the way a few minutes, debating in his mind the propriety of going home again immediately. But pride forbade. What would his wife say? Surrender without firing a single shot? No, no! Such a cowardly thought was not to be entertained in this day of the glory of American valor.

"External appearances are often deceptive," he murmured. "Internally, now, that house may be a perfect model of comfort and convenience; and this outside show may be merely the result of having had a negligent tenant. With a new gate, now—and a new fence; and—and some green window blinds; and—and a modest porch before the door; and—and a fresh coat of paint over the whole building—that might look like another house altogether."

Indeed there could be no doubt of it. In fact it would not have been a bad idea to build a new house, and done with it; but Mr. Watts did not permit his reflections to take that shape. He went over and opened the ricketty gate and rapped on the door with his gloved knuckles; there was no bell-knob. After such a long delay that Mr. Watts was just going to go away, the door was opened, and a frowzy-looking woman surveyed our hero with eyes of interrogation.

"This house is to rent, I believe," said Mr. Watts.

"Oh! Yes, Sir! Come in!" said the woman, smoothing her tumbled hair with her palms; and in he went. "My husband wants to git a place nigher his business," she continued, "and we thought we would rent this here, if we could git a good tenant."

"It's your own house, then, madam?"

"Yes; it belongs to us. We've never let it out before since we bought it. I've lived here three years, and how I shall tear myself away from the old place I don't know."

The woman said this with an air as if the house had been the home of her ancestors, and made Mr. Watts feel as if he were some aristocratic oppressor, about to take an unfair advantage.

"But then," said the woman, "what must be must be." With which original observation she proposed to show Mr. Watts over the house. Accordingly he followed her guidance, and a couple of dirty children followed him, armed with huge slices of bread and butter.

"This is the principal chamber," said his gentle guide. She threw open the door of a little tucked-up bed-room, and Mr. Watts, putting in his head modestly, beheld affairs in a high state of confusion.

"You'll excuse the looks," said the lady of the house. "It's so early [it was about 11 o'clock by this time,] that I did not expect no one, and the beds is not made."

Mr. Watts' eye was fastened on the ceiling overhead. "What's that spot up there?" said he, with the air of a man who must say *something*, to show his keenness of observation; "the plaster appears to have fallen off."

"Yes,—ah, ch!—the roof leaks a little sometimes, when it rains, and it soaks through; but it's easy mended."

On further observation the same fault was discovered in the other rooms of the house. So a new roof might be added to the improvements Mr. Watts had contemplated.

In the kitchen, Mr. Watts examined things with a keenly critical eye. He knew, as well as any man alive, the important part played by the kitchen in the arrangements of a well-ordered household. The kitchen was his favorite resort in the winter evenings, where he would sit on the floor and play with his poor little crippled Tommy; and Mr. Watts was familiar with the necessities for comfort there. He found there was no water in the kitchen; indeed there was no water on the premises. The mains had not yet been laid along that block, and the household supply of water had to be brought from the hydrant at the next corner. The paper on the walls being a little torn, he examined one of the fractures sharply, and though he did not know what he was looking after, he soon learned—for a bug dropped out on the floor and sped away as if Phil. Sheridan was after it. Elsewhere, he found more bugs—by looking after them. In the pantry, he also found evidences of mice, in sundry well-rounded holes in the floor and under the door of the cupboard.

It was a cheap house, and no mistake.

"Shall I consider the house taken, sir?" asked the woman, as Mr. Watts was going away.

"We-l-l, I don't know—" Mr. Watts hesitated.

"Because we're so overrun with applicants," she interrupted quickly, "that you'll have to be lively or it'll be rented 'fore you know it."

"Well, I'll see—I'll see," said Mr. Watts, glancing at his watch as if suddenly reminded of the flight of time, and he walked briskly away. He had just time to get home to his extra holiday lunch. He had confidently assured his wife when he went away in the morning that he should have a house to show her.

"No, I haven't taken any house," said Mr. Watts to his wife, when she made inquiry. "I'm not exactly decided yet. But I have found a very cheap house out in Brooklyn—only $300 a year." Then he went on to praise the fine, airy location—so good for the children's health.

"Then you think of taking it, do you?" said Mrs. Watts.

"Why no, dear; I didn't say that, did I? The fact is, I'm afraid it's too far out. The air is magnificent—couldn't be beat. But I should take up too much time going and coming. I'll look around further this afternoon, I think."

Mr. Watts fell into a brown study. A few minutes later he suddenly emerged from it with the inquiry,—"Wife, what's your opinion on the subject of ghosts?"

"Ghosts!" said Mrs. Watts, a little startled. "Nonsense!"

"That is just what I think myself," said Mr. Watts, and again fell headlong into his brown study.

"But what do you mean by asking me such a question as that?" said Mrs. Watts, fishing him out again.

"I asked you, wife, in order to ascertain your views. If you says ghosts are nonsense, I say that's my own opinion, and that settles it."

"Settles what?"

"Settles the question, my dear; what else should it settle?"

"What *are* you driving at?" said Mrs. Watts. "You'll put me in a fidget. What outlandish notion have you got in your head now?"

"Why, if you must know, Martha, I'll tell you; though it is not by any means outlandish. My idea is about like this: Most people have a great aversion to ghosts. You and I think they are nonsense. I would rather see a ghost in my bed-room than a bug, any day. Now if I can find a house that is said to be haunted—I don't say I can, but if I can—it will be the very thing."

"What an idea!"

"The very thing! In the first place, it will rent at a low figure. In the next place those pestiferous Greens from Greenville will keep away from us, instead of quartering themselves on us for a few weeks every winter, as they have hitherto done; for perhaps you recollect what a holy horror Mrs. Green has of ghosts. I tell you, wife, it'll be the best preventive against bores and disagreeable people that ever was invented. If there is a haunted house to be had, I mean to have it."

"Well," said Mrs. Watts, musingly, "I have heard of such houses in New York, but I can't say I should like to live in one."

"Ain't afraid, are you?"

"Afraid! No, indeed, Mr. Watts. But don't you know you'll be getting put in the papers and made a noise about? And that will be so vulgar—to be the talk of all the gossips in the neighborhood, and visited by newspaper reporters with long hair and pencils behind their ears."

[Concluded on page 97, this number.

SCIENTIFIC MUSIC.

Alex. attended church last Sabbath, where they have *scientific* (quartette) *singing*, and was surprised at the difference between scientific singing and that he has been accustomed to in the backwoods. He brought me a specimen of the style, which he copied from the original:

Waw-kaw, twaw daw aw raw.
Thaw saw thaw law aw waw;
Waw kaw thw thaw taw vaw yaw thaw
Aw thaw raw-law saw awa.

Which, rendered into English, reads as follows:

Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast
And these rejoicing eyes.

Alex. says that in the country they are green enough to think it necessary for good singing that the words of the hymn should be sung. How very verdant.

☞ All that the poets have sung of the perfume of the floral products of any zone, is illustrated and realized in the entrancing fragrance of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." A bottle of it should always stand beside Moore's Melodies in every lady's boudoir. Sold everywhere.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 23 letters.
My 6, 14, 7, 8, 19 is a flower.
My 13, 8, 16, 18, 15 is used on farms.
My 11, 6, 8, 15, 9, 7, 8, 4, 9, 21, 16 is a disagreeable extent.
My 17, 20, 18, 19, 13, 5, 15 was a President of the U. S.
My 13, 19, 18, 1, 22 was a soldier in the war of 1812.
My 11, 14, 3, 9, 21, 7 was a General in the late war.
My 4, 20, 18, 7, 12, 22 is a flower.
My 23, 10, 8, 17, 1 improves bread.
My 13, 8, 17, 2, 5, 15, 4, 22, 13, 15 was a General in the Revolutionary War.
My whole is where the neighbor's domestic crumbs are picked up.

West Springfield, Pa. ANNIE L. G.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

1. What distance from each end must a board, 12 feet long, 8 inches wide at one end and 12 at the other, be cut so as to divide it into two equal parts?

2. How far must a horse travel to coil a rope 40 rods in length around a pole one foot in diameter? The rope is to coil but once in a place on the pole, and the horse is to walk so as to keep the rope continually stretched.

Davis Stephenson Co., Ill. WM. H. ARNOLD.

☞ Will some of our readers please answer.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF RIVERS.

Roi Ed Al Alpat, Rap Ana,
Pan Gay Ru, Ner Go,
Moz Noa, Ori On Oc,
Rim Sa, Ran Cob.

Seneca Falls, N. Y. CLARENCE E. DARLING.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first is what we all should be;
My last accept, for it is free;
My whole the ladies seek to gain,
O may they never seek in vain.

Hemlock Lake, N. Y. CHARLIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Urutt ta mge ereweerhv rofdn,
Trewehn a ilm ne ton,
Hive tle em verne rapt hiwt hattt,
Netvewrh si ym olt.

Chautauqua, N. Y. SELIA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN NO. 842.

Answer to Anagram of Post Offices:—The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Answer to Anagram:

Our starry flag was seen;
Gaily it floated to the breeze,
Nor quailed to ocean's queen.
Stout hearts were there to bear it up,
Amid the battle's strife,
They nailed it to the mast-head high,
And sealed it with their life.

Answer to Charade:—Sweetheart.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—A is entitled to ⅙ and B to ⅚.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.'S SECRET!

The great secret of the unparalleled success of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY is in the fact that their rate of profit is based upon ENORMOUS SALES and a small percentage. The extent of business done enables them to buy less by the cargo, and to sell them at the actual cargo prices, thereby saving from three to five profits to the consumer, or about ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. The actual trade of the Company is based upon a sale of 1,000 chests per week.

The Company have leased extensive warehouses in the most central locations, and fitted them up in a style of magnificence very far surpassing anything ever before known in this country. It has been the aim of the Company to select localities that cannot fail to convince all sections of the metropolis and surrounding cities, the prices being uniform, customers can select either of our stores to deal at, be it may, but will find it to their interest to deal with them. By examining our list of prices, consumers of Tea and Coffee will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ pound.
MIXED, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1, 10c. best $1.20 ⅌ pound.
GREEN TEAS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1, 10, best $1.25 ⅌ pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1, 10, best $1.25 ⅌ pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1, 10, best $1.25 ⅌ pound.
IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best $1.25 ⅌ pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c.—best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-House Keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. ⅌ lb., and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 ⅌ pound by purchasing their Teas of the

Great American Tea Company,

No. 31 and 33 VESEY ST., corner Church St.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker St.
No. 303 EIGHTH AVE., near Thirty-Second St.
No. 205 FULTON ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord St.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlars, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands) all of which are doing well, can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled, and in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St. We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.

CLUBS OF TEN PARTIES that Thirty Dollars can have the goods sent by Express, and pay the expenses on delivery of the goods. Orders for less than Thirty Dollars had better send Post-Office Drafts, or money with the order.

For the purpose of showing parties how to get up clubs, we append an order received a few days since, and it is only one of a great many, which vary in amount from $50 to $500—with the reply in answer to our request for permission to publish.

EROIE RAILWAY EXPLORATION OFFICE,
BUFFALO, Jan. 29, 1866.

The Great American Tea Company:

DEAR SIRS—Yours of the 29th of January is received and duly considered; in answer I would say that I have not the least objections to your publishing my order in full or otherwise, as you may wish; in fact I should prefer that you would; it may be the means of bringing before the working class the advantage to them of forming themselves into clubs, and purchasing their Teas and Coffees at the Great American Tea Company's Store. Still remain, Yours, &c., Box No. 88. JOHN W. COOPER.

TWENTY RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

J. W. Cooper, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Bought of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St.

Terms Cash on Delivery.

1 ⅌ English Breakfast—J. M. Cooper, at $1.20 $1 20
1 ⅌ Japan—J. M. Cooper, at $1.25 1 25
1 ⅌ Oolong—J. M. Cooper, at 40c. 40
2 lb Y. Hyson—J. Belfoy, at $1.10 2 20
5 lb F. P. & D. Col.—J. Belfoy, at 30c. 1 50
1 lb Y. Hyson—J. Lane, at $1.25 1 25
1 lb Oolong—J. Lane, at 50c. 50
2 lb F. P. & D. Col.—J. Lane, at 30c. 60
2 lb Green Col.—J. Carroll, at 35c. 70
1 lb Y. Hyson—J. Illyes, at $1.25 1 25
1 lb Young Hyson—J. Illyes, at $1.25 1 25
1 lb Y. Hyson—J. Burke, at $1.25 1 25
1 lb Y. Hyson—J. Pierce, at $1.10 1 10
1 lb Y. Hyson—C. Murphy, at $1.25 1 25
1 lb Y. Hyson—J. Murphy, at $1.25 1 25
1 lb Y. Hyson—J. Murphy, at $1.25 1 25
1 lb Y. Hyson—J

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Osage Orange Seed.

MR. J. R. SMITH, Fairfield, Ohio, tells us how to prepare it for planting:—"Put the seed in a vessel, (an old wooden pail, I like best,) pour on hot water enough to cover the seed—the water boiling hot. Let it stand two or three hours; then pour off the water, and add about one quarter the bulk of seed of good, rich earth or mold. Mix it well with the seed, and let it stand where it will keep warm until the seed sprouts, which will be in from five to seven days. Let it get well sprouted before putting in the seed bed. Plant in rows fifteen inches apart, about as thick as you would black onion seed. After sowing, care should be taken to keep the earth loosened around the plants and the weeds subdued.

Osage plants should be set for hedge on an angle of 45 degrees.

I lost my seed three years in succession for want of a little light on the subject."

Peppermint Growing in Michigan.

YOUNG FARMER, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, sends us the following notes on peppermint growing in that State:—"A few weeks since I saw an inquiry in the RURAL, concerning the growing and manufacture of peppermint. This plant is grown quite extensively in St. Joseph county, Michigan. There it is planted in the spring, as soon as the ground can possibly be tilled, in drills two feet and a half apart. A furrow is made with a shovel-plow, and the vine placed therein and covered with the feet. It should be carefully hoed and cultivated, and all the runners kept off during the first summer. It is mowed in August or September, and cured like hay. After producing three crops, it must be transplanted to other ground. The machinery for its manufacture is very simple, and the cost will probably be about the same as that of a thrashing machine. Persons wishing to enter into the cultivation of peppermint, would do well to visit St. Joseph county and learn the *modus operandi* of its culture for themselves. Hon. A. C. PUTZMAN, of Three Rivers, Michigan, would undoubtedly give any information desired upon the subject. Mr. P. is a thorough practical farmer, and well worthy the position he occupies as a member of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture."

Horses Over-reaching—Hard Hoofs, &c.

WE have several communications replying T. W. B.'s inquiries on the above subject. We will condense them into this article.

One correspondent from St. Joseph, Mich., writes that the remedies we now possess to prevent over-reaching in horses are very unsatisfactory; but the best he has found is to shoe the front feet with heavy shoes, heel calks high, toe calks low. Shoe the hind feet with light shoes, low heel calks and high toe calks. In several cases he has welded a thin lip on the toe of the hind shoe, extending half way up the hoof. This protects the hind hoof from being broken, but is detrimental to the forward shoe in winter by doubling the calks.

For interfering, turn the outside heel calk transversely, so as to rotate the ankle out; and put the toe calk a little to the inside. This plan never failed our correspondent but twice.

For a quarter cracked hoof, put a calk forward of the crack the same as the toe calk, so the shoe will not bear on the heel, then take a small gimlet and commence boring three-quarters of an inch from the crack and bore towards it, not deep enough to reach the quick. When you reach the crack, take a nail and point it so that it will come out three-quarters of an inch on the opposite side; clinch both ends, drawing the crack tight together. Then take a sharp pointed knife, run it through a soft piece of wood, so that the point projects three-eighths of an inch. Lift the hair with the left hand from off the hoof, and just where the hair and hoof intersect cut a gash an inch or more long; be quick and the horse will not stir till it is over. It will then grow sound.

Other correspondents advise the same remedies for over-reaching, and for hard hoofs we have the following recipes:—Black lead four ounces; beeswax and tallow eight ounces each; sweet oil and tar two ounces each; the yolks of six eggs. Boil all together over a slow fire, and apply the mixture to the hoof twice a day. Another advises a mixture of salt and urine applied with a swab three or four times each day, where the hoof and hair join.

We think the foot bath, which was illustrated and described in a former No. of the RURAL, is an excellent remedy for hard hoof.

[Southern Editorial Correspondence of the Rural.]

"MY MARYLAND"—ITS RESOURCES, &c.

NUMBER THREE.

BEFORE proceeding to a special notice of localities I will premise that the weather has thus far been pleasant, and that the plow has been in motion some nearly over the whole State for the last week. Oats will be sown, especially in the tide-water region, this and the coming week. Robins and blue birds are beginning to cheer the farmer with their old familiar songs. Honey bees are out seeking for some stray flower. Gardens are being made to some extent, and everything betokens that Spring has come.

I resume my description of localities by commencing with the

EASTERN SHORE.

I give below some of the statistics from the U. S. Census of 1860, in regard to the Counties composing this region:

COUNTIES.	Acres Imp'd.	Acres Unimp'd.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
Caroline,	61,101	31,606	57,344	247,455
Cecil,	141,776	65,420	323,996	588,725
Dorchester,	119,445	116,482	218,422	687,324
Kent,	132,814	36,614	341,087	686,843
Queen Ann,	153,113	62,718	291,656	876,405
Somerset,	118,873	150,322	138,404	606,733
Talbot,	110,483	55,764	343,514	679,571
Worcester,	155,609	160,479	409,963	934,070
Total,	993,214	679,605	2,024,385	5,247,126

In addition to wheat and corn upwards of a million and a half of bushels of oats were also raised, making nearly ten millions of bushels of grain grown upon about one million of improved acres—an average of about 10 bushels to each improved acre. It would be safe to infer that the soil is not an ungenerous one. Its capacity for hay may be inferred from the fact that of the 23,459 tuns of hay, 18,003 were grown in the County of Cecil, which really belongs to the upland or rolling region.

"The soil is generally sandy;" I quote from a report of a select committee of the legislature on the "Resources of Maryland." "A variety of soil denominated 'white ball' may be distinguished by the color of its sand which is white, very fine, feeling but slightly gritty, of a compact texture with great retentiveness of moisture. It is usually good corn land. The soils, except the sand plains, were originally among the most fertile in the country. A long course of improvident agriculture sadly impaired their productive value."

Improved systems of farming are working a great change. The kinds of crops are more or less affected by the proximity to market. Where water or land carriage is of easy access "truck" is the great business of the farm. Further inland wheat and corn are the staple crops. In the lower counties cotton has been cultivated to a limited extent, and might at present prices be made profitable. Melons and sweet potatoes are raised in great perfection in the sandy portions—where those sands have been enriched by the abundant marls of the same region.

Of the health of this region—indeed of the whole tide-water region—no fear need be indulged by Northern people, if they but adopt the most common precautions. The system which carried a man and his family for years through the most malarious region of New York, (the Cayuga marshes,) will most abundantly protect one here. He used to keep out of the night and morning air, and build a fire in his house every night, no matter how hot the weather might be. These simple precautions will insure complete immunity from chills and fevers.

"The average price of land in Worcester county is, for good, $25 per acre; good wood land, $50; worn out, $8 to $10. Size of farms about 200 acres each. Somerset, from $10 to $30. Farms average from 1,500 to 40 or 50 acres. Dorchester; value of lands depends upon quality and location. Farms are considered most valuable if located on salt water, where they can have fine fish, oysters, terrapins, crabs, and wild fowl in their season. They are valued at $50 to $60 per acre; inland from $5 to $15. Caroline, $10 to $25 per acre, and even below the lowest.

Little or no land lies more than five miles from navigable water. The rivers and estuaries abound in fish, oysters, crabs, ducks and other game, and there is no season of the year but brings some one of these choice dishes for the table. Talbot, lands vary from $16, $70, to $100, depending upon improvements and location." Queen Ann—same. Cecil, about the same. Great bargains are to be had in all these Counties, and are well worth the attention of a Northern men who are looking this way for a cheap farms.

Nearly all the lands in this region are good for peach trees, and immense crops are grown—one man marketing upwards of $40,000 worth last year. It is also good for apples, pears and cherries. Melons and sweet potatoes can also be grown in the greatest profusion.—T. C. P.

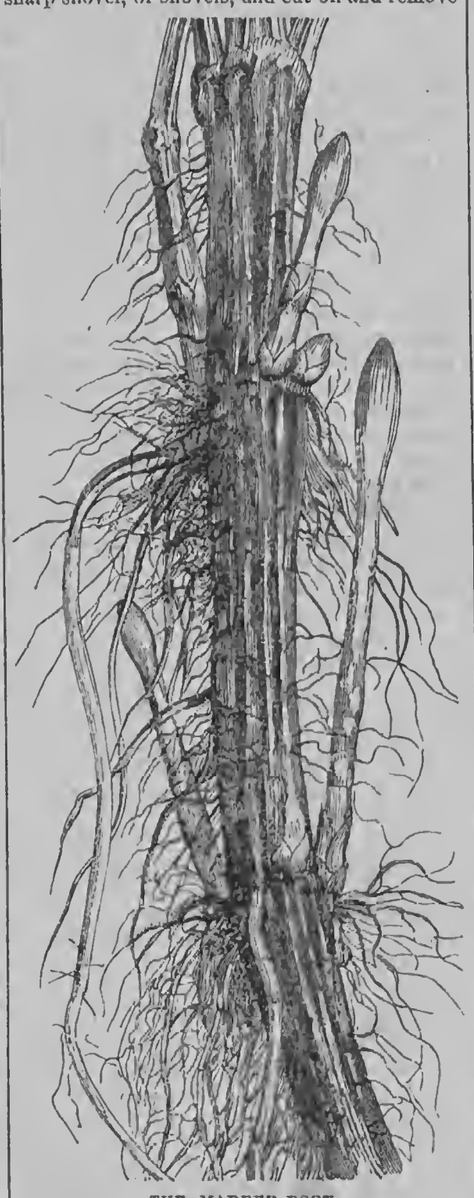
March 14, 1866.

DYER'S MADDER—No. II.

WE present our readers, in concluding our article on the above subject, with an engraving of the Madder Root, which, as is well understood, is the portion of the plant used for dyeing. The cultivation of madder is no "new thing under the sun," for the accompanying cut is copied from an English work on Horticulture and Agriculture in our possession, the date of which is 1759, and consequently over one hundred years old. Madder at that time, as at present, was an article of importance in commerce.

DIGGING AND HARVESTING.

This should be done between the 20th of August and the 20th of September. Take a sharp shovel, or shovels, and cut off and remove



THE MADDER ROOT.

the tops with half an inch of the surface of the earth; then take a plow of the largest size, with a sharp coulter and a double team, and plow a furrow outward, beam deep, around the edge of the bed; stir the earth with forks, and carefully pick out all the roots, removing the earth from the bottom of the furrow; then plow another furrow beam deep, as before, and pick over and remove the earth in the same manner; thus proceeding until the whole is completed.

WASHING AND DRYING.

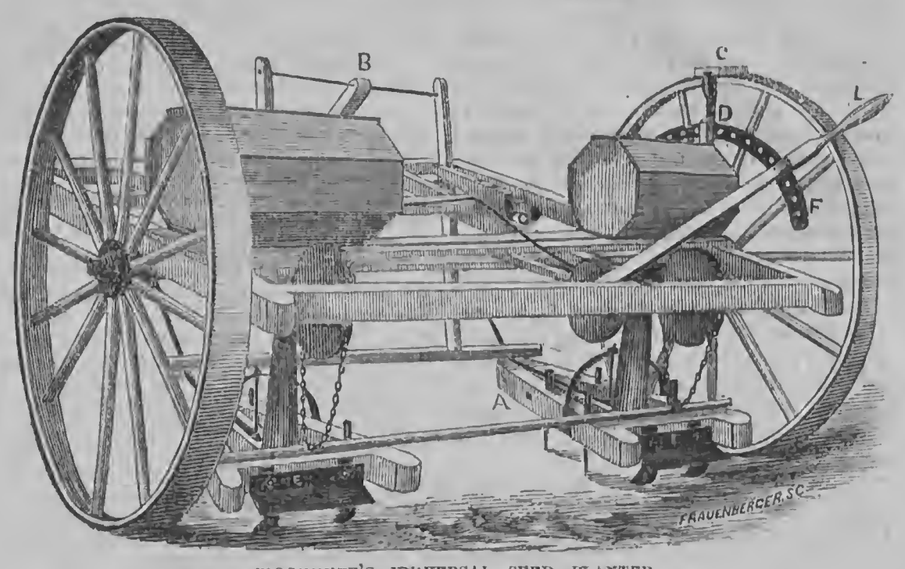
As soon as possible after digging, take the roots to some running stream to be washed. If there is no running stream convenient, it can be done at a pump. Take large, round sieves, two and a half or three feet in diameter, with the wire about as fine as wheat sieves; or if these cannot be had, get from a hardware store sufficient screen wire of the right fineness, and make frames or boxes about two and a half feet long and the width of the wire, on the bottom of which nail the wire. In these sieves or boxes, put half a bushel of roots at a time and stir them about in the water, pulling the bunches apart so as to wash them clean; then, having a platform at hand, lay them on it to dry. (To make the platform, take two or three common boards, so as to be about four feet in width, and nail cleets across the under side.) On these spread the roots about two inches thick for drying in the sun. Carry the platforms to a convenient place, not far from the house, and place them side by side in rows east and west, and with their ends north and south, leaving room to walk between the rows. Elevate the south ends of the platforms about eighteen inches, and the north ends about six inches from the ground, putting poles or sticks to support them—this will greatly facilitate drying. After the second or third day drying, the madder must be protected from the dews at night, and from rain, placing the platforms one upon another to a convenient height, and covering the uppermost one with boards. Spread them out again in the morning, or as soon as the danger is over. Five or six days of ordinary fine weather will dry the madder sufficiently, when it may be put away till it is convenient to kiln-dry and grind it.

KILN-DRYING.

The size and mode of constructing the kiln may be varied to suit circumstances. The following is a very cheap plan, and sufficient to dry one tun of roots at a time. Place four strong posts in the ground, twelve feet apart one way, and eighteen the other; the front two fourteen feet high, and the others eighteen; put girts across the bottom, middle and top; and nail boards perpendicularly on the outside as for a common barn. The boards must be well seasoned, and all cracks or holes should be plastered or otherwise stopped up. Make a shed roof of common boards. In the inside put upright standards about five feet apart, with cross-pieces, to support the scaffolding. The first cross-pieces to be four feet from the floor; the next two feet higher, and so on to the top. On these cross-pieces, lay small poles about six feet long and two inches thick, four or five inches apart. On these scaffolds the madder is to be spread nine inches thick. A floor is laid at the bottom, to keep all dry and clean. When the kiln is filled, take six or eight small kettles or hand furnaces, and place them four or five feet apart on the floor, (first securing it from fire with bricks or stones,) and make fires in them with charcoal, being careful not to make any of the fires so large as to scorch the madder over them. A person must be in constant attendance to watch and replenish the fires. The heat will ascend through the whole, and in ten or twelve hours it will all be sufficiently dried, which is known by its becoming brittle like pipe stems.

BREAKING AND GRINDING.

Immediately after being dried, the madder must be taken to the barn and thrashed with flails, or broken by machinery, (a mill might easily be constructed for this purpose;) so that it will feed in a common grist-mill. If it is not broken and ground immediately, it will gather dampness so as to prevent its grinding freely. Any common grist-mill can grind madder properly. When ground finely it is fit for use, and may be packed in barrels like flour for market."



WOODRUFF'S UNIVERSAL SEED PLANTER.

WOODRUFF'S UNIVERSAL SEED PLANTER.

WE present our readers with a cut and description of WOODRUFF'S Universal Seed Planter, which, from its importance as a labor-saving implement well adapted to the work it is intended to perform, will be of interest, we believe, to agriculturists.

The inventor of this planter claims that it is superior to others in use in the following several important points:

1st. In preparing the ground in the line of each row in a thorough manner at the time of planting, so that the grain is certain to be covered with fine moist earth. This is accomplished by means of the small, triangular drags, behind which the apparatus is to be attached to perform the work of covering. 2d. The grain is deposited in the hill at four points in the circumference of a circle, equidistant from each other—as shown in the accompanying illustration. This disposition of the seed gives the plant a better chance, at least in the start. By means of an extremely simple and adjustable arrangement of arms, an accurate check-row can be planted, without previous marking of the field. 5th. An attachment for depositing manure in each hill can be easily made to the planter.

This machine is drawn by two horses and plants two rows at once. It can likewise be adjusted to plant in drills. It has a seat for the driver, which is not shown in the engraving. It has received high commendations from practical and competent judges, and we see no reason why it is not destined to ultimately supersede the hoe and the hand system of planting corn, beans, or any seed destrable to grow in hills.

FEED FOR CHICKENS.—Mrs. H. recommends "cracked corn fed dry, and an occasional feeding of wheat is called the best. I have raised large broods of chickens for two years and not lost one by feeding corn meal mixed with sour loppered milk or rich buttermilk. It has rained almost constantly the two past seasons, but I fed my chickens three or four times a day and let them run. Feed chickens early in the morning all they can eat, and it is not necessary to coop them up, for they will not be disposed to go out in the rain or dew to get something to eat, unless they are hungry. Manage in the above manner and your hens will be one third larger than if treated otherwise; and the pullets frequently lay all winter. By keeping sour milk where your hens can have access to it during the summer, you will not have to confine your hens to keep them out of mischief, and will have plenty of eggs as long as you give plenty of milk.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

LETTER FROM DR. RANDALL

ON QUESTIONS NOW PENDING BEORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.

MY DEAR MOORE:—Since my arrival here I have conversed with a large number of members of Congress in regard to the tariff on wool and woolens. All of them concurred in the idea that a tariff was necessary for revenue purposes; that reasonable discriminations were proper and expedient; and I have heard but one question the propriety of protecting wools. He entertained doubts, but had not arrived at fixed conclusions.

My impressions are that Congress as a body is favorable to the reasonable protection of home interests, and that in this particular the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means reflect the sentiment of the House. And *reasonable* protection is all we ask for—one that does not bear oppressively on the consumer. We want stability in tariff legislation, and this can only be obtained by respecting all interests. So far as I have learned the views of our friends in Congress, I infer that they consider the amount of duty asked for by the wool growers, in the St. Nicholas Hotel conferences with the manufacturers, as about the correct one. At least no one has expressed the opinion to me that it was either too high or too low. If the duties on manufactures can be as satisfactorily adjusted, I feel very confident that a bill will pass Congress giving us what we have asked for. If any thing stands in the way of it, it will be the pressure of those exciting political questions which absorb the attention of Congress and the country.

Have you noticed Mr. WENTWORTH's letter to his Chicago constituents? It is very significant of a change taking place in the minds of those who are willing to be taught by the "logic of events." This gentleman has been a champion of the principle of free trade. Hear him now:

"We want home consumption. Home manufactures will furnish this. Illinois must and shall be a manufacturing State. If it requires legislation to effect this, then the legislation must be had.

"Then will our home market be our best protection against the oppressive transit combinations. Then shall we have home mechanics, happy in their competence, for our bright exemplars in peace and our sure defenders in war. Then shall we have laborers, intelligent, respected, and well paid, glorying in a country which protects her sons against the pauper labor of the Old World."

Among our very decided friends in Congress are Mr. DELANO of Ohio, and Mr. GRINNELL of Iowa. Mr. DELANO I have no doubt will make himself heard most ably and effectively, when the bill gets before the House. Mr. GRINNELL made a telling speech, covering much of the same ground, on the bill regulating trade with the British North American possessions. I select the following important statistics from that speech:

Great Britain has now one sheep to each acre, exclusive of mountain and forest, and the annual product of her woolens is hundreds of millions of dollars. Australia, where English policy and enterprise obtain, grew thirty years ago 3,000,000 pounds of wool, and has now 80,000,000 pounds.

France, with an area not larger than four of our northwestern prairie States, with a crowded population, folds ten million more sheep than all the United States—which, instead of having, like France, one sheep to the acre, has a hundred acres of pasturage for every sheep.

During the last four years we imported 250,000,000 pounds of wool and woolens, to the value of $133,000,000, making a grand total of $225,000,000 worth in our currency. I know these figures are startling, but they do not convey the whole truth, since false invoices have lessened the total.

* * * * * *

The following statistics are certified to be correct by the Treasury Department and by the authority of J. R. Dodge, Esq., of the Department of Agriculture:

Wool imported in the year ending June 30, 1865, the first year of the present tariff.

	Duty. Cents.	Pounds.
At 12 cents or less	3	17,297,247
At 12 to 24 cents	6	22,981,168
At 24 to 32 cents	–	31,044
At 32 cents and over	–	15,092
Scoured	triple duty	47,524
Shoddy	3	4,863,064
Total dutiable		45,235,139
Canadian, (free)		3,486,079
Of this there was from the Argentine Republic		9,859,618
Second grade, (12 to 24 cents)		6,244,271
Total, (of coarse)		16,103,889
From Africa, (first grade)		32,290
From Africa, (second grade)		8,279,973
Total, (of fine)		8,312,263

The duties, as may be seen, amount to little more than $2,000,000, or less than five cents per pound. If invoiced at real value as compared with wool grown in the United States the duty would not be over two and a half cents per pound. From personal examination I am satisfied as to the false invoices, and there is no friend of the wool interest who does not admit the protection sought a failure.

Total woolens imported in four years ending June 30, 1865.

1862	$14,844,394
1863	20,411,615
1864	32,139,336
1865	20,347,563
Grand total	$87,782,918
Total woolens, as shown	$87,782,918
Total wool in same time	45,569,544
Total wool and woolens, (in gold)	$133,351,962

Or say $225,000,000 in currency.

Here are the facts in round numbers for four years ending June 30, 1865:

Wool, imported, pounds	251,000,000
Shoddy, imported, pounds	27,000,000
Canadian, free, pounds	10,000,500

Being of the value of $45,000,000.

Mr. GRINNELL is one of the most active and energetic men in Congress and is indefatigably industrious in carrying out the wishes of his constituents.

It would not be appropriate for the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means specially to champion any one interest, at least to the neglect of other interests. His position binds him equally to care for them all, so far as they deserve care. But I believe the wool growers of the country have a firm friend in Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL. It has been said the Morrill Tariff has failed to give the wool growers protection. This is true. But it was the intent of that tariff to give him ample protection as circumstances then were. The causes which prevented it are too well understood to require comment. Facts are better understood now, and Mr. MORRILL will be found foremost in urging the just claims of an industry in which his State, among others, is so deeply interested.

I look also for efficient "aid and comfort" from Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, BAXTER and others of the same State. I have mentioned the above gentlemen just as their names have chanced to occur to me, and I could continue the list to dozens—who I believe will prove themselves equally zealous friends of domestic industry—did my limits permit. I am too busy to spend much time in writing letters, but will aim to keep you somewhat apprised of what is going on. Mr. MONTGOMERY is here, and I expect the rest of our Committee the last of this or the beginning of next week.

Yours truly, HENRY S. RANDALL.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SHEEP DYING.—GRUB IN THE HEAD.—JOEL BRIGHAM, Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio, writes that he and his neighbors are suffering heavy losses in their sheep—mostly those coming two years old—and by a malady the symptoms of which he describes as follows: "They fall away rapidly in flesh, become very weak, discharge freely at the nose, scour considerably, and discharge bloody matter at the nose a few days before they die. They eat well until a short time before death. I have examined the heads of two dead ones and found from three to five grubs in each. I have lost 15, others have lost 50, and from the present prospect I think I shall lose 50 before the next spring." Mr. B. expresses the opinion that the grubs found in the head "have had something to do with the death of his sheep."

We consider this by no means improbable. A sheep sinking under disease, may doubtless have it somewhat aggravated and accelerated in its effects by these worms. But we confess we regard them as accessories, rather than causes of disease. More than the number mentioned by our correspondent are often found in the heads of perfectly healthy sheep, killed at the period of the development of the worms and before they have abandoned their natural breeding place. How is it assumed that they *cause* fatal maladies? Is it by the constant irritation they may be supposed to produce? If so, we should expect to see the sheep attempting to relieve themselves from it, and we certainly should expect to see them giving some indications of that irritation by throwing about the head, or moving or holding in some other than a perfectly natural way. Yet Mr. B. names no such symptom. Do they produce their effects by depletion—by exhausting the blood of the animal? Our impression is that they feed mainly on mucus and not on blood. But were the latter the case, the progress towards a fatal result would be vastly slower than the one described by Mr. B.—In short, we do not believe it would produce it at all, during the time in which the grub remains in the head after attaining sufficient size to require much food. And if death was produced in this way, the symptoms, in our judgment, would be wholly different from those mentioned by our correspondent.

The truth is, there is no more similarity in the symptoms of the supposed "Grub in the Head" malady, than there is between those of foot-rot and scab. If a sheep dies towards spring without a known and recognized malady, and worms are found in its head, that is assumed to be the cause. Nor is it wonderful that it should be, among those who do not know that the same kinds of worms are found in the heads of sound sheep. These grubs are *ugly* looking things, and we should regard it as wonderful that they did not speedily produce death, were it not for the reason just named, and for analagous facts.

We cannot form any decisive opinion from the description received, as to what is the specific malady in Mr. B.'s flock. It would seem too rapid in its effects for that wasting winter "distemper" which is so fatal an enemy to American sheep. A proper post mortem examination would probably disclose its character at once.

Communications, Etc.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

THE subject of the use of pork as an article of food seems to be a topic of much discussion with the consumers of that kind of meat, on account of its being infected by animalculæ called *Trichina Spiralis*, which, when taken into the stomach, is fatal to human life, and many consumers of swine's flesh are expressing great fears of its safety and abandoning its use. There are no well attested cases of its indigenous production, or even existence, in this country, and those persons who have supposed that they have discovered them, are probably not aware that the intestinal canal and every cavity in all animate bodies are filled with independent living organisms, known as *Entozoa*, *Protozoa*, *Hydatids*, &c. This disease is only known in Europe, in a very confined district, producing but sixty or seventy deaths, and those only of persons who used the flesh in a raw state—a practice which rarely prevails in this country.

When we consider that about one half of the inhabitants of the United States are farmers and depend almost entirely upon the article, pork, for their daily consumption—for which they have no reliable substitute—it becomes important that the public should be disabused of the fears entertained on this subject.

In the first place the *Trichina* animalculæ is not known to exist in this country, nor has it existed for hundreds of years past, and therefore its infliction may be anticipated as a very remote contingency.

Secondly, as a certain and infallible security against its ever prevailing as a disease in the human family, is the absolute and well settled fact that the required heat to produce *boiling, frying and baking is fatal to all existants*, from the microscopic animalculæ up to vertebrated animals.

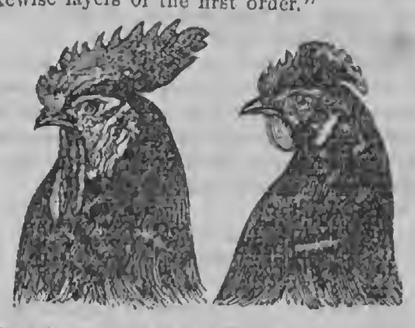
Every existant possessing motion and vitality is composed chemically of nearly the same elements—the same component simple materials and substances, which are well known to naturalists to be materially changed and cease to exist at about the heat of two hundred degrees of the thermometer, which is twelve degrees below boiling point of water, while the heat of frying and baking exceeds three hundred degrees.

Therefore there can be no possible cause for the fear indulged by those who do not consume it in a raw state,—a practice which does not prevail among our people to any extent, except in some cases the dried lean of smoked hams, and among fishermen, hunters, and lumbermen, the fat portions of salted pork are often eaten raw as a sandwich.

The examination by the compound microscope of a single drop of water, or of vinegar, of cheese and dried fruits and of hundreds of other articles of common consumption, exhibiting innumerable races of infusorials of the most horrid forms, would be to the uninitiated a more legitimate cause for alarm than the far-fetched discussion of the *Trichina Spiralis*. *

BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.

THE *Spanish* or *Black Spanish* is the most beautiful of all our domestic fowls. We quote the description of Richardson: "The color of the Spanish fowl is a glossy black, and the feathers of the legs, thighs, and belly, are particularly decided in their hue, and of a velvety aspect. It is a stately bird, and of a grave and majestic deportment, and is, in either utility or beauty, to be surpassed by none of its congeners. One of the most striking characteristics of this fowl is a white check, and the comb and wattles are singularly large, simple, and of a very high color; the feet and legs are of a leaden color, except the soles of the feet, which are of a dirty fleshy hue. A full grown cock will weigh about 7½ pounds; the hen about 6½. This is a fowl well deserving the attention of the breeder, and present no peculiarities of constitution that would suggest difficulties in either hatching or rearing. As table birds, they hold a place in the very first rank, their flesh being particularly white, tender, and juicy, and the skin possessing that beautifully clear white hue, so essential a requisite for birds designed for the consumption of the gourmand. The hens are likewise layers of the first order."



HEADS OF BLACK SPANISH COCK AND HEN.

The only objection to this fowl is, that the large, thin, and beautiful comb, which is shown in the engraving, is very apt to become frozen, and thus this great ornament is lost.

TO MAKE STAPLES FOR WIRE FENCE.

PROVIDE a stand to work on of the right height, either setting or standing, as the operator may choose. A portion of the trunk of a tree, the ends sawed square, is a very good thing. To it attach an old ax with the edge up, or some similar tool to cut off the wire. Drive in two or three staples near the right-hand edge, just close enough to admit the wire easily; to the left of the staples drive in a small piece of hoop iron to regulate the length of the staples. Cut the wire into lengths of about four feet, to be convenient to handle. With the wire in the left hand insert it under the staples from the right towards the left till the end comes in contact with the piece of hoop iron; bend the wire over towards the left, and with a hammer in the right-hand pound on it to make it bend short. Lay the wire across the cutting tool at an angle of forty-five degrees, (which will make the staples sharp enough to drive easy,) and cut off by pounding with the hammer. One inch is long enough for oak posts, and one and a half to two inches for cedar posts.

Straining the Wires.—To strain the wire bore half-inch holes through the end posts, one inch below the holes; bore two holes four inches apart and put in pins or railroad spikes—or cut a notch in the post horizontally. This is to keep the roller in place. Make the roller of hard timber, two inches in diameter. Make one end square to take on an iron wrench two feet long; bore a gimlet hole through the middle to receive the wire, and two ¾ holes about four inches apart at right angles through the roller to put in railroad spikes or strong pins to hold the roller when the wire is strained. This simple arrangement works better than any of the costly machinery I have ever seen for straining the wires. S. W. A.

Cortland, Ill.

TO START A BALKY HORSE.

READING an article in a late RURAL on curing a balky horse, reminds me of a similar affair I had several years ago with one of the perverse animals. The first work I did with him after he came into my possession was to draw a load of hay from the meadow. He started a few rods and then stood still, and no amount of urging that I could command would induce him to budge an inch. I took the pitch-fork and sat down on the fore end of the load and began to prick him about the root of his tail, inserting the tines just through the skin. He kicked, but the load of hay was a complete protection. I kept on, moderately and persistently pricking for about five minutes, when he started for the barn. He never attempted to baulk but once after, when the mere sight of the pitch-fork was sufficient to make him draw. A.

Spirit of the Press.

Care of Domestic Animals.

THE winds are chill, the cold severe,
All nature wears a look that's drear,
And mother earth is fast asleep;
More need that we should vigils keep.

The man who has more stock than hay,
Should sell a cow without delay,
Unless his profits will exceed
The price he pays for hay and feed.

Yet, if the case is just reversed,
Don't sell the best and keep the worst.
There's nothing grows upon the farm
So good 'twill do the cattle harm.

Stock should be fed three times a day,
Just once with straw and twice with hay,
Or fodder corn—'tis quite as good,
Though not by all so understood.

Set every time to feed all stock,
At six and twelve and five o'clock;
Then let deserts come in between,
Of roots, or apples neat and clean.

Be systematic with your stock:
Do all your chores by bell or clock;
For cattle know the time of day,
And are impatient of delay. J. L. R.

Rape or Colza Seed Culture.

FROM a communication to the Northern Farmer we condense the following facts respecting the culture of the Rape plant for seed from which a valuable oil is manufactured.

In Northern Wisconsin it has been grown as a market crop for several years, with success. The average yield of seed is estimated at sixteen bushels per acre for a series of years, over a considerable extent of territory, and the price is generally double that of wheat. It is considered easier to grow and fit for market than any other grain crop. The straw is valueless except for manure. It is also an excellent crop for wheat to follow.

The time of sowing is from the 10th to 25th of June, when the time of danger from frosts has passed. Two quarts of seed are sufficient for an acre—sown broad-cast and lightly harrowed in. During the first half of September it is ready to harvest, and the scythe, cradle, or mower may be used in this work. Let it lie upon the ground until dry enough to thrash, when it can be trodden out with horses or beaten with flails as fast as hauled in. When cleaned in a fanning mill it is ready for market. It will not, as some imagine, remain in the land, as the plants are too tender to endure the winter.

Salt as a Manure.

"SALT acts in two ways:—First, as food for the plant; and secondly, by rendering other substances, particularly phosphates, available for the purposes of nutrition. We have had long experience in the use of salt as an auxiliary manure, and in most cases have found it of much service. There are parts of the country where an application of salt will not produce any marked results, such as districts exposed to heavy rains coming direct from the sea during a considerable part of the year. This we have noticed especially on certain parts of the western coasts of the British Islands. Where much town manure is used salt is also less efficacious, generally speaking, as such manure usually contains a certain amount of it. The quantities we used are as follows:—For green crops, 5 cwt to 6 cwt. per imperial acre; for cereals and young grass, 2 to 3 cwt. For roots it may be sown broadcast over the land before the drills are made, and in the case of cereals the quantity to be applied may be divided into equal parts, one-half being first applied, and the remainder after the interval of a fortnight, moist weather being selected for the purpose. When grain crops are apt to lodge, salt imparts strength to the straw, and we have noticed that the grain is also improved in color."—*Scottish Farmer.*

Digging Wells.

HOW TO DETERMINE WHERE WATER IS.—At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmars' Club, a member related his experience in this matter as follows:—"An Irishman in his employment, in order to ascertain where he ought to dig to obtain water soonest, got a stone and buried it over night in the ground, next to the hardpan. In the morning he found it quite moist, but not sufficiently so to suit his fancy. Next night he tried it in another spot, and it was found very wet on the following morning. 'There,' said Patrick, 'you will find water not many feet deep, and plenty of it.' Sure enough, in a few days' digging, Patrick confirmed his prediction, notwithstanding the jeers of the workmen,—finding a vein which filled the well to overflowing, and rendered it exceedingly difficult to bail out the water so as to stone it. The philosophy of the operation seems to be that as great evaporation takes place from the surface of the earth during the night, the water rises up from the depths below to supply the loss, and accumulates in the vicinity of the stone, often making quite a puddle."

Polishing Rusty Plows.

MUCH labor and time now annually expended in scouring plows might be saved by the simple process which we append. It is certainly better to scour house implements of every kind, but all farmers cannot do this, and even when it is done, plows will frequently become rusty. Those who wish to spare themselves the trouble of polishing a rusty mould-board in the ordinary way, should have recourse to muriatic acid, which will not touch the iron, but will render the rust soluble and easily removed. A furrow or two should be turned with the plow in about five minutes after the application of the acid.

NEW CORN HARVESTER.—T. Butterworth of Illinois, has invented a corn harvester that cuts two rows each through, dropping the stalks in bundles of any desired size. It is drawn by one horse, and requires only a driver, it being self-operating in all its parts; is very simple in construction; will cut from 12 to 15 acres per day.

Rural Brief Mention.

A NEW QUARTER OF THE RURAL commences next week—April 7—and hence now is the time for new subscriptions or renewals to date from that period. The success of the paper during the past quarter has far surpassed that of any preceding one since it was started, and we wish to keep the ball moving rapidly until the RURAL shall be known and read in every populated section of the whole country. Let its present readers and friends in all sections—East and West, North and South—say a good word for the RURAL to their neighbors, soliciting their subscriptions, and the laudable object, and much good, will speedily be accomplished. See notice entitled "NEW QUARTER—MORE PRIZES," at the head of our News page, and then judge whether a little timely effort will not be properly rewarded.

ADVERTISERS ASTONISHED.—Many who advertise in the RURAL NEW-YORKER are astonished at the number of responses they receive. We are in frequent receipt of letters expressing this astonishment, and were we not surfeited with advertisements, might possibly be inclined to follow the suit of our contemporaries by giving extracts stating facts and figures. The truth simply is that, considering its low rates and large circulation, the RURAL is the BEST advertising medium of its class in America. And if our readers, whenever ordering or writing about anything advertised herein, will more generally state the fact that they saw it advertised in the RURAL, those addressed will be more frequently and greatly astonished, and our Advertising Department correspondingly appreciated. Please "make a note of it."

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.—We have inadvertently neglected to notice the Implement Trial which will be held during the ensuing season, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, at such time and place as the Committee may hereafter select. The trial of Mowers and Reapers will be prominent and thorough. We have not space for the regulations under which the contest for superiority will take place. The circular containing the requisite information may be obtained by addressing Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, Albany.

It is likewise intended to try various other farming implements at the same time. A trial of plows and the various machines in use for working and cultivating the soil is designed early in the season. These various trials which the Society proposes to undertake, will be of more importance to the interest of agriculture than any hitherto made in this country. The legislature has appropriated $5,000 toward the expenses and premiums, and it is believed that the necessary arrangements, with lands suited for the trial, will be offered to the Society.

TOBACCO, ONIONS, HOPS.—(H. D. M.) There is perhaps no Northern State in which tobacco cannot be successfully grown. In the Canadas it is planted to a considerable extent. It requires rich, warm, dry soil and good culture. The best variety to grow extensively, so far as we absolutely know at present, is the Connecticut Seed Leaf. If you are skillful enough to grow a large proportion of the crop into first-class "wrappers" it will prove very remunerative; otherwise, perhaps not. If you can procure pure, imported Havana seed, it is worthy of trial. Some of the Eastern seedsmen who advertise in the RURAL, doubtless have it to sell.

The Large Red Wethersfield Onion is *one* of the best varieties for market purposes. The Yellow Danvers is likewise excellent. From three hundred and fifty to four hundred bushels per acre are a good average yield. About three pounds of seed are required for an acre. For average prices you had better consult the market reports in a reliable journal, for a few years past.

Hops should be planted about eight feet apart each way. Sometimes the yield is as high as two thousand lbs. per acre, frequently much below half that amount. It is a very variable and uncertain crop.

We advise H. D. M. to look over the list of Agricultural books for sale, published in the advertising columns of the RURAL, and speedily become the owner of some of those treating on the above subjects.

FOWLS EATING OFF THEIR FEATHERS.—(P. F.) This correspondent inquires what is the cause of his fowls eating off their own feathers. He says:—"I have never noticed the habit in any but game fowls. The feather-eating is not wholly confined to the cocks yet they indulge the most in this unusual luxury, and are now nearly *naked*, but the hens are in full feather. They only eat their feathers during the winter months, and are apparently in good health, as they are in high condition. They have daily access to lime, gravel and pure water. If any of the RURAL readers can tell me the cause and prevention of this feather-eating I should be greatly obliged."

This habit is doubtless caused by lack of some element of food demanded by their appetite, but not supplied in their daily sustenance. We have been informed of cases in which the habit of eating their own feathers was cured by feeding them feathers from recently killed birds, which they ate greedily.

WOODRUFF'S SEED PLANTER.—In the notice of this machine, on first page, we inadvertently omitted to state that it was patented by LUM WOODRUFF of Ann Arbor, Mich., (inventor of the widely known Woodruff Barometer,) and to refer persons wishing further information to his advertisement in this paper.

BONE DUST AND GUANO.—(S. M. D.) These fertilizers are advertised in the RURAL, to which advertisements we refer you for information. We do not know where a machine for sowing plaster and bone dust can be obtained.

ORLEANS CO. AG. SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, held in Albion, the following officers were elected for the present year: *President*—CLARK HALL. *Vice Prest.*—Arad Thomas. *Sec'y*—Geo. B Leonard. *Treas*—C. Farwell. *Cor. Sec'y*—A. B. Bailey.

PLAN FOR A HORSE BARN WANTED.—A plan for a horse barn is wanted—one that shall be cheap and durable, and sufficiently large for the stabling of four horses and for storing hay and grain to winter the same; also, to house one top buggy, two wagons, one sled and one sleigh. In looking over the RURAL for a plan of a horse barn, I find drawings for dwellings, for stock barns, for corn houses, and for ice-houses; but for the comfort of the horse I find nothing. I would like, for one, (and perhaps it would interest others,) to hear from those, through your paper, who have good horse barns.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Portage Co., Ohio.*

BUTTER MAKING.—Please give a Young Housekeeper, through the RURAL, the best recipe for butter making, including the management of the milk, proper temperature for churning, and the amount of salt per pound. If you, or some of your numerous subscribers, will give me the "modus operandi" of butter making, such as sells for the first price in market, you will greatly oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, *Ithaca.*

HORTICULTURAL.

DR. SCHRODER'S NEW SYSTEM OF GRAPE CULTURE.

In a circular which the Doctor distributes pretty freely among the Horticultural Journals, he describes his new system of training and growing grape vines, by which he claims the rot will be entirely overcome. We quote so as to give in our limited space the chief points of the system:

"Years ago I noticed that the first crop of Catawba vines was not injured by the rot, as well in other people's vineyards, as in my own. I never forget the sight of my first Catawba crop; when the fruit on my neighbors' vines were rotting, mine stood there in perfect health and glory. This I noticed on all my first fruiting Catawbas, as my vineyards were planted in successive years. I further noticed, that the fruit on my old wood layers, that I used to make every year were free from rot. I then laid down several old wood layers and cut them off from the mother vine in the fall, and found this year that the fruit on these new vines was perfectly healthy, when the fruit on older vines rotted entirely.

"After preparing your land for the vineyards, plant the same with good strong layers or first rate cutting plants, from 8 to 12 feet apart in a square, in the usual manner; when your vines come into bearing the first big crop, say the third or fourth year after planting, take one strong cane of the bearing vine raised for this purpose, close to the root of the vine, make a little ditch with the hoe or spade from 4 to 6 inches deep in the row up to the center between your two bearing vines, let this cane stick about one foot out of the ground, and after covering your ditch cut it off, as I said one foot above the ground; this I will call the *first reverse*. Let from this grow three unchecked vines; two of them are for fruiting the next year and can be cut long to give a good crop of fruit. The third cane is for the *second reverse*.

"Cut your first reverse loose in the spring from the mother vine; let the mother vine bear a good crop or two, if you choose, as the case may be, then chop it away to give room for the second or *third reverse*.

"Let us go back now to the *second reverse*. Take the third cane of the *first reverse*, lay it across the row up to the center of the row as before described, 4 to 6 inches deep, and one foot above the ground, cut it off. Now you have instead of one, two rows of vines. Let again three canes grow of the *second reverse* (two fruiting and one for the third reverse.) The *third reverse* is made by layering the cane of the second reverse in the new row up to the center of the new row, and treat it the same way as the other reverses were treated. The *fourth reverse* is made by taking a cane (in the second year after fruiting) from the first reverse, and after chopping the original mother vine out, to become the mothers place, one-third of the vines, or as the case may be one-fourth, are removed every year by chopping out and thus making room for other reverses, and so go on till 'the day of Judgment.'

"You will have this way, by little labor and without any doctoring, always a new and vigorous vineyard, free from disease, and paying well for your labor, superior fruit and wine. It may be that in some slower growers than Catawba or Concords, that you can make the reverse only every two years, but good healthy vines in good soil and locality will stand the reverse almost every year.

"This is mainly written or recommended for Catawba and other varieties of great value, but adopted and inclined to rot. Whenever a variety proves free from disease, grow it as long as you can profitably without reverse. But one thing is sure, *the finest fruits always grow with me on young vines.*"

FLOWER GARDEN—SEASONABLE WORK.

In resuming my remarks on seasonable gardening, I wish to impress upon the minds of your readers the importance of procuring the best of everything they may have occasion to introduce into their gardens, in the way of fruits, flowers, or vegetables. To illustrate I would simply put the question, Does a farmer, if he wishes to obtain notoriety, and stand well among the agricultural community as an enterprising man, stock his farm with mean, ill-conditioned animals, or with those of pure blood and that have a pedigree? To this there can be but one reply, viz: that he will always select the best. And I say in like manner should his efforts be directed to the procurement of everything good for his garden. If he wishes to plant a grape vine, let him procure one from a source where its claims to superiority have been proven, and though it should cost him a dollar, let him pay that dollar cheerfully. So, too, some vegetable is brought to his notice that well known Horticulturists endorse as a little better than any which preceded it. Or if his wife or daughters take a fancy to some new flower which their friends tell them is beautiful, (because they have seen it, and can therefore attest to its beauty or fragrance,) let him not begrudge the twenty-five cents that the packet of seed will cost him, because perchance it may not contain more than half a dozen seeds. We all know that there are a great many humbugs in this world; but is that a reason why any one should stamp the Delaware grape, Hubbard squash, or Double Zinnia, as such?

Having said this much by way of introducing Horticulture in its true light, I think the reader will readily comprehend that I am an advocate for doing everything in a thorough manner, and not by halves; for depend upon it, whoever undertakes and pursues a half-way policy, will most assuredly be doomed to disappointment. Assuming, then, that we perfectly understand each other in this matter, I will proceed with my directions for making hot-beds for raising the hardier kinds of annual flowers. If the location has not already been decided on, choose some sheltered spot, such as the south side of a barn or close board fence, or any place that will afford shelter, for shelter of some kind, at this season, is absolutely necessary to break the cold and piercing winds of spring. Although we may occasionaly have at this season some very fine days, yet the earth and atmosphere are still very cold and fresh sown seeds need all the warmth they can get to stimulate their growth. To furnish bottom heat for the beds, a sufficient quantity of fresh stable manure should be used, in about the proportion of a double wagon load to a frame of six feet square. Beds of this description should be made the same in every respect, except in the quantity of manure used, as those described in my last communication.

When circumstances preclude the making of hot-bed, for annuals, a very good substitute may be had in shallow boxes, say from four to five inches in depth, and of any convenient size. These may be placed in the parlor or kitchen window, or any place in the house where they can receive the full benefit of light and heat. In these the different kinds of hardy annuals may be sown if the air of the room is dry, (and in what room is it not where stoves are used?) then it will be necessary to cover the boxes with glass to prevent the escape of moisture. In this case the boxes should be made from six to seven inches in depth, so as to allow not less than two inches between the earth and the glass; if the box is one foot wide and two and a half feet in length, then three panes of 10x12 glass will exactly cover it. The earth which is put in the boxes should be made fine on the surface, so that the seeds may germinate and root readily. Those seeds that are small, should be sown on the surface, and barely covered with a little fine earth, scattered over them from a coarse dredging box, or something of that kind that would help to spread it evenly. In this way seeds of the most delicate kinds can be made to germinate freely, which if sown in the open ground, or without these precautions, would fail entirely. How often do we hear of the seedsman being a cheat and a humbug, simply because those who buy of him fail through their ignorance in knowing how to plant the seeds. Care, however, should be taken to guard against too much moisture on the one hand, as well as too dry an atmosphere on the other. A good plan after the seeds are up is to remove the glass from the boxes, for a short time every day, to allow the young plants to dry sufficiently to prevent them rotting from an excess of moisture. There is no reason why any one following these directions cannot make their gardens charming from the unfolding of the first flower in spring until autumn frosts appear to deprive them of their beauty.

List of Hardy Annuals. For sowing at this season the following is recommended. All the kinds here given contain several varieties:—Agroztemma, Alyssum, Argemone, Calendula, Callopsis, Caluhoe, Campanula, Candytuft, Centamea, Centranthus, Clarkea, Gilia, Kaulfussia, Lavatera, Leptosiphon, Lobelea, Mignonetta, Nemophila, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Scabiosa, Stock ten week, Veronica, Virginian Stock, Zinnia. The above are nearly all the Annuals that it would be prudent to sow at present, but there are quite a number of perennials that might be started now for flowering the first season, a list of which will be given in my next communication. WM. WEBSTER.

March 17, 1866.

MARKETING FRUIT:

Various Modes of Sending Fruit to Market.

BY A NEW YORK FRUIT DEALER.

Strawberries being the earliest fruit of the season, we will notice them first. In Bergen Co., N. J., the favorite mode is a small basket with a handle, holding about a half pint each, and costing about $1.50 per hundred. These are packed in skeleton cases, containing from one to three hundred, as the growers may prefer, and in all cases the empty pakages are to be returned to the farmer.

In Burlington Co., N. J., a square box that holds one quart is used. These boxes are packed in tight cases containing from forty to sixty boxes each, and are also returned. In some counties the Cook & Beecher patent pints and quarts are used, which we think is the best style for our New York market. We prefer the pints in all cases, as they generally pay the cost of transportation above the quarts, and besides the fruit carries better. A neat octagon box is also coming into use, which we like very much.

The latest invention is the "Gift Fruit Box," made in Burlington, N. J. This is made of two thin pieces of board about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The sides and ends are formed by one piece, and the bottom is the other. They are cheap, and can easily be put together by any child in a short time. These boxes are packed in cheap skeleton cases, and are not intended to be returned, but sold with the fruit. The greatest advantage to be derived from this style is that persons at a great distance can send them to market by express and not be troubled with the return of the empty packages.

The basket arrangement we are heartily tired of, as it is so much trouble to prevent their being lost by the retailers, and the boxes are apt to heat the fruit, making it very soft on arrival. Our fruit dealers prefer to have berries packed in small cases, holding, say of baskets from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, and of quart boxes from sixteen to twenty-four or thirty-two.

Farmers should be very careful about picking their berries, and not retain many in their hands while picking, as it is apt to bruise the fruit. Although it may not show before packing, it will show the next day, and be a detriment to the sale of it. We have known fruit to be rendered worthless from this cause alone, and the commission dealers are frequently censured for not selling the fruit at higher prices. Special care should also be taken to prevent imperfect fruit from being packed, as it depreciates the sale of the good.

Growers may deceive in packing their fruit, but they are always losers by it. All growers should take pride in sending their fruit to market in the best of order, and securing a good name for their mark. Commission dealers like to obtain such customers, as they can more readily sell the fruit without examining it, and can always give it to their customers without hesitancy as to quality.

The amount of berries brought to the New York market is enormous, and would astonish any one unaccustomed to the sight. Several railroads run extra trains to convey this fruit, and it consequently arrives in good time for market—say from one to three o'clock, A. M. The fruit is delivered, and in many cases all sold by the dealess by six o'clock, A M. Many of our largest dealers receive and sell from ten to twenty-five thousand baskets per day. The usual practice of the dealers is to receive a deposit on the packages from the purchasers which insures their return.

Farmers would gain much useful information if they would spend more time in our market, observing the habits and customs of our city, and the various modes adopted in sending fruit and produce to market.

The height of the strawberry trade is from the 15th to the 30th of June, and it is an interesting sight to fruit growers to visit our market at this season of the year; they can hardly realize that such quantities of fruit can be consumed in such a short time. The most interesting hour in the day is about three o'clock, A. M., when the stands are lighted, and the fruit on them ready for sale. At this early hour some are already selling to customers from a distance, who must have the fruit in their stores by daylight ready for their own sales.

Raspberries are next in order, the sales commencing about the first of July. These are sent to market in baskets containing one-third of a quart, and are packed in tight cases, the packages to be returned. This fruit grows principally in the counties bordering on the Hudson River. Lawton blackberries come in market before raspberries are done with, which depreciates the prices of both; but this cannot well be avoided. Lawtons should be sent to market in pint cups; as the berries are large and juicy, they are not apt to carry well in quarts. This fruit is considered very healthy by most persons, consequently enormous quantities are consumed. Large quantities of the ripest and damaged fruit is used for wine and jelly. The new variety of blackberry named "Kittatinny," is said to be a very superior fruit, although there has not been enough in our market, as yet, to enable us to judge of its merits.

Whortleberries, or huckleberries, as they are commonly called, also begin to arrive in market about July 1st, and bring from $6 to $8 per bushel. The sales continue during that month, and it is believed the sales of the last season will average $4 per bushel. Many persons who are accustomed to seeing this berry grow in the woods, can hardly realize what quantities are brought to New York city. To give some idea of the quantities that arrive during the height of the season, I will state that the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad transports about seven hundred bushels per day. This fruit comes principally from Ocean county, N. J., where it grows wild and is usually picked by women and children, make quite a business of it. Speculators drive around the country and buy them up, and send them to market to be sold on commission. Quantities also arrive from other parts of the country, and some days we have had one thousand bushels in market. Large quantities of these berries are shipped to distant cities, Boston taking the greatest amount, and other smaller places in proportion. Last year a great many were sent to Buffalo, N. Y., at a good profit, and Albany and Troy also drew largely on us. It is with this fruit as with all others, that the best marks are sold first, and at the highest prices. For many years, it was sold for twenty-five cents per bushel commission, but now at ten per cent., the same as other fruit. These berries are sent to market in boxes containing sixteen quarts, and are generally sold without re-measuring. One singular feature of this trade is, that the advance or decline is at least fifty cents per bushel, and in some instances two dollars per bushel in a day.

NOW AND THEN.

Remarks.—We are much obliged to our correspondent for the above excellent article, and shall be glad to receive and publish the others which he has kindly promised on the same interesting subject.—Ed.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

The following are the prices of fruits, vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending March 21st:

Fruits.—The stock of sound apples on the market is small, with fair demand at about quotations. Cranberries are unchanged.

Apples, Fancy Western ₱ bbl	$ 5 00@ 6 00
Apples, Mixed Western ₱ bbl	3 50@ 5 00
Apples, Common Western ₱ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Cranberries, choice, ₱ bbl	12 00@14 00
Cranberries, second quality, ₱ bbl	5 00@ 7 00

Dried Fruits.—Dried apples continue in good demand at quotations. Peaches are quiet and unchanged. Small dried fruits are in moderate demand.

Dried Apples, Old, ₱ ℔	9@ 11
Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ₱ ℔	13½@ 14
Peaches, New Southern, ₱ ℔	25@ 32
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ₱ ℔	14@ 16
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ₱ ℔	12@ 14
Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔	40@ 45
Blackberries, ₱ ℔	28@ 31
Raspberries, ₱ ℔	40@ 45
Plums, ₱ ℔	29@ 30

Vegetables.—The market for potatoes is dull and unchanged. Onions are lower without demand.

Mercers, ₱ bbl	$ 2 00@ 2 87
Jackson White, ₱ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 75
Dykemans, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 2 75
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl	7 00@ 7 50
Red Onions, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
White Onions, ₱ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Cabbages, New, ₱ 100	8 00@12 00
Turnips, Russian, New, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	15 00@20 00

Beans and Peas.—The bean market showns no improvement. Peas are dull and lower.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ₱ bush	$ 2 25@ 2 50
Beans—Marrows, ₱ bush	2 00@ 2 25
Beans—Mediums, ₱ bush	1 45@ 1 50
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ₱ bush	1 10@ 1 40
Peas—Canada, ₱ bush	1 20@ 1 25
Peas—Green Marrowfat	2 50@ 2 75

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

American Pomological Society.—This Society will meet at St. Louis on the 4th of September next. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and kindred associations of the United States and British Provinces are invited to send delegations, as large as they may deem expedient; and all persons interested in the cultivation of Fruit are invited to take seats in the Convention. Among the prominent objects which will come before the Society at this session will be that of the revision of the Society's Catalogue of Fruits. The several State Pomological Associations are requested to compile lists for their own States and Districts, and forward them to P. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Catalogue.

Members and Delegates are requested to contribute specimens of Fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology.

All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with the Transactions of the Society. Life membership, Ten Dollars; Biennial, Two Dollars.

Packages of Fruits with the name of the contributor may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society," care of C. M. Saxton, corner Fifth and Walnut sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder is President, and Jas. Vick Secretary of the Society.

Grafting Wild Grape Vines.—(J. W. W.) It would probably be more economical and satisfactory in the end to uproot your wild vines and plant the desirable varieties. Grape vines may, however, be grafted with success, though the operation is not very certain. Some cultivators advise early grafting below ground; others think best to wait until the advanced growth precludes "bleeding" of the vine. In the latter case the grafts must be carefully preserved. Common cleft grafting is the most ordinary method followed—as you would graft an apple tree. At any rate graft low down on the stock as you will afterward be less troubled with canes springing from the original vine.

Will "Sprouts" Produce Fruit Like the Parent?—(H. M. T.) "Sprouts," or suckers, from plum and apple trees will produce fruit like the parent tree, provided the latter is a seedling,—if it has been budded or grafted of course it will not. But unless the seedling fruit is an original and valuable variety it is a miserable method of propagating. The Annual Register of Rural Affairs is advertised in the Rural.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

Charlotte Russe.—One pint milk; ¾ lbs. sugar; ½ box gelatin. Put these together and set over a kettle of boiling water after the gelatin is dissolved; beat 4 eggs and stir in; when it looks clear, take it from the fire and cool. Beat to a stiff froth 1 pint cream, and flavor with vanilla; add to the custard, when cold and beat all well together. Line a mould with cake and fill with the liquid; keep in a cool place.

Blanc Mange.—One pint of milk, sweeten to taste, set over a kettle of boiling water, put in 2 ounces of isinglass; when dissolved strain and cool in a mould. For an invalid substitute a double handful of Irish moss well washed. Flavor after straining.

Johnny Cake.—One pint corn meal; ½ pint wheat flour; 1 pint butter-milk; 3 eggs; 1 cup sugar; 1 teaspoonful salt; 1 teaspoonful soda. Beat the eggs and sugar (white is best) well together, add soda to butter-milk and stir in quickly with flour and meal; then salt; a handful of suet chopped fine is a good addition. Bake in two sheets about 20 minutes. This is not old-fashioned, but *splendid* when well made.—A Subscriber's Wife.

Old Fashioned Short Cake.—Seeing an inquiry in the Rural how to make "old-fashioned short-cake," I venture to answer it:—Take 1 quart flour; 2 teacups cream; ¼ teaspoon of salt. Burn one cob and take one teaspoon of the ashes and dissolve in two tablespoons of water, strain and use the liquor thus obtained instead of soda. Roll thin.—Genevieve, *Fairhaven, Vt.*

Short Cake.—How to make an old-fashioned short cake: One pint sour milk; three tablespoonsful of cream; one teaspoonful saleratus; mix like biscuit; roll out and put on tins. Bake in a quick oven.—W. H., *Genesee Co., N. Y.*

Pop Corn Pudding.—Three pints pop corn to one pan of milk, soak three hours, then add three eggs; sweeten with sugar, and spice to suit the taste. It is equal to rice pudding.—M. B.

Unbolted Flour Bread.—Will some of your lady readers be so good as furnish me with directions for making bread out of unbolted flour? and oblige—G. V. R.

Moss Painting.—Will some of the Rural readers send me directions, through your paper, for moss painting?—F. F., *Dane Co., Wis.*

Shaving Cream.—Will some of the Rural readers please inform me how to make shaving cream of the first quality?—F. D. A., *Auburn.*

New Advertisements.

GENUINE LINNÆUS RHUBARB, or Wine PLANTS—For sale by 1,000 or 10,000 at moderate rates PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

JUCUNDA.—We have for Sale some very fine plants of this superior Strawberry, pronounced by Mr. Knox "the Strawberry King, far in advance of any other variety." Prices on application.
815-2t C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

CHICORY SEED—The Great Substitute for COFFEE.—We have a large lot of the genuine article, which will be mailed, post-paid, to any address upon receipt of the price. Packets containing one ounce 20 cts; 8 ounces 80 cts; 1 ℔, $1,50. Directions for culture and curing accompany each packet. Address
845-3t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

ONION SEED, GROWTH OF 1865,—
Large Red Wethersfield, ₱ ℔ $2,00
Large Yellow Dutch, ₱ ℔ $2,25
Yellow Danvers, true, ₱ ℔ $2,50
White Portugal, ₱ ℔ $3,75
☞ The above varieties will be sent, post-paid, to any address upon receipt of the price. Address
815-3t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

TOBACCO SEED.
GENUINE CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.
We have a fine stock of this most desirable variety grown expressly for us, by one of the most successful cultivators in the Connecticut Valley. Packets containing 1 oz. 50cts; ¼ ℔, $1,50; 1 ℔, $4. Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of price. Prices for larger quantities given upon application. A pamphlet containing full directions for culture, curing and packing, will accompany each packet. Price of pamphlet 25c. It will be sent free to all parties purchasing one ounce or more of seed. Address McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.
No. 1—Contains 20 varieties of choice Annuals $1,00
No. 2—Twenty varieties of choice Biennials and Perennials $1,00
No. 3—Ten extra fine varieties of rare Annuals and Perennials $1,00
No. 4—Five choice varieties from *prize flowers* of Truffaut's French Asters, German Carnation and Picotee Pinks, English Pansies, Verbenas, and Hollyhocks, each of which is sold at 25cts single. $1,00
Any person remitting $3 will receive the above four collections free of postage.
No. 5—Fifty varieties (including collection No. 1) Annuals, Biennials and Perennials $2,50
No. 6—One hundred varieties Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many of the best in cultivation $5,00
No. 7—Contains fifteen choice varieties of Green-House Seeds $3,00
☞ Although these collections are all our own selection, we take especial pains that they shall contain no variety of doubtful merit, but only those best adapted for general cultivation, and including many varieties of recent introduction that have proved valuable acquisitions. Persons desirous of making their own selections from the general list, will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered. For list of which, see Catalogue. Address
815-3t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

SMALL FRUITS AT LOW RATES.
We will send out *strong, well-rooted* plants packed so as to go to Maine or Kansas, safely. *Charges pre-paid.*
STRAWBERRIES.—Following varieties:—Jenny Lind, Downer's Prolific—both *very early* and indispensable, Wilson's, Hooker, Chilian and Crimson Cone, 20cts. per doz., $1 ₱ 100. Fillmore, (very fine and delicious,) Shaker, Bartlett, Peabody, Russell (one of the best,) Wizard of the North, Buffalo, Cutter, Scarlet Magnate, Ward's Favorite, and French—the last, undoubtedly one of the finest and most profitable early sorts grown, on account of yielding the bulk of its fine, beautiful fruit so early. 30 cents ₱ doz.; $2 ₱ 100. Green Prolific.—We agree with Francis Brill, of New Jersey, who says of this variety:—"This we place *first* on the list of *tried* varieties. Its originator, Seth Boyden, places it for *general cultivation*, above his famous 'Agriculturist,' and so do we. We do not claim this as a perfect Strawberry, for such does not exist, but we do say, it possesses a greater combination of good qualities than any other before the public." Plants that we set last spring have formed the most enormous and astonishing "stools" that we ever saw, and the same produced more fruit last season than the Wilson's Albany set the August before. 50 cents ₱ doz.; $3 ₱ 100. Agriculturist.—$1 ₱ doz.; $5 ₱ 100. The 3 Genuine sorts, Lennig's White, and New Jersey Scarlet, $1 ₱ doz. Jucunda, or Knox's "100," $2 per dozen.
RASPBERRIES.—Doolittle's Black Cap.—Double the size and yield of the common Black, $1 ₱ doz.; $4 ₱ 100. Miami Black Cap.—Equal to the last in every respect, but 2 weeks later, $1 ₱ doz.; $4 ₱ 100. Golden Cap.—Same as the last, except of a beautiful, golden color, $2 ₱ doz.; $12 ₱ 100. Purple Cane.—Undoubtedly the most enormous bearing Raspberry grown—the strong, stocky bushes hanging literally loaded with fruit of a purplish, red color, and having the delicious flavor of the wild Red Raspberry, we do most emphatically pronounce it the best and most productive Raspberry grown to our knowledge. $1 ₱ doz.; $5 ₱ 100. Catawissa.—The best "everbearing" sort we know of. It yields a heavy continuous crop of large, delicious, purplish, red fruit, late in the season, for a number of weeks, when no other small fruits are to be had, thereby making it indispensable for table use. $2 ₱ doz.; $12 ₱ 100. None of the above send up "suckers," but all are increased by layering the tips of the new growth, and neither has ever winter killed with us, notwithstanding the thermometer has stood 30 degrees below zero.
BLACKBERRIES.—New Rochelle or Lawton, rows containing 40 plants have yielded 6 to 8 bushels of fruit with us, $1 ₱ doz.; $4 ₱ 100. Dorchester High Bush, fruit delicious, long, glossy black, yields heavy crops early, and gone by the time the "Lawton" gets fairly to bearing, $1 ₱ doz.; $6 ₱ 100.
CURRANTS.—Cherry, the largest and finest red sort, $2 ₱ doz. White Grape.—The finest and most productive White sort, $2 ₱ doz. Houghton Seedling Gooseberry—Never mildews, $1 ₱ dozen.
GRAPES.—All strong roots and true to name.—Concord and Hartford Prolific, 40 cents each, $3,50 ₱ dozen. Diana and Delaware, 50 cents each, $5 ₱ doz. Iona, Israella, and Adirondac, $2 each, 1 of each for $5.
CRANBERRY PLANTS—50 cents per 100; $1 ₱ 1,000; 10,000 for $30.
Sweet Potato Plants in their season at low rates.
☞ Send for my "Descriptive Catalogue."—It gives instructions for garden and field culture—also for gathering and marketing the fruit. If you wish to plant largely or to buy to sell again, send for my Wholesale List. Stamps not refused. Remember that I *pre-pay charges on all cash orders*, and that not less than 6 of each sort will be sent at the dozen rate, or less than 50 of each sort at the 100 rate. Remittances can be made by mail in National Currency, Post-Office Orders, or Drafts on New York, or Chicago. Address
A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Indiana.

FOR SALE AT THE PINE HILL NURSERY, BUFFALO, N. Y., 50,000 well grown Apple Trees, together with a large amount of other Fruit Trees, such as Cherries, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c.; Grape Vines, out door grown, well grown, Delaware, Concord, Creveling, Rebecca, Iona, Israella, &c., &c. Also a general assortment of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Catalogues and Price List sent on application.
Address GODFREY ZIMMERMANN,
814-2t Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY.
The largest, best and most productive; ripe before any other Blackberry—yielding its whole crop in the shortest period, between Raspberries and other Blackberries, just the time when fruit is scarce and brings the highest price.
Philadelphia Raspberry for hardiness and productiveness is unequaled, bearing the extreme cold of Minnesota without injury, and yielding in that latitude a splendid crop of fruit. It has produced here over 200 bushels per acre, 20 acres in Strawberries, best varieties. Send for Catalogues gratis. WILLIAM PARRY,
814-3t Cinnaminson, N. J.

PURE CHINESE & IMPHEE CANE SEED.
2,000 lbs. of large, plump, well-ripened Nee-zee-a-na Cane Seed—yields 300 gallons per acre.
2,000 lbs. pure Olaheitan, in fine condition—yields 250 gallons per acre.
2,000 lbs. of regular Sorghum that can't be beat.
2,000 lbs. of Bearfall, Liberian and Olaheitan Jr.
These Canes mature well at the North, and are especially desirable for the excellence and prodigious yield of their syrups. Sent by mail for 40 cents per pound.
LOOK HERE, LOVERS OF FINE GARDENS.
If you want to excel your neighbors, and distance all competitors at the next fall Agricultural Fairs and Floral Exhibitions, in vegetables and flowers, send one or two dollars and get your outfit of seeds. We sell *prize seed* only. Try us this year, and we will keep our promise good. HASKELL & KIMBALL,
814-3t Seedsmen and Florists, Rockford, Ill.

TREES, TREES, TREES.—10,000 Cherry Trees, 1 and 2 yrs old; 25,000 Standard Apple Trees; 2,000 Dwarf Apple Trees; 100,000 Imported Mahaleb Cherry Stocks; 50,000 Imported Pear Stocks. Also a large assortment of standard and dwarf Pear Trees, and a general variety of Trees, Vines and Plants, for sale at the Wolf Creek Nursery. Terms cash.
813-3t WAMPLER & TILLOTSON, Dayton, Ohio.

FRUIT TREE STOCKS. Pear Stocks Imported, 1st quality. Mahaleb Stocks, imported No. 1 & 2. Quince Stocks, first quality. Plum Stocks, first quality. Address FROST & CO.,
814-3t Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

LOOK AT THIS.
J. Keech sells true Strawberry Plants lower than any other man. Agriculturist, 15 for $1; 100 for $4; 1,000 for $20. Russell's and Buffalo, $1 for 100; $3 for 1,000. Water-Proof Paper for packing plants, vines, bulbs and roots. White Peach Blow Potato, $2 per bu.; $4 per bbl. Best known. Cash to accompany orders. 814-3t J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE VICTORY OF THE FLOWERS.

BY LEROY WHITFORD.

"QUANTRELL, with a dozen of his gang, came to destroy the place, but said to my wife it was too pretty to burn and should be saved. Thus you see that the beauty of cultivated nature softened the heart of a notorious bushwhacker and cold-blooded murderer. We shall cultivate flowers as long as we remember this horrible rebellion."—*Letter from Geo. Ford of Lawrence, Kansas.*

WHEN like an infant LAWRENCE slept,
And in the arms of Freedom dreamed,
QUANTRELL with desolation swept
Her peaceful homes ere morning gleamed.

Yes, like a wolf upon the fold,
He paused not in his course of blood,
But led his pack on young and old,
Till at a cottage gate he stood.

There, like a bridal queen arrayed,
A home was trembling for its fate;
But culture there a guard had made
Of lovely flowers to conquer hate.

With GOD'S own thought they blushing stood
And met that wicked wave of woe;
To vanquish evil with the good
They greet with smiles that frowning foe.

Then, like a spark in ashes stirred,
The raider felt his conscience burn,
And, conquered, gave the counter word
Which made his torchmen from it turn.

Then, like the first in Eden bowers,
Should *Christian* homes be beautified,—
For pleasant scenes and gentle flowers
To holy lives are close allied.

Harmony, Chaut. Co., N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NO LONGER A CHILD.

SAD thought! How it brings up visions of the buried past, of the bright and happy days of childhood, and turning back over the many tinted leaves of memory's sainted volume we behold, pictured there, bright scenes, beautiful faces, and fair forms of the the Long Ago. Forms that have since grown weary of bearing the cross in this sorrow-land, and are now wearing the crown in the pearly-walled city, where we hope to meet again sometime.

"And we almost hear through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices, we heard in the days gone before."

Mother, our mother, a form brighter than all the rest, encircled by a halo of the years that grow more brilliant as they roll on! Pleasing associations cluster around *her* name, thoughts come welling up from the deep recesses of the soul, of the tender care, prayerful watching, smoothing life's rugged pathway for our feet, and pointing us to the light beyond the cloud-shadowed river, which through the long years since she fell asleep with blessings on her lips—blessings caught by the waiting angels and borne to the Father for us—has been our guiding star. And oft when wandering from the thorn-strewn path which leads to the narrow gateway, the remembrance of these blessed ministries has brought back our erring feet. Ever blessed be her memory! And the old home hallowed by her presence—our home, with the two great locust trees standing as warders at the gate, making music with the winds in winter, and fragrant with their clusters of creamy blossoms in summer. The little bed of Sweet Williams, June pinks, China asters, and other old-fashioned flowers, which we used greatly to admire, the more so because we were forbidden to pick them. The old house where silence reigns, "the silence of the dead."

"No palace of Kings was e'er loved half so well,
Tho' in pride and in grandeur it towered;
With door always open to want and distress,
Kind hearts there to comfort and cheer,
And hands ever ready to give and to bless—
Sure peace and comfort dwell there."

There is the little brown school-house, the scene of many of childhood's fancied wrongs, of the miss-spent time, the tempter and the tempted, and of the battles *against* temptation. We had *such* a good teacher then. To us she seemed the personification of all that was good and beautiful. But where are the happy faces that assembled there to receive instruction from those lips which are now closed on earth forever? With hearts full and running over with ardent desires, and lofty aspirations for the future, pressing onward and upward, little thinking they were passing the happiest days this side the river! Now no longer children. Some have loved and been loved in return; others, among them our dearest friends, have been gathered into the Reaper's sheaf of flowers and golden grain, and borne to the store-house above, where we should lay our treasures; the rest scattered hither and thither, battling with the world, feeling it at best to be a weary place,—promises of correspondence long unfulfilled and almost forgotten by each other. Yet beneath the time-roughed exterior lies a warm heart, and when

"O'er it gusts of memory sweep,"

whirling away the dead leaves and blighted fruit of the past, there comes a real longing to be a child again.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight,
Make me a child again, *just for to-night.*"

But those halcyon days are o'er, and the bells knell to us these sad facts: No longer a child!—no mother to point to us the cross!—no home like the *old* home,—our school days finished, and we are growing old!

——"And oh, how soon
Will life's sweet morning yield to morn,
And moon's broad, fervid, earnest light
Be shrouded in the solemn night."

"Lakeside," N. Y. C.—Y.

A WIFE.—No man knows what a ministering angel the wife of his bosom is unless he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A FRENCH traveler in Germany says:—The culinary art forms a part of the education of women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect his object, the girl, on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and is then placed by her parents with a country clergyman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may almost be termed the post of servant, and doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this, she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as for her clothing. This is the first step in her education of housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or in that of some hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditure, and of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as Fraulein, or Miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive a similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion, or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present moment who was trained in this way. Consequently, the women in Germany are perfect models of order and economy. The richest lady, as well as the poorest woman, is well acquainted with the market price of provisions: and it gives one real satisfaction to see her bustling about from one part of the house to another; now peeping into the nursery to see how the children are going on, then looking into the kitchen to see that the cook is doing her duty, and that everything is perfectly clean, and generally giving an eye to everything and everybody, keeping all well up to their work. In short, she is the very soul of the house.

PLAYING TOGETHER.

YES, it is a happy sight, the sports of children! What life! what joy! what consequential airs! Bring the baby, Bridget. Let the trumpet and the drum do their best; only let it be at a proper time and in a proper place, and not to disturb the sick and nervous. We never know what children really are while we keep apart from them, or watch them as a sentinel does a prisoner. Let us get hold of your hands and your hearts, little ones, and we will try to enter into your joys.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a grievous moral wrong.

Give it play, and never fear it,
Active life is no defect:
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop yon flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must flow forever—
Better teach it where to go.

CRYING AT WEDDINGS.

A RECENT writer says it is surprising how infectious tears are at a wedding. First of all, the bride cries because she is going to be married; and then, of course, the bridemaids cry, perhaps, because they are not; and the fond mamma cries because she'll lose her d-d-darling; and then the fond papa cries because he thinks it's proper; and then all the ladies cry, because ladies, as a rule, will never miss a chance of crying; and then, perhaps, the groomsmen cry, to keep the ladies company; and the old pew opener cries, to show what deep pecuniary interest she takes in the proceedings; and then, perhaps, the public cries, the public being, of course, composed exclusively of petticoats. But, notwithstanding all these Niobes, who make quite a Niagara of eye-water around him, we own we never yet have seen the bridegroom cry, and should about as soon expect to hear the beadle whimper.

"THE number of idle, useless girls, in all our large cities, seems to be steadily increasing. They lounge or sleep through their mornings and parade the streets during the afternoon, and assemble in frivolous companies of their own and the other sex to pass away their evenings. What a store of unhappiness for themselves and others are they laying up for coming time, when real duties and high responsibilities shall be thoughtlessly assumed! They are skilled in no domestic duties—nay, they despise them, have no habits of industry nor taste for the useful. What will they be as wives and mothers? Alas, for the husbands and children, and also for themselves! Who can wonder if domestic unhappiness and domestic ruin follows it?"

A COMELY young wife, the cynosure of her circle, was in bed, apparently dying from swelling and inflammation of the throat, an inaccessible abscess stopping the way; she could swallow nothing; everything had been tried. Her friends were standing around her bed in misery and helplessness. "Try her with a compliment," said her husband, in a not uncomic despair. She had genuine humor as well as he; and as physiologists know, there is a sort of mental tickling which is beyond and above control, being under the reflex system, and instinctive as sighing. She laughed with her whole body and soul, and burst the abscess and was well.

"MAMMA," said little Nell, "had the governess ought to flog me for what I did not do?" "No, my dear child, why do you ask?" "Because she flogged me to-day when I didn't do my sum."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A FANCY.

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

A CHILDISH fancy clings to me that I cannot put aside—
That home-lights of earth are close to star-lights of heaven allied.

From the windows of pleasant houses when fall the shadows of night,
Cheerfully out in the darkness far flashes the evening light.

And I fancy the stars, that shine above us in boundless blue,
Are distant windows of heaven with the glory flashing through.

We miss their gentle beams falling softly downward through the night,
When dark clouds have curtained the sky and hidden their mystic light.

Then, as you love the light that gleams like a blessing from the stars,
Let your own home-light shine outward in quivering, golden bars,

Through green leaves of the summer trees, or over the crusted snow,
On paths where the feet of wanderers are passing faint and slow:

Where feet in joyous haste speed past, and the homeless wander by—
Thank God! the light of our heaven-home, that flashes from the sky,

Shines not alone for those of earth who dwell in home-light and love,
For the homeless and forsaken here may find a home above.

Let your light shine outward in the night, perchance its beams may start
A mem'ry of a happy home in some crime-encrusted heart;—

Perchance a stranger's thoughts may speed, as he sees it flashing bright,
Where his own home-light is gleaming in some distant land to-night.

Little children—household angels—from the windows look afar,
Wond'ring at each heavy shadow, wond'ring at each shining star.

With greater power comes the fancy, that stars in heaven's blue
Are its glory-lighted windows, with the angels looking through.

Rome, N. Y., 1866.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LIBERTY AND RELIGION.

IN times like these, when our minds are tossed from fear to hope, from despondency to exultation, and back again to doubt, many are undecided whether our nation is finally to exhibit, in one grand, concentrated form, the best results of all former civilization, and to be Time's last, best gift to the world,—or whether we are simply an incident in the great onward march of human progress, or whether we are to illustrate some single idea which, in its order, is to develop some great result far beyond our knowledge. This fact will scarcely admit of contradiction, that, through the dark days which we have passed, with only a knowledge of the immense interest involved in the issue of the contest, we have almost unanimously centered round the two great ideas of "Liberty and Religion." The important fact which claims our attention is, that if we would preserve our existence, we must give our whole attention to the *joint development* of these two ideas. The past teaches us that this is the end toward which we are tending. And I firmly believe this is the thought which GOD, by his own methods of discipline, is aiming to impress on this nation.

We may take our stand upon some mountain peak of history and look back over the path of human progress, and we can but draw this inference. There is not a step of the way which has not been won by the severest struggles—not a single era of human development which has not been marked by conflict and sacrifice,—by suffering and trial. Often the right has been overwhelmed and beaten to the earth. Often the feeble virtue has been made the victim of the powerful vice, and dungeons have been built, scaffolds reared, and swords sharpened to keep back and oppress liberty. The earth is covered with battle fields, and often upon these "Liberty and Religion" have fallen before the arm of ambition and the lust of conquest. In England they were results before they became moving forces. They grew up with English civilization, but did not, for many years, form the recognized basis of its nationality. Its first ages were marked by the struggle of tribes and races for the mastery. Principles were not involved in their conflicts. France tried to assert her liberty independently of religion, and in some instances to ignore it.

Italy and Holland struggled for freedom in opposition to religion. But here, in America, with all the numerous and varied experiences of the old world, was built a nationality on these two jointly recognized principles. Hand in hand these twin sisters started from Delf Haven to fulfill the grandest dream of the Christian Philanthropist to accomplish together the work which neither had ever completed separately, and in the pent up cabin of that little vessel, on the boisterous Atlantic, they cemented their covenant to the chant of the fetterless sea and untutored winds, fit choristers to sing the anthem of Liberty.

Let us dismiss all fears and doubts. Although we may be called upon to make many such sacrifices as that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and be humiliated by designing politicians, yet if we are true to ourselves and our country, and do not prove recreant to the high hopes that skirt the horizon of our future, our country will yet be filled with eternal delights, fresher than rainbows and purer than the light of Autumnal stars. W. W. T.

West Potsdam, N. Y., 1866.

GOSSIP AND MISCELLANY.

THE London Atheneum says:—"It is curious that the most questionable novels of the day should be written by women. To judge from their books, the ideas of women on points of morals and ethics seem in a state of transition, and, consequently, of confusion."

The femine soul cannot well conceive of moderation; it comprehends only angels or fiends; it takes the masculine mind to make a divine, fascinating sinner.

"OUT-CROPPINGS, or selections from California Verse," has made a longer and deeper excitement on the Pacific coast than the loudest earthquake. Those who were chosen for inside seats are not satisfied with their places or the room they occupy; and those who were left out altogether are in a terrible state of indignation; and so between "out-croppers" and non "out-croppers," the poets of the coast and their friends keep the newspapers and the community in a real tea-pot tempest. Already another volume of poems by California writers is announced, wherein wrongs will be righted and out-croppers will be cropped: When it appears, not before, peace will be restored and Californians will be allowed to resume their regular business of drinking champagne and speculating in Washoe stocks. The fall of Gould & Curry and other Comstock lode mines is doubtless owing to this counter excitement.

A "MR. PARALLAX" in England, in book and lectures, is teaching that the earth is not a globe, but a plane, and the only material world in the universe; that the moon shines by her own light and is eclipsed by another satellite, quite dark, that gets in her way, and other astronomical novelties. The Atheneum naively hopes he will make a few converts; "for the common facts and inferences of astronomy are very ill understood, and we want a Wesleyan agitation to put the establishment on its mettle."

THE University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, is one of the largest and most flourishing institutions of learning in the country. Its catalogue, just issued, shows a total of 351 students in the department of science, literature and the arts, 385 in the law school, and 467 in the medical school, making a grand total of 1,205. The catalogue makes a thick pamphlet of 88 pages. The catalogue of the college of California at Oakland, on the other hand, represents one of the smallest and youngest colleges in the country, but one which is bound to grow. There are only 25 students in the four classes of the collegiate department; but the 243 names in the preparatory department of the institution give good evidence that the classes will be larger in the future.

GEROME, type, if not master, of the marvelous finish and rich sensuousness, if not sensualism, of modern French printing, has been honored by election as member of the French Institute.

How far it is in the power of any music to soothe deep sorrow, and give repose to the weariness of those who have labored long and reaped only disappointment, is a question which every heart must decide for itself.

THE little poem, "No Seet in Heaven," so familiar to our readers, is having a great circulation in Great Britain. It is sold in packages of a dozen for eight cents, and 212,000 have thus been circulated.

A BIT of criticism—the London Atheneum on a volume of poetry: "As Mr. Moore candidly confesses that he is no poet, and as we quite agree with him, it would be useless to criticise or quote his effusions."

LITTLE THINGS.

THE preciousness of little things was never more beautifully expressed than in the following morceau by B. F. Taylor:

Little martin-boxes of homes are generally the most happy and cozy; little villages are nearer to being atoms of a shattered paradise than anything we know of; and little fortunes bring the most content, and little hopes the least disappointments.

Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly furtherest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest, little hearts the fullest, and little farms the best tilled. Little books are the most read, and little songs the most loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little,—little pearls, little diamonds, little dews.

Everybody calls that little that they love best on earth. We once heard a good sort of a man speak of his little wife, and we fancied that she must be a perfect little bijou of a wife. We saw her, and she weighed 210; we were surprised. But then it was no joke; the man meant it. He could put his wife in his heart and have room for other things beside; and what was she but precious, and what was she but little?

Multum in Parvo—much in little—is the great beauty of all that we love best, hope for most, and remember the longest.

THE most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—*Lessing.*

TRUE politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others as you love to be treated yourself.

Sabbath Musings.

A PRAYER FOR REST.

UPON the hills the wind is sharp and cold
The sweet young grasses wither on the wold,
And we, O Lord, have wandered from thy fold;
But evening brings us home.

Among the mists we stumbled, and the rocks,
Where the brown lichen whitens, and the fox
Watches the straggler from the scattered flocks;
But evening brings us home.

The sharp thorns prick us, and our tender feet
Are cut and bleeding, and the lambs repeat
Their pitiful complaints—O, rest is sweet,
When evening brings us home.

We have been wounded by the hunter's darts,
Our eyes are very heavy, and our hearts
Search for thy coming—when the light departs,
At evening, bring us home!

The darkness gathers. Thro' the gloom no star
Rises to guide us. We have wandered far.
Without thy lamp we know not where we are—
At evening bring us home!

The clouds are round us, the snow-drifts thicken,
O thou, dear Shepherd, leave us not to sicken
In the waste night—our tardy footsteps quicken.
At evening bring us home!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE GLORIES OF THE UPPER WORLD.

How limited is our present circle of action! How contracted all our views! We are confined within the narrow boundaries of the terrestrial sphere, shut out from all the glory and grandeur of the wide universe. Let us go forth under the clear sky of evening and view the grandest spectacle in Nature. Behold the innumerable multitudes of splendent orbs, glimmering from the remote shores of space; the endless profusion of constellations and distant, blazing nebulæ, and the pearly milky-way, which wreathes the noble brow of Heaven. Those lustrous stars we see, are stupendous dazzling suns, as widely separate from each other as from us—centers of grand systems—each surrounded with its retinue of ponderous, rolling worlds—many of which, in magnitude and splendor, are infinitely superior to that of our globe, each doubtless representing different varieties of creation, and adorned with its own peculiar magnificence and beauty—like none other. The milky-way, and those other pale lights of Heaven, are the commingled rays of other suns, still more remote. Then think that all this glory which meets the vision, is but a drop in the grand ocean of Immensity—not the decillionth of a decillionth portion of all that lie, unfathomably beyond, in the deep, awful realms of Infinity. O, the vastness of the universe! Compared with all this, what is Earth? Imprisoned within its narrow precincts, what can we know of the grandeur of GOD'S boundless creations?

Does not this fill our minds with overwhelming thoughts of the Almighty One, the *Infinite Creator*, who at the word of His might "stretched out the heavens as a scroll"—who holds all these mighty structures in their appointed places—who looketh after the wants of all His creatures, from the minutest insect that crawls in the dust to noble man, and findeth room, in his great heart of hearts, to love each one? We can form no correct idea of His Almighty power to create,—He has not displayed his treasures here, in this world of sorrow, sin and wretchedness. Ah! there are far loveller spots than this! Earth has been called beautiful, but what are its beauties, to those of the glorious worlds on high, which GOD has made as the eternal abode of happiness and love?

Dear reader, are you a child of GOD?—then are you an heir to his vast estate. All this glory shall be yours. The utmost stretch of the imagination can paint nothing of the glory to be revealed to his dear children. When your pathway is beclouded with the bitter sorrows and afflictions of this unhappy life, look Heavenward, and view your eternal home among the glories of the Upper World, which soon, Oh, so soon, you shall go to possess. O, hasten the moment when our souls shall burst the shell that binds us to this lower existence, and shall soar to the regions of the pure, the lovely and the beautiful—where we shall find rest and love and sympathy forever! Then the Immortal shall soar to its most glorious flights, and expand itself eternally, basking in the sunshine of GOD'S glory. Then shall we not be confined with matter; we shall roam at our pleasure to the remotest realm of the universe, if we desire, exploring the endless treasures of the Almighty. Then shall we enjoy perfect felicity.

We are made to pass through this dark world of sorrow and death, that we may so much the more enjoy and appreciate the pleasures of eternity. O, who would live here always? O, man of the world! spend not all thy precious time in chasing the phantoms of Earth. Eternity is almost dawning upon you. O, prepare for it without delay. Let it not overtake you without a hope in GOD.

Day hath her sun which displays the beauties of surrounding Nature; but thou, lovely Night, wrapped up in thy mantle of gloom, dost unveil to us the manifold glories of the universe. Thy azure canopy is illuminated with ten thousand gleaming tapers, which lighten the way to the mansions of rest. FRANK.

AN EXAMPLE FOR MINISTERS.—In Liverpool, England, there are sixty Catholic priests, every one of whom administers the temperance pledge to such of their parish to whom it is a necessity. This is an effort to reclaim the Irish of the right kind. If all the ministers of religion did the same, what a change would take place among the people, socially and morally!

MOST men work for the present, a few for the future; the wise work for both—for the future in the present, and for the present in the future.

Educational.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM RIGHT.

SOME days since I noticed an article in a city paper, in which the writer asks, "What are common schools?"—and then goes on to say that "those who lay claim to an average degree of intelligence need not be told that free schools were adopted as a measure of *policy, not of right.*" From this position I dissent. I believe the law was a matter of right, and so considered and intended by the people who petitioned and voted for it. That law, making our common schools free to all, was repealed by a Legislature without the sanction of the people. After admitting that a large majority of the people are undoubtedly in favor of free schools, the writer goes on to say that "no law or principle of justice can be adduced to show that one man should pay for the education of the children of another," thereby ignoring the principle that the majority should rule. This doctrine the writer seems to suppose can admit of no modification, and to attempt it would class any one who should do so among "those who cannot lay claim to an average degree of intelligence." This principle seems to me to be too narrow, if not selfish, to be adopted in a country where a government should be sustained by a universally educated people, instead of by the bayonets of a standing army. This principle seems to assume that governments are instituted for the benefit and protection of one set of men, without any reciprocity on their part. It is no matter to them how the world wags, or by what agency safety and protection are secured, provided they pay nothing for such protection of themselves and their property.

Now, so far as I have read and been able to learn, it is admitted as an absolute necessity that all citizens must surrender a part of their natural rights to the government for the protection of all, and that all must minister of their means to the support of that government. It is also admitted that all countries must have governments for protection, and that government must be supported from the means of its citizens. And, to prevent a resort to standing armies for protection against an ignorant people, the first step is to provide ways and means to educate the entire people and make that education free to all. It is certain that wealth is necessary to education. Therefore it must be certain that all partial or discriminating systems to raise and apply the means must fail to reach all the children of the people. It was an old but true saying in the days of NOAH WEBSTER'S first spelling book, that there were but two ways or means of supporting government. One, the spelling book—the other, the bayonet. The one will educate the people to support a free government by means of the intelligence of the people; the other to grind them down in ignorance for the freedom of the few.

If such men as those first referred to are disposed, by not contributing their share of the means they possess to the cause of the spelling book, and from such causes the streams of knowledge shall be suffered to clog up, their country, with themselves or their posterity, must suffer the terrible consequences. In such an event the people will drift back into the same ignorance as of the dark ages, when darkness will again cover the land and gross darkness the people. Then, again, superstitution, bigotry and tyranny will cover the land as the waters cover the sea. Then it will require the strong arm of power, aided by the bayonet, to protect the people, if not their wealth, from the horrors of war, plunder and murder, and from the whole category of crime. Then those *patriots* and wise calculators will be compelled to pay for the education and support of armies, instead of "other men's children." Then no principle of justice can be adduced to show that one man shall not pay for the education and support of other men's children in the armies of the nation. My belief is, it is a public duty and cheaper to support the children of our country in free schools, than in State prisons and standing armies. The true principle is that the wealth of the country should educate the children of the country—each citizen to contribute according to the amount of means he possesses, or has to protect. For the more the man has the more should he pay for its protection.

There is another view which we may take of this subject. The older citizens of our country during its prosperity have most of them become wealthy. Their means are "hoarded up;" they have no ways or means of using them; but they cling to them and no doubt will till they pass the silent river. They insist that they have educated their own children, (many of them but poorly,) and that "there is no law or principle of justice that can compel them to educate the children of other men." They forget that during their long lives, their persons and property have been protected through the means of education. The policy of these men, no doubt honest in their views, would shut down the gates of knowledge, and leave every child to educate himself or remain in ignorance. But if war comes, through ignorance or otherwise, you will see this class of patriots sneaking about the country to get other men's children to go and fight their country's battles for the protection of themselves and their wealth. And should the war be successful these same patriots care very little whether the war-worn soldier returns from the bloody field or not; perhaps a little rather not, as some principle of justice may give the poor soldier a pension. Some of this class of men would rather have non-taxable bonds than to be paying pensions.

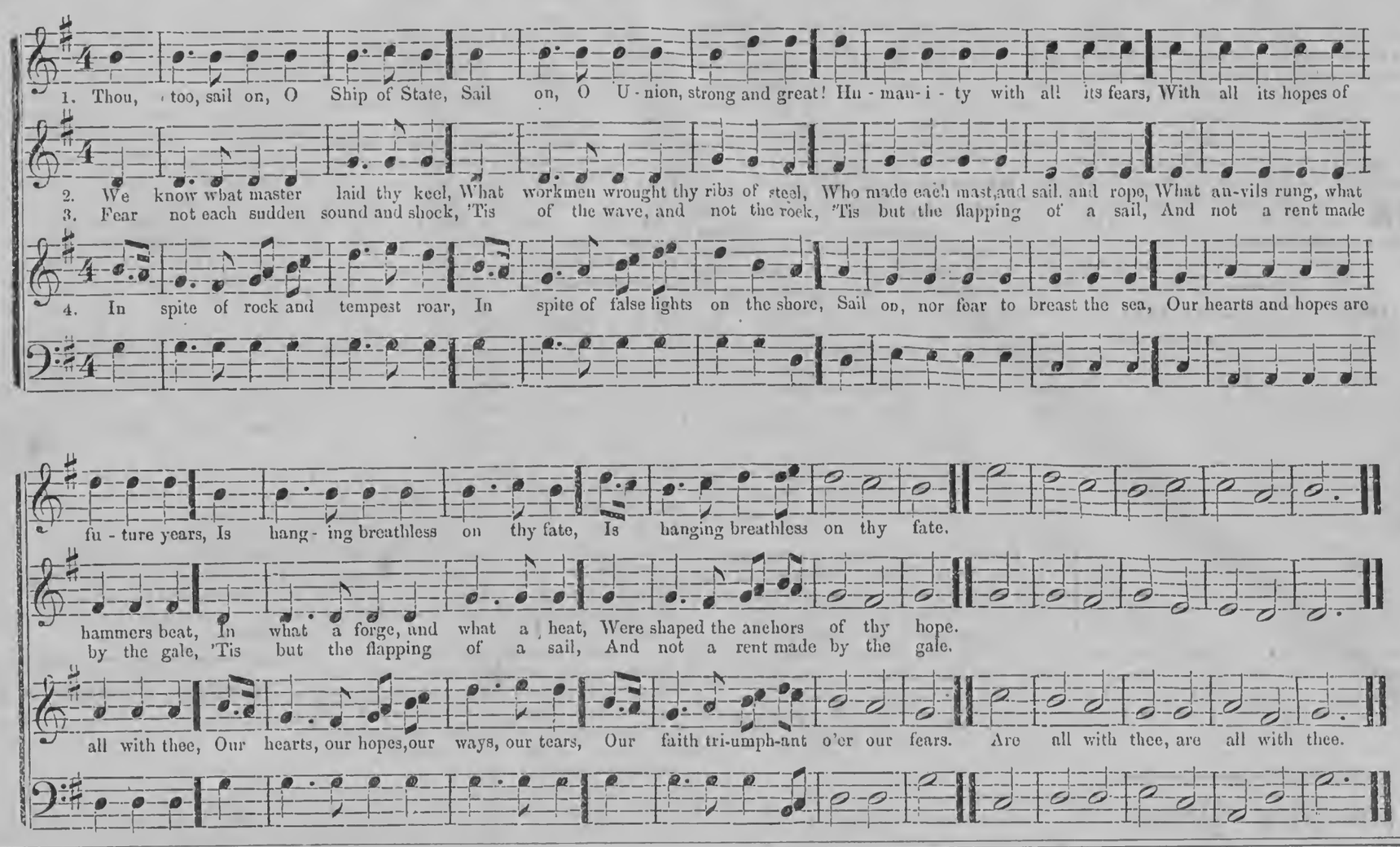
It is the case in all countries that the poorer classes are called upon to fight their country's battles for the protection of all. Then, without free schools, who will educate the children of the poor soldiers while they are exposing themselves to prisons and death, if there is no principle of justice to educate them? Is it not then certain that the wealth of the country should educate all its children? If this be faithfully done, our *present* and happy country, with its government and liberal institutions, through the instrumentality of universal knowledge, will, we trust, be perpetuated as long as "the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave." May the time soon come when knowledge shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, and then the happy time will have arrived "when the nations shall wage war no more." S.

Attica, N. Y.

[From the Singing School Department of the "United States Collection," by A. N. JOHNSON.

THE SHIP OF STATE.

Words by LONGFELLOW.



Various Topics.

EUROPEAN SPARROWS.

ALL who are interested in the preservation of our city trees—and what dweller in the city ought not to be?—will be gratified to know that the common European sparrow is now naturalized in the environs of New York, a matter of considerable importance, because the bird in question is, by far, the most efficient vermicide with which we are acquainted.

In the upper part of the city, especially about the neighborhood of Central Park, these birds have already become very numerous,—the stock from which they are descended having been sent out to the Commissioner of the Park, we believe, some two or three years ago. Their loud chirp must have already become familiar in that vicinity to people living in houses upon which ivy clusters—ivy being the cover in which these birds especially delight. They may also be observed haunting the roofs and eaves of the houses, in quiet streets, among the cornices of which they find many nooks in which to shelter themselves and build their nests. They have not, as yet, so far as our observation goes, made their appearance in any of our down-town parks; but the sparrow is essentially a city bird, and there is no doubt that, before long, he will become a familiar citizen, hopping about our gutters, and house-tops, after the manner of his family connections in Europe.

Owing to the familiar and confiding character of the sparrow, he has been made a subject of close and easy observation by many persons interested in studying the habits of birds. Sparrows will build their nests, for instance, in the ivy close under a window sill, so that their domestic manners and inner life are revealed to the careful watcher. It is thus that the great use of this bird as a destroyer of noxious vermin has been calculated to an arithmetical figure.

According to the closest observers, and taking an average of the statements made by them,—which do not vary much, bye-the-bye,—sparrows feed their young thirty-six times in every daylight hour, which, calculating at the rate of fourteen hours a day, in the long days of spring and summer, makes 3,500 times per week. One writer states that each nest of sparrows will consume 3,600 caterpillars in a week, while others give yet higher figures. At these rates, what fine havoc twenty thousand sparrows would make with the disgusting "measuring worms" by which our city trees are annually converted into very vexatious nuisances!

The sparrow is not an ornamental bird. His plumage is of a sober brown, relieved by silver-gray, and the male-bird has some black marks about his head. In London, and in the manufacturing towns of England, this bird takes a dark, sooty hue, owing to the smoky atmosphere in which he lives; but when the sparrow come to be a New Yorker, he will be a much sprucer bird than his cousin over on the other side, there being comparatively little smoke in American cities. He has no song, but his chirp has nothing harsh in it, and in the fall of the year, when myriads of his tribe congregate in the ivy, or in thick bushes, their chirps form a loud chorus, which can be heard at a considerable distance, and is rather pleasing in its effect than otherwise. The quantity of grain, or seed of any kind, consumed by sparrows, is very small, and is far more than compensated for by the amount of vermin which they destroy.—*N. Y. Weekly Review.*

TREATMENT OF PARALYSIS AND APOPLEXY.

THE treatment of paralysis and apoplexy by the application of ice to the spine has yielded some very remarkable results, which are detailed in the Medical Times and Gazette. In one case the patient, a gentleman, had been siezed with paralysis on the 2d of December, became rapidly worse, and when Dr. Chapman first saw him, on the 4th of December, he was in a profound stupor, could not be roused, and the right arm gave no signs of sensibility, the head was hot, the eyes closed and the face drawn. The hot water bag was first applied to the upper spine to reduce the temperature of the head, and afterwards the ice to the "dorsal and lumber region." On the fifth of December signs of consciousness returned, and the face became more symmetrical; on the 6th he could converse by monosyllables; on the 15th he could read the Times and dress and undress himself; and on the 30th of January the patient thought himself quite well. The other case of apoplexy (in its worst form) was still more remarkable. The patient, a full-bodied woman, had a stroke on the 13th of March and was so near to death that the local surgeon said she was dying, and on the 14th of March sent a woman to "lay her out." She had remained in this state absolutely unconscious for forty-eight hours before Dr. Chapman saw her, and the ice treatment was begun. Her recovery has been slow, but the account of the case in the last Medical Times and Gazette reports steady improvement, recovered consciousness and appetite, and all the other signs of convalescence. The method seems to be now admitted by very high authorities as one of great power in many nervous disorders.

A NEW THEORY FOR PROLONGING LIFE.—Dr. Julius Voudem Fiskhavcither died very recently in Prussia, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years. He has left behind him a scientific treatise upon the art of prolonging life, the main feature of which appears to be that, in order to exist in harmony with the electric currents of the earth, we should always sleep with our heads toward the north pole. A great demand for compasses will result from this suggestion, and, indeed a society has already been organized to test the truth of the doctor's suggestions, and we doubt not at least twenty thousand Prussians are every night horizontally located according to this new prescription. The doctor cannot be accused of mercenary motives in making his discovery public, and his own advanced age gives a basis for those inclined to place faith in his theory, for it is certainly a very harmless one, provided that the length of days is in reality a boon worth striving after.

AN ingenious little machine has been put on some of the Parisian hacks. It indicates to the passenger, who engages it, at once the time he is riding, the distance he has made, and the price he has to pay according to the official regulations. The little machine is called "*comptoir mechanique,*" and the police intend to put them on all the hacks of the city.

THE late Mr. Cobden is to have a monument, in the shape of a marble bust, to his memory, in the gallery of Versailles, by order of Napoleon. Mrs. Cobden will present a marble bust of her deceased husband to the French Emperor, as a private memento.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE has a deep and lasting influence upon the lives of all. It is a living lesson always before us, which is constantly influencing us for good or evil. Every action is a word, for actions speak as well as words, and often have a stronger import. Every thought, word, act, and even look of ours, is helping to build up the characters of those around us into monuments of everlasting beauty or deformity. And thus upon our action in this world there rests no slight responsibility.

As we look back over the pages of history, we see how men have in all ages of the world been remembered by their examples. Some have left a record bright with noble deeds and actions, which awaken our admiration and cause within us a desire to be nobler and truer—while others have left us a record black with evil deeds, which awaken our pity for them, not only for the evil example which they have left to posterity, but also when we think what they might have been had they been upright and honest. And as their example has lived after them, so will ours, though perhaps in a more limited manner. Although our example may not be handed down to posterity from the historic page, yet it may exercise a great influence upon those around us. For if we avoid evil habits and endeavor to do right in all things, many others will be induced to act accordingly. Those who are younger in years are looking up to us for an example; and whether that example be good or evil, is for us to determine. If we were to think oftener of the example which we are placing before our fellow men, it would not only save them much trouble, but also ourselves.

Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1866. L. J. T.

ANOTHER LESSON OF THE DIAMOND.

THE most valuable diamond is the purest. Turn it every way, and it reflects the light of heaven.

And such is moral purity. It is transparent. Like Nathaniel, it knows no guile. It allows no straying thought or act to cloud the sun of righteousness. Place the pure person in any position, and he reflects his Father's smile. He sees God, for his eye is single. There is the same brilliancy in all time of his tribulation; in all time of his prosperity; in the hour of death, and in the day judgment. The purity of the diamond is in the brilliancy of its ray. Is it on one side opaque? There is some flaw which must be carefully removed; and thus, when any soul labors under continued doubts and depressions, there is some dark spot which requires the closest investigation. The pure in heart shall see God. If, then, we do not see Him, the cause is obvious. Raise the prayer, "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

IF it were possible to separate the globe at its center, in the same way as an orange or a cheese is frequently divided, and to stand at the base of the division, the chasm would represent a height 1,456 times higher than the Himalayas, or if Great Britain were reared on end from the Solent to Cape Wroth, it would reach but about one-twelfth of the distance.

ECONOMY is a great virtue in Japan, to encourage which a strip of fish skin is sent with every letter from an official, whatsoever the subject, to remind the receiver that their ancestors were once poor fishermen, and that therefore none of their descendants should be ashamed of dustry and economy.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 34 letters.

My 20, 10, 12, 27, 12 was an Empress of Constantinople, alike famous for her talents, her beauty and her crimes.

My 11, 9, 13, 7, 9, 13, 9, 13 was a French Count, celebrated for his fidelity to Bonaparte.

My 8, 6, 32, 20, 23, 17 was a very ancient Greek Poet.

My 29, 30, 31, 34, 4 was one of the commanders in Italy, under Hannibal.

My 24, 20, 21, 8, 4, 11, 30, 32, 22, 23, 24, 14, 31, 32, 32 was a distinguished Mathematician and Natural Philosopher.

My 1, 4, 8, 24, 11, 4, 26, 17, 4, 24, 5, 30, 28, 20, 17, 30, 25 is known as the introducer of an improved system of road-making, which bears his name.

My 14, 3, 9, 24, 21, 20, 32, 15, 9, 22, 9, 20, 11, 11, 9, 21 was the murderer of Henry IV of France.

My 5, 2, 19, 21, 20, 18, 19, 17, 33, 11, 9, 3, 20, 22, 20, 16, 3, 16 was a celebrated French political economist.

My whole was a German officer in the Russian service, noted for the marvelous stories he has told of his adventures in several campaigns against the Turks. J. E. HILL.

Woodsfield, Ohio.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Og warorfd, reeap owanrd,
O vtle ton nl lavn;
Ehetr's somdiw dan onhro
Dna logyr ot naig.
Het apth el freoeb ony,
Ouy'ev noly ot shooce;
Oyn inw il rou'y tivcae—
Fl thinfois oyu sooel.

Elba, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A AND B bought a farm of 60 acres for $1200, of which sum A paid $700 and B paid $500. They then sold one-third of the whole farm to C for $400, of which sum A received $230, and B received $150. How much of the farm did A then own?

Batavia, N. Y. H. W.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 843.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Sarah E. Hunt, Winfield, N. Y.

Answer to Charade:—Incur.

Answer to Anagram:

Beautiful snow!
Drifting down from the sky above
To the sleeping earth below,
Folding her warm in a clasp of love,
Beautiful, beautiful snow.

New Quarter—More Prizes!

THE second Quarter of this volume of the RURAL will commence next week—April 7. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe, either singly or in clubs—or to form or join clubs to begin with the new Quarter, or add to those already formed. Additions to clubs may be made for one year from April at the same price as one year from January—or we will send from April to January next (9 months) for $1.33, if ordered by any person who has formed a club for this volume. All whose subscriptions expire this week will find the number (845) printed on address label—and will of course understand that the paper will be discontinued under our advance payment rule unless they renew at once.

To reward its friends for forming or completing clubs during the month of April we offer the following

LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

To each person procuring and paying or remitting according to our club rates ($2.50 per copy) for Twenty NEW (Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER before the first day of May, 1866, (the subscriptions to begin not later than April 7,) we will give a copy of WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY, containing over 3,000 engravings—cash price $12. Or, we will send the Dictionary and ten copies of the RURAL (for NEW Subscribers) on the receipt of $30!

To each person procuring and remitting or paying (before May 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER—at least *three* being NEW subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than April 7—we will send post-paid a copy of RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a free copy of the RURAL one year, instead of book, if preferred.

To each person procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be NEW,) we will send the RURAL free for one year, and a post-paid copy of PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 31, 1866.

AGENTS and other Friends of The Rural will please note that Back Numbers of this Volume can yet be furnished,—and that new clubs, and additions to clubs, are still in order. The offer of Webster's Great Illustrated Dictionary for 20 New Subscribers is continued. See last Rural.

Remember that the Thirteen Numbers of the present Quarter of The Rural (Jan. to April,) are sent, On Trial, for only Fifty Cents! Strangers, non-subscribers, step aboard for the Trial Trip!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

LITTLE BEE, a Chippewa Chief, died last week in Washington. The question of making Utah a State is now being considered in Congress. A mail route (700 miles) has been established from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Clark, through El Paso. A bill has passed the Senate to authorize a bridge to be built across the Mississippi at St. Louis; also, to punish forgery of U. S. securities by ten years' imprisonment. The House has passed the Loan Bill, 83 to 53. An application has been made to the Senate by a delegation of Indians from the Indian Territory to admit that Territory into the Union. Orders have been issued to fit out a squadron for service on the British North American coast. The cotton frauds of the South are still being investigated by the Treasury Department. Richard C. McCormick has been appointed Governor of Arizona. H. T. Carter, Secretary. Major-General Franklin has resigned.

Southern Items.

THE North Carolina fisheries are reported in full operation.

Criminal cases in Virginia and North Carolina have been turned over to the civil courts by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Another contribution, amounting to nearly $1,000, from Birmingham, England, has been received by General Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the colored people of the South.

The Charleston (S. C.) Leader advertises that a steamer is wanted to run to some Northern port that will treat colored passengers respectfully.

The Loyal Georgian, published at Atlanta in the interests of the freedmen, claims to have among that class regular readers and subscribers to the extent of twenty thousand.

The 4th Ohio regiment at Galveston, Texas, recently mutinied, asserting that their term of service had expired. Sixty of the mutineers have been arrested.

The St. Louis papers are full of advertisements pointing to a great increase in the river trade.

Most of the Southern educational institutions are resuming operations. The University of Virginia was the only Southern College that did not suspend during the war.

Gen. Howard has enjoined upon the blacks the necessity of cleanliness, and also rebukes those who are addicted to idleness,—telling them that they will not much longer be fed on rations.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express says the war so thinned out the live stock in some portions of the State that cattle, mules and horses, especially, will have to be imported.

A man by the name of King, arrested in Louisville, Ky., for theft, says he, and not Payne, attempted the assassination of Mr. Seward. He has attempted to commit suicide.

All the newly elected city officers in New Orleans have been duly installed except Mayor Monroe and one Alderman. General Canby has appointed a Mayor pro tem.

Most of the planting in Louisiana is finished. The Planters' Banner, published in St. Mary's Parish, (the 15th inst.,) says:—"Spring has opened apparently in good earnest. Blue birds, mocking birds, martins and numerous other birds, are as merry as larks in midsummer. Bats, alligators, lizards and frogs are making their characteristic spring displays. Bees act as though they would swarm if they felt sure the cold weather was over. Leaves, buds, blossoms, flowers and green clover salute our eyes in all directions. Irish potatoes, peas, cabbage plants, celery, lettuce, radishes and other green vegetables, appear in the gardens." High water has broken through the levees in Upper Louisiana.

The Russo-American Telegraph.

LATE and interesting intelligence has been received from the expedition which is engaged in exploring the proposed route of the telegraph line through Russian America and Asia, which is to connect the two continents and open up communication between Europe and America.

Col. Palmer of this city, has received a letter from a Russian gentleman, dated at Oscotsk, the 18th of January. The writer states that he has not only surveyed the entire country from that place eastward to Anadyr River, but has determined in person the route of the telegraph line. Of this district there was little known. It connects the Anadyr with that portion of Siberia which is settled. It presents no obstacles, and the work of construction will go on without material difficulty.

Mr. Abasa (the writer) sent his letter by post to Irkurst, where it arrived February 19th, was sent by telegraph 4,000 miles to St. Petersburg, and left there by mail the 21st for this country.

As the entire line of the Russo-American Telegraph has been explored, surveyed and the route located, and a considerable portion of the line constructed, the day draws near when the wires will flash intelligence from one continent to the other with as much ease as they now send it from town to town.

From Mexico.

LATE advices from different parts of Mexico show that the promised pacification under the Imperial rule is as far as ever from realization. The Liberals still maintain the contest in many sections with stubbornness and energy. Not the slightest indication of the withdrawal of the French troops is yet apparent.

In the Pacific States the Imperialists were confined to a few posts, the Liberals holding nearly all the country. The latter had boldly attacked the garrison of Mazatlan several times, with prospects of success.

Ex-Lieutenant Maury, Maximilian's Minister of Colonization, had left for England, and it was rumored that he had been thus disposed of to avoid giving further offense to the Government of the United States.

One of the Belgian envoys sent over to condole with the Empress Charlotte, on account of the death of her father, was killed in the stage between Vera Cruz and the Capital, by guerrillas.

The United States Consul at Tobasco informs the Government that in recent explorations he had discovered the ruins of two ancient cities which had remained unknown since the conquest by Cortez. The Consul is informed that along the southern border of the State of Vera Cruz both of the contending parties are in the habit of massacring their prisoners.

A Brownsville dispatch says the Imperials are organizing for a vigorous campaign west of the Sierra Madre mountains.

The situation of the Imperials at Tampico is represented as critical. The Liberals were preparing to attack the town.

PRICES FALLING.—The N. Y. Post of March 20th, says the prices of goods of all descriptions are falling. The decline was great on the 19th. So much effort to make sales has rarely been put forth, and the disposition was everywhere manifested to close transactions and to realize. The concession in dress goods is large. It extends to prints of fine fabrics. On standards and woolens it is lightest. The fall of one month on the basis of some of the prices of goods sold at auction on the 19th, is reported to be fully 100 per cent. There is a very general feeling of insecurity in business circles, amounting almost to a panic in some quarters. [On Saturday, the 24th inst., the price of gold had declined in New York to 124⅞—the lowest figure since the war.]

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Numerous fires have occurred recently in Havana, caused by negro incendiaries. The Royal Commission to investigate affairs in Jamaica report that a deliberate plan had been formed among the negroes in the late rebellion to murder or drive all the whites from the island. A strong feeling is manifested among the people to annex the island to the United States. Sixty persons had been arrested in Hayti, charged with being concerned in revolutionary movements. An earthquake lately occurred in the Island of St. Domingo. A number of houses were destroyed.

GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—Pike's opera house, the Enquirer office, Adams' Express buildings and several others, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d inst. Mr. Pike's loss is estimated at $1,000,000,—insured only $38,000. Very little property was saved in the building except the money and papers in the office. The total loss by the fire is reported at $2,000,000. [An extensive fire also occurred at Petroleum Centre on the 22d. Over thirty buildings were destroyed, (three of them refineries,) and three men fatally burned.]

THE FENIANS.—Extensive preparations for some important movement are being made in New York city by the Fenians of both factions. Funds continue to pour into the treasury, and large quantities of arms are being accumulated. The total strength of Sweeney's forces organized into regiments and battalions in the city is estimated at 5,360 men.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ADVICES from Europe to the 10th inst. have been received. The Reform question is being actively discussed by the press. It is assumed as certain by the Pall Mall Gazette that the Russell Ministry must soon dissolve whether it is defeated or not upon the Reform question. The steady increase of the cattle disease in England is causing serious alarm. The disease has lately attacked the sheep. Arrangements are making to commence laying the Atlantic cable in June. The Great Eastern is still in the service of the Company. Queen Victoria held her first court the 9th inst. Our Minister, Mr. Adams, and two American ladies, were present. The arrest of Fenians in Ireland is going on with great vigor. The first Conference relative to the Principalities was to be held in Paris the 12th. It is published that Austria had called upon England to settle the Schleswig-Holstein difficulties. England declined. The insurgents in Syria had all made submission to Turkey. Gen. Prim (in Spain) has been condemned to be shot.

PORK AND BEEF PACKING AT CHICAGO.—The annual report of the pork and beef packers of Chicago was published on the 17th inst. The whole number of hogs packed in 1864-5 was 750,147; number of cattle, 92,459. The number of hogs packed in 1865-6, was 501,462; number of cattle, 23,728. [The total packing of hogs in the entire West, it is supposed, will foot up 1,700,000 the present year against near 2,500,000 last year.]

CANADA.—The Canadian papers claim that there are at present on duty in the provinces to repel the Fenian invasion a military force of 21,000 men, consisting of 10,000 regular troops and 11,000 volunteers; that in addition, 15,000 militia are armed and ready for active service when required, and that 80,000 more could soon be made available. Troops are also expected to arrive soon from England and the West Indies.

PARAGUAY.—Immense preparations are being made by Brazil and the Argentine and Uruguay Republics to carry on the war against Paraguay. The allied army numbers 50,000 men, and is supported by a large fleet on the Parana river, in the vicinity of Pazo de la Patria. The Paragnayan army numbers only about 20,000, but they have defensive works of great strength. A desperate struggle is expected soon to take place.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE steamer Hudson with four barges in tow, arrived at Albany the 19th inst., from New York. She was the first boat through this season.

AT the different foundries in Albany, 360 men "struck" on the 19th inst., in consequence of the action of the recent Iron Founders' Convention in that city.

DR. CHARLES BECK, formerly a professor in Harvard College, died of apoplexy at his residence in Cambridge, on the 19th inst. He was seventy years of age.

BY the defeat of the Reciprocity Bill, the trade in live stock falls under the general tariff law of 1862, by which all living animals may be imported free of duty.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is in extremely delicate health. In a letter dated Feb. 23, she says:—"I am always and entirely a prisoner to my room, and latterly to one position."

ALL the stage line, express and dispatch companies west of the Missouri River, have been consolidated under the name of Holliday's Overland Mail and Express Company.

JOHN P. HALE, U. S. Minister at Madrid, (Spain,) has written to prominent members of Congress, urging an increase of his salary. His salary now amounts to $12,000 in gold.

THE State of Wisconsin abolished, several years since, the "death penalty." An attempt was made recently to restore it, but the bill was defeated in the House on the 17th inst.

FROM recent scientific investigations in Europe it has been shown conclusively that in localities where impure water has been drank by the inhabitants, the cholera has principally prevailed.

THE "Ashland" farm near Lexington, Ky., has been bought, at a cost of $90,000, for the location of the Agricultural College of that State, in connection with the University.

MINNESOTA is in immediate need of laborers A Minneapolis paper says that in that city alone at least five hundred additional mechanics would find speedy and remunerative employment.

IT appears from the final report of the Sanitary Department of the Prefecture of Police that the total number of deaths in Paris from the recent epidemic cholera, amounted to 6,383 to the 14th of January last, at which time it had nearly disappeared.

THE official record of the deaths by the cattle disease in England during January show that the number was double that of December. Fear is expressed that few cattle will be left in England in a short time unless an effectual remedy for it is discovered.

THE papers say coal is going to be lower all over the country. The excess of the production of the mines this year over a corresponding period of time last year, is 166,029 tuns. [Coal has declined in price in this city $1.70 per tun during the last few days.]

VAST beds of oysters, equal to those of Chesapeake Bay, have been found in the Gulf of California, between Mazatlan and Guaymas, from which California will in future be supplied. They are planted in San Francisco Bay, and there fattened for the market.

THE Southern Express Company which runs in connection with the Adams' Express Company, paid on the 13th inst., $200,000 to the First National Bank of Memphis for money lost on the steamer W. R. Carter, which exploded on the Mississippi River near Vicksburg.

THE gayeties of the present season in New York, the Times says, surpass in extent and magnificence, those of all previous years. It may be noted, however, as a peculiar though not a pleasing fact that, while "society" holds high carnival, crime is indulging in a perfect and almost unrestrained saturnalia.

BEE-KEEPERS will be glad to learn that a French chemist has discovered the source of the parasite which attacks those insects. He has found the parasite on the flowers of the sunflower, and on that the bees; and he has proved conclusively that it gets upon the bee from the plant, and not upon the plant from the bee.

THE U. S. Army now numbers as follows: White—2,265 officers, 55,326 men—colored, 2,393 officers, 63,373 men. In the Regular service—1,124 officers, 25,462 men. General, staff and retired officers of the army, 621. General and staff officers in the Volunteer service, 1,018. Veteran Reserves, unattached, 609. Grand total of the army, 152,611.

THERE is to be a gigantic aquarium among the wonders of the Universal Exhibition at Paris. The font alone is to measure 100 feet. Every sort of fish is to be collected therein for the amusement of the public; and even sharks, cod and porpoises are to exhibit their peculiar habits and customs in grottoes and caves, which are to be excavated in the floor of the building and filled with sea water.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, March 27, 1866.

THERE is very little change to note in our market for the past week. Wheat, Corn and Beans show a slight decline. Dressed hogs have fallen off $1 ℔ 100 cwt., with but few offering. Butter has declined a trifle, while eggs have advanced. Clover seed is firm at quotations.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh'l	$11,50@13,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Do. red wheat	$9,75@10,50	Apples, green	$1,00@1,75
Do. extra State	7,00@8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	10@11c
Do. buckwheat	7,00@8,25	Peaches	28@30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@30c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,50@1,60	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	40@50c
Wheat, red	2,00@2,12	Onions	60@75c
Best white	2,10@2,00	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	60@60c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	60@60c	Green hides trim'd	7@7c
Rye	70@00c	Do. untrimmed	6@6c
Oats	40@42c	Green calfskins	14@15c
Barley	80@85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,00
Beans	0,75@1,25	Lamb pelts	00@00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$27,50@28,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,00@3,50
Do. new mess	27,00@28,00	Clover, medium	6,00@6,25
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	16@17c	Do. large	6,50@7,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	7@8c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	17@18c	Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Shoulders	13@14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	10,55@0,00
Chickens	18@20c	Do. large egg	10,65@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	10,90@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	10@12c	Do. stove	11,20@0,00
DAIRY, ETC.		Do. chestnut	9,90@0,00
Butter, choice roll	38@45c	Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@40c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, new	16@22c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,00@3,00
Do. old	00@00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	44@50c
Lard, tried	18@19c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	10@10c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	8,50@9,00
Do. rough	0@6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	20@22c	Candles, box	14½@16c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	17@00c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@13,00	Barrels	38@40c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton 40@40c. for middlings Flour ranges from $6,70@11,25 as to quality. Wheat, $1,66@2,00. Rye, 79@80c. Barley, $1,15. Corn, 66@78c. Oats, 35@54c. Hops, 25@65c. Pork, new mess, $25@25,25; old do, $23,50@23,75; prime, $21,25@22; Shoulders, 11½@12½c; Hams, 16½@18½c. Lard, 16½@18c. Butter, 25@35c. Cheese, 16@22c. Clover seed, 9@11c; Timothy, $3,50@3,75; rough flax, $2,60@2,75.

ALBANY, March 24.—Flour, $9@13,25. Buckwheat flour $3,75@3,87. Corn meal $1,60@1,75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,35@2,75. Rye, 80c. Barley, 88c@$1. Corn 72@75c. Oats, 30@32½c. Pork, $29@34. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 21c.—Smoked beef 25c. Butter, sales at 43@53c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 21@22c. Hops, 25@40c. Clover seed 12@12½c, large do, 14@15c ℔ ℔., timothy, choice, $4,37½.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Flour, sales at $7,25@12,50.—Wheat, $1,64@2,35. Corn, 58@61c. Rye, 80@80c. Barley, 80c@$1,00. Oats 33@47c. Peas $1,65. Beans $1,50@1,75.—Dressed hogs, $10,75. Clover seed, $6,37@6,62; timothy, $3,25@3,50; flax, $2,25@2,50. Salt, $2,50@2,55.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour, sales at $7,75@13,50.—Wheat, 90@1,28½. Rye, 49@49c. Corn, 35@41½c. Oats, 21@25c. Barley, 60@$1,25. Pork, $25,25@25,50. Hams, 14@16c. Shoulders, 9@13½c. Lard, 17½@18c. Butter, 22@38c. Cheese, 18@23c. Clover seed $5@5,75 ℔ bu.; flax, $2,60@2,75; timothy $2,75@3,00. Dressed hogs $10,25@11.

TORONTO, March 22.—Flour ranges from $5,00@8,88; Fall Wheat, $1,23@1,35; Spring Wheat, $1,04@1,07; Barley, 60@67c; Peas, 61@66c; Oats, 30@33c; Rye, 56@60c; Butter 15@23c; Cheese, 13@15c; Eggs, 11@12c; Pork, Mess, $20@22; Prime, $18@19; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 11@12c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu. Hay, $7@9,50; Straw, $6@7. Clover seed, $5,50@6; Timothy, $2,25@3; Flax, $1,90; Tares, 90c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Sales Beef Cattle, $10,00@18; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@13c; Sheep and Lambs, 5½@9c; Swine, 10½@10¾c.

ALBANY, March 23.—Beeves, sales at $4,00@9,25.—Sheep, at $7@8,50. Swine, sales at 9¾@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, March 21—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $175@275 ℔ pair. Handy steers $90@150. Yearlings $25@28; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs 5@7½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ℔ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 12@13c.; retail 13@15c. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8@9½c.; tallow 7½@9½c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each.

TORONTO, March 22.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d do, $5,00@6,00; 3d do, $4,50@5. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $6@7; do, light, $4,00@5,00 each. Lambs, each, $3. Calves, each, $5@6.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 20.—We have still to note a very irregular and unsettled market for domestic fleeces. In prices we note a slight decline:—52@55c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 55@65c for ½ and ¾ do; 58@70c for full-blood do; 70@80c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 58@58c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@24c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 33@45c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, March 20—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 78@85c; fine, 70@75c; medium, 65@70; coarse, 55@60c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 68@70c; fine, 65@67c; medium, 60@65c; coarse, 50@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@70c; medium, 50@60c; common, 50@55c; California, 25@55c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 65@80c; superfine, 55@70c; No. 1, 55@50c; Smyrna, 22@58c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 24@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@58c.

CINCINNATI, March, 21.—Coarse fleece at 45@50c.; medium to fine do, 48@55c.; tub washed, 55@60c., and unwashed, 20c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, March 23.—We quote prices nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@47c.; ¼ to ½ do, 47@50c.; ½ to ¾ do, 50@55c.; ½ to ¾ do, extra, 65@68c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

DIED.

AT Colden, Erie Co., N. Y., on the 17th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Dr. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, aged 48 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

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SPECIAL NOTICES
Rare Opportunity for Business Men.

The News Condenser.

— New York City contains 311 churches.

— The cholera still prevails in Southern Russia.

— Lake Michigan navigation has been re-opened.

— Boston consumes 5,742,545 gals. of milk a year.

— The policemen of Cincinnati each receive $1,000 a year.

— The Missouri legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday week.

— Pittsburg, Pa., now has 500 large manufacturing establishments.

— A woman in Detroit found a diamond in a codfish she was cooking.

— Several regiments of Fenians are being organized in Louisville, Ky.

— The Susquehanna railroad is open to Unadilla, 100 miles from Albany.

— Western papers are full of accounts of the losses resulting from late freshets.

— A fellow was fined five dollars at Albany recently for brutally beating a horse.

— Honolulu dates of Feb. 6, state that the eruption of the great volcano has ceased.

— A valuable peat bed has been discovered in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga Co.

— The War Department has ordered the mustering out of fifteen additional Paymasters.

— A lot of cows were recently sold in Cortland, N. Y., at auction, at an average price of $77.

— Three young ladies were frozen to death in the snow storm of the 13th inst. in Minnesota.

— $250,000 worth of rum has been shipped from Boston for Africa, within the last six weeks.

— About 10,000 cattle have been frozen to death in Colorado since the commencement of winter.

— A bill to restore the death penalty was defeated in the Wisconsin House of Assembly last week.

— Sugar-making commenced in earnest in Maine last week, with favorable prospects for a large yield.

— The people of Ceresco, Mich., are talking of building a woolen factory and a large foundry at that place.

— It is thought the Virginia tobacco crop this season will be about one-third of what it was before the war.

— The Chicago Board of Trade have passed resolutions urging upon Congress the early passage of the Bankrupt bill.

— Messrs. O'Brien & Baldwin of Shawnectown, Ill., shipped over 50 bales of Illinois cotton for the east on the 21st ult.

— Sixty hogs died from suffocation in a car of an eastern-bound freight train at Fairport, this county, Wednesday week.

— A large per cent. of the apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees in Hancock Co., West Va., has been destroyed by mice.

— The consumption of coal oil as a lubricator is very great, and many railroad companies spend more than $25,000 annually for it.

— The Georgia Legislature passed the stay law over the Governor's veto, and a law punishing horse stealing and burglary with death.

— A new weekly paper, to be devoted to the interests of the workingmen, is soon to be started in Albany, by the Trades' Assembly.

— A woman in Binghamton, N. Y., recently stole $1,400 and hid it in her waterfall, where it remained several days before it was discovered.

— The Iowa House has passed a resolution calling for the trial and punishment of Gen. Custar for his barbarous treatment of Iowa soldiers.

— A bill before Congress proposes the coinage of five cent pieces, composed of copper and nickel, to take the place of the five cent currency.

— The official record of deaths by the cattle disease in England during January, makes the number over 121,000, while very many go unrecorded.

— A girl bound to a family at Litchfield, Montgomery Co., Ill., recently hung a little boy in retaliation for a whipping his mother had given her.

Special Notices.

Rare Opportunity for Business Men.—Notice advertisement headed "EMPLOYMENT FOR 500 MEN," in RURAL of March 24, page 98.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

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THE MONK AND THE SHEPHERD.

From the German of Uhland for the Rural New-Yorker.

BY JOHN B. DUFFEY.

MONK.

Why stand'st thou thus, in silent smart,
O shepherd, tell to me?
Here, too, there throbs a wounded heart,
That draws me unto thee.

SHEPHERD.

And cans't thou ask? O look around!
My darling valley see!
On the wide fields no flower is found,
And faded is each tree!

MONK.

Grieve not! Grieve not! What is thy woe?
What but a heavy dream?
The meadows soon with flowers shall glow,
The trees with blossoms gleam,

Then shall the cross I kneel before
Stand on the green lawn there:
Yet it shall bloom, alas! no more,
But e'er death's image bear.

The Story Teller.

THE WHISPER ROOM.

It was a paragon lawn, that of Houseley Cottage—emerald in color, closely shaven, and velvet-like in smoothness. It was a fitting inclosure for the red and white roses which, in regular succession, girdled it round. The laburnums, that waved their golden blossoms above it, the great sycamore, whose broad leaves bravely faced the sun's fiercest rays, and the trim flower-beds that ended it, all added their attractions to Houseley Lawn.

Seated in a low chair, under a waving cluster of laburnums, was a girl, apparently eighteen years old. Her hand held listlessly an open book; but her eyes were fixed on the blue expanse of sea that stretched far away, and over which Houseley Lawn commanded a glorious view. She was very fair; the rich masses of light-brown hair glinting gold in the sun, the hazel eyes, which were radiant in their truth, and the rich complexion, all asserted her claim to beauty.

The French windows of the drawing-room were thrown noisily open, and a tall girl, rather older than she whom we have described, came hurriedly down the lawn.

"Oh, Agatha!" she said, "do come in and persuade your mamma to join the Daltons' picnic. It *will* be capital. Fred Hawkins and Harry Collier are coming."

The other's fair face wore an expression of hauteur.

"Lucy," she said, "I do wish you wouldn't talk in this off-hand manner. I don't see that any attraction lies in the fact of Mr. Hawkins or Sir Harry Collier coming—certainly not enough to make you call them by their names."

"Oh, bother!" said the other, who was a dashing beauty—blue-eyed, fair-haired, and gifted with superb self-possession. "You're such a prim creature!"

The two girls strolled down the garden together, and while gone we will, in a few words, describe their history.

Agatha Clare was the only child of Mrs. Clare, widow of a physician in large practice, and left by him in affluent circumstances. She was a woman of rare talent, tact, and generosity, and very popular for her kindness and charming manners. Her house of Houseley was a favorite resort of all the younger members of the population, for her dances and croquet parties were perfection.

Lucy Harwich was the daughter of the officer in command of the coast-guard, a retired commander, with more private property than usually falls to his brethren's share. His wife, too, had money. His daughter was what is termed a "fast young lady." She was a beauty, very daring and very willful, very ambitious, and very selfish. Truth must be regarded by a veracious chronicler.

The two girls re-entered the drawing-room, where there was a group of visitors eagerly discussing the picnic. Among them was a man of some note. Harold St. Vraie was a scion of old Norman stock. Unassuming English gentleman as he was, listening calmly to the picnic suggestions, and sitting dressed in gray tweed, with a hunting-whip in his hand he bore the features and the name of a line of steel-clad warriors, whose swords had been foremost in every field of English battle from that of Hastings. The manors of his house had stretched through half a county, and the holders of them had been repeatedly offered a peerage.

But with him fortune had dealt hardly. But one old manor-house and a hundred acres of land remained to him of all his ancestors' territory. His small income sufficed for his wants, and his interest with the Government would procure him a diplomatic post whenever he married, which event was not unexpected by the young ladies of the locality.

"Let us go to Vrayville Towers," said Lucy, impetuously; "the ruins are splendid, and the legend wonderful."

"Lucy," said Agatha, softly, "remember Mr. St. Vraie's family. Look at him."

Lucy did look at him, and saw that his face flushed, and that he looked annoyed.

"Poor fellow!" said her mother to her nearest neighbor, "considering how long the property's been in his family, and the ghosts in the place, I don't wonder at his annoyance."

"I'll console him," laughed Lucy, and swept across the room to Harold St. Vraie's side. "I'll show Miss Agatha my winning colors," she said to herself, mentally.

"Pray forgive me, Mr. St. Vraie," she began, in a subdued tone, very unlike the usual rapid and autocratic key in which she spoke, and dropping her dark eyelashes over her violet eyes with a timid aspect, "for my stupidity in proposing the visit. I ought to have remembered all that you must remember when Varyville is mentioned."

"The stupidity's mine, Miss Harwich," interrupted St. Vraie, with a smile. "My morbid recollections are ridiculous. Never mind them. We'll go to Vrayville, and I can lead the explorers over every corner and tell all the legends—if Mr. Thorpe will allow me," he added, with a slight sneer.

He might have been excused for this; for this Mr. Thorpe, who had purchased Vrayville for the sake more of its ruins than of its farms, was a rich man, who bought the place for self-gratification, and was as chary of showing it as he was of his picture-gallery and his gardens. He had refused Harold permission to sketch the old ruins which had been his forefathers' for seven centuries, and therefore there was mutual dislike between Thorpe and St. Vraie.

"I admire violet-eyed blondes," said Harold to himself, as he strolled down the lawn; but if I did not, I should certainly be enslaved by that hazel-eyed, brown-haired beauty. What a calm self-trust and stately quiet there is about her! But she rather repels."

Agatha's accustomed demeanor deceived many. Accounted cold and slow of feeling, she was a girl capable of strong emotions. For him who won her heart Agatha would be a very heroine of story in her lofty love.

The next day the picnic party started on horseback. On his black mare, thorough-bred and glossy-coated as satin, Harold looked like the knightly descendant of the Norman, as he galloped along. Arriving at the ruins called the abbey cloisters, and which formed an ancient burial-ground, most of the party cantered carelessly across. St. Vraie, with a bitter smile, turned off by the road, and Miss Harwich, on her bay pony, accompanied him.

"You see," she said, "there is some one else who thinks as you do, and avoids desecration."

"I thank you," he said, warmly. "Of course, none feel as I do."

Miss Harwich replied by a winning smile, and the two rode on. Now, she was, to a certain extent, fond of Harold, and of his long descent; but she was a good deal fonder of herself, and she had heard her mother positively assert that morning the fact of Harold's heirship to an "Aunt Clinton's" property of (presumed) five thousand a year. Otherwise, Sir Harry Collier, who was merely a *poor* baronet, would have stood higher in the young lady's estimate, for she admired his face nearly as much as, and his conversation was far more congenial than, Harold's.

She exerted herself to talk on the subjects he liked. Her blue eyes were very brilliant, her voice very low, her sympathy very marked, Harold's admiration of her beauty great and his emotions of ancestral pride very potent. In an impulsive moment he proposed and was accepted.

They reached the picnic party, and Miss Harwich ran off to tell her mamma. At this moment Agatha rode in.

"What, Miss Clare," said St. Vraie, "did you not go with the rest?"

"No," she said, quietly.

"Why not?"

"Because I never like to cause pain," she answered, kindly; "and I knew your family tombs were in the cloisters. Will you help me down?"

"You are an angel," thought Harold; and then blushed guiltily, remembering he was an engaged man.

The picnic proceeded. Mrs. Harwich, indeed, embraced Harold when he was apart from the others, and sobbed out her congratulations on his having "her treasure."

"What old tower's that?" said Sir Harry, flinging a Champagne cork toward it.

"Har—Mr. St. Vraie can tell you," said Mrs. Harwich.

"Oh," said the baronet, blundering, as was his wont, "I suppose all the old legends were drilled into you till you believe 'em, St. Vraie."

The other's haughty face flushed red with anger, and his gray-blue eyes flashed fiercely.

"The story about that tower is merely one of family interest," he replied, with forced calmness.

"Let's have it—let's have it!" said Mr. Hawkins, loudly, the sun and Champagne having acted unusually on him.

Harold made no answer, till Lucy Harwich said, "Won't you tell me, Harold?"

His proud face softened, and he answered, quietly:

"It's only the tower where Hugh St. Vraie shut up his guilty wife, Lucy, till she died, three hundred years ago. You see it's not a picnic story."

Miss Harwich looked very grave, and a silence fell on the group, till Harold proposed visiting the "whisper-room."

Up a cork-screw flight of stairs, the ladies blushing and laughingly making the gentlemen go first, the whole party trooped, till they found themselves in a large room, leading out to an ancient terrace of stone, and connected by a passage with a smaller room.

"What is the secret of this place?" said Lucy.

"I shall leave you all to find out," he laughed; "at least, I'll tell you, Lucy, presently. I must go and see if any one's in the smaller room."

The "secret" was that by its acoustic properties the passage reflected back the lowest whisper uttered in the large room into the small one.

Harold St. Vraie passed hastily in with a smile on his lips, for he thought Lucy more charming each moment. He started back, for his eye fell on Agatha Clare, who was gaizing out on the rich landscape, and whose fair face was sad. He advanced to speak, when wafted along the passage he heard Mrs. Harwich's voice.

"My dear, I've made a dreadful mistake! It's Sir Harry who's to—

"Not to succeed to the property you said was Harold St. Vraie's mamma?" said Lucy's voice, hurriedly.

"Yes; I found it out only just now."

"Oh, mamma, how stupid! What an awful nuisance!" burst out Miss Harwich; "and here, after he's proposed and accepted! And I might have had Collier so easily!" and the young lady stamped with passion.

Agatha Clare turned her face away to avoid seeing St. Vraie's. His features were ghastly pale, and his lips quivering, for the blow struck hard. But his resolution was soon taken, and his face grew stern and composed. Turning to Agatha, whose hazel eyes were full of soft compassion, he said, with difficulty:

"You'll keep the secret, Miss Clare?"

She bowed, and he passed out. As he entered the large room Lucy was saying, passionately, "Tied irrevocably!"

"No, Miss Harwich," said St. Vraie, haughtily, while mother and daughter were overwhelmed with confusion. "The secret of these rooms—the whispering-gallery—has put me in possession of your conversation; I therefore release you freely from your promise; and I trust," he added, sarcastically, "that your future conquest may be more satisfactorily ended."

He bowed low and stood aside for them to pass. Lucy's beautiful face crimsoned and paled alternately, but her accustomed spirit deserted her, and she and her crest-fallen mother descended into the court-yard, whence, under the plea of fatigue, they soon drove off, the baronet being in attendance.

Agatha Clare became conscious that Harold St. Vraie looked on her to a certain extent, as a sharer in his secret, and she could not help observing his subdued manner and humble deference toward her. He rode home by her side that evening, and seemed unwilling to waste words on any one else. Afterward he was a frequent visitor, and ultimately he asked Mrs. Clare to give him "*her* greatest treasure," which, with her treasure's sanction, she promised to do.

And as Harold passed the turquoise betrothed ring on Agatha's slender finger, and lovingly pressed her hand, he whispered:

"I don't think any whisper-room will part us, my own?"

Agatha's reply is unrecorded.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

Marrying a woman for her beauty is like eating a bird for its singing.

Blessed is the bald-headed man, for his wife cannot pull his hair.

We look for woman to be tender, although, according to the Scripture, she was made out of a *bone*.

Every plain girl has one consolation; though not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one.

What is the difference between an accepted and a rejected lover? One kisses his miss, and the other misses his kiss.

What is the difference between a schoolmaster and a railroad conductor? One trains the mind, and the other minds the train.

What is the difference between a bad boy and a postage stamp? Give it up? One you *lick* with a *stick*, and the other you *stick* with a *lick*.

When a Baltimore lady is kissed, she says she feels as though she was taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

A lady, speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court house, said she supposed they had gone "to view the grounds where they must shortly *lie!*"

A young lady explained to a printer the other day the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said, "You may print a kiss upon my cheek, but you must not publish it."

A lover wrote to a lady who rejected him, saying that he intended to retire "to some secluded spot, and breathe away his life in sighs." To which the lady replied, by inquiring whether they were to be medium or large size. The man has not since been heard from.

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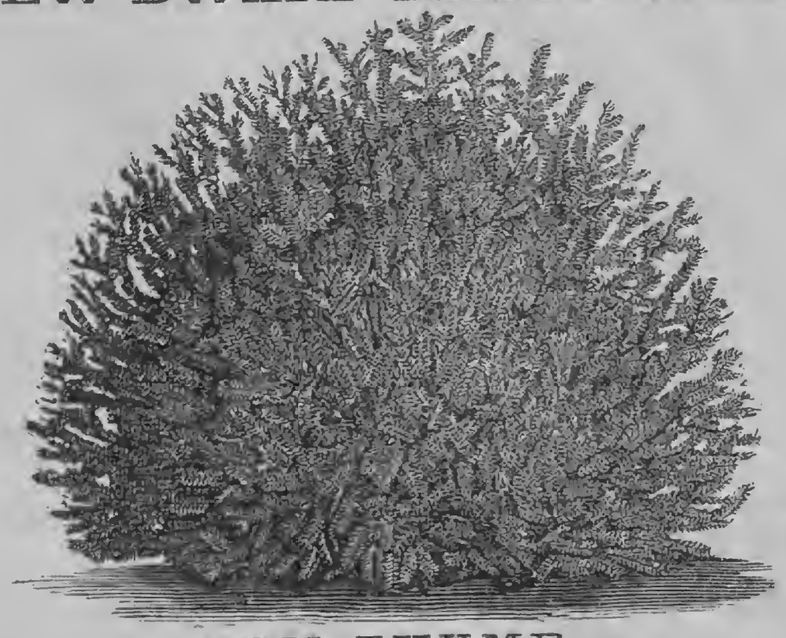

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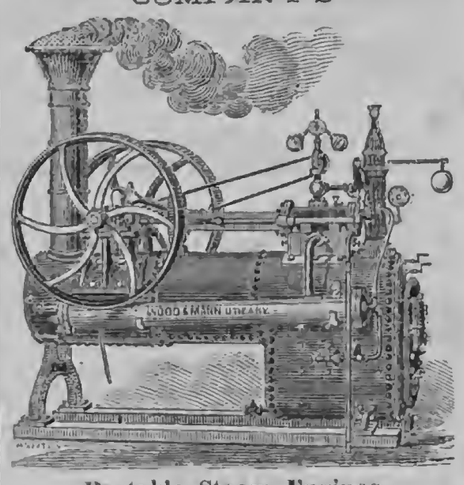

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE BARLEY CROP.

THIS cereal is yearly growing in importance in this country. Its consumption for making beer is constantly increasing, which results in a larger area being sown with the grain, and in firmer and more uniform prices. With proper cultivation, on soils specially prepared for and adapted to it, greater profit may be expected than from any other ordinary spring grain.

Barley is not a deep feeder. It draws its substance from the top-most strata of the earth—from five or six inches of surface soil. Hence, deep cultivation is not necessary. It is, likewise, specially adapted to precede a wheat crop, inasmuch as the latter sends its roots into the deep subsoil, taking thence the elements necessary to its growth.

There is no one of our common grains which receives greater benefit from manure applied at the period of sowing—especially from green or unfermented manure—than barley. Its mass of fibrous roots, spreading through the surface soil discover and appropriate rapidly any nutritious elements contained therein. In the British Islands, where this crop is of great value, barley is usually sown on land that has been enriched and trodden through the winter by flocks of sheep, folded and fed on the preceding crop of turnips. The plowing for preparing the seed bed is very shallow, so as to keep the manure near the surface, but the soil is thoroughly pulverized to the depth of its cultivation.

In this country barley usually follows a hoed crop, and from the severity of our climate the methods of manuring must differ from the British. As it is of great importance to sow very early in the spring, fall plowing should be practiced. Another advantage is thereby gained, which is the beneficial action of the frost and snows through the winter, on the upturned, rough clods. Where the land is undrained, and holds water until late in the spring, it would be an excellent preparation to subsoil as deep as possible in the fall. This would break the crust and allow the water to settle away from the surface very early. It would, likewise, be of great benefit to the succeeding wheat crop.

Though the seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring, beware of working the soil when it is too wet. It will, in the majority of cases, be fatal to a large yield. Plow six inches deep, and harrow thoroughly. We prefer drilling to any other method of sowing, but the grain should not be covered to a greater depth than an inch or inch and a half. It is not a bad practice to harrow crosswise of the drill marks, after sowing. Then be sure and not omit rolling. That operation, if the soil be in the proper condition, crushes the lumps, puts the small stone out of the way of the reaper, and compacts the earth around the seed, helping it to germinate quickly. Rolling may even be preformed after the grain has sprouted, without detriment to it. The best way of manuring is to top-dress the ground after fall plowing. Manure may be drawn out in the winter time, and spread early in the spring and harrowed under.

Barley *sometimes* yields well sown on fall plowed sod ground, or even on that spring plowed, but it is not a certain crop with such preparation. In the majority of cases it will fail. If it must be sown on such ground the plowing should be done late in the preceding summer, so that the soil will decay, and then very deep harrowing, or better, gang-plowing resorted to just before sowing. But if the land is not foul, sowing sod ground with barley, and fallowing with wheat, gives a good chance for the latter crop.

The yield of barley ranges from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Two bushels per acre of seed is about the right average quantity. It is an unfavorable crop for laying land down to grass, for the reason that its roots keep so near the surface, and appropriate so much nutriment in the top soil, that the grass roots are liable to starve.

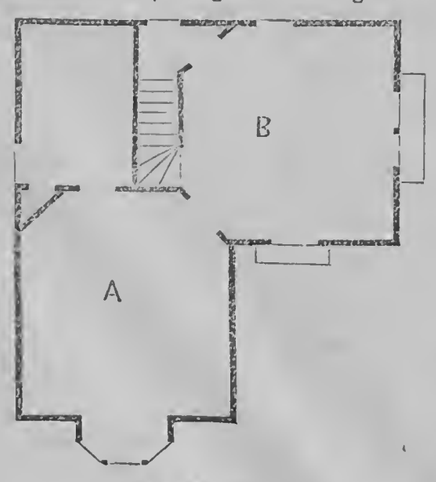
FARM TENANT HOUSES—No. II.

OUR correspondent from New York city, J. PLANE, contributes the following:—"I herewith send you a plan of a small cottage that in size and cost is a little in advance on the one given in a previous number of the

FARM TENANT HOUSE—ELEVATION.

RURAL. This plan differs from that, mainly, in the addition of a wing, to be used as a kitchen. It is impossible now-a-days to persuade an American woman that she can live, move and have her being in a house that has not a *best* room; and when BRIDGET and PATRICK unite their fortunes, they are not slow in learning that a little sitting-room, or parlor, is an absolute necessity. It is useless to cite the accommodations our grandmothers possessed in days gone by. There has been an advance in social civilization. Give a family an extra room and it instills some pride in fixing it up and keeping it neatly.

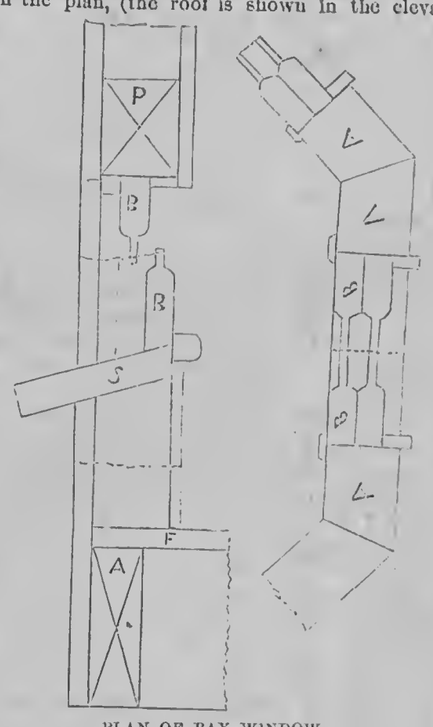
Persons in talking of building are very apt to say, "Better build a little larger while you are about it; it will cost no more." This is not so; it does cost more, as they subsequently often find—the "little larger" leading them on to twice the expense they started with. In the construction of this cottage, I would proceed entirely as explained in the previous number. The main part of the house is 13 by 24, with a wing 10 by 13. The wing is same height as main part, otherwise it is poor economy to build it, as the same walls and roof are required for one story as for two. The parlor (marked A on the plan) is 13 by 14; kitchen (B on plan) 13 by 13. There is a bed room and a small pantry. In the chambers are three rooms. A bay window to the parlor is pleasant to the inmates and is an ornament to the house. It is six feet long, and projects from the house two feet and one inch. By following the directions here given it can be built at little cost. The labor and materials over the cost of sash and glass should not exceed fifteen dollars, while by the common way of building it would cost three times that amount. The principle is that given in the previous number, in regard to making window



GROUND PLAN.

frames—that is, use solid timbers to form easings instead of nailing together boards, as carpenters generally do. For instance, in making a small verandah column, how much better and cheaper it is to use a solid stick, say five inches square, than to nail two strips of inch pine four inches wide, to two strips three inches wide.

To make this bay window, take 2 by 7 pieces for sills. It takes two sticks, eight inches long, starting from the house, and three pieces, 28 inches long, in the center. The carpenter can set his bevel from this plan to cut the ends by. Don't stop to frame them, *iron* tenons are the best. Lay the floor, then take six good clear 3 by 4 pieces 7 feet six inches long. Plane them and work them by the same bevel, nail two pairs together and stand them even with the sills. Put on a plate of 3 by 4, with ends cut same as sills. Put in a stool two feet from the floor. Then the opening is right for 16 by 20 glass, three lights high. The roof can be made very well of matched boards battened. By plowing a groove near the edges of each board, it can be made tight, and will last for years. The detail drawings will make it all plain to an intelligent workman. There is a half plan and section. In the plan, A, A, A, are the 3 by 4 pieces; B, sash. In the vertical section, A is the sill, 2 by 7; F floor; S stool, B, B, sash, and P plate. Under the stool it is boarded same as the house, and on the plate is a board eight inches wide. Reader, if you wish to add a bay window to your house, these drawings and directions, in the hands of a carpenter who will consent to do what his old boss did not do fifty years ago, will save you five years subscription to the RURAL. In the kitchen I would place a double window, as shown in the plan, (the roof is shown in the elevation.) Over the door is a small gable supported by brackets."



PLAN OF BAY WINDOW.

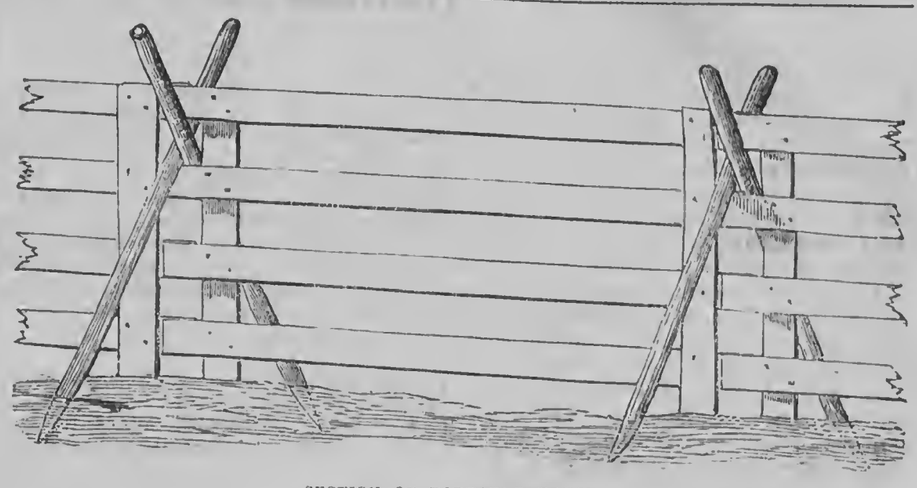
[Southern Editorial Correspondence of the Rural.]

"MY MARYLAND"—ITS RESOURCES, &C.

NUMBER FOUR.

DID you ever, gentle reader, write for the "press," and take particular pains to write very plain so that your article should not read more nonsensical than properly belonged to it? And did you, after many days find that said article marred in some of its fairest features and made to read the baldest kind of trash? If so, you can imagine the amiable mood of my temper at reading the two first and thus far the only articles which I have seen in print. What did the proof reader mean by making me say "out-lets" to Eden in the first article? Was he thinking of sewers or drains to Eve's duck ponds? And then in the next article I am made to say Northern Shore, when who ever heard of anything but Eastern and Western Shore in Maryland? There are a good many other little slips which mar the sense—but let them go and hope for better things when my MSS. is more familiar in the office, and among the proof readers. And yet my hand-writing ought not to be strange there. There has not been a single volume of the RURAL from its very first number of the very first volume that some of my *written* thoughts have not been found in the compositors' room. To the "Mayor" at least, my peculiar chirography must be as familiar as his own tracks when he used to go "courting."

Speaking of the Mayor;—long, long ago, in the younger days of the RURAL, he used to be Captain. And those younger days!—my memory



SECTION OF PORTABLE FENCE.

is inclined to take the "bit between its teeth" and run riot with an old man's pen. How I would like to talk over those old days, friend M. You were then a stripling, emblematic, as now, of your paper—thin, lithe and agile; now rounded up and bearing the matured proportions of riper manhood. The youngster (RURAL) of only 3,000 is now the portly gentleman of 60,000 and *rising*. Do you remember, my old friend, in those early days taking me down to see your young wife for the first time, and the first baby—that sweet lily, which, alas! withered so soon and fell from its stem! A comely blossom in my own household

"Mirrors the semblance of a form,"

that perchance might otherwise have added sunshine to your home and hearts. And then those many, many, oh ever so many happy times that we three (Mrs. M. and you and I,) have had around the "register" in that dear old "Cornhill" mansion, where we so often found ourselves in such pleasant moods of converse that the "we sma' hours" of the night would come all too soon. Ah! well Col. —— But I sat down to write of

THE WESTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

In its general soil and climate it is but an extension of the Eastern Shore, divided by the Bay. It is said of this section that it "includes the earlier settlements of Lord BALTIMORE, and the capital of the State, with all their historic associations and rich old memories."

Soon after the settlement of St. Marys, large harvests of corn were made, and a trade sprang up with the colonies of New England in the exchange of grain for fish—and yet nothing in New England equalled the fisheries at her own door. It is claimed that the earliest settled portions of Maryland were the best, and in many respects the most desirable. When such a claim is made by an inhabitant, the Eastern Shore man will tell you that region is fair but no comparison to his shore, while an Upper Maryland man will tell you that *he* would not change with either for a "heap of boot."

The annexed table shows for itself and enables a tolerable comparison:

Western Shore Counties.

Counties.	Acres Imp'd.	Acres unimp'd.	Bush Wheat.	Bush Corn.	Bush Oats.
Anne Arundel,	144,211	160,950	221,859	620,243	64,612
Calvert, ...	81,301	55,130	117,119	272,084	38,732
Charles, ...	106,585	76,641	157,532	319,272	53,171
Pr. George's, .	182,468	99,232	312,796	699,144	98,073
St. Mary's, ...	114,459	103,069	206,703	437,566	79,202
	628,777	435,022	1,099,539	2,358,109	333,790

The product of grain, including oats, is much less per acre than on the other shore, which is not counter-balanced by hay or any other article. But when we add the peach crop, as well as melons, sweet potatoes, &c., I fear that there is some defect in this once garden of Maryland. The difficulty is probably not so much in the soil as in the owner.

St. Marys County is "low and level in the southeast and middle parts; but in the northwest it is undulating." A large amount of land is for sale on very moderate terms.

Charles County.—"The surface of this county, like that of St. Mary's, resembles the Eastern Shore, and is low and sandy, with scarcely a rock in its whole extent." Fruits are abundant and varied, and the price of land does not materially vary from the lands of the opposite shore.

Calvert County.—The surface is undulating; soil, a soft fine mold, except near the Patuxent river, where it is more clayey. All the grains grow well. Timber—oak, chestnut, pine and locust. Lands are cheap, but the locality probably less healthy than on the other side of the Bay.

Anne Arundel County.—"The surface, save in the vicinity of rivers, is undulating and pleasantly diversified. Near the Bay generally low, and in some places wet." Prices of land vary from $5 to $100 per acre. It is a great county for "truck," as its easy access to markets makes a few acres of land, well cultivated, yield a large return. Some of the largest strawberry beds of the State are in this county. This county has a considerable water power only partially improved.

Prince George's County—Has a fine soil, and with judicious cultivation will become a rich county. "Trucking," however, has great inducements here as in the other counties. It has unrivalled market facilities. Land varies here as elsewhere in price, as it is located.

I have now given a brief outline of some of the prominent features of tide or lower Maryland. In many respects it undoubtedly offers great inducements to the emigrant. The cultivation of peaches, sweet potatoes, melons and berries can be embarked in to an unlimited extent, as the markets of easy access are practically exhaustless. The demand will always be in excess of the supply, so that he who plants to-day has a moral certainty that any crop which can be realized will find a ready market and at remunerating prices. The prices obtained for the products of the peach orchard are almost fabulous. From $5,000 to $10,000 is no uncommon sum, and there are instances where single cultivators take from $30,000 to $40,000 a year.—T. C. P.

PORTABLE FENCE.

MR. L. J. BALDWIN, Erie Co., Pa., sends us a drawing and description of a portable fence, which appears to us to have many valuable points to recommend it to the notice of farmers. The sections can be cheaply and rapidly constructed. It is a straight fence, and therefore economizes room. The method of securing it in an upright position is simple, and we should judge that it would be kept in its proper position by the bracing stakes, in spite of strong efforts to overthrow it. Some simple fastening should be applied to the bottom boards where the sections lap together, and we are inclined to think a somewhat higher fence then the one represented would be better. If any of our readers have a better plan, that is not patented, please send it along. In the meantime we advise every farmer to study how he may dispense with much of the fencing on his farm, rather than increase it; at present we know of no better way than to use portable fence, and take away the long lines of stationary interior rails and walls that are such costly disfigurments to the farm.

"Farmers in many sections of the country are more or less anxious in regard to fences and fencing materials, which are becoming more scarce and difficult to procure every year. This difficulty, to some extent, could be obviated by using the interior fences in making the outside ones permanent, and then using a portable structure for interior lines. That can be placed at pleasure where it is necessary for the protection of certain crops, or for separating into lots the area in pasture. A portable fence to answer the end desired, and to command the attention of the practical farmer, must be one that is cheap, durable, quickly constructed, convenient to handle, and that can be set up, taken down and removed with dispatch.

This fence is constructed of four boards six inches wide, one inch thick, twelve or fourteen feet long, with battens of the same material, nailed on with wrought nails and clinched, (com-

mon 8d. cut nails heated red hot will answer.) The batten on the end should be six or eight inches back, so as to form a lap and room for the stakes which cross the lap and hold the fence together firmly at the same time. The space between the boards where the stakes cross, should be at least eight inches to admit stake of sufficient size, and at the same time allow the foot to be brought within sixteen or eighteen inches of the line of the fence. The stakes should be sharpened on one side only and so set that when well driven they will bind tight across the corners of the boards. If the work is properly done, the fence will stand any ordinary wind. A team will haul on a sled with ease ten or fifteen rods, and two hands will take down, remove, and set up again eighty to one hundred rods in a day with ease. With the assistance of a neighbor I nailed together and set up forty rods of this fence in half a day."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

LETTER FROM DR. RANDALL

ON AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN BROADCLOTH WOOLS, THEIR PROPER LENGTH, WASHING, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.

MY DEAR MOORE:—Last evening I had a long and interesting conversation with HORATIO N. SLATER, of the "Slater Woolen Co.," Webster, Mass., the principal broadcloth manufacturer of the United States. He employs thirty-two sets of machinery and annually manufactures 1,600,000 lbs. of the two highest grades of Mestiza wool, and 250,000 of American wool of the best descriptions grown in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. SLATER commenced manufacturing broadcloth in 1829. When the tariff of 1846 stopped all similar establishments, he persevered and kept his own in operation until 1854. He run his mills years without any profit. It was a matter of pride and a labor of love with him. He doubtless, too, hoped for favorable changes, but they were long in coming. Three or four year's since he again resumed the business.

I found Mr. SLATER as frank and communicative a gentleman as I ever met with—as ready to bear witness to the facts which favor the American wool grower as some manufacturers are to conceal them: and in repeating parts of the conversation between him and myself, I wish you and your readers to remember that, in all that pertains to his branch of manufacture, he is, concededly, the highest and best authority in the United States. Mr. S. affirms, unhesitatingly, that *wools can be grown in the United States every way as well adapted to the manufacture of broadcloths, as those grown in any other country in the world.* He says such wools have been grown in our country, and that he has worked them and fully tested their qualities. He mentioned, as an example, those purchased some years since by JOHN BROWN in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in contiguous portions of Ohio and Virginia. On one occasion BROWN sent some of these to England, and afterwards imported them back. On their return Mr. SLATER bought and manufactured a large quantity of them. BROWN'S wools were classed as X, XX and XXX. Mr. S. says that the X, or third class wool, was as good as any now put into American cloths—that there could not probably be found at the present time 100,000 lbs. as good wool in the New York or Philadelphia markets—that some of it might be finer, but it would be found less uniform in quality, and parts of it would be "run out," *i. e.* weaker, less regular in fibre, and possessing less felting properties. He says that BROWN'S XX wool was a distinct grade above X, and would make superior cloth—cloth fine enough to meet the wishes of those who wear the best clothing. That his XXX was nearly equal to "picklock" wool from Germany, that a quarter or third of it would compare without disadvantage with any wool in the world. Mr. S. declared emphatically that all these grades worked *as well, in every particular, as any other wools, of equal fineness, in the world.*

After this decision and indisputable testimony, we hope never again to hear the pretence that the United States cannot grow the best broadcloth wools, foolishly or dishonestly put forth by those who have an interest in keeping the duties low on such foreign wools, and who therefore claim that they compete with nothing which can be grown at home.

Mr. SLATER now uses Mestiza wool with enough American to compose half of the warp. In plain broadcloths the warp constitutes about one-third, and the filling about two-thirds of the fabric, so that the proportion of American wool used is one-sixth. *The latter is used to give strength to the cloth. Mestiza wool is much weaker.* In twilled broadcloth the proportions of warp to filling are as 45 to 55. In doeskins the warp slightly predominates. In the latter, filling may be two grades lower in quality than the warp: if there is any difference between them in broadcloth, the filling should be finest. Mr. S.'s statements in regard to the length of wool admissible in prime broadcloths, are important to American growers? Wool for warp may be from 1¾ to 2 inches long, or even a little upwards. The filling is usually the shorter wool from the same fleeces, and may be from 1 to 1½ inches long.

Mr. SLATER is decidedly opposed to growers washing their wool, considering that, as now generally performed, it is merely a covering for fraud. He is now importing 500,000 lbs. of Saxon and Merino Mestiza, and No. 1 Mestiza wool. It cost him 13½ to 14½ cents per pound procured of the *grower* in Buenos Ayers.

Mr. S. gave me much other valuable information, which I have not now time or room to repeat, and in regard to *all* the facts stated by him, kindly allowed me to make such use of them as I should see fit, remarking that he "had no secrets on such subjects."

Yours, very truly, HENRY S. RANDALL.

P. S.—LLOYD ALLEN, of Ellsworth, Mahoning Co., Ohio, and several other correspondents, have asked advice as to the disposition of lots of *fine* wool held by them. If their wools are of high enough quality for broadcloths, we would advise them to send, carefully averaged samples (not little locks, but proper *samples*,) to Mr. SLATER and ask him their value, and if they shall be sent on to him. *We* would trust Mr. S. to make the price on them, *if he will consent to it.* Of course, it cannot be expected that he would trouble himself to receive small parcels in this way. Nor do we *know* that he would, in any case, do business in the mode suggested. We unfortunately forgot to mention the matter to him, and are not without doubts on the subject.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

FEED FOR FATTENING SHEEP, &c.—"B. S." of—— (we can't make out the address unless it is Dundee) asks the best feed for fattening sheep and whether it should be varied. Corn is generally preferred. JOHN JOHNSTON, of Geneva, (a celebrated feeder,) thinks well, we believe, of buckwheat. Oats tend to increase muscle (lean meat) more than fat. A mixture of oil meal is thought to improve any kind of grain feed. Some give the same feed steadily—others change it. The last is the English practice; and the English generally mix roots with grain feed. Sheep fatten better in *small* flocks. The feeding should be moderate at first to avoid "cloying," and gradually increased to its maximum. About a quart of corn, or its equivalent is ordinarily the maximum. Sheep to be profitably fed, in winter, should *enter* it fat. They will not increase very greatly afterwards in weight, but they will carry their flesh to a period of the year when it is worth much more in market, and until their pelts become more valuable.

PROTECTION TO WOOL AND WOOLENS.—JOSEPH CARTER, Bath, N. Y. Certainly, Sir, the wool manufacturer should be protected "equally" with the grower. We have never advanced any opposite idea, nor do we intend to. But you are wholly mistaken in supposing that the fine and short stapled Mestiza wools do not now and never can "come in competition with our wools." Read what H. N. SLATER, the largest broadcloth manufacturer in the U. S. says, on this subject. You say if the tariff is made "too high" on those wools, "we shall have to go abroad for our fine broadcloths." "Too high" is a vague term. The present duties paid on those wools will bear doubling. We don't believe manufacturers "should be checked" any more than you do. The grower must have a home market. But we believe the time has come when *profits* should be equal. We don't want to kick the manufacturer out of bed, but we want *half of it.*

CLAIMING A NAME.—J. S. and J. P. TOWN, Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., write that J. H. THOMAS of Orwell, Vt., has claimed the name of "Dictator" for a ram, when they had previously a full blood ram (a pedigree of which they forward) of the same name, also bred in Vermont. Such a duplication of names is not uncommon. As a general thing it is better for obvious reasons to avoid it—but when it occurs the practical mode of escaping any resulting confusion is to write in such pedigrees "Town's Dictator," "Thomas's Dictator," etc. We presume Mr. THOMAS was unaware that any other ram but his own had received such a name. He is a gentleman who is very little disposed to borrow other peoples "thunder."

SALE OF SPANISH MERINO EWES.—JOSEPH SHELDON of Fairhaven, Vt., recently sold to Messrs. I. V. BAKER, Jr., and E. W. HARRIGAN of Comstock's Landing, N. Y., thirty-one breeding ewes, in lamb by "Don Pedro." The ewes are from three to six years old, and were bred by Mr. SHELDON, who bought one hundred ewes of JOHN T. RICH of Shoreham, Vt., some twenty years ago. He has bred them carefully since, using both Paular and Infantado rams. In the list of rams used by him we notice Old Black, The Lawrence Ram, Sanford's Cross Ram, &c., &c.

TOBACCO DIP, &c.—Our correspondent "H." of Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, is informed that it is impossible to reply to inquiries like his "by letter." The amount of tobacco required to dip 100 lambs depends, of course, on its strength. The usual amount is from 6 to 8 lbs. Make the decoction strong enough to kill a tick speedily, and this can be ascertained by actual experiment. "Common mercurial ointment" is not an expensive article. Inquire for price in any drug store.

H. M. DAVIS, Hopewell Center, does not give all the symptoms necessary to determine a disease without seeing it. We are told nothing of the pulse, of the breathing, of the state of the bowels, &c., &c., and nothing of the post-mortem appearances. But one thing he may rest assured of, that whatever its character, it was not produced by "feeding grain" in reasonable quantities. Sheep should not be overfed—but they are no more killed by a moderate allowance of corn or oats, than are cows or horses.

FRENCH MERINOS.—GEO. SNYDER, Rhinebeck, N.Y., in commenting on the remarks of a correspondent, speaks highly of French Merinos, in situations to which they are adapted. We prefer the American Merino, but agree with Mr. S. that the French Merino, when well selected, and not ruined by pampering as the early ones were, is a valuable animal. The medium sized ones are best, and all are decidedly improved by a cross with the American Merino.

WOOL HOUSES.—G. B. STILSON, Edinburg, O. We are not specially acquainted with the wool firms you mention, but believe the first one you name to be "responsible." TELLKAMPF & KITCHING of New York, and GEORGE W. BOND of Boston, are supposed to be abundantly so. Were we at home, we could give you the names of twenty other firms of high standing.

SORE EYES.—JOHN ROTH, Dovehill, Ia. You state no facts which explain the sore eyes of your lambs. The work you inquire for, the Practical Shepherd, is published by D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y., and is forwarded by mail, postage paid, for $2.

OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.—GEORGE B. DURKEE, Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., asks where Oxfordshire Down sheep can be purchased. We don't know. Will the owners of such sheep advertise them?

Communications, Etc.

HONEY—AMOUNT TO SQUARE MILE.

THE honey yielded by the flowers, is scattered so widely and in so small quantities, that we can only approximate its amount from the results of the honey bee. Upon them we are dependent for its detection, and the gathering and storing it. Colonies commencing in unoccupied fields, will generally double their number annually, if in common hives, until they have reached the capacity of the field. Whenever we find the average number annually supported in a locality for a series of years, we may calculate if they average 10 pounds of surplus in addition to sufficient stores for winter, that the field affords 70 pounds of honey to every colony of bees sustained. If 10 colonies are sustained and 100 pounds of surplus are secured, we may safely estimate that 700 pounds of honey are within their range. If 30 colonies are sustained we may estimate with the 300 pounds surplus, they requiring 30 pounds for wintering each colony; and consuming as much more during the breeding season, have in their field 2,100 pounds of honey. Or, for 100 colonies sustained and 1000 pounds surplus secured, there must be a field accessible furnishing 7,000 pounds, or three and a half tuns of honey.

Through various seasons there will be quite a difference in the product. In a favorable one they will considerably exceed what would be the average amount for several seasons, both in the number of swarms and surplus honey. In an unfavorable season a few of the strongest swarms will give a little surplus; another portion will give barely a sufficient amount to carry them through the winter; and a third part of them secure so small an amount for winter that they must be fed, or broken up, or perish from starvation before the commencement of another honey season. They then commence below their usual number and do well a season or two, and then, exceeding in number the supply afforded in their field, are again subjected to a reverse. This reverse is sometimes so great that half or three-fourths of the whole apiary starve.

These results do not so much proceed from the difference of the seasons, as from the unequal number of colonies rising from the increase of new swarms. Suppose, for instance, the field in the average of seasons will give 2,100 pounds, sustaining 30 colonies, and giving 300 pounds of surplus. The keeper starts with 30 colonies and one-half of them swarm, making now 45 colonies; with this addition instead of 30 pounds for summer consumption, 30 pounds for winter, and 10 pounds surplus each, they have but a fraction over 46 pounds each. Take out the 30 pounds each for summer consumption and they have but an average of 16⅔ lbs. left—a little more than half enough for winter, and nothing for surplus. By increasing the stocks the result is affected as unfavorably as by diminishing the supply, and over-stocking does the same injury to the business of the apiarian as an unfavorable honey season, unless he takes up all that are short of stores, and saves the strained honey and wax.

If we visit the different apiaries around us, we shall probably find more, after ten, twenty, or thirty years standing, under 30 colonies than exceeding that number. If we find occasionally a successful bee keeper, with two or three hundred colonies, we shall probably find them distributed in five or six different localities. There may be some places where 100 colonies will thrive, but I think there are but few such localities in this part of the State. From the foregoing considerations, I conclude we will find few sections of country where more than 2,100 pounds will be found upon a square mile. This would be 75,600 pounds, a little more than 37¾ tuns, from a township six miles square. This would give 1,080 colonies to a township. This would be an average of 3 9-32 pounds per acre, taking the 640 acres in one mile.

JASPER HAZEN.

ADVICE ABOUT BUILDING HOUSES.

To those who are about to build houses I offer a few suggestions:

FIRST—Be sure and secure a good foundation, which can be much better made before the house is built than afterwards. The wall above ground should be double, to secure the cellar from frost. Where the subsoil is hard, as it is in most places on the prairies, and stone or brick are scarce, a very convenient way is to lay the foundation wall about two feet below the surface of the ground, leave a bank about a foot wide, and excavate in the center to the required depth for the cellar, leaving the sides a little sloping. This bank should be plastered with hydraulic cement, and makes a convenient shelf. Two inch studding put up round the walls, on which are put lath and plaster, and also lath and plaster overhead, greatly tend to lessen the liability to freezing and promote cleanliness.

The pantry should be on the north side of the house in the coolest position possible. Above all things have the room or rooms which you intend most to occupy, (as sitting room or common living room,) on the south side, with windows so as to secure a full share of the sun's rays in winter. It adds much to the pleasantness of the room and saves fuel, and plenty of sunshine is said to promote health. A few deciduous trees will furnish sufficient shade in summer. A large piazza is a great convenience, both summer and winter—in summer especially. We use one for a dining place, and in the winter it is inclosed with the hot-bed sash and used for hanging clothes to dry.

Double sash make a room much warmer and prevents the accumulation of frost on the glass. The chimney should be built with great care to be safe from fire. It should be plastered thoroughly on the inside, and also on the outside below the roof, and should extend below the top of the room sufficient to receive the stove pipe with an elbow. Two houses have been burned in this neighborhood this winter in consequence of defective chimneys. A manhole should be made, so that the attic and every unoccupied part of the house can be entered when necessary.

Studded houses are rendered stronger and warmer in winter and cooler in summer, by being lathed and plastered between the studs and also on the studs, making two air spaces in the wall. This well pays the cost. Don't fail to put a coat of paint on new clapboards. If you cannot afford more, put on one coat, which will last a year or two, till the means come to paint thoroughly. S. W. A.

Cortland, Ill.

Dairy Department.

CORN AND CABBAGES FOR SOILING.

There are two periods in the season of pasturing on grass, through which dairyman find it difficult to carry their stock without a falling off in the flow of milk and in condition. These are mid-summer—when the first growth of grass is finished—and the latter part of autumn, when the frost has arrested the second growth of herbage, and rendered it less nutritious. The ordinary method of providing a sufficient supply of food for these periods of scarcity is to stock the pastures through the whole season much lighter than is necessary in times of vigorous growth of feed, thus producing a quantity of grass in the beginning of the season to be consumed in the latter part, when, frequently, it is sun-burned and dried up.

These disadvantages might be overcome, in a great measure, and a larger herd of cattle grazed on a given number of acres, by providing food from other sources, during the mid-summer and latter part of autumn. For this purpose we advise the sowing of corn in drills, for soiling in mid-summer, and the planting of cabbages for late fall feed. These crops are very well adapted for soiling at the special periods mentioned. The corn fodder may be fed in stables, night and morning, or carted on to the pastures and scattered over them. The cabbages should be fed in the same manner. Cut them off close to the ground with an ax or a stiff hush scythe, throw them into a wagon box, and take them into the fields to be eaten.

The greatest labor and perplexity usually incurred in growing these crops—that of harvesting and securing properly for winter—are not necessary by this method of feeding. Dairymen, give these hints thoughtful attention! Figure carefully on it and experiment some. With the time at your command for raising these crops they cannot fail of proving highly remunerative. Over ten thousand cabbage plants can be grown on one acre. All of them would produce food for the cows. Allow each one twenty heads per day, and one acre would feed ten cows for fifty days.

A DAIRY REGION IN ILLINOIS.

MR. B. B. JOSLYN sends us the following information relative to the dairy region along the Rock River in Illinois:—"Will you permit a New York dairyman, who has turned Sucker, or to an Illinois dairyman, to say a few words to those who follow the same business in New York? Take Rock River from Janesville, Wis., to its mouth, 150 miles, and there is no part of New York that can surpass it for dairying. A few dairies are scattered here and there, where a New Yorker has settled in, knowing the profits of cows over wheat growing. For the last year cheese has sold, only twenty to forty days from the press, at any of the towns on the Mississippi, for two cents per pound above New York market for dairy cheese. Timothy and clover do not bind, nor are they thrown out by the frost. The seasons are more even in temperature, and the summer season for all work two months longer than in Central New York. There will be a cheese factory started here this spring, but what we want is more New Yorkers who are not afraid or ashamed to milk when it pays. We may point you to farms that can be bought for one-half the money that the same number of acres would cost in New York, and the land here, with our seasons, will produce double to the acre for the amount of labor performed.

So send along your enterprising New York farmers and dairymen, and we will find a hundred or two of them locations that, with their skill and labor in a few years, will surpass their most sanguine hopes of a good home and competency for old age."

PROFITABLE COWS.—Mr. CHAS. N. BEECHER, Conn., writes us that he owns two cows, one five and the other, mother of the first, eleven years old, from which he sold butter, milk and calves to the amount of two hundred and nine dollars and thirty cents, from April 1st, 1865 to Feb. 17th, 1866. The product was mostly butter, which sold for forty cents per lb. The old cow made twenty lbs. of butter one week in June, and will make one lb. of butter from six quarts of milk. The cows were pastured on five acres during the whole season. Mr. B. thinks it of great importance to raise cows from good milkers, as the calves almost universally inherit the milking qualities of their mothers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Canada Farmer says that his treatment, simple and effective, for swollen or caked bag in cows is spirit of hartshorn (*Aq. Ammonia*,) well rubbed in, all over the parts affected, three times a day, milking clean and often.

Rural Brief Mention.

AN UNOFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.—*Exeunt Mayoralty—Enter Business.*—From our youth up we have heard and read much about Freedom, Liberty, &c., and can now realize, to some extent, what the terms denote. After serving the Municipality of the Metropolis of the Eden of America for several years—as Alderman, President of the Council, Mayor, &c., &c.,—we are at last comparatively free from the cares and responsibilities of other people's and the public's affairs, and at liberty to attend to our own. And (D. V.) we intend to "mind our own business" severely, and also take time to become acquainted with our family (especially the fourth boy, who arrived last week!) and the wants and interests of its respective members. There are some pleasant things in occupying positions of trust and honor, but it is a little "too much of a good thing" to be engaged from 15 to 18 hours per day for months and years in succession, as we have been; and we hereby give notice that we have had glory enough in that line—that, instead of endeavoring to attend to *several*, we purpose in future to devote our time and efforts mainly to *one* office, that of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. There we expect to be "at home" in business hours, and not, as for some time past, obliged to prepare "copy" and attend to other RURAL affairs in the wee sma' and other unseasonable hours. As we never sought office, and accepted the various positions named, and others, with reluctance and (we trust) becoming modesty—and performed their duties with impartiality and to the best of our poor ability—we retire with alacrity and the consciousness of having endeavored to discharge our duty faithfully. And, though we have been talking to them all the while, we cordially greet our readers on this, to us, auspicious occasion—for we hope to become more intimate and somewhat sociable. We expect to read and respond to hosts of letters from those whose favors have not hitherto received our personal attention. And we fain hope this feeling will be reciprocated by the friends of the RURAL and its objects—though we neither desire nor expect any to address us in so complimentary a manner as did, recently, one of our most esteemed contributors, who closed his poetical epistle in this climacteric style:

"MOORE, when from civic cares set free,
With consciousness of duty done,
And crowned with honors wisely won,
A hundred pens will welcome thee."

Farewell, a long farewell, then, to such euphoneous titles as "Your Honor," "Your Worship," and even "Your Riverence" (as some Emerald Islanders have addressed us, when asking favors,) and their associations. We now take our position as "high private" in the ranks of the people—hoping we are not so *demoralized* but that we may still be considered respectable! No title desired—neither Hon., Col., nor Capt. If our friends will only furnish us the necessary ammunition to carry on successfully the RURAL Campaign—say in the shape of contributions, remittances, &c.—they are at perfect liberty to omit all titles and compliments whatsoever.

— And now to our work again, with a firm determination to spare no effort or expense to render the RURAL NEW-YORKER more worthy the One Hundred Thousand Subscribers it ought speedily to attain!

MORE AID.—*A Southern Corresponding Editor.*—It affords us great pleasure to announce that the Hon. T. C. PETERS, late President of the N. Y. State Ag'l Society, but now of Maryland, has been engaged as Southern Corresponding Editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Mr. P. is so well known to our readers (having contributed to every volume of the RURAL) that he needs no introduction. He possesses great versatility of talent, is a close observer, and has had much experience in both Editing and Farming. His contributions will prove interesting and instructive to our readers in all sections of our widely-extended and now happily re-united Country.

THE WEATHER, CROP PROSPECTS, &c.—The weather of March was very severe. At present (April 2d,) there is much frost in the ground and considerable ice in the streams and ponds. There has been but little snow during the winter, and wheat has suffered from want of protection; especially the frequent thawings and freezings which it has been subjected to, have injured the crop. The season has been unusually bad for winter grain. We believe the fruit prospects are fair along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. The peach buds there are not very extensively injured.

To-day we have the promise of milder weather. The robins and blue birds are "abroad," the sky is fair, the air is still, and tempered more agreeably than on any day of capricious March.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF MISSOURI.—This Report for the year 1865 comes to us from Dr. L. D. MORSE, Corresponding Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. It is comprised in a very handsome volume of 480 pages, containing the Corresponding Secretary's Report, the Proceedings of the State Board; Reports from the Committees; Letters on Fruit Growing; Essays on Agricultural and Horticultural Subjects; Addresses; and Proceedings of the Missouri State Horticultural Society. It will impart to its readers much valuable information respecting the Agricultural and Horticultural capabilities of Missouri. It is profusely illustrated, and taken altogether will not lose in comparison with any other State Report. Good for "Free Missouri."

HOW TO TAN SHEEP SKINS.—(J. C.) Immerse your skins, with the wool on, in a mixture of the following proportions: Four quarts of bran water, two ounces of salt, one ounce of sulphuric acid; have it lukewarm; stir them briskly for 40 minutes, then rinse them with a strong solution of sal-soda. When nearly dry work them and they will dry soft. We do not think, however, that skins treated in this way will stand water very well, but when dry they look nice and are pliable.

NIGHT SOIL.—(Subscriber.) Mix your night soil in alternate layers with muck, or if that cannot be readily procured, common earth will answer nearly as good a purpose. After the heap has lain it may be turned over and mixed without offence. Apply as a top dressing to any crop you wish to stimulate to a rapid and luxuriant growth.

NEW AGRICULTURAL WORK.—We have received the advance sheets of a work on "Indian Corn, its value, culture and uses"—by EDWARD ENFIELD. We judge it will cover the whole subject, and be of value and interest to farmers. Published by D. APPLETON & Co., New York, and advertised in this paper.

FOR SORGHUM MILLS, &c., see advertisement of SILLIMAN, BOWMAN & Co., of Brockport, this county, who build and furnish various sizes of mills for crushing sugar cane.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE RHUBARB LIQUOR—WHAT ITS VENDERS SAY OF IT.

THE State of Michigan is one of the strongholds of the Rhubarb wine-plant apostles. One of these wordy advocates, Mr. M. N. SWEET, writes to the Western Rural a two-and-a-half column article, in which he offers numerous disconnected assertions and arguments in favor of the manufacture of a beverage from the rhubarb plant. Near the close of his article he sums up the reasons urged to induce people to engage in this business. We quote that paragraph to show our readers the light in which the venders of the plant themselves view the subject, naturally supposing that the arguments here given are the soundest and most plausible that can be advanced in their favor:

"I state concisely what are some of the evidences that the wine will sell:—1st. Because those opposed to it are in almost all cases very much interested in grapes, and are driven to ridicule and false statements. This will draw attention to the wine. 2d. The wine is better than any of the drugged imitations. 3d. *It is used as sherry and champagne.* 4th. There is none in the United States in first hands over two years and a half old. It improves over twenty per cent. every year for ten years. Very little was made in 1864 on account of the high price of sugar. 5th. There has been no wine imported nor manufactured, unless by stealth, since the revenue law was passed. 6th. *This wine has been sold for imported wine, so that much of the so-called imported sherry and champagne is this wine.* 7th. Much of the imported wine is this wine manufactured in Europe, its only merit being its importation. 8th. It can be afforded cheaper than any other good wine. 9th. The South, which has always been a good wine market, is now entirely destitute and open for its introduction. 10th. This wine is just the wine to take well in the South. 11th. *It can be easily converted into any of the wines needed for market.* When I visited Mr. Buswell's store he was putting up forty barrels of rhubarb wine to fill an order from Cincinnati; he said they wanted it to mix with other wines."

The italics in the quotation are ours.

What do the lovers of pure, honest, healthful wines think of these considerations claimed in favor of the rhubarb stuff? It has no good character of its own.—"It is used as sherry or champagne"!—"It can be easily converted into any of the wines needed for market"! It comes to you in any deceitful shape to win your homage. To be successful it must sail under false colors—be vended under the fair name and brand of popular grape wine. We hope our Cincinnati wine makers will repudiate Mr. SWEET's intimations of adulterating their grape juice with the vile rhubarb liquors. Although previously acquainted with the arguments urged in favor of this poisonous compound, and knowing that the one most relied on to sell it is the fact that it is well adapted to adulterate and imitate pure grape wine, yet we were not expecting so verdant and unblushing a declaration of character as Mr. SWEET has made in his communication.

VEGETABLE GARDEN—SEASONABLE WORK.

As the season advances outdoor operations in the garden will begin, if they have not already, in some portions of the Middle and Western States, and the query, how shall I plant my garden, or what seeds will be best to sow in it? forces itself upon the mind of more than one cultivator. In those sections where the frost is already gone and the ground sufficiently dry to operate on, a thorough preparation of the soil for the reception of crops will claim paramount attention. But simply to *dig* a garden is not *all* that is required, for provision must be made at the same time to supply the soil with such salts as may have been chemically extracted from it in the production of root crops, &c.

To restore the salts to a soil that has become wholly or but partially exhausted by over-cropping, requires judgment in the application of just the kind of manure that is rich in soluble salts. For all ordinary crops fermented stable manure is all that is required. But for certain crops specific manures must be applied to insure success, and of these we have any quantity presented to our notice through the agricultural papers of the day. One is represented as good for the strawberry, another for the turnip, &c. But of all the concentrated forms of manure, none are better or more reliable than guano and ground bones, and the most portable and cleanly is bone dust. I advance no theory, because having tested it long and usefully, I know its value. It is a powerful stimulant and a lasting manure, for being once applied its effects remain for years. Persons having small gardens will find that ground bones, or bone dust, is one of the most valuable auxiliaries, being clean, portable and durable, and does not, like stable manure, by its use, fill the ground with noxious weeds. Three or four pounds of the flour or dust will be amply sufficient for one square rod of ground, unless the land is very poor, in which case the quantity may be slightly increased.

Presuming the ground to be in a fit state to operate on, commence by digging it thoroughly to the depth of at least nine inches; or, what is better, if the ground has not been previously stirred, trench it to the depth of two and a half feet, and if barn-yard manure is used, incorporate it well with the soil, and the sooner the hardier kinds of vegetables can be sown the better. To insure a good supply of early vegetables, such as radishes, lettuce, peas, beans, &c., they should be sown at intervals. The rule generally adopted among gardeners is to sow a second crop immediately after the first has made its appearance above ground, and so on in succession.

THE DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII—SINGLE.

THE cut illustrates a splendid genus of the most showy and beautiful imperfect perennials grown. Most of the genus flower the first season, endure the winter without injury, and bloom the second season better than the first. They will often flower the third year, and may be continued in growth by dividing the roots. The Sweet William, Carnation, &c., belong to this genus, but they do not bloom the first season.

The *Heddewigii* family are very large, and unsurpassed for magnificent coloring. Plants grow from a foot to eighteen inches in height. The seed should be sown in the spring under glass, or in a well prepared seed-bed. It bears transplanting well, and should stand about one foot apart. The above engraving is from the Catalogue of Mr. JAMES VICK, Seedsman, of Rochester.

The following list is adapted to the first sowing:

Beet—Early Bassano, Blood Turnip. Cabbage—Dwarf York, Large York, Wheeler's Imperial. Carrot—French Short Horn. Lettuce—Malta Drumhead, Tennis Ball, Boston Curled. Onion Wethersfield Red, Danvers' Yellow, Large Strasburg, Large Madeira. Parsley—Best Curled. Parsnips—Long Hollow Crown, Student. Radish—Salmon Color, Long Scarlet, White Turnip, Red Turnip, Salsify, Spinach. Peas—Daniel O'Rourke, Warner's Emperor, Bishop's New Long Pod, Dickson's Favorite.

April 2, 1866. WM. WEBSTER.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.

THE most proper and economical system of cultivating the soil of orchards, adapted to the entire life of the trees, is a very important horticultural question at the present time. Various systems are successfully practiced and strongly advocated by cultivators of wide experience and mature knowledge. And perhaps it is a truth that no single and exact method can be adopted with the largest success, in all the varied soils and climates in the Union. The impediments to prosperous fruit growing are not alike in Maine, Illinois and California, and success may not always be achieved through similar means.

In general, however, the best cultivation of orchards is that which maintains the requisite fertility of soil, keeps it light and porous, easily permeable to air and moisture, and which injures least the roots of the trees—either the largest, which penetrate into the subsoil, or the not less important fibrous roots which spread through every inch of ground and seek air and warmth near the surface.

An orchard, old or young, cannot be cropped with either roots or cereals, without a decrease of fertility, unless heavily manured.

It cannot be pastured without the thick turf shutting out the air and appropriating the moisture and food which should go to the fibrous roots of the trees.

It cannot be plowed or cultivated deeply without injuring the roots, and especially destroying the surface fibers.

Before planting out an orchard be sure that the soil is sufficiently dry. Then work it deeply. Devote the ground wholly to the orchard, setting the trees so close that, when fully grown, you will never wish to grow other crops among them. Then, if you can afford to mulch the whole surface of the orchard so as to keep down the weeds and ward off the hot sun from the top soil, it would be the best cultivation to adopt. Straw would probably be the cheapest mulch, and in the Western States it could easily be procured. If this system were followed, plowing would be unnecessary, and the trees could be headed as low as desirable. In applying manure it would be best to remove the mulching, and top-dress the ground in the autumn, but probably the mulching would keep the soil sufficiently fertile.

TREES ON THE PRAIRIES.—A Mr. Dunlap of Champaign, Ill., in seven years has grown a forest of silver maples, some of which are 25 feet high. Other persons at the West are growing forests of pine, walnut and other trees. The farmers of the West will do well to commence the growth of forests upon large open prairies as soon as possible.

A LARGE FIELD OF CABBAGE.

To the farmers who are accustomed to raise only a wheelbarrow load of cabbages in one season, a field of fifty acres, well filled with large heads of superior cabbages is a marvelous sight. Attended by Mr. L. L. Whitlock, whose carriage was cheerfully tendered, we rode to the truck-farm of Mr. Daniel McLoury, to appearance a highly intelligent and thorough-going cultivator of the soil, who raised the past season some twenty or twenty-five acres of turnips, many of which we saw in large pits in the field; fifteen acres of Indian corn; forty acres of oats; about twenty-five acres of small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries; and fifty acres of cabbages, most of which were buried in the field by placing the heads close together in a deep furrow, with the roots upward, and turning the earth against and over them, with a plow, leaving a few inches of the ends to extend above the surface of the ridge. Mr. McLoury produces about 4,840 heads per acre, the distance between the heads being about three feet in each direction. Some gardeners, however, consider two and a half feet apart by three, superior to three. The heads are sold for about $6 per hundred in the field, amounting to $290 40 per acre for the crop of cabbages. It is said that cabbages keep better to separate the heads from the stems before they are buried. No straw or hay is spread over them, to protect the surface from the earth.

The cabbage crop is one of the great staples of New Jersey. With Mr. McLoury it is a horticultural specialty. He has adopted a rotation of five years, consisting of cabbages the first season, oats, and grass allowed to remain two or three years before plowing again for another crop of cabbage. In other localities, a crop of cabbages is followed by a crop of potatoes, followed by rye, and stocked down with red clover, which is mowed or grazed one or two seasons, and then plowed again for a crop of cabbage.—*N. Y. Weekly Times.*

MAPLES FROM SEEDS.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer says, the farmers of his region, (Page Co., Iowa,) find no trouble in raising the maple from seed collected in the month of June, and sometimes as late as July 10, and planting them at once. They come up immediately, and grow the same season to the height of from one to two feet. The ground is well prepared, and furrows struck at such distances apart as suits the notions of the planter, about four inches deep—into which the seeds are dropped, and covered either with the hoe or plow. I have seen them covered either way with equally good success. The tillage after planting, as practiced by my neighbors, is about the same as that of corn. This recommendation is worthy of trial.

GRAPES IN WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, writing from Burlington, Wis., says:—When we are asked what is the best grape to plant, we generally say Concord, because the Concord is not only a good grape, which grows and ripens here, but we can grow them by the bushel; while the Delawares and Dianas, although better in quality, are slow to produce, and need a great deal of patience, especially when you buy them of these patent grape growers, who send out little roots that have to be nursed two or three years before they will begin to grow, and need an affidavit to prove that they are grape vines.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGIST.—This is a monthly bulletin published by the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, and is devoted wholly to disseminating information about insects that affect the products of the cultivator of the soil. It was at first designed to furnish it free of cost to subscribers—the remuneration coming from a limited advertising space—but the publication committee have found it necessary to change the orignal plan, and charge fifty cents per annum. It is highly deserving the patronage of all interested in Entomology.

B. K. BLISS' CATALOGUE.—This Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden should have been noticed earlier, and would have been had we not mislaid it. It is one of the finest works of the kind we have received, containing a descriptive list of nearly 2,000 varieties of flower and vegetable seeds, with explicit directions for their culture, besides other useful information on the subject of gardening. Twenty-five cents sent to B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass., will get it.

DEATH OF GEORGE M. BEELER.—This young and promising horticulturist died at Indianapolis on March 11th, after a brief but distressing illness.

Mr. BEELER was extensively and favorably known throughout the West, and filled the office of Secretary of both State and County Horticultural Societies continually since their organization. As a horticulturist he was advancing rapidly to distinction. One who had been intimate with him for many years remarked that, "If GEORGE M. BEELER lived to be thirty he would be acknowledged as one of the best and most ready pomologists in the country." He was, we think, about twenty-five at the time of his death.

LEAD LABELS FOR FRUIT TREES.—A correspondent of the Gardeners' Monthly furnishes that journal the following information:—"Inclosed I send you a sample of home-made labels, which I have found better than anything else I have ever used. I generally bend the lead around one of the lower branches, or if these are too large, suspend it by a piece of lead wire. The name is distinct and indelible, and the lead is flexible and yields readily to the expansion of the limb." The names are punched in the lead by iron letters. There are few better—probably on the whole no better plan than this one.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP.—To 2 pails of strong ley, 14 pounds of grease; cleanse the grease before using. Boil these two together till it becomes thick; then put in 5 quarts of salt and boil slow half an hour, or a little longer; then pour in a pail of cold soft water. Set it away to cool; when cold, cut it into chunks. Put into a kettle 2 pails of weak ley, boil until it mixes together, then pour in 3 quarts of salt; boil the same length of time as before, and set it off to cool; then cut it the shape you like.—MRS. E. EDSON, *Seneca Falls, N. Y.*

JOHNNY CAKE.—Two eggs; 2 teaspoons soda; 4 tablespoons molasses. Stir these till light; then add 2 cups of buttermilk; 1 cup of sour cream; a little salt, and meal to make it a little stiffer than pancake.

MOLASSES JELL CAKE.—Three eggs; 1 cup of molasses (Sorgum is the best;) 1 teaspoon soda; heat till it becomes a foam, then add 2 cups flour. Bake in four or five cakes.—MRS. R. H. WELLS, *Crown Point, Ind.*

TO CURE A FELON.—Having noticed a recipe in the RURAL of March 24th, to cure a felon, I send you mine, which I think is the best in use. Shave the finger so as to nearly start the blood, then apply a poultice made of Linseed oil and white lead. It will kill the felon within twenty-four hours, without the additional pain caused by other remedies. Try it, you who are afflicted.—G. S. POTTER, *Illinois.*

JOHNNY CAKE.—Take one pint of new milk; one tablespoon—heaping full—of sour cream; two large spoons of buttermilk; soda enough to sweeten it; two-thirds of a cup of sugar; add meal enough to make a soft batter. This makes a large tin-square cake. This is good every time.—JANE T., *Ellington, N. Y.*

SHORT CAKE.—Take ½ cup butter, ¼ cup lard, ¼ cup pulverized sugar, and flour to make a stiff dough; roll thin and cut into small square cakes. Bake in a moderately hot oven.—J. W. ORMISTON, *Ox Bow, N. Y.*

New Advertisements.

40,000 DOOLITTLE'S Blackcap Raspberry PLANTS (from yearlings) for sale by THOS. A. SLOCUM, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

IMPROVED BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS—15,000 packed and delivered at Fairport for $20 per 1,000. WM. P. LOUD, Egypt, N. Y.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS—including *Grapes, Roses, Bedding Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.*, for sale cheap, at the SYRACUSE NURSERIES. W. BROWN SMITH.
Syracuse, N. Y., March 28, 1866. PROPRIETOR.

15,000 MAHALEB CHERRY Stocks—One Year, 1st choice, part of our importation from France, just received per steamer, and can be had if ordered soon. They are very superior stocks and have opened in prime order. Price on application.
EDW'D I. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

FRESH AND RELIABLE SEEDS.
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FOR 1866.
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New Catalogue of which sent for 3c. stamp. Immense stock assortment in our seven large Green-houses—choicest new and older sorts. *Achyranthus* or Iresene, new, most beautiful leaf bedder, distinct from the other, best one. *Coleus* Verschaffelt, of which also excellent supply. *Pycnostachys* urticifolius, new, brilliant blue. *Lilium* auratum. *Dielytra* alba; splendid new double. *Petunias*, President Lincoln, Gen. Sherman, &c.; New Lychnis, Salvia. *Tree Carnations*. Lantanas. *Althaea Ferantums*, Phloxes, Pæonies, Heliotropes, Chrysanthemums. *Verbenas*, extra fine. *Dahlias*, 150 sorts, dry roots and pot plants—also mixed, cheap, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Tiger Flowers, Cabbage, Sweet Potato Plants, &c., in season. 3 Catalogues sent on receipt of one red stamp for each. Packing carefully done. 846-4t
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Large Red Wethersfield, ₱ ℔, ... $2,00
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GENUINE CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.
We have a fine stock of this most desirable variety grown expressly for us, by one of the most successful cultivators in the Connecticut Valley. Packets containing 1 oz. 50cts; ¼ ℔, $1,50; 1 ℔, $4. Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of price. Prices for larger quantities given upon application. A pamphlet containing full directions for culture, curing and packing, will accompany each packet. Price of pamphlet 25c. It will be sent free to all parties purchasing one ounce or more of seed.
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No. 1—Contains 20 varieties of choice Annuals $1,00
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No. 5—Fifty varieties (including collection No. 4) Annuals, Biennials and Perennials $2,50
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☞ Although these collections are all our own selection, we take especial pains that they shall contain no variety of doubtful merit, but only those best adapted for general cultivation, and including many varieties of recent introduction that have proved valuable acquisitions. Persons desirous of making their own selections from the general list, will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered. For list of which, see Catalogue. Address
845-5t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

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814-3t Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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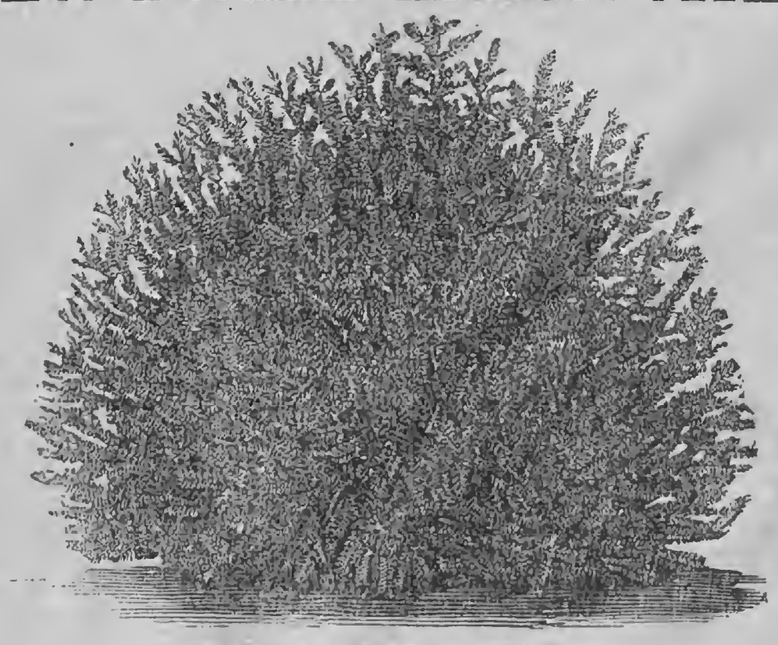
J. KEECH sells true Strawberry Plants lower than any other man. AGRICULTURIST, 15 for $1; 100 for $4; 1,000 for $30. RUSSELL'S and BUFFALO, $1 for 100; $3 for 1,000. WATER-PROOF PAPER for packing plants, vines, bulbs and roots. WHITE PEACH BLOW POTATO, $2 per bu.; $4 per bbl. Best known. Cash to accompany orders. 841-3t J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

NEW DWARF ARBOR VITÆ.



TOM THUMB.

A new dwarf variety of the AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, originated on our grounds a few years ago; remarkable for its slow growth and compact symmetrical habit.

We have no hesitation in recommending it as an acquisition of much value in the class of small hardy evergreens, for the decoration of Gardens, Lawns or Cemeteries, where large trees may not be admissible.

The above cut is a portrait of a specimen five years old, 15 inches in height, and 18 inches broad, drawn from nature by Mr. GEO. FRAUENBERGER, of this city. We now offer it for sale for the first time, at the following prices:—Large plants, 12 to 18 inches high, and about the same in breadth, $3 each. Smaller Plants, say 6 to 8 inches, strong and well rooted, $2 each, $18 per dozen.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GUARDIAN ANGELS.

BY FANNIE.

Do angels love their earthly friends,
And watch them when they weep? Do they look o'er
The battlements of heaven upon the
Loved ones left behind?
And when the pearly gates are left ajar,
Do guardian angels through them pass and
Wander 'mong earth's sorrowing one's?

Ah yes, I know 'tis thus!
These hopes and aspirations high repeat
The sweet, low words:—these inward, heavenward
Longings take up the echo, and bear it
To my ear again.

This harp mysterious,
Whose strings a thousand number, seems touched by
Unseen fingers. The melody how strange!
How oft I've listened, till "my whole soul was
In suspension rapt, all the quivering,
Palpitating chords of life in utmost
Tension." All, *all* speaks in language plain, that
Angels love their earthly friends, and watch them
When they weep—

Then come to me to-night, sweet angel mother;
Come, for thy child is sad and lone.
Heaven first called *thee* away, but others
Since have met thee on the "shining shore."
Long years on earth have passed while ye have there
Together been: but mother dear, leave them
A little while to-night, and hover o'er
Thy child, earth-worn and weary. Lay down thy
Golden harp:—no, bring it with thee, and let
Me hear one strain of heavenly music—

Then take me in thy arms
As in the days of long ago, and soothe
To rest this well-nigh bursting heart:—Oh, kiss
These tears away, and let me feel thy hand
Upon my brow; 'twill hush this troubled brain,
And still these heart-throbs wild.

I know my mother loved me while on earth,
As only mothers can; yet, methinks that
Love is purer, holier now—such love
As only *angel* mothers know.

I would not call thee back,
Dear mother, for thou canst better teach thy
Wayward child from out thy glorious home.
Precious germs these lessons are, watered with
The dew of many fervent prayers long years
Before ascended to the Father's Throne—

Blest SAVIOUR, help to guard
Them well,—that e'en here in loveliness their
Petals may unfold, and in Eternity
Each stem with pure soul-blossoms droop.

North Bergen, Feb., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOW I KEPT HER.

NOT long since I read an article in your paper, entitled "How I Kept Him." I wonder if the lords of creation ever think "How I Kept Her." Do they think she ever needs words of comfort? Do they think how their every word is cherished—how they sink down in their hearts to meditate upon when alone, when they perhaps are mingling with the world, or taking a pleasant ride by the way of business, meeting with the smiling face of friends, the cordial grasp of the hand, the social chat? Do they think the wives of their bosoms, whom they have promised to love and cherish, are toiling at home for their comfort, perhaps with three or four little ones that require constant care, that look to mother for every question to be solved, the difficulties to be settled—all the heart-aches to sooth? Do they think she does not need words of good cheer, and smiles of encouragement? Will not his kindness and sympathy lighten her burdens, and lessen her care? Do you not think she, being of the weaker sex, needs these little attentions as a plant needs the sun? Do you not think she treasures them up in her inmost heart? Ah, if you do not know that, little do you know a a woman's heart.

Perhaps she has left home and friends, the home of her childhood, the friends of her youth, whose memories cling around her heart in long after years. Do you not think her love was great to sacrifice all these for your love? She casts her all at your feet; do not trample upon her heart-strings; cast her not aside thoughtlessly. You know not what a wound you, above all others, are capable of making. What will not a true women sacrifice for your well-being? In sickness, did you ever find a better friend? In losses of this world's goods, when all others heartlessly forsake you, will she too leave you to grope your way alone in the darkness? In the crosses of this checkered life, scenes will arise unforseen, dark and cloudy; not a ray of light will you see in the distant future. Will she not then stand true to you and your best interest? Yes, if she has been loved as she had a right to expect, you need not fear. Storms of affliction may come,—injustice, and great danger, may howl around you, and bear you hopelessly to the earth, but she will stretch forth her hands to keep you from falling. If she can do no more, she will not withhold the tears of sympathy.

How many tears have been shed for fallen man by woman! How many heart-broken mothers, think you, have wept bitter tears of anguish over the conduct of a wayward son? How many, many women have plead their lives away, at the feet of drunken men? There are many children left to mourn over the grave of a drunken father, but the faithful wife wears her life out with him and for him. He compels her to be a martyr to his fiend-like appetite and inhuman passions. Do you suppose because she submits to all this, that her life-blood, which is dropping continually from her torn and lacerated heart, falls unheeded at her feet? Do you think because her heart is constantly seared with the red-hot iron of his power, that she does not feel the smart? I tell you nay. Every drop is wrung out with the most intense suffering. Every drop falls like molten lead on her agonizing soul. Struggle she may, and struggle she will for her helpless, innocent children, whose prattle pierces that mother's heart to a woe no tongue can tell. She falls a helpless victim by his side,—he who promised to "love and cherish, til death us do part." How can he give up his account to his GOD? What does he expect? The word of GOD says, no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven.

But there are other things that crush the affections of women, and there are exceptions. Some men appreciate their wives—some women do not value their husbands. Man, as a general thing, marries with the view of having a suitable person to administer to his wants, and amuse him in his leisure hours. He loves her as the Arab does his horse. It is cheaper to own such a person than it is to hire one. They give better satisfaction. He does not fear a change so often. Little does he think whether she has amusements or not. She can have all the amusements she can find, providing it don't trouble him. If it does not reach his purse, or discommode him in any way, he is perfectly willing. We think that lady tried a very nice plan to keep her husband in his place, considering his sphere. But we poor, plain mortals, cannot dress in undersleeves so early in the morning. We have our own breakfast to get, without the aid of one or two servants. We are not all favored with curls for our lords to admire. Sometimes we are obliged to keep on with our work when the master enters. We are not accomplished players, our instruments are short coming. What shall we do in such a case?

ROSETTA D. HEMSTREET.

Salisbury Center, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE ROBIN'S SONG.

IT IS Spring-time! How joyful the awakening from the icy sleep of winter! There is a quickened flow of the life current through healthy veins; and the pale invalid looks hopefully for returning health, with the return of the warm breezes, genial skies, and fresh, life-giving odors of this delicious season. When the first faint light of morning glows in the east, I am awakened from dream-land by the robin, warbling from the tall maple near my window. Its song was ever beautiful to me, but now there is a sadly plaintive tone mingled with it: for, through long weeks, it was a welcome herald of day to a weary, restless sick one, beside whom I watched through weary days and nights of pain. When sleep fled through the dim hours, she would ask, again and again, "When will it be morning? Will the robin sing soon?" Then, as its glad notes broke the night silence, it seemed to soothe her; and when the pillows were adjusted, a few moments of refreshing slumber were found. O, those days! We had just laid one of our number in the burial ground, and the last snows of winter circled and fell upon the low mound where she slept; then came the long watching by her whose life-sands we knew were fast falling. She said she should never tend the early spring flowers again, or pluck the roses from the garden. But we hoped. Oh! how vainly! We will not dwell upon the slow wearing out of life—or rather of the casket containing it—until we knew no earthly help could avail. How the sky lost its brightness!—the sunshine its splendor—the waters their soft rippling melody—the wind its low, pleasant murmur—and all seemed changed to one sad requiem of sorrow.

Five years this spring-time! It has passed very quickly; and yet it is a long time since I went with MOTHER down beside the cold waves of the river called Death. There she loosed her hand from mine, and said: "Oh! the stream looks dark and broad, aye! fearful in the distance; but it is very narrow *now*. The angels wait to bear me over.—Oh! how beautiful beyond! There in the gardens of Eternal Life walk the glorified ones, 'washed and made white through JESUS' blood. No earthly eye has seen aught so bright and beautiful as that I now behold. Ah, dear child, the SAVIOUR illumines all things with His glorious presence. He is with me and I fear not. Trust Him—He will be with *you* and comfort you, and bring you to me at last."

Morning dawned o'er the eastern hills, and the same sweet, outgushing bird-song broke its dread stillness. The pale, worn clay rested sweetly. The freed spirit listened to a far different, a higher, holier song. I have never since heard—shall never again hear—that morning warbler, but I think of those sad hours, and hear a low voice saying, "Will the robin sing soon?"

BELL CLINTON.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

A PARLOR GAME.—My parlor is not very large, and yet my two little girls get lots of play there. They play Hydensite every day or two. It is good for the eyes, Hydensite is. I can't find the word in the dictionary; perhaps it is a German word; but this is the way my little girls play it; Clara takes her mother's thimble, all the rest of us go out of the room, and then she puts it out in plain sight, on the mantle, or pokertop—anywhere, in plain sight, and then calls us in. Sharp eyes, that have learned to see, find it very quickly; but sometimes we hunt five minutes for a thimble hid in plain sight. Hydensite is good for the eyes.

A LADY FOUND GUILTY OF FORGERY.—Mrs. Wedgewood of Grayshot Hall, Hampshire, England, whose case has been several times reported, was tried at the Warwick Assizes for forgery. The charge against her was that of forging and uttering a promisory note for one thousand pounds. The defence was that the prisoner had acted under the direction and influence of her husband; but the jury found her guilty, and she was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. It was stated that the total proceeds of her forgeries amounted to over twelve thousand pounds.—*London Paper.*

Choice Miscellany.

THE ERLKING.

From the German of GOETHE for the Rural New-Yorker:

BY JOHN B. DUFFEY.

Who rides so late through the night-storm wild?
'Tis a father rides with his darling child:
He has the boy all safe on his arm,
He hugs him tightly, he keeps him warm.

"My son, why hid'st thou thy face in such fear?"
"See'st thou not, father, the Erlking so near?
The Erlking, father, with crown and train?"
"My son, 'tis but mist that streaks the plain."

"Thou darling child, come, go with me!
The prettiest plays will I play with thee:
Many and bright are the blossoms there,
And dresses of gold has my mother to wear."

"My father, my father, dost thou not hear,
What promise Erlking speaks low in my ear?"
"Keep quiet, my child, there is nothing to harm—
Through the dry leaves now rustles the storm."

"If thou wilt, sweet boy, but go with me,
My daughters shall prettily wait upon thee;
My daughters the lead in the night-dance shall keep,
And rock thee and dance thee and sing thee to sleep."

"My father, my father, O seest thou not,
The Erlking's daughters in yonder dark spot?"
"My son, my son, I see by our way
But the olden willows that glisten so gray."

"I love thee—thy beauty has charm'd me, sweet boy,
And com'st thou not willing, then force I'll employ."
"O father, O father, hold fast to my arm,
For Erlking, O father, has done me great harm."

The father shudders, and rides on in haste;
His moaning child in his arms is prest;
With trouble and toil to his castle he sped,
But, clasped in his arms, his child was dead.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR "OFFICE."

I AM seated in my father's good old writing-chair in "the office" at our rural home—around which hover pleasing associations. Our quiet "office"—let me tell you of this consecrated spot. The name is a venerable one, having been handed down from former proprietors. It is a tasty little cabin, situated a few steps from our dwelling, connected by a winding walk among the bushes and flowers. It is our "Library," our "Study," and the delight of our home.

What a cozy littly retreat it is—all nestled down beneath the shade of the friendly old apple trees, which, with their wide-extended arms, embrace each other above the roof and seem to act as its protecting divinities. Facing the east it catches the first smile of the King of Day, as he peeps through the stately pine trees over the top of yon towering hill. It has a cheerful veranda in front, with pillars, finely netted on either side with trailing vines—the pleasantest place in the world for holding chat with a friend,—a lovely nook in which to sit and muse, alone, amid the beauties of surrounding nature. In the fore-ground is the flower-garden, with its delicate plants and graceful shrubs;—advancing spring will soon bring out their elegant flowers. Here is the winding pathway that leads to our abode,—there, a beautiful group of shady maple trees, and just beyond the domains of home, the noble hill, which rears its lofty, pine-crowned head high among the clouds, and is a succession of beautiful terraces to its summit.

Happy are the moments I spend within these precincts! Here my soul loves to dwell. It is the home of my mind. It is my sanctuary. Here I meet and commune with the great of the generations that have gone. What noble society I have!—what words they speak to me! How my soul has burned with emotions as I have listened—how it has leapt for joy when I have soared with them on the pinions of glorious thought! Silent companions they are, yet they speak in thunder-tones upon the heart.

What an array of immortality looks down upon me from those shelves, they are not dead—they live and shall live forever. These are the workings of their minds—these are their minds themselves. The immortal HOMER is here, and the unrivaled SHAKSPEARE and hundreds of the hosts of Fame, and I commune with them. What mysteries they unfold to me—what a tale each has to tell! O, what a mass of thought stands there ready to be whispered to my mind! I desire not the companionship of the vain, outside world. I need no friends but these. How my soul delights to mingle with them. Here I am spoken to in tones of encouragement; here the spirit, ruffled and enraged by bitter intercourse with the world, is restored to its calm, thoughtful mood; by the healing waters of consolation is it soothed. Here I find sympathy. I am told of the trials and discouragements each of these passed through before they reached the lofty summit of Fame—I am told of minds no stronger than my own that have surmounted terrible obstacles and inscribed their names upon the brow of Immortality. And here they are—their very presence encourages me; they seem to beckon me, from those walls, to press upward and come and take a glorious seat at their side. O, here the high resolve is made!—here the noble aspirations never slumber.

This is a sacred place;—the very atmosphere seems impregnated with sublime inspirations. Within its walls the mind becomes awakened to its noblest perceptions, and the lofty imagination knows no bounds. Such is my "Sanctum Sanctorum."

FRANK.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

NOTHING teaches patience like a garden. You may go around and watch the opening bud from day to day, but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will. If forced, it is only torn in pieces. All the best results of a garden, like those of life, are slowly but regularly progressive, affording great pleasure to those who take pride in it.

LEISURE HOURS.

HALF an hour's overwork often is enough to make your entire evening an unhappy one. It leaves you fretful and impatient, morbidly sensitive, cross. You find the remarks of your friends and relatives for that evening miserably unphilosophic, paltry, personal;—the gossip of your sister-in-law is insupportable, yet your wife seems to enjoy it. You wonder what is coming next. Will it ever stop? Do they know how delightful silence is at times? Did they not tell that story, correcting one another precisely as now, at least twice before in your hearing? You feel the world becoming too coarse for a man of refinement and sensibility, and mourn over it in gloom. Why did you not half an hour ago give over that languid mental drudging? Why did you not quietly (hurry would be certain failure) read *one* chapter of the "Vicar of Wakefield," or of "Amelia," or that delightful fiction, "Sir Moger de Coverley," or of Jane Austen's novels? If you had done this the world would gradually have come to rights; your room would not appear so dark, nor your books so repellant, nor all your relatives so very stupid. It would never have occurred to you that your life was a monotonous one, made up of a great number of days each like the other; it really is not so monotonous, with little children growing up about you, hurting themselves and requiring solace, saying every day some new, wise thing, and effecting such extraordinary improvements by stone walls, canals and artificial lakes, in your back garden. Life would have seemed not so miserable after all; your forehead would have cooled, and your eyes cleared, and your brain grown tranquil; then, too, your voice would be softer, your words less strictly to the point, and you would be giving your opinion in quite an animated way, on that piece of family history which now appears so despicable. You are most blameworthy for the first and casual offence; refusal to amuse yourself at the right time, consequent exhaustion of nervous force with no adequate return of work done, and pride in the thought that you were taking a great deal out of yourself.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

A NEW GROUP OF STATUARY.

A LETTER from Florence thus describes the new group by Ball, the Boston sculptor, representing Lincoln emancipating the slaves:—"The idea is beautiful, and it is finely carried out. Lincoln is standing with one hand on the American shield, with the stars and stripes, and the other stretched out over a negro kneeling before him, in a half rising position, his hand-cuffs broken, the liberty-cap upon his head, and an unmistakable expression of joy and hopeful anticipation in his upturned face. Lincoln's homely features are true to life, but refined and idealized by the sublime benignity with which he looks down upon the poor outcast at his feet, whom he has made an equal before man, as well as before God. Lincoln's whole figure is excellent, thoroughly expressive of the unpretending simplicity of the man, and yet clothed with all the dignity which his character and his work have given him. Behind him is the broken whipping-post, beneath him lie the fragments of the whip, both things that were. It is a beautiful group, and one that should be known far and wide in America; indeed, it strikes me that no more fitting subject could be found for Linnoln's monument than this embodiment of the cause for which he died."

THE THREE COLORS.

THERE was a feud; red and blue and yellow stood in open defiance each of the other two.

"Acknowledge me chief," said red. "I am ever the emblem of charity. All that is warm and redolent of comfort and kindness, is arrayed in my tints. I rest on this rose and claim precedence."

"Acknowledge me chief," said blue. "I am the emblem of truth. All that is high and pure and just wears my hue. I rise and shine from yonder sky, and claim precedence."

"Acknowledge me chief," said yellow. "I am the emblem of light and glory. Kings are crowned, palaces glitter with my lustrous color. Receive me, O sun: to thee I call, and claim precedence."

"Ah! my children," said the sun, "the very heavens weep at your disunion. Be reconciled I pray, and show your strength of beauty where it must ever lie—in harmony." And they arose at the entreaty, and embraced in tearful clouds; and the sun shone out on them, and glorious in loveliness was the rainbow they made.

THE HOPE OF MAN.

Final success—the joy of life's ripe harvest—is the goal of our human hopes. No wise or thoughtful man will live merely for to-day. The pilgrim who seeks a home is not content to linger and loiter for the mere flowers beside his way. The sower looks onward to fields white and ready for the sickle. Wisdom has regard to the grand issue. The triumph or the pleasure of to-day is transitory. We want a hope that does not sink with the setting sun. The true success in life is that which does not fail the evening of our days, or leave them to blight or barrenness. We want that shout of "harvest home," that will not die into silence with the fainting breath, but make the passage of the grave a whispering gallery where heaven and earth talk together. We want something that will reach beyond time—beyond the things of the present—something that will take hold on eternity.

MEN often really need what they most despise, *e. g.*, more imagination, more childlikeness, more poetic sensibility, more readiness to yield to the dictates of the good spirit, and less cleaving to their obstinate self-will.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"OUT OF THE DEPTHS."

BY JEAN ROWLEY.

"OUT of the depths, where human souls are dying,
Crushed 'neath the serpent-coils of doubt and sin;
For aid, relief from fiery tortures crying,—
Fightings without, and faithless hearts within.

"Out of thick darkness, which thy hand o'ershadowing
In heavy judgments laid, casts like a pall,
Till earth and heaven seem reeling, failing, falling,
Oh LORD and SAVIOUR, unto thee we call.

"We *would* believe; but a dark turbid torrent
Of human crime and guilt rolls swelling by,
Wrecked, drowned hopes and faiths around us strewing
Till, each with horror, Lord we faint, we die.

"Fain would we do thy will. Wild, human passions,
Oft backward rushing, hound us to the brink.
Up to the hills we lift our eyes despairing,—
All's dark. None cometh. LORD we sink, we sink."

Into the depths an arm is stretched to save thee,
The Balm of Gilead can thy torture heal,
Borne on the night wind, JESUS' voice shall reach thee,
E'en on the strand, where heart-sick thou dost kneel.

He, thine own SAVIOUR, was in all points tempted,
He knew thy suffering when he bore thy sin.
No murmurer, but he that overcometh
The robe shall wear, the starry crown shall win.

Still by the living fountains rest remaineth.
The brightest gems that in GOD's casket shine,
Are human souls, by fiery trials tempered,
Through suffering, fitted for the life divine.

Down life's blest river, triumph songs shall echo
Throughout the cycles of eternal time.
One golden harp *unstrung* an angel beareth,
Thou shalt perfect the harmony sublime.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

I IMAGINE I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansions of the dead saying, "Oh, ye sons of dissipation and excess, come and behold the victims of your folly!" Behold the husband and father forget the duties he once delighted to fulfill, and by slow degrees become the creature of intemperance,—and she who has ventured everything feels that everything is lost. Woman, silent, suffering, devoted woman, here bends to her direst affliction. Here the hope of his country, and there the promise of connubial bliss and object of virtuous affection—the flower of youth and beauty, displaying its glory, shedding its fragrance,—a father's pride and mother's joy—all poisond by intemperance and doomed to an ignominious death.

Would to GOD that I could make an undying impression upon the minds of the youth of our land and induce them to forever beware of that direful monster, *intemperance.* I am well aware that fashion and false pride are polluting our land—that a vast number of our noble youth are laboring under the impression that unless they smoke fine Havanas, drink fashionable toasts, and use (as they think) fancy profanity, they are not gentlemen. Young men, beware of your delusion, for it will prove a snare to your feet

"Then from you dash the howl away,
As the ocean sendeth forth her spray;"—

ever remembering that the road to honor and fortune is strewn with thorns and temptations.

We know that valiant men and brave personages fight and die, rather than break the laws of man or swerve from their duty to their country, and suffer themselves to be cut in pieces rather than deserve the name of traitor. And yet these very men, to avoid the name of DRUNKARD and to preserve their temperance, will not pour a cup of wine on the ground when they are invited to drink by the laws of the circle. If to give life to uphold a cause be not too much, they should not think it too much to suffer thirst for the reputation of that cause.

Liquor! Oh, how many earthly Edens hast thou made desolate! How many starved and naked orphans hast thou cast upon the cold charities of an unfriendly world! How many graves hast thou filled with confiding and broken-hearted wives! What sad wrecks hast thou made of brilliant talents and splendid genius! Were all the miseries, the horrors of intemperance to burst at once into view a peal of seven-fold thunder could scarce strike greater alarm. Flee the inebriate, ye fair, as ye would a deadly malaria. Would to GOD there was one Universal Temperance Society and all mankind were members of it!

O. P. E.

Benton, Hancock Co., Ohio.

ONE NIAGARA ENOUGH.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along night and day by the farm-house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there as He "pours it from the hollow of His hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently-flowing rivulets, that water every farm and the meadows and gardens, and that shall flow on gently every day and night with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends.—*Albert Barnes.*

CHRISTIANITY has three offices, and how perfect is it in each department, viz.:—1. To develope the spiritual nature. 2. To repress and govern the animal. 3. To guide the forces of the soul to their appropriate ends in their legitimate channels.

Various Topics.

THE GARDENS OF DAMASCUS.

THE Holy Damascus, this earthly paradise of the prophet, so fair to his eyes that he dared not trust himself to tarry in her blissful shades—she is a city of hidden palaces, of copses, and gardens, and fountains, and bubbling streams. The juice of her life is the gushing and ice-cold torrent that tumbles from the snowy sides of Anti-Lebanon. Close along on the river's edge, through seven sweet miles of rustling boughs and deepest shade, the city spreads out her whole length: as a man falls flat, face forward on the brook, that he may drink and drink again, so Damascus, thirsting forever, lies down with her lips to the stream, and clings to its rushing waters.

Wild as the nightest woodland of a deserted home in England, but without its sweet sadness, is the sumptuous garden of Damascus. Forest trees, tall and stately enough, if you could see their lofty crests, yet lead a tussling life of it below, with their branches struggling against strong numbers of wild bushes and wilful shrubs. The shade upon the earth is as black as night. High, high above your head, and on every side all down to the ground, the thicket is hemmed in and choked up by the interlacing boughs that droop with the weight of roses, and load the slow air with their damask breath. The rose-trees which I saw are all of the kind we call *damask;* they grow to an immense height and size. There are no other flowers. Here and there there are patches of ground made clear from the cover, and these are either carelessly planted with some common and useful vegetable, or else are left free to the wayward ways of nature, and bear rank weeds, moist-looking and cool to your eyes, and freshening the sense with their earthy and bitter fragrance. There is a lane opened through the thicket, so broad in some places that you can pass along side by side—in some so narrow (the shrubs are forever encroaching) that you ought, if you can, go on first, and hold back the bough of the rose-tree. And through this wilderness there tumbles a loud rushing stream, which is halted at last in the lowest corner of the garden, and then tossed up in a fountain by the side of the simple alcove. This is all. Never for an instant will the people of Damascus attempt to separate the idea of bliss from these wild gardens and rushing waters.—*Kinglake.*

RATS ON A SPREE.

AN amusing experiment on rats was recently perpetrated in a mercantile house in Petersburg, Va. Two of the animals had been trapped, and it was decided to try the effect of whisky upon them. Forty drops were administered to them by force, and the result awaited. They were placed in a wide, deep box, into which some gravel had been thrown. A saucer of whisky was placed therein. For a while all was silent, each rat having seated himself in a corner, where he remained as morose as a rat could be. By and by, however, the liquor began to work. The rats began to smile and play with their tails; then to jump up and squeak; then to fall down and roll over. Finally, one of them found the saucer, and, with the peculiar curiosity attaching to the race, dipped his nose into it. He drank, and the noise of his drinking brought his companion to his side. They drank as though they were really fond of the stuff, and, it is estimated, took more than twice forty drops. And now they got glorious. They kissed each other. They wrestled and played about. They revisited the saucer, and got mad over it; and a rough and tumble fight ensued, which lasted until both were exhausted. They then remained for a while, each with a paw to his nose, grinning at the other. Finally both fell asleep, and while they were gloriously unconscious, a terrier was dropped before them, and the curtain falls.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

THERE is good news for those interested in petroleum. A series of official experiments have been for some time in progress at Woolwich, England, and the results have been of the most gratifying character. The object of these experiments was to test the capacity of petroleum as a substitute for coal in the production of steam. One grand conclusion arrived at is that by the use of the oil an engine of 100-horse power becomes exalted into one of 140 or 150, the gain being from 40 to 50 per cent. It has also been satisfactorily determined that the oil may be carried to sea in tanks, and be incapable of ignition, even though a red-hot cannon ball went through the mass. The furnace required for the use of oil would be very small, so that a large amount of storage room would be saved. The report states that "the first great naval power that adopts petroleum will have an immediate advantage over the fleets of all other nations, and the latter will be compelled to accept the invention, however determined at first to deny its value."

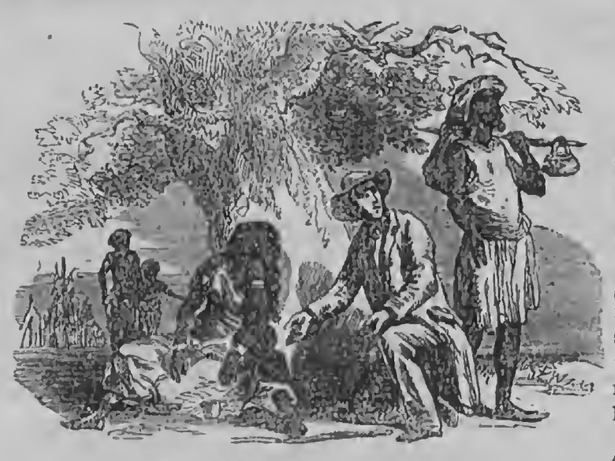
MAN, says Pascal, is but a reed—the weakest in nature—but he is a reed which thinks. The universe need not rise in arms to crush him; a vapor, a drop of water, suffices to kill him. But were the universe to crush him, man would still be nobler than the power which killed him, for he knows that he dies; and of the advantage which the universe has over him the universe knows nothing.

THOSE who have once tasted the pleasures of roaming at large through woods and mountains, can never again be happy under the restraints of society.—*Lardner.*

BABY'S NEST.

MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

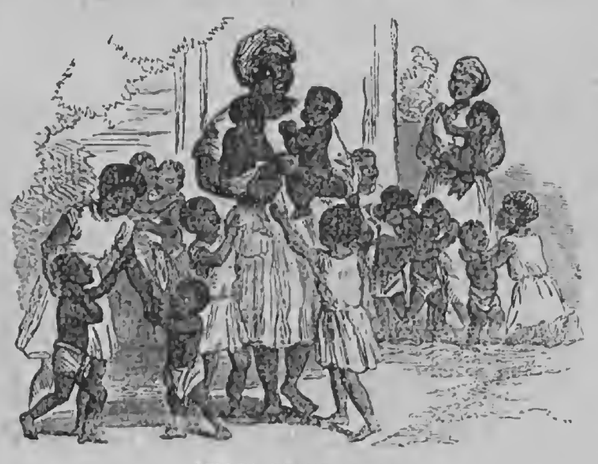
THERE can be nothing more interesting to the people in general than some record of the thousands of self-denying men and women who, actuated by the most benevolent motives, leave homes of comfort, sometimes of luxury, and, for the sake of doing good, journey to far distant lands, careless of climate or fatigue. These records, as they come home to friends, or to the society that sent them forth, teem with the grave, the gay, the lively, and the severe. They tell of the gradual winning of savages into the paths of civilization, and of the many small romances that go to make up mission life, and give the salt to the otherwise unpaltable dish.



THE ORPHAN OF JUGGERNAUT.

We here give illustrations of some interesting scenes, with descriptions from letters:

The Rev. Mr. Hunter writes from Rupert's Land: "One day, while visiting at the hut of an Indian woman, a wretched place, made up from a few pine branches, and open on all sides, with a fire burning in the center, I saw a small bundle, or rather bag, composed of rabbit skins, lying upon the floor, which, to my utter astonishment, seemed endowed with motion. I took it up and drew the strings that held the mouth of the bag, and out popped a little hand, followed by a tiny head, with great brown eyes, which, giving a scared look into my face, closed, and the head and hand drew back into its furry house. If ever there was a baby nest, that was one."



SIERRA LEONE SCHOOL.

The Rev. John Halliday, writing from Brazil, says: "I have roughed about this world in various ways, but I do not remember that I ever have been more taken aback than a few nights since, when stopping at a wayside post-house for the night. I was very tired, and sought my wretched bed with a most powerful desire to sleep. I never felt much concern about cockroaches, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, spiders or musquitoes, which here rise into the dignity of inches, but I had scarce fallen into my first dose, when my sleep was invaded by something across my face, which as I snatched at it, and it slipped away, seemed fully the size of a rabbit.

CHILD-SELLING IN CHINA.

I started up in bed to see not less than a hundred of these charming visitants running in all directions over my bed and room, and not at all abashed at my shoutings and blows, desisting from their antics only a moment to attend to them. I rose, and provided myself with a heavy whip, in the use of which I spent my night."

Dr. Smith, Bishop of Victoria, writes on child-selling in China: "I was walking in the neighborhood of Shanghai, with Mr. Hobson, when I was accosted by a man and woman, the man with baskets slung on each side of him, in each of which was a child, while another rested in the woman's arms. The children were their own, and they were offering them for sale. They asked for the choice two of the lot $4, or about 12½ cents per pound. The mother seemed perfectly unmoved while the father bargained, and in answer to my question as to whether she was aware she would never see them again, when once sold, coolly answered 'Yes!' They pleaded poverty as the cause, but the practice is so common that it can only be ascribed to the desire to get rid of their support, and realize a few dollars in so doing."

The next is a case of child-selling at Calcutta, related by Mrs. Sandys. The little one was a girl, brought from Bhagulpore, and sold to Mrs. Sandys for five rupees ($2.50,) who placed her in the mission, where the child is now thriving, and has shown so much intelligence that she is to be educated as a missionary, and when old enough, sent back to Bhagulpore to teach."

At Ibadon, India, a large mission school is supported, at the head of which is Mrs. Hinderer, the wife of a missionary at that place. She thus relates a pleasant incident: "On the 5th of October, a real treat was given us by the arrival of a box of presents from home. It was such a marvelous thing that the children were wild with delight, and perfectly uncontrollable, while I was scarcely any better. They shouted and sang in their own way, expressing their thanks. One said: 'Oh, Aga gels book from her father and mother, sisters and brothers, far away! Oh, it is good!' And then they creep up to the box, running away, and clapping their hands with delight;"

The Rev. Mr. Crowther, a native missionary at Abbeokuta, in the Zomba country, Africa, who, joined with great intelligence, is highly educated, having received it in England, gives a little anecdote of his friend, the King of Ketu illustrating that great monarch's fondness for the toilet: "I heard that the King of Ketu was willing to receive missionaries, and as I had some time before gained his favor by sending him a present of a pair of red cloth slippers, I thought it would be well for me to go up and see his majesty. I had in my possession a gay patchwork quilt, which I immediately had made into a long robe or cloak, and this, with a gay velvet smoking-cap, sent me from England by a lady, I took up as a present to his royalty. Had I brought the wealth of the Indies to him it could not have pleased better. His majesty donned the robe and cap, putting a long ostrich plume in the latter, and with the air of a more than monarch strolled backward and forward before his admiring courtiers, who shouted and danced in delight. After this, you may be assured, I had everything my own way."

The Missionary Token gives this account of the Sierra Leone school: "Amongst the various African schools, that at Charlotte, for the liberated African girls, is not the least interesting. Some will not, perhaps, understand what is meant by 'liberated Africans,' we will therefore explain the term. They are the natives of Africa, who have been liberated by the captures of our cruisers on the coast, from slave vessels. On one occasion, during the year 1860, a cruiser brought to Sierra Leone a captered vessel, having 469 slaves, on board, who were landed in the most wretched condition. Even about Sierra Leone the trade is carried on by canoes, which creep down the rivers by night.

"During the last autumn, within a few weeks, three such canoes were captured, having on board, in all, 153 slaves, mostly children, and some of very tender age. One case of barbarous cruelty will serve to show the brutality which is inseparably connected with this inhuman traffic. There was among the slaves a mother with an infant at her breast. The child began to cry, to the annoyance of the owner of the mother, who was afraid that thereby attention might be called to the canoe. The inhuman monster coolly took the infant from its mother, and cast it into the sea!

"When these poor captured slaves are brought into the colony to be liberated, or set free, they are often thousands of miles from their native place, and have no prospect of reaching their homes. The adults usually find some of their country people settled in Sierra Leone, who will take them in and maintain them till they can get a house of their own.' The children, however, are not left to follow their own inclinations, but are placed by the Government in what is termed the Liberated African School.

"The matron, who sleeps with these elder girls (fifty-eight in number,) declared afterwards that she never before in her life had seen such a thing; the children that night were continually praying, weeping, and calling on their Saviour for mercy and grace. Not only are the Saturday evenings set apart for fervent prayers, but often do soft voices of singing and supplication from some remote corner meet the ears and gladden the hearts of their teachers, and the blessed effects are seen in the daily behavior of many of the girls."

The following account of some new comers is from the pen of Mrs. Clemens, the English lady in charge of the school, who also makes honorable mention of Big MAMMY, the most prominent figure in our picture.

"We received, in May and June, new children, together eighteen, all Sherbros, who, in consequence of the late war with the Timnehs, were made slaves, but caught and rescued. Some were accompanied by their poor mothers, who wished to see how their children were placed, and who parted from them, not without hard struggles and tears. Many touching scenes of mothers' love have we witnessed, which impressed on us most forcibly the misery of this people, and our bounden duty towards the dear children so providentially brought under our care.

"Our girls received the new comers with shouts of joy, suffocating them almost with their embracings, and very willingly shared with them all they had. They also took good care of the little ones, so that they soon were at home and happy here, and gave altogether much less trouble than one might expect. Our good 'Big Mammy,' as the matron of the younger children (who has been now eight years with us,) is called, especially deserves my thankful acknowledgment for all that she, mother-like, does for the infants."

In the year 1828, a Brahmin family in North India, who had never heard the glad tidings of the Prince of Peace, set out on a pilgrimage to the temple of Juggernaut. Although they were heathen, they knew and felt they had committed sin; they wished to atone for it, and thought they could do so by taking a long and wearisome journey. The family consisted of the Pundit, his wife, and their little girl, only a few months old, and two or three servants. They had gone as far as Balasore, 150 miles from the temple, when the mother was taken ill. From that time the father disappeared and was never heard of again.

With great difficulty the mother dragged herself and her babe to the door of a house, where she hoped to find help, but was disappointed. A short time after this, a missionary passing by, found her lying on the ground, under the shade of a tree, with her starving infant clinging to her. He was a long way from the mission station, which made it difficult to obtain help, and he had to walk some miles before he could procure a cup of milk for her. After three days the poor woman died. Who can tell whether the 'story of the cross,' which, for the first time in her life, she had heard from the friend who had so tenderly cared for her body, found an entrance into her heart; and that in that sad eleventh hour, she looked to the Lamb of God to take away her sins?

The kind missionary took care of the little girl, until she was old enough to become an assistant teacher in the schools of the mission. She is now the happy and useful wife of the Rev. Behari Lal Sing, of Calcutta. About two years ago this worthy clergyman was in England, and at a public meeting on behalf of the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, concluded his interesting speech by asking British Christians to pray for his beloved wife, "That she may be a burning and a shining light amongst her benighted sisters, and have wisdom and grace to train up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

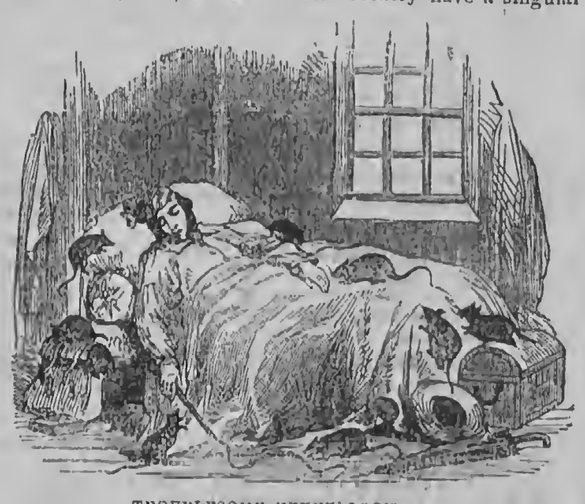
HOW MIRRORS ARE MADE.—Probably few of our readers have a very clear idea how the huge mirrors that are so fashionable and expensive are made. The plate-glass which comes from France or Germany is first polished by means of rough brushes; next a bag containing the common potato, reduced by a pulverizing process to an almost impalpable powder is applied to the glass, the potato-dust escaping through the meshes of the bag; then a plate foil is spread upon a setting-bed of marble, and on it is placed the prepared quick-silver; the glass is then laid on the top of this and pressed down with heavy weights. Here it remains about twenty hours, when it is examined, and if found free from flaws, is ready for use.

IF it were necessary to choose, I should prefer the mildness which allowed men time to reform, than the severity which rendered them worse, or the haste which would not wait for repentance.

THE KING OF KETU AND THE PATCHWORK ROBE.

TROPICAL NOTIONS.

SIR JOHN BOWRING was present once at the arrival of a cargo of ice for the first time in Java. "The people," he said, "looked at it with the same wonder at first that they would have felt had they seen similar masses of crystal. They touched it; the cold was such as they had never before experienced, and the novel sensation filled them with awe and apprehension. But when it dissolved in their hands they fancied they had unknowingly worked a miracle, and that some demon must have been at the bottom of the mystery. Descriptions of snow, frost, ice and winter scenery have a singular attraction to the inhabitants of the hot regions. These are to them the very romance of nature. In my travels in the interior of Java I met with a most accomplished lady, who was burning with a desire, about to be gratified, of visiting Europe. 'And now tell me of all you hope to see, from what do you expect to receive the greatest pleasure?' 'Oh,' she answered, 'a forest without leaves!'"



TROUBLESOME BEDFELLOWS.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

MONS. ALEX. DUMAS gives this portrait of the Emperor of Austria: "He is a man some 36 or 37 years old. He is tall, thin, but evidently possesses great bodily vigor; his fixed eye, well arched eyebrow, straight nose, and well marked chin, gives him the appearance of a man of determined will, to which his thick whiskers and long moustache contribute additional evidence. His complexion is brown, but this dark coating must have been spread on his face by the sun and wind. He is fond of field sports, and to pursue them he disregards the worst weather. He is with all this handsome, but with that masculine beauty in which strength is more prominent than grace. Women may discuss his beauty; men cannot. He rises at five o'clock A. M.; reads all the letters, demands and petitions addressed to him, and makes notes on them. His wonted residence is Schoenbrunn, where he occupies the apartment occupied by the Emperor Napoleon in 1805 and 1809. This double legend of Napoleon's visits and the death of the Duke de Reichstadt fills the whole of this palace, which has nothing remarkable about it. The young Emperor of Austria lives amid this double souvenir, having, it is said, real admiration for Napoleon and a pious pity for the Duke of Reichstadt."

OPENING A BOX OF PRESENTS AT IBADAN.

THE LITTLE ORPHAN BROUGHT TO MRS. SANDYS.

New Quarter—More Prizes!

THE second Quarter of this volume of the RURAL commences this week—April 7. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe, either singly or in clubs—or to form or join clubs to begin with the new Quarter, or add to those already formed. Additions to clubs may be made for one year from April at the same price as one year from January—or we will send from April to January next (9 months) for $1.88, if ordered by any person who has formed a club for this volume. All whose subscriptions expire this week will find the number (845) printed on address label—and will of course understand that the paper will be discontinued under our advance payment rule unless they renew at once.

To reward its friends for forming or completing clubs during the month of April we offer the following

LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

To each person procuring and paying or remitting according to our club rates ($2.50 per copy) for Twenty NEW Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER before the first day of May, 1866, (the subscriptions to begin not later than April 7,) we will give a copy of WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY, containing over 3,000 engravings—cash price $12. Or, we will send the Dictionary and ten copies of the RURAL (for NEW Subscribers) on the receipt of $30!

To each person procuring and remitting or paying (before May 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER—at least *three* being NEW subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than April 7—we will send post-paid a copy of RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a free copy of the RURAL one year, instead of book, if preferred.

To each person procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be NEW,) we will send the RURAL free for one year, and a post-paid copy of PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 7, 1866.

AGENTS and other Friends of The Rural will please note that Back Numbers of this Volume can yet be furnished,—and that new clubs, and additions to clubs, are still in order. The offer of Webster's Great Illustrated Dictionary for 20 New Subscribers is continued. See last Rural.

Remember that the Thirteen Numbers of the past Quarter of The Rural (Jan. to April,) are sent, On Trial, for only Fifty Cents! Strangers, non-subscribers, step aboard for the Trial Trip!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE President vetoed the "Civil Rights Bill" on the 27th ult.

Senator Foot of Vermont, died in Washington on the 28th. He had represented his State in the Senate since 1850. His age was 63 years.

Senator Stockton of New Jersey, was declared not entitled to his seat in the U. S. Senate on the 27th ult. The vote was 22 ayes to 21 nays.

Gen. Baker, the War Department detective, has been finally convicted of interfering with the rights of Mrs. Cobb, (the pardon broker,) and a fine of $1,00 imposed.

Secretary McCulloch states that the May interest due on the 5-20's would be paid early in April. The amount of gold required is $22,000,000.

A proposition is pending in Congress to appoint a mining and manufacturing department, with a chief of bureau at a salary of $6,000.

Information in possession of the State Department shows that the entire rebel strength east of the Mississippi on the 4th of February, 1865, was 109,000; west of the Mississippi, 50,000.

A bill has passed the House to postpone for two months the levying and collection of internal revenue taxes to enable Congress so to modify the law that its provisions may take effect during the present fiscal year.

The Senate Military Committee has authorized their Chairman to report in favor of reimbursing the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in raising and transporting troops during the rebellion, to the amount of $360,000.

The awards for the capture of Booth, Harrold and Atzerott, amounting to over $200,000, were paid on the 30th of March.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, calls attention to the present deplorable condition of our seamen, particularly in the merchant service. He recommends the initiation of legislation for their amelioration, and addresses himself in their behalf to the considerate and humane of the land.

Dispatches received by the State Department show the progress of the cattle plague in England and Scotland. It is officially known that the number of cattle attacked for the week ending March 2, was 7,310.

The Tribune special says during the last year of the war, the Post Office Department earned a net profit of over $860,000 from mail service in the loyal States. The first three months that mail service was resumed at the South, there was a loss in the whole country of over $20,000. As the mail routes are being extended over the South the deficiency rapidly increases.

Rochester City Government.

THE newly elected city officers will enter upon the discharge of their various functions to-day. Mayor D. D. T. MOORE will give place to Mayor S. W. D. MOORE, and Justice WENTWORTH will commence upon a new term. In saying that the retiring Mayor MOORE has discharged the duties of his place with faithfulness and ability, we shall but speak the universal sentiment of the community. He has been untiring in his watchfulness over the interests of the city and its inhabitants, notwithstanding the pressing claims of an extensive private business upon his attention. We know that he shakes off the responsibilities of office with far more pleasure than he assumed them. His administration has been a successful one, and the record is one upon which he can look with satisfaction in after years. From the experience which his successor has enjoyed in the transaction of public business, and his conceded administrative capacity, we are justified in anticipating another satisfactory municipal year.

At two o'clock this afternoon the Common Council will meet to re-organize, and in the evening the Board of Education will assemble for the same purpose.—*Daily Dem. of April 2d.*

Southern Items.

There are at present eighty newspapers in Missouri, twenty-eight of which are conservative, while the remainder are decidedly radical.

A remarkable discovery is reported to have been made a few days since near Lexington, Ky., in the shape of considerable quantities of quicksilver. It is found in a spring in Jessamine county, where it runs out of the rock with the water. Several pounds have been examined and proves to be of the purest quality.

The following statement exhibits the amount of vacant lands in five of the late insurrectionary States:—Alabama, 7,632,058 acres; Louisiana, 6,228,102 acres; Florida, 1,982,795 acres; Mississippi, 4,760,736 acres; Arkansas, 9,298,013 acres. There are no public lands in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee or Kentucky.

The North Carolina papers are full of statements going to show that plantations in that section are being rapidly bought up by Northerners. A Jerseyman recently purchased twelve hundred acres in Wadesboro', N. C., at $11 per acre. A New York company are on the point of taking ten thousand acres in the same State, on which they will settle English emigrants.

A WOOLEN manufactory and several other buildings were destroyed by fire at Danville, Virginia, on the 26th ult. Loss $150,000.

Several vessels have been seized at Newbern for smuggling West India goods. One, having $7,000 worth of liquors, was seized at Providence.

North Carolina has been furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury with a full set of U. S. standard weights and measures to replace those destroyed during the rebellion.

The Jackson (Miss.) Standard learns that all troops in Mississippi have been ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, for the purpose, it is supposed, to be disbanded.

The Richmond (Va.) people last week sent delegates to Washington to induce the President to forbid negroes celebrating the 3d of April—the anniversary of the surrender of the city.

The Tribune's Austin (Texas) special correspondent writes:—Gov. Hamilton has received the resignation of a number of sheriffs whom he appointed, all of them testifying that the people resist their authority, and having no force at their command, they are powerless.

At Shreveport, (La.,) the plantation prospects are excellent. Alexandria City is being rebuilt. At Baton Rouge the river is rising, and an extensive overflow is feared. The New Orleans True Delta Newspaper has failed.

FROM PARAGUAY.—News has been received from the seat of war on the Parana River to the 31st of Jan., on which day a Paraguayan force of 3,000 men crossed the river and attacked a large Argentine force which formed the vanguard of the allied armies. After a severe fight the Paraguayans re-crossed the river in good order. The Argentines got the worst of the fight. Gen. Robles, and 60 other officers, had been shot by order of Dictator Lopez, in the presence of the entire army. It was thought that Lopez would be able to prevent the advance of the allies upon Humaita by land or water.

MEXICO.—The Mexican Minister at Washington, Mr. Romero, has received official news from El Paso up to the first of March. The report of the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French is fully confirmed. President Juarez and his Cabinet were expected to return to Chihuahua about the 20th ultimo. It is also stated that official news has been received confirming the Republican victory at Parras.

THE EIGHT HOUR BILL.—The bill introduced into the Assembly of this State a few weeks since to make ten hours a legal day's work for many classes of workingmen, has been defeated. The vote stood 53 ayes and 64 nays. The final vote was taken on the 29th ult. The Albany Evening Journal says "it is very doubtful whether an eight hour bill will ever again receive as many as fifty-three votes in the Legislature."

THE INDIANS.—A treaty with the Chief and principal men of the Dacotah or Sioux Indians has been officially promulgated. The Indians pledge themselves not only to cease all hostilities against the United States, but also to use their influence, and, if necessary, physical force, to prevent hostilities from other Sioux bands not included in the treaty.

THE NEW YORK FENIANS.—The New York Herald says the Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood at Union Square continues its mysterious session. None of the business under consideration has been made public. The receipts in funds and arms continue as usual. Several meetings to organize new circles were recently held with great success.

BANK FAILURES.—It is announced that the First National Bank of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and the National Bank of Meadville, (Crawford County Bank,) have closed their doors. Their circulation as National Banks is unaffected by the stoppage, but the old issues of the "Crawford County Bank" are discredited.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ADVICES by steamer China received from Europe to the 18th of March. The U. S. Consul had ordered the sale of the rebel steamer Shenandoah, as she lies in the river Mersey. Earl Russell had remarked in the House of Lords that the Fenian movement arose out of the American war just as insurrection had been brought about by the French Revolution; that the main object appeared to be robbery. The London Post says England has almost come to the conclusion that there ought to be no restrictions on deep sea fishing; that the British Government will not be very likely to make great sacrifices to support a right 3,000 miles away which she has abandoned at home. Stephens, the Fenian Head Center, has escaped from Ireland. St. Patrick's day passed without any trouble. In accordance with the suggestion of the French Emperor, a cholera conference was in session at Constantinople. A Vienna dispatch says recruiting in Austria for service in Mexico, was authorized on the 15th. The French Consul-General at Alexandria, telegraphed on the 15th from that city that the cholera as an epidemic did not exist in Egypt. Spain has recognized the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Ministers from those States have signed treaties of peace and amity with Spain at Madrid. The final ukase in Russia has been issued emancipating all the peasants on the 19th of August next.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A NEWLY invented harpoon contains a pound of gunpowder, with a ten-second fuse, and is instant death to a whale. It is becoming very popular.

THE alleged principal in the great bond robbery of $1,500,000 from the office of Mr. Lord of New York, has been apprehended; $115,000 has been recovered.

THE trade sale of books, with an unusually full catalogue, began on Tuesday, April 3d, in New York. The sale is the most important ever held in this country.

THE Fenian excitement is prevailing in Philadelphia, with enthusiasm at boiling pitch. New circles in the O'Mahony interest are formed almost nightly.

THROUGHOUT Wisconsin there is a great effort being made to organize joint-stock woolen factories; the people are waking up to the necessity of such a course.

THE Chicago people, as an offset to the "trichina" story, say that Westphalia hogs are fattened on snakes, and to this they owe their famous rich flavor.

ADVICES have come in from the Indians in Dacotah, which represent them as in a state of almost absolute starvation. Hundreds are flocking to the forts for aid.

A DISPATCH from Camp Lincoln, Arizona, says in a recent fight with the Indians about thirty of them were killed. Several soldiers were slightly wounded.

REV. S. R. BROWN, missionary from this country to Japan, has translated the Gospel of St. Matthew into the Japanese language. Mr. Brown was from Massachusetts.

THE great telescope, the largest and most powerful ever made, and intended for the Chicago University, arrived in that city last week. It will be set up without delay.

THE official statement of the population of Nebraska one year ago was forty thousand. It is reported that the Territory contains at the present time at least fifty-five thousand.

THE Society of Friends in Philadelphia have given $125,000 for the education of colored youth in that city, in a new school house just opened, and which can accommodate 1,200 pupils.

MR. PIKE, who has just lost a million of dollars by fire in Cincinnati, says he hopes to very soon begin a new edifice which will exceed in elegance the Opera House just destroyed.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC Tract Society has been established in New York under the auspices of the Paulist Fathers. Branches will be established in all the large cities of the Union.

THE Herald's Toronto special says orders have been issued to muster out the surplus volunteers over ten thousand, which number will be kept as a standing army of observation.

A VESSEL is to leave New York about the middle of April to communicate with Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, at Repulse Bay, and will carry letters and packages addressed to him.

THE rebels who went to Mexico on Maury's gorgeous description of the beauties of the country, are returning home much disgusted. They greatly feel the need of being pardoned.

OUR Consul at Liverpool recommends that neither hides, tallow or bones of cattle should be admitted, invoiced from Great Britain. The carelessness of England has involved the loss of many millions of dollars.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

☞ To the History of Perfumes, published some time ago in England, may be added the appendix that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has attained a sale that was never before reached by any extract for the handkerchief, in any part of the civilized world. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

IN South Bristol, Ontario county, on the 27th ult., of paralysis of the heart, Mrs. MARCIA ALLEN, in the 67th year of her age.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, April 3, 1866.

RED Wheat Flour 25 cents higher. White wheat is somewhat firmer. Rye is lower. The market is dull for other grains. Dressed hogs are plenty. Clover and timothy seeds are higher. Butter and eggs are about the same.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.	
Flour, w'l wh't,	$11,50@13,50
Do. red wheat,	$10@10,75
Do. extra State,	7,50@8,00
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@3,25
Milfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00
Do. fine	18,00@20,00
Meal, corn, cwt.,	1,00@1,20
Wheat, red	2,00@2,25
Best white	2,10@2,00
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.,	60@60c
Do. new	60@60c
Rye,	60@65c
Oats,	40@42c
Barley,	80@85c
Beans	0,75@1,25
MEATS.	
Pork, old mess,	$27,50@28,00
Do. new mess,	27,00@28,00
Do. clear, ⅌ lb.,	16@17c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00
Beef	10,00@12,00
Spring lambs	0,00@0,00
Mutton, ⅌ lb	7@8c
Hams	13@15c
Shoulders	13@14c
Chickens	18@20c
Turkeys	20@22c
Geese, ⅌ lb	10@12c
DAIRY, Etc.	
Butter, choice roll	38@40c
Do. packed	30@40c
Cheese, new	16@22c
Do. old	00@00c
Lard, tried	18@19c
Do. rough	15@00c
Tallow, tried	9@9¼c
Do. rough	6@6½c
Eggs, dozen	20@22c
FORAGE.	
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@13,00
Straw	$7,00@12,00
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Apples, green	$1,00@1,75
Do. dried, ⅌ lb.	10@11c
Peaches	28@30c
Cherries	30@30c
Plums	25@25c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	40@50c
Onions	50@75c
Carrots	40@40c
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Green hides trim'd	7@7c
Do. untrimmed	6@6c
Green calfskins	14@15c
Sheep pelts, each,	$0,50@2,00
Lamb pelts	00@00c
SEEDS.	
Timothy ⅌ bu	$3,25@4,00
Clover, medium,	6,00@6,50
Do. large	6,50@7,00
Peas	1,25@2,00
Flax	1,50@2,00
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	10,50@0,00
Do. large egg	10,00@0,00
Do. small egg	10,00@0,00
Do. stove	11,00@0,00
Do. chestnut	9,00@0,00
Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. Clar ⅌ bu.	15@16c
Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,00@3,00
Wool, ⅌ lb	44@50c
Hops	40@50c
Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs.	8,00@9,00
Honey, box, ⅌ lb.	25@30c
Candles, box	14½@16c
Do. extra	17@00c
Barrels	37@42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 31.—Cotton 40@41c for middlings. Flour ranges from $9,70@11,25 as to quality. Wheat, $1,60@2,00. Rye 80@80c; Barley $1,10@1,18. Corn, 71@73c. Oats, 35@36c. Hops firm at 25@65c. Pork, new mess, $25,00@25,37; old mess, $23,00; prime, $21,25@21,75; 11@12½c for shoulders; 16½@18½c for hams. Lard, 16½@16¾c. Butter, 25@60c. Cheese, 16@22c. Clover seed, 9@11c ⅌ lb.; Timothy, $3,25@4; Flax, $2,50@2,00.

ALBANY, MARCH 31.—Flour, $11,50@13,00; Buckwheat flour, $3,75@3,87½. Corn meal, $1,70@1,75 per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,40@2,50. Corn, 72@74c. Rye 80c. Barley $1@1,16. Oats, 52@53c. Clover seed, 10½@12½c ⅌ lb.; Timothy do. $3@4 ⅌ bush. Pork, $29. Butter, 45@55c. Cheese, 21@23c. Lard, 20@21c.

BUFFALO, MARCH 31.—Flour, sales at $7,50@10,50.—Wheat, $1,23@2,40. Corn, 60½@61c. Oats, 32@47c. Rye, 80c. Barley, 80@90c. Beans, $1,50@1,75. Peas, $1@2,25. Seeds, Clover, $12@6,75; Timothy, $3,75@1,00. Flax, $2,50. Mess pork, $24,50@26,50; hams, 20c; shoulders, 14½@15c; lard, 18½c. Butter, 25@50c. Cheese, 20@22c. Eggs, 24c. Salt, $2,50@2,55. Dried apples, 14½@15c; peaches, 32c.

CHICAGO, MARCH 31.—Flour, $7,50@18,50; wheat, 80½c @$1,24½. Corn, 42@42½c. Oats, 25@25½c. Rye, 47@49c. Barley, 55c. Beans, $1,20@1,25. Mess pork, $25,25@25,50. Lard 18@18½c. Butter, 25@43c. Cheese, 16@23c. Seeds, clover, $5,25@5,75; timothy, $2,75@3,10; flax, $2,60@2,65; Hungarian, 65c; millet, 55c.

TORONTO, MARCH 30.—Flour, $5,05@8,00. Wheat, fall, $1,30@1,40; spring, $1,08@1,12; Barley, 55@60c; Rye, 56@60c; Peas, 62@65½c; Oats, 30@32c. Mess pork, $20,50@23; prime do, $19@21; Hams, 11@12c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@11c; Beef hams, 11@12c. Butter, 17@22c; Cheese, 13@16c. Potatoes, 25@30c; Apples, $1,50@2. Seeds, Clover $4,75@5; Timothy, $2,75@3; Flax, $1,90@2; Tares, 90@$1; Hungarian 45@55c.—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 28.—Sales Beef Cattle, $13,00@19; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 10@15c; Sheep and Lambs, 4½@9c; Swine, 10½@10¾c.

ALBANY, MARCH 31.—Beeves, sales at $4,25@9,50.—Sheep, at $6,25@8,25. Swine, sales at 9¾@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 28—Beeves, sales at 9@14½c. Working oxen $175@300 ⅌ pair. Handy steers $100@130. Yearlings $00@00; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@125. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs 5@6½c. ⅌ lb; in lots, $4,50@5 ⅌ head; extra old sheep, $3,00@7; or 7½@8c. ⅌ lb. Swine—wholesale 12@13c.; retail 13@15c. Hides 9½@10c. ⅌ lb; country lots 8@9½c.; tallow 7½@8½c.; calskins 25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each.

CHICAGO, MARCH 28.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,00 to $7,70. Sheep, sales at $5,50@6. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,65.

TORONTO, MARCH 28.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $7@7,50; 2d do, $5,00@6,00; 3d do, $4,50@5. Sheep, prime heavy, each, $6@7; do. light, $4,00@5,00 each. Lambs, each, $3. Calves, each, $5@7.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 28.—We have still to note a very irregular and unsettled market for domestic fleeces. In prices we note a slight decline:—52@55c for Native and ¾ Merinos; 55@65c for ¾ and ⅞ do; 59@70c for full-blood do; 70@80c for Saxony; 50@40c for No. 1 pulled; 55@58c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@22c for common unwashed California, and 40@42c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 30@32c; Entre Rios washed, 40@42c; Cordova, 45@47c; East India, 35@47c; African, 32@45c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MARCH 28—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 75@80c; fine, 70@73c; medium, 66@68; coarse, 50@60c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@68c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 55@60c; coarse, 48@52c. Other Western—Fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@60c; common, 45@50c; California, 23@45c; Canada, 60@62c; pulled, extra, 65@80c; superfine, 55@76c; No. 1, 35@50c; Smyrna, 25@58c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 24@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@38c.

CINCINNATI, MARCH, 28.—Coarse fleece at 40@45c.; medium to fine do. 48@55c.; tub washed, 50@55c., and unwashed, 30c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, MARCH 23.—We quote prices nominally as follows:—Common to ¼ blood 45@41c.; ½ to ⅝ do, 47@50c.; ¾ to ⅞ do, 50@55c.; ⅞ to ⅞ do, extra, 55@58c.; tub washed, 55@60c. One-third off for all buck fleeces, unwashed and unconditioned wool.—*Tribune.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

BERKSHIRE SWINE—Old enough to breed from now, $25 to $40. W. J. PETTEE, Lakeville, Conn.

FOR SALE, HOUSE AND SIX ACRES OF Land, one mile from Fairport, and ten miles from Rochester. Price $1,450. W. W. CONE, Fairport, N. Y.

A GREAT SUCCESS!—PLANTING MACHINERY PERFECTED.—See advertisement in the Rural of March 31, page 107. Address for circulars
846-3tco. LUM WOODRUFF, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FARMS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF Maryland. Circulars sent free. Address REA & HUTCHIN, Real Estate Agents, Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland.

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30. 846-tf

LOOK! LOOK!—Full instructions by which a person can master the Art of Ventriloquism in a few hours and make a world of fun and a fortune. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Address
846-2t M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Illinois.

FREEDOM ON THE OLD PLANTATION. A new song by the author of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," THE GREATEST HIT OF THE DAY. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 30 cents. Published by HENRY TOLMAN & CO., 291 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 846-2t

THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON EARTH.—Mailed for $1. G. G. BECK, New York.

[From the Methodist, March 24th.]

It is susceptible of 50,000 changes, endless transformations of wit and humor. Can be played by any number of persons.

MISSOURI.—THE "MISSOURI HAND BOOK," embracing all important information about Missouri; price $1. The Geological Map for 75 cents.—Both will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Government land selected and patents secured for $1,40 ⅌ acre, cost and all expenses paid. Address
846 2t NATHAN H. PARKER, St. Louis, Mo.

TIME KEEPERS for the Million.—Send stamp for sample to JULIUS RISING, Southwick, Mass.

20,000 AGENTS WANTED. 50 Cent Sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $25 per day. Business new light, and desirable; can be done at home or traveling, by male or female.
Address E. W. LOSEY & CO., 77 Nassau Street, New York.

PATENT CARPET STRETCHER.—Just what is needed in every house. It operates simply *on the carpet*, and is easily adjusted to any sized room. Try one. A single Stretcher, to any address, delivered at our nearest Express office for $2,50. A liberal discount to the trade. Inquiries and orders promptly attended to. Address HILL BRO'S, Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED of Wm. B. Senior, a young married man, house carpenter by trade, who in March, 1863, was with his wife, boarding with a Mr. Smalley, at Clifton, Canada West. Letters addressed to care of Rev. JOHN L. JOHNSON, Niagara City, N. Y. Any information of him will be thankfully received and liberally paid for, by addressing, JOHN R. SENIOR, 506 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOK OF CHORUSES.—THE CHORUS WREATH; A collection of SACRED and SECULAR Choruses from Oratorios, Operas and Popular Glee and Chorus Books; designed as a Standard Book for Choirs, Musical Societies, Conventions and Schools, and containing all of the most desirable Pieces for Private Practice and Public Performance. Price $1,50. On receipt of which copies will be mailed, post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

FOR EVERY FARMER AND HORSE OWNER.—Just published, THE COMPLETE FARRIER and Horse Doctor, giving the best and most useful remedies for every disease to which the Horse is subject. Sixty-four pages, price 13 cents. Also, HORSE TAMING, with rules for selecting Good Horses, Breaking Colts, Feeding, &c. Sixty-four pages, illustrated, price 25 cents. Either of above mailed free for 15 cents each, or both for 25 cents, by HUNTER & CO.,
(846-2t Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

Make Your Own Sugar and Molasses.

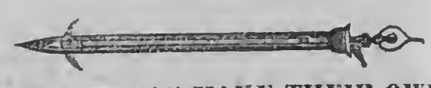
We are building several sizes of the most approved MILLS FOR CRUSHING SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE. Also, EVAPORATORS and HORSE POWERS to accompany them when required. We have a lot of superior SEED of the best variety of SORGHUM for sale; send samples of the sirup. A pound of seed (costing 50c.,) plants an acre; an acre often yields from 250 to 300 gallons sirup. The cane will mature wherever corn will. ☞ Information regarding culture, &c., furnished upon application with stamp for postage. [846-2t.
SILLIMAN, BOWMAN & CO., Brockport, N. Y.

WANTED—$500,000—FOR WHICH we invite orders for
Portable or Stationary Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Reed's & Buckingham's Patent Portable French Burr Grist Mills and Bolts, Sugar-Cane Mills and Sugar Pans.

Our works are the oldest and most extensive in the country. All of our machinery is of *modern construction, and guaranteed.*

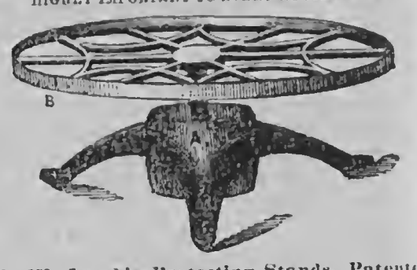
Our Portable Mills are so complete and perfect that our millwrights erect and set them to sawing in two days' time. ☞ Orders promptly filled, and deliveries made in any of the principal cities of the United States. For information or illustrated circulars, address
846-2t C. & J. COOPER, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

ROGERS' PATENT HARPOON HAY ELEVATOR.



FARMERS CAN MAKE THEIR OWN HAY STACKER at a very small expense, after seeing two large cuts of my invention, which is very simple, cheap, and will work to perfect satisfaction. There are no guy ropes used. It is self-sustaining, and will not cost a farmer $5 expense out. I do not desire to have it patented, as I have enough patents already. I am working for the farmers' interest and know what they want; will give them good clear drawings much cheaper without a patent than with one. I therefore
ONLY ASK $1 FOR THE CUTS AND FULL DIRECTIONS,
which are but few. I simply do this that a farmer can use the Harpoon Horse Hay Fork in stacking, as I am the inventor and patentee, of which I will also send large cut and description. Also, cuts and description of my patent Wagon Derick and Binder. Address with name plainly written. SEYMOUR ROGERS, Pittsburg, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW! SOMETHING USEFUL!! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER!



I. W. Lamb's Protecting Stands, Patented Feb. 13, 1866, are absolute protection against ants and other insects. Every family should have them!

10,000 AGENTS WANTED

To sell these most useful articles, to whom very liberal inducements are offered. Also County or State rights *for sale at a bargain!* They are wanted in every house and need but to be seen to be appreciated. Price only 50 cents each at retail, or for samples, where no agents are appointed $4 per dozen, payable in advance.

Persons ordering from a distance should state how they will have them sent. On any orders for five dozen or more, at a time, I will prepay the express charges to the office nearest the person ordering. For smaller orders the persons ordering will have to pay the cost of transportation. The design of the invention is to protect sugar, sauce or other articles, from the ravages of ants and other insects. And this is done by having a small *cup formed around the standard* that supports the top of the stand, *and that cup is kept full of water.* (In the above cut A is the cup and B the top of the stand,) so that ants or other creeping insects must cross over the water in the cup, to reach the top of the stand, and as they cannot swim, any articles placed upon the stand will be effectually protected from harm. These stands are constructed of *iron*, are neatly *japanned, and weigh less than a pound each*, and they form very neat coffee-pot or flat-iron stands, when not needed for other purposes. ☞ Persons desiring to act as agents, or to purchase territory, should make *immediate application*, so that they can select their ground.

For further information address, with stamp, T. E. JOHNS, General Agent for the United States, P. O. Box 972, Rochester, N. Y.

P. S.—Preserve this advertisement for future reference.

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY. The largest, best and most productive; ripe before any other Blackberry—yielding its whole crop in the shortest period, between Raspberries and other Blackberries, just the time when fruit is scarce and brings the highest price.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY for hardiness and productiveness is unequaled, bearing the extreme cold of Minnesota without injury, and yielding in that latitude a splendid crop of fruit. It has produced here over 200 bushels per acre, 20 acres in Strawberries, best varieties. Send for Catalogues gratis. WILLIAM PARRY,
844-3t Cinnaminson, N. J.

PURE CHINESE & IMPHEE CANE SEED. 2,000 lbs. of large, plump, well-ripened Nee-zee-a-na Cane Seed—yields 300 gallons per acre.

2,000 lbs. pure Otaheitan, in fine condition—yields 250 gallons per acre.

2,000 lbs. of regular Sorghum that can't be beat.

2,000 lbs. of Beartail, Liberian and Otaheitan Jr.

These Canes mature well at the North, and are especially desirable for the excellence and prodigious yield of their sirups. Sent by mail for 40 cents per pound.

LOOK HERE, LOVERS OF FINE GARDENS.

If you want to excel your neighbors, and distance all competitors at the next fall Agricultural Fairs and Floral Exhibitions, in vegetables and flowers, send one or two dollars and get your outfit of seeds. We sell *price seed* only. Try us this year, and we will keep our promise good. HASKELL & KIMBALL,
844-3t Seedsmen and Florists, Rockford, Ill.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds AND

FLORAL GUIDE,

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,

Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with A COLORED BOUQUETTE AND FIFTY WOOD ENGRAVINGS of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address
833-tf JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great American Tea Co.'s Secret.
Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.
Something New! Something Useful!—T. E. Johns.
Sugar Cane Seed—E. W. Skinner & Co.
Bloomington Nursery—F. K. Phoenix.
Rogers' Patent Harpoon Hay Elevator—Seymour Rogers.
Fresh and Reliable Seeds—Alfred Bridgeman.
New Books of Choruses—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Farmers and Gardeners—Sillman, Bowman & Co.
Wanted—C. & J. Cooper.
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Look—M. A. Jaggers.
House and Six Acres of Land for Sale—W. W. Cone.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Indian Corn—D. Appleton & Co.

The News Condenser.

— Boston has a population of 192,264.

— Nebraska has now a population of 50,000.

— Railroad travel is light all over the country.

— The barracks at Elmira have been closed up.

— A French *savant* prophesies a very hot summer

— Pittsfield (Mass.) is to have a soldiers' monument.

— Hundreds of Fenians drill every night at Buffalo.

— During 1865, 200,031 emigrants arrived at New York.

— The Louisiana legislature adjourned Thursday week.

— Gold is at a discount and greenbacks at par in Montreal.

— A Catholic Tract Society has been started in New York.

— Ten cases of hydrophobia have lately occurred in London.

— The house painters of Brooklyn are on a strike for $3.50 per day.

— The Fenian Sisterhood propose a big fair at New York this month.

— Labor commands $8 to $15 a day in Mexico, and flour is $45 a barrel.

— The receipts of the Boston Gas Company last year were $1,300,000.

— English life insurance companies are refusing to insure liquor sellers.

— Mr. Joseph Mayo is again a candidate for the Mayoralty of Richmond.

— Another extensive robbery of bonds took place in New York Friday last.

— A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco Tuesday week.

— Gov. Dillingham of Vermont has appointed Friday, the 13th inst., as a fast day.

— Four Italians have been arrested at Louisville, having 14,000 in counterfeit bills.

— A sharp shock of an earthquake was recently experienced at Helena, Montana.

— A National party is in process of organization in Texas, with Unionists for leaders.

— There are 25 banks in Rhode Island which have not gone into the National system.

— The salary of the Governor of North Carolina has been fixed at $4,000 in gold per year.

— A fire in the Pennsylvania oil regions last week destroyed $150,000 worth of property.

— Fifty-four cases of suicide have been reported in this country within the last two weeks.

— Advices from St. Domingo report a shock of an earthquake, which leveled some houses.

— The latest "big thing" in the way of a Yankee invention is a machine for picking cotton.

— Thirteen Massachusetts sportsmen caught recently 30,692 pounds of fish in eight hours.

— Twenty-three flocks, containing 3,948 sheep, have been attacked by the "cattle plague" in England.

— The burning well at Franklin, Pa., which has been on fire for several weeks, has just been extinguished.

— The bills of fare at Paris restaurants now include "American buckwheat cakes" and "American apple and mince pies."

— $26,000 was subscribed by citizens of Montreal Monday week to provide for families of the volunteers now on duty.

— A lady has been appointed postmistress in Hightown, Va., because she is the only person in the place who can take the oath.

— The Galveston (Texas) News says business has greatly fallen off in that city, and the market is very heavily stocked with goods.

— Two children in Chicago have been poisoned by putting a card photograph in their mouth. One has died and the other is very low.

— There had been 1,316 divorces decreed by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts during the five years ending May 1st, 1865.

— About half a dozen boys, aged from 9 to 15 years, have been arrested recently at Syracuse charged with robbing money drawers in that city.

— It has been decided against the Sixth Avenue railroad, New York, that it is illegal to exact six cents fare. The law allows but five.

Special Notices.

Indian Corn.—Every farmer who reads APPLETON'S new book on INDIAN CORN this season, will raise a larger yield than he has ever done before, and at a less cost per bushel. See advertisement.

Rare Opportunity for Business Men.—Notice advertisement headed "EMPLOYMENT FOR 500 MEN," in RURAL of March 24, page 98.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

CURIOUS—$1 CONVERTED INTO $20, $30, $50, or $1 0—a sample given. Send red stamp to pay postage. Address JAS. THOMPSON,
845-4t No. 81 Nassau Street, New York.

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CHAS. MILLAR, 83 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

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To save customers expense in freight, we will ship Flour of Bone from the mills in N. Y. or Boston direct to them. For prices and other items, see Rural of March 10th and 24th.
☞ Pamphlets giving prices, directions for use, analysis, testimonials, &c., sent free to all applicants.

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We want Agents to sell them. Will pay $50 to $200 per month, or allow large Commissions. Will send Machines, to be paid for when sold. For Circulars, Terms, &c., enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, at either of our Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., Toledo, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. 845-8t
Sews with double or single thread.—*Scientific Amer.*

HORACE GREELEY'S "AMERICAN CONFLICT," in two vols., elegantly illustrated with 144 portraits on Steel; numerous Diagrams of Battlefields, Maps, Views, etc. 120,000 copies sold. This history will be completed in a few months—at the earliest day consistent with thoroughness and accuracy. It will be incomparably superior to the many earlier works, most of which were published before Gen. Grant's Report.
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About a year ago a cancer appeared on my tongue. I immediately applied to the most prominent physicians in New York and other large cities, but found no relief. I finally had my cancer cut out. But the relief was but temporary; that tumor returned, and even worse than before. I repeated the cutting operation, but was still unsuccessful. All my friends gave me up to die. All the physicians said my case was incurable. As a last resort, I applied to Drs. BABCOCK & SON, at their office in New York. These gentlemen are famous in this vicinity as having been successful in curing many cases of cancer. I found at their office a large number of patients under treatment for cancer, who were all perfectly satisfied. I am now a well man, thanks to these skillful physicians. Drs. B. & Son give remedies which effectually cleanse the system of every vestige of cancer, and I saw several specimens taken out in a lump from suffering patients. I believe they have most specific remedies for the treatment of cancer of any physicians in the country. The cancer comes out in a lump after a few applications, without the loss of blood, without pain, and without the use of the knife. I would earnestly urge all persons afflicted with cancers or tumors to call upon Drs. BABCOCK & SON. I believe them to be wonderfully skillful in this peculiar line of practice, and they are certainly moderate in their charges. Call upon them and be cured. I will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry concerning my treatment, for the benefit of those suffering from this loathsome disease. C. T. BUSH,
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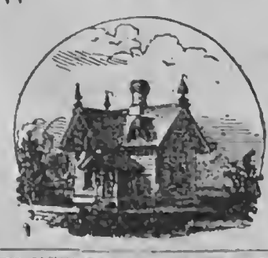

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[THE following poem is sent us from Greensburgh, Pa., with this remark:—"Inclosed you will find a song written nearly forty years ago by the late Hon. TOWNSEND HAYNES of Chester county, Pa. Should you approve of its publication in the RURAL, I think that it would be read with pleasure by your numerous subscribers."]

BOB FLETCHER.

I ONCE knew a plowman, Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old, and was ugly, and so was his dame;
Yet they lived quite contented and free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher the plowman, and Judy his wife.

As the morn streaked the east, and the night fled away,
They would rise up for labor, refreshed for the day;
The song of the lark, as it rose on the gale,
Found Bob at the plow, and his wife at the pail.

A neat little cottage, in front of a grove,
Where in youth they first gave their hearts up to love,
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,
As it called up the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought, and the vine could impart,
That mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart;
Tho' the thorn was still there, and the blossom it bore,
And the song from its top seemed the same as before.

When the curtain of night over Nature was spread,
And Bob had returned from the plow to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest, he reposed from all care,
If his wife and his youngsters contented were there.

I have passed by his door when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,
And have heard from the cottage, with grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving, like incense arise.

And I thought on the proud, who would look down with scorn,
On the neat little cottage, the grove and the thorn,
And I felt that the riches and follies of life,
Were dross to contentment like Bob and his wife.

The Story Teller.

L'ORCO.*

A TALE OF VENICE.

Translated from the French for the Rural New-Yorker,

BY O. O. B.

WE were assembled as usual under the vine arbor. The evening was stormy, the air heavy, and the sky loaded with black clouds furrowed by frequent flashes of lightning. We maintained a melancholy silence. One would have said that the sadness of the atmosphere had reached our hearts, and that we felt ourselves involuntarily disposed to tears. BEPPA above all seemed to have abandoned herself to painful thoughts. The Abbe, frightened at the disposition of the party, had tried in vain several times, and in all manner of ways, to re-animate the gaiety of our friend, ordinarily so lively. Neither questions, nor teasings, nor prayers, could draw her out of her reverie; but with her eyes fixed upon the heavens, and her fingers wandering casually over the trembling strings of her guitar, she seemed to have forgotten all that was passing around her, and to be interested only in the plaintive sounds she brought out of her instrument, and the capricious course of the clouds. The good PANORIO, discouraged by the bad success of his attempts, took the part of addressing himself to me.

"Come, dear ZORZIN," said he, "try the power of your friendship upon this capricious beauty. There exists a sort of magnetic sympathy between you two which is stronger than all my reasonings, and the sound of your voice always succeeds in drawing her from her most profound distraction."

"This magnetic sympathy of which you speak, my dear Abbe," replied I, "comes from the identity of our sentiments. We have suffered in the same manner, and thought the same things, and we know each other well enough to know what order of ideas certain external circumstances will recall to our minds. I will wager that I can divine, if not the object, at least the nature of her present reverie." And, turning towards BEPPA, I said quietly, "Carissima, of which of your sisters were you thinking?"

"Of the most beautiful, the most proud and the most unhappy," replied she without turning her head.

"When did she die?" said I, already interesting myself in the fate of her who lived in the memory of my noble friend, and desiring to associate myself by my regrets with a destiny which ought not to be strange to me.

"She died at the end of last winter, on the night of the *bal masque* which was given at SERVILIO palace. She had resisted many sorrows and had come out victorious from many dangers; she had passed through terrible agonies without yielding, and yet she died all at once, without leaving any trace behind her—as if she had been carried away by a thunder-cloud Everybody here knew her more or less well, but no one so well as myself, for it was only in the proportion that she was beloved that she made herself known. Some people do not believe in her death, although she has never re-appeared since the night I speak of. They say that it often happens that people disappear in this way for a long time and afterwards return. But for myself I know she will never return and that her *role* upon earth is finished. I would like to doubt it if I could, but she has taken care to acquaint me with the fatal truth by the very man, even, who was the cause of her death. And what a misfortune was this, my GOD!—the greatest misfortune of these unfortunate times! Her's was such a beautiful life!—so beautiful, so full of contrasts, so mysterious, so brilliant, so sad, so magnificent, so enthusiastic, so austere, so voluptuous, so complete in its relations to all things human! No, no life nor death have been like to her's. She had found the means, even in this prosaic age, of suppressing from her life all its miserable realities, leaving behind only its poesy. Faithful to the old customs of the national aristocracy, she never showed herself except at night-fall, masked, but never followed by any one.

There is not an inhabitant of the city who has not met her wandering about in the *places*, or in the streets; not one who has not seen her gondola fastened in some canal; but no one has ever seen her leave or enter it. Although the gondola was wholly unguarded, no one ever heard of any attempt at theft upon it. It was painted and equipped like all the other gondolas, and yet everybody knew it; and even the children would say, on seeing it, "There is the gondola of the Mask." As to the manner in which it went, and the place from whence it brought its mistress in the evening, or returned her in the morning, no one ever suspected. The coast-guard of customs had, indeed, often seen a dark shadow gliding over the lagunes, and taking it for the boat of a smuggler, had chased it into the open sea; but when daylight came they could never see anything upon the waves that resembled the object of their pursuit. So, at length, they inquieted themselves no more about it, and were content with saying whenever they saw it: "There is the gondola of the Mask again." At night the mask would perambulate the whole city in search of we knew not what. It would be seen turn by turn in the greatest parks and in the narrowest and crookedest streets, on the bridges and under the archway of the grand palace, in the most frequented places and in the most deserted. Sometimes it went slowly, sometimes fast, without appearing to be inquieted either by the crowd or by solitude, but never stopping. It appeared to contemplate the houses, the monuments, the canals, and even the sky of the city with impassioned curiosity, and to breathe with joy the air which circulated through it. Whenever it met a friend it would make a sign to her to follow it, and would soon disappear with her. It has many times taken me thus from the midst of the crowd into some deserted place where it talked to me of the things we loved. I followed it with confidence because I well knew we were friends; but many of those to whom it made the sign dare not accept the invitation. Strange stories were circulated in regard to it which cooled the courage of the most intrepid.

It was said that many young men, believing they could discover a woman under this mask and this black robe, had become enamored with her, because of the singularity and mystery of her life, and her beautiful form and noble attractions, and having had the imprudence to follow her had never re-appeared. The police, too, having remarked that these young men were all Austrians, had used all the means in their power to find them again, and to capture the person who was accused of causing their disappearance. But the police were never more fortunate than the custom-house officers, and never could obtain any news of the young foreigners, nor lay hands upon *her*. An odd adventure had discouraged the most ardent spies of the Venetian inquisition. Seeing that it was impossible to overtake the mask in Venice at night, two of the most zealous of the officers resolved to wait for her in her own gondola, so as to seize her when she entered to leave the city. One evening, when they saw it fastened to the quay *des Esclavons*, they descended into it and concealed themselves. They remained there all night without seeing any one, until about an hour before day, they thought they could perceive that somebody was untying the boat. They rose in silence and prepared to spring upon their prey; but at the same instant a terrible kick of the foot upset the gondola, and with it the unlucky agents of Austrian public order. One of them was drowned, and the other was only saved by the aid of the smugglers. The next morning there was no trace of the bark and the police might have believed it to be sunk; but the next evening they saw it fastened in the same place, and in the same state as it was the night before. Then a superstitious terror took possession of all the *argousins* and not one cared to re-commence the attempt of the past night. Since that day the mask has never been troubled more and continues its promenades as in the past.

At the beginning of last Autumn an Austrian officer named Count FRANZ LICHTENSTEIN came here in garrison. He was a passionate and enthusiastic young man, who had in him the germ of all the grander sentiments, and something like an instinct of the nobler thoughts. Notwithstanding his bad education as a nobleman, he had known how to preserve his mind from all prejudice, and to keep in his heart a place for liberty. His position forced him to dissimulate his tastes and ideas in public; but as soon as his duty was ended for the day, he would hasten to leave off his uniform, which seemed to him idissolubly leagued to all the vices of the government he served, and to mingle with the new friends he had made in the city by his goodness and spirit. We loved above all to hear him talk of Venice. He had viewed it artistically, had interiorly deplored its servitude, and had come to love it as much as a Venetian. He was never tired of wandering over it night and day—never tired of admiring it. He wished, as he said, to know it better than those who had had the happiness to be born here. In his nocturnal promenades he met the mask. At first he paid no great attention to it, but having observed that it seemed to study the city with the same curiosity and the same care as himself, he was struck with the strange coincidence and spoke of it to several persons. They told him the stories which were current regarding the veiled woman and advised him to be on his guard. But as he was brave to temerity, these advertisements, instead of frightening him, excited his curiosity and inspired him with a mad desire to make the acquaintance of the mysterious personage who had frightened the vulgar so much. Wishing to preserve the same incognito with the mask wich the latter did with him, he dressed himself as a citizen and commenced his nocturnal promenades. He was not long in meeting what he sought. In the beautiful moonlight he saw the masked woman standing before the charming church of *Saints John and Paul*. She seemed to contemplate with adoration the delicate ornaments which decorated the portal. The Count approached her with slow and silent steps. She did not appear to perceive him, and did not stir. The Count stopped an instant to see if he was discovered, and then continued his way until he arrived close to her. He heard her sigh profoundly; and as he understood Venetian very little, but Italian very well, he addressed in very pure Tuscan:

"*Salut*," said he, "*salut* and happiness to those who love Venice!"

"Who are you?" answered the mask, in a voice full and sonorous as that of a man, but sweet as that of a nightingale.

"I am a lover of beauty."

"Are you of those whose brutal love violates free beauty, or of those who kneel captive before it, and weep with its tears?"

"When the *Roi des nuits* beholds the rose flowering joyously under the breath of the breeze, he claps his wings and sings; but when he sees it wither under the burning breath of the storm, he hides his head under his wing and groans. So is my soul moved."

"Follow me, for you are one of my faithful ones."

And seizing the hand of the young man she drew him toward the church. When he felt the cold hand of the unknown, and saw her direct her course, with him, toward the somber depths of the portal, he recalled involuntarily the sinister stories he had heard recounted, and seized all at once with a panic of terror, he stopped. The mask turned around, and fixing on the paling face of her companion a scrutinizing look, she said to him:

"You are afraid? Adieu."

Then letting go his arm she left him with rapid steps. FRANZ was ashamed of his weakness, and, precipitating himself toward her, he seized her hand in his turn, and said:

"No, I have no fear. Let us go on."

Without answering him she continued to walk on. But in the place of going toward the church, as in the first instance, she plunged into one of the little streets that open upon the *place*. The moon was hidden and the most complete obscurity reigned in the city. FRANZ could hardly see where to place his foot, and could distinguish nothing in the deep shadows which enveloped him everywhere. While he followed his guide at a hazard, she, on the contrary, seemed to know her route very well. From time to time some rays of light slipping through the clouds would show to FRANZ the side of a canal, a bridge, an archway, or some unknown part of a labyrinth of deep and crooked streets—then all would fall into obscurity again. FRANZ had quickly recognized that he was lost in the streets of Venice, and was at the mercy of his guide; but, resolved to brave all, he testified no inquietude, and allowed himself to be led on without making any observations. At the end of a full hour the mask stopped.

"It is well," said she, "you have heart. If you had given the slightest sign of fear during our course, I should never have spoken to you again. But you have been impassible, and I am satisfied with you. Meet me then to-morrow at the place *Saints Jean-et-Paul*, at eleven o'clock. Seek not to follow me; it will be useless. Turn into the street at your right and you will see the place Saint Marc. *Au revoir*."

She pressed strongly the hand of the Count, and before he had time to answer her, disappeared behind the angle of the street. The Count remained for some time motionless, still astonished at what had come to pass, and undecided as to what he should do. But, having reflected upon the little chance he had of finding the mysterious lady again, and the risk he ran of losing himself in pursuing her, he determined to return home. He therefore took the street to the right, and, after a few minutes, found himself in fact upon the place Saint Marc, and from there he easily reached his hotel.

The next day the Count was faithful to the rendezvous. He arrived on the place just as the clock sounded eleven. He saw the masked woman waiting for him on the steps of the portal.

"It is well," said she; "you are exact. Let us go in."

Saying this, she turned quickly towards the church. FRANZ, who saw the door closed and knew that it was never opened for any one at night, believed the woman to be mad. But what was his surprise when he saw the door yield to the first effort! He followed his guide mechanically, who rapidly reclosed the door after he had entered. They then found themselves both in darkness; but FRANZ, remembering that a second door without a lock still separated them from the nave, conceived no inquietude, and prepared to push it before him to enter. But she arrested his arm.

"Were you ever in this church?" asked she, abruptly.

"Twenty times," answered he, "and know it as well as the architect who built it."

"Say, rather, you believe you know it, for you do not really know it yet. Enter."

FRANZ pushed open the second door and penetrated into the interior of the church. It was magnificently illuminated in every part, but completely deserted.

"What ceremony are they going to celebrate here?" asked FRANZ, stupefied.

"None. The church expected me this evening—that is all. Follow me."

The Count in vain sought the meaning of the words addressed to him by the mask; but still, subjugated by a mysterious power, he followed it with obedience. She led him to the middle of the church and caused him to remark, comprehend and admire the general harmony and *ordonnance* of things. Then, passing each part under examination, she detailed to him, one by one, the nave, the colonnades, the chapels, the altars, the statues, the paintings, and all the other ornaments—shewing him the meaning of everything, unveiling to him the idea hidden under each form, making him feel all the beauties of the works which composed the *ensemble*, and making him penetrate, so to speak, into the very entrails of the church. FRANZ listened with religious attention to all the words from this eloquent mouth which pleased to instruct him, and from moment to moment recognized how little he had before comprehended this *ensemble* of works which had seemed so easy for him to understand. When she had ended the light of the candles was growing pale in the morning light which penetrated the glass windows. Although she had spoken many hours, and had not seated herself for an instant during the whole night, neither her body nor her voice betrayed the slightest fatigue. Only her head was bowed upon her breast, which beat violently, and she seemed to listen to the sighs which it exhaled. All at once she straightened up her head, and raising both her arms to heaven, she cried:

"*O, servitude! servitude!*"

At these words the tears rolling from underneath her mask fell upon the folds of her black robe.

"Why do you weep?" cried FRANZ approaching her.

"Meet me to-morrow," said she, "at midnight, in front of the Arsenal."

She went out by the lateral door on the left, which closed heavily behind her. At the same moment the *Angelus* sounded. FRANZ, startled by this unexpected noise of the bell, turned around and saw that all the candles were extinguished. He remained some time motionless with surprise; then he left the church by the grand door which the sacristans were just opening, and slowly returned home, seeking to divine who this woman could be, who was so bold, so artistic, so powerful, so full of charm in her words, and majesty in her demeanor. [Concluded in our next.

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☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 77 letters.
My 69, 23, 52, 27, 48, 14, 37, 45, 30, 58, 3 is a river in Texas.
My 22, 55, 25 is a girl's name.
My 6, 75, 18, 40, 56, 29, 70, 38, 19, 50 is a town in Brazil.
My 25, 8, 77, 53, 17, 66, 35, 42, 59 is a city in Russia.
My 39, 76, 44, 63, 26 is a boy's name.
My 41, 60, 11, 43, 54, 59, 62, 5, 15 is a South African tribe.
My 67, 20, 51, 28 is a river in Russia.
My 12, 32, 72, 57, 13 is an adverb.
My 9, 20, 68, 21, 30 65, 47, 10, 33 is an insect.
My 64, 2, 74, 31, 13, 71, 24, 1, 33, 48, 34 is a medicinal plant.
My 73, 5, 49, 75 is a bird.
My 4, 36, 29, 70, 61, 63, 71, 46 signifies tardy.
My 55, 10, 30, 16, 7 is a city in Asia.
My whole is one of the Proverbs.

Sheridan, N. Y. ED.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

W2 b5032d h3m d10k16, 17 d21d 4f 83gh7,
7h2 s4ds w37h 450 b164827s 750838g;
B6 7h2 s705ggl38g m448-b21m's m3s76 13gh7,
18d 7h2 l187208 d3ml6 b50838g.

Schodac, N. Y. G. S. C.

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ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 844.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—The village sewing society.

Answer to Anagrams of Rivers:—Rio de La Plata, Parana, Paragua, Negro, Amuzon, Orinoco, Purus, Branco.

Answer to Charade:—True-love.

Answer to Anagram:

Truth is a gem wherever found,
Whether in hall or cot;
Then let me never part with truth,
Whatever is my lot.

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MIXED, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ib.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 per pound.
IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best $1,25 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c., ℔ ib. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our

FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE,

which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

Great American Tea Company,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY ST., corner Church street.
No. 610 BROADWAY, corner Bleeker street.
No. 508 EIGHTH AVE., near Thirty-seventh street.
No. 205 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord street.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street.

Our friends are getting up Clubs in most towns throughout the country. Some of our Clubs send orders weekly, some not so often, while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed) Clubs have repeated their orders.

We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.

WE will send a complimentary package hereafter to the party for getting up the CLUB!

OUR profits are small, but we will be as liberal in our present as we can afford.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post office Drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

CLUB ORDERS should be sent with name and quantity desired, as appears in advertisement of March 24th, in the "Rural New-Yorker." 846-2t

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,

A Safe and Standard Remedy

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness,

AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

For thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, each succeeding year adding to its popularity and extending the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that widely prevalent class of diseases, for which it is especially designed.

Having successfully stood the test of time, the sales still increasing, and the direct testimony of cures effected by its use accumulating on our hands, the proprietors of the Expectorant feel justified in recommending it to the afflicted with renewed confidence, not, indeed, as being absolutely infallible in all cases, but as the most reliable curative within the reach of the public, calculated in most cases to eradicate the various diseases for which it is commended, and in all cases to afford relief.

It is also worthy of notice that the testimony to the remedial properties of the Expectorant is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character, clergymen, physicians and others, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose on others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, not only use, but recommend it in the highest terms for the uniformity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The Expectorant is especially commended to Ministers, Teachers and others accustomed to speaking in public, for the relief of Hoarseness and all Bronchial Affections, and for strengthening the organs of speech.

The Expectorant and all Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines are sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may be had gratis Jayne's Medical Almanac, containing a reliable Calendar for general use, much valuable information for the sick, and the testimony of those who have regained their health by the use of our remedies. By all means get one, and preserve it for reference.

☞ The Expectorant and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Rochester by Messrs. LANE & PAINE and POST & BRUFF, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 846-3t.

S. D. HASTINGS. E. W. SKINNER. O. S. WILLEY.

1866. SUGAR CANE SEED. 1866.

All of the prominent sorts, selected while growing from the best fields in the country, forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices, *postage paid*:
Large and Early Sorghum.....40 cts per pound
Neeazana, or White Imphe,.....40 cts per pound
Oom-ree an-a, or Otaheitan & Liberian,.50 cts per pound
Twenty five pounds boxed and sent to one address at one-half the above rates.

SORGO HAND BOOK, embracing a treatise on the CULTIVATION OF THE NORTHERN CANE, also a full description of our celebrated CLIMAX LEVER ADJUSTABLE CANE MILLS, sent free, on application to our address.
846-3t E. W. SKINNER & CO., Madison, Wis.

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Institute of Technology, Boston.

A Professional School for the Mechanical, Civil or Mining Engineer, Practical Chemist, Builder and Architect; also provides a general education founded upon the Sciences, Modern Languages and Mental and Political Philosophy. Requisites for admission:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Geography and the rudiments of French. Examinations for admission, June 4th, and Sept. 25th. Special students admitted to partial courses without examination. For Catalogue apply to
836-6teo WM. P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

AGRICULTURE · HORTICULTURE · RURAL LIFE · EXCELSIOR · LITERATURE · SCIENCE · ARTS · NEWS

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

VOL. XVII. NO. 15.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 847.

Ralph Evans 1871

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE OAT CROP.

The oat is the best grain for feeding horses. It strengthens the muscles instead of producing fat. It is not heating. Hence, for working animals, it is highly prized, and in some countries, the meal, as common food, is extensively used by the laboring classes. It will keep well, not being liable, like Indian corn, to heat or become bitter from the rancidity of its oil.

The oat crop is, likewise, valuable for soiling, especially for milch cows. It is fit for this purpose at a period of the summer when grass is apt to be scant or at least dried up. A dairy region is generally a good one for the oat crop, for it succeeds best in a cool, moist climate, and on somewhat heavy land. It affords a large quantity of feed to the acre, and when designed to be used for soiling, it should be sown at several periods, so as to have a succession of crops. When the crop is grown for the grain chiefly it should invariably be cut early, before the straw is wholly ripened or the grain begins to fall from the head. Cut in this way and well cured the straw is valuable for fodder.

In our climate oats should be sown early; they can hardly be got into the ground to soon to receive the benefit of the spring rains, and to grow during the cool weather which precedes midsummer. The oat plant grows slow previous to the period of shooting into head. Nutriment is accumulated in the roots, whence it is sent into the stalk and head in the latter stages of its growth. When the head begins to shoot its growth is extremely rapid, and if everything has been favorable up to this period, there is little danger then of harm resulting from dry weather. Wet weather and rust are far more liable to injure the crop.

Broadcast sowing, if the ground is sufficiently rough to ensure good covering, is equal to drilling. We believe, likewise, in rolling. From three to four bushels of seed per acre are generally used, and experience teaches that it is about the right quantity. It is impossible to say which of the several varieties is best, but it is generally considered profitable to change seed often, and it is advisable to procure it from a considerable distance, and from a different soil of land. The oat plant is a vigorous feeder, having a power similar to rank weeds of appropriating nutriment in the soil. It sends its roots into the subsoil to a greater extent than barley, and it does not seem to be so favorable a crop as the latter, to immediately precede wheat.

SPRING HARROWING OF WHEAT.

Mr. William Cone of Troy, Mich., writes us as follows on the above subject:—"In a late No. of the Rural you request a communication on dragging wheat in the spring. Now, as it has been practised somewhat on the plains near me, and as I tried it on ten acres pretty thoroughly some years since, I will state the result as far as I know, hoping some other correspondent who has had more experience will answer your inquiries more fully. I suppose from what information I am able to obtain, that farmers have had their eyes more on making clover grow by harrowing wheat in the spring, than on benefiting their wheat, as I think it a sure prevention of young clover killing by drouth in the latter part of summer, as it will frequently on our dry, light land when not dragged; and as the farmers on such land depend mostly on their clover crop to keep their land fertile, the loss of such crop is a serious one.

"I had tried sowing clover with my wheat in the fall, sowing it with oats in the spring, sowing and rolling it on wheat in the spring, and would lose my crop occasionally in either case. I then thought I would make a sure thing of the clover at any rate. I had a good growth of wheat on ground sandy and naturally rather light, dry soil. I sowed my clover seed, (about five quarts to an acre,) sowed about three pecks of plaster to the acre, then took a heavy, crotch-drag and harrowed it thoroughly one way; the drag tore up some of the wheat, but the result was much more satisfactory than I expected. Although a very dry season, yet I never saw a nicer, thicker set of clover, and the best crop of wheat out of thirteen crops that I have raised on the field in thirty-two years. I have noticed that farmers on the plains use a very wide crotch-drag, with light and short teeth; my experiment was on wheat sown broadcast. I don't think it would injure drilled wheat, for all the wheat I have known harrowed on the plains was drilled in, and I believe no one that has tried it is dissatisfied with the result. I think I never heard of its hurting a crop of wheat, but I would not go on to the field until the ground was well settled. I would rather have half less seed sown when dragged in than double sown on in the usual way; I think the crop of clover would be thicker. I am well aware that a large amount of plaster sown in the spring might injure wheat by making it ripen later in season, yet it will make clover grow beautifully. A friend of mine who has farmed sandy land extensively, not only in this State but in Western New York, says that plaster sown on wheat early in the fall will make wheat ripen earlier—when sown in spring, later. Is that so? who can answer correctly on that point? A few days in ripening wheat here will save the crop in some seasons."

CLEAN THE CELLARS.

We advise farmers and others to be particular and thorough in cleaning their cellars, sinks, &c., and in removing all filth and rubbish from the vicinity of their dwellings. We advise it as a cholera preventive, and, likewise, as a precaution against the approach of various forms of sickness to which we are particularly liable in the summer season. Do not wait until hot weather comes, and the foul smell of decayed vegetables in the cellar, render the work a necessity, but purify your premises now.

Soon as danger from freezing is over, all vegetables keep better if removed to an upper room where the air is dryer. After removing such from the cellar, and cleaning away the *debris*, it is well to scrape off a little of the bottom, if it be of dirt, and take it away, and then scatter some quick lime, or other disinfectant, in various places. Don't neglect to white-wash the walls and ceiling overhead. Then give the cellar a free airing when the weather is warm and dry. Provide, also, for a free circulation of air throughout the entire season. We believe that farmers' cellars can often justly be charged with producing much sickness, and the proper cleansing of them is a matter that cannot be safely neglected, during the coming season. Clean up the yards also, and be watchful that there is no decaying vegetable matter in proximity to the dwelling.

AMONG THE STUMPS.—NO. III.

IMPROVING A NEW FARM.

Important it is, everywhere and always, to *begin* right. "A bad beginning makes a good ending" is one of those lies that have worked themselves into circulation in spite of all sound principles in morals and philosophy. Half our brief lives are spent in mending mistakes and repairing the mischiefs that come from them.

Whoever commences improvements on a new farm should thoughtfully consider the matter, take a comprehensive view of the whole thing, and carefully arrange and adjust all the parts. Some have found out at last that when you build a house you should begin with a *plan*. Whatever you do, BEGIN WITH A PLAN, and remember that your plan should be part and parcel of THE GREAT PLAN. Whoever sets up an *independency* had beter abdicate before night. All our arrangements should be made in deference to fundamental principles in taste, in philosophy, and in morals. This is no time or place for whims or caprice. We turn up here for a few days, and the only thing that concerns us is that we do our duty.

Beginning on a new farm, we are not to see how we can make it yield the most ready money, but how we can derive the most enjoyment from it for ourselves, our family, our friends, and the endless generations that shall follow. Buildings, fences, orchards, roads, timber lots, &c., &c., should all be in their proper places, for it is a serious matter, and sometimes an impossibility to readjust them. How often do we hear men say "I wish I had put my house, my barns, or my orchard in some other place." Fruit trees have a choice where they will grow, and in all things there is a right way, and a wrong way—a right place, and a wrong place. When we, as farmers, enlarge the circle of our thoughts, take more comprehensive views of human life, adopt more thorough systems of education, and master more general principles, we shall be better prepared to furnish abodes worthy our origin and our destiny.

One of the first matters to be considered on a new farm is where to locate the wood lot—where to save the timber, if there is timber, or where to plant it, if there is none. A wood fire in an open fire-place, is a luxury worth all it costs to those who can afford it. At any rate the preservation and proper location of wood lots should receive far more attention than has hitherto been bestowed. If concert of action could be secured among proprietors, belts of timber might be placed at suitable intervals to afford protection from the wind; but in default of that every farmer should barricade his farm the best he can. A belt of timber well thickened up with a young growth, forty rods wide, especially if bordered with evergreens, will make an effective barrier,—adding greatly to the comfort of man and beast, protecting grain, grass and fruit, and so adding very materially to the productiveness of the farm. In many cases such a belt of timber would add more to the farm crops than if the land was all cleared up and tilled. The farm I am now improving will be almost entirely encircled with such a belt of timber. Trees are the grandest ornaments of earth, and should be saved or planted about the buildings, and not banished to the bye places of the farm, as though they were a disgrace, like burdocks and daisy.

The location of the buildings is a matter to be profoundly studied. I wish there was a "highway law" to keep houses and barns out of the road. Dust and noise, as the school girl says in her first composition about "spring, is very delightful"—or else my beloved countrymen are anxious to pry into people's business that pass the road; or else they wish to obtrude their own business upon the public; or else—I do not know what. You "build close to the road for convenience" you say. Do you not go out upon the farm twice where you travel the highway once? If you don't, I judge you ought to. Now, if your house and barns were nearer the center of your farm you would save travel and have your manure where you want it. If, however, the highway happens to run near the center of your farm you would build near the highway for convenience, but that does not generally happen. A fine view is worth securing, but not at the expense of occupying a bleak, barren place—a valley is better than a hill-top if you can secure good drainage.

Another thing to be insisted upon is the use of good materials for buildings, gates, posts, &c., and a discreet adaptation of all things to the uses they will be put to. Do a good while without a thing, if necessary, but when you do get it, get the right sort, if it does cost. I will mention one thing, however, that I advise you not to delay building, (unless it is Sunday,) and that is a wood-shed! If you hav'nt one, build it with rough boards, slabs or poles, if need be; at any rate don't live another week without one, as I observe many of my neighbors are doing.—H. T. B.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Hop Culture.

Mr. J. M. Weller of Wayne Co., N. Y., answers queries as follows:—"Under the head of Communications in your issue of March 17th, I noticed inquires with regard to planting hops. I have had four year's, experience in hop raising and think that I can tell how they should be planted.

1st. How far apart should the hills be planted? Ans. Seven feet one way and eight the other, without regard to cheapness of land. 2d. I would not plant the corn rows near the rows of hops, and would alternate the hills by leaving out the corn where the hop roots are planted. 3d. I would advise flat culture instead of hilling. 4th. How many poles to a hill? Two. 5th. How long should they be? From 18 to 22 feet. 6th. How many vines to a pole? Two.

I will give a little more advice than is asked or called for, with regard to the roots and planting. The roots or seed, is last years runners; they should be cut five or six inches long; three pieces to a hill; they should be cut so that the eyes, or buds, should be left on both ends of the roots. They should be planted about the same depth proper for potatoes, and should be dug early, before the buds on the roots start, put in a cellar and kept there until you are ready to plant your corn. Three bushels to the acre if the roots are good, are enough.

Another correspondent from Wisconsin sends us the following on the same subjects:—"Plant seven feet apart each way. I make no hills, but set a small stake 18 inches long to denote where the hill is. I have always planted potatoes and think it much better than corn for hops the first season; plant the potatoes deep so as to avoid hilling as much as possible. I use a small cultivator with three shovel teeth the first season. Flat culture is the best for this section. My land is sandy and we sometimes have drouths that injure the hops if hilled. Set only one pole to the hill the second season, unless it is a very strong hill; then I set two. Afterwards set two, and to the strong hills three—leaving only two vines to a pole. My poles are from 16 to 20 feet long, but I think by observation, that poles from 12 to 16 feet are long enough. Cedar rails are best.

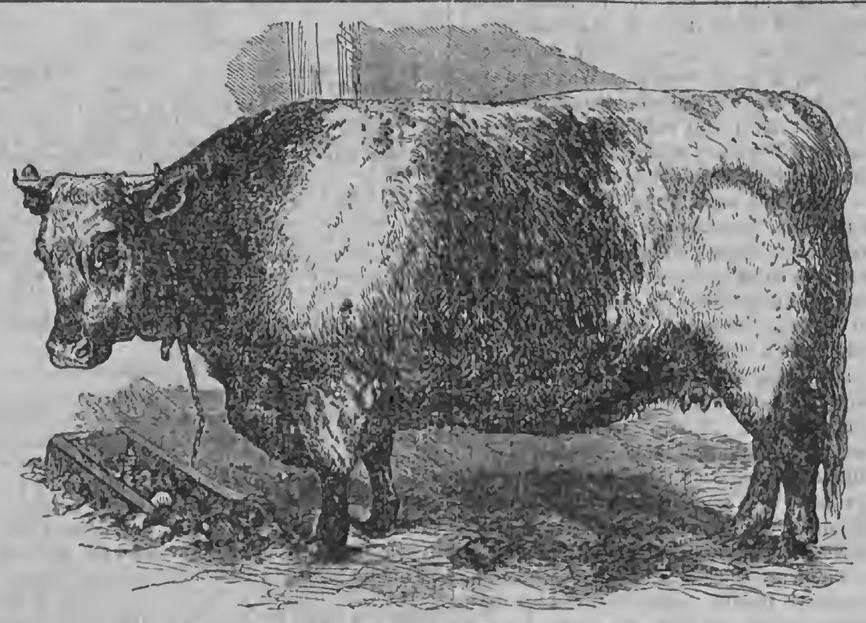
The growing is nothing to getting hops in good order for market. One-half, perhaps, of the hop crop does not command over one-half price in market, for the want of proper drying-houses and machinery for packing and proper care in picking. Any neglect on the part of the hop grower in any of these things must result in loss."

Mr. G. P. Rockwell, Madison Co., N. Y., writes us on this topic, that the hills should be seven feet apart each way, unless set diamonding which, he considers the better way. There should be one male hill in every seventy-five. Potatoes are better than corn to cultivate the first season, and flat culture is preferable. Never more than two poles should be set to one hill, and care should be taken that the vines put up have good heads, not affected by insects. We advise beginners in hop-culture to procure the essays of practical hop growers, published in book form.

We have several other communications on the subject of hop culture, from practical men.

Straight Rail Fence.

S. P. Mills writes us that he has built the kind of fence illustrated and described in the Rural recently, and suggests that instead of using a stone or block of wood to set the stake on, it is better to drive an iron spike into the post at the bottom to support the rails. Also, to raise a ridge of earth along the line of fence, which will save using one rail.



ENGLISH PRIZE HEIFER, THREE YEARS AND THREE MONTHS OLD.

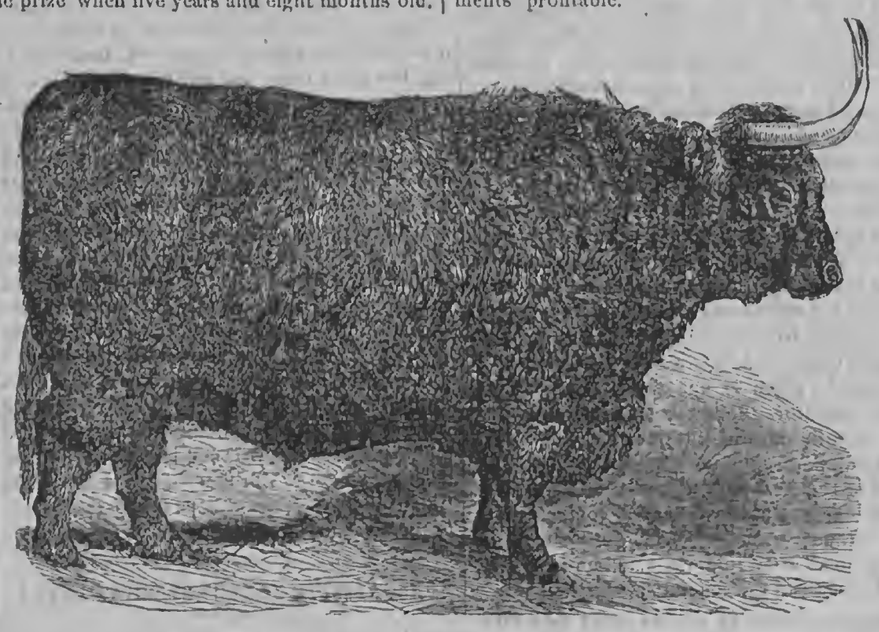
ENGLISH PRIZE CATTLE.

On this page we give portraits of two very fine fat animals, which have recently drawn prizes in England for superiority in their respective classes.

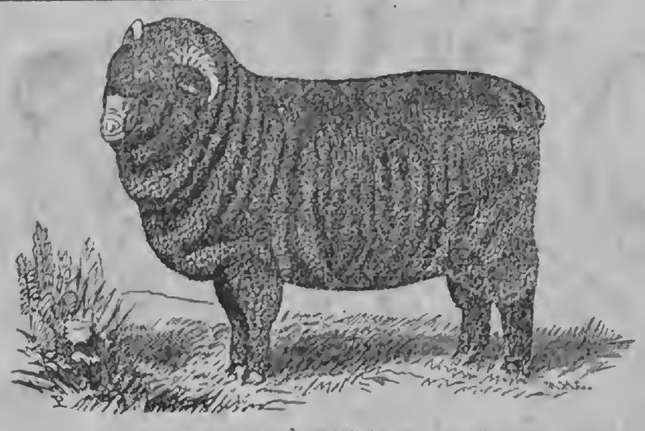
The first is a heifer, which received the highest prize at the Smithfield Club Show—an exhibition which called together many of the best animals in England. She was bred by Earl Radnor, and is called "Octavia." The portrait speaks for itself, and no further description is necessary.

The other is a Scotch brindle, bred by the Duke of Sutherland, and exhibited and awarded the prize when five years and eight months old. This animal is descended from a race of Highland cattle which has been in the Duke's family two hundred years, and remarkably exemplifies what scientific breeding and its concomitants (such as care, feeding, &c.,) will do in and for the improvement of a naturally unpromising race or breed.

Our illustrations simply show what can be done by careful breeding, with proper attention in management, feeding, etc. Of course the Earls and Dukes of England and Scotland can better afford extra attention than most American farmers, to whom the glory of being ahead is not considered worth the expense,—yet some of our breeders find similar investments profitable.



SCOTCH HORNED OX, FIVE YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS OLD.



MR. TREADWAY'S PAULAR RAM TEG.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

THE COMING FAIR AT ROCHESTER.

THE first Fair of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, at Canandaigua, last year, was, under all the circumstances, a great success. We hope the approaching Fair at Rochester (to be held May 8th, 9th and 10th) will exhibit a decided improvement. The show of English sheep at Canandaigua was inferior in point of numbers, and, in one class, not superior in point of quality. We hope to see this chasm filled, this year. We have admirable English sheep both of the Long and Middle wooled varieties in New York. We understand there are good flocks of them in several of the western counties. They are attracting much notice at this time. The high price of combing wool, and the prospect of its continuance, are turning the attention of many to the Long Wools. There are situations where they are eminently profitable, and so it is with the Middle Wools. Let their owners give the farmers who will assemble at Rochester an opportunity to examine and purchase them.

Fine-wooled Merinos supply the materials of fabrics which are consumed in vast quantities in our country. Happily broadcloth manufacture is reviving among us. We have already one manufacturer, (H. N. SLATER, Webster, Mass.,) who annually works nearly 2,000,000 lbs. of fine wool. Fine Merinos have always been favorites in Western Pennsylvania, North-western Virginia and Eastern Ohio. It is confidently hoped that we shall have visitors from those regions at the Fair. We trust there will be a strong turn-out of these sheep.

Delaine or long-wooled Merinos are rapidly rising in the public estimation, owing to the marketable character of their wool. It is used as a *combing* wool, and is manufactured into delaines, and goods like French Cashmeres, Thibets, &c. Many of our flocks of Merinos now yield a large proportion of this wool, and by breeding in that direction might soon be made to yield it exclusively. There are some old stocks of this sort in Western New York, which sprung from early importations. We trust they will be exhibited *in force* at Rochester.

Of the American Merinos, we can only say we hope to see as good a display of them, in rams, as was made last year. We never saw that display equalled, and doubt whether it ever was equalled. The exhibition of ewes was not, taken as a whole, as good, but it was very creditable. We trust both sexes will be represented at Rochester, by the best animals of the class there are in our own and all the adjoining States.

In answer to several inquiries, we take this occasion to say *that pedigrees will not be called for.* They can be given or not given, at the option of the exhibitor. Something doubtless can be said on both sides of the question, but, it was the prevailing opinion among the Executive Board of the Association that if an animal of known and pure pedigree cannot compete with one without a pedigree it deserves to be beaten. The same rule was acted on last year, and it worked to the general satisfaction.

Being compelled to remain some days after this (April 2d,) in Washington, from whence we now write, and being actively engaged here, we shall have no time, before the Fair, to send round personal invitations to sheep breeders in different States to attend and to *bring their sheep.* Not only is the latch-string out, but the door is wide open to them, both as visitors and exhibitors. They will receive a warm welcome in each capacity. We would be especially delighted to meet strong delegations from *sister societies* in other States, both officers and members. There is abundance of room in Rochester, gentleman. Come on and bring your wives and daughters. Let the latter *see* the sheep whose wool their mothers *spun!*

The success of every such Fair depends largely upon the exhibition made from the vicinity where it is held. Every sheep breeder of respectable standing within fifty miles of Rochester ought to bring out his sheep *in numbers,* whether he expects to obtain prizes or not. Many obtain prizes who do not expect them. Many unexpectedly obtain opportunities to sell at five times the price they could obtain at home. Many go to such places comparatively obscure as breeders, and go away noted. And, at all events, the sheep raisers of Western New York, owe it to themselves and to the cause that they bring out their best animals in imposing numbers, and thus do all they can to promote the success of a Fair which is to be held in their midst.

We will answer two inquiries by saying, the Central Railroad has agreed to carry the stock free; and the pens on the Fair Ground will be covered to protect sheep from rain.

MR. TREADWAY'S PAULAR RAM TEG.

A. B. TREADWAY of Richville, Vt., writes to us:—"I commenced my flock of Paulars by purchasing fifteen ewes of J. T. & V. RICH, of this place, and I purchased ten of Mr. ROBINSON in 1860. I have bred my ewes to rams of the Messrs. RICH, and to the 'Tottingham ram,' and I now, (Feb., 1865,) have seventy ewes. The ram lamb of which Mr. PAGE took the drawing (cut above) was by a ram I bred from Rich stock, and out of a ewe I bought of the Messrs. RICH."

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This valuable work, published by Ex-Mayor MOORE, of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, has already had a sale of about twenty-five thousand copies, and is still in demand. Now that the sheep regions of the South are being opened to mail and express communication, the work is much sought for by shepherds in Tennessee, the Carolinas, Texas, &c. The work also goes abroad—to England, Australia, &c. Mr. MOORE this morning received an order from TRUBNER & Co., extensive publishers of London, for an edition of the Practical Shepherd, to supply orders from British Colonies—it being the second order from the same firm. The work is a handsome 12 mo. of 454 pages, is the standard American authority on Sheep Husbandry, and we are not surprised that it is meeting with such favor.—*Rochester Daily Union of April 6.*

RURAL readers engaged or interested in Sheep Husbandry, who are not yet supplied with Dr. RANDALL'S highly approved, popular and standard work, *The Practical Shepherd,* (the demand for which is increasing of late,) are advised that we can promptly fill all orders—sending copies of the last edition by first mail or express. Price, post paid, $2. It is not sold by booksellers—only by the Publisher, agents for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and canvassers for the work. Agents are wanted in the South, West and other sections yet unsupplied, to whom the work will be furnished at a liberal discount. Those desiring agencies should address the publisher (D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.,) for particulars.—M.

Communications, Etc.

SPRING WORK.

Now that the frost is out of the ground the demands upon the attention and labor of the farmer will be multiplied, various and urgent. The fences will require scrutiny that the delapidations of winter may be repaired. The barn-yard will demand attention. The accumulation of straw and other partially decomposed substances mixed with the manure, should be put in heaps that the process of fermentation and decomposition may be accelerated, thus rendering the mass ready for use when the plow is brought into requisition. Farming implements will need looking to so that each article will be ready for use when required. Newly seeded ground of the stony sort should be carefully searched and the surface stone removed before the grass springs up and screens them from view. Attention to this will save much scythe grinding and possibly no inconsiderable amount of swearing. The garden, too, that indispensable appendage to a good farm, should receive early attention, as its products, if the ground be seasonably and properly planted, will add much to the comfort as well as to the profit of the farmer. The farm buildings, also, will need looking to that the wear and tear of winter may be made good and in season. In a word, the "eight-hour" system will be found inadequate to the demands of spring upon the farmer. *

PROGRESSIVE FARMING—WHAT IS IT!

IT is *not* adopting every new idea without trial—believing every new thing you hear or read of. It is not buying every new implement that comes along. It is not expending two thousand dollars per year in the cultivation of a farm and producing but fifteen hundred. All this is "advancing backwards." Progressive farming is that system of husbandry which produces Fruit, Grain, Forage, Roots, Wool and Meat in the greatest quantity and perfection, at the least cost, with the least possible deterioration of the soil. It is doing a little better this year than last. Imperfection is stamped upon every system of husbandry, as upon all sublunary things; yet it is our privilege, if not our duty, to *strive* for *perfection.* In no other way can we hope to make progress in our profession, for assuredly, if we are satisfied with knowledge already acquired, we shall go along in the same old routine. We shall make no experiments and no new discoveries, unless we are fortunate enough to stumble upon them.

The thinking, progressive farmer, while using implements of various kinds, notes their operation, and if defective his mind naturally suggests improvements. If he loses a crop he does not rest satisfied until he has learned the cause of failure, so that in future he may apply a remedy. The progressive farmer *loves* his business and he knows that, to be successful, he must follow it with energy, patience and perseverance. He is often *enthusiastic* in its pursuit. And why should he not be? There is no profession more honorable, none more healthful or pleasant to those who have a taste for it, and none safer as a means of subsistance. How seldom we hear of a farmer failing in business. His gains are usually slow, but if he uses care and economy, they will be *sure.*

The progressive farmer sells his produce for *cash,* preferring to deal with men of character and standing, rather than encourage reckless speculators, though they may offer large prices *on credit.* Our progressive farmer does not *hoard* his money. He spends it freely for the comfort of his family; makes everything about his house and barns as convenient as possible; keeps his premises clean and in good order, and does not grudge a few dollars spent in ornamenting his grounds. He keeps no more stock than he can keep *well,* and that is generally the *best* of its kind. He employs sufficient help to do his work in proper season and gives his personal attention and oversight to all the operations of the farm. He is an early riser and often works late, but he finds time to read, think and investigate. He has the very best implements, and they are kept in good order and housed when not in use. He keeps good teams and sees that they are well fed and groomed. He is *thorough* in his tillage; sows good, clean seed and takes pride in carrying a good sample of grain to market. As far as possible, he pays *cash* for everything, and keeps an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements. All the substantial enjoyments of life he has, with as little of its perplexities as falls to the lot of most men. He is a good citizen, cheerfully bearing his share of all the burdens of society;—a *full man* in every place you put him. Who would not be proud to be a *Progressive Farmer?* P. P. B.

Western New York, April, 1866.

SORGHUM ON LONG ISLAND.

THE first effort to raise sorghum to any extent on Long Island, was in this town, (Southold,) in Suffolk county, in 1864, from which about eight bbls. were made by a very small mill and evaporator. Last season four mills were in operation, and manufactured about 6,000 gals. molasses, and so successful has the experiment proved, that the coming season will greatly increase the business among us. The farmers in this town alone have already agreed with the manufacturers to raise about 100 acres, which, with a fair season and such manuring and cultivation as our farmers generally bestow upon their crops, should produce 20,000 gals. and 4,000 bushels of seed, worth, if ripe, more than oats for most purposes of feed for stock, particularly for grinding with corn, rye or oats. The leaves, if properly saved, make good fodder.

Our first effort, in this immediate vicinity, was made last spring; and as many considered it a doubtful experiment, only a few of the most venturesome planted any, and in many instances *their* faith was small and their works corresponded, for often very small patches, less than one-fourth of an acre, were planted. None knew how to plant it. Some took no pains in planting, and nearly all planted the seed too deep, the result of which was that but few had a good stand of canes. Some permitted the weeds to overrun what did come up. Others more careful in planting and cultivation so far developed the thing as to satisfy themselves of the feasibility of producing their own molasses with greater profit than raising our great staple, Indian corn, so long as present prices are sustained. It is conceded that where 40 bushels of corn can be grown per acre, 200 gals. of sirup may be produced. After reading the Sorgho Journal, Sorgho Hand Book, and most of the matter in public prints for a year or two, and gaining all the information I could in different parts of Connecticut from growers, consumers and manufacturers engaged in it several years—and having myself grown cane enough to produce 300 to 400 gals. and manufactured last fall over 1,800 gals., mostly very thick, light colored molasses equal or superior to best New Orleans—I will submit the following tables, showing the comparative expense and profit of corn and sorghum culture with us:

Estimated cost of one acre of Corn.

20 loads of pig pen manure	$30 00
Plowing and harrowing	2 00
Planting and seed	1 50
Cultivation	4 00
Gathering, &c	5 00
	$42 50

Average profits of same.

40 bush. corn at $1.00 per bush	$40 00
2 loads of stalks	8 00
	$48 00
	42 50
Net profit	$5 50

One acre of Sorghum.

20 loads of manure	$30 00
Plowing and harrowing	2 50
Planting and seed	4 00
Cultivation	7 00
Shipping and carrying to market	24 00
Manufacturing 3-7 of the whole	85 00
Total expenses	$152 50

Profits according to foregoing basis.

200 gals. at $1.00 per gal	$200 00
40 bush seed at 50c per bush	20 00
Leaves, at least	5 00
	$225 00
	152 50
Net profit	$72 50

In the foregoing tables, it will be observed no allowance is made for use of land, and that the cost to the grower is about 49 cents per gal. for molasses. It may here be stated that beginners usually have one-half for manufacturing the first season, after which they can afford to work for three-sevenths or less. The crop stands drouth much longer than corn and requires about the same kind of soil and preparation. Plant about May, rows 3½ feet apart each way; many prefer planting in drills. Pour scalding water on the seed and soak at least 48 hours. Be sure to get good seed and of best varieties. Cover ½ to 1 inch deep, 8 to 12 seeds to the hill. For some days, and even weeks, after coming up, its appearance is very discouraging. At the second hoeing, or when the stalks are 6 to 12 inches high, it should be thinned to 5 or 8 canes to the hill, as a given quantity of large canes makes more and better sirup than the same weight of small ones. It is ripe when the lowest seeds on the panicles are hard and floury. A light frost, which only kills the leaves, will not injure the saccharine properties; but if the pith or pulp is frozen, it should be worked in a day or two after thawing or it will sour. Some prefer stripping off the leaves while the cane is standing. I have a machine which cost less than $1, a description of which I took from the Oct. No. of the Sorghum Journal, which I think is the best method for stripping and topping, as the leaves and seed are gathered and saved by it. The large roots above the ground are very bitter, and, with about 2 feet of the top of the stalks, should not go through the mill.

The subject of varieties claims the attention of all interested in the sorgo enterprise, as those knowing most about it say there are over twenty different kinds, most, or all of which, will readily hybridize with broom-corn when planted near it, which greatly lessens its value, both in yield and quality of sirup. Four or five kinds are so much better than the others as to render the others comparatively worthless. Among the best may be mentioned Regular Sorghum, White Imphee, Siberian, and Otchelthan. The Early Sorghum and Regular Sorghum are of Chinese origin; the Imphees, of which there are 16 varieties, are of African origin. The Early Sorgho should not be grown except where the frost would prevent the ripening of the other varieties, as its yield is not more than two-thirds of that of the Regular, and molasses also inferior. The 1,800 gallons referred to was made from all the above named kinds, my half of which found ready sale at $1.00 to $1.30 per gallon.

The season for manufacturing varies with locality and kind of cane raised. The Early Sorgho with us is ripe Sept. 1st; the other named varieties not before Sept. 20th. Manufacturers should be men having the confidence of their communities, both for honesty and business capacity, as close application, much study and care are requisite in selecting machinery, arranging buildings, manufacturing, doing justice to various parties, and in superintending the different branches connected with the business. Persons wishing to engage in the business can learn, in a very short time, more from some practical man willing to communicate, than from all the Journals, Hand Books and written communications to be found.

Mattituck, N. Y. ISAAC R. HOWELL.

Spirit of the Press.

Gypsum in Stables.

GYPSUM should be sprinkled daily over the floors and tie-ups, to absorb the ammonia of the urine. The strong odor observable on entering the stable on a morning, arises from the presence of ammonia, one of the most valuable products of stable manure, when properly economized. Gypsum and lime, either slacked or caustic, should also be sprinkled over the bottoms of cellars in the spring. This will tend to purify the atmosphere and prevent many deleterious effects resulting from the presence of *miasma.* After a few days it should be removed, and a fresh supply substituted in its place. Wherever there is a close atmosphere of putrescent matter in a state of fermentation, gypsum should be liberally used. When gypsum is not to be obtained, lime may be used.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

Hog Cholera.

I WOULD recommend bituminous coal as a preventive of hog cholera after six years trial, having lost but one hog in that time. In 1860 I had nineteen hogs intended for fall porkers, but the cholera got among them and killed eighteen. I made use of all the remedies I could hear of, until I saw it stated by some writer, that "stone" coal was an antidote for hog cholera. Since then, I have kept coal in their range, and have lost but one since, (whether from cholera or not, I cannot tell) although hogs have been dying with cholera all around me—as many as a hundred on one farm. I have found coal ashes taken from grates, better than unburnt coal. The small pieces of coal and coke the hogs eat much more freely than the entire coal; it is softer and more easily masticated. If any one should be induced to try the ashes, they will be surprised to see the amount hogs will eat, particularly when generously fed on grain.—*J. S. in Prairie Farmer.*

Oil of Poppy Seeds.

DR. SMITH, in his editorial correspondence to the Boston Medical Journal, in a recent letter from Switzerland, speaking of the agricultural products of that and the adjoining country, says:—"Immense crops are raised here of articles wholly unknown to American farmers; and, perhaps, the kinds best fitted to particular localities, where grain and potatoes yield poorly under the best efforts. One of these is poppies, from the seed of which a beautiful transparent oil is made, that is extensively used for house painting. It is almost as colorless as water, and possesses so many advantages over flax-seed oil, that it may ultimately supercede that article. Where flax cannot be grown, poppies often can be, even in poor, sandy soil. Linseed is annually becoming dearer, and the demand for paint oil increasing.

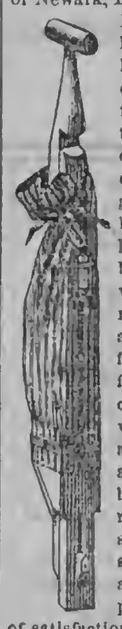
"With white lead, poppy oil leaves a beautiful surface, which does not change afterwards, by the action of light, into a dirty yellow. In short this oil is destined to bring about a revolution in domestic economy. Another season, some one should make a beginning at home in this important branch of industry.

"The oil may be used for other purposes, and even put in the cruet for salad."

Rural Brief Mention.

TO ADVERTISERS, AND READERS GENERALLY.—Our Advertising Department is becoming such a formidable "institution" that we find it difficult to keep it within certain limits, and from infringing upon reading columns and pages. We desire to give all who offer valuable "goods, wares or hereditments," an opportunity, yet are frequently obliged to decline or defer such favors. For instance, we are this week constrained, for want of space, to defer two or three columns of new advertisements—giving precedence to those first received and most appropriate and seasonable. As our aim is to do the best we can for both Advertisers and Subscribers, we constantly bear in mind the interest of each class, and frequently decline or defer advertisements, at considerable sacrifice, rather than infringe upon the rights of readers. Some have suggested that we publish an extra to accommodate advertisers, but with our large edition and comparatively low rates for advertising, it would not be profitable at the present price of printing paper.

A NEW CORN DROPPER.—THOS. B. MCCONAUGHEY of Newark, Del., has invented and patented a Corn Dropper (herewith illustrated) which is highly commended by practical men who have used it, and which he warrants to do all he claims. Among other items the inventor claims that it "will positively save one half the time over the old way of dropping corn"—that "it can be set to average any number of grains desired to a hill"—that "it can be regulated to scatter the corn more or less in the hill, or drop it all in a close bunch if desired"—and that "in windy weather this Dropper is just the thing needed, as the corn cannot be blown about while dropping." Mr. McC. informs us, in a private letter, that he is a farmer and invented this dropper for his own use, and as it answered the purpose well, concluded to have it patented. As all he has sold have given satisfaction, and as the demand is increasing, he has been induced to build a shop and put in machinery for their manufacture. He states that 327 of the droppers were sold, last spring, in Newcastle Co., Del., and he "has not heard the first complaint, but all have given the very best of satisfaction." We have received one of the droppers, and shall give it a trial during the ensuing planting season. See advertisement in this paper.



NEW MODE OF SINKING WELLS.—By means of letters and circulars from interested parties we learn that a Mr. BYRON MUDGE of Cortland, this State, has invented and put in operation a new method of sinking wells, or perhaps we should say of obtaining water, which consists in driving sections of perforated gas-pipe down to the water, then attaching a pump similar to the method of working oil wells, or withdrawing the gas-pipe and inserting another pipe and pump in its place. It is said to work well under favorable conditions.

POTATOES FOR MILCH COWS.—(W. B. D., Va.) We cannot say whether you will get 40 cts. per bushel for potatoes by feeding them to milch cows, manufacturing the milk into cheese, and selling it for 14 cts. per pound. It would seem to be an easy matter to determine such a question by actual experiment, and we suggest to our correspondent that he make careful experiments and report them to the RURAL. At present we do not believe there is a man in America who can tell how much milk a bushel of potatoes will make, and how much cheese may be produced from it. But of one thing we are certain, that if potatoes are your best available food, it will pay to feed them at any price, so as to keep your cows in good condition.

POTATO DIGGER WANTED.—I have no one to look to but you, to find out where I can find the best Potato Digger. I have made up my mind (in consequence of the high price of labor, as well as the high price of back ache,) that if I cannot draw my potatoes out of the ground with a span of horses, I will not raise many. I don't want you to advertise these plows, (or diggers,) without the consent, at least, of the makers, but if you will tell them that the most of us farmers in the country pay the RURAL $2.50 to $3 a year to bring us all sorts of useful information once every week, you will much oblige many.—AUSTIN B. CULVER, *Volusia, Chaut. Co., N. Y.*

The inventor of the best potato digger will no doubt heed the above, and let RURAL readers know all about his machine in due season.

MANURING WHEAT.—We suppose it generally agreed that farm-yard manure is not only of no benefit to the wheat crop, but positively injurious.—*New York Courier.*

Who told you so? Have farmers unanimously come to this conclusion? The Agricultural Editor of the New York Courier is doubtless endeavoring to inaugurate a new theory. Is he a *Lie*-BIG or a *terra-culture* COMSTOCK?

PLAN FOR A BARN WANTED.—I wish to build a base or bank barn sufficiently large to contain four horses, six cows, forty or fifty sheep; also room for fifty to one hundred bushels of roots, cistern, &c., in the basement. The upright part I wish for hay, and grain before thrashed. Being young and inexperienced, I would be thankful if you, or some of the numerous readers of the RURAL, would give, in the columns of that paper, a convenient and economical plan throughout—the material for building to be stone and lumber.—O. A. H.

WOOD ASHES.—(E. W. W., Ill.) Heavy soils, or those abounding in vegetable matters, are most permanently improved by wood ashes. Leguminous plants as clover, peas, beans, are said to receive the most benefit. Ashes are excellent as a top dressing to any grass, especially old turf from which they tend to banish moss.

REPORT OF A FARMERS' CLUB.—We have received the first annual Report of the Hess Road, Niagara Co., N. Y., Farmers' Club, R. F. DUTCHER, Secretary, and regret that want of space, at present, precludes its publication in our columns.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—In answer to an inquiry we would state that JOHNSTON'S Agricultural Chemistry is a good and complete work. It may be procured at this office. Price $1.75.

TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.—(S. C. B.) Kerosene is said to be an infallible remedy to destroy lice on cattle. It must be applied cautiously, however, as large quantities will remove the hair.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.—I have a pair of large Yorkshire pigs; a sow one year old and boar seven months old. They are of improved stock. The sow weighs 500 and the boar 350. I am desirous of procuring a few sow pigs of the same breed. Can you inform me where they are for sale?—V. DOMBAUGH, *Nevada, O.*

HORTICULTURAL.

PLANT SCREENS.

In the season of tree planting, while filling the orchard and gardens with trees and vines that are expected to yield luscious fruit, do not omit the setting of screens for sheltering the yards and buildings. Every farm-house should be embosomed in trees. What is more cozy and snug in winter time, when returning home, than to drive into a yard and feel that the cold, cutting winds and snowy blasts are barred from following and assailing you by dense barriers of evergreens; or what is more cool and refreshing at noontide of a hot summer day, as you turn from the dusty, unshaded road, than to feel the grateful shade under the arching branches of deciduous trees? As a general rule, country places are deficient in shelters of this kind—far more than city or suburban residences, where there is really less need of it.

We cannot wholly employ fruit trees for shelters. Groves and thickly planted lines of trees are adapted to this object. Foremost in utility, then, are the evergreens, for of all seasons, we should prefer shelter in the winter. But the groves should be mixed or bordered with some deciduous trees, as maples, ludens, elms, &c., to break the monotony and add the beauty of contrast. As the prevailing disagreeable winds in these latitudes are westerly, the thickest plantations should be made to break their force. A single thick-set line of Norway Spruce, will be sufficient on the north and east. Almost every farmer can readily see, the present spring, the benefit of shelters on various crops exposed during the winter; and although it may not be practicable for him to rear leafy shelter for his entire farm, yet there are certain parts which he may readily protect by screens, and so doing will bring him both pleasure and profit. We will briefly note some of these points.

First, the dwelling, as we have indicated above. If the position were such that we had to choose between perfect shelters or an unobstructed view on the highway, we should unhesitatingly choose the shelter, because daily and hourly comfort would be of more importance to us than the gratification of seeing a few passing travelers.

Second, the fruit garden, wherein we raised berries, peaches, dwarf pears, plums, quinces, cherries, &c., for family use. Enclose it with a thick set line or hedge of Norway Spruce.

Third, the vegetable garden. This, if possible, should receive shelter by being placed in the rear of the house and front yard. Trees along the western border would injure it but little; on the east a line of evergreens would be admissible, but there should be no trees in a garden or immediately on the southern border.

Fourth, the barns, sheds and yards attached should be amply sheltered by trees. This is highly important. The bleakest yards could be made permanently comfortable, in a few years, by planting plenty of trees around them this spring. This, too, is the cheapest kind of shelter for stock; it costs nothing to keep it in repair, and it is in no danger from fire. Warm barn-yards save fodder; they save, also, the health of stock. Turn the cattle into an unsheltered barn-yard from warm stables, on a sharp winter day, and see how they shiver and shrink from the blast. If your yard were surrounded by a dense grove your stock would thrive better and be less liable to disease.

If you cannot plant as much as you would like this present season, form a plan, at least, and begin to carry it out. You can plant more next autumn and next spring. Only begin. It is not necessary or even profitable at the same prices to procure the largest evergreens from the nursery. Small ones are better. Then plant them well. Prepare the ground thoroughly. Choose moist, cloudy days for removing the trees, and with care and skill you may continue planting until harvest time, successfully. If you are young and intend to make your farm a home for old age you can make no improvement that will bring more pleasure with advancing years, than ample screens of trees around your premises, and if the evening shadows begin to lengthen along your path you cannot do a work that will better keep you genial and tender in the memory of those who shall occupy when you have departed.

THE HERMANN (MO.) VINEYARDS.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—On a recent trip through the State of Missouri I stopped at Hermann to examine the vineyards in that celebrated locality. The town is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River, eighty-one miles west of St. Louis. There are planted in the vicinity of Hermann over 500 acres of vineyards, and so successful has the cultivation of the grape proved that preparations are made to plant still more extensively.

The land upon which most of the vineyards are planted is very broken; the hillsides being so steep in some cases that they have to be terraced. The soil is strongly calcareous, the hills being almost solid masses of limestone. The vineyards are generally in Eastern or Southern exposures, though I saw some on Western slopes.

I visited the vineyard of Geo. Husmann, Esq., who is one of the pioneers in the business at Hermann, and is quite extensively known in the West as a successful grape grower and wine maker. He has a vineyard of Catawbas, containing about four acres, which has been planted fifteen years; and another vineyard of Norton's Virginia Seedling and Concords of about the same number of acres, which has been planted four years. His great favorite for wine making is Norton's Virginia. He places the Concord as second on the list. That the Concord is a great wine grape may be a new idea to Eastern grape growers. The Catawba he has lost faith in, at least for his locality. Even our celebrated Delaware he does not regard favorably, says it is liable to leaf blight and consequently makes a poor growth. He gives the following reasons for preferring Norton's Viginia to all others as a wine grape.

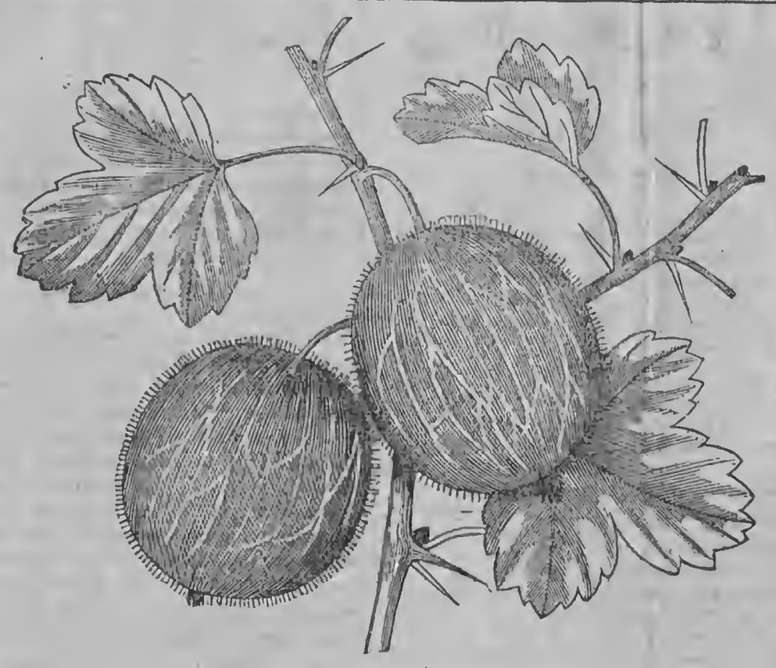
1st. It is as hardy as an oak. 2d. It is never touched by mildew, rot or leaf blight. 3d. It starts late in the spring and yet matures the crop early, thus escaping the late frosts of spring and the early frosts of autumn. 4th. It produces large crops of the best quality of grapes for wine purposes, yielding with him from 300 to 500 gallons of wine to the acre, and in some instances as high as 1,000 gallons.

He says the Concord is also free from mildew and rot in his locality, and makes an excellent wine, second only to Norton's Virginia. The Herbemont he ranks high as a wine grape, though its liability to winter-kill will discourage wine makers from planting it extensively.

Mr. Husmann trains wholly upon trellises, and in pruning follows the renewal system. He plants the strong growing kinds, as Norton's Virginia and Concord, six by eight feet—the rows being six feet apart, and the vines eight feet in the rows. For his trellis he sets the posts midway between the vines and nails two slats about an inch wide—similar to a stick of lath—to the posts. This makes a cheap and durable trellis. In some of the vineyards two wires are used instead of the slats. In pruning the Catawba he allows only one bearing cane, which is renewed each year from a spur left by the previous winter's pruning; Norton's Virginia and the Concord he allows two sometimes three bearing canes, renewed from spurs the same as before. At the fall or winter pruning he cuts away the wood that has borne during the year, and cuts back the young canes intended for bearing the next season to ten, fifteen, and in some cases twenty buds, depending upon the strength of the vine. He thinks the mildew may be avoided in a great measure by forcing the growth of the grapes early in the season. This he accomplishes by close winter pruning and early pinching back the young shoots of the bearing wood.

His method of making wine is very simple, and if desired I could give the process in a future article. H. G.

Remarks.—We should be glad to publish the *modus operandi* of Missouri wine making.



CROWN BOB GOOSEBERRY.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

Among the best and hardiest varieties of the English gooseberries is the *Crown Bob*, of which we give our readers an illustration.

The best gooseberries we have are English sorts, yet they do not generally prove hardy enough to win great favor. They are much liable to mildew. The American Seedlings, though of inferior flavor, yet withstanding this disease better, are more generally planted. Where the currant worm prevails, it is as difficult to grow gooseberries as currants, but these pests are yet limited to a comparatively small territory. But it is worth while to cultivate this fruit. In England they it is poor man's fruit, and the quantities sold and used during all stages of its growth, are almost incredible.

We should plant on somewhat heavy soil, and train the bush in tree form. Sulphur is said to be excellent to ward off the mildew, and it is likewise stated that paving the ground underneath the bushes with brick, stone or boards, is an effectual remedy. Good English gooseberries have been grown in this country, and though we would not recommend them as able to bear "*grief*" equal to the American sorts, yet with skill and care in cultivating, the results might be satisfactory to the amateur who desire the *best quality* rather than *quantity*.

ABOUT MELONS, SQUASHES, &c.

In a paper published in Hudson in June, 1802, is an article on the culture of melons, squashes, cucumbers and other vegetables, which may not be amiss even in these more advanced days of agricultural science. The substance of the communication is to the effect that what are denominated false blossoms on melons, cucumbers and other vines are simply the males of the species, and, though producing no fruit of themselves, are indispensable to the proper development of the female blossoms—the farina from the former being essential to the fecundity of the latter. As the non-producing blossoms greatly out-number those from which fruit is perfected, and as they necessarily make considerable drafts upon the strength of the vines, the removal of a large portion of them will prove beneficial rather than otherwise. But care should be taken not to prune too closely lest the expected crop be diminished, if not wholly lost. It is asserted, and no doubt truly, that the method of planting melons, cucumbers, squashes and the like in close proximity, tends to the production of an inferior article in each variety, as the farina from one variety falls upon and contaminates that of another—producing a less perfect article in each. The effect, in this case, is much the same as that produced by planting, in close relation, several varieties of Indian corn—a mongrel crop, inferior in all respects to the unmixed productions of each variety—the least valuable variety generally predominating. B.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Set out the annuals you may have got forward in windows or frames, that is the hardy ones. The plan used to be to set out in a shower; but that plan is barbarous. No wonder with such old fogyish rules our handsome young ladies are disgusted with gardening. Let the girls lift the seedlings carefully from the soil in the pots, set the roots in a saucer of water, take them to their assigned places in the garden, and from the water dibble them at once in. Cover for twenty-four hours with an inverted flower-pot—next day cover only six hours during the middle of the day,—next but an hour or so during hot sun, if there be any; and the plant is safe. Study the difference between hardy and tender annuals. The latter must be set out only in April. In the north—extreme north—also of course, our rules are too early. Go by the season, not the almanac. March is rather a treacherous month, even in our favored latitude. Plants that have been covered by leaves may be undressed if they show signs of growth, which is the best rule for uncovering all kinds of protected plants.

Prune shrubs, roses and vines. Those which flower from young wood, cut in severely to make new growth vigorous. Tea, China, Bourbon and Noisette Roses are of this class. What are called annual flowering roses, as Prairie Queen, and so on, require much of last year's wood to make a good show of flowers. Hence, with these, thin out weak wood, and leave all the stronger.

Prepare for some little "out of the way" notion in the gardening way. The great Landscape Gardeners will tell you to make everything look as natural as may be. Perhaps they are right in a general way; but we never see in nature a pole with a hoop at the bottom, leading a dozen of strings to the top of the pole like a sugar-loaf, with scores of Cypress-vine branches running over them; trees trained like fans, or a dozen of colors grafted on one bush; or upright Irish Junipers, or Weeping Willows, or, for the matter of that, double Roses. In fact, in some things, the more unlike nature, if not ridiculous, the better it will please.

Shrubs are not near enough employed in planting small places. By a judicious selection, a place may be had in a blooming state all the year; and they, besides, give it a greater interest, by their variety, than is obtained by the too frequent error of filling it up with but two or three forest trees of gigantic growth. Plant thickly at first, to give the place a finished appearance, and thin out as they grow older. Masses of shrubs have a fine effect on a small place. The center of such masses should be filled with evergreen shrubs, to prevent a too naked appearance in the winter season. — *Gardeners' Monthly.*

BEST WINTER PEARS.

John J. Thomas, in answer to an inquiry, gives the following hints in the Country Gentleman about different varieties of winter pears:

"Among the best pears which ripen early in winter are the Lawrence and Beurre d'Anjou; the latter, although an autumn variety, will keep in a cool room through January. Langelier and winter Nelis are also excellent early winter sorts—the former a poor bearer, until the tree attains good size, with large, handsome fruit; and the latter very productive at all times, with small, poor-looking, but delicious fruit. Josephine de Malines is an excellent winter variety. Prince's St. Germain is a reliable sort. Beurre Gris d'Hiver is excellent. Alencon, although not of the highest quality, is a hardy, productive and reliable variety for mid-winter and later. Easter Beurre keeps till spring, but requires good cultivation, thinning and maturing well in order to ripen up mellow. Very much depends on a proper room to keep the pears in—it should be moderately dry and as near freezing as practicable. In a warm and damp apartment, as some cellars, the fruit will soon rot; and in a warm and dry one it will either shrivel or prematurely ripen. Cultivators often complain that the Lawrence, Winter Nelis and other varieties, represented as winter fruits, will not keep through November. This is simply because they give them too much heat."

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Rea's Seedling and other Quinces.—I should be glad to get brief answers in the Rural to the following questions:—1. Does "Rea's Seedling Quince" appear to be *hardy* so far as tested in your State? 2. Is it a good bearer and what is the quality of its fruit? 3. Are the Angers or Upright sorts worthy of culture for the fruit? It seems to me that quinces do not receive as much attention as they deserve. I wish that some nurseryman having a good stock of Rea's Seedling and other good sorts would advertise them in the Rural, with prices, &c.—A. Babcock, *Benton Harbor, Mich., March*, 1866.

Answer.—Our answer to your first and second questions, is that Rea's Seedling Quince is hardy, a good bearer, and a very large fruit of fine quality. The Angers is worthy of culture for the fruit, judging from the specimens we have seen of it; we should not hesitate to plant it for the fruit. We have never seen the fruit of the "Upright" variety. We fully concur in the remark that the quince does not receive the attention it deserves. There is however a large call for the trees at present, and we believe the nursery stock is small. If any nurseryman had a large stock we presume he would make it known without coaxing.

A New Apple.—H. K. F., describes the King Early Sweeting, a local apple growing in Cambridge Valley, N. Y. It has been known there over seventy years, and originated in Berkshire Co., Mass. He says:—"It certainly is a *loyal good apple* as I can testify from many years experience. It is one size larger than the Spitzenberg; color yellowish green, striped with red. It begins to ripen, in ordinary seasons, the 20th of July. It has a peculiar flavor, bears every year; and from the time it begins to ripen till gone, (a period of about two months) drops off every night. When matured it often splits, in falling, into two halves. Children, turkeys and chickens are very fond of it, and it tastes best when eaten in the morning, fresh fallen from the tree. Timothy Ruggles, a neighbor of mine, used to say that if the apple which mother Eve ate was of this kind, he could hardly see how she should every regret her choice."

[Perhaps our correspondent will send us some fair specimens of the apple in due season; it may be an old variety.]

Marketing Strawberries, &c.—*Inquiries.*—The instructive communication from "Now and Then," in the Rural, March 31, was particularly interesting, both to consumers and producers of berries. As Mr. N. and T. is a New York dealer, will he, as a particular favor to us Western folks, tell whether strawberries sold in the New York (city) markets, are or are not "hulled" at the time of gathering? In this part of the world the custom prevails of selling strawberries with hulls on, whereby the measurement is increased just 25 per cent, as four quarts of unhulled strawberries measure just three quarts after being hulled. Our Western dealers refuse to believe the assertion of travellers, that in New York strawberries are sold unhulled. Also, Now and Then will greatly oblige by informing us of the dimensions of a square box to hold a quart of berries. In the West we have no laws or rules of custom to regulate these matters and should be glad to arrive at a basis for an honest and uniform system.—W., *Davenport, Iowa.*

Now and Then has kindly promised us further articles on marketing fruit, and we presume he will answer the above inquiries.

To Prepare Locust Seed for Planting.—(J. M. R., Wis.) Put a quart of locust seed into a pan and pour boiling water thereupon. After standing a few hours in a warm room a part of the seed will be found much swollen and of a lighter color. Separate these from the smaller ones by means of a sieve and plant them in moist earth. The other seeds will require a repeated soaking. Keep the surface of the ground moist until the young trees appear, but be careful and not plant too deep. Screens of white cotton cloth are good to keep the surface of the ground moist and hasten the growth of the plants. It is probably best to plant in a nursery bed, and afterward remove the young trees to the field. Plant early in the Spring.

Lime Around Apple Trees.—Abraham Good, Perry Co., Pa., thinks that scattering lime on the surface close to his apple trees induced the borers to enter them because it "sweetened the sod." Half a peck of sharp sand close to the collars of the trees would have kept the insects out. (So would half a peck of lime in the same position.—Eds.) Lime mixed with manure and placed three or four inches below the roots of the trees when transplanted he thinks very beneficial. He also recommends grafting pears on white thorn roots.

The Diana Grape for Wine.—Mr. F. C. Brehm Waterloo, N. Y., thinks that the Diana grape is superior to the Delaware for wine. He says that the Diana makes a wine fit to sell in 14 months, and it brings a much higher price than that made from Delaware grapes. The Diana, being a rampant grower, does best on a light, moderately fertile, sandy loam, that is dry naturally or well underdrained.

Fruit Growing and Grazing.—(W. B. D., Vt.) Any of the fruit growing counties of New York State are good for grazing, if you get the right soil for grass and plenty of water. Where sand predominates the grazing capabilities are not so good. We cannot say which county is the best one for general fruit growing, but we "*guess*" old Monroe is "hard to beat."

Queries About Grapes.—(F.) You had better invest a small sum in Fuller's Grape Culturist, or other works treating on grapes. We could not answer you queries in a manner satisfactory to a novice without occupying a great deal of space. If you look carefully through back numbers of the Rural you will find much information on the subject.

Pruning Young Apple Trees.—(New Subscriber.) In the Northern States we should prefer that period just before mid-summer when the tree is in most vigorous growth, for pruning, if, as in your case the trees have been neglected, and it is required to cut away considerable wood. Wounds on the trees made at that time will heal quickest.

California Grapes for Wine and Raisins.—Will some of your experienced grape men inform me through the Rural what varieties of foreign grapes are most profitable for making wine in California, and from what varieties Malaga raisins are made?—J. R., *Bald Mountain, Cal.*

New Advertisements.

Osier Willow—1 tun for sale, of first qu'lity, cheap. PETER S. BURTIS, Pho'ps, N. Y.

15,000 Linnæus Pie or Wine Plant for sale by H. P. WALES, Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y.

Genuine Linnæus Rhubarb, or Wine Plants—For sale by 1,000 or 10,000 at moderate rates. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

Wanted—A Gardener, unmarried, who understands Vegetables, Fruits, Lawns. Situation permanent. Apply by letter, to A. H., Box 15, Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Delaware Grape Vines—Upon receipt of $3 for one, or $5 for two, I will forward by Express to any address, genuine Delaware plants, 3 years old, with instructions for planting, &c. GEO. M. CURTIS, Box 272, Rochester, N. Y.

Fresh Osage Orange Seed.—I have a lot of the above seed direct from Texas, which I will send to any address at $2 ℔ ℔, by mail, pre-paid. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

Jucunda Strawberry.—We will send by mail, post-paid, fine healthy plants, true to name and warrant their receipt in good order. 12 plants for $2; 20 do, $3; 40 do, $5; 50 do, $6; 100 do, $10. No. 1 Iona vines, by mail, $1,50; No. 2 do, $1. C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

Fruit Stocks.—Extra fine Pear stocks, 2 years transplanted, from Scotland. Mahleb Cherry stock, No. 1. Mazzard Cherry, very fine, at moderate rates. Also, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants and Small Fruits; Mountain Ash, Oporto and Clinton Grapes. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

12 or 100 Plants sent by mail.—Warranted genuine, and to reach the purchaser at annexed prices:—New Jersey Scarlet, 12, 50 cts; 100, $1; 1,000, $20. Agriculturist, 12, 75 cts; 100, $1; 1,000, $25. French Seedling, Downer, Cutter, Russell, Buffalo, Hovey, Wilson's Albany, Ladyslinger, Triomph de Gand, Austin, Bartlett, Lennig's White, $1 ℔ 100. Green Prolific, Byberry Seedling, Tribune varieties, $2 ℔ 100. Jucunda, (from Knox,) $3 ℔ 12; $5 ℔ 25. For larger quantities, or Wilson Early Blackberry, Kittatinny, Philadelphia Raspberry, send for Descriptive and Price List, gratis. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

40,000 Doolittle's Blackcap Raspberry Plants (from yearlings) for sale by THOS. A. SLOCUM, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

A General Assortment of Trees, Shrubs and Plants—including *Grapes, Roses, Bedding Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.*, for sale cheap, at the Syracuse Nurseries. W. BROWN SMITH, Syracuse, N. Y., March 28, 1866. Proprietor.

Fresh and Reliable Seeds.

BRIDGEMAN'S Annual priced Catalogue of

Vegetable Garden Seeds, Etc.,

for 1866 is now ready and mailed free to all applicants. Also ready his Descriptive Priced List of

Flower Seeds

For 1866.

ALFRED BRIDGEMAN,
846-4t No. 876 Broadway, New York.

Tobacco Seed.

Genuine Connecticut Seed Leaf.

We have a fine stock of this most desirable variety grown expressly for us, by one of the most successful cultivators in the Connecticut Valley. Packets containing 1 oz. 50 cts; ¼ ℔, $1,50; 1 ℔, $4. Sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price. Prices for larger quantities given upon application. A pamphlet containing full directions for culture, curing and packing, will accompany each packet. Price of pamphlet 25c. It will be sent free to all parties purchasing one ounce or more of seed. Address McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

Collection of Flower Seeds by Mail.

No. 1—Contains 20 varieties of choice Annuals.....$1,00
No. 2—Twenty varieties of choice Biennials and Perennials.....$1,00
No. 3—Ten extra fine varieties of rare Annuals and Perennials.....$1,00
No. 4—Five choice varieties from *prize flowers* of Truffaut's French Asters, German Carnation and Picotee Pinks, English Pansies, Verbenas, and Hollyhocks, each of which is sold at 25cts single. $1,00
Any person remitting $3 will receive the above four collections free of postage.
No. 5—Fifty varieties (including collection No. 4) Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.....$2,50
No. 6—One hundred varieties Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many of the best in cultivation.....$5,00
No. 7—Contains fifteen choice varieties of Green-House Seeds.....$3,00
☞ Although these collections are all our own selection, we take especial pains that they shall contain no variety of doubtful merit, but only those best adapted for general cultivation, and including many varieties of recent introduction that have proved valuable acquisitions. Persons desirous of making their own selections from the general list, will be entitled to a discount proportionate to the quantity ordered. For list of which, see Catalogue. Address
813-3t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

The Best and Most Hardy Hedge Plant.—Honey Locust or Three Thorned Acacia.—Fresh Seed, with directions for raising—mailed post-paid to any address, at the following prices:—1 oz. 15 cts; 4 oz. 35 cts; 1 ℔ $1. Prices for larger lots upon application. Address B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

Chicory Seed.—The Great Substitute for Coffee.—A supply of the genuine article just received by the subscriber, and will be mailed, post-paid, to all applicants upon receipt of price affixed. Packets containing 1 ounce, 20 cts.; 8 ounces, 80 cents; 1 pound, $1,50. Directions for culture and curing accompany each package. Address B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Seed.—Be Sure and Get the Best.—A superior lot raised expressly for the subscriber by one of the most successful cultivators in the Valley of the Connecticut. Packets with *full directions for culture, curing, packing, &c.*, will be mailed, post-paid, to all applicants at the following rates:—1 ounce, 50 cents; 4 ounces, $1,50; ¼ pound, $2,50; 1 pound, $4,00. Prices to dealers in larger quantities will be given upon application.
813-3teo B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

Another Splendid Novelty from Japan.—Striped Leaved Japanese Maize.—This beautiful and valuable addition to our ornamental foliage plants was obtained in Japan, by Mr. Thomas Hogg, the well-known Nurseryman and Horticulturist, at New York, who sent seeds of it to his brother, Mr. James Hogg, in the spring of 1864. It appears to be a variety of Zea Curagua, or the Peruvian Maize, as it in many respects differs from the Zea Mays, or Indian Corn, as it is called in the United States. It grows to a height of from five to six feet, and has its foliage alternately opposite; the foliage is from two to three inches wide and about four feet in length. It is beautifully and evenly striped, or ribboned with alternate stripes of green and white, and in its early stages of growth is also striped with rose color. It [illegible] like the Arundo donax variegata in appearance, but is of a [illegible] more elegant and imposing habit. Nothing in the way of a foliage plant can exceed in gracefulness and beauty, a group of three to five plants of this variety of Zea. The subscriber is happy to announce that he has secured the entire stock of this splendid novelty, and now offers the seeds in packets containing TWENTY SEEDS, 25 CTS. PER PACKET, 5 PACKETS FOR $1. The Trade supplied upon the most liberal terms.
843-3teo B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

Rare and Beautiful Flowers.
Select Vegetables.

B. K. BLISS,

Grower and Importer of

Garden, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds,

Springfield, Mass.,

Would invite attention to his large and well-selected assortment of the above, comprising the newest and most approved varieties, both of European and home production, the quality of which cannot be surpassed. For a list of which see his

New Illustrated Seed Catalogue,

And Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden,

Which contains upwards of One Hundred Pages of closely-printed matter, with many New and Beautiful Illustrations, and a Descriptive List of upwards of *Two Thousand Varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds*, including many *Charming Novelties*, now offered for the first time in this country, with explicit directions for their culture. Also a list of upwards of *One Hundred Varieties of French Hybrid Gladiolus*, and other *Summer Flowering Bulbs*. To which is added a list of a few of the choicest varieties of *Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries*, and other *Small Fruits, Bedding Plants, &c., &c.*, cultivated at his gardens, with much other useful information upon the subject of Gardening generally, which will be found useful to the experienced amateur as well as those about to commence the delightful occupation of Gardening. All of the seeds named in the Catalogue will be mailed, post-paid, to any address in the Union, upon receipt of the price therein quoted. *A copy of the Catalogue will be mailed to all applicants upon receipt of Twenty-Five Cents.* Address
843-3teo B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

Ladies' Department.

TO THE BABY.

Funny thing a baby is,
Curious little creature;
Funny is its little phiz,
Comic every feature.

Helpless thing a baby is;
Tiny hands uplifting
O'er the troubled tide of life
Into which 'tis drifting.

Mystery a baby is—
Memories of heaven
Still must hover in the soul
Such a short time given.

Solemn thing a baby is,
Since it must inherit
All the loss and gain of life,
All the sin and merit.

Funny, helpless, mystic, sad—
Let me tell you, Freddy,
Half the good and sweet of life
Is the getting ready.

Yours the sunshine—take it all
While you're weak and tiny,
By-and-by the days that come
May not be so shiny.

[Examiner and Chronicle.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SOME ONE TO COME HOME.

BY MRS. H. N. LINCOLN.

Fanny Fern writes a pleasing page on "Something to come home to," which is suggestive of another train of thoughts to me on the subject,—Some one to come home.

It is the stimulant of a woman's life, the elixer of her existence, to know she has some one to come home—that the chosen of her heart is one noble and brave, honest and virtuous, one too, who is worthy the welcome a true wife gives,—worthy the caresses of pure, sweet children, and faithful to the vows so sacred and so solemn. It's the salvation of more than one heart,—this embodiment of nobility in a companion.

Some one to come home, who, as he passes up the crowded street, stops to buy a tiny bouquet for the waiting wife,—not expensive, perhaps, but rich in fragrance and elegant in its simple beauty. Trivial indeed this may seem to many, yet to more than one wife dearer than gold is so slight a gift as this. The wife may have pinned a "fresh rosebud" in the buttonhole of her husband's coat as he went forth to business in the morning. She may have presented him with a fresh handkerchief with the image of his favorite dog embroidered in the corner, and think you not she would eagerly stretch out her hands for some token of remembrance at night and feel stimulated to new effort for him who did not quite forget her? Some are too dignified to desire to be treated so much like children; but it's not me, I do assure you. I imagine *now* the bouquet put in a tiny vase, and placed on the tea-table, to the satisfaction of both husband and wife, and the delight of the children.

Then the long quiet evenings at home; God bless the man who gives his wife the *preference* and the pleasure of his company, and the little ones a frolic with papa. I see him now down on the carpet "playing elephant." I see the fat, chubby arms about his neck,—the little dimpled hands clinging fast to his curls,—I hear the ringing, gushing, bubling laughter, and up springs the Broadway merchant, without losing his dignity, either! Again, God bless him who so far forgets self as to sacrifice his pleasure at the club room and saloon for the wife, who otherwise would be left alone, and who moreover forgets them so thoroughly does he enjoy the evenings at home.

I picture to myself a thousand homes, with all the appendages of wealth to make them home like, and those too, with only simple comforts, and I sit by the window and watch as somebody walks leisurely "up street." I see the weary look in the eyes of the wife, as no kindly word greets her—only a gruff, "What's the fuss now?" or something similar. I see the shy, sorrowful faces of the children as some sharp word rings out, and they turn away from the father, whom they cannot please. The evening meal is eaten in silence, and the "so-called" husband, who vowed at the altar to be faithful, hurries away to answer in person the beck of some depraved, sunken woman, giving to *her* the gold the innocent and pure have been denied, and who day after day go needy, suffering for *his* sin.

After the grog shops and gambling rooms are visited, what is left for such a man's family? Remorse and misery deeper and darker than pen can portray. Is this skeleton of manhood hers? Does she claim him whom the virtuous *shun* and the good pity? Elevating, indeed, must be the knowledge of this to the sensitive, suffering heart of a wife. Where's the stimulant of her life, the elixer of her existence? O, God! pity such, from whom the last lingering hope has fled. Pity those who look forward to such a blank, such a desert of life. None need ask for retribution to follow those who cause such a desolation of hearts and homes. No, for surely as "God liveth," His wrath shall overtake them.

Canandaigua, N. Y., March, 1866.

The Alphabet.—The following verse contains all the letters of the alphabet, and may be used as an exercise for young children in tracing the letters:

"God gives the grazing ox his meat,
And quickly hears the sheep's low cry,
But man, who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift his praises high.

THE BACHELOR'S LEAVES.

Dear Rural:—With your permission, I should like to say a few words through your columns for the benefit of George H. Powers, (Bachelor,) of Hamlet, Mercer county, Ill. I'm a married woman, consequently have no "designs" on our bachelor, and therefore I am not afraid to speak of the *imperfections* that are painfully apparent to any one who has read "Leaves from the Country, No. 1," as it appeared in the Rural of March.

In the first place he informs us that he is a bachelor, and tells us that he is good looking, or at least the girls tell him so, which proves beyond a doubt that he is extremely *vain*, and also that he is vastly pleased with flattery, especially from the "girls," who, no doubt, are making fun of him. Next he tells us again that he is a bachelor, as if fearful that we should forget it,—although a person of the least discernment would know that from the "style." And he says he is a "first-rate fellow,"—there the egotism, which is so apparent from the tone of the whole "leaf," is plainly proved. Then he thanks God that he is single, with no "wife to support, or squalling brats to thrash," which looks very much like selfishness and crabbedness. I am afraid that if there was a wife in the case, she would get a small share of "support;" indeed it looks doubtful whether she would get any at all. Then he boasts his privilege to "spit on the carpet," and "*black* the fender with muddy boots,"—all of which says "slover" as plainly as I can write it. Then he seems much pleased at the thought of breaking the teacups and saucers, from which we might infer that our bachelor is wasteful.

Lastly, he winds up with some would-be sublime remarks on the *dignity* of a bachelor-life. But, poor man, he said too much and proved that *even he* was dependent, in some measure, on a woman, though that woman is not his wife, but "my housekeeper, Jane Ann." We pity her exceedingly, though perhaps our pity is thrown away, for she may be a lady who can "hoe her own row," even with our bachelor to deal with—and that may be where our friend's idea of an "unlucky broom" arises. But we must take our leave, trusting that none of our lady friends will peril their happiness so far as to marry our bachelor, unless fully convinced that his writings belie his character.

Wheatland, Clinton Co., Iowa, 1866. Mary.

A CONNUBIAL SERMON.

A connubial little sermon, from the text, "Be happy as you are," is thus preached by a contemporary print:—"Wife and mother, are you tired, and out of patience with your husband's and your children's demands upon your time and attention? Are you tempted to speak out feelings to that faithful, but, perhaps, sometimes heedless or exacting husband of yours? or to scold and fret at these sweet and beautiful ones? Do you groan and say, 'What a fool I was to marry and leave my father's house, where I lived in ease and in quiet?' Are you, by reason of the care and weariness of the body which wifehood and motherhood must bring, forgetful of, and unmindful for, their comforts and their joys? O, wife and mother! what if a stroke should smite your husband and lay him low? What if your children should be snatched from your arms, and from your bosom? What if there were no true, strong heart for you to lean upon? What if there were no soft, little innocents to nestle in your arms, and to love you, or receive your love? How would it be with you then? Be patient and kind, dear wife; be unwearying and long-suffering, dear mother; for you know not how long you may have with you your best and dearest treasures—you know not how long you may tarry with them. Let there be nothing for you to remember which will wring your heart with remorse if they leave you alone; let there be nothing for them to remember but sweetness and love unutterable, if you are called to leave them by the way. Be patient, be pitiful, be tender of them all; for death will step sooner or later between them and you. And O! what would you do, if you should be doomed to sit solitary and forsaken through years and years? Be happy as you are, even with all your trials; for believe it, than wife of a true and loving husband, there is no lot in life so blessed as thine own. The present is all you can enjoy; use it well.

Mothers.—Some one has said that a young mother is the most beautiful thing in nature. Why qualify it? Why young? Are not all mothers beautiful? The sentimental outside beholder may prefer youth in the pretty picture; but I am inclined to think that sons and daughters, who are most intimately concerned in the matter, love and admire their mothers most when they are old. How suggestive of something holy and venerable it is, when a person talks of his "dear old mother!" Away with your mincing "mammas," and "mammas" suggestive only of a fine lady, who deputes her duties to a nurse, a drawing-room maternal parent, who is afraid to handle her offspring for fear of spoiling her fine new gown! Give me the homely mother, the arms of whose love are all-embracing, who is beautiful always, whether old or young, whether arrayed in satin or modestly attired in bombazine.

When the earthquake occurred at San Francisco, a lady who was engaged in washing an infant of very tender age, ran screaming into the street. She stood on the sidewalk for some time swinging something in her hand, which at first was taken for a dressed chicken by the bystanders, but which began to speak for itself in language which placed it at once in the category of a different class of animated nature. She was holding it by the foot, head downward, and had forgotten all about what she had in hand.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE SPRING HERALD.

BY ANNIE HERBERT.

Sing, robin, sing!
Dusky brown herald of blossoming Spring!
From the thorn bough let thy sweet notes be heard,
Dear as in summer woods, courier bird;
As a loved friend from a land far away,
Thus do we greet thee this warm sunny day—
Sing, robin, sing!

Sing, robin, sing!
Close to our homes fold thy messenger wing!
Then in the light of some morning serene,
Forests shall hang out their banners of green,
And the blue violets look up to the sky,
By the lone stream where the pale lilies lie;—
Sing, robin, sing!

Sing, robin, sing!
Trill me a lay of the odorous Spring!
Bright though she smiles, she is fickle as fair,
Shower and sun woo her loveliness rare;
Soft falls the sunshine around us to-day,
Calling up incense of flowers on our way;
Sing, robin, sing!

Sing, robin, sing!
When the dark storm hovers close on thy wing;
Carol to Him who, enshrined in the cloud,
Ruleth in love though the thunders are loud,
Teaching our hearts by thy tender refrain,
Sweet songs of faith in our sorrow and pain—
Sing, robin, sing!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HINTS TO YOUNG WRITERS.

The Art of Writing (composition, we mean,) is an exceedingly valuable accomplishment. As a part of the education of every person nothing is of more importance than the ability to think, speak and write readily and well. These three qualifications really depend one on the other. They should be developed together. That is, a person should cultivate a well ordered, thinking mind, and he will naturally express himself in speaking and writing with ease, and to the point. Many are good at expressing their thoughts with the pen who are but indifferent or bungling in their oral communications. Good, sound, ready and accurate *thinkers* are perhaps the rarest of all.

To be able to talk or write well it is quite necessary to have ideas. These, and facility of expression, depend not more on natural aptitude than on the habit of reflection and matured observation. Young or inexperienced writers usually find much difficulty in inditing their early compositions. Christopher North, in one of his humorous papers, gives a somewhat amusing account of a young pupil who had been assigned a lesson in letter writing—about the most difficult species of composition, by the way. This pupil was under the tuition of a maiden aunt, who gave him pen, ink and paper, and a seat in a solitary room with the command to indite an epistle to herself. The young student spent several hours thus imprisoned—the blank sheet spread out before him with "appalling whiteness"—his mind becoming more confused every moment. He only succeeded in penning the superscription, "Dear Ant." His teacher was, of course, suitably enraged upon ascertaining the result of his labors, he having, as she said, occupied himself for two hours "only to call his aunt a pismire."

Learning to think and express one's thoughts well is both a habit and an art. An active, thinking, matured mind ought always to be able to express something worth reading or listening to. But beginners should not be discouraged if they fail in their first attempts, or if they find themselves barren of ideas, and consequently of language. Let such make themselves acquainted with some particular subject. Let them study it well, and above all get really and deeply interested in it. This thinking, writing and speaking in *earnest* is the secret of success—the spring of all true eloquence. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." The orator and the poet must be born with inspiration before they can utter words to charm or electrify mankind. Therefore we say to the young who are being forced through the scholastic system—that system which too often attempts to bring the young intellect to a development which mature years and abundant experience and observation alone can give—to such we say: Be patient; write and speak as the spirit giveth utterance, but learn to think and observe continually and closely. Think on the Good, the Beautiful and the True. Don't let gross and frivolous thoughts occupy your mind. Of all forms of dissipation the intellectual and moral dissipation of the mind is the most dangerous and corrupting. Look around you, look in the faces of the men you meet, and how many are there who do not show signs of this dissipation? Decision is wanting; the features are lax and sensual, or void of expression. That unmistakable tone which the correct discipline, the true moral culture of the mind alone can give, is seen—alas, how seldom!

Of course, all admit it is mind makes the man; it is his superior intelligence which exalts him above the brutes. But only a few realize how strict a discipline is necessary to preserve their God-like faculties. If you would be visited by exalted and beautiful ideas you must seek their companionship—be sure they are not likely to trouble the mind of the indolent—the purveyor of scandal, or the reciter of vulgar anecdotes. There is a world of truth and philosophy in the saying of inspiration, that "for every idle word God will bring thee to judgment." Philosophically speaking no word is uttered so lightly, or is so valueless, that it has no weight in time or eternity. Nor can we ever efface the effect of the slightest action any more than we can recall its impulse. Be careful, then, in the conduct of the mind. As for language and ideas they will come fast enough.

Think, read, observe. In the manifold action and thought and achievement of the world of mankind, you need never lack subjects to study, or objects which call for the perfecting touch of improvement. In the world of nature you may learn to converse with God himself; inspire yourself with his ideas, and obtain free access to the inexhaustible fountains of truth, beauty and happiness which he has created. L. W.

Ann Arbor, Mich., 1866.

YOUTH AND AGE.

Youth may be amused as much as it will, and grow wiser and better every day with age. Youth is the most inclined to love and cleave unto the mysterious, while age is more sedate and thoughtful. The truth of many maxims of age gives too little pleasure to be allowed till it is felt. Dr. Johnson says:—"Age seldom fails to change the conduct of youth. We grow negligent of time in proportion as we have less remaining, and suffer the last part of life to steal from us in languid preparations for future undertakings, or slow approaches to remote advantages, in weak hopes of some fortuitous occurrence, or drowsy equilibrations of determined counsel. Whether it be that the aged, having tasted the pleasures of man's condition, and found them delusive, become less anxious for their attainment, or that death shocks them more as it advances upon them, and they are afraid to remind themselves of their decay, or discover to their own hearts that the time of trifling is past." He that would pass the latter part of his life with honor and decency, must, when he is young, consider that he shall one day be old, and not forget to remember, when he is old, that he was once young.

THE SECRET OF BAD LUCK.

The secret of bad luck in our opinion, lies in bad habits or bad management, much more than in accidental circumstances. Generally those who complain most of Dame Fortune's frowns, are those who have done the least to merit her smiles. A writer of much experience in the world says: "I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreampt of. But when I see a tatter-demalion creeping out of a tavern late in the forenoon, with his hands stuck in his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."

CHANCE CHIPS.

I believe even the best things are not equal to their fame.

To a physician whom one would not trust with a bank check, a man will often trust with his life.

What an absent-minded man was he who, on falling into the river, sank twice before he recollected that he could swim.

Heaven drops little fragments of itself here and there along our way, by way of assurance that heaven and love are one.

Of all the actions in a man's life, his marriage does least concern other people, yet of all actions of his life it is most meddled with.

The first institution vouchsafed to our race was the Sabbath; the next, marriage. So give your first thought to heaven, the next to your wife.

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the living:—"No, but I am almost there."

What is the difference between a piece of honey-comb and a black eye? One is produced by the laboring bee, and the other by a be-laboring.

Explanations are bad things. You best preserve your dignity by avoiding them. The character which cannot defend itself is not worth defending.

Punch says:—"A Yankee baby crawls out of his cradle, takes a survey of it, invents an improvement, and applies for a patent before he is six months old."

Many persons look upon themselves as struggling to benefit the world, when, in fact, the world looks upon them as struggling only to benefit themselves.

"Well, farmer, you told us your place was a good place for hunting; now we have tramped it for three hours and found no game." "Just so. I calculate, as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have."

A lady in the bookstore of Ticknor & Fields, Boston, saw a copy of "Every Saturday" on the table, and inquired if it was published monthly or semi-monthly. She was the same party who asked the Siamese Twins if they were brothers.

Two duellists having exchanged shots without effect, one of the seconds interfered and proposed that the parties should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

A French nobleman, who had been satirized by Voltaire, meeting the poet soon after, gave him a hearty drubbing. The poet immediately flew to the Duke of Orleans, told him how he had been used, and begged he would do him justice. "Sir," replied the Duke, with a significant smile, "it has been done you already!"

"He that indulges himself in ridiculing the little imperfections and weaknesses of his friends, will in time find mankind united against him. The man who sees another ridiculed before him, though he may, for the present, concur in the general laugh, yet, in a cool hour, will consider the same trick might be played against himself.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TO THE END.

There is a passage in the life of Abraham, as recorded by the sacred historian, which furnishes an example of trust in God and perseverance in a course of fidelity to Him, worthy of the careful consideration and imitation of every one who wishes to be His child. He was called to leave his country, his kindred and his father's house; yet he promptly obeyed, notwithstanding the difficulties lying in his way, and the fact that he must go out "not knowing whither he went"—"and into the land of Canaan he came." There were difficulties in his way, but he was faithful to the end.

Those who have not entered upon the service of God quite generally form erroneous views with regard to the nature of Christian life. The Christian is on a journey,—seeking a better country, that is, a heavenly. It cannot be disguised that there are difficulties connected with such a life. Everything in home, friends or kindred, that tends to hinder one in the way to God, is to be left behind; and, while it is easy to live a life of partial or entire conformity to the world, it requires perseverance of a high type in order to be faithful and secure the end of a holy life. Yet God requires nothing to be given up but sin, or that which leads to it. If the Christian church would make its standard of qualifications and duties sufficiently low, there are comparatively few who would remain without its communion. But the danger has always been, not that the standard would be too high, but that it would fall below that of the Word of God. It is as necessary now as it was in the days of the Saviour, to "strive" in order to "enter in at the straight gate." There are many who often have ardent desires after a Christian life, but they do not enter upon it on account of the difficulties in their way; and there is another larger class of whom it may be written as Paul wrote of the Galatians—"Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?"

Two persons, just entering upon mature life, were numbered with the people of God, and gave promise of useful lives. In one hour of temptation both sinned and fell. Years have passed away; their footsteps still fall together, but they wander from the fold. They failed in firmness and perseverance, and in the view of the faithful Christian, all their lives are blighted. "*Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,*" is a prayer which every Christian needs often to utter. A young husband and father had neglected God. Death entered his home as an angel of mercy, and his loved child was torn from his embrace. "God *has come very near to me,*" he said, and sought to turn his steps to Him, and in tears asked to be numbered with His people. A little further on he neglected first one and then another duty, and permitted things of trifling and transient importance to lead him to unfaithfulness to his God. "*The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know it?*" One formed a determination to "take up his cross" and follow the Saviour, but turned back on account of the influence and opposition of those who rejected the grace of the Saviour and denied Him in their lives. One engaged in the cause of Christ, and promised to run well, but after a time allowed the cares of this life to absorb his attention, and turned away from Christian perseverance, committing the folly of laying up his treasures on earth instead of in Heaven. A young lady had the courage to confess Christ before men, but the enticing pleasures of this life led her to unfaithfulness to Him, forgetting that the purest, sweetest and most lasting happiness that can be secured in this life is found in the service of the world's gracious Redeemer. To her was lost the beauty of Christian life.

There are many causes, besides those of which I have given intimations, that lead to unfaithfulness to God. The great tempter "goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." Dear friend, whom would you be like—those whom I have given as examples, or Abraham and others who by faithfulness have secured the everlasting rewards of the holy? Compare the short lived trials and hindrances in your way with the "eternal weight and glory to be rewarded." Do not allow anything in time to separate you from the love of God here and the felicity of His presence in the world to be. Secure the devotion of a faithful life. Be true to the Saviour—*never unfaithful to Him.* "*He that shall endure to the end, the same shall be saved.*" "*If any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him.*" A. T. E. C.

Wadhams' Mills, N. Y., 1866.

So You Might Have Been.—An eminent divine, remarkable for the devoted piety and spotless purity of his character, was heard to say that he never read or heard of a crime in his life, no matter how heinous, without feeling an inward consciousness that under certain conditions of education, training or association, he might have committed the same crime himself. The same feeling must have been experienced more or less by all reflecting, enlightened men; and yet—and yet, how little charity there is in the world.

Suppose Christianity obliterated from the efficient causes of the world's progress, what arm is strong enough to urge on the car of human civilization? What wisdom sagacious enough to guide mankind to the goal of their destiny?

There is one God, and there is one Christ. We can as little expect a new Saviour as a new God. Given once, given forever.

L'ORCO, A TALE OF VENICE.

[Concluded from page 124 this No.]

"The Captain is afraid?" replied the unknown, with a disdainful laugh.

FRANZ did not answer. He felt that she was right, and that fear was gaining possession of him. Not having the power to master it, he wished, at least, to dissimulate it, and he resolved to remain silent. But, at the end of a few minutes, he was seized with a sort of vertigo, and raised himself and walked towards the unknown.

"Sit down," cried she to him. FRANZ, whose fear rendered him furious, still advanced.

"Sit down," repeated she in a furious voice; and seeing that he still advanced, she stamped her foot with so much violence that the barge trembled, as if she had wished to upset it. FRANZ was overturned by the shock and fell, fainting, in the bottom of the boat. When he came to himself he saw the unknown lying at his feet and weeping. Touched by her bitter sorrow, and forgetting all that had passed, he seized her in his arms, raised her up, and seated her by his side; but she did not cease to weep.

"O my love," cried FRANZ, pressing her to his heart, "why these tears?"

"The Lion! the Lion!" answered she raising her marble arm toward the sky.

FRANZ looked toward the part of the heavens which she pointed out, and saw, in fact, the constellation of the lion, which sparkled, solitary, amidst the clouds.

"What matter? The stars can have no influence upon our destinies; and if they could, we should find favorable constellations enough to struggle against the baleful ones."

"Venus is set, alas! and the lion rises. And below there!—look there!—who can struggle against what comes there?"

She pronounced these words with a sort of wildness, lowering her arm towards the horizon. FRANZ turned his eyes to the side she designated and saw a black spot appearing upon the waves in the midst of an aureole of fire.

"What is that?" said he in profound astonishment.

"It is destiny," said she, "coming to seek its victim. Which? were you going to say. Which ever I like. You have well heard those Austrian gentlemen spoken of who have entered my gondola with me and never returned?"

"Yes, but that story is false."

"It is true. I must devour or be devoured. Every man of your nation who loves me and whom I love not, dies. And so long as I love not one, I shall live, and I shall cause death. But if I love one, I shall die. Such is my fate."

"O my GOD! who are you, then?"

"How it advances! In a minute it will be upon us. Do you hear? do you hear?"

The black point had approached with inconceivable rapidity, and had taken the form of an immense boat. A red light came out from its sides, and surrounded it completely; great phantoms stood motionless on the deck; an innumerable number of oars rose and fell in cadence, striking the waves with a sinister noise, and cavernous voices sang the *Dies iræ*, accompanying it with the clanking of chains.

"O life! O life!" cried the unknown in despair. "O FRANZ! behold the ship! Do you recognize it?"

"No; I tremble before this terrible apparition, but I know not what it is?"

"It is the *Bucentaur*. This is what has swallowed all your compatriots. They were here, at this same place, at this same hour, seated beside me in this gondola. The ship approached, as it approaches now. A voice cried to me, 'Who goes there?' I answered: 'Austria.' Then the voice cried, 'Do you hate, or do you love?' I answered, 'I hate;' and the voice said to me 'Live.' Then the ship passed over the gondola, swallowing up your compatriots, and bearing me in triumph over the waves"—

"And to-day?"

"Alas the voice is going to speak."

In fact, a lugubrious and solemn voice, imposing silence on the fatal equipage of *Bucentaur*, cried: "Who goes there?"

"Austria," answered the trembling voice of the unknown.

A chorus of malediction burst out on the *Bucentaur*, which approached with always increasing rapidity. Then after a new silence, the voice continued: "Do you love or hate?" The unknown hesitated a moment, and then with a voice of thunder she cried, "I love!"

Then the voice said:—"You have accomplished your destiny. You love Austria! Die Venice!"

A great cry, a heart-rending cry, a cry of despair, rent the air, and FRANZ disappeared under the waves. When he came to the surface he saw nothing, neither of the gondola nor the *Bucentaur*, nor his well beloved. Only afar off in the horizon sparkled little lights; they were the lanterns of the fishermen of Murano. He swam toward their island, and arrived there at the end of an hour. Poor Venice!

BEPPA had ceased speaking, and the tears streamed from her eyes. We regarded their flow in silence, without seeking to console her. But all at once she wiped them away, and said to us with her capricious vivacity: "*Eh bien!* what's the matter with you that you are all so sad? Is that the effect a fairy story produces on you? Have you never heard tell of *l'Orco*, the Venetian *Trilby?* And have you never met her in the evening, in the churches, or at the Lido? She is a good devil, who never does harm but to oppressors and traitors. One might say she is the veritable genius of Venice. But the viceroy learning indirectly and confusedly of the adventure of the Count de LICHTENSTEIN, prayed the patriarch to make a grand exorcism over the lagunes, and since that time *l'Orco* has never reappeared.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CAUSE OF DEW.

THE capacity of the air for holding moisture depends upon its temperature. When the temperature is reduced below the dew point, a portion of its moisture is deposited in the form of dew. The dew point, that is the minimum temperature at which a given quantity of water can remain suspended in the air, depends upon the humidity of the atmosphere; the greater the humidity the nearer it is to the temperature of the air—so that when the air contains the 80th part of its own weight of water, the dew point is 59 degrees. If the temperature is reduced to 32 degrees, the dew becomes frozen, forming *hoar-frost*. This is falling or evening dew, which the French call *serein*.

Dew is the most abundant in clear nights because the earth and vegetation radiate their heat and become colder than the surrounding air, which, coming in contact with these colder objects, reduces its temperature and causes it to deposit a part of its moisture in the form of dew, the same as when a vessel is filled with cold water and placed in a warm room, the moisture from the air very soon collects on the outside of the vessel. If the night is cloudy radiation is prevented, or rather, the clouds radiate the heat back to the earth and prevent its becoming much colder than the air, and there is very little dew. Dew formed in this way, which is seen in the morning upon the leaves of plants and other cool surfaces, the French call *rosee*. In English we have but the one term, dew, to express both these phenomena. Previous to the beginning of the present century vague and curious notions were entertained even by those who made considerable pretensions to science, in regard to the phenomenon of dew. Probably on account of its beautiful and brilliant sparkling in the morning sun, the ancients supposed it came from the stars, and diligently exercised their inventive faculties in vainly trying to convert it into diamonds. Still later it was supposed by some to be the sweat of plants.

Not till 1814, when Dr. WM. CHARLES WELLS published his Essay on Dew, giving the result of his researches, was the real cause of dew known. The merit of the discovery of the Theory of Dew does not, however, belong exclusively to him. Prof. WILSON of Glasgow, contributed largely by many interesting experiments and inductive reasoning. M. PICTEL of Geneva, and others, should also have a share of the merit. P. H. DOWLING.

Rome, Mich., 1866.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE PITCHER PLANT.—SMALL-POX.

IN a recent issue of your paper I find an article on the use of the Pitcher Plant as a cure for the small-pox. I am a strong believer in the virtues of that plant, as I know that it certainly was used with the happiest results in Galt, C. W., some years since, when the small-pox raged there. About a year ago I wrote an account of it, which appeared in your columns. My informant said that, after witnessing the almost miraculous cures resulting from its use, if he had only a supply of the root of the Pitcher Plant, he would not fear the small-pox any more than the chicken-pox. I wish everybody knew of its virtues.

There is another thing about small-pox that everybody ought to know. It is that a free use of glycerine will prevent pitting. Perhaps this fact is generally known, but as I did not know it till quite recently, I feared that some one else might not know it. I have it from a lady on whose veracity I can rely, that several years ago her little daughter had the small-pox. She had it so hard that for some time the mother felt that if she only lived she would ask for nothing more; but as the child began to recover the mother began to regret the little one's lost beauty. The physician told her to keep wetting the scabs with glycerine,—to wet them whenever she thought of it, if it should be every five minutes. She did so, and when the scabs came off, she had the satisfaction to find that on the face and other parts where she had been careful about wetting them with the glycerine, not a scar remained, while on other places, where she had neglected it, the child was frightfully marked. I shall hope to see more about the Pitcher Plant, and that its virtues may become generally known. M. A. STRONG.

Reynoldsburg, Ohio, 1866.

A CURIOSITY FOR THE LADIES.

THERE is on exhibition at the salesroom of Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y., the first Sewing Machine, (No. 1) made by that Company, the present number being 220,000. Let the interested compare the Machine sold in 1851 for $125 with those now offered for $55. The former owner of this Machine gives its history as follows:

This Machine was finished early in 1851, and I learned its use from Mr. WILSON himself. I was thus, you see, the first to work the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and learned on the first Machine they ever manufactured.

In 1854 I earned with the Machine $295, besides doing my own housework and taking care of my baby. In 1856 we came to Davenport, and brought the Machine with us. I believe it is the first Machine ever brought to Iowa.

I run that Machine almost constantly for more than fourteen years, on all sorts of work, from the finest dress making to the heaviest tailoring. I quilted a full sized white bed-spread with it which has been exhibited three times at the Fair. It took me three weeks to do it with my other work; but it could not have been done by hand in as many years. I have even stitched leather with it, and at the time I exchanged it, (in 1865,) for No. 193,320, it worked just as well as when made.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to add that I believe the Wheeler & Wilson to be vastly superior to any other machine made.

Yours, respectfully, P. E. B.

Time tries all things. USE only furnishes the final test. Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. All failures have had their advocates. It is noteworthy that the Sewing Machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair here in 1853 long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous Machines, with high-sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple, and vanish. So will it be while credulity lasts.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company fixed upon the "Lock Stitch" as the one best suited to the general purposes of sewing, for beauty, permanence, elasticity, and economy of thread, and experience has confirmed the preference. It was at liberty, then as now, to make a chain-stitch machine; and even now, at a cost of less than 10 cents each, can adapt its Lock-Stitch Machine to make the chain-stitch as well as the lock-stitch; but, not believing in the stitch, has steadily refused to give it any kind of indorsement.

While this Company has given to the public the best fruits of inventive genius, it has guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, as hemming, binding, braiding, cording, &c., but it has been kept free of all useless complications. *Simplicity of parts*, and adaptation to the widest range of work, has been the constant aim. Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but *one kind of stitch*, and that with the *fewest movements possible*. Hence the Machine may run constantly for fourteen years, like the No. 1 above mentioned, or a lifetime, even, and work just as well as when new. With a complication of all parts and movements, it would require monthly repairs and adjustments. As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is, or may be, an act for a lifetime, care should be had in getting what *time* and *use* have approved.—*Com. Advertiser.*

LEMON JUICE IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Revillont, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied in diphtheria, and he relates that he was a dresser in the hospital and his own life was saved by its application. He got three dozen lemons and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little, at the same time, in order to act on the more deep seated parts. Dr. R. has noted eleven cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

THE CROWN PIGEON.

DOMESTIC PIGEONS.

THE domestic pigeon is too well known to need a description. They are found in every town and village, and familiar to every school boy. There are, however, several varieties seldom seen, and among the prettiest of these is the *Crown Pigeon*, of which we give a fine engraving. Then there is the *Fan Tailed* sort, called by this name from its habit of spreading out the feathers of its tail like a turkey cock.

The *Tumbler Pigeon* soars to a great height and turns somersets in the air. The *Pouter* possesses the power to inflate the breast with air, and swell it out to a great size, which gives the bird a very proud and strutting appearance. The *Carrier Pigeon*, and a variety somewhat similar called the *Horseman*, are much attached to their home, and will find it as soon as they have their freedom if carried hundreds of miles away. Interesting experiments are often tried by carrying them off and sending them home with letters attached. The *Jacobin* is a very small bird, and having on the back part of the head, inclining toward the neck, a range of inverted feathers, having a resemblance to a monk's cap. The *Dragon* is a good deal like the Horseman, but smaller and lighter. They surpass most other varieties in swiftness in short flights of ten or twenty miles. The *Mawmet* or *Mahomet* is a beautiful cream-colored bird, with bars of black across the wings. The *Barb* was originally brought from Barbary, is larger than the Jacobin, with a short, thick beak, a small wattle, and a circle of thick, naked flesh around its eyes. There are several other fancy varieties, which we shall not mention. Nothing looks prettier as an ornament to a rural home than a tasteful pigeon house, and a flock of these curious birds.

THE COMMON DOMESTIC PIGEON.

CITIES AND MANUFACTURES.

THE Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, communicates a list of the cities of the United States with the statistics of their manufactures, including those having 10,000 inhabitants and upward. It includes one hundred and two cities, beginning with New York and ending with Newport, Kentucky. The total capital employed is $417,129,231; hands employed—males, 410,920; females, 147,000; value of products, $874,934,827. New York stand first in the list. Capital, $61,212,757; males employed, 65,483; females, 24,721; value of products, $159,107,369. Philadelphia employs a capital of $73,318,885; male operatives, 68,350; females, 80,633; value of products, $135,979,777. Cincinnati, third in order: products, $46,000,000; capital, $17,000,000 in round numbers. Boston: products, $36,000,000; capital, $13,000,000. The other principal cities produce as follows: Brooklyn, $34,000,000; Newark, $22,000,000; St. Louis, $21,000,000; Baltimore, $21,000,000; San Francisco, 19,000,000; Lowell, $18,000,000; Providence, $15,000,000; Louisville, $12,000,000; Richmond, $12,000; Pittsburg, $11,000,000; New Bedford, $11,000,000; Chicago, $11,000,000; New Orleans, $10,000,000; Manchester, $10,000,000; Troy, $10,000,000; Rochester, $10,000,000.

RATHER HOT!

THE country was level, and large tracts of it covered with *mopane* forest, the leaves of which afford but scanty shade to the baked earth, so that scarcely any grass grows upon it. The sun was so hot that the men (natives) frequently jumped from the path in the vain hope of cooling, for a moment, their parched feet, under the almost shadeless bushes; and the native who carried the provisions of salt pork got lost and came into Tette two days after the rest of the party, with nothing but the fiber of the meat left, the fat, melted by the blazing sun, having all run down his back!—*Livingstone's Travels in Africa.*

APPEARANCE OF TENNYSON, THE POET LAUREATE.—The poet Tennyson is thus described by one who saw him recently:—"He was dressed in a very ordinary, rather negligent manner, and his thick, curly gray hair hung in long and shaggy locks down over a broad collar. His hat was down over his face, so that I could not see his phrenological development; but he truly had the 'sad passive eye,' which I have heard credited to him, and which, withal, was nervous and downcast. He wore a rather long beard and moustache; both were plentifully sprinkled with white, though originally very dark. The poet's complexion was sallow, his nose straight, and his face rather long."

Corner for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A FEW WORDS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

BY GRACE VERNET.

SITTING in church a few Sabbaths since, my thoughts borne heavenward where my beautiful darling had so lately gone to dwell with the angels, my attention was arrested by the movements of a little girl in a side pew, whose bright face and airy, restless movements had often before attracted my attention. The sermon was about to commence, and I was settling myself to hear it, when suddenly the little girl drew her dainty garments closer about her, and with a little toss of her head which set the glittering plumes of her hat all in a flutter, retired to the farthest corner of the pew, and, hanging her head, furtively cast a glance over the audience, while a blush of *shame*, it seemed to me, overspread her face. Surprised, I looked about for the cause, and saw an old man slowly advancing up the aisle, trembling and gray. His garments were old and poor looking, and moreover he was sadly deformed. He seated himself in the same pew with the little girl, to her evident dissatisfaction. *I* felt ashamed for her, child as she was, that *she* should feel ashamed to sit with the aged and poor in GOD'S OWN HOUSE—should fear to soil her garments by contact with poverty.

The next Sabbath she was there again, and with her another little girl as daintily dressed as she. Again, the old man came, and again the proud child moved away, but the other little girl retained her seat close by him; and when the hymn was read, she took the hymn-book from the rack, and finding the place, passed it to him and looked over with him during the singing. It did my heart good to see her, and surely, thought I, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

I hope none of the little ones who read this, have ever been guilty of such wrong and wicked feelings as possessed the little girl of whom I have told. It is no cause of shame to be seen with the poor and needy ones of earth. How, think you, GOD looked down upon those two little girls, the one so proud and the other so innocent? Our blessed Saviour when upon earth did not go about seeking the society of the rich, but rather the poor and lowly, the suffering and sorrowing ones, and shall we poor mortals fear to follow His example?

Little children, when you are tempted to laugh at those who are not so well dressed as you, or those who are aged and deformed, remember the example JESUS has set, and that in Heaven "the rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the Maker of them all."

Ashland, Mass., March 26, 1866.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!
Then midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned
The best recollection—
Of kindness returned!

THE value of our blessings is sometimes best indicated by imagining what would be our condition without them.

GOD protects men when they are in his way, but not out of his way.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 41 letters.
My 10, 15, 7, 8, 18, 33, 23, 19 is the name of a Union General.
My 6, 35, 12, 24, 9, 19 is a musical instrument.
My 27, 2, 18, 13, 14 is an article of apparel.
My 13, 39, 26, 36, 16, 39, 5, 8 is a wild animal.
My 17, 32, 9, 34 is a river in the United States.
My 31, 39, 36, 21, 19, 22, 10 are sometimes very troublesome.
My 1, 2, 9, 4, 5 is not black.
My 27, 11, 23, 40, 41, 17, 1 is the name of a bird.
My 6, 3, 10, 5 is an ornament.
My 37, 17, 30, 31 is a domestic animal.
My 8, 26, 36, 20 has no end.
My 28, 35, 25, 24, 29, 38 is a kind of tree.
My whole is worth remembering.

Outville, Ohio. LOU. & CLARA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

THERE is an island 73 miles in circumference. Three persons start at the same time and at the same point. The first can travel around it in 8 days, the second in 10 days, the third in 16 days. Required the time in which they will all be together again.

Spring Arbor, Mich. FRANK.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

FILE si lear! Lief is renatse!
Nad het varge sl ton tis long;
Sadt hout tar, to tnds turnsteer,
Saw ont poskne fo eth lous.

Minetto, N. Y. ALICE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 845.

Answer to Illustrated Enigma:—Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long.

Answer to Historical Enigma:—Jerome Charles Frederic Von Munchausen.

Answer to Anagram:

Go forward, press onward,
O live not in vain;
There's wisdom and honor
And glory to gain;
The path is before you,
You've only to choose;
You win if you're active—
If slothful you loose.

New Quarter—More Prizes!

THE second Quarter of this volume of the RURAL commenced last week—April 7. Now, therefore, is a good time to subscribe, either singly or in clubs—or to form or join clubs to begin with the new Quarter, or add to those already formed. Additions to clubs may be made for one year from April at the same price as one year from January—or we will send from April to January next (9 months) for $1.88, if ordered by any person who has formed a club for this volume. All whose subscriptions expire this week will find the number (845) printed on address label—and will of course understand that the paper will be discontinued under our advance payment rule unless they renew at once.

To reward its friends for forming or completing clubs during the month of April we offer the following

LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

To each person procuring and paying or remitting according to our club rates ($2.50 per copy) for Twenty NEW Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER before the first day of May, 1866, (the subscriptions to begin not later than April 7,) we will give a copy of WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY, containing over 3,000 engravings—cash price $12. Or, we will send the Dictionary and ten copies of the RURAL (for NEW Subscribers) on the receipt of $30!

To each person procuring and remitting or paying (before May 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers to the RURAL NEW-YORKER—at least *three* being NEW subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than April 7—we will send post-paid a copy of RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a free copy of the RURAL one year, instead of book, if preferred.

To each person procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be NEW,) we will send the RURAL free for one year, and a post-paid copy of PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 14, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Senate on the 5th inst. passed the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto—ayes 33, nays 15. The House also passed it over the veto

Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of Rebeldom, is in Washington. He speaks encouragingly of the Union sentiment in Georgia.

President Johnson, on the 6th inst., sent a message to Congress recommending a modification of the test oath which became a law in 1862.

A bill has passed both Houses transferring the Smithsonian library to the library of Congress. The bill has been "approved."

The President issued a proclamation on the 2d inst., declaring the rebellion to be at an end in the late insurrectionary States.

The pay of Brigadier-Generals now on duty in Washington is $5,435, and forage valued at $834.

Gen. Dick Taylor and Mrs. Jeff. Davis are in Washington. Mrs. Davis has asked permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

Senator Brown of Missouri, has been made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings in place of the late Senator Foot.

The papers in the case of the pirate Semmes are still in the hands of the President, and he has not yet made any recommendation upon the subject of a trial. [The National Intelligencer of the 7th, reports that Semmes has been paroled.]

The House has agreed to the amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, giving $5,000 for the purpose of testing petroleum as fuel.

Secretary Seward last week gave a brilliant entertainment in honor of Madam Juarez, the wife of the President of the Mexican Republic. All the representatives of the South American Republics were in attendance; also, the Russian Minister.

President Johnson has given notice that in appointments to office preference will be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, "particularly those who have been disabled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty, as may possess the proper qualifications."

The House Committee on Foreign Relations are opposed to the proposition to indorse the Mexican bonds to any amount.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department on account of the War and Navy Departments for the quarter ending the 31st of March, were $60,424,918.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to custom-house officers, calling their attention to the fact that great quantities of spirituous liquors are being smuggled into the United States under the name of "medicines," being slightly tinctured with essences.

The House of Representatives has declared by a vote of 84 ayes to 45 nays, that Mr. Brooks of New York, is not entitled to a seat, and by a vote of 72 ayes to 52 nays, that Mr. Dodge was the legally elected representative.

The Government has received a dispatch from the U. S. Consul at Sheffield, Eng., that scientific discoveries show that an animal is out of all danger of the rinderpest unless showing signs of the disorder within ten days of exposure.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that pension money cannot be attached for debt.

The receipts of internal revenue the past week were over seven millions of dollars.

President Johnson has refused to pardon members of the late rebel Congress.

Southern Items.

EX-SENATOR YULEE has been released from Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

An extensive fire occurred in Charleston, S. C., on the 5th inst. Loss $100,000.

A Galveston dispatch of April 1st, says that "cotton is up and promising well; corn is depressed, but wheat promises the largest crop ever reaped. The exports of cattle are immense."

It is published that 3,200 freedmen have emigrated from North Carolina during the last three months to the New England States, on contracts to work at $20 per month.

A dangerous crevasse has appeared five miles below New Orleans; also, at West Baton Rouge. The river is rising very fast. Gov. Wells has been "dealt with" by the Grand Jury of New Orleans, for not meting out justice to malfactors according to law. The President's "peace proclamation" is regarded in New Orleans as a general amnesty, and it is expected that Benjamin and Slidel will return to Louisiana.

The Southern papers say all martial law is abolished by the "peace proclamation," and that the United States no longer has a right to occupy the late rebel States with a military force.

Several steamers were burned at St. Louis on the 7th inst. Loss $500,000.

The freedmen of Richmond, Va., celebrated the downfall of the city (the 3d inst.) without molestation. It was an enthusiastic affair.

The Third Atlantic Cable.

THE preparations for laying another Atlantic cable during the ensuing summer have been recommenced in England. As before, the steamship "Great Eastern," commanded by Captain Anderson, will be employed; Mr. Canning and Mr. Clifford are again to be entrusted with the mechanical task of laying the cable—and the mysterious De Sauty again in charge of the electrical department. The new cable is identical in construction with the last, except its outer wires, which are galvanized, will be closely covered with Manilla hemp, and that it bears a strain of from fifteen hundred weight to a ton more per mile than that of last year.

Early in June the Great Eastern will leave Valentia (Ireland) with the new cable on board, and endeavor to lay it in the Atlantic to Newfoundland. If this effort be successful, the great steamer, having taken in a supply of coal, will return to the mid-Atlantic to grapple for the last lost cable, the locality of which can be ascertained within a quarter of a mile. Two other vessels will be provided with scientifically constructed grappling apparatus, which, it is calculated, will bring the cable to the surface if once it be laid hold of. The attempt will be to grapple it in three places, at intervals of about two miles. If recovered, a message will be sent through the old cable to Valentia to test its electrical condition, and if this be good, it will be spliced on to that part of the old cable which remained on board the Great Eastern, after last year's failure, and the mammoth steamer will then proceed back to Newfoundland, laying a second sub-Atlantic telegraph cable.

The Fenians.

WE quote from the N. Y. Herald the following:—"On Monday night last, (2d inst.,) at about 12 o'clock, B. Doran Killian sailed with an expedition for the capture of the Island of Bermuda, and on the following Tuesday night, at about the same hour, Col. P. J. Downing sailed at the head of another expedition destined for the same place. Mr. Killian's expedition was composed of three magnificent iron steamers, with altogether three thousand men, all of whom had been soldiers in the U. S. army. Col. Downing had two steamers and two thousand five hundred men. Not a single man went with either expedition who had not been a tried soldier."

The papers are not agreed as to the destination of the steamers—some believing that British territory in the northern American waters will be the first to be honored with the "thunders" of Fenian cannon and the "glorious display" of the green flag dipped in the blood of the enemies of "Old Ireland." Other naval operations are reported, the most important one of which, is the sailing of seven Fenian war vessels from California on the same day that the steamers of Killian and Downing left New York.

Rebel Loss During the Late War.

AN estimate of the rebel enlistments of soldiers during the rebellion, with the killed and disabled, is published in the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress. We give the subjoined figures:

States.	*Enlistments.*	*Dead and Disabled.*
Alabama	120,000	70,000
Arkansas	52,000	30,000
Florida	17,000	10,000
Georgia	131,000	76,000
Kentucky	50,000	30,000
Louisiana	60,000	34,000
Mississippi	78,000	45,000
Missouri	40,000	24,000
North Carolina	140,000	85,000
South Carolina	65,000	40,000
Tennessee	60,000	31,000
Texas	93,000	53,000
Virginia	180,000	101,000
Total	1,124,000	660,000

The number of militia called into the rebel service is not given, neither the number of conscripts, sailors or marines.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A dispatch from St. Louis of April 6, says "the last rail between Kansas City, Missouri, and Wyandott, Kansas, forming the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroad, was laid on Monday last by the principal officers of each road. On Tuesday the new Board of the Union Pacific and a number of friends of the road took a tour of inspection to Cross Creek, the present terminus of the line, ninety miles west of Wyandott. The road will be ready for traffic to Fort Riley early in June, giving 375 miles of direct rail west of St. Louis.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL—THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Assembly of this State on the 6th inst., passed the bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara. The vote stood 85 ayes to 31 nays. Also, a bill (72 ayes to 48 nays) to authorize the Central Railroad Company to increase the rate of fare—the trains running at the highest rate of speed to charge two cents and a half per mile. The fare now is two cents per mile on all trains.

MEXICO.—Late advices from Mexico are to the effect that the Liberals had met with reverses in the northern part of the country. In other portions of Mexico the Liberals have triumphed—greatly over-balancing all losses. The Imperials have news that 3,200 men left Paris the middle of March to reinforce them. Maximilian also expects 2,000 men from Austria.

NEW YORK STATE CANALS.—At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners of this State held in Albany on the 31st of March, it was resolved that the canals of this State, with the exception of Champlain canal, be opened for navigation on the first day of May.

THE CHOLERA.—A dispatch from Halifax the 9th inst., says "the steamship England, which arrived here from Liverpool this A. M., had 160 cases of cholera on board. There were 40 deaths during the passage."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

AN "Anti-Slave Trade Association" has just been formed in Havana to prevent the introduction of negroes from Africa into the island of Cuba.

AN "eight hour bill" has been presented in the Massachusetts Legislature, with the proviso that it shall not apply to contracts for agricultural labor.

OVER $30,000 have been subscribed by the colored people for a monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln. They propose to make the sum $50,000.

HON. GEO. F. EDWARDS of Burlington, has been appointed by the Governor of Vermont to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the death of Senator Foot.

IT is estimated that the whole oil territory of Pennsylvania might have been purchased a few years ago for $200,000; now it is held to be worth more than $250,000,000.

THE fellow arrested in New York on suspicion of being the guerrilla Quantrell, (the leader in the "Kansas massacre,") has proved that his name is William L. Hamilton.

THE order of the Canadian Government to muster out the volunteer forces in Canada, it is reported, has been reversed. Troops are still being raised and sent to the frontier.

IN the State Republican Convention held in Providence, R. I., on the 22d inst., General Burnside was nominated for Governor. The General has accepted the nomination.

AN eminent physician of Philadelphia says that the cattle disease is caused by parasites growing in the skin, and will be checked by washing the animals with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

GREAT excitement has been created at Victoria (on the Pacific coast) by a report of the discovery of a ledge of well defined gold-bearing rock of great richness, fifty feet in width, within fifteen miles of the town.

THE copies of the New York papers containing Mr. Bancroft's memorial oration were seized in France by the Government. His comments on Mexican intervention were not palatable to the model despotism of that country.

A NEW and fatal disease among horses has manifested itself in some livery stables in New York. It is supposed to have been generated by contact with diseased army horses. Livery stable keepers are keeping very quiet about it.

THE "Bank Statement" in New York on the 2d of April was—"Increase of loans, 2,855,581; decrease of specie, $2,015,259; increase of circulation, $493,128; increase of deposits, $2,686,347; increase of legal tenders, $2,692,066."

THE Mexican Times gives the following estimates of the population of the six largest towns of the Empire:—Mexico, 200,000; Puebla, 75,000; Guadalajara, 70,000; Guanajuanto, 60,000; Quaretaro, 48,000; Mntamoras, 41,000.

ANOTHER invoice of goods amounting in value to about $3,000 from the Freedmen's Aid Society of Bradford, England, has lately been received by the President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association in New York.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL is giving the English House of Commons a lesson in manners. He not only sits without his hat, but even sets the example of leaving it at the door—a proceeding which is singular, unparliamentary and unprecedented.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Paris for the purpose of preparing a new and complete translation of the Scriptures. In order to ensure impartiality, the talk will be confided to learned men of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religions.

AT the State Election held in Connecticut on the 2d inst., General Hawley, Republican, was elected Governor by about 500 majority. The Senate stands 16 Republicans and seven Democrats. The Republicans claim 50 majority in the House.

A STATE ELECTION was held in Rhode Island on the 4th inst. General Burnside, Republican, was elected Governor by a majority of about 5,500. The Senate stands 28 Republicans and five Democrats. House—65 Republicans and seven Democrats.

A BOTTLE containing the following message, written in pencil on a torn envelope, was picked up on the beach at Brighton, England, a short time since:—"Eleventh of January, on board the London. We are just going down. No chance of safety. Please give this to Avonia Jones, Surrey Theater.

GUSTAVUS VAUGHN BROOKS."

A GRAZIER of Germany has promulgated a new preventive for the spread of the rinderpest. His theory is that the diseased cattle poison the atmosphere, hence they are to be separated from the healthy animals and the latter lubricated with petroleum and a small quantity of the oil mixed with their food.

A HERALD'S Paris letter has the text of a secret Convention between Napoleon and Maximillan, concluded at the city of Mexico, last September, (the 29th,) fixing the pay and position of French agents in Mexico, the number of whom is large, for five years from above date.

FEARS are expressed that Chinese labor will run out the white laborers in California. Several railroad companies have discharged their white laborers and are employing these people, who work very cheap. There are now 10,000, and they are pouring into the country in great numbers.

☞ A FEW years ago the manufacturing perfumers of Europe derived an immense revenue from this country. Now the entire annual amount of their toilet extracts imported does not equal one month's consumption of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the most popular scent extant. Sold everywhere.

IF YOU want to get rid of a bad Cough, or any Bronchial or Pulmonary complaint, use at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant. Sold everywhere. [846-2t

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, April 10, 1866.

RED and white wheat have again advanced. Corn has also gone up 5 cents per bushel. New mess pork has advanced a trifle; old mess pork is out of sale—none in the market. Mutton 2c. higher. Butter, Cheese and Eggs remain firm at last quotations. Hay has put on $1 ℔ ton. Clover and timothy seeds show a slight advance.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,50@13,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$10@10,75	Apples, green	$1,00@1,75
Do. extra State	7,50@8,00	Do. dried, ℔	10@11c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@3,25	Peaches	60@30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@30c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,40@1,50	Potatoes, ℔ bu	40@50c
Wheat, red	2,00@2,18	Onions	50@75c
Best white	2,20@2,60	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	65@00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	65@00c	Green hides trim'd	7@7c
Rye	60@65c	Do. untrimmed	6@6c
Oats	40@42c	Green calfskins	14@15c
Barley	80@85c	Sheep pelts, each	$1,50@2,00
Beans	0,75@1,25	Lamb pelts	00@00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$3,25@4,00
Do. new mess	27,50@28,00	Clover, medium	6,00@6,75
Do. clear, ℔	15@15c	Do. large	6,50@7,25
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,75@2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔	8@9c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	17@18c	Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Shoulders	13@14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	10,50@0,00
Chickens	18@20c	Do. large egg	10,65@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	10,50@0,00
Geese, ℔	10@12c	Do. stove	11,20@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	9,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@40c	Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@40c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@16c
Cheese, new	18@22c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@3,00
Do. old	00@00c	Wool, ℔	44@50c
Lard, tried	18@20c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	9@9¼c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	8,50@8,50
Do. rough	0@6½c	Honey, box, ℔	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	20@26c	Candles, box	14½@16c
FODDER.		Do. extra	17@00c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	37@42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 7.—Cotton 38@39c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,65@11,25 as to quality. Wheat, $1,63@2,60. Rye, 79@80c. Barley, $1,15. Corn, 74@81c. Oats, 40@60c. Hops, 25@65c. Pork, new mess, $26@26,00; old do, $25,00@25,25; prime, $21,50@22; Shoulders, 11@12cents; Hams, 16@18 cts. Lard, 16@18¼ cts. Butter, 25@60c.—Cheese, 16@26c. Clover seed, 9@11c; Timothy, $4,12@4,25; rough flax, $2,00@2,55.

ALBANY, APRIL 7.—Flour, $9@13,25. Buckwheat flour $3,75@3,87. Corn meal $1,50@1,75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $1,55@2,60. Rye, 80c. Barley, 85c@$1,10. Corn 72@77c. Oats, 37@38½c. Pork, $25@31. Shoulders, 11c. Hams, 21c.—Smoked beef 22c. Butter, sales at 45@55c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 21@22c. Hops, 25@40c. Clover seed 11@12½; large do, 15@16c ℔ ℔.; timothy, $4,37½@5.

BUFFALO, APRIL 7.—Flour, sales at $7,62½@11,50.—Wheat, $1,68@2,30. Corn, 63@65c. Rye, 80@80c. Barley, 95c@$1. Oats 35@47c. Peas 97c@$1,02. Beans $1,50@1,75. Dressed hogs, $10,75. Clover seed, $6,75@9,50; timothy, $3,25@3,87; flax, $2,25@2,50. Salt, $4,50@[illegible].

CHICAGO, APRIL 7.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13,00.—Wheat, 90@1,28½. Rye, 48@49c. Corn, 45½@46c. Oats, 26@27c. Barley, 60c@$1,25. Pork, $24,25@24,50. Hams, 14@16c. Shoulders, 9@13½c. Lard, 17½@18c. Butter, 22@38c. Cheese, 18@23c. Clover seed $5@5,75 ℔ bu.; flax, $2,60@2,75; timothy $2,75@3,00.

TORONTO, APRIL 6.—Flour ranges from $5,15@5,38; Fall Wheat, $1,30@1,47; Spring Wheat, $1,10@1,18; Barley, 59@61c; Peas, 65@67c; Oats, 30@32c; Rye, 56@60c; Butter 15@22c; Cheese, 14@16c; Eggs, 12@16c; Pork, Mess, $22@23; Prime, $20@21; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@11c. Beef hams, 10@11c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu. Hay, $9@9,50; Straw, $4,50@5,50. Clover seed, $5@5,25; Timothy, $2@2,35; Flax, $1,60@1,75; Tares, $1@1,10.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3.—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,00@18; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 10@14c; Sheep and Lambs, 4½@10c; Swine, 10½@11½c.

ALBANY, APRIL 7.—Beeves $4,60@9,00; Sheep, 6½@7c. Hogs, 10@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 4.—Beeves, sales at 9@14c. Working oxen $175@300 ℔ pair. Handy steers $100@150. Yearlings $00@00; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@125. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@6½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@8c. ℔ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 12@13c.; retail 13@16c. Hides 9½@10c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8@9½c.; tallow 7½@9½c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3.—There has been only a moderate business in domestic fleeces since our last, but in prices we have no particular change to note. We quote sales at the following prices:—52½@55c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 55@55c for ½ and ¾ do; 65@70c for full-blood do; 75@80c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 53@58c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, APRIL 5.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 75@80c; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@65; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 66@68c; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@60c; coarse, 45@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 50@55c; common, 45@48c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 60@62c; pulled, extra, 55@70c; superfine, 50@65c; No. 1, 30@45c; Smyrna, 23@55c; Buenos Ayres, 28@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 24@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@50c; East India, 24@38c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SEED WHEAT—Choice article of Canada Club at $2 ℔ bush. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

TO INVENTORS—Patents obtained in U. S. and Europe. Offices in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y. 847-6t J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents.

WANTED, AGENT for Cobbins Family Testament, with over 200 beautiful illustrations, with notes and reflections, suitable for Sabbath Schools. E. JONES, No. 4 Atwater Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AN ENDLESS CHAIN TWO-Horse Power, with or without a Circular Cross-cut Saw Mill, all in good running order. Please address, stating price, to C. N. HALL, Waterbury, Conn.

100 CARD PHOTOGRAPHS—SENT to one address, postage paid, for Six Dollars. Send for Catalogue. Address WOODWARD & BUNDEL, 126 State Street, Rochester, N. Y. 817

$200 PER MONTH and Expenses Paid—Agents Wanted, male and female to introduce a new and useful patented invention. For further information address, with stamp, L. N. MATHER & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. [847-4t

ONION SEED DRILLS.—Emery's No. 1 SEED DRILL, adapted to planting all kinds of vegetable seeds. It covers the seed and rolls the ground. Price $12. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St., Chicago.

THRASHING MACHINES.—THOSE WHO contemplate buying either Steam Thrashers, or Horse Power Thrashing Machines the coming season will do well to send for our pamphlet. JONAS W. YEO, 847-2t Robinson Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

THE UNIVERSAL BERRY BOX.—THE Cheapest and Best. Rims and Bottoms. Machine for putting them up. Only $12 ℔ 1,000 Boxes! Send stamp for Circular. Address B. HATHAWAY, Little Prairie Ronde, Michigan.

NEW BRICK MACHINE—Just Patented by S. SHREFFLER, the simplest, easiest worked, cheapest, and best in use. Machines and rights for sale by H. C. SANFORD, General Agent. Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., March, 1866.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES—Pink-Eye, Rusty Coat and Cuzco White at $2 ℔ bu., or $5 ℔ bbl. Also a lot of true Early York potatoes at $2 ℔ bu., or $5 ℔ bbl., exclusive of package. P. S. MESEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 AND $200 per Month, to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. It will hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, stitch and embroider equal to the high priced machines. Send for circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio. [847-8t

HORSE TAMING.—For One Dollar I will send *free* the *secret* used by all successful Horse Tamers. It is perfectly harmless and with it you can approach the wildest colt and the most vicious horse with ease and safety. Address A. M. SARGENT, Box 191, Haverhill, Mass.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

FOR MOTHS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS WHO DEPOSited money with Paymasters at the different Rendezvous during the year 1863, can have their claims collected, by communicating with the undersigned. *Charge $10 only.* The money can be collected if the check book is lost or has never been received. H. L. BAILEY, Agent for Soldiers Claims, Washington, D. C., P. O. Box 855.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell I. W. LAMB'S Protecting Stands. They are *absolute* protection against *ants* and other creeping insects. ☞ PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. A rare opportunity for agents to make money and do good. Address, with stamp, T. E. JOHNS, General Agent, P. O. Box 972, Rochester, N. Y. See illustrated advertisement in Rural of April 7th, page 114. 847-1f

SEYMOUR'S PLASTER SOWER.—This Machine will sow Guano, Bone Dust, Plaster, Lime, Poudrette and all fine Fertilizers. It will sow them when very damp as well as when dry. If desired, a Grass Seeder is added, so that Clover or Timothy Seed may be sown when sowing the Fertilizers. Send for Circular. Address P. & C. H. SEYMOUR, East Bloomfield, N. Y.

UNION MOWING MACHINES—Agents Wanted to sell the UNION MOWER, CLEMENT'S HORSE HAY FORK, WHITCOMB'S HAY RAKE, SHARES, HARROWS, ETC. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS. Where we have no agents for the Mower we will allow a liberal discount from our regular prices, provided the Mowers are purchased at once. Or where clubs of two (2) or more farmers order together, we will allow the largest discount. BENJAMIN HAINES, 27 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

CORN PLANTING.—TIME SAVED!—Every Farmer should have one or more of THOS. B. MCCONAUGHEY'S PATENT CORN DROPPERS. They will positively save one-half the time over the old way of dropping corn.

☞ To all those that use the Wheel Cultivator these Droppers are just the thing needed, as they will drop the corn so it can be worked equally alike either way. Dropper will be sent anywhere free of Express charges for $2,75 apiece. Agents wanted everywhere. Address orders to THOS. B. MCCONAUGHEY, Newark, Delaware.

ONION SEED, GROWTH OF 1865.—
Large Red Wethersfield, ℔ ℔ $2,00
Large Yellow Dutch, ℔ ℔ $2,25
Yellow Danvers, true, ℔ ℔ $2,50
White Portugal, ℔ ℔ $3,75
☞ The above varieties will be sent, post-paid, to any address upon receipt of the price. Address 845-3t MCELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

LILIUM AURATUM.—New Golden STRIPED LILY FROM JAPAN.—Thus described by Dr. Lindley, in the London Gardeners' Chronicle. "If ever a flower merited the name of glorious, it is this, which stands far above all other Lillies, whether we regard its size, its sweetness, or its exquisite arrangement of color. From this delicious flower there arises the perfume of Orange blossoms sufficient to fill a large room, but so delicate as to respect the weakest nerves." It is quite hardy and deserves a place in every collection. Flowering Bulbs mailed to any address upon receipt of $3; medium size do, $3; small, 1 year old bulbs, $1 each; $9 per dozen. Address B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

Siberian Crab, 2 and 3 year, 100, $20. *Dwarf Apple*, 2 and 3 year, 100, $30. *Peach*, Hale's Early and others. *Plum*, 2 and 3 year, ℔ 100. *Early Richmond Cherry*, 1 year and orchard size, also 5 year Dwarf. *Raspberry*, Belle de Fontenay, fall bearing, 1,000 $20; Doolittle, 1,000 $15. *Grapes*, Concord XX, 1 year, also 2 year, 100, $25; 1,000, $200; 2d class, 1 year, 100, $10; 1,000, $85; Delaware layers XX, bearing, 100, $30; also Norton's, Ives', Iona, Israella, Mottled, Rogers', Creveling, Diana, Hartford, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, &c., &c.; Concord cuttings, cut before cold weather, 1,000, $12 to $15. *Rhubarb*, (or Wine Plant.) *Root Grafts*, Apple and Pears. *Blackberries*, Kittatinny and Wilson's Early. *Nursery Stocks*, general assortment. Wilson's Strawberry (the best) in quantity.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS,

best, 1 year, wholesale and retail. Also good Osage seed. *Evergreens*, including transplanted Arbor Vitæ, Red Cedar, Norway Spruce, fine for screens, 100, $6 to $12. *Irish Juniper*, upright, perfectly hardy, superb, 3 feet, $8 doz. *Privet*, fine ornamental hedge, 100 strong, $1; 100 extra strong, $2,50. SHADE TREES, many sizes for streets, groves, nurseries—Birch, Elm, Horsechestnut, Larch, Linden, Mountain Ash, Poplar, Willows, &c. *Silver Maple*, all sizes, 1 to 14 feet, per 1,000. *Magnolias*, 10 varieties. *Double Dentzia*, beautiful new, strong, young plants, 25c; $2,50 ℔ dozen. *Roses*, large stock and assortment—all classes; 100 strong monthlies, $16.

GREEN-HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

New Catalogue of which sent for 3c. stamp. Immense stock assortment in our seven large Green-houses—choicest new and older sorts. *Achyranthus* or Iresene, new, most beautiful leaf bedder, distinct from the other, best one. *Coleus* Verschaffelt, of which also excellent supply. *Pycnostachys* articifolius, new, brilliant blue. *Lilium* auratum. *Dielytra* alba; splendid new double. *Petunias*, President Lincoln, Gen. Sherman, &c.; New Lychnis, Salvia. *Tree Carnations*. Lantanas. *Altheas Geraniums*, Phloxes, Paonies, Heliotropes, Chrysanthemums. *Verbenas*, extra fine. *Dahlias*, 150 sorts, dry roots and pot plants—also mixed, cheap, Gladiolus, Tuberosa, Tiger Flowers, Cabbage, Sweet Potato Plants, &c., in season. 3 Catalogues sent on receipt of one red stamp for each. Packing carefully done. 846-4t F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds AND FLORAL GUIDE, FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,

Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated WITH A COLORED BOUQUETTE AND FIFTY WOOD ENGRAVINGS of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address 833-tf JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Americal Watch—Robbins & Appleton.
Important to Farmers and others—Duane H. Nash, Ag't.
The Lamb Family Knitting Machine.
Sloan's Improved Condition Powder—Walker & Taylor.
Mendenhall's Superior Hand Loom—K. P. Kidder.
Worship in the School Room—Schermerhorn & Co.
Maryland and Virginia Farms—John Glenn & Co.
Hints to Bee-Keepers—H. A. King & Co.
Corn Planting—Thos. B. McConaughey.
Union Mowing Machines—Benj. Halnes.
Strawberry Plants for Sale—John Collins.
New York Soldiers—H. L. Bailey.
Wanted, Agents—Scoomb & Co.
Seymour's Plaster Sower—P. & C. H. Seymour.
Fruit Stocks—Prince & Co.
Goodrich Seedling Potatoes—P. S. Meserole.
Agents Wanted—T. E. Johns.
Jucunda Strawberry—C. L. Hoag & Co.
Onion Seed Drills—P. S. Meserole.
Wanted—Endless Chain Horse Power—C. N. Hall.
Cedar Camphor—Harris & Chapman.
Horse Tanning—A. M. Sargent.
$200 per Month—L. N. Mather & Co.
Osage Orange Seed—P. S. Meserole.
Delaware Grape Vines—Geo. M. Curtis.
Thrashing Machines—Jones W. Yeo.
New Brick Machine—H. C. Sanford.
The Universal Berry Box—B. Hathaway.
Card Photographs—Woodward & Randel.
A Gardener Wanted.
Agents Wanted—E. Jones.
Seed Wheat—P. S. Meserole.
Wanted—Wood & McBride.
To Inventors—J. Frazer & Co.
Genuine Linnæns Rhubarb—Prince & Co.
Osier Willows—Peter S. Burtis.
Linnæus Pie Plant—H. P. Wales.

The News Condenser.

— Small pox is prevailing in Louisiana.

— Coal is $7 to $8 per tun at Poughkeepsie.

— French soldiers are eating up Mexican cats.

— In Denver City, Colorado, flour is selling at $20 per barrel.

— The U. S. Supreme Court adjourned *sine die* Tuesday week.

— The imports at Boston, last week, amounted to $1,600,000.

— It is said there are over 4,000 drinking saloons in Philadelphia.

— A lodge of colored Free Masons has been estab- at Richmond, Va.

— The Rebellion Record is to be completed the coming autumn.

— The first shad of the season has been caught in the North River.

— It is thirty-four years since the Asiatic cholera appeared in Paris.

— A man in Hampshire Co., Mass., has his life insured for $65,000.

— New Orleans advices represent the Mississippi to be rising rapidly.

— A cavalry regiment for Fenian service is being recruited in Boston.

— The fortieth birthday of the Empress Eugenie occurs in May next.

— A Butter and Cheese Co. has been organized at East Line, Saratoga Co.

— A tornado in Moultrie Co., Ill., the 25th ult. destroyed twenty houses.

— Phineas T. Barnum has been re-elected to the Connecticut Legislature.

— The orange trees in the vicinity of Mobile were killed by frost last week.

— Admiral Dahlgren has rented a cottage at Newport for the coming season.

— Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is now at Cannes, where her health has much improved.

— The Peach and apple blossoms in lower Virginia have been badly nued by frosts.

— The criminal records of England show that only one actor was ever hanged there.

— Petroleum has been discovered in very moderate quantities in Moultrie county, Ill.

— A nun of the order of St. Theresa has just been married to a barrister in Secli, Sicily.

— A general reduction of prices is contemplated in the New York hotels and restaurants.

— The Czar of Russia will celebrate his silver wedding at St. Petersburg on the 28th inst.

— Fifty-five cases of suicide have been reported in this country within the last two weeks.

— Memphis, Tenn., is growing rapidly; 5,000 houses have gone up in the last twelve months.

— Mrs. Brown, widow of a Union Colonel, has been appointed postmistress at Logansport, Ind.

— The marriage of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian is to take place the 6th of July next.

— Counterfeit 10s on the First National Bank of Canton, Ohio, have just made their appearance.

— The hog cholera is still raging in certain parts of Schuyler Co., Ill. A number of animals die daily.

— The anniversary of the fall of Richmond was celebrated Tuesday week by the negroes of that city.

— A skeleton, said to be "unquestionably Indian," was discovered in a brick-yard at Springfield, Mass.

— A young American lady, brought up in the Christian faith, joined the Jewish Church at Chicago lately.

— Georgia papers state that in the past two weeks over 1,000 negroes have passed through that State for the West.

— Christian Berger, condemned to be executed Ap'l 29, was found dead in his cell in Philadelphia, Thursday morning week.

Special Notices.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and Noises in the Head, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
36 Hanover Street,
836-26tcow Boston, Mass.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A First Class Skim Milk Cheese-Maker, on May 1st. Send terms and references to WOOD & McBRIDE, Brookfield, Tioga Co., Pa.

MARYLAND and VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.—Owing to the civil war the southern farms are now offering for sale at reduced prices in the most fertile portions of Maryland and Virginia. The mildness of the climate and variety of productions offer peculiar inducements to Northern farmers. The subscribers have constantly on hand farms improved and unimproved. Dairy, fruit and grazing farms; country seats, coal and timber lands in all sections of Maryland and Virginia. Also, residences and building lots in and around Baltimore and Washington. Faithful and accurate descriptions can be had by addressing JOHN GLENN & CO., No. 59 Second St., Baltimore [847-8t

HINTS TO BEE-KEEPERS, SENT FREE of charge to any address. A Pamphlet of plain, practical directions for the profitable management of bees. American Movable Comb Bee-Hive. Italian Bees and Terms to Agents. A small work on a great subject. Bee-Keeping in a nut-shell.—Boston Cult. It exposes "bee humbugs" and explains pretended "secrets" which have mystified the people not a little—Illinois Farmer.
Address H. A. KING & CO., Nevada, Ohio.

READY,
WORSHIP IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

What is it?—A hand-book of devotion for Schools and Families.
What it contains. 251 Lessons; Each Lesson presents a Bible doctrine, or Christian duty. Illustrated and enforced by selections of Scripture; also appropriate Psalms and Hymns, with music adapted to each.
245 Prayers.—Each written for the lesson it accompanies, by eminent and earnest Christian Educators.
Who want the Work; Teachers, in all our Colleges, Academies, Day Schools, and Sunday Schools.
Parents, who would add a new charm to the devotions of the family circle.
Pastors, who would stir the spirit of scores of well and widely known contributors.
How to get it. Apply to the Publishers,
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
130 Grand St., New York; 512 Arch St., Philadelphia; 8 Custom House Place, Chicago.
For circular, giving full explanation of work, and specimen pages, address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, 54 North 6th St., Philadelphia. Price $3,00.

MENDENHALL'S SUPERIOR HAND-LOOM, FOR WEAVING
Flax, Wool, Hemp, Cotton and Silk.
Being the only complete Loom ever invented; capable of weaving almost any style or kind of Cloth now worn or used; such as
Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Satinets, Tweeds, Blanket Twill, Kentucky Jeans, Feocking, Balmorals, Shawls, Flannels, Sheeting, Seamless Bags, Carpets, &c.
Most of the above styles of goods can be wove from the same warp, by a slight alteration in the gearing, which can be made in a minute. A few yards of each kind can be wove on the same piece, if desired.
☞ The Loom can be set up in any small room, as it only takes up a space of five feet square, and the whole operation is performed by simply turning a *Crank*,—which a woman, or a child ten years old, can readily do,—and will *weave at the rate of Two to Three Yards an Hour!* when run at full speed. Territory for sale at reasonable rates.
For further particulars, send a two cent stamp for a descriptive Circular giving price, terms, &c., to the Proprietor and Manufacturer for New York and the Eastern States. K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vermont.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
WALTER S. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER.
The Great Standard Medicine for Horses and Cattle, for the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
USED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS DURING THE LAST TWENTY-THREE YEARS.
Sloan's Condition Powder has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed principally of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.
In Horse Distemper, they will allay the fever, and promote a healthy termination of the disease. One powder and a part of a box of the ointment will, in all cases, cure the Horn Distemper in a cow; two are sometimes required for an ox.
Special Notice.—In all eruptive diseases, and such as originate in an impure state of the blood, as Poll Evil, Fistula, Surfeit, Scratches, &c., this powder is of the utmost importance to remove all impurities or taint from the system, and thus prevent a return of the disease.
☞ *Price 25 & 50 cts. per Package.* These remedies no longer stand among the ranks of doubtful utility. They have passed from the tide of experiment, and now stand higher in reputation, and are more extensively used than all other articles of the kind. For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere. WALKER & TAYLOR,
817-2t Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
Agents wanted for the following Implements. Have been *thoroughly tested* and are warranted. We offer *liberal inducements* to active men.
COLUMBIAN MOWER & REAPER
Has two Driving Wheels. Forward cut when mowing, and rear cut with side delivery when reaping. Second to none as a Mower, superior to all as a Reaper, and has a perfect
SELF RAKE.
Smalley's Corn Plow and Cultivator,
Five implements in one. A boy can manage it with ease. It is a perfect Furrow, Coverer, Hoer, Hiller and Harrow. The best implement in use for covering Grain.
BRANCH BEAM HILLING PLOW.
No Farmer should be without one of these *light* and *simple Double Mould Plows.* Has *movable Wings* suitable for rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart. Send for Illustrated Pamphlets with *Terms to Agents.*
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
17 Courtland Street, New York.
DUANE H. NASH, General Agent. [Ap. 14&21-M.5

THE LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.
The Lamb Knitting Machine Company, *Springfield, Mass.*, hold the exclusive right to manufacture, sell and use this machine in the following States:—New York (all east of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Schuyler and Chemung,) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.
The machine manufactured by this Company received the highest premium—A GOLD MEDAL—at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, and the Exhibition of the Mass. Mechanics Charitable Association, Boston; and at the various State and County Fairs where it has been exhibited it has taken the highest premium, eclipsing all others.
It is really the only Family Knitting Machine invented, as no other has a range of work that entitles it to be called a Family Machine. For Stockings, as it knits the heel and narrows off the toe, it is the greatest labor-saving machine ever brought before the public, being in this respect far in advance of its great rival the Sewing Machine. It knits any and everything in the way of Fancy and Staple Worsted articles that the ingenuity and taste of the operator can devise. Every machine warranted perfect.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
Union Block, Main St., Springfield, Mass.,
Office in Boston, 63 Court St.
☞ Our Agents in New York State are as follows:
Albany—E. M. BURNS.
Troy—E. WATERS & SONS.
Utica—W. S. TAYLOR & CO.
Syracuse—JOHN H. FOWLER.
Binghamton—H. M. BLISH.
Greene—F. L. MARTIN.
Potsdam—O. E. BONNEY.
Plattsburgh—A. G. CARVER.
Send for a Circular, describing more fully the machine, inclosing stamp. Address
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
April, 1866. [847-4t] Springfield, Mass.

LOOK! LOOK!—Full instructions by which a person can master the Art of Ventriloquism in a few hours and make a world of fun and a fortune. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Address
846-2t M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Illinois.

FREEDOM ON THE OLD PLANTATION.
A new song by the author of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," the greatest hit of the day. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 30 cents. Published by HENRY TOLMAN & CO., 291 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 846-2t

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30. 845-tf

PATENT CARPET STRETCHER.—Just what is needed in every house. It operates simply *on the carpet*, and is easily adjusted to any sized room. Try one. A single Stretcher, to any address, delivered at our nearest Express office for $2,50. A liberal discount to the trade. Inquiries and orders promptly attended to. Address HILL BRO'S.,
Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

FOR EVERY FARMER AND HORSE OWNER.—Just published, The Complete Farmer and Horse Doctor, giving the best and most useful remedies for every disease to which the Horse is subject. Sixty-four pages, price 15 cents. Also, Horse Taming, with rules for selecting Good Horses, Breaking Colts, Feeding, &c. Sixty-four pages, illustrated, price 15 cents. Either of above mailed free for 15 cents each, or both for 25 cents, by HUNTER & CO.,
1846-2t Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS!
Make Your Own Sugar and Molasses.
We are building several sizes of the most approved Mills for Crushing Sorghum or Sugar Cane. Also, Evaporators and Horse Powers to accompany them when required. We have a lot of superior seed of the best variety of Sorghum for sale; also samples of the sirup. A pound of seed (costing 50c.) plants an acre; an acre often yields from 250 to 300 gallons sirup. The cane will mature wherever corn will. ☞ Information regarding culture, &c., furnished upon application with stamp for postage. [846-2t.
SILLIMAN, BOWMAN & CO., Brockport, N. Y.

WANTED—$500,000—FOR WHICH we invite orders for
Portable or Stationary Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Reed's & Buckingham's Patent Portable French Burr Grist Mills and Bolts, Sugar-Cane Mills and Sugar Pans.
Our works are the oldest and most extensive in the country. All of our machinery is of *modern construction, and guaranteed.*
Our Portable Mills are so complete and perfect that our millwrights erect and set them to sawing in two days' time. ☞ Orders promptly filled, and deliveries made in any of the principal cities of the United States.
For information or illustrated circulars, address
846-2t C. & J. COOPER, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

CURIOUS—$1 CONVERTED INTO $20, $30, $50, or $1 0—a sample given. Send red stamp to pay postage. Address JAS. THOMPSON,
845-tf No. 81 Nassau Street, New York.

CHICORY SEED—The Great Substitute for Coffee.—We have a large lot of the genuine article, which will be mailed, post-paid, to any address upon receipt of the price. Packets containing one ounce 20 cts; 8 ounces 80 cts; 1 lb. $1,50. Directions for culture and curing accompany each packet. Address
845-3t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

MILLAR'S PATENT CONICAL BOTTOM Milk Can.—For carrying milk to factories, it received the *first premium at the New York State Fair*, 1865, and is the best Can yet made. Also, *Millar's Patent Milk Can Handles*, simple, neat and strong, made especially for carrying, and for hoisting and dumping, by means of a crane. Send for circulars.
CHAS. MILLAR, 83 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

MICROSCOPES for 60 CTS.
THE FRENCH TUBULAR MICROSCOPE, a very powerful instrument, mailed for 60 cents; two for $1. Address GEO. R. WASHBURN & Co., Box 5093 Boston, Mass. 845-9t

FLOUR OF UNBURNED BONE.—The cheapest and very best manure for all agricultural purposes.
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ONCE more, through God's high will and grace,
Of hours that each its task fulfills,
Heart-healing Spring resumes its place
The valley through, and scales the hills.

Who knows not Spring? who doubts when blows
Her breath, that Spring is come indeed?
The swallow doubts not; nor the rose
That stirs but wakes not; nor the weed.

Once more the cuckoo's call I hear;
I know, in many a glen profound,
The earliest violets of the year
Rise up like water from the ground.

The thorn, I know, once more is white;
And far down many a forest dale,
The anemones in dubious light
Are trembling like a bridal veil.

By streams released that surging flow
From craggy shelf, through sylvan glades,
The pale narcissus, well I know,
Smiles hour by hour on greener shades.

The honeyed cowslip tufts once more
The golden slopes;—with gradual ray
The primrose stars the rock, and o'er
The wood-path strews its milky way.

I see her not—I feel her near,
As chariot'd in mildest airs
She sails through yon empyreal sphere,
And in her arms and bosom bears

That urn of flowers, and lustral dews,
Whose sacred balm on all things shed,
Revives the weak, the old renews,
And crowns with votive wreaths the dead.

The Story Teller.

L'ORCO.

A TALE OF VENICE.

Translated from the French for the Rural New-Yorker,

BY O. O. B.

[Continued from page 116, last number.]

The next day at midnight the Count was before the Arsenal. He found the mask there waiting for him, as on the evening before. She at once set herself to walking rapidly on before him, without speaking a word. FRANZ followed her as on the two preceding nights. Arrived before one of the lateral doors on the right, the mask stopped, and introducing into the lock a key of gold, which FRANZ saw glitter in the rays of the moon, opened the door noiselessly, and entering first, made a sign to FRANZ to follow her. He hesitated an instant. To enter the Arsenal at night by the aid of a false key, exposed him to be brought before a court martial, if he was discovered; and it was almost impossible that he would not be in a place peopled with sentinels. But on seeing the mask preparing to close the door in his face, he decided at once to pursue the adventure to the end, and entered.

The masked woman took him first through many courts, afterwards through corridors and galleries, all the doors of which she opened with her key of gold, and finished by introducing him into the vast halls filled with arms of all kinds, and of all ages, which had served in the wars of the Republic, whether in the hands of her friends or enemies. These rooms were lighted up by gallery lanterns placed at equal distances between the trophies. She showed to the Count the most curious and most celebrated arms, telling him the names of those to whom they had belonged, which of the combats they had been employed in, and recounting to him in detail the exploits of which they had been the instruments. She thus revived in the eyes of FRANZ the whole history of Venice.

After having visited the four halls consecrated to this exposition, she led him into a last one vaster than all the others, and lighted in the same way. Here were found timbers and wood of construction, the *debris* of ships of various sizes and forms, and entire parts of the last *Bucentaur*. She taught her companion the properties of all these timbers, the use of the ships, the epoch in which they were constructed, and the name of the expeditions in which they had taken part; then pointing to the gallery of the *Bucentaur*, she said, with a voice of profound saddness:

"Behold the remains of our past royalty. That is the last ship which took the Doge to wed the sea. Now Venice is a slave, and slaves do not marry. O, servitude! servitude!"

As on the evening before, she went out after having pronounced these words, but taking the Count with her this time, who could not remain in the Arsenal without danger. They returned the same way they had come, and passed the last door without meeting any one. Arrived on the place they made a new rendezvous for the next day, and separated.

The next day, and many following days, she took FRANZ to all the principal monuments of the city, introducing him everywhere with incomprehensible facility, explaining everything that presented itself to their eyes with admirable clearness, and unfolding before him marvellous treasures of intelligence and sensibility. What at first had been with him but a mere fancy soon changed into a real and profound sentiment. Curiosity had led him to form the acquaintance of the mask, and astonishment forced him to continue it. But, later, the habit he had formed of seeing her every night, became a veritable necessity to him. Although the words of the unknown were always grave and often sad, FRANZ found an indefinable charm in them, which attached him to her more and more, and he could not sleep to the break of day if he had not in the night heard her sigh and seen the flowing of her tears. He had such a sincere and profound respect for the grandeur and the sufferings which he suspected in her, that he had not yet dared to beg her either to remove her mask, or tell her name. As she had never demanded his he would have blushed to have shown himself more curious and indiscreet than she had been. He therefore resolved to await everything from her good pleasure, and nothing from his own importunity. She seemed to comprehend the delicacy of his conduct, and it pleased her; for at every interview she testified to him still more of her confidence and sympathy. Although not a word of love had passed between them, FRANZ had reason to believe that she was aware of his passion, and felt disposed to partake of it. His hopes almost sufficed to his happiness; and when he felt a stronger desire to know the one whom he had already interiorily named as the mistress of his affections, his imagination, struck, and, as it were, reassured by the marvels which surrounded him, painted her to him so perfect, and so beautiful, that he feared, in a manner, the moment when she should unveil herself to him.

One night when they were wandering together under the colonnades of Saint Marc, the masked woman stopped FRANZ before a painting which represented a young girl kneeling before the patron saint of the basilic of the city.

"What do you say of that woman?" said she, after giving him time to examine her well.

"It is," answered he, "the most marvellous beauty that one can—not see—but imagine. The inspired soul of the artist must have given us the Divine Image, for the model could only exist in the heavens."

The masked woman pressed the hand of FRANZ strongly.

"For my part," said she, "I do not know of a visage more beautiful than that of Saint Marc, and I never shall know how to love any other than he who is the living image of it."

Upon hearing these words FRANZ turned pale and staggered as if struck with vertigo. He had recognized that the visage of the saint offered the most exact resemblance to his own. He fell on his knees before the unknown, and seizing her hand bathed it with tears, without power to speak a word.

"I know now that you are mine," said she, with a voice full of emotion, "and that you are worthy of knowing and possessing me. Meet me to-morrow at the ball of the Servilio palace."

She left him then, as at other times, save that she did not utter the words, sacramental, so to speak, which had terminated her conversation every night before. FRANZ, intoxicated with joy, wandered through the city the whole day without power to stop anywhere. He admired the sky, smiled upon the lagunes, saluted the houses, and spoke to the winds. All those who met him took him for a madman, and shewed it to him by their looks. He perceived it and laughed at the madness of those who jeered at his. When his friends asked him what he had been doing for a month, that they had seen nothing of him, he replied, "I am going to be happy," and passed on. When evening came he went and purchased a magnificent new scarf, and new epaulettes, returned home to dress himself, took the greatest care with his toilette, and then, dressed in full uniform, took his way to the Servilio palace.

The ball was magnificent. Everybody, except the officers of the garrison, had come in disguise, according to the tenor of the letters of invitation, and this multitude of varied and elegant costumes, mingling with each other, and moving to the sounds of a numerous orchestra, offered the most brilliant and animated aspect. FRANZ ran over all the rooms, approached every group, and glanced at every woman. Many were remarkably beautiful, yet none appeared to him worthy to fix his regards.

"She is not here," said he to himself. "I was sure of it—it is not yet her hour."

He placed himself behind a column near the principal entrance, and waited, with his eyes fixed on the door. Many times this door opened; many ladies entered, but without causing a palpitation of the heart of FRANZ. But at the moment when the clock began to sound eleven, he trembled, and cried out loud enough to be heard by his neighbors,

"There she is!"

All eyes were turned upon him as if to demand the meaning of his exclamation. But at the same instant the door opened suddenly and a woman who entered attracted all regards upon herself. FRANZ recognized her at once. It was the young girl of the picture, dressed as a *dogaresse* of the 15th century, and rendered more beautiful still by the magnificence of her costume. She advanced with a slow and majestic step, looking about her with assurance, and saluting no one—as if she had been the queen of the ball. No one but FRANZ knew her, but every one, subjugated by her marvelous beauty, and her air of grandeur, respectfully made way for her, and inclined their heads on her passage. FRANZ, at once dazzled and enchanted, followed her at a distance. At the moment when she reached the last *salon*, a young man, wearing the cosume of TASSO, was singing a romance in honor of Venice, accompanying himself on the guitar. She walked straight to him, and looking at him fixedly, asked him who he was that dared to wear such a costume and sing of Venice. The young man, thunder-struck by this look, turned pale, bowed his head, and tendered her his guitar. She took it, and moving by hazard, her fingers, white as alabaster, over the strings, she in her turn intoned, with a harmonious and powerful voice, a strange and often interrupted song:

"Dance, laugh, sing, gay children of Venice! For you, winter has no frosts, night no shadows, life no cares. You are the happy of the world, and Venice is the queen of nations.

"Who has said no? Who dares then to think that Venice is not always Venice? *Prenez garde!* Eyes see, ears hear, tongues speak; fear the Council of Ten, if you are not good citizens. Good citizens, dance, laugh, and sing, but do not talk. Dance, laugh, and sing, gay children of Venice! Venice, only city which has not been created by the hand, but by the spirit of man—thou that seemest made to serve as a passing dwelling place for the souls of the just, and placed like a staircase for their ascent from the earth to the heavens—walls where live the fairies, who still keep alive a magic inspiration—Aerian colonnides which tremble in the mists—light needles that confound yourselves with the masts of floating ships—arcades that seem to contain a thousand voices to respond to each voice that passes—myriads of saints and angels who seem to bound upon the cupolas, and agitate your wings of marble and bronze, when the breeze passes over your humid foreheads—city which does not lie, like the others, on the dirty, gloomy ground, but which floats, like a group of swans, upon the waves, rejoice yourself! A new destiny opens for you as beautiful as the first. The black eagle floats over the lion of Saint Marc, and Teutonic feet waltz in the palace of the Doges! Be silent, harmony of the night! Extinguish yourselves, insensate echoes of the ball! Never more let it be heard, the sainted canticle of the fishermen—cease to murmur, voice of the Adriatic! Die, lamp of the Madonna—conceal yourself forever, silvery queen of the night! there are no more Venetians in Venice! Are we dreaming? Are we *en fete?* O, yes, yes, let us dance, let us laugh, let us sing! It is the hour when the spirit of FALIERO slowly descends the staircase of the Giants, and seats itself motionless upon the last step. Let us dance, laugh, and sing! for soon the voice of the clock will say—MIDNIGHT! and the chorus of the dead will come to cry in our ears, *Servitude! Servitude!*"

Finishing these words she dropped her guitar upon the marble floor, which gave back an ominous sound, and the clock struck. Everybody listened to the sound of the twelve strikes in sinister silence. Then the master of the palace advanced toward the unknown with an air half frightened and half irritated.

"Madame," said he, with an altered voice, "who has done me the honor to bring you to my house?"

"Me," said FRANZ, advancing, "and if any one does not like it, let him speak."

The unknown, who had appeared to pay no attention to the question of the master, quickly raised her head on hearing the voice of the Count.

"I live," cried she with enthusiasm, "I shall live."

And she turnded toward him with a radiant visage. But when she saw him, her cheeks grew pale, and her forehead was darkened by a somber cloud.

"Why have you taken this disguise? said she, pointing to his uniform.

"It is not a disguise," said he, "it is ——"

He could say no more. A terrible look from the unknown petrified him. She considered him some seconds and then there fell from her eyes two great tears. FRANZ would have sprang towards her, but she did not give him time.

"Follow me," said she, with a hollow voice.

Then she rapidly burst through the astonished crowd, and left the ball, followed by the Count.

Arrived at the bottom of the staircase of the palace, she sprang into her gondola, and told FRANZ to come in after her and seat himself. When he had done so he loooked around him and seeing no gondolier, "Who will conduct us?" said he.

"Me," answered she, seizing the oar with a vigorous hand.

"Permit me, rather."

"No! Austrian hands know not the oars of Venice."

And giving the gondola a strong shock, she darted like an arrow over the canal. In a few instants they were far from the palace. FRANZ, who expected from the unknown an explanation of her anger, was astonished and inquieted to see her maintain silence.

"Where are we going?" said he, after a moment's reflection.

"Where destiny wishes us to go," answered she, in a sombre voice; and as if these words had reanimated her anger, she set herself to rowing with more vigor still. The gondola, obedient to the impulsion of her hand, seemed to fly over the waters. FRANZ saw the foam run with dazzling rapidity along the sides of the boat, and the ships they passed fled behind them like clouds borne on by the hurricane. Soon the shadows thickened, the wind raised, and the young man no longer heard anything but the clapping of the waves, and the whistling of the air through his hair; and he saw nothing before him but the tall white form of his companion in the midst of the shadows. Standing upon the poop, her hands upon the oar, her hair streaming over her shoulders, and her long white vestments, in disorder, abandoned to the winds, she resembled less a woman than the Spirit of Shipwreck, disporting on the stormy sea.

"Where are we?" cried FRANZ, in an agitated voice. [Concluded on page 121, this No.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
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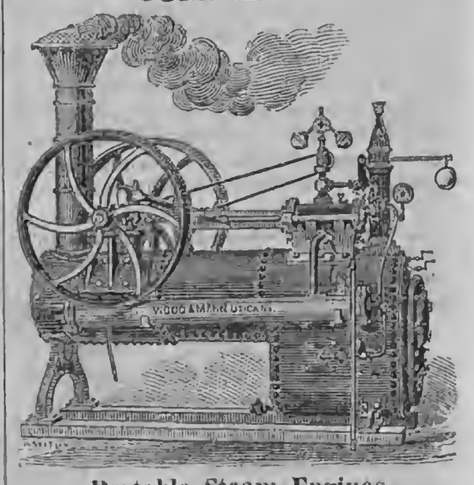

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VOL. XVII. NO. 16.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 848.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE ROOT CROP.

Carrots.—This root requires early sowing, and it is essential to success that the ground be put in just the right condition, and that the cultivation be thorough. Not starting right with this crop is the chief reason of so many failures, and of the great amount of labor usually expended on it. Remember that the roots go down deep in search of food, and therefore to grow long, large carrots, the soil must be deep, and well worked up. As it takes the whole season for the carrot to mature, the soil must be of that quality and in such condition that it will not bake, but keep mellow and open to the genial influence of the air and moisture. A deep, dry loam is the best soil; if mixed with clay it will do no harm, providing it be well drained and deeply worked. Then it must be made rich by well rotted manure. As a general practice we think it would be economical to prepare a field for the root crop, and then use it for that purpose for several years, and perhaps it would pay to keep up its fertility mainly by special manures. If there are a couple of acres near the barn-yard, of unusual fertility—perhaps from the draining of liquid manure on to it for many years—it will be an excellent place for roots and convenient, likewise, to the cellars. After one or two years' thorough cultivation the weeds will be pretty much subdued, and thereafter the work will be lighter.

We like to plant carrots and beets on a slight ridge of earth. The rows should be about thirty inches apart, so as to admit the horse-hoe. Bone dust and plaster mixed with the seed or scattered along the drills and covered, are very profitable fertilizers. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre. Be careful and not cover too deep; half an inch is plenty. It is well to sow radish seed with the carrot, so as to mark the rows early and permit immediate cultivation. When the roots are finely started thin out in the rows so they will stand about six inches apart. Afterwards the labor consists in keeping the ground mellow, and free from weeds. Towards fall it is a good plan to run the subsoil plow along the rows, especially during a drouth.

The Sugar Beet.—The preparation of soil and manner of planting should be the same as for the carrot. As the beet is a pretty strong grower it will not be of much advantage to mix anything else with it to mark the rows. Deep, rich soil and good cultivation are the great essentials. Thinning must not be omitted, and it is best to allow only one root in a place.

Parsnips.—These are excellent food for hogs. They can be readily kept in the ground until spring, as the frost does not injure them. The parsnip is said to increase fat equal to the carrot, but when fed to cows it does not produce as much milk.

[Southern Editorial Correspondence of the Rural.]

"MY MARYLAND"—ITS RESOURCES, &C.

NUMBER FIVE.

PERHAPS it would be well to make a short suggestion, just now and here. Persons who expect to come to this region with the intention of buying a farm may as well make up their minds that they wont find the streets paved with penny loaves of very nice bread, or the roads and lanes filled with roasted pigs, seeking for somebody to do them the favor of taking out a savory piece;—nor will they find the turkeys, stuffed and baked, going to roost along the fence corners of the highways, temptingly convenient for them to make a meal when they happen to get hungry. It was only the other day a man called at the office in the morning to have me tell him where to look for a farm. He had just come down from one of the interior counties of New York. I directed him to the region where I had made my location. He wanted to know if he could get out there, see the country, and get back in time for the next train north—"for," said he, "I must start home to-night. I was never so far from home before; I don't want to be so again; I am sure Maryland won't suit me."

No one must expect to find the smiling landscapes which everywhere greet you at the North. The snug farm house so trim and comfortable, well formed fields, and a populous country *along the highways*, with school-house at easy distance from all the neighborhood—the thousand and one nameless little comforts and conveniences which surround a well-to-do Northern farmer—must not be looked for here. Though most of this State was settled long before population had extended but a little way westward from the Hudson, yet there is a great lack of the show of active farming life and thrift. It is the result of the two systems of labor which obtained in the two regions. But the country being now thrown open to free labor, farms will become smaller, and in a very brief time it will smile all over with the outward evidence of taste and thrift so common at the North and West.

A man who proposes to come here must make up his mind that the "primeval curse" of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow has not been removed in passing the mountains. If he would prosper he must use energy. But he may be sure that nowhere can he get better paid for his labor. A generous soil, a never ending market, and a favorable climate invite the industrious farmer to vigorous toil and abundantly rewards him therefor. Money can be made easier than at the west, because the west, by reason of the expense of transportation, cannot become a serious competitor in these markets in wheat, corn or oats, nor indeed of any of the products of the farm or the orchard or garden. The cost of transportation alone will always be a profit in favor of the home producer.

As I have heretofore given a brief description of that portion of Maryland adjoining tidewater, I now propose to describe those counties which lay above, and may be called

UPPER MARYLAND.

Counties.	Acres Imp'd.	Acres unimp'd.	Bush Wheat.	Bush Corn.
Alleghany,	108,388	180,817	87,717	161,075
Baltimore,	206,536	113,021	280,251	1,028,143
Carroll,	170,353	67,145	323,996	588,725
Frederick,	271,998	67,345	976,143	1,0[illegible]2,903
Harford,	139,051	80,860	224,808	735,573
Howard,	110,657	54,332	151,956	425,727
Montgomery,	176,790	114,814	341,082	686,843
Washington,	196,503	43,637	832,814	669,322
Total,	1,380,276	711,971	3,274,872	5,373,311

In addition to the wheat and corn above—and as indicating the general elevation and character of the soil and climate, as affected by elevation—there was raised of oats 2,017,593 bushels; *buckwheat*, 170,000 bushels, and 157,892 tuns of hay—of the 181,341 tuns raised in the State. This whole region is rolling and hilly, and in some sections, particularly Alleghany and Washington, mountainous. The timber is principally oak, chestnut and hickory. But in Alleghany there are some magnificent forests of hemlock and pine.

Throughout all this region, which is well watered, the streams are rapid, affording a vast amount of water power, and leaving hardly a farm that is not well watered. The soil is generally a granitic loam—or a micaceous loam—running sometimes into a strong clay, and at others a sand. But generally *loam* will express its character. Wheat, corn and clover grow first rate upon it, but each are benefited by lime and gypsum, large quantities of which are annually applied, not only in this region but all over the State.

"This district of the State is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, including sheep and horses, and to manufacturers. Excellent crops of wheat are harvested, and there is scarcely a square mile that is not in the highest degree salubrious. Nearly all the maple sugar which is manufactured in the State, and it amounts to from sixty to one hundred thousand pounds a year, is made in this section." As this region is the one which will be the most attractive to a large class of people who will ultimately emigrate to this State—and as my article is sufficiently long already, I will postpone a more extended and minute description of the counties to another time.—T. C. P.

April 2d, 1866.

DUCKS—VARIETIES, &c.

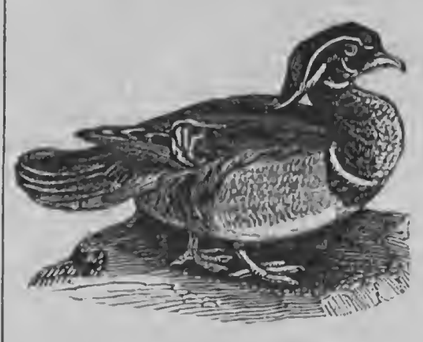
WHILE some politicians are discussing what they euphoneously term "dead ducks," we will give a little attention to live ones, and illustrate our brief articles with portraits of specimens of different varieties.

The Duck deserves far more attention from our poultry breeders and farmers than it generally receives. They are harmless in character, singular and amusing in their actions upon the land, and graceful upon the water. They are very easily kept, and where they have free access to water will pretty much provide for themselves and their rising families. They are excellent for the table, and easily raised.

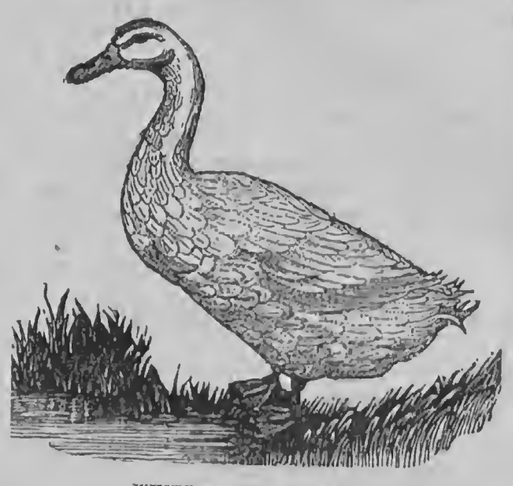
OUR COMMON DOMESTIC DUCK is generally supposed to have originated from the *Wild Mallard Duck*, so common in the lakes and waters of our State, though some unsuccessful attempts to tame the wild duck have induced many to doubt its truth. Some naturalists have supposed our common duck was imported from China and India. AUDUBON, however, says "the squatters of the Mississippi raise a considerable number of Mallards which they catch when quite young, and which, after the first year, are as tame as they can wish. These raise broods which are superior even to those of the old ones for a year or two, after which they become similar to the ordinary ducks of the poultry yard."

THE SUMMER or WOOD DUCK excels all others, either wild or domesticated, in beauty of plumage. The bill is red, the head deep, glossy metallic green, edged with violet, with a most striking and beautiful pendant crest gracefully carving over its back, of a most charming admixture of violet and green, with a line of the purest white running from the upper mandible over the eye. The back and tail are blue and green, throat white, breast delicate dove color, spotted with white. It has often been a matter of surprise to us that this bird has not been more generally domesticated, as it can be very readily. Mr. VASSAR has them at his place near Poughkeepsie, and we understand has hatched several broods. Its popular name of *wood duck* is derived from the fact that it makes its nest in hollow trees; and of *summer duck*, from remaining with us during the summer. It is only seen in the North during the summer months, migrating southwardly with the cold weather. It is familiarly known in every part of the United States from Florida to Lake Ontario, and is found about the creeks, bays and rivers. Here they begin to lay early in May, and the nest is usually found secreted in the hollow of a tree.

Of white ducks, the AYLESBURY is the best, and is very pretty, with its snowy-white plumage, yellowish legs and feet, and flesh-colored bill. It is also large—one of the largest of the duck family—and excellent for the table. The name is derived from the town of Aylesbury in England, in which neighborhood they are kept in large quantities for the supply of the London market. BEMENT says the weight of the adult Aylesbury duck should at least average, if properly fed, from ten to twelve pounds the pair (duck and drake.) Instances, however, have occurred where the drakes have come up to eight pounds and upwards, and would in all probability, if fattened, reach ten pounds each. They are very prolific layers.



SUMMER, OR WOOD DUCK.



WHITE AYLESBURY DUCK.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

More About the Clover Worm.

J. C. S. of West Bloomfield, N. Y., sends the following opinions and information about the clover worm:—"In your issue of March 17, is an article on the above subject by M. C. R., who says, 'In the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, some weeks since, there was an account given of a new pest to farmers in the form of a small worm which feeds upon clover in the stack, during the winter. It was there stated that it was known only at the west, but was apparantly working eastward. Late observation has satisfied me that it has already reached this vicinity.' He then gives us an account of his moving a stack of clover hay, and that about two feet of the bottom of the stack was filled with small brown worms. He at once comes to the conclusion that it is the same worm known at the west. It may possibly be the same and not be much of a pest after all. I have known this same worm described by M. C. R. for more than twenty years. My attention was first directed to it, as was M. C. R.'s in moving a stack of hay. I found the bottom filled with those worms, and since then I have found them in the bottom of hay-mows near the ground, but have never to the best of my recollection, seen them higher up in the mow or stack where the clover was bright and dry. Now I am not able to give the origin of the worm, but will merely give my opinion in relation to it. Never having seen the worm in clover hay, except in near proximity to the ground where it had become somewhat dampened, I have come to the conclusion that the larvæ of the worm is deposited in the clover while growing, and when cut and put in the mow or stack, where it is kept perfectly dry, the worm is never seen."

Is Salt Necessary for Stock?

A WRITER in the Massachusetts Ploughman argues with considerable force and ingenuity, bringing many facts to sustain his position, that the practice of feeding salt to stock is a useless one. The Editor of the California Rural Home Journal endorses the opinion, backing it with the following experience:—"Some eighteen years since, while living at Tangier, in the Empire of Morocco, we sent into the interior of the Empire to purchase, of a tribe of Bedouins who were famous for their choice and rare stocks of Barbs, or Arab Horses, one of their fine Barbs for our own use, which we were so fortunate as to obtain after not a little manoeuvering and diplomacy. As a matter of course, we made a great pet of him; and almost the first thing we offered him, as a condiment to his feed of barley and straw (the universal food of the horses of that country,) was a handful of salt; but, to our surprise, he would not touch it, but turned up his aristocratic nose at it, as if he felt a big disgust at such, to him, unsavory dose. On making further inquiry, and experimenting with several Barbs that we owned subsequently, we found that neither the Moors nor Arabs ever gave salt to their horses, cattle or sheep. And yet there are no horses in the world equal in healthful vigor, in powers of endurance, or elasticity of movement and robust constitution, to these same Arab Horses."

Artichokes.

JAMES T. ALLEY, Ind., thus answers a correspondent who inquired through the RURAL, several weeks ago, for the best kind of artichokes, where the seed could be procured, and the method of cultivating:—"I would say that the Globe is the best variety for gardens. The edible part of this variety is found in the fleshy receptacle of the flower buds in their immature state. It is propagated either from the seed, or by suckers separated in the spring. The seed should be planted early in the spring, three or four inches apart, in rows a foot or a foot and a half apart. The next spring transplant the roots to beds highly manured, three in a hill, the hills three feet apart each way. They should be protected in winter by raising over them a mound of earth, or by covering them with litter a foot deep.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is propagated and cultivated like the potato, in hills or drills, for its tubers or roots. When used as food, it is prepared like the potato. Some persons plant it for swine, and feed by turning them on the field. The seed and tubers can be had of McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass."

Clover and Grass Seed.

SHOULD they be covered with the harrow when sown with spring grains? We think not. There is danger of covering a great portion too deep. Small seeds will not grow—at least not quickly and vigorously—when covered to the depth that is proper for oats and barley. Yet a good stand of grass and clover is frequently obtained when sown before the harrow, but it is likely that only the portion planted at the right depth germinates, and from the superabundance sown, enough lives to be called a tolerable success. If grass seed is sown on the fresh harrowed soil and a rain falls immediately, it generally starts well. Thereafter its success depends chiefly on the amount and seasonableness of rain. But the roller is the best implement to cover grass seed with. Sow the seed on the freshly worked earth, and follow with a roller and you will "kill two birds with one stone;" cover the seed properly and lay the surface of the land in order for the reaper.

A Word in Season.

As the warm season approaches, the farmer who intends to be ready for the duties it will impose, cannot fail to derive strength for their performance by recurring to the saying of SOLOMON. Whether he was a practical farmer at any period of his life or not, is a matter of small consequence, since it is clear that, in most things, he displayed great sagacity and a profound knowledge of the results of human actions. In one of his excursions he seems to have passed by the farm or plantation of a lazy farmer. The grounds were overgrown with weeds and briars, retarding the growth of the struggling grain. The cause he saw and considered it well. The owner of that farm was yet in bed, saying or dreaming of "a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little folding the hands in sleep." This will never do. To farm properly, a man must begin work with the opening of the season suited to each department. He must not content himself with eight hours for a day's work, but meet each claim at the proper time, and if he does so, he will prosper and afford no chance to the passer-by to denounce him as a sluggard.

Latakia Tobacco.

THIS is a new and rare variety which is grown in Syria throughout the Mount Labenon region, and is said to be the finest for smoking that is known. BAYARD TAYLOR, who brought a few seeds into this country, thus describes it:—"The plant is low and stout, rarely exceeding three or four feet in height, with a very thick, ridged, viscous stem; leaves broadly ovate, rounded at the end, of a dark, green color and velvety texture; flowers very short and of a pale, yellowish green color, in dense clusters. The plants exhale a peculiar gummy odor while growing."

However fine in flavor this tobacco may be, grown in its native climate, we think it will not prove so when long grown in this. If it should flourish here it is probable that fresh seed should be imported each year in order to keep up its distinctive character.

Early Chickens.

THESE are the most profitable, and it is worth while to take pains to raise them. Very late chickens are never worth the trouble and food they eat. Early chickens, that are fit for market in July, will bring as great a price as those hatched a month later and fed until Christmas. If kept for layers, the early chickens will begin to furnish eggs by the middle of winter. The secret of having plenty of eggs in winter is to raise very early chickens, as they will mature and begin laying when eight or nine months old, if well fed and housed. It is not difficult to raise them early if you have a warm poultry house, and they are less liable to suffer from the depredations of vermin in the early part of summer.

MR. RAPLEE'S IMPORTED RAM "BONAPARTE."

M. G. RAPLEE, Himrod's, Yates county, N. Y., writes to us:—"I bought the ram 'Bonaparte' of HENRY ROBBINS and S. C. PARKHILL of Vt., May 11th, 1865. ROBBINS bought his dam of HENRY HAMMOND of Middlebury, in Dec., 1859. She was then in lamb by E. HAMMOND'S 'Sweepstakes,' and the produce was 'Bonaparte.' I enclose you ROBBINS and PARKHILL'S statement of above facts, and E. HAMMOND'S certificate of its accuracy. The ram's present weight (Oct., 1865,) is 162 lbs. His weight immediately after shearing was 148 lbs. He was shorn 22d of May, 1865, and produced 28 lbs. 1 oz. of wool. He was shorn the preceding year about the 10th of June; hence the fleece was much less than a year's growth."

Dairy Department.

MILKING—BUTTER MAKING.

THE judicious farmer will commence the dairy season with his cows in good heart, sufficiently provided with flesh to meet easily the drafts which the milking season will make upon them. Where this precaution has been neglected, the result will be an indifferent yield of milk, now, and an early drying up in autumn. While the calves are permitted to feed freely from the udder, there is little trouble in extracting all the milk from it, but when the weaning time comes, many cows are viciously retentive, greatly to the annoyance of the milker, and to the detriment of the dairy products. In these cases it is poor policy to get into a passion involving club law; on the contrary, mildness should be used and a friendly relation established between the animal and the milker, as soon as may be. This once done, no more trouble need be apprehended on this score.

In milking, *cleanliness* should be a prime consideration. This involves proper personal ablution, as well as a suitable preparation of the udder of the cow for the milking process. We have known persons to milk cows in a condition so filthy as to render the contents of the milk-pail scarcely fit to throw before swine. Such persons have no conception of the luxury of pure milk. A good milker will not be in such a hurry to finish as to lose the better and most productive portion. It is estimated that the last pint taken from a cow, well stripped, is equal to at least five of the first ones. Clean or close milking has another advantage: it protracts the period during which milk may be obtained.

Some make a practice of milking cows three times during the day—claiming an increased product from the practice. This may be so where cows are kept under shelter all the time, but when suffered to run at large, involving a driving up of the herd at mid-day, the effect cannot be otherwise than deleterious. Milking twice a day—early in the morning and in the cool of the evening—will be found the better plan; certainly the easier one, and probably, on the whole, quite as productive.

Wooden vessels should be used for putting down butter, with hoops of the same material, as iron ones corrode—the rust striking through the staves and affecting the outer portion of the butter. Before being put down, the milk should be thoroughly worked out, else the butter will soon spoil, or be so far affected as to be rendered unmarketable. This should be done by a free use of the butter ladle instead of the hand; for, if no better, the use of the ladle has a more cleanly look. The tub, to be used in packing down, should be well cleaned by a free use of scalding water. When properly prepared in this respect, the inside should be thoroughly rubbed over with fine salt and the bottom covered over with a thin coating of melted butter.

To preserve the butter, simple rock salt is usually relied upon, but a composition made of pulverized sugar one part, saltpetre one part, and rock salt two parts—the whole beaten into a fine powder—will preserve the butter quite as well as pure rock salt, besides giving it a better flavor.

If a richer tinge than is natural be desired, it can be supplied, without injury, by the use of carrot juice. Take clean carrots, fresh from the garden, if in season, grate them fine and press out the juice through a coarse linen cloth and mix with the cream before churning. This improves the appearance of the butter without injuriously affecting the taste of it. When a tub has been filled, it should be sealed over with melted butter, well sprinkled with fine salt and the cover be tightly placed over it that the air may be, as far as possible, excluded from the mass within. Thus carefully made and packed, butter may be relied upon to keep fresh and palatable during many months.

THE RINDERPAST IN ENGLAND.

IT appears by the latest accounts from England that the cattle plague there is slightly on the decline. The number of new cases for the week ending March 10th, was 6,518. The number attacked, since the commencement of making returns, 195,322. Of these there were killed 32,267; died 119,746; recovered 27,420; not accounted for 15,889. Some 250 inspectors of districts failed to make returns, consequently the statistics of the disease are incomplete. At an average of $30 per head the loss of the English farmers, to the date mentioned, would be about four and a half millions of dollars. It is fair to conclude, from the data given, that the aggregate loss, from commencement of the plague, is not less than six millions of dollars.

TO PREVENT CALVES FROM SUCKING.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that he turned his calves with the cows when they were three months old and kept them from sucking by the following means:—"I took a piece of elm board half an inch thick, five inches long and three wide, and cut a notch in one side, widening it into the board, so that when adjusted to the nostril it would hang there like a ring. Then I split away part of the board so that I could put it on the calf, and afterward refastened the split piece with screws. This instrument, which is light and causes no pain, will prevent the calf from sucking, but will not hinder it from eating grass."

RAISE HEIFER CALVES.—In ordinary stock growing, what has been more profitable recently than raising cows, if not for use on the farm, then for sale to the dairymen? And, compared with other branches of stock growing, this relative profit is likely to continue for some years to come. The first year the cost of keeping the calf is small, and after the second, *the cow* will pay her own way and give a profit besides, if not sold. Farmers in fruit and grain growing sections, desirous of raising a few cattle yearly for sale, will find the heifer calves the most profitable.

FATTENING CALVES.—On this timely topic the Mass. Ploughman says:—A sensible, practical farmer told us the other day that he had often noticed that calves would thrive better on milk that was not rich in butter, than on what was commonly called very rich milk. That is a fact in accordance with what we recently stated, that the nutritive elements of milk reside chiefly in the casein. If you have a cow that gives particularly rich milk, and one that gives a quality poorer in butter, it is better, in every way, to feed the calf on the milk of the latter. The calf will thrive better and you'll get more butter from the milk of the first cow.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.—We are pleased to observe that our opinion of this invention, as expressed in the RURAL of the 10th ult., is fully endorsed by many papers, societies, etc. Among the many favorable notices we have recently seen, is the following from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, relative to the exhibition of the Churn at a meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club:

"A churn patented by H. P. Westcott, Seneca Falls, N. Y., was exhibited. It is a dash churn, worked by a lever attached to a support on one side of the churn. The handle of the lever extends beyond the opposite side, so that the churn is not in the way of the man churning. A spring raises the dash, so that all the labor is exerted in the downward stroke. But the chief peculiarity is in having two dashers, the upper one adjustable on a screw. This is adjusted to the amount of cream, and no matter how great the amount a short stroke brings the upper dash above the cream, to carry air down, while the lower one keeps the cream at the bottom in motion. Butter can be brought with it in three minutes, though a longer time gives a better article. The Club were agreed that the churn promises well, all admitting that a dash churn makes better butter than a rotary one. This one is not more complicated than an ordinary rotary churn, and is more easily cleaned."

Communications, Etc.

DENT CORN—SEED, CULTURE, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—JOSEPH WRIGHT of Waterloo, is continually receiving letters from the subscribers to your ubiquitous Weekly and the Country Gentleman, asking for some of his prolific Dent Corn for seed, or the direction how to get the famed seed, as he does annually from the Dent corn region proper. As Mr. WRIGHT is a man of action, with 160 bovines, 67 horses and colts, beside a large flock on his hands,—to say nothing of his large vineyard and 4,000 gallons of wine in progress, to take care of—the stock cattle bought in, as the fat ones are sent off to market, &c., &c.,—he has requested me to save him from the charge of inattention to others' wants by writing a general answer to his correspondents, which he hopes the weeklies above referred to will publish for the benefit of their subscribers and himself.

As some of the letters evince a little rural superstition, akin to that of "*planting in the moon*," I must begin by saying, that a maximum crop of Indian corn is by no means to be attained by either "drugs, charms, conjuration, or by mighty magic." Not even seed grown in the Southwest will answer on a manureless, cold, wet soil; the crop can only be made large and free from soft ears by the aid of a well underdrained and highly manured soil, early planted, and well tended with the hoe and cultivator, to the exclusion of every incipient weed. Plant 3½ feet by 3 in hills, four or five plants to the hill. He has sometimes planted as late as 25th of May and got a sound, ripe crop in September; but he says it is safer to plant two or three weeks earlier, as the plants, however small they may be in cool weather, will have larger roots, by means of which they will stand a severe drouth much better than later and apparently faster plants. He is not particular about the seed if it is only from large, full grown ears of the Dent kind, grown where such corn is indigenous. He sometimes gets it from Southern Ohio—last year from Illinois; this Spring he will get it from Southern Michigan. When grown in the State of New York the Dent variety degenerates year after year, until the Dent runs out and it becomes a hard flint corn, with a larger cob and collar, and a round, hard kernel, like the Dutton.

But the secret of Mr. WRIGHT'S success will appear no marvel, when it is known that besides feeding all the hay, oats, and corn he grows, to his stock, he also buys a hundred tuns of straw and a large quantity of hay from other farmers—cuts all fine, together with his large stalks, by horse power, and feeds it with meal, except a a stack or two of straw which is fed in cold weather to help support the warmth of the animal. Thus he makes manure enough to top dress his meadows, and for all his other crops, leaving a large surplus to make his well-drained corn fields a porous, absorptive mass of well-mixed vegetable and mineral matter, capable of holding so much water by absorption that his corn grows apace in the hottest, dryest weather, without the curl of a leaf. He has proved by experiment that neither the Dutton nor the long-eared eight-rowed Yellow, will yield as much by at least one-fourth as the many-rowed Dent corn on the same rich soil. S. W.

Waterloo, N. Y., April, 1866.

HOPS IN FLORIDA—MERINO SHEEP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In a recent number of your paper inquiries are made as to the best method of raising hops, and allusion is made to the frequent failures in New York and New England. In connection with this subject, let me mention that we have a variety of the hop here with habits of growth quite different from the northern variety. The Florida hop in *all respects resembles* the northern one, except that it produces a continuous crop—say from the first ripening, in July or August, till frost, about Christmas. We gather as we do cotton, by successive pickings—the plant blooming and bearing until frost. The hop has not been grown here as a crop. It grows incidentally around gardens, running on garden fences as on trees, bearing abundantly, with strobiles of large size growing in clusters.

I shall plant out some roots this week and try to learn more of their product per acre, time and number of pickings, and will endeavor to send you samples of them. I think the crop will be more remunerative than at the north, where there is but one picking, and that as late as possible and escape a frost. The plan of Mr. H. C. COLLINS, of growing them low, will not suit these repeated pickings. Is this variety of hops new, or is it common in other southern regions?

I will shortly give you a few lines on Merino sheep in Florida. I brought a flock (some seventy) from New York here last fall, which I shall shear in a few days. They are doing honor to their race. In a few years I hope to demonstrate that Florida has high claims as a sheep country. Texas must look to her laurels.

D. C. AMBLER.

Jacksonville, East Florida, March 26, 1866.

GROUND SQUIRRELS AND GOPHERS.—In the Iowa Homestead of recent date, is a recipe for the distruction of these pests of the corn field. A small quantity of strychnine is dissolved in vinegar—say a teacupful. Pour the solution into a vessel holding about a gallon. Put a quart or two of corn into it and stir up well. Pour on tepid water enough to cover the corn and stir it well till the corn absorbs the water. Stir in a little corn meal to dry the mass, and it is ready for use. Fill a box or cup with it and drop a few kernels in and around the squirrel or gopher holes, and among the corn hills, and the pests will soon disappear. If a new colony arrives, repeat the dose till the crop is safe from depredation from this source.

Spirit of the Press.

Ayrshire and Jersey Cows.

MR. SANFORD HOWARD, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture, and well posted on the merits of cattle, writes to the Massachusetts Ploughman as follows:

A few years since, Mr. Teller of Ayrshire, Scotland, kept a dairy of twenty-five or thirty cows for production of butter. They were kept wholly on the soiling system, and were always sheltered, except when in the yard for exercise and change of air. The herd was mainly Ayrshires, bred in the neighborhood. Trials were, however, made with the Channel Island cows, under which name those from Guernsey, Alderney and Jersey are known in Britain. The chief object in their introduction was to impart more richness to the milk and higher color and flavor to the butter, and these objects were attained to a certain extent. While the trials with the full bloods from the Islands were going on, crosses were made between them and the Ayrshire breed, and the females of this cross were reared, and at proper age took their places in the dairy. I saw the herd several times, in different seasons, after the trials with the full-bloods and crosses had been carried on some years. The proprietor told me he should not continue the trials, but should discard the Channel Island cows and their progeny, for the reason that they had not so much constitution as the Ayrshires, would not last as long, and required more food in proportion to their returns in milk and butter.

The conclusion of Professor Low and others, that the modern Ayrshire breed owes its peculiar characteristics in part to an admixture with the "dairy breed of Alderney," may be correct; but experiments seem to have shown that a further infusion of Jersey and similar blood, does not render the Ayrshire more valuable under the circumstances in Scotland. It does not necessarily follow that the same result would ensue in all cases, especially where less hardiness of constitution is required.

Bitting Colts in Breaking.

RAREY is universally acknowledged as a master of the art of horse-training, and suggestions from his experience are worth considering. Speaking of the common method of "bitting colts," he says:—Farmers and horse-breakers often put a bitting harness on a colt the first thing they do to him, buckling up the bitting as tight as they can draw it, make him carry his head high, and then turn him out in a lot to run half a day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments they could inflict on a colt, and very injurious to a young horse that has been running in pasture with his head down. A horse should be well accustomed to the bit before the bitting harness is put on; and when he is first bitted he should only be reined up to where he holds his head, let it be high or low; he will learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will loosen the bit in his mouth. This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen his bit, and then you can draw the bit a little tighter every time you put it on, and he will raise his head to loosen it. By this means you can gradually get his head and neck in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage without hurting him, making him angry or causing his mouth to be sore.

To Keep Tires on Wheels.

HEAR what a practical man says on this subject:—"I ironed a wagon one year ago for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I ironed a buggy for my own use several years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the felloes with oil is as follows: I use a long cast-iron heater, made for the purpose. The oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil each felloe, an hour for a common-sized felloe. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be no hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and the timber is much more durable. I was amused some years ago, when I told the blacksmith how to keep the tire tight on wheels, by his telling me that it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon maker will say that it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels; but what will the farmer who supports the wheelright and smith say?"—*Ex.*

Effect of Bad Seed.

HOW slight a thing will sometimes have a serious effect. For instance, the farmer prepares a large field of corn, plants it with bad seed, as is so often done, and the labor is all for nothing. He has to plant over and then he will have a late crop; the drouth will affect it and sometimes the frost. If third planting is necessary, as is sometimes the case, the matter is still worse. With wheat and the other grains, the crop is generally a failure. Planted at the right time, a re-sowing must be too late, and thus defeats the whole crop. Now, with a little care good seed may be had—and then all this evil will be avoided. Is it not sheer carelessness? We cannot be too careful in getting ripe, sound, healthy seed.—*Rural World.*

HOGS IN CLOVER.—The Rural World, (Mo.,) says that to raise hogs successfully a field of clover should be set apart for them. If a stream of water runs through the field all the better for the hogs. As to breed, the Chester White has the preference. Customarily the hog is left to shirk for himself and he is not backward in doing it, yet proper attention to his wants and comfort will be amply repaid.

Rural Brief Mention.

A GREAT SHEEP FAIR.—The next Annual Exhibition of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association—to be held on the Fair Grounds of the Monroe Co. Ag'l Society, near this city, May 8th, 9th and 10th—should be largely attended by those interested. The indications are favorable for a fine show and large attendance. The sheep breeders and wool growers of Western New York should exhibit the best representatives of their flocks, and compare animals and notes with their brethren from other sections and States, Canada, &c. Read Dr. RANDALL'S article, entitled "The Coming Fair in Rochester," in our last No., page 118; also the Programme of the Fair, in RURAL of March 24, (including Classification, Prizes, list of Viewing Committees, Regulations, &c.,) and then make arrangements to attend. The State Fairs held in Rochester have always proved eminently successful, and we presume the State Sheep Show will result favorably.

N. Y. STATE FAIR—TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, the next State Fair was appointed to be held at Saratoga Springs, conditionally upon the execution of the usual papers at the next meeting of the Board, when the date of holding the Fair will be definitely fixed. Propositions for the Trial of Implements were also received from citizens of Auburn and Utica, and duly considered. Instead of deciding at once, the Board appointed a Committee to visit the grounds at each place, and examine and report in regard to the facilities offered. The location will be decided at next meeting. Judges for the Trial were appointed, however, and no failure is anticipated.

THE "MALTBY HOUSE," BALTIMORE.—Our Southern Corresponding Editor, Hon. T. C. PETERS, who knows whereof he affirms, writes as follows in regard to this House:—"I see that you advertise the 'Maltby House,' Baltimore. I have sojourned there more or less for the last four months, and can assure you that it is a model house. Mr. MILLER, the present host, is attentive, active and energetic. The servants are well trained and civil and prompt. The beds are clean and good, the rooms are well kept, and the table first-class, comparing favorably with the best hotels in town. Any of our friends coming this way will find no better place to stop."

"THE VERMONT PURITAN."—The story thus entitled, given in the RURAL of March 17, was copied from a New England paper, where it was published without other title or credit than we accorded. We have since learned that it was originally published in the New York Observer, on the 4th of January last, as a Prize Story, and under a somewhat different title. Though not ourselves at fault, we cheerfully make this explanation for the benefit of the Observer, which is one of our most valued exchanges. Our rule is to give proper credit in every instance where it can be ascertained.

THEN AND NOW.—In a paper, read before the Club of the Buffalo Historical Society, on the 12th of March, and published in the Patriot & Journal, we find the following statement:—"So small was the lake commerce in down freight, that all the flour, wheat and corn received at this port, and shipped on the canal in 1835 for an eastern market, was equivalent to only 543,815 bushels of grain. Since then, there has been received and sent forward through the same channel and by railroad more than sixty millions of bushels of grain in a single season."

FATTENING CATTLE.—It is the common practice at the West, and probably elsewhere, to feed whole corn to cattle when up for fattening. Where there is a superabundance of corn this method of feeding may not be of much consequence, though the practice is a wasteful one. Corn meal is much preferable, as it saves the labor of the animal in grinding its own food. An ox will fatten a quarter faster on meal than on whole corn, while a less amount will be used in the process.

STUMP PULLER.—The North-Western Farmer, Indianapolis, gives an illustration and description of a new stump puller. It is a lever jack and beam, by the use of which a man can exert a power of from thirty to forty thousand pounds. A chain is passed around a principal root of the stump and over the beam and fastened. The lever is then operated by hand, and the stump turned out of its bed as in the case of a tree being turned out of root by the wind.

INQUIRIES FOR MACHINES.—We have two inquiries which we are unable to answer from the fact that the information sought is not to be found in our advertising columns, where, from its nature, our readers would reasonably expect it to be. One inquiry is for a "New Corn Harvester," and the other for a Reaping Machine which carries its binders on a platform. The makers of these machines should "take notice."

CORN SIRUP.—A company has been organized in Lafayette, Ind., for the manufacture of corn sirup. Experiments, so far, show that a bushel of corn will produce three gallons of molasses—an article about one-fourth inferior in value to that produced from the cane.

A SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL is to be held on the farm of Mr. ISAAC J. WHITNEY, Clarkson, (four miles north of East Clarkson, on the 2d of May ensuing. Wool growers generally are invited to attend. A good time is anticipated.

HORSES AND OXEN.—An Anglesey farmer made use of twenty oxen and twelve horses on his farm. An accurate account of the expenditures for and earnings of each, showed that he gained by the former $1,159 in three years.

CLOVER SEED THRASHER AND HULLER.—(I. I., Wis.) BIRDSALL'S combined Thrasher and Huller, manufactured by J. C. BIRDSALL, South Bend, Ind., is not excelled by any machine we know of.

OLD-FASHIONED BLUE-STEM WHEAT.—I would like to inquire through the RURAL who has the old-fashioned blue-stem wheat. This variety was considered the best in every respect 30 or 40 years ago, and I believe it would be a good kind for us to try again. I should like to correspond with some one of whom I can obtain a little by mail. By sowing very early this spring I think I could get seed from it for next year.—A. GOOD, *Montgomery Ferry, Perry Co., Pa.*

PLAN FOR A FENCE WANTED.—Will you or some of your numerous readers inform me through the RURAL how I can make a fence that will stand across a creek and bottom? I have tried posts and boards; this spring the water and ice have washed all away.—A RURAL READER.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE CURRANT.

In a selection of small fruits specially adapted to planting in a new country we should set high value on the currant. Nor is it much less desirable on an old homestead that is well furnished with fruit; but where the insatiable currant-worm has established itself this crop is a costly and difficult one to grow. For family use the currant is hardly surpassed by any one of the bush or vine summer fruits. Scarcely is the berry formed from the flower ere it is plucked and used as food. When fully ripe its taste is agreeably acid during the hot weather, and it has the peculiar and valuable quality, in so small a fruit, of keeping perfectly for weeks on the bushes, after its color and size announce its maturity. Its value in cookery is well known, and its fermented juice forms a beverage which is superior to any other manufactured from common fruit, except those made from the apple and grape.

The currant is very easily propagated from cuttings taken from the latest growth. They should be long enough to reach to the moist soil, and they ought to be planted early in the spring—before the buds start. There are two methods of training—one to allow the bush to take its natural habit, assisting it by proper thinning and pruning, and the other to force it to grow in the tree form. For general cultivation the first method is preferable; it is more natural and we think the plant will be longer lived and healthier. At proper intervals the old wood can be cut away and the growth renewed by suckers springing from buds below ground. The tree form is very handsome, convenient for tillage, and for a few years produces very fine fruit. When this form is desirable it is only necessary to remove all the buds on the cutting below, where you wish the branches to form. They should be cut out with a knife. If any suckers spring up from the ground, or branches start too low, down they may be easily removed, and when the plant becomes well established in its growth, no further trouble will arise from this source. Four or five feet apart in the row is a convenient distance to plant.

We will mention just a few varieties. Of the red currants the Red Dutch, Cherry, Victoria and La Versaillaise are all good. Of the white kinds we should choose the White Dutch, White Grape, and Dana's Transparent. Of the black varieties, which are chiefly valuable for medicinal purposes and are not attacked by the worm, the Black Naples is as good as any.

TO IMPROVE GARDEN SOILS.

The first step should be to underdrain the garden thoroughly. That means tile laid two and a half feet deep, and the drains eight or ten feet apart. Make the drain shallow so as to dry the surface of the ground quickly, and that the air passing up the drains may reach and benefit the plants readily. Put them close together so that every foot of ground may come within their influence, and that ascending water in the spring may be arrested ere it reaches the surface.

If the soil contains too much clay, is heavy and difficult to pulverize, draw on sand and mix with it. If on the contrary it is too light, apply clay—you can generally find it in the subsoil, and such trenching is the very best thing to be done. You want plenty of vegetable mold in the garden; and this can be supplied readily by cutting sods from the road-side or fence corners and piling until thoroughly decayed. A fine compost may be made with sods, barn-yard manure, plaster, &c., and it forms the best fertilizers, all things considered, that can be applied to a garden. Manure should decay sufficiently to destroy the vitality of seeds of weeds which may be in it, and this can be accomplished economically in a hot-bed.

THE CLINTON GRAPE FOR WINE.

The reputation of this grape for wine is rising. In localities where it can be thoroughly ripened, its vigor, hardiness, and bearing qualities will render it profitable and a general favorite. Mr. F. R. Elliott of Cleveland, writes as follows in Hovey's Magazine of wine from the Clinton grape:—"Some years since I drank, of a Clinton wine made by James Houghton, Esq., of Cleveland, in which sugar had been added to the must, and at the time I drank it was some four years old; and although not yet perfected, it was the best wine of the character that I had ever seen made from that grape. This past fall I have drank of a new wine made pure from some (Clinton) grape by George Leick, Esq., of Cleveland, that almost equalled pure wines from Norton's Virginia."

It will be observed that the wine to which sugar was added is considered as not perfected, though four years old. Mr. Elliott remarks that a pure wine void of any addition of sugar, spirits, &c., will not, probably improve after the second year, as the several fermentations will all have been perfected by that time, whereas by the addition of sugar several years are required for it to become fully developed. The Horticulturist, in noticing a sample of Clinton wine, says, though but one year old it is already of fine flavor and body, and has a character quite distinct.

Manuring Lawns.—Failing rich compost, or thoroughly decayed dung, sow Pruvian guano over the lawn, during showery weather in April, at the rate of two cwt. per acre, and give another dressing in the first wet weather in June, applying it just before rain. Let the guano be sifted through a moderately fine sieve. Peruivan guano is best, but the ammoniated guano is excellent.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

DOUBLE GLAZING.

This subject has been much discussed in English papers. Its merits have been duly set forth, and it appears especially desirable in our colder climate. The following easy mode of double glazing a new house, or one already built, is given by a correspondent of the Gardeners' Chronicle:—If any one is building a house, with deep sash bars or rafters, it would be easy to double glaze. Instead of the lower edges being "champfered" off, let there be a groove made a little wider than the thickness of the glass to be used, about half an inch from the under side of the bars or rafters. This groove should be made the whole length, and when the outer glazing is done, a piece of wood on the under side of the rafter, as near the ridge as possible, should be cut out the length of one of the squares. This will of course allow a pane of glass to be slipped in and pushed down to the bottom, then another, and so on to the top, edge to edge, and the top one might be kept in its place by nailing on the little slips cut out at first. Those who have such houses already built could glaze the under side by nailing on two very small slips of wood to form the groove. On this plan a good sized house could be glazed on the under side for £6 or £7. The glass could, if necessary, be taken out once or twice a year, washed and replaced in a few hours, and the cost at first would not be more than a perishable woolen cloth and roller. Double glazing, it is believed, would save half the quantity of fuel usually required to keep up the proper temperature of the house in our cold winters, with the temperature frequently at zero, or near it.

FLORAL EFFECTS.

The beauty and effectiveness of "flower beds" may be greatly increased if perennials, and more especially annuals, be planted in masses. A bed of tulips, gorgeous and radiant with color and bloom, almost dimming the rainbow by contrast, makes one appreciate the "tulip mania" which raged among the staid Hollandaise of the last century; while the same flower, planted as we frequently see, in a straight line along the garden borders, gives but faint token of their possible beautiful effect.

Daisies, too, those social, smiling little blooms, that seem made to huddle and cling together, when stretched out in uncompromising straight rows, are they not as forlorn and desolate looking as so many poor little white cats whose mother has gone mousing? If you do not wish your flowers to look, at a little distance, like a patch-work quilt of olden times—plant them in mass.

Let the Portulaccas, wakened by the great sun smiling into their sleeping eyes, find themselves "in the bosom of their family," surrounded by kindred. Let the Sweet Peas twine their lithe, delicate fingers together. Let the Asters leave off gossiping among the Marygolds and Zinnias and cluster round each other, remembering that "union is strength." Let the rank and file of your great army of bloom stand together in regiments and brigades, while the general officers, the glorious Lilies, gorgeous Peonies, and, queen flower of all, the peerless Rose, may stand out, indeed must stand out, "observed of all observers." Finally, do not try every flower that is obtainable. There are some common—we had almost said coarse-looking flowers—only we remember the Divine Artificer, and that,

"The good Lord who loveth us,
Hath made and loveth all."

which do not repay the trifling labor they cost, and are a blemish upon the beauty of others. No one can have too many Roses, Lilies, Pinks, or Violets; but it is quite easy to have too many Marigolds Buttercups or Hollyhocks.

Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y. Amilie Pettit.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

George W. Lung, Scranton, Pa., writes to the Tribune:—"My plan, pursued for several seasons with uniform success, has been to graft as soon as the leaves of the vine begin to develop, which here has been about the 24th of May. I set scions in split stock below ground. If in the cane above ground, I lay the cane well in the ground, say six inches, and leave one bud of graft above the surface. I have three buds on the scion used, and pare so as to bring one of the buds at the shoulder of the stock. One bud is then below and one at the surface. I always feel sure of growth if my scions have been well kept. To preserve them, I take cuttings at any time between November and March, keep them in a warm cellar until the ground is thawed out in spring, then bury them at least 18 inches deep in open ground until wanted. This care is necessary to prevent the buds from swelling in the warm days of May. If kept in the cellar they are apt to get too dry for use. I grafted Delawares into a hardy native on the 24th of May, 1862, which made 15 feet growth the same season."

ALL ABOUT CUCUMBERS.

How to Raise Early Cucumbers.—1. A good method to produce early cucumbers is the following:—Make a trench at the warmest place of the garden; into this put old manure—about three inches—and on this good earth—three inches—on this plant the seeds, and cover them with sawdust—two or three inches. Cucumbers thus treated are said to come earlier, to endure rain, drouth, and even a little frost, far better than those treated another way. Against severe night-frosts they should be protected by boards.

2. Take middle-sized flower-pots; fill them two-thirds with good soil; put the seeds on this, and cover with sawdust; sprinkle with warm water, and put the pots near the stove. On the appearance of the plants, place the pots near the window. Care should be taken to harden the plants before transplanting them into the garden, by admitting air to them both day and night.

3. Take egg shells (the hole to be on the upper end three-fourths of an inch,) fill them with good soil, and therein plant the seeds. Plants thus raised, kept either in the house or hot-bed, are easily transplanted.

How to Raise Many Cucumbers.—1. Never take fresh seed of last season, but always take seeds two to four years old. Who cannot get old seed, should have his fresh seeds dried near a warm stove during several weeks. Some gardeners, in order to obtain this end, carry their seed in their pockets. Old cucumber seed will bear earlier and more fruit. Fresh seed will make weak plants, and is longer in germinating.

2. Pinch off the end of the main shoot. This will strengthen the growth of the vine, the laterals will come out sooner, and you will get more fruit before frost sets in again.

How to get Fine Flavored Cucumbers.—1. Get your seed from a reliable seedsman.

2. Soak your seed in milk for about twenty-four hours before sowing.—*Horticulturist.*

BLACKBERRIES—KITTATINNY AND WILSON'S EARLY.

Mr. Parry thus compares two Blackberries much spoken of:

"The *Kittatinny* has the habit of continuing long in bearing, yielding its luscious fruits through a period of six to eight weeks. We have eaten of it fresh from the vines on the 30th of August. This property will make it a favorite with the amateur and private gardener who grow a little fruit for family use, and would not desire many bushels of blackberries at one time; and if the garden should be already stocked with New Rochelles, they can easily be rooted out, when the Kittatinnies shall become so well established as to furnish a full supply of better fruit for house use.

The *Wilson's Early* has the habit of ripening its crop mainly together, and is principally over in two weeks, and before the height of blackberries come on; like the early pea, its whole crop is gathered at a few pickings, while the price rules high, therefore it does not come in competition with any other blackberry, but is ahead of them all in market, and brings more money. Fruit growers who already have as many acres of the New Rochelle as they can properly attend to, would not want many more ripening at the same time, yet they might with great propriety add another field of an earlier variety to come ahead and precede the New Rochelles in market."

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

The past winter has been very injurious to coniferous trees and shrubs, but the few broad-leaved Evergreens we have, suffered terribly. Most of the Euonymus japonica have been cut to the ground, but they grow so readily, and can be raised so cheaply, and do so beautifully in partial shade three years, at least, out of four, that this winter's trial will not ruin its reputation forever.

Evergreen shrubs are a great want with us, yet those we have are not appreciated. The *Mahonia*, though suffering always a little, gets through tolerably well. There are two good things, however, which are almost neglected. One, the *White-berried Pyracantha*, is quite hardy, which the common one is not, and which makes a compact bushy growth, which the common one is not either. It is one of the most desirable hardy Evergreens we know. Though not a shrub, as a hardy Evergreen the *Yucca flamentosa* is particularly striking Large masses of it have an admirable winter effect, and its sweet waxen flowers—pure as the purest lily—make it seem strange that we do not see lots of it in every yard.—*Gardners' Monthly.*

TO RETAIN THE COLOR OF FLOWERS.

The following method has been given in a late number of the Journal of the Society of Arts: A vessel, with a movable cover, is provided, and having removed the cover from it, a piece of metalic gauze of moderate fineness is fixed over it, and the cover replaced. A quantity of sand is then taken, sufficient to fill the vessel, and passed through a sieve into an iron pot, where it is heated, with the addition of a small quantity of stearine, carefully stirred, so as to thoroughly mix the ingredients. The quantity of stearine to be added is at the rate of half a pound to one hundred pounds of sand. Care must be taken not to add too much, as it would sink to the bottom and injure the flowers. The vessel, with its cover on, and the gauze beneath it, is then turned upside down, and the bottom being removed, the flowers to be operated upon are carefully placed on the gauze and the sand gently poured in, so as to cover the flowers entirely, the leaves being thus prevented from touching each other. The vessel is then put in a hot place, such, for instance, as the top of a baker's oven, where it is left for forty-eight hours. The flowers thus become dried, and they retain their natural colors. The vessel still remaining bottom upwards, the lid is taken off, and the sand runs away through the gauze, leaving the flowers uninjured.

Sicilian Mode of Eating Strawberries.—Throughout Sicily it is the custom to eat strawberries along with sugar and the juice of an orange or two. The strawberries, a small kind, come to table without their stalks, are crushed with white powdered sugar, and the juice of an orange is squeezed over them. The result is a most fragrant and agreeable compound, much superior, in my opinion, to strawberries and cream. Indeed, I think it is all but worth while to make a journey to Sicily to be initiated into this mode of eating strawberries.—*Gardners' Chronicle.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Tilden Tomato Seed.—(G. R.) The seed of the Tilden Tomato can be procured of Emery & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Honey Locust.—A correspondent writes us that "the man who talks of planting Honey Locust for a hedge had better first dig a trench on each side of the row and build a concrete wall to keep the roots from spreading."

About those Caterpillars:—Having noticed the advertisement of J. Keech, headed "Save your Fruit Trees," I wish to inquire of him, through the Rural, what kind of caterpillars he means, and what harm they do "climbing the trunks of trees."—I. H., *Spencer, N. Y.*

How to Raise Plums.—Two years ago I enclosed in my hen yard a plum tree which had blossomed for several years, but had not matured any fruit. Since then it has borne bountifully, in consequence, I think, of the hens having destroyed the curculio.—A. C. B.

Garden Walks.—It is said that a good, dry and durable garden walk can be made, upon which grass will not grow, by excavating to a proper depth and filling up with a mixture of coal tar and gravel. It should be made rounding and rolled to render it compact and firm.

Long Keeping Squashes.—A Connecticut correspondent states that in 1861 he raised five Black Spanish squashes from one vine, which took a prize at the fairs. He cut two of them in the same autumn; another in July 1865; another in September, and the fifth one he kept until March 7th, 1866. Who can beat this?

Scrape the Apple Trees.—This operation should not be neglected; the improved appearance of the tree will reward the labor, and it is probable that many insect eggs will be destroyed—at least their harboring places will. A drawing-knife is a good implement for this work; use the back of the knife. After scraping apply a wash of strong soap-suds.

Transplanting Pine Trees from the Woods.—Mr. D. R. Newton, Mich., writes us that four years ago he successfully transplanted fifty pine trees, twelve to eighteen inches high, from the woods to his grounds. He took them up when the ground was frozen two or three inches deep, with a sod as large as the top of a wash-tub. In June mulched with saw-dust.

Mr. Charles Downing's Fruit Garden.—The finest fruit garden in America is that belonging to Mr. Charles Downing of Newburgh, N. Y. It is only seven acres in extent, but it contains the greatest variety of choice fruits to be found anywhere. It contains over 1,000 varieties of apples and pears. There is one variety of currant, single berries of which have measured 2½ inches in circumference.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Herb Seeds; also of Garden Tools and Horticultural Books; for sale by Alfred Bridgeman, 876 Broadway, New York.

Transactions of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for 1865.—This is a fine pamphlet of nearly 100 pages, containing valuable information. Essays by prominent Horticulturists on leading topics pertaining to their profession, are incorporated in the Report. Entomology is also considered in its relations to Horticulture.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

Yorkshire Pudding.—Beat up four eggs, and mix with them by degrees, four spoonsful of flour; beat it to a smooth paste, and add a pint of new milk and a little salt. Put it into a shallow square tin, under roast meat. It should not be put down until the meat is warmed through, and begins to drip. The tin should be very warm when the pudding is put in, to keep the floury part from settling.

Johnny Cake.—"Young House-Keeper" wants to know how to make an old-fashioned Johnny Cake, here is the very way to do it: Three eggs well beaten; one quart sour milk; one quart corn meal; a little wheat flour; two tablespoonsful of melted butter; four tablespoonsful molasses; one teaspoonful of saleratus; a little salt, and ginger to your taste. Bake in a dripping-pan, in a hot oven one hour.

"Mary" wants to know how how to make an old-fashioned short-cake. Take three teacups sour cream, (or one cup of butter and two of butter-milk,) one teaspoonful of saleratus; a little salt; do not mix very stiff. Bake in a hot oven.—Mary Ann, *Liberty Falls, N. Y.*

How to Sleep Comfortably.—Eds. Rural: Your humble servant is an "old bachelor," and one of the greatest trials of his life is, getting into bed when the thermometer is 20 or more degrees below zero. But I have lately discovered that by spreading a newspaper under the lower sheet, I can sleep quite comfortably without additional covering. But a newspaper cannot be used more than once in this way, and as our cold nights are frequent, and my papers infrequent, I am likely to experience a good many severe trials before the spring opens. I wish to suggest to the ingenious of your readers to devise or invent some fabric which shall combine the non-conducting properties of the paper with the durability of the sheet, for the use of miserable mortals like myself, who are doomed to sleep alone in lonely chambers.—C. B., *New York, Feb.*, 1866.

Charlotte of Apples.—Take one quart of apples, core and quarter; set on the fire with half a pint of water, four table-spoonsful of powdered susar and a pinch of grated nutmeg; cook ten minutes; then sift through a colander, and add two ounces of currants. The colander is then set into a dish so that all the liquid may drop from it. A loaf of stale bread is then cut in thin slices, and the bottom of a mold or pan is lined with it; for the sides the bread is cut into strips about one and a half inches wide, and dipped into melted butter and the mold lined the pieces lapping one over the other. The mold is then filled with the prepared apple. The slices of bread for a cover, are dipped into cold water, and then placed on the top. Bake in a moderate oven one hour. After taking the Charlotte out of the oven, turn it upside down on a dish, place a cloth wet in cold water around the mold for a few moments, and the mold can then be removed without trouble. Sprinkle white sugar over the top, and set it away to cool.

Tea Cake.—Six eggs, leave out the whites of four; three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar; half a pound of butter; one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a large spoonful of vinegar. Flavor with any essence you may like best. Make into a soft dough, and roll thin and cut into shapes.

Corn Pound Cake.—One pound of sugar; half pound of butter; one pound of corn meal; five eggs; one teaspoonful of saleratus; one teacup of cream or good rich milk. Take out a handful of the corn meal, put in one handful of wheat flour. Flavor to your taste.

New Advertisements.

JUCUNDA STRAWBERRY.—I HAVE A few thousand of this famous Strawberry for sale.—Price, ₽ dozen, ₹2; $12 ₽ 100; $90 ₽ 1,000.
818-3t J. CRAINE, Lockport, N. Y.

DWARF PEAR TREES—For Immediate Bearing.—I can furnish one or two thousand strong, 5 and 6 years old, Duchesse de Angouleme dwarfs, for immediate bearing at reasonable rates.
818-2t T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth, N. Y.

RUBICON APPLE—A NEW WINTER VARIETY; good size, color red, excellent keeper, crispy, mild sub acid flavor. Tree good grower, and very hardy—$6 ₽ dozen, or $40 ₽ hundred—good trees.
Address BRAGG & POTTER,
818-2t "Union Nurseries," Paw Paw, Mich.

STRAWBERRIES.—Great Agriculturist, plants at $1 ₽ doz.; $5 ₽ 100, or $10 ₽ 1,000. Miss Ida, Mead's Seedling, Negro, Buffalo, Russell, Brooklyn Scarlet, Monitor, Col. Ellsworth, Lenning's White, Green Prolific, and ten new seedlings from France and Belgium. For further particulars, price, &c., see my advertisement in Rural of March 17, page 87.
WM. S. CARPENTER, 156 Reade St., N. Y.

SUPERB FLOWERING PLANTS—BY MAIL.—On receipt of price, the following will be forwarded by return mail, *postage paid*, perfectly protected in *boxes* made for the purpose. Being on the line of the Camden & Amboy R.R., a package by evening mail reaches a point 300 to 500 miles distant early next morning.
12 *Verbenas*, most brilliant varieties, $1,50; 6 *Monthly Carnations*, very extra fine, $1,50.
Any of the following at ₹2,25 per dozen:—*Geraniums*, Scarlet, Rose, &c.; *Chrysanthemums*, a beautiful assortment; *Heliotropes*, twelve kinds; *Fuchsias*, the finest single and double; *Petunias*, from extra fine seed; *Salvias*; *Sweet-Scented Balm*, leaves beautifully variegated green and gold; *Lobelias*, several kinds, very ornamental; *Veronicas*, all the best; *Variegated Sedum*, beautiful as an edging.
Gladiolus, the most magnificent flower of modern times: 6 roots unnamed, or 3 superb *named* varieties, $1.
818-2t GEO. SUCH, South Amboy, N. J.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For Clothes-Moths. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, Mass.

THE SOUTHERN BALM.—The original recipe for this Wonderful Hair Restorer was obtained in Alabama. It restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents the hair from falling out; removes dandruff, and makes the hair soft and glossy. All using the Balm are delighted with its good effects, the articles are easily obtained, and once used, will never be given up. For the recipe inclose fifty cents and stamp, and address Capt. R. E. BRYANT,
818-2t Crawfordsville, Indiana.

40,000 DOOLITTLE'S Blackcap Raspberry Plants (from yearlings) for sale by THOS. A. SLOCUM, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

FRESH AND RELIABLE SEEDS.
BRIDGEMAN'S Annual priced Catalogue of
VEGETABLE GARDEN SEEDS, ETC.,
for 1866 is now ready and mailed free to all applicants. Also ready his Descriptive Priced List of
FLOWER SEEDS
FOR 1866.
ALFRED BRIDGEMAN,
816-4t No. 876 Broadway, New York.

100,000 GRAFTED APPLE STOCKS. 10,000 Yearling Seedling Peach Trees. For sale by NOAH P. HUSTED,
841-10t Lowell, Kent Co., Michigan.

EUROPEAN GROWN SEEDS, 1866.—The subscriber has received a large supply of Garden and Agricultural Seeds from Europe—growth of 1865; which he offers *to the trade only*. Priced list sent on application. THOMAS McELROY, European Seed Grower and Importer, 71 Pine St., New York. [840-10t

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.
Siberian Crab, 2 and 3 year, 100, $20. *Dwarf Apple*, 2 and 3 year, 100, $20. *Peach*, Hale's Early and others. *Plum*, 2 and 3 year, ₽ 100. *Early Richmond Cherry*, 1 year and orchard size, also 5 year Dwarf. *Raspberry*, Belle de Fontenay, fall bearing, 1,000 $20; Doolittle, 1,000 $15. *Grapes*, Concord XX, 1 year, also 2 year, 100, $25; 1,000, $200; 2d class, 1 year, 100, $10; 1,000, $85; Delaware layers XX, bearing, 100, $50; also Norton's, Ives', Iona, Israella, Mottled, Rogers', Crevyling, Diana, Hartford, Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, &c., &c.; Concord cuttings, cut before cold weather, 1,000, $12 to $15. *Rhubarb*, (or Wine Plant.) *Root Grafts*, Apple and Pears. *Blackberries*, Kittatinny and Wilson's Early. *Nursery Stocks*, general assortment. Wilson's Strawberry (the best) in quantity.
OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS,
best, 1 year, wholesale and retail. Also good Osage seed. *Evergreens*, including transplanted Arbor Vitæ, Red Cedar, Norway Spruce, fine for screens, 100, $6 to $12. *Irish Juniper*, upright, perfectly hardy, superb, 3 feet, $8 doz. *Privet*, fine ornamental hedge, 100 strong, $1; 100 extra strong, $2,50. Shade Trees, many sizes for streets, groves, nurseries—Birch, Elm, Horsechestnut, Larch, Linden, Mountain Ash, Poplar, Willows, &c. *Silver Maple*, all sizes, 1 to 11 feet, per 1,000. *Magnolias*, 10 varieties. *Double Deutzia*, beautiful new, strong, young plants, 25c; $2,50 ₽ dozen. *Roses*, large stock and assortment—all classes; 100 strong monthlies, $16.
GREEN-HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,
New Catalogue of which sent for 3c. stamp. Immense stock assortment in our seven large Green-houses—choicest new and older sorts. *Achyranthus* or Iresene, new, most beautiful leaf bedder, distinct from the other, best one. *Coleus* Vershaffelt, of which also excellent supply. *Pycnostachys* urticifolius, new, brilliant blue. *Lilium auratum*. *Dielytra* spta; splendid new double. *Petunias*, President Lincoln, Gen. Sherman, &c.; New Lychnis, Salius. *Tree Carnations*, Lantanas. *Alternas Geranums*, Phloxes, Pæonies, Heliotropes, Crysanthemums. *Verbenas*, extra fine. *Dahlias*, 150 sorts, dry roots and pot plants—also mixed, cheap, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Tiger Flowers, Cabbage, Sweet Potato Plants, &c., in season. 3 Catalogues sent on receipt of one red stamp for each. Packing carefully done. 816-4t
F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds
AND
FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,
Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with a Colored Bouquette and Fifty Wood Engravings of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address
833-tf JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SONG.

BY L. LIGHT.

THE flowers have gone to sleep, love,
The birds have ceased to sing;
The stars begin to peep, love,
The owl unfolds his wing.

The gentle night-dew falls, love,
The cool sea zephyr blows;
And sinking Hesper calls, love,
To calm and sweet repose.

But the ocean waves still roll, love,
The billows sing low as aye;
The swelling tides of the soul, love,
Rise as high by night as by day.

Then come to the shore with me, love,
We will sail in my bonny boat;
While moonlight gilds the sea, love,
Who would not be afloat?

Ever to float and to dream, love,
That all is pure as the sky,
To think that each starry gleam, love,
Is the glance of a friendly eye.

To dream that no clouds will come, love,
That storms will ne'er descend
Till we safely land at home, love,
Where pleasures never end.

But, alas! the billows rise, love,
The breeze blows off the shore,—
Our fading friends sink from our eyes, love,
We shall greet them nevermore.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

REPLY TO "LEAVES FROM THE COUNTRY."

NEVER have I been a contributor to a newspaper, but I am a subscriber to the RURAL, which I generally manage to get hold of about the second day after its arrival—as I live in the house with a bachelor, who thinks that money spent for a newspaper is worse than thrown away. Consequently I cannot have mine until he gets through with it.

Well, I have just finished reading "Leaves from the Country," and cannot resist the impulse to give you a bit of my experience with regard to that lofty, poetical, exalted class of animate creation—Bachelors! And, notwithstanding the correct ideas which I *ought* to have about them, must confess myself surprised that any one so familiar with the world as your new contributor professes to be, should be so nearly a stranger to your paper, (I won't say excellent paper, for it speakes for itself, as we who take it all know.) And also trust that its editor has too much good sense to allow his head to be turned by such capital, splendid flattery as "oozed from the *closed* lips" of the "first-rate fellow." I suppose that he really thought you would believe it, when he asserted that the friend of his who has just commenced taking the RURAL gave it the best recommend it ever had received. I wonder if he convinced *you* that it was a very great deal better than those common sense, practical people give it who have taken it from its infancy—not for the sake of daubing its editor over with meaningless flattery, that they may get their egotistical selves in print, but to read and profit by its instructive pages.

However I must be careful what I say, lest I hurt the bachelor's feelings, as he must be so sensitive, for he is *so good*, and so "good looking"—"at least the girls all tell him so;" pity that he had'nt seen a little bit more of the world—just enough to know what "praise to the face" is. And a bachelor thanks GOD that he is single! Doubtless all of his lady acquaintances do the same, and are perfectly willing that he should remain single to the end. of life I believe, though, that I promised to relate a little of my experience with bachelors. Now I have not seen much of life, and cannot give glowing accounts of what I *have* seen, for the very good reason that I have, during the past twenty-two years been the subject of bachelor caprices, and as a consequence have had no opportunity to cultivate the intellectual powers, so I hope that you, and your readers (if you see fit to give this article publication,) will consider my ignorance and its cause.

This much I can assert as my candid opinion, that if there is a being on earth who ought to be held in contempt by woman, it is an avowed bachelor, who is too stingy to marry. I never knew one, who was not his own "boss," and boss of everybody around him, but could attend to the neighbors' affairs also. None of woman's work is too trivial, or too important, for his interference—from the proper place to commence paring an apple, to having a beau and getting married. And if we *do* happen to have a will of our own, and assert our rights, are't there a fuss, though? We can't spend a few dollars for needful clothing without being lectured on our extravagance, and how we are going to bring our father to the poor-house; but I would like to know *where* we can find a poorer house than one inhabited by a bachelor. He either lies in bed until called to breakfast, and then gets up finding fault because it is so late, or so early, whichever way his whim happens to turn; or else makes a practice of rising long before any *business* man thinks of stirring. Then look out for a fuss, if all in the house are not up as soon as the fire is built, from little two year old MINNY up to grandma of seventy. Why, I would marry a deaf, squint-eyed widower, who has to saw wood to support his half dozen children between the ages of three and nine years, rather than the handsomest, best-natured, richest, stingiest bachelor who ever made fun of a woman. But I suppose that we ignorant readers will be much edified with the country bachelor's experiences; yet I, for one, think that he, too, might receive instruction by reading the *Sheep* Department as well as the real Literary. There was also an article a few weeks ago on the rearing of *calves*, to which I would invite the special attention of his mother; she might receive some valuable hints therefrom.

ONE OF THE JANE ANNS.

Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa.

We did *not* publish "Leaves from the Country" on account of its complimentary allusions to the RURAL, but to show how ridiculous a bachelor could make himself appear in the mirrors of our readers. As anticipated we have received several sharp replies, but the above, and the one given last week, must suffice.—ED.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE BEECH TREES.

A LITTLE way up the road, beyond the old brown school house, where many of my childhood's hours were spent, grew a cluster of young beech trees. They were scraggy, ill-shaped things, fairly stunted in their growth by being climbed so much by the restless scholars. At morning and noon nearly all our spare moments were spent at our favorite resort, the beech trees; and in those days of delightful slackness in school discipline, permission was often given to the pupils, a few at a time, to leave the school-room and learn our lessons in their grateful shade. I doubt whether the multiplication table or questions on the map of North America, were as quickly learned there as they would have been in the dingy old school-room, where there was nothing of beauty to divert our minds from the business on hand; but we may have cultivated other tastes not altogether valueless. We might have there practised the feminine art of gossipping on a small scale, also.

Memory often carries one back to that spot, now unvisited for years, and I can but wonder whether the beech trees yet occupy their old place in the corners of the rail-fence, or whether some rude hand has destroyed them. Perhaps the lapse of many years has changed them into tall graceful trees, casting their angular kernels down each year for the benefit of the children, who now wend their way towards the new school house. But whether they are alive or dead, no one who remembers them in connection with those early days, can fail to be made better and happier by the recollection. B. C. D.

Elkhorn, Wis.

PERSONAL NEATNESS.

SOME say it is quite impossible for farmers' wives and daughters, who have so many duties to perform, always to look tidy. Some do say so, and I have often heard them—but such declarations do not, in my opinion, militate against the general principle. A wife or daughter may be personally neat, no matter what duty she may be employed at. Those who allow themselves to appear negligently dressed, on the plea that they have something to do—cooking, washing, scrubbing, whitewashing, etc.—are pretty sure to be habitually untidy. A torn, faded, soiled, bad-fitting gown, with a sun-bonnet in keeping, worn in the house or out of it, slipshod shoes, no appearance of a white collar, hair squashed upon the head, with plenty straying about the neck, do not give the husband, if he possesses any idea of cleanliness himself, a very elevated idea of his wife's attractions, nor will the daughter, who may be equally delinquent, impress the young men of the neighborhood very favorably.

I am a wife and a housekeeper, and have been a daily worker for twenty-five years, but I have never seen the day when I could not take time to attend to my personal appearance. System, and a desire to be cleanly, will not only afford the necessary time, but will make the labor one of the highest pleasure. My husband never has, and never shall have, an occasion to twit me or the girls in relation to a matter which every woman's pride or self-respect should guard against. Will not, then, my sister housekeepers give this question of domestic propriety, or respectability, their serious consideration? They should remember that it not only concerns themselves, but especially their daughters, and in no small degree their sons also.—MARTHA, *in Ladies' Repository.*

A BABY IN OUR HOME.

NOT a borrowed baby either—not a sick baby come to be cured and then go away again. Neither is it a make-believe baby, made of rags stuffed with bran, or of wax or India rubber. But it is a true baby, just as much alive as a little young kitten or a calf is alive. It can double up its little fists and scratch its chin as well as anybody in the world; and it can wink and cry and kick. It has some little brown hair and two little blue eyes, and a little white frock, a darling little worsted sack, and every way it is a nice little creature. And it is our own to keep. We can watch it as it grows, and be glad when it learns to laugh, and to sit on the floor, and to tumble on its back, and put its big toe in its mouth, and to stand alone, and to walk, and to climb up on the table, and to cut holes with the scissors in its mother's dresses.—*Ex.*

A NOBLE REPLY.—It was a beautiful turn that was given by a great lady, who being asked where her husband was when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered that she had hid him. This confession drew her before the king, (Charles II.,) who told her that nothing but her discovery where her lord was could save her from the torture. "And that will do?" said the lady. "Yes," replied the king; "I'll give you my word for it." "Then," said she, "I have him hid in my heart; there, and there alone, you'll find him."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OLD WINTER, BEGONE!

OLD Winter, avaunt!
Thou terrible thing!
How long must thou linger
In the lap of the Spring?
We have breasted thy storms
For three months and more,
And long have we listened
To the Tempest's wild roar.

Thy days are far spent,
So northward take wing—
We'd welcome thy daughter,
The fair, gentle Spring;
Her pathway is sunshine,
Her vestments, sweet flowers;
She brings the soft zephyrs
And life-giving showers.

Little Robin was here
To build him a nest,
But alack! how cold
The wind comes from the West.
From twig to twig
He goes hopping around,
To see if a warm place
For his nest can be found.
Soon his task he gives o'er
And then flies away—
He'll greet us again
On some warmer day.

The Bluebird, she came,
With her blithe little song,
"Ugh! How cold it is here!
I'll not stay very long"—
So she spread out her pinions
And pursed up her mouth,
And quickly flew off
Toward the far sunny South.

Sweet warblers, adieu!
Could this body take wing
Like you, I'd enjoy
A perennial Spring;
I'd revel in sunshine
Through all the bright hours,
And breathe the perfume
Of the sweet-scented flowers.

March, 1866. X.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TIMELY TALK ABOUT BOTANY.

As dear, old-fashioned Mother Earth will soon thrust from her protecting bosom the bright young flowers which have nestled there so long in warmth and security, the season of Practical Botany will begin,—when, instead of Art's clumsy designs for study, we shall have Nature's handi-work, right from the Great Artist's studio, fresh and glowing, where

"The morning sun is tinted,
And the sunset dye is cast."

Now comes the season of intellectual activity to the botanist. Flowers are something that never grow old—something we never tire of. We greet them first as heartily, love them just as dearly, cherish them just as fondly as we did when the sweet little things first crept in to fill that vacant place in our childish heart; yet they are the same modest, unobtruding little beings that they always were—the same as when GOD created them that long, long time ago, on creation's morn, when the stars were jubilant and sang together. Theirs is a fashion that never goes out, and in this, as in everything else, He shows his superiority over mankind. When a work is once done—when the great seal of perfection is placed upon it—it remains so forever, unless, perchance, the ever-meddling hand of man takes up the already finished work, and too often dims where he would add luster, and mars where he would beautify. As a rule quite safe to follow, man had better let "well enough alone," as GOD left but little for him to do where He designed to finish.

Botany is a study we never tire of, a study that never loses its freshness. The field it opens is too boundless ever to be exhausted. Day by day are opened fresh avenues of pleasant investigation, and day by day we learn to love better, and deeper, this great folio of Nature, which lies open so temptingly before us, brimfull of strangest love, and pictures such as only GOD can make. Botany ranks high among our best and most worthy studies. It tends to culture and refine the very best part of man. Flowers are a great civilizer, and every one is better for them. Everywhere they shed a sweet and quiet influence, and where that influence is felt and acknowledged, its results are truly salutary.

"But what is the use of botany?" (he meant, "Where does the money come from?") was asked of us by one we were not particularly proud to say was an acquaintance—"where is the use, where is the profit, where is the ledger and cash book?" Poor man!—we could only pity him, but could offer no consolation. For once, however, we did wish that the health preserved, the enjoyment taken, the knowledge gained, could all be summed up in dollars and cents, for his consideration. There would be a formidable array of figures, we are sure. Where do we find enjoyment more keen, pleasure and profit so nicely combined, as in the spring-day excursion?—when the birds sing, and the sun shines, and winds whisper, and that same cheering inspiration comes, that only comes in spring-time? The tramp through the meadow among the grasses and lilies—the day in the woods among the mosses and lichens—the hour in the swamp among the cowslips and ferns—the pilgrimage home, with arms full of flowers—the nook in the attic, with our spoils strewn thickly around us—the analyzing—the prying into their well-kept secrets—the keen and quiet satisfaction that so seldom comes in one's life time;—surely there must be money somewhere, if not there is treasure vastly richer.

SILAS MCMANUS.

Lima, Ind., April, 1866.

THE mind wears the colors of the soul, as the valet those of his master.

MERITS OF MODESTY.

MODESTY—A VIRTUE.—Among the Virtues which ought to secure a kind regard, we universally assign to modesty a high rank. A simple and modest man lives unknown, until a moment, which he could not have foreseen, reveals his estimable qualities and his generous actions. I compare him to the concealed flower, springing from an humble stem, which escapes the view, and is discovered only by its perfume. Pride quickly fixes the eye, and he who is always his own eulogist, dispenses every other person from the obligation to praise him. A truly modest man, emerging from his transient obscurity, will obtain those delightful paises which the heart awards without effort. His superiority, far from being importunate, will become attractive. Modesty gives to talents and virtues the same charm which chastity adds to beauty.—*Stanley.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODESTY.

When the west wind courts her gently,
How modestly she blows, and paints the sun
With her chaste blushes; when the north comes near her,
Rude and impatient, then, like chastity,
She locks her beauties in her bud again,
And leaves him to base briers. [*Rowley.*

SILENCE OF MODESTY.—Modesty is silent when it would be improper to speak; the humble, without being called upon, never recollects to say anything of himself.—*Lavater.*

GRACES OF MODESTY.

That modest grace subdued my soul,
That chastity of look which seems to hang
A veil of purest light o'er all her beauties,
And by forbidding most inflames desires.
[*Young.*

MODESTY—ASSOCIATED WITH VIRTUE.—Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues.—*Goldsmith.*

CONSEQUENCES OF MODESTY AND PRESUMPTION.

The man that's silent, nor proclaims his want,
Gets more than him that makes a loud complaint,
[*Creech.*

MODESTY—OF MERIT.—Modesty is to merit as shades to figures in a picture; giving it strength and beauty.—*La Bruyere.*

MODESTY—WHEN A WEAKNESS.—Modesty in a man is never to be allowed as a good quality, but a weakness, if it suppresses his virtue, and hides it from the world, when he has at the same time a mind to exert himself.—*Johnson.*

SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRESIDE.

THE fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory; but the simple lessons of home, enameled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature but less vivid picture of after-years. So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fresh in his recollection the events of childhood, while all the wide space between that and the present hour is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have, perchance, seen an old and half-obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored you may have seen it fade away, while a brighter and more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvas, is no inapt illustration of youth; and though it may be concealed by some after-design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture, giving it tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fireside,—the great institution of Providence for the education of man.—*Goodrich.*

A MODEL RECOMMENDATION.

DEAN SWIFT once had a servant who, besides being a drunkard, was quite impertinent to the poor people who called to consult his master. Overhearing a colloquy between his man and one of the poor petitioners mentioned, the Dean summoned the fellow before him—reproached him for his superciliousness to people better than himself, and also for his inebriety, stripped off his livery and turned the culprit adrift. Being destitute of a character he was forced to go to sea where he was buffeted about for the space of five years. Having returned he applied to the Dean for a certificate of character, which he got in the shape of the following characteristic letter:

"Whereas the bearer served me the space of one year, during which time he was an idler and a drunkard, I then discharged him as such; but how far his having been five years at sea may have mended his manners, I leave to the penetration of those who may hereafter choose to employ him. Signed, J. SWIFT."

INDUSTRY.—Nothing is more evident than that it is the duty of every man to pursue some employment which may be beneficial to himself and family, or to the community of which he is a member. On these principles the Greeks and Romans appointed magistrates to see that no persons spent their time in sloth, and severely punished those who thus offended. It was the general custom of the Jews to bring up their children to manual labor, no matter how ample their means were, or how finished their education was designed to be. The Apostle Paul, who had a learned education, under the greatest of their Rabbis, worked as a tent maker. He that is not doing what he *ought* will be doing what he ought *not*. Many things, which at first sight seem to be beyond our reach, are surmounted by labor and industry.

Sabbath Musings.

HE LEADS US ON.

HE leads us on
By paths we do not know;
Upward He leads us, though our steps be slow;
Though oft we faint and falter on the way,
Though storms and darkness oft obscure the day,
Yet when the clouds are gone
We know He leads us on.

He leads us on
Through all the unquiet years;
Past all our dreamland hopes and doubts and fears.
He guides our steps through all the tangled maze
Of sin, of sorrow, and o'erclouded days,
We know His will is done,
And still He leads us on.

And He, at last,
After the weary strife,
After the restless fever we call life,
After the dreariness, the aching pain,
The wayward struggles which have proved in vain,
After our toils are past,
Will give us rest at last.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"INSURE."

I LATELY found upon my table a little pamphlet with the above heading. It was intended to show the importance of insuring buildings and their contents against loss by fire. The principle is a good one. This is generally admitted and acted upon by prudent business men. They insure their buildings and property and keep them insured. When one policy is about to expire they see to it that another commences at the very moment—for, say they, "We do not know when a fire may occur, and we do not wish even for a single day to run the risk of the loss of our property." This is prudent and commendable.

But what awful risks in relation to their souls, many of these same worldly-wise men will run. The precious soul is in danger of ruin. Polluted by sin it cannot go to Heaven. If lost it will be a total and an eternal loss. GOD has provided salvation—JESUS has died to open up the way. GOD invites by His word and spirit, His ministers and people, to accept this salvation and to insure the soul against eternal loss. One would think that if men believed this doctrine they would use all the means within their reach to secure the salvation of their souls without a moment's delay.

But what is the course of many? With a slackness and a spirit of procrastination of which they would be ashamed in worldly matters, they put off from time to time this most important work. Sometime in the indefinite future they mean to do it—but not now. They dare not risk the loss of a building worth perhaps a few thousands of dollars—yet year after year they risk the loss of a soul worth more than the whole world. They will stand by the side of death-beds, hear dying groans, and look into open graves, and yet put off the work of preparing to die. A building burned may be replaced—but a soul lost is lost forever! Fellow traveler to eternity—insure thy soul *now*. With eagerness fly to CHRIST, and make thy peace with GOD. Whatever else you may neglect, do not neglect a work which GOD requires at your hand *now*. To-morrow is not yours.

L. M. J.

NEED OF DIVINE AID.

"WALK before me and be thou perfect." This said God unto Abraham; and by these words we are instructed that to live in the presence of God is the way to perfection. Whenever we depart from that way it is by losing sight of God, and forgetting our dependence upon him. God is the light which we see, and the end to which we should aim. In all the transactions and different events of our life, we should consider only the order of his providence, and should maintain a sense of his presence in the midst of all affairs. "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills, from whence cometh my help." Depending upon our feet is not sufficient for our deliverance from the innumerable snares that surround us; the danger, indeed, is below, but the deliverance can only come from above; thither must we raise our eyes to him from whom our help cometh. We are continually encompassed by our enemies; nor are we, on account of our infirmities, in less danger from within; there is no hope for us in Jesus Christ, who has overcome the world for himself and for us; his omnipresence will support our weakness.—*Fenelon.*

I HAVE been young and now I am old, and as I stand before God to-night I declare that nothing I have ever given in charity is regretted. Oh, no! it is the riches we keep that perish; that which is given away abides with us forever; it impresses itself on our character and tells on our eternal destiny; for the habit of charity for this life will accompany us to the next. The bud which begins to open will blossom in full expansion hereafter, to delight the eyes of angels and beautify the paradise of God. Let us then, now on every occasion hereafter, practice that liberality which in death we shall approve, and reprobate the parsimony which we shall then condemn.

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS.—"It was ever my invariable custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practiced virtue, awoke. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone am awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

To be shamed out of heaven is to be shamed into hell!

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

WONDERFUL are the works of GOD, whether we view them in the starry heavens above, where mighty worlds and systems move on in their annual course, or in the briny deep, where myriads of living creatures show forth the wisdom and power of their Creator. Or, if we investigate the different motives that govern and actuate the different classes of animals and birds, we shall exclaim with the Psalmist, "In wisdom hast thou made them all." Migration is a movement under the guidance of instinct for the accomplishment of certain ends and purposes, of which the actors have not the slightest idea from reflective reason; they act as impulse urges. Migration is either perfect and regular, as in the case of the cuckoo, swift and swallow, or imperfect, as in the case of the kingfisher, which merely leaves the stream for wider water courses—or irregular, as in the case of the migration of herrings in the north, or of clouds of locusts in Asia or Africa.

We will at first attend to perfect and regular migration as we see it performed by birds of passage. Great Britain is well situated for observing the phenomena of migration, which, viewed from it, may be likened to a tide-stream flowing northward in spring with a southern reflux in autumn. We may say, indeed, that it is an Africa to the wild fowl of the Arctic regions, and an Arctic breeding place to the swallow which winters in Africa. Let us paint a summer in the Arctic regions. It is very short, but short as it is, it sees the birth of thousands of most interesting beings, and every islet, every promontory, is thronged by a dense population. As if by magic the snows of winter have dissolved and coarse herbage has covered the land. Every small pool, every lake, every inlet is garlanded with vegetation. Floating onward from the temperate latitudes, multitudes of wild fowl, water birds of various species—scoter ducks, widgeons, eider ducks, king ducks, pochards and many species of wading birds. The work of incubation now commences. The ground is converted into a city of nests, rarely intruded upon by the foot of man. Here thousands of wild fowl are reared. The water supplies them with food—the reeds bend over their nests.

"By plashy brink of weedy lake or marge of river wide,
Or when the rocky billows rise and sink on the chafed ocean side."

But the summer is short. It passes not into winter by the transition of a mellowed autumn. As it sprang of a sudden out of winter, so it returns; but the wild birds, instinct-taught, anticipate the time when river, lake, pond and inlet will be sealed with ice. Their young are fledged strong on the wing, and now they commence their southern journey, not to seek a breeding place, but open waters where the ice-flow is never seen, and where they may find food to sustain them until another Arctic summer arrives.

Much has been written respecting the migration of birds, treating the subject as if the birds reasoned on the necessity of their journey, and on the direction best for them to take, as the captain of a vessel bound for Australia or the south sea might do with his chart before him, calculating the effects of currents and trade-winds. Here many persons labor under singular confusion of ideas: the end to be answered by the migration of a bird is its own preservation, but the *modus operandi* is entirely instinctive. The bird knows nothing of north or south, east or west; instinct directs and urges its flight, and were it not for this instinctive impulse it would remain and perish with cold and hunger.

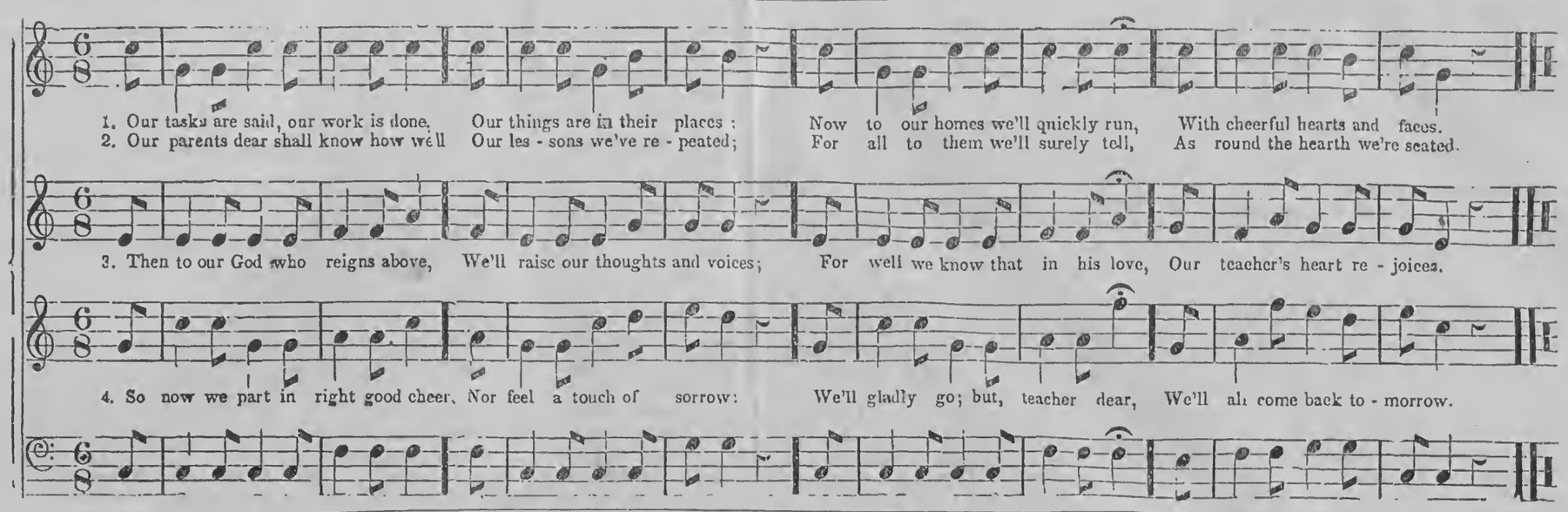
We have only mentioned the migration of birds. But we must not forget that other animals migrate, and here we will allude to the oceanic mammalia. CRANTZ, in his history of Greenland, notices two species of seal which he considers migratory; one he calls Neitersoak Phoca Christata Utsuk; the name of the other Phocaburbata. These species emigrate twice in the year; first they retire in July and return in September. He thinks these the only two species that migrate. But DESMAREST says that the Attarsoak Phoca Greenlandica leaves the coast of Greenland twice a year, in the month of March to return in May, in July to return in September; and Professor BELL confirms it. The probability is that all seals are migratory. The Phoca Proboscidia of the southern ocean travels between latitude 35° and 50°—passing to the Antarctic in summer and retracing its course in winter. There are many species of fish which are migratory—the salmon, herring, and others. There are also many kinds of land animals that are partially migratory, impelled either by the scarcity of food or some other reason to change their locality. It seems that the Creator has implanted an instinct in the inferior animals that forewarns them of impending danger. It is a well known fact that squirrels and other animals, before a very severe winter, migrate to a more congenial clime.

L. M. H.

ONE of the most distinguished personages in Rome is an Amsterdam lady, who has been traveling about in her yacht, with black and white attendants. She is captivating, and a woman of spirit; she hails from the Nile, where she had been crocodiling. She lives on board the vessel, and makes incursions into the country by day.

ESTIMATION OF FIRMNESS.—Firmness both in sufferance and exertion, is a character which I would wish to possess. I have always despised the whining yelp of complaint, and the cowardly feeble resolve.—*Burns.*

THE CLOSE OF SCHOOL.



A WORD ABOUT THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

WATCHES, which in former years were regarded as a luxury of the opulent, have now become a common necessity of the world. The fact that they have become so general a necessity gives importance to the circumstance that we are no longer dependent upon a distant market for our supply, and that to American ingenuity, aided by American capital and American enterprise, we are indebted for the ample and constant production of watches which in all respects are equal, and in many important respects superior to the best articles of European manufacture. The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., established in 1850, has grown in proportions which entitle it to a first rank among the manufacturing enterprises of the New World. It employs between 900 and 1000 artisans of superior skill and character, and a large and thriving town has grown up in its vicinity. The factory covers over three acres of ground, and as an illustration of its extent, we may mention that it is supplied with more than 60 miles of iron pipes and produces an aggregate of nearly 75,000 watches per annum. The quality of these instruments has been thoroughly tested by minute comparisons, and the result is decidedly in favor of the American over the imported article. The principal difference arises from the mode of manufacture. Foreign time-pieces are made principally by hand, and each is finished separately. All those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which, when aggregated, produce the watch, are the fruit of slow and toilsome manual processes. In the results there must of course be lack of uniformity. The constituent parts of the American watch, on the other hand, are fashioned by machinery. Wheels, pinions, springs, screws, absolutely uniform in weight, circumference, dimensions, and in every possible particular, are turned out in myriads by unerring mechanical processes. The difficulty of manufacturing by hand these trivial miracles of metal must be evident. It involves such digital cunning, such superlative acuteness of eye, such exhausting patience of effort, that it is almost a wonder how the work-shops of Geneva and La Chaux de Fonds continue to replenish their armies of operators. In the Waltham Manufactory, machinery supplies the means of their production. Wheels, pivots and jewels, all are prepared by the same unswerving iron hands. As one practical and easily appreciated result of this perfect method, it may be instanced that the owner of a watch of which by accident any part gets lost or injured, has only to address the Company, enclosing the number of his watch and stating the organ wanted—screw, wheel, jewel, spring, or what not—and forthwith by return mail comes the desired article, which any watchmaker may adjust to its place.

The first duty of a watch, as all the world understands, is to keep good time. Its other qualities are decorative and subsidiary. The simpler its mechanism, the more trustworthy its action. The system upon which watches are constructed by the American Company is the perfection of simplicity. The motive power is applied directly to its purpose, and is not dissipated amidst a useless complication of machinery. The importance of this extreme simplification of structure must be apparent. The motive force has no longer to vitalize cumbrous and unnecessary *impedimenta;* friction is lessened one-half, and the liability to fracture two-thirds. These advantages of improved construction having been secured to the fullest extent that is expedient, those of perfect uniformity are of course more easily attained. And it is to these, more than to any other causes, that the real value of the Waltham watches must be attributed. The fact is, that there is virtually no variation in the working of even the minutest details of all these instruments. They must all inevitably be equally good. Exact unity is the first quality which watches, by whomsoever produced, can possess. Exact unity is absolutely unattainable by the European process. Of the instruments simultaneously completed in a foreign work-shop, it is impossible to expect that they will bear more than a general and superficial relationship to one another. There is no tie between them to hold them to exactitude. Deviations in regularity are always expected in imported watches—their harmony being contingent upon doubtful conditions. The dexterity or good faith of individual workmen is all that can be trusted to for correct results. But in the Waltham Manufactory nothing is left to the discretion of the artisan. From beginning to end all is carefully wrought out by unvarying mechanical rule. The isolated particles must of necessity be identical in every watch, since they are modeled by force of machinery, and not by labor of hand. The most practised eye or delicate touch might sometimes err, but the operations of machinery necessarily repeat themselves with perfect precision. The grand result of this veritable similitude is, that in regard to time-keeping Waltham watches are all alike. Microscopic variations, dependent upon accidental conditions, which under no circumstances can ever be guarded against, do of course exist; but they are so slight, as compared with the wider deflections of works of foreign manufacture, as not to invalidate the rule of positive unity. In certain instances there might, it is true, be single instruments of foreign production finished with an accuracy beyond even the regular workings of machinery. But to meet this, the American Company have devoted one department of their factory to the construction of a much more elaborate article than their usual average. Thus the advantages of strict identity in component parts are combined with those of the most dexterous workmanship. In this way watches of absolute equality with the finest results of European manufacture, are, in such quantities as may be demanded, regularly produced.

An important question naturally, is that of the relative costliness of European and American watches. We find that the advantage of cheapness is on this side of the Atlantic. The difference in prices is not excessive, but is sufficient to be an object to any purchaser. The virtue of superior durability, however, is one which ought, in an economical view, to be the most seriously considered. It has been estimated that we pay Europe five millions of dollars a year for watches, and a like sum for keeping them in order. At our own doors watches are manufactured for a lower price, of better quality, less liable to become disordered, and so arranged that in case of injury by violence, the derangement may be cheaply and expeditiously repaired.

The success of the Waltham Company is ample evidence of the estimation in which its wares are held. Its operations have steadily widened since its establishment. At present it employs more hands and produces more watches than at any former period. Each year contributes testimony to the excellence of the instruments, and increases the demand for them. New varieties of form and quality have in late years been introduced, to accommodate peculiar exigencies of taste or necessity. There is the costly time-piece for the millionaire, and the inexpensive one for the clerk or artisan; and there is the compact and tiny watch, jewelled and enamelled, which ladies delight to wear at their girdles, and which they never remember to wind up. The varieties are ample to satisfy all the demands of utility or fancy; and it is but moderate eulogy to say that in exterior form and embellishment, no less than interior excellence, they rival the best instruments of European importation, and this notwithstanding the fact of their comparative cheapness.—*Ex.*

INDIAN vs. YANKEE NAMES.

ON the summit of a hill in Sonoma, California, is a small sheet of water which, with singularly good taste, the early Californians named Lachryma Montis, or the Tear of the Mountain. From one end of the continent to the other the Indians made and applied terms to natural features with the same terseness, euphony and beauty. Leigh Hunt in speaking of an Italian boy, said: "His name was a piece of music—Lui Rivardi;" and the name of Winnipissogee lake is a poem in itself—"The Smile of the Great Spirit." But the practical Yankee, when he discovers one of these forest jewels immediately thinks of himself or of his pocket and christens it "Slick's Pond" or "Silver Lake," or something of an equally common-place character. This is the man who posts quack advertisements on ancient ruins and carves his name on the pyramids. For immortality the painter looks to his pencil, the sculptor to his chisel, but he seeks undying fame through his jack-knife.

WHY ARE THE NORTHMEN MORMONS?

BY the way, can any of your ethnologists tell why it is that the Utah polygamists recruit their ranks from the northern nations of Europe only? Polygamy, it has been thought was the offspring of the torrid zone; but here is another irruption of the Norsemen. The Welshman, the Swede, the Icelander, the Dane are largely represented. "Something rotten in Denmark," one would think. There are whole communities of Englishmen where they say congregations respond to the pastor's prayer with a full-voiced "hamen;" but you seldom see a Frenchman or an Italian. That cosmopolitan, the Irishman, is so scarce in these parts that (outside of Camp Douglas) they can scarcely get up a Fenian meeting, and when they do "divil a Mormon" is there among them. When the "Mormon army" was drilling and parading this fall, one could easily notice as the homespun ranks marched by the prevalence of the blue eyed, fair haired Germanic type over the darker Latin.—*Letter from Salt Lake.*

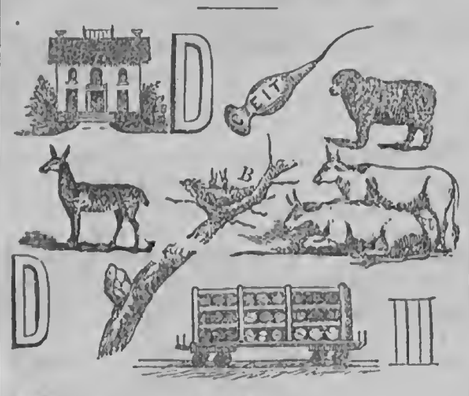
A BRIDAL TOUR.

A PARTY, consisting of a bride, bridegroom and a gentleman friend, recently arrived in Charleston on horseback, who had made a bridal tour in this style from the border of Lake Ontario, having commenced their journey three months ago. They traveled slowly and leisurely during the day, securing rooms at hotels or inns, or accommodations at private houses at night. By this means the travelers were spared fatigue, and the horses always appeared in comparatively fresh condition. The trio were genteelly dressed, the lady wearing a habit of fawn color with suitable trimmings. They remained in Charleston two days, then resumed their journey in the direction of Savannah, en route to Florida and Louisiana. Arrived at the latter place, they will return homeward by passing through the Southwestern and Western States.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 37 letters.
My 33, 15, 7, 29, 2 is a county in Maine.
My 1, 13, 6, 5, 13, 8, 16, 12 is a county in New Hampshire.
My 37, 3, 10, 25, 21, 4, 29 is a county in Vermont.
My 29, 3, 27, 14, 24 is a county in Massachusetts.
My 22, 23, 33, 32, 18, 16, 17 is a county in Rhode Island.
My 27, 23, 9, 10 is a county in Rhode Island.
My 11, 34, 37, 35, 16, 2, 16, 29 is a county in Connecticut.
My 30, 37, 23, 31 is a county in New York.
My 15, 20, 36, 7, 26, 21 is a county in Virginia.
My whole is a proverb of Solomon.

Hornellsville, N. Y. WILLIE SAVGE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

I EALEV het drwlo ttah osnkw em tno,
Ot odlh nomcumion ihtw oth ddae;
Dna nyacf cseontescra teh oept
Rewhe yfcan's sfetost asmder rea edhs.
I ose heca aedsh—lal yerlvle lewth—
I rhae heca tripsis lgtment hisg;
I ntur ot pscal tesho sormf fo gtihl,
Nad het cpla gmronin sclih ym eey.

West Hamburg, N. Y. M. A. E.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

BEFORE a circle, let appear
Twice twenty-five, and five in rear;
Join them to E and you will find
What oft disturbs the gentle mind.

Port Rowan, C. W. E. L.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 846.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—I would rather be a door keeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the tents of wickedness.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it.

Answer to Puzzle:

We buried him darkly, at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moon-beam's misty light
And the lantern dimly burning.

Reading for the Young.

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

Two little boys were standing at a gate. They were both about the same age. But one of them was finely and tastefully dressed, while the clothes of the other were coarse and ragged. It was in the autumn. The huskers were busy in the cornfield, and from the strip of woods beyond floated out the sound of the wood-cutter's ax.

"Have you no better clothes, Benny?" asked the well-dressed boy.

"No, I haven't, Johnny."

"Why don't you get better ones?"

"Because I can't. I have no money. I can't get work by which to earn money."

"That is bad, Benny. Are you going to school this winter?"

"I guess not, Johnny. I must stay out and do such little jobs as I can find to do. I would like to go to school very much. I wish I knew as much as you do, Johnny."

"Pooh! I don't know anything. I am sorry for you. I am glad that I am better off. But that does not make me feel proud. It is a sin to be proud. God made you as good as I am, if your clothes *are* ragged."

Benny took his little friend by the hand. A tear glistened in his eye.

"You have always been kind to me, Johnny Allen," said he. "You have never hooted at me, nor taunted me, like the other boys. So I have sometimes taken up your quarrels; and I will stand by you when we are men."

"Look here, Benny! How would you like to work on a farm all winter—good clothes, enough to eat, a little pocket-money, a nice family to live with, *and plenty of work?*"

"I would like that."

"Then I can help you. It just occurred to me. My Uncle Abbott wants a little boy on his farm. I will give you a letter to him."

Two days afterwards, Benny stood in front of Uncle Abbott, awaiting a reply. Uncle Abbott was a pleasant looking old man, not yet stooped, but with hair quite gray. He put on his spectacles, opened John Allen's letter, and read as follows:

"MEDOW BROOK, Oct. 9, Eighteen 45.

"Unkle abbot ThiS iS Benny He is a good Boy. He iS Poor & Has no Home PleaS Keep Him and give Him worK.

your Neffew JoNn aLLen"

Now, Johnny was quite a small boy, and not so well learned as Benny supposed him to be. But notwithstanding the spelling, misuse of capitals and want of punctuation, the letter of introduction was sufficient. Uncle Abbott gave Benny a home for a number of years.

It was an October night, in Philadelphia. The air was as cold as November. It was late, and there was not much noise on the streets. In a cozy room sat a man. He looked careworn and haggard. He shaded his brow with his hands. His wife, a beautiful woman, stood beside him, smoothing his hair, and speaking words of encouragement to him.

"It is no use, Belle," he groaned. "If I cannot command ten thousand dollars by to-morrow noon, I must go to the wall. The banks are tight; there is no money to be negotiated for on the street. I am a ruined man."

"Perhaps this may be of use to you," said his wife, handing him a slip of paper.

He went to the lamp and read as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9th, 1865.

"*First National Bank, Philadelphia*—Pay to John Allen, or order, ten thousand dollars.

BENJAMIN BERWICK."

"Belle, what does this mean? It is a check for ten thousand dollars. Who is Benjamin Berwick!"

"The gentleman stopped here to-day. You were not in. He felt sorry, and left the check and this note:

"*My Old Friend, Johnny Allen.*—While in the city to-day, I heard that the failure of your bank would seriously affect you. Do you remember the letter of introduction you gave me to your Uncle Abbott? It was exactly twenty years ago. A few years ago I bought land in Venango county. It proved to have oil on it, and I am quite a rich man. If the accompanying check will aid you any, please use it. You can make it all right sometime.

Your friend, BENNY."

John Allen cried. John Allen kissed his wife, and his wife kissed him. John Allen did not go to the wall—which means to break up. And all on account of that misspelt letter of twenty years before.—*Little Corporal.*

FIRST AND LAST.—First must give place to last, because last must have his time to come; but last gives place to nothing, for there is not another to succeed.—*Bunyan.*

No man ever did or ever will do his duty "*by and by!*"

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 21, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE President has "approved" and signed the loan bill, the bill to grant the right of way to the Cascade Railroad Co. through a military reserve in Washington Territory, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Among the items in the latter bill are the following: — For Southern light-houses, $100,000; for re-furnishing and repairing the President's House, $84,600; for expenses incident to the death and burial of President Lincoln, $30,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater, $100,000. The bill also authorizes the sale of the Pennsylvania Bank building for not less than $110,000.

The Senate has passed the bill to re-imburse Pennsylvania for war expenses; also, to grant 100,000 acres of the public land to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle, in the State of Michigan.

The House has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the temporary relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia, to be expended by the Freedmen's Bureau.

By order of Secretary Seward, the public offices in Washington were closed on the 14th inst., (the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln.)

Roberts of the Irish Republic is in Washington. He publicly disapproves of the O'Mahony movement on the New Brunswick frontier.

The estimates made under the direction of the War Department for completing the ship canal from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to the mouth of the Patapsco River, is $2,107,000.

Gen. Hancock's examining board on breech-loading rifles, continue to receive new models. One of the rifles, invented by Col. B. H. Jenks of Philadelphia, can be loaded and fired 32 times per minute, the most rapid firing ever known.

A delegation of the Western Press Association are urging upon the Ways and Means Committee a reduction of the present duty on unsized paper from twenty per cent. to a duty not exceeding six per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular prohibiting crude petroleum, benzine and naptha from being carried on passenger vessels, without a special permit. They are decided to be explosive.

The N. Y. Times' special says it is understood that the Government has sent armed vessels to the fishing grounds on the coast of the British Provinces, to protect our fishermen there, who have been warned off by the Provincials since the cessation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The British Government has expressed a willingness to allow everything to go on the basis existing prior to the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, which enabled our vessels to fish anywhere within a marine league of the shore.

Southern Items.

THE colored people of the District of Columbia celebrated the 16th inst., the anniversary of the emancipation in that District.

Of the municipal authorities of Richmond, Va., two-thirds were formerly in the rebel army, and the other third, with but one exception, were identified with the defunct Confederacy.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe special says "that there is a rumor there that Jeff. Davis is to be removed to Richmond on a writ of habeas corpus, and fears are entertained that he cannot live through the coming summer if not released, as his health is growing worse."

Gov. Jenkins of Georgia, calls on the capitalists of that State to furnish him with money for any length of time they may prefer at 7 per cent. interest, for the purpose of relieving the people made destitute by the war.

The lower crevassee at New Orleans is being closed; the upper one is too extensive to be closed until the water gets lower.

The Charlestonians have raised one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and obtained from the Legislature a charter for a company to induce white emigration into South Carolina.

It is thought that Texas will produce the largest cotton crop the coming season of any of the cotton growing States, and South Carolina the smallest. The interior of the latter is so entirely devastated that it will take several years to recover its former prosperity.

Robberies are of daily occurrence in New Orleans. That city appears to be the headquarters of all kinds of abandoned characters in the South-west.

It was decided last week in the U. S. District Court at Alexandria, Va., that the President's "peace proclamation" does not restore the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Governor Hamilton of Texas, declines to be a candidate for election by the people to the office which he now holds by appointment.

Houston papers say that Quantrell has passed through Texas, bound for Mexico.

DEATH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—The death of Mr. Dickinson, whose residence was in Binghampton, occurred in New York on the 13th inst. His demise was very unexpected. Mr. D. was one of the eminent men of the country in both National and State affairs. He was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 11, 1800. His father became a resident of this State in 1806. The deceased held during his life several high positions in the Federal and State Governments—among which were Lt. Governor of this State, State Senator, Attorney General, and U. S. Senator. At the time of his death he was U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREIGN ADVICES to the 4th inst., have been received. Geo. Peabody is soon to leave for the United States. Queen Victoria has written him a letter of thanks for his great liberality to the London poor. She also presented him with her miniature. Had he consented a baronetcy would have been conferred upon him. [Mr. Peabody is a native of Massachusetts, and has been known for many years as "the great American banker." His gift to the poor of London was $500,000.] The cattle plague is on the decline. Cotton, Breadstuffs and provisions generally tend downwards in price. A war between Austria and Prussia is threatened; should it occur, it is thought that France will not remain neutral. A contract between Portugal, France, Italy and Brazil is published for a telegraph to America. A camp of 70,000 men has been formed in Italy. Italian squadrons are forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and military preparations are being made at Venice. Austria is determined to put an end to the provisional affairs of the Duchies. The Imperial troops of China about the first of March, gained a great victory over the rebels in the north. Fifty thousand were killed and captured.

THE FENIANS.—It will no doubt be gratifying to peaceably disposed people to learn that the "king of beasts" and his brother, the unicorn, still roam the "monarchs of all they survey" from the "rising sun to the going down thereof." Although the New York papers startled the community that 5,500 "mighty men of war" had gone to "rend away the kingdom" from the "Quane," the Canadians and "Britishers" generally, refused to give the bait intended for them more than a passing "nibble," and changed their course to where they might "gobble up" something more substantial. The papers and the telegraph *now* say, sure, that Fenians are congregating somewhere north of Maine, or in Maine, to "make a dash" on New Brunswick. At Eastport, Me., and "all along shore," much talk at least is being made about "the war," and British armed vessels are keeping "steadily in view" the movements of the "Republic."

THE INDIANS.—The Government has received information from Fort Lawrence that the Sioux Indians on the north fork of the Cheyenne river are assembling their bands to commence a war on the neighboring tribes. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is endeavoring to pacify the "braves." Hostilities it was feared would soon be inaugurated. A treaty made between the United States and the Winnebago Indians has been proclaimed by President Johnson. This tribe cedes to the Government all their title and interest in the Decotah reservation—receiving in consideration of this, lands in Nebraska. They are to be furnished with subsistence for one year, and also with saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, Government horses, and whatever else may be considered necessary for their domestic comfort.

THE CHOLERA.—A dispatch from the "Medical Officer" of Halifax, dated April 14, to the Collector of New York, says 170 deaths had occurred on the steamer England up to that date. This number includes the 40 deaths on the passage. There were 1,200 passengers. They are all kept in quarantine. The "officer" says "the disease is probably a severe form of ship fever, with many of the prominent symptoms of cholera."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is estimated, says the Chicago Times, that one thousand persons were killed or wounded by the late tornado in Pope and Johnson counties, Illinois.

THE U. S. Bonded Warehouse on Greenwich street, New York, was recently robbed of silks, belonging to A. T. Stewart, of the value of over $10,000.

DURING last year's season of navigation, 22,974 vessels passed through the St. Clair Flats. The value of the various cargoes amounted to $440,000,000.

THE greatest activity prevails in the Canadian cities to keep off the cholera. Precautionary and sanitary measures are being taken in anticipation of its near approach.

THE celebrated violinist, Ole Bull, is dead. He died in Quebec on the 10th inst. Mr. Bull was born in Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. He first came to this country in 1843.

ONE of the clerks belonging to the Bank of America, New York, was robbed on the 10th inst. at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury of over $5,000 in gold certificates.

THE Detroit Free Press of the 11th inst., says there is "strong indications of a general breaking up of the ice in Lake St. Clair, and a resumption of navigation in that direction."

THE steamer Financier, bound from Pittsburg to New Orleans, was burned on the 12th inst. twenty miles below the former city. Ten lives were lost. Boat and cargo an entire loss.

THE rush to the Vermillion gold fields of Minnesota is unabated. The latest news from Superior City states that by stage, sled and dog-trains the gold-seekers arrive daily.

THE Saunders' kidnappers, after having been in prison in Montreal for nine months, have been acquitted on a technical objection made to the late O'Leary's deposition, which was the only strong evidence.

THE death of a Mormon Bishop lately is thus announced in a Salt Lake paper: — "He was thirty-seven years old, and leaves an interesting family of eleven wives and forty-seven small children to mourn his death."

JAMAICA advices state that an address of loyalty has been presented to the Governor from over 5,000, chiefly blacks, deprecating the massacre at Morant Bay, and deploring the means employed to suppress the rebellion.

THE rebellion in some parts of China is assuming alarming proportions. According to late advices the foreign residents in the several cities threatened were arming and drilling. The insurgents were intending to attack Pekin.

A MUSICAL discovery of singular interest, has just been made in Germany, nothing less than a hitherto unknown opera of Mozart, "Il Desperado," in three acts. Mozart composed the opera in his eighteenth year (1774) for the theater of Munich.

THE following statement exhibits the amount of direct tax paid by the Southern States mentioned below, for the quarter ending January 1, 1866: — Virginia, $22,270; North Carolina, $37,310; South Carolina, $10,297; Tennessee, $40,000; Arkansas, $15,230.

A LARGE Spanish man-of-war sailed some time ago from an English port for the Pacific coast. Admiral Quesada went out in her to take command of the Spanish Pacific fleet. A great amount of treasure has been captured from the Chilians already and sent to Spain.

A MAN named Deering, his wife and four children, and a woman and boy living in the family, were murdered in Philadelphia last week. Only one of the entire family escaped, a boy ten years old, who was absent from home visiting a relative. The murderer has been arrested.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

☞ OFFICERS who have returned from the war to lay their laurels at the feet of the ladies, find it expedient to perfume the leaves with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." A few drops of the perfume takes off the odor of gunpowder acquired amid the smoke of battle. Sold everywhere.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, April 17, 1866.

BEST white and red wheat flour has advance 25@50c ⅌ barrel. Red wheat has advance 2c, and Oats 2@3c. New mess Pork has declined $1@1,50 ⅌ barrel. Lard firm and in demand. Eggs and Potatoes lower. Clover seed remains firm, while timothy has advanced slightly. Hay is scarce and firm at our quotations.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't whi't	$11,50@14,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$10@11,00	Apples, green	$1,00@1,75
Do. extra State,	7,50@8,00	Do. dried, ⅌ lb.	10@11c
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@3,25	Peaches	00@30c
Millfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@35c
Do. fine	18,00@20,00	Plums	25@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,40@1,50	Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	40@50c
Wheat, red	2,00@2,20	Onions	50@60c
Best white	2,50@2,60	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.	65@60c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	65@00c	Green hides trim'd	7@7c
Rye,	60@65c	Do. untrimmed	6@6c
Oats,	42@45c	Green calfskins	14@15c
Barley,	80@85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,00
Beans	0,75@1,25	Lamb pelts	90@100c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu.	$4,00@5,00
Do. new mess	26,00@27,00	Clover, medium	6,00@6,75
Do. clear, ⅌ lb.	15@15c	Do. large	6,50@7,25
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ lb.	8@9c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	17@18c	Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Shoulders	13@14c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	10,50@0,00
Chickens	18@20c	Do. large egg	10,00@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	10,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ lb.	10@12c	Do. stove	11,25@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@40c	Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@40c	Do. Char ⅌ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, new	18@22c	Salt, ⅌ bbl.	2,75@3,00
Do. old	00@00c	Wool, ⅌ lb.	41@50c
Lard, tried	19@20c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,00@8,25
Tallow, tried	9@9½c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs.	6,50@7,00
Do. rough	0@6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ lb.	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	18@20c	Candles, box	14½@16c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	17@00c
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	37@42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 14.—Cotton 37@38c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,90@12,25 as to quality. Wheat, $1,70@2,75. Rye, 79@80c. Barley, $1,10. Corn, 79@83c. Oats, 40@62c. Hops, 25@70c. Pork, new mess, $25@25,62; old do, $25,00@25,25; prime, $21,25@22; Shoulders, 10@12 cents; Hams, 16@18 cts. Lard, 16@18¾ cts. Butler, 25@55c.—Cheese, 16@22c. Clover seed, 9@12c; Timothy, $4,50@4,75; rough flax, $2,40@2,50.

ALBANY, APRIL 14.—Flour, $9@13. Corn meal $1,60@1,75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Wheat, on sales. Rye, 80c. Barley, 80@88c. Corn 77@83c. Oats, 60@61. Pork, $28@31. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 21c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter, 50@55c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 22@22c. Hops, 25@40c. Clover seed 10½@13; large no, 13@13½c ⅌ lb.; timothy, $5,75@6,25.

BUFFALO, APRIL 14.—Flour, sales at $7,25@11,25.—Wheat, $1,70@2,35. Corn, 60@62c. Rye, 80@80c. Barley, 88@95c. Oats 35@47c. Peas 97c@$1,00. Beans $1,50@1,75. Clover seed, $6,75@9,50; timothy, $5; flax, nominal.—Salt, $2,50@2,55.

CHICAGO, APRIL 14.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13,00.—Wheat, $1,25@1,26½. Corn, 42@46c. Oats, 26½@27c.

TORONTO, APRIL 12.—Flour ranges from $5,30@7,00; Fall Wheat, $1,30@1,52; Spring Wheat, $1,10@1,20; Barley, 53@61c; Peas, 62@66c; Oats, 30@32c; Rye, 56@60c; Butter 17@23c; Cheese, 14@16c; Eggs, 15@17c; Pork, Mess, $22@23; Prime, $20@21; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@12c. Beef hams, 10@11c. Potatoes, 25@35c ⅌ bu. Hay, $23@9,50; Straw, $4,50@5,50. Clover seed, $4,50@5; Timothy, $2@3,25; Flax, $1,60@1,75; Tares, $1@1,10.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,00@18; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 8@12½c; Sheep and Lambs, 5½@8½c; Swine, 12½@13c.

ALBANY, APRIL 12.—Beeves $4,50@11,00; Sheep, 5¼@7¾c. Hogs, 10@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 11.—Beeves, sales at 9@10c. Working oxen $175@300 ⅌ pair. Handy steers $100@150. Yearlings $00@00; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $50@125. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 5@6½c. ⅌ lb; in lots, $4,50@6 ⅌ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7½@5c. ⅌ lb. Sholes—wholesale 12@13c.; retail 13@15c. Hides 9½@10c. ⅌ lb; country lots 8@9½c.; tallow 7½@0½c.; calfskins 25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.—Domestic fleeces have been in little better demand, but prices are still irregular.—Common and coarse grades are dull and heavy, while fine fleeces are firm. Sales at 52½@55c for Native and ¼ Merinos; 55@65c for ½ and ⅝ do; 65@70c for full-blood do; 70@80c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 53@58c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 21@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@48c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, APRIL 12—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 75@80c; fine, 68@70c; medium, 60@65; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 65@67c; fine, 60@63c; medium, 55@60c; coarse, 45@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 50@55c; common, 45@48c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 60@92c; pulled, extra, 55@70c; superfine, 50@55c; No. 1, 30@45c; Smyrna, 25@35c; Buenos Ayres, 25@50c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 21@32c; Peruvian, 30@35c; African, 20@30c; East India, 24@38c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

CAHOON'S PATENT
BROADCAST SEED SOWER!

For sowing Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Grass Seed, Guano, Plaster, Hemp, &c., &c. Patented September 1st, 1857. Re-issued May 11th, 1858. Patented in Europe.

We are now prepared to furnish the above Machines to the trade promptly, and have testimonials from hundreds of Farmers who have used the machine for the past seven years. During the past year, we have improved the mechanical construction of the Hand Sowers, and their substantial and neat appearance will commend them at once to all. It saves four-fifths of the labor and time—enables any one, with a little experience, to sow with regularity—and in consequence of the evenness with which it distributes the seed, causes a saving of from one-quarter to one-third of the grain ordinarily required. Farmers who have used this machine seven seasons, say that they would not be without one for three times its cost. The validity of the patent having been fully established, after one of the most thorough trials known to patent law cases, any infringement will be promptly prosecuted. *The best Crop of Wheat raised in the State of Illinois, and which took the First Premium at the Illinois State Fair, for 1859, was sown with this Machine.*

THE HORSE POWER MACHINE,

At the usual walking gait of a horse, sows from TEN to FIFTEEN ACRES per hour.

THE HAND MACHINE,

At a common walking gait, sows from FOUR to EIGHT ACRES per hour.

This Machine has taken the First Premium at the United States Agricultural Fair, held at Richmond, Virginia, 1858. Also, at the Missouri State Fair, in a *grand trial of Broadcast Seed Sowers*, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1858. Kentucky State Fair, holden at Louisville, Ky., 1858, "with high commendation of the Committee."—Michigan State Fair, holden at Detroit, 1858. Pennsylvania State Fair, holden at Pittsburgh, 1858. Maine State Fair, holden at Augusta, 1855. North Carolina State Fair, held at Raleigh, 1859. Iowa State Fair, held at Oskaloosa, 1859. And at numerous other State and County Fairs.

☞ All orders should be addressed to BROADCAST SEED SOWER COMPANY, Portland, Me., or
R. J. CARPENTER, 106 Wall St., New York.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

THIS CHURN, as finally improved and patented has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. It has received the highest approval of practical and scientific men and the press, and been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM by the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. It was lately exhibited at the Farmers' Club of the American Institute and acknowledged to be the greatest improvement on the old dash churn ever yet invented. The dashers are worked by a horizontal handle, and a steel spring raises them to the surface of the cream, thus relieving the operator of the most laborious part of churning. By the peculiar shape of the upper (adjustable) dasher, air is carried to the bottom of the churn at every stroke. All parts of the churn with which the cream comes in contact are wood. In brief, the most competent judges pronounce this the best and cheapest arrangement ever invented for ease of churning and making superior butter. This

MODEL ADJUSTABLE CHURN

is now extensively made by the SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING Co., (which has built a large factory for the purpose,) with a view of supplying all orders from any part of New York, which territory is reserved. The Company proposes to sell Rights of Counties and States, except New York, and to furnish Churns to purchasers of such rights at a liberal discount, if they do not wish to manufacture. Every Churn is made of the very best material, and in the best manner.

Sizes and Prices.—Five sizes of the barrel-formed Churn (see cut,) are manufactured, holding from five to thirty gallons. The retail price of No. 1, (the largest size, thirty gallons,) is $16; No. 2, (three-fourths barrel,) $14; No. 3, (half barrel,) $12; No. 4, (quarter barrel,) $10; No. 5, (one-fifth barrel,) $8. *Orders for single Churns must be accompanied by cash.*

Rights will be disposed of for States and Counties, except New York State, which is reserved.

Address H. P. WESTCOTT,
Sup't. Seneca Falls Churn Mfg. Co.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

TO THE LADIES.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that, as General Agents, they have completed arrangements to supply the latest production of the AMERICAN MOLDED COLLAR COMPANY,

Gray's Patent
LADIES' CRIMPED COLLARS,

to which they would invite the special attention of the ladies. This article is entirely novel in its construction and appearance, and reaches the purchaser in the form of a handsome turn-over Collar, crimped or fluted, as its name indicates, and properly curved to fit snugly the wearer's neck. By a slight pulling upon the ends, however, just sufficient to destroy the sweep or curvature, it becomes a neat and tasty "Garote" or Standing Collar, or pair of Cuffs. It is manufactured from the same choice material used in making Bank Note Paper, and retains its pearly white appearance, without soiling, even longer than a nicely polished linen collar.

As this Collar is entirely new in the market, and as yet is in the hands of only the larger dealers, the undersigned propose for the present, till the Collar is more generally introduced, to furnish sample boxes, containing one dozen Collars, by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of thirty-five cents.

☞ *In giving Post Office address, mention Town, County and State.*

ADDRESS

LELAND, JOHNSON & CO.,
81 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

PERFECT AT LAST!
Woodruff's Universal Seed Planter.

This Planter prepares the ground in the best possible manner by means of small triangular drags, one for each row. *Behind* and *within* these drags the planting and covering is effected. In every hill planted by this machine, the grain is separated into several points about 4 inches from each other, as shown in the diagram given below.

NO OTHER MACHINE CAN DO THIS!

This Planter is moreover positively the only one which makes an accurate check-row, *without* previous marking of the field, or a boy to work the dropping-slide. It leaves its tally-mark in passing across the field, so that the operator can see at a glance if any error is being made, and correct the same by a single movement of the hand, without stopping the machine. For two rows of corn, or three of beans, this Planter is made of the same size and draft of an ordinary wheat-drill.

It can instantly be thrown out of gear, and so driven anywhere, as it rests on two wheels. It is readily adjusted to any distance between the rows and can, with little additional expense, be made convertible into a two-horse cultivator, or wheat-drill. This Planter, is made to drop a fertilizer in each hill when necessary.

The Patentee not having time or means at his disposal for manufacturing the above machine, invites the correspondence of those desiring an interest in a *really valuable* improvement. He greatly prefers the *lease* of territory to responsible manufacturers to the unconditional sale thereof. This is an opportunity rarely offered to those who are willing to engage in the manufacture of a *first class* agricultural implement. For engraving of this machine, with editorial notice accompanying, see Rural of March 31, 1866. Address, for circulars, &c.,
LUM WOODRUFF, Patentee, Ann Arbor, Mich.

50 GREAT SECRETS—Wonderful Discoveries—Ways to make money. Fortunes are being made. Full particulars sent free.
F. L. WOOD, Box 5,977, New York City.

THE PREMIUM MACHINE.
BEST IN AMERICA.

The Railway Horse Power that is unequaled for ease of team and amount of power. The Combined Thrasher and Cleaner that *cleans* EQUAL TO ANY FANNING MILL, fit for mill or market.

Thrashers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers, Planters, &c.

All of the best in market. For price and description send for Circular and satisfy yourself before purchasing. Send in orders early, as we are governed by "first come, first served."
R. & M. HARDER,
Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

DANA'S PATENT METALIC SHEEP LABEL.—The only perfectly successful permanent sheep marks ever introduced. They are furnished, stamped with name and numbers, ready to attach to the sheep's ear, as seen in the above cut.

By request of the officers of the N. E. Wool Growers' Society, a bound Register has been published to accompany the labels, in which to keep a record of the flock. This, together with the labels, gives a greater security against loss, and a greater convenience in keeping an exact record of the flock, than was ever before attained. Show-bills and sample rings sent free, per mail, to those who wish to examine before purchasing. Price of labels $3 per hundred. Registers 50 cents each; punches, $1,25; Toe Shears, $2. Any person getting up a club and sending orders for 1,000 labels—price $20 per thousand; and larger orders at same rate. Agents wanted to solicit orders. Address C. H. DANA,
Inventor and Manufacturer, West Lebanon, N. H.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR—The sheep labels which I purchased of you have more than answered my expectation. Combined with your Register, I consider them by far the best means in use, for keeping an exact account of a flock of sheep.
Truly yours, GEO. B. LORING, Salem, Mass.,
Pres't of the New England Wool-Growers' Society.

DEAR SIR—I have used your labels and Register for a year, and am well pleased with them, so far. I have seen a good many different kinds, and yours are the first I ever saw that I would use. Yours truly,
W. R. SANFORD, Orwell, Vt.

THIS may certify, that having adopted C. H. DANA'S Sheep Ring, I find it just the thing required. It is more reliable, cheaper, and better every way than the paint mark, and, I think, Mr. Dana has conferred a substantial favor on wool-growers by introducing it.
EBENEZER BRIDGE, Pomfret, Vt.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF THE
AMERICAN WATCH
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.,

In consequence of the recent great decline in gold and silver and all the materials used in the manufacture of our goods, and in anticipation of still further decline, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

WITH GOLD AT PAR,

so that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of

MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,

have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in stating that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks engraved on the plate:

1. "American Watch Co," Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wm. Ellery."
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,

ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY are FULLY WARRANTED

to be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches made at Waltham, are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

CAUTION.

As the high reputation of our watches has caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers; and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great American Tea Company's Secret.
The New York Tribune.
The American Watch—Robbins & Appleton.
Todd's Improved Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr.
Frank Dean's Corn Planter—Frank Dean.
Dana's Metallic Sheep Label—C. H. Dann.
Great Closing Out Sale—Gillespie, Maxson & Co.
To the Ladies—Leland, Johnson & Co.
Cahoon's Broadcast Seed Sower—R. J. Carpenter.
Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—H. P. Westcott.
Extraordinary Inducement—J. W. Daughaday.
Patent Snap and Catch-em Fish-hook—Jos. Briggs.
Convention Chorus Book—Ditson & Co.
The Southern Balm—Capt. R. E. Bryant.
Cheap Bedding Plants—Edgar Sanders.
Rubicon Apple—Bragg & Potter.
50 Great Secrets—F. L. Wood.
Wholesale Card Photograph Depot—P. G. Woodward.
25 Cents. Agents and Peddlers—O. A. Drake.
Jucunda Strawberry—J. Craine.
Cedar Camphor—Harris & Chapman.
Superb Flowering Plants by Mail—Geo. Sach.
The Premium Machine—R. & M. Harder.
Dwarf Pear Trees—T. G. Yeomans.
Strawberries—Wm. S. Carpenter.

The News Condenser.

— New Orleans is infested by raffians.

— Government is to rebuild Fort Sumter.

— Peach trees are blossoming in California.

— There were 138 deaths in Brooklyn, last week.

— Beware of altered 5s on the Revere Bank, Boston.

— Quantrell, the guerrilla, is now reported a farmer in Cuba.

— The President has approved and signed the Loan bill.

— Southern planters are in Washington to hire freedmen.

— The petroleum excitement is said to be increasing in Alabama.

— The Lincoln National Monument fund amounts now to $61,055 81.

— A fifteen days quarantine has been established at Fortress Monroe.

— Only one-eighth of the great State of Illinois is yet under cultivation.

— A foreign mission has been tendered to Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

— Rich silver mines, it is said, have been discovered in Hanover Co., Va.

— The damage from the recent flood in Wisconsin will amount to $2,000,000.

— A postage stamp of the denomination of fifteen cents is soon to be issued.

— Every paper printed in France pays a tax of six centimes, and no discount.

— Beware of counterfeit 5s on the Southbridge Bank, at Southbridge, Mass.

— London papers complain that there is not a properly lighted street in that city.

— The Methodist church in Newton, Va., has been restored to its former possessors.

— An effort is making to have the U. S. Mint at Dalonega, Georgia, re-established.

— George Peabody, the American London banker, is expected in America this month.

— It is said that a proclamation of amnesty is to be issued by the President in a few days.

— A Salt Lake correspondent says money is very scarce in Utah, and all kinds of produce low.

— The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that negroes in that State have a right to vote.

— Part of the "burnt district" in Richmond, Va., is being built up with fine, substantial warehouses.

— Government is going to buy the court house at Boston for the use of the subtreasury and postoffice.

— The Nashville Chamber of Commerce has sent $15,000 worth of provisions to the starving people of Alabama.

— The wool growers of Sangamon Co., Ill., are purchasing the best Spanish Merino sheep to be found in Vermont.

— The trade societies of Brooklyn, N. Y., have resolved to demand $3.50 a day and to work but 8 hours on Saturday.

— The first flag captured after the surrender of New Orleans has just been delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury.

— New England Baptists are making efforts to raise $3,000,000 for the endowment of the Brown University at Providence.

— The Empress Eugenie proposes to build 300 model lodging houses for working people in one of the suburbs of Paris.

— Altered 10s on the Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I., and counterfeit 3s on the Granite Bank, Pascoag, R. I., are in circulation.

— The tribe of the Six Nations are said to have offered six hundred warriors to the Canadian Government to fight the Fenians.

— Gen. Grant was lately arrested for fast driving in the streets of Washington, responded personally to the warrant and paid the fine.

— The spring style of bonnets, which are so small that they would be invisible if they were not so queer, cost from $25 to $50 in New York.

— Two young Russian women are studying medicine at the University of Zurich, and it is said they show much aptitude for the profession.

— A procession of 79 elephants, arrayed in gaudy trappings, was one of the striking features of a late industrial exhibition at Nagpore, India.

— A man in Scotland has been sentenced to 10 days imprisonment for trying to gain admission into a Masonic lodge when not a member of the order.

Special Notices.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes, 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

New Advertisements.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT! CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR

SENT FREE!

This popular Day School Magazine, published Monthly at 75 cents a year, filled with choice Original *Stories, Poems, Music, Dialogues, Sketches of Travel, Natural History, Puzzles, Rebuses, Phonetics, Engravings, &c.*, will be sent ONE YEAR FREE, TO ONE PERSON *who will act as Agent* at any Post Office in the United States. For further particulars, address with five cents for return postage, J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher, 1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!

Owing to the great decline in gold and general depression of business, the Geneva Manufacturing Company are desirous of disposing of their stock of Watches immediately, for cash, and as their Agents, we have concluded to adopt the average plan, and have put the price at the low figure $12 each, thus bringing it within the reach of all to obtain a valuable time-piece. All the following Splendid Watches to be sold at

TWELVE DOLLARS EACH.

150 Gold Hunting Case Chronometer Watches	$150 to $300
150 Gold Hunting Case Duplex Watches	125 to 200
200 Gold Hunting Case Patent Lever Watches	100 to 175
200 Gold Hunting Case Lepine Watches	75 to 150
300 Gold Plated on Sterling Silver Cases Patent Lever Watches	50 to 100
250 Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches	100 to 120
250 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Watches	75 to 150
300 Ladies' Gold Patent Lever Watches	75 to 125
300 Ladies' Gold Lepine Watches	50 to 100
400 Solid Silver Case Duplex Watches	40 to 100
400 Solid Silver Case Patent Lever Watches	35 to 75
500 Solid Silver Case Lever Watches	30 to 60
600 Solid Silver Case Lepine Watches	25 to 75
500 Gold Composite Hunting Case Watches	25 to 50
400 Gold Composite Lepine Watches	20 to 50
400 Silver Lever Watches	25 to 75
500 Silver Lepine Watches	20 to 60
500 Gents' Vest and Guard Chains	15 to 50
400 Ladies' Fine Guard Chains	15 to 60
300 Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins	15 to 75

All the above splendid Watches and Chains will be sold for $12 each. We have adopted the following plan: Certificates describing each Watch and its value are prepared and placed in sealed envelopes. These Certificates can be obtained at our office, and the holder will be entitled to the Watch it calls for upon payment of the $12 and return of the Certificate. This is not a lottery, but a *bona fide* sale, and any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, should send at once and procure a certificate, and as there are no blanks every one must get a Watch at half the usual price at least, and many will get a splendid Gold Watch for the trifling sum of $12. Certificates sent by mail to any address for 50 cents each. Five will be sent for $2. Fifteen for $5.—Thirty-five for $10. When the goods are ordered, the Certificate must be returned with the money, and orders will be promptly filled by Mail or Express. Address,
GILLESPIE, MAXSON & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

ENLARGED.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in

THE WORLD.

Enlargement of the Daily, Simi-Weekly and

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of the TRIBUNE has been enlarged more than one-quarter, the price will remain the same.

TERMS.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2,00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five	9,00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17,50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	31,00
Ten copies, to one address	16,00
Twenty copies, to one address	30,00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	4,00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers	7,00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies or over, for each copy	3,00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy for 6 months.
Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy for 1 year.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

$10 per annum; $5 for 6 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Having widened the columns of THE TRIBUNE, we are under the necessity of charging more *per line* for advertisements. In consideration of this, and the fact of the steadily growing circulation of THE TRIBUNE, we have decided to increase our rates to correspond with the increased length of the lines and with our increased circulation. Our advertising customers very well know that THE TRIBUNE circulates among the best classes of our citizens, those most likely to prove good customers; and we believe the past experience of advertisers who have availed themselves of THE TRIBUNE as a medium through which to reach customers, both in city and country, will warrant them in paying the small increase in our rates. Our new scale of prices will be:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, classified under different heads, 20 cents per line.
SPECIAL NOTICES, on fifth page, 30 cents per line.
BUSINESS NOTICES, 50 cents per line.
ITEM ADVERTISEMENTS, under head of "City News," 60 cents per line.

Business Notices will be inserted on the fourth page. This change we know will greatly please those who insert their notices under that head. The changing of Business Notices from the fifth to the fourth page will also add very much to the value of advertisements inserted under head of Special Notices, which will continue on the fifth page.

Book notices and literary items will appear on the second page, to be followed by the book advertisements. We believe that THE TRIBUNE has always been considered the very best medium in which publishers could advertise, and this arrangement will add even to its previous value.

Advertisers will see that by the changes in making up the paper their announcements will be presented more conspicuously to the reader. Friends, we have hitherto given you the worth of your money, and we shall continue to do so.

ADVERTISING:

The Fruits of it in the Weekly Tribune.

A few weeks since "The Manchester Land Company" inserted their advertisement in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and in six other papers in this State and New-England. Under date of April 5, 1866, Mr. Brown writes to one of the editors of THE TRIBUNE as follows:

DEAR SIR:—That advertisement has done wonders. I have received nearly a thousand letters from all the States from Maine to Iowa, inquiring about the Manchester lands, asking terms, requesting a pamphlet, &c., and nine-tenths of them commence with the words, or their equivalent:—"Having seen your advertisement in THE TRIBUNE, and having also read Solon Robinson's descriptions of West Jersey, I write for further information."

The result of advertising in your paper has been so satisfactory, that I have concluded it the best economy to continue it in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, however large the expense, and discontinue it in all other papers.
LEWIS B. BROWN.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as newsmatter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.
ITEM—In the News Column—$1,50 a line each insertion.

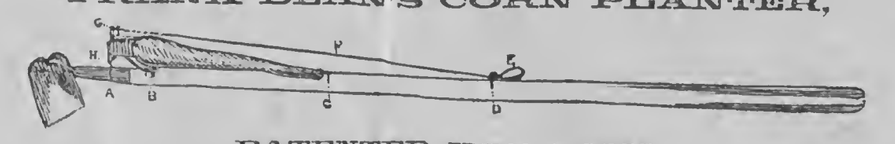
Nothing Inserted for Less than $5.

No less by the quarter or year.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St., New York.

$200 PER MONTH and Expenses Paid—Agents Wanted, male and female to introduce a new and useful patented invention. For further information address, with stamp, L. N. MATHER & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. [817-4t

THRASHING MACHINES.—THOSE WHO contemplate buying either Steam Thrashers, or Horse Power Thrashing Machines the coming season will do well to send for our pamphlet. JONAS W. YEO,
817-2t Robinson Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

FRANK DEAN'S CORN PLANTER,



PATENTED JULY 4, 1865.

The above cut represents a newly invented Machine for Planting Corn, Sugar Cane, Broom Corn, Beans, Cotton, and all small seeds, and is easily and readily graduated so as to drop the desired amount uniformly. It is readily attached to any hoe, and weighs but five and one half ounces. E. represents a thumb strap, connected by the cord (F.) which runs over the roller, (G.) with the feed-gate, (H.) which is attached to the elastic band. (A.) The bag and hopper contain the seed, and the graduating screw is just above the point on the feed-gate, where the elastic band attaches. To operate this Machine, take the hoe in the usual manner, as represented; remove the soil in the ordinary way, the width of the blade, and resting your hoe partially on the ground, give your thumb an upward movement, which raises the feed-gate (G.) at the same time depositing the seed as desired; then replace the soil, and so proceed to the next hill. A few of the many advantages of this machine are:—It saves one-half the time and two-thirds the labor; it is the cheapest machine yet offered; it is strong and durable, and warranted for one year; in point of uniformity in dropping, it is superior to any other machine; you can always see how much seed you are planting; lastly, any boy can use it, and it will plant pumpkin seeds; it scatters the corn properly; windy weather does not affect it, and three men with these machines can plant more than two men and a span of horses with a Horse Planter.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want, in every county in the United States *good, active* Agents, to sell this Machine. Such parties, with a hoe and machine attached, can, by soliciting orders among the farmers, make at least ten or fifteen dollars per day. Those desiring to engage in selling these machines, will be furnished, by mail, postage pre-paid, with a warranted Machine, upon the receipt of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, together with printed instructions how to use it; also, prices at which Machines will be supplied to them afterward. As none but our authorized agent will be allowed to sell this Machine, it is desirable that those sending for sample should state what territory they want to canvass, in order to so arrange as to avoid any conflicting of agencies. Give your Name, Post-Office, County and State, full and plain, and address
FRANK DEAN, P. O. Box No. 41, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO INVENTORS—Patents obtained in U. S. and Europe. Offices in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.
817-6t J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents.

WANTED—A First Class Skim Milk Cheese-Maker, on May 1st. Send terms and references to WOOD & McBRIDE, Brookfield, Tioga Co., Pa.

WANTED—AN ENDLESS CHAIN TWO-Horse Power, with or without a Circular Cross-cut Saw Mill, all in good running order. Please address, stating price, to C. N. HALL, Waterbury, Conn.

100 CARD PHOTOGRAPHS—SENT to one address, postage paid, for Six Dollars. Send for Catalogue. Address WOODWARD & RUNDEL, 126 State Street, Rochester, N. Y. 847

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 AND $200 per Month, to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. It will hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, stitch and embroider equal to the high priced machines. Send for circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio. [847-8t

NEW YORK SOLDIERS WHO DEPOS-ited money with Paymasters at the different Rendezvous during the year 1863, can have their claims collected, by communicating with the undersigned. *Charge $10 only.* The money can be collected if the check book is lost or has never been received. H. L. BAILEY, Agent for Soldiers Claims, Washington, D. C., P. O. Box 855.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell I. W. LAMB'S Protecting Stands. They are *absolute* protection against *ants* and other creeping insects. ☞ PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. A rare opportunity for agents to make money and do good. Address, with stamp, T. E. JOHNS, General Agent, P. O. Box 972, Rochester, N. Y. See illustrated advertisement in Rural of April 7th, page 114. 847-tf

UNION MOWING MACHINES—Agents Wanted to sell the UNION MOWER, CLEMENT'S HORSE HAY FORK, WHITCOMB'S HAY RAKE, SHARES, HARROWS, ETC. **SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS.** Where we have no agents for the Mower we will allow a liberal discount from our regular prices, provided the Mowers are purchased at once. Or where clubs of two (2) or more farmers order together, we will allow the largest discount.
BENJAMIN HAINES, 27 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

MARYLAND and VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.—Owing to the civil war the Southern farms are now offering for sale at reduced prices in the most fertile portions of Maryland and Virginia. The mildness of the climate and variety of productions offer peculiar inducements to Northern farmers. The subscribers have constantly on hand farms improved and unimproved. Dairy, fruit and grazing farms; country seats, coal and timber lands in all sections of Maryland and Virginia. Also, residences and building lots in and around Baltimore and Washington. Faithful and accurate descriptions can be had by addressing JOHN GLENN & CO., No. 59 Second St., Baltimore. [847-8t

HINTS TO BEE-KEEP-ERS, SENT FREE of charge to any address. A Pamphlet of plain, practical directions for the profitable management of bees. American Movable Comb Bee-Hive. Italian Bees and Terms to Agents. A small work on a great subject. Bee-Keeping in a nutshell.—Boston Cult. It exposes "bee humbugs" and explains pretended "secrets" which have mystified the people not a little—Illinois Farmer.
Address H. A. KING & CO., Nevada, Ohio.

MENDENHALL'S SUPERIOR HAND-LOOM, FOR WEAVING

Flax, Wool, Hemp, Cotton and Silk.

Being the only complete Loom ever invented; capable of weaving almost any style or kind of Cloth now worn or used; such as

Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Satinets, Tweeds, Blanket Twill, Kentucky Jeans, Crocking, Balmorals, Shawls, Flannels, Strainers, Seamless Bags, Carpets, &c.

Most of the above styles of goods can be wove from the same warp, by a slight alteration in the gearing, which can be made in a minute. A few yards of each kind can be wove on the same piece, if desired.

☞ The Loom can be set up in any small room, as it only takes up a space of five foot square, and the whole operation is performed by simply turning a *Crank*,—which a woman, or a child ten years old, can readily do,—and will *weave at the rate of Two to Three Yards an Hour!* when run at full speed. Territory for sale at reasonable rates.

For further particulars, send a two cent stamp for a descriptive Circular giving price, terms, &c., to the Proprietor and Manufacturer for New York and the Eastern States. K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vermont.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

WALTER B. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER.

The Great Standard Medicine for HORSES AND CATTLE, for the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

USED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS DURING THE LAST TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

Sloan's Condition Powder has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed principally of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

In Horse Distemper, they will allay the fever, and promote a healthy termination of the disease. One powder and a part of a box of the ointment will, in all cases, cure the Horn Distemper in a cow; two are sometimes required for an ox.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all eruptive diseases, and such as originate in an impure state of the blood, as Foll Evil, Fistula, Surfeit, Scratches, &c., this powder is of the utmost importance to remove all impurities or taint from the system, and thus prevent a return of the disease.

☞ *Price 25 & 50 cts. per Package.* These remedies no longer stand among those of doubtful utility. They have passed from the date of experiment, and now stand higher in reputation, and are more extensively used than all other articles of the kind. For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere. WALKER & TAYLOR,
817-2t Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

THE LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, *Springfield, Mass.*, hold the exclusive right to manufacture, sell and use this machine in the following States:—New York (all east of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Schuyler and Chemung,) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The machine manufactured by this Company received the highest premium—A GOLD MEDAL—at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, and the Exhibition of the Mass. Mechanics Charitable Association, Boston; and at the various State and County Fairs where it has been exhibited it has taken the highest premium, eclipsing all others.

It is really the only FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE invented, as no other has a range of work that entitles it to be called a Family Machine. For Stockings, as it knits the heel and narrows off the toe, it is the greatest labor-saving machine ever brought before the public, being in this respect far in advance of its great rival the Sewing Machine. It knits any and everything in the way of Fancy and Staple Worsted articles that the ingenuity and taste of the operator can devise. Every machine warranted perfect.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
UNION BLOCK, Main St., Springfield, Mass.,
Office in Boston, 13 Court St.
☞ Our Agents in New York State are as follows:
Albany—R. M. BURNS.
Troy—E. WATERS & SONS.
Utica—W. S. TAYLOR & CO.
Syracuse—JOHN H. FOWLER.
Binghamton—H. M. BLISH.
Greene—F. L. MARTIN.
Potsdam—O. E. BONNEY.
Plattsburgh—A. G. CARVER.
Send for a Circular, describing more fully the machine, inclosing stamp. Address
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
April, 1866. [847-4t] Springfield, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

Agents wanted for the following Implements. Have been *thoroughly tested* and are warranted. We offer *liberal inducements* to active men.

COLUMBIAN MOWER & REAPER

Has two Driving Wheels. FORWARD cut when MOWING, and REAR cut with SIDE DELIVERY when REAPING. Second to none as a Mower, superior to all as a Reaper, and has a perfect

SELF RAKE.

Smalley's Corn Plow and Cultivator,

FIVE implements in one. A boy can manage it with ease. It is a perfect FURROW, COVERER, HILLER, HILLER and HARROW. The best implement in use for covering Grain.

BRANCH BEAM HILLING PLOW.

No Farmer should be without one of these *light* and *simple Double Mould Plows.* Has *movable Wings* suitable for rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart. Send for illustrated Pamphlets with *Terms to Agents.*
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
17 Cortlandt Street, New York.
DUANE H. NASH, General Agent. [Ap. 14&21-M. 3

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30. 846-tf

PATENT CARPET STRETCHER,—Just what is needed in every house. It operates simply *on the carpet*, and is easily adjusted to any sized room. Try one. A single Stretcher, to any address, delivered at our nearest Express office for $2,30. A liberal discount to the trade. Inquiries and orders promptly attended to. Address HILL BRO'S,
Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

CURIOUS—$1 CONVERTED INTO $20, $30, $50, or $100—a sample given. Send red stamp to pay postage. Address JAS. THOMPSON,
845-4t No. 81 Nassau Street, New York.

FLOUR OF UNBURNED BONE.—The cheapest and very best manure for all agricultural purposes.

BRIGGS & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.,

Have the exclusive sale of the Bone Flour in Canada, Michigan and all of N. Y. west of Hudson river except Albany, Schenectady and Saratoga counties. Orders from other territory should be sent to C. H. GARDNER, General Agent, N. Y.

To save customers expense in freight, we will ship Flour of Bone from the mills in N. Y. or Boston direct to them. For prices and other items, see Rural of March 10th and 24th.

☞ Pamphlets giving prices, directions for use, analysis, testimonials, &c., sent free to all applicants.

CANCER.—A New Method of Treating CANCER, by Drs. Babcock & Son, which has already been proved, by over two thousand cases, to be the most successful treatment for Cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is simple. This terrible disease is removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. We will give any number of testimonials; also, will answer all letters of inquiry. Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON,
845-tf No. 27 Bond St., New York.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. $25

Licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.'s, and the only Cheap Machine in the United States, having the right to use the Wheeler & Wilson or four motion Under-Feed.

We want Agents to sell them. Will pay $50 to $200 per month, or allow large Commissions. Will send Machines, to be paid for when sold. For Circulars, Terms, &c., enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, at either of our Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., Toledo, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. 845-8t

Sews with double or single thread.—*Scientific Amer.*

WM. WEBSTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y. LANDSCAPE GARDENER,

Topographical Engineer & Consulting Horticulturist.

Surveying done, Maps and Plans for Laying out Cemeteries, Parks and Gardens, furnished.

Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

SURVEYING, MAPPING and CONVEYANC-ING.—The subscriber will attend to matters above named by calling on him at his office, No. 5 Lyon's Block, Exchange Place, Rochester, N. Y.
843-6t EDWARD WEBSTER.

WE WILL GUARRANTEE to Every young man who uses Russell's Italian Compound, a luxuriant beard in five weeks, or cheerfully refund the money. This we consider a fair offer. Sent free, by mail, for 50 cents. Please address [841-10t
MARK RUSSELL & CO., Box 22, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE FOOLISH. You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that retails easily for $6, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham Square, New York. [827-52t

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGET-ABLE SOAP.—A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all Druggists. 839-52t

PRATT'S CHIROGRAPHIC Portraits OF **Washington in the Declaration of Independence** AND **Lincoln in the Proclamation of Emancipation.**

These works, entirely new in design and most beautiful in execution, are sold by subscription only. They furnish a rare opportunity to Canvassers and Agents, as nothing like them have ever before been offered to the public. Supplied for the United States *exclusively by the Agency.* For circulars and terms, enclose two red stamps.
Address PUBLISHER'S NATIONAL AGENCY,
833-tf Detroit, Michigan.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED BY USING

Whittemore's Cure for Foot-Rot in Sheep

It is Surer and Safer than any preparation of Blue Vitriol, Butter of Antimony, etc. It has been tested by many Prominent Sheep owners with success, and is in fact a *Positive Cure.* It will also thoroughly cure the worst cases of Foul in Cattle, and Thrush in Horses. Certificates can be had of the Agents.

☞ Ask for Whittemore's Cure and take no other. For sale by all Druggists. F. W. WHITTEMORE,
Sole Manufacturer, Chatham 4 Corners, N. Y.

For sale by WIGHTMAN & Co., Bath, N. Y.; DICKINSON, COMSTOCK & Co., Utica; JOHN FAIRCHILD, Cazenovia, N. Y.; JAMES G. WOOD & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; STRONG & ARMSTRONG, Cleveland, Ohio. [832-26t

THE BEST BEE-HIVE IN THE WORLD.—I take this opportunity of informing my numerous friends that I am still engaged in the Bee-Hive business, and can furnish Bee-Keepers with anything in my line. On the receipt of a 3 cent stamp I will forward my new Bee-Keepers Almanac of 40 pages, which contains my Price List for 1866, besides much valuable information to Bee-Keepers.
845-tf K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES FOR SALE.—It is now well known that the color of Queens to a great extent has much to do with their *purity.* The black or brown Queens, now so extensively sold by others, MAY be pure. But the *gold* or *light* colored ones are *always pure.* Having been to a great expense to obtain the most *pure Queens* of late importations and made extensive arrangements, and secured one of the best Italian Bee cultivators in this country to assist me—that I am now prepared to furnish the GOLD OR LIGHT COLORED Queens at reasonable rates, and will warrant all Queens sent, to have paired with the pure Italian Drone, and I will further warrant the majority of worker Bees to bear *three* distinct bands after they are two weeks old and are distended with honey. When their progeny is proved otherwise, I will forward another Queen free. On the receipt of a stamp to pay return postage, I will forward my Bee-Keepers Almanac of 40 pages, and Italian circulars, giving full particulars.
845-tf K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH WHITE CLOVER, which is considered one of the best Honey producing plants known. I can now supply a limited amount of it applied for soon. On the receipt of 50 cents, I will send, post-paid, enough to sow 12 rods of ground.
845-tf K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

NORWEGIAN SEED CORN—Early Eight-rowed yellow Corn for sale, that will ripen in 40 days after planting, if season and ground are favorable. On the receipt of 50 cents will forward enough, post-paid, by mail, to plant one hundred hills; or enough for three hundred hills for ONE DOLLAR.
845-tf H. B. MANN, Box 592, Burlington, Vt.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.

A new, practical, and original work, illustrated with 122 Designs and Plans of Houses of moderate cost, including stables and out-buildings, with a chapter on the construction of Balloon Frames.

Price $1,50, mailed free to any address.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park Row, N. Y. [844-13t

FIRST PREMIUM IMPROVED

$5 SEWING MACHINE. $5

The Embodiment of Practical Utility and Extreme Simplicity.

Originally patented May 13, 1862, improvement patented June 9th, 1863. The celebrated FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE, with crimping attachment, a most wonderful and *elegantly constructed* NOVELTY, is noiseless in operation, uses the *straight needle*, and works horizontal, sews with DOUBLE or SINGLE THREAD of ALL KINDS. Makes the running stitch *more perfect* and regular than by hand, and with extraordinary rapidity, making SIXTEEN STITCHES to each evolution of the wheel. Will *gather, hem, ruffle, skirr, tuck, run up breadths, &c., &c.*—Strongest machine manufactured. Warranted for FIVE YEARS. It has taken the premium at State Fairs, and received the approval of all the principal journals and of the THOUSANDS who have used it. It is the ONLY low-priced sewing machine that has received a PREMIUM, or that is PATENTED. ALL OTHER sewing machines at the same price are INFRINGEMENTS.

"For the dressmaker it is *invaluable*, for the household it supplies a vacant place."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

"With a single or double thread, it silently, yet very rapidly, makes the stitch exactly like hand sewing."—*New York Tribune.*

Single machines, all complete, sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt of the price, $5. SAFE DELIVERY guaranteed. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing Liberal Inducements sent free. Address all orders. FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
841-13t Office, 102 Nassau Street, New York.

TO FARMERS—Poudrette! Poudrette! The Lodi Manufacturing Company (the oldest manufacturers of Fertilizers in the United States) offer their Celebrated Poudrette for sale at lower prices than any other fertilizer in Market.

It is made from the night soil and offal of New York City, and has been in use by thousands of farmers for over quarter of a century; $1 will manure an acre of corn in the hill, and increase the yield one-third.

A Pamphlet with the experience in its use on Lawns, Garden Vegetables, Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, of hundreds of Farmers, some of whom have used it for over 20 years, containing also *price*, directions for use, &c., will be sent *free* to any person applying.
LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
813-13t 66 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

SAVE FIFTY DOLLARS.—Why Pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Sewing Machines can be had in any quantity. This Machine is constructed upon entirely new principles, and does NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excell ALL others as our patrons will testify. ☞ Agents Wanted. Address
841-26t JAMES C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

TICKS, SCAB AND VERMIN.

SheepWashTobacco

Should be used by all Farmers on SHEEP, ANIMALS AND PLANTS. If Farmers and others cannot obtain this article of traders in their vicinity, it will be forwarded free of express charge by JAMES F. LEVIN, Agent South-Down Co., 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. [841-17t

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

European Pocket Timekeeper.

ONE DOLLAR EACH. Patent Applied for, June 29, 1865. An Exact and Reliable Pocket Timekeeper for Ladies and Gentlemen. Correctly constructed on the most approved Scientific Principles, and warranted to denote Solar Time with absolute certainty and the utmost precision. It never can be wrong. It requires NO KEY or winding up; NEVER RUNS DOWN, and can never be too fast or too slow. It is ALWAYS CORRECT. Approved by the Press and all who have used them. Just introduced into this country from Europe, where it is secured by Royal Letters Patent, and is creating an immense SENSATION. Price for a single one, with plain or fancy white dial, in gold or silver gilt case, only $1. Sent, postage paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of price. Safe delivery guaranteed.

All orders must be addressed to J. W. DELAMERE & CO., Sole Proprietors, 204-206 Broadway, New York.
811-13t

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 844-13t

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

Now Ready, the Sixth Edition of

A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture:

Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c.* Also, an Essay by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. MOORE, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

☞ Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
D. D. T. M

THE SONGS OF OLD.

The songs of old! How deep a spell
Lies in the old familiar words
Once sung by those we loved so well,
In other days, in happier years!
Visions of hope long passed away
Come o'er the heart so lone and cold;
And memory asks, O where are they
Who sweetly sung the songs of old?

Where are they? Some in silence sleep
Beneath the mournful yew-tree's gloom;
Others within the boundless deep
Have early found an ocean tomb,
Dim are the eyes that gently shone,
The once warm heart lies still and cold,
And hushed for aye, forever gone
The voice that sung the songs of old.

Where are they? On some foreign strand
For many a weary day they roam;
Cheerless they tread the strangers' land,
From friends afar, afar from home.
Do they not long to join once more
The joyous dance, the social throng,
And mingle, as in days of yore,
Their voices in the olden song?

Fondly the heart still loves to linger
Amid the ruins of the past,
Tracing with fancy's airy finger
Visions too beautiful to last;
Bringing to memory's eye again
The long-lost friends, the cherished ones—
Waking the past with some sad strain,
Some well-remembered olden song.

The Story Teller.

THE DEBT PAID.

So freqnently have citizens of the United States been accused of making Canada their home, while laboring under pecuniary liabilities, that that country has grown to be considered an asylum for indigent Americans. In fact, it may be considered the counterpart of France, as far as that country bears its relation to English debtors. An illustration of this truth may be found in the following romantic story, which we do not precisely ask our readers to believe in all its details, though there is nothing very improbable in any part thereof.

Sir George Hanford was a young baronet of good English family, who arrived at Boulogne some years ago under very peculiar circumstances. He had been left very young with command of a good patrimonial estate, but had given way so far to the fashionable follies of the young in high life, as to allow nearly the whole of it to fly away on the turf as fast as race horses could carry it.

He had still good expectations, however. A A maternal relative, a merchant, and one of the richest in the metropolis, was likely, in due course of things, to leave Sir George his fortune, as his nearest heir. He was fond of the young man, but had been greatly and perilously alienated by the conduct and reverses of the latter. It was while meditating on this subject, that an idea struck the nearly ruined baronet. "How successful," thought he, "my uncle has been by his speculations, in the funds! Might not I have a chance that way also? Might not I cast in my poor remnant of means into the great lottery, and pull out a prize? I may as well try it; all that I have now is scarcely worth thinking twice about. I shall try, at least."

Poor Sir George! He forgot that though some seas may be deep, there are others which cannot be sounded at all; that however deep one may be in the mire, there is a chance of getting deeper. He did not venture his all in the stocks. He was successful once, and even twice. Getting inspirited by his good fortune, he thought he had to venture further and win more. Alas! he was a novice merely in the hands of veteran gamblers. Some of the very worst members of the body who speculated in these matters, got him into their hands, and knowing well what his expectations were, and where they lay, they led him on by a nibble or two, until, by a series of *ruses*, considered not infamous only on such a field of transactions, they at length got him placed under a load of debt which even all his uncle's wealth would with difficulty lighten. Holding him bound by signatures and bonds, they then waited coolly for his accession to his prospective inheritance, knowing well that the same prospect would keep their victim within reach of their grasp at any time.

Sir George wandered about town for some months after these mishaps, like a man with a rope around his neck. During that time he had many reasonings with himself on an important point. This point affected his whole prospective fortunes. The young baronet was naturally possessed of sense; he was well educated, and it may be said that his heart was good, and his intentions fair toward all men, under ordinary circumstances; but his course of life, and the associations he had, relaxed his moral principles. This acquired defect came now into play. The point which he canvassed with himself was, whether or not, after having most distinctly ascertained that he had been the dupe of his creditors, his engagements with them were binding upon him. His good sense said yes, for they had acted within the law; his sense of honor said the same, for they had his bonds:—"But then," said other internal arguers, "they got these by base means, and they have not lost a shilling by me. The article experience was what my folly bought from them at the price of a fair fortune, and with it came not a penny out of their pockets. Besides, if I pay these harpies, I shall be beggared."

The end of the whole was, that the uncle of Sir George died; the young baronet was left heir; and within a few hours almost, after being put in possession of his fortune, which was the portable one of an old money hoarder, the young baronet was on his way to Boulogne. The creditors stormed, and vowed revenge; but they at first knew not whither he would fly; and there are great difficulties attending the recovery of money from creditors on the continent in any case. Sir George fixed himself in a small country-seat near Boulogne. He had been able to carry thither a sufficiency for permanent maintenance—above £20,000, nearly the amount of his funded embarrassments, after what he called "fair debts," were privately settled. He lived for some time in great seclusion, only occasionally appearing in public. The society which he there met was not of a character to trouble itself much about what he had done, or was doing, or was about to do, so long as he maintained a fashionable appearance and a gentlemanly deportment. So Sir George led a very quiet life and undisturbed existence for a time, always excepting some little twinges from a sense of violated honor, until love, the universal busy-body, came in the way to overthrow the runaway's repose. A lady made her appearance in Boulogne, bearing the name and style of the Baroness d'Estival. Report said that she was an Englishwoman by birth, and the widow of a foreign noble; and she was young, beautiful, and reputed rich. Ere long, such attractions brought all the danglers of dangling Boulogne into subjection to the baroness, and among the rest, our baronet saw and admired the lady.

For a time, however, he was undistinguised by her, nor did he make any advance on his own part. An accident brought round an *eclaircissement*. By a peculiar piece of awkwardness, as it seemed, on the part of her servant, the *caleche* of the baroness was nearly overturned near Sir George's door. The young baronet sprang out, and the young lady appearing faint and terrified, he entreated her to alight for a few moments.

She complied. It was the hour of lunch, and they lunched together; he then begged her to view his garden, and they walked together. When the lady was about to depart, Sir George begged leave to take the reins out of the hands of the awkward servant, and escorted her home in person. The result of all was, that the baronet became an established visitant of the baroness, and having declared his passion, received an answer which left him much hope, while at the same time it promised him nothing positive.

Sir George could not long be acquainted with the fair baroness without discovering that she had one remarkable and somewhat eccentric taste; she was distractedly fond of angling—a perfect female Walton. She had hired for the season a large yacht, something between a fishing boat and yacht, and every morning when the weather was good, she rose with the sun to amuse herself off the coast with the rod.

"I really cannot comprehend the pleasure you take in this occupation," said Sir George to her one day.

"It is a charming recreation," answered she, gayly; "and besides, my physicians have recommended me to take as much air and exercise at sea as possible. I acquired the taste through this cause. It is sometimes dull, to be sure, for the sailors and my servants are no company. But I have been pressed by a certain gallant major and a certain warlike colonel to permit them to bear me company, and I think I must really consent some day." How could a lover forbear to entreat permission to occupy the place of these rival suitors? Sir George could not. He begged and sued, and the fair lady gave her consent that he should accompany her the next morning on one of her odd excursions. The day proved beautiful, and the pair went aboard at sunrise. They sailed, however, far out to sea, and along the coast, ere any desire for fishing was shown by the lady. The water was not favorable, she said, at one place, and then she declared that she had no fancy on this morning for exercise.

Sir George was rather pleased with this disinclination, which was owing, he flattered himself, to her being absorbed by his conversation, and she, on her part, seemed only to think of charming him by sweet discourse.

At length a slight shower fell, and the baroness asked her lover to enter a small, rude cabin, where a glass of wine and cakes were offered to him. Here they sat hour after hour, the lady enchanting her lover with talk that caused him to forget all but her present self. At length he pulled out his watch and started up.

"What!" cried he, "the day is far advanced, and I don't think they have ever put about. The wind, too, is blowing directly from the coast. Come, madam, if you fish at all to-day, it is surely time to begin."

The answer startled the poor baronet.

"I have angled," said she, quietly, "and what is more, I have caught my fish."

"What do you mean?" cried Sir George; "what fish have you caught?"

"Twenty thousand pounds!" answered the lady with coolness.

Sir George stepped hurriedly on deck.

"Distraction!" cried he, as soon as he had looked around. Put about instantly, pilot. That is Margate. We are off England."

"Exactly so, Sir George," said the lady at his back.

He turned round and looked at her.

"Your purpose, then, is to take me"—

"To London, Sir George," interrupted the lady, with calmness, though a gratified flush was upon her cheek.

Sir George turned to the sailors.

"My purse," said he; "twenty-five louis for you if you put about for Boulogne."

"Twenty-five louis!" cried the lady, with disdain; "what are twenty-five louis, when twenty thousand pounds are in the scale!"

"Barbarous, treacherous woman!" cried the infuriated baronet, as he looked around with an eye that threatened peril to all, if he had but had the means to inflict it; but the baroness gave a signal, and in an instant his arms were pinioned to his side by two pairs of brawny arms. The baronet struggled, but in vain; a cord was produced, and he was only saved from the ignominy of being bound, by giving his assurance that he would remain in quiet durance in the cabin. It seemed to him that he had nothing for it but to submit.

Sir George, reduced to this condition, looked with indignation at his captor.

She had checked the sailors for harshness in their usage of him, but otherwise she expressed no visible emotion.

"Betrayed by you!" said the captive; "you whom I loved so much!"

"You loved me?"

"Yes! well you knew it," answered Sir George. "Since you are an adventuress, cruel woman, would not my whole fortune, with my hand, have better paid you than a miserable hire?"

The lady spoke not in reply, and Sir George held a scornful silence from that moment until he landed in the Thames. He was here put into the hands of the sailors, and conducted to a hotel, on giving his solemn promise that he would not attempt to escape.

Believing all to be lost in any case, he was glad to be released from the confinement of a jail, though it might be but till his creditors were warned of his capture.

It was night when his landing in the Thames took place. Sir George spent a wretched night, mourning over the fate which his conscience told him was not unmerited. In the morning he drew up an act, briefly giving up all to his creditors. He had scarcely finished this when a visitor was announced. It was his betrayer, the baroness.

"Wretched woman! what seek you?" said he, sternly. "Is not your task done? I have now to do with others."

"With none but me," said the lady, in a low voice, and with a timidity of manner most unlike her previous deportment.

"What do you mean, madam?" asked Sir George.

"I am your sole creditor," said the lady; and she placed in his hands some papers, which he at once saw to be his own redeemed bonds. He looked up in amazement. "You had a cousin, Sir George?" said the lady, with her eyes on the floor.

"I had—Anne Fulton," said Sir George; "we were playmates in childhood."

"She went abroad when a mere child, with her family?" continued the lady.

"She did," said the baronet, "and I have heard was married to a very wealthy planter in the island where she settled. It pained me to hear it, for we loved each other when children."

"She wedded against her will," continued the lady, "for she, too, remembered old days. She is now a widow."

A light had been gradually breaking upon Sir George's mind. He started hastily forward and took hold of the lady's hand, almost throwing himself at her feet.

"You are" ——

"I am your Cousin Anne," said the lady.

It is needless to carry our tale beyond the point where the imagination of the reader can do all that remains to be done.

The lady had returned to England a rich widow; had learned the situation and embarrassments of her well-remembered cousin; had seen him at Boulogne; had contrived the overturn at his door and made his acquaintance. She had only thought of the fishing.

A Good Wife.—A good wife is one who puts her husband in the side of the bed next to the wall, and tucks him in to keep him warm in the winter, splits the wood, makes the fires in the morning, washes her husband's face, and draws on his boots for him, never suffers a rent to remain in her husband's small clothes—keeps her shoes up at the heel, and her stockings darned—never wonders what her husband sees interesting in the young woman who lives across the way—never slams the door when her husband is speaking, and always reproves the children when they eat up their father's supper.

"Mary," said a wise and witty old lady, the other day, to her grand-daughter, "What do you call that ugly bunch that hangs down behind your head?" "Why, grandmother, everybody knows it is a 'water-fall.'" "A water-fall, indeed!" replied the old lady, "It looks for all the world like a 'land-slide.'"

When may two people be said to be half-witted? When they have an understanding between them.

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TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS FOR MARKING SHEEP.

In a former volume of the Rural we had occasion to notice these stamps, which are recommended by prominent shepherds generally, among whom are Hon. Henry S. Randall, author of the "Practical Shepherd," Henry Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, and others. The plan of numbering and registering is much better understood than formerly, and is now practiced by most shepherds who have any considerable flocks. Since the decline in the price of sheep and wool, it is of greater importance, as all the *inferior* sheep should be sent to the shambles, keeping for breeding and for wool, only such as are best adapted to that purpose. The stamps, one of which is represented herewith, are neatly made of iron, and when used with good coloring matter, leave a distinct impression upon the sheep as represented above.

Mr. Todd says:—"At shearing time I carefully examine each sheep as to form, (before and after shearing,) length of staple, quality of wool, weight of fleece, etc., all of which is noted in the register for future reference; and there is no time when so thorough an examination can be made as at shearing.—Now, it is impossible to select from a flock of sheared sheep, without numbering and registering, such as should be disposed of or kept for stock. Refer to the register and you can readily select the ewes having the finest quality of wool, the longest staple, the heaviest fleeces, etc. Using such ewes for stock as like beget like, it is evident a flock can be very rapidly improved. Sheep numbered as shown in the cut above, save much labor at yeaning time; as for instance, No. 90 may refuse to own her lambs. If the sheep are in the field, the lamb may be taken to the house, and at night, when the sheep are yarded, we can readily select No. 90 from the flock. If a sheep is lame, drooping, or from any cause requires especial attention, we can at any time select that particular sheep from the flock, though the flock, numbers hundreds. The stamp represented by the above cut is probably the most convenient form in use. The size of the stamp is 3¼ inches."

Mr. T. informs us that he will send stamps, by express, (charges paid, to all parts of the country, except the Southern States,) at the following prices:—One set of figures, $2,25; two do., $4; four do., $7; six do., $9. Initials 25 cents per set, additional. For further information relative to this improvement address A. Todd, Jr., Pultneyville, Wayne county, N. Y., who will send illustrated circular containing full directions for numbering, registering, and composition to be used. See advertisement.

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Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the CLUB! Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal in our present as we can afford.

The following extracts are from letters taken from our daily correspondence:

Castalia, Iowa, March 4, 1866.
The Great American Tea Company:
Gentlemen:—Yours of 24th ult., to hand, and the Tea also in good order. The tea has given good satisfaction to all the Club. Perhaps you are curious to know what we save by getting Tea from you. The quality is better than our merchants sell for $1 ℔ ℔.
We have distributed your handbills, and can and will recommend your goods. Wishing you success in your enterprise, we remain yours, respectfully.
The —— Club,
Per John M. Martin.

Little Prairie, Wis., March 4, 1866.
Great American Tea Company, New York city:
I have noticed your advertisements frequently in the papers, but seeing you advertise in the *American Agriculturist* give me an assurance that you are just what you pretend to be. I have been paying too high prices for Teas, and I want to see if I cannot get some choice Teas, and get them much cheaper. I want a caddy of your best Gunpowder Tea, say 20 pounds, at $1,25, and one caddy of Uncolored Japan, at $1,10, of from 15 to 20 pounds. Send them by express to Eagle, Wis., on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, with orders, to collect on delivery. If you can give me satisfaction in quality and price, I know I can find a good market for your Teas. Yours truly,
M. P. BISHOP, P. M., Little Prairie, Wis.

We append the second order from our Seville Club:

Seville, Ohio, March 26, 1866.
To the Great American Co.:
Gentlemen:—The Tea you sent on the 7th of this month arrived in good condition, and gives general satisfaction to the Club. I send you the present order of $94, to be "paid on delivery." I have scattered your circulars far and near; and I believe, if you continue to deal honestly by us, you will have a good order from this place *at least once a month*. Please send as before, by express, to Seville, Medina Co., O. This is a larger order than before, but I suppose you make your boxes to suit your orders. Yours respectfully,
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1 ℔	" "	M. Shaw,	at 1,25	1,25
1 ℔	" "	Mrs. Martin,	at 1,25	1,25
1 ℔	" "	J. Crawford,	at 1,25	1,25
2 ℔	" "	W. Opley,	at 1,25	2,50
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Ralph Evans agt

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RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

POTATO CULTURE.

In a proper climate, potatoes will flourish in sandy or loamy land—any soil that works up kindly and remains loose. Hard clays are inadmissible. Varieties most inclined to rot should be planted on the lightest soil. It is useless to indicate a preference among the numerous varieties, as localities have their favorites, and even these are liable to change. Proper culture of the crop involves considerable labor, mostly of the heaviest kind, but by skillful management it can be greatly lessened.

PLANTING IN ROWS.

Stubble ground, if rich, is best. Summer fallowing for wheat, turning under a heavy growth of clover and a coat of barn-yard manure, then potatoes, next oats and seeding, is a good rotation. A rich corn stubble is next best, then a clover sod one or two years old. Plow deep and narrow furrows, so as to turn the stubble well under, and harrow till smooth and mellow. Rows are commonly made both ways, with the hills two and a-half to three feet apart. Two eyes in a hill are sufficient, and the seed should be planted in a shallow furrow. If the land is in the right order, the covering may be done with a plow or cultivator, by detaching the middle teeth, or even the drag. If the seed is covered to the depth of three or four inches the field may be harrowed within a week after planting, and again as the plant begins to show above the ground. A very good potato coverer, shaped like the letter V, with the lower end cut off and a piece of sheet steel to flatten the ridge of earth, is made somewhere by somebody who don't let farmers know of it through the advertising columns of the Agricultural papers.

PLANTED IN DRILLS.

But with little if any more labor, except in digging, potatoes may be grown in drills, and a larger yield obtained. Mr. Henry Tilden gives, in the Prairie Farmer, his method of drill-culture, by which he obtained 3,850 bushels from eight and one-half acres, or over 450 bushels per acre. The varieties were Buckeyes and Peach-blows. He says:

"I commenced by laying off the ground with a single shovel plow, in rows just two feet apart one way. (I do not like the common small plow to lay off with for the reason that, especially if it scours, it leaves a wide hard track on which to drop the seed, and it is difficult to get the pieces any ways near in a direct line—whereas the shovel leaves a mark like the letter V and the seed must fall in a direct line; moreover a portion of the displaced earth will fall back, forming a very soft bed on which to drop the seed. This is quite essential with my mode of covering. My two little boys, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, did most of the dropping and all of the covering.) My part of the work was to cut and mark out. The potatoes were cut to single eye pieces and were calculated to be dropped just 10 inches apart in the drill. It was required that every piece dropped should be stepped upon with the heel or ball of the foot. This would in most instances put the seed entirely out of sight and it would readily grow without any further covering and would stand a pretty severe freeze without injury. To cover, a light double six-foot harrow was used, drawn by one horse, the horse going once between every two rows. This effectually covered the seed to the depth of about three inches, and left the land in beautiful condition. The same proceedings were gone through with the Peach Blows, with the only difference that they were put 12 inches in the drill and two feet six inches between rows—they making more vines and needing more room. After the whole crop had been planted about ten days, or perhaps only one week, my oldest boy gave them one day's cross harrowing with one horse, taking for the occasion a dry, warm day. This harrowing was again repeated just as they had begun to make their appearance through the ground, which left them thoroughly clean. After sufficient time had elapsed for the weeds to get started, I took a common cultivator, shut it up as close as I could and removed the two outside rear corner teeth. With this I passed once through each two row. The operation hilled them up just enough to cover up the weeds nicely; it worked to a charm; time occupied, scant one day and a-half.

"Now comes the 'laying by.' For this purpose I had procured, at a venture, a tool that worked with such exquisite perfection that I really wanted the job to last the balance of the season—it was fun. The arrangement was somebody's patent 'horse hoe.' The rear attachment was removed and only the single shovel with adjustible wings was used. Once through a row was sufficient. Unlike the little plow, it did not throw the dirt upon and all over the vines, but rather tucked up the earth under the leaves and around the stems with such remarkable precision and neatness as was delightful to look at. After finishing up with this tool, requiring the same length of time as with the cultivator, the field presented a beautiful sight. There was that regularity and that evenness hardly attainable with any other mode of culture. The tops covered the ground sufficiently to effectually check the growth of weeds."

RAISING FLAX.

During the prevalence of the late rebellion much was said on the subject of flax culture, but now that the war is over, cotton will probably resume its former ascendency. Still some flax will be grown; hence a few words in relation to its culture may not be inappropriate. It is generally conceded that flax is one of the most exhaustive crops sown, hence the necessity of having rich and well prepared ground in which to deposit the seed. Land on which sheep have been kept for some time is deemed best for the growth of this crop. In any event the land should be profusely manured and well stirred up with the plow three or four times. It should then be well harrowed before the seed is sown. When the seed is in harrow thoroughly again, pulverizing the ground and rendering as smooth as may be. After this, a free use of the roller is essential, but where this implement cannot be obtained let a bush drag be substituted which will leave the surface smooth and well compacted. Wood ashes, sown with the seed, or thrown broadcast afterwards will tend to prevent the intrusive labor of insects which are often highly detrimental to the successful culture of flax.

ASHES AS A MANURE.

Unleached ashes, applied to land, often do harm instead of good,—not that they are useless as a fertilizer, but for the reason that too much of a good thing is used. Those who have had experience in clearing new land will probably have seen proofs of this. From carelessness or a want of information on the subject, farmers sometimes leave the ashes where log heaps have been burned, undisturbed at seeding time; and the consequence is that at the succeeding harvest they find the crop in all such places to consist of nothing but a heavy growth of straw—the heads having no wheat in them. There was too much of a good thing. The ashes should have been spread over the other portions of the ground in the vicinity of the heap—thus imparting a general average of strength and uniformity in the yield at harvest time. We have known lands long down to grass and become nearly worthless, except in the way of producing moss and the like, rendered vigorous and productive by the aid of a thorough harrowing and a liberal top-dressing of leached ashes. In this state a much more liberal supply should be used than when unleached.

Kicking Cows.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, recommends fetters for the hind legs of cows given to the pastime of kicking while the process of milking is going on. This may be an effectual remedy, but we think that if a cow cannot be cured of the kicking propensity by kind usage, the sooner she is introduced to the butcher or beef barrel the better. As a milker she is more bother than benefit.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

More About Harrowing Wheat.

C. D. P. of Waterville, N. Y., sends us the following valuable account of experiments:—"I notice in the Rural an inquiry for the results of experience, in spring harrowing of winter wheat. As I think very little exists, the practice being an unusual one, I herewith give you the benefit of mine. I have, for a long period, been satisfied that, theoretically, it had many things to commend it; and two years since, I had constructed a very light drag, with which I made my first experiment.

As early in the spring as the surface became dry enough to work nicely, I sowed my timothy and clover, one peck each to the acre, and applied the drag. It was harrowed both ways of the field, and when completed, a good portion of the wheat was but slightly visible; yet, little or none of it was drawn out or destroyed, and the grass seeds were beautifully covered. The wheat directly started with a vigor and luxuriance of growth I have never seen equalled in the ordinary method, and made a most satisfactory and excellent crop, while the "catch" of grass seed was truly magnificent—all that could be desired. I repeated the operation again last year, and with equally satisfactory results;—and I am confident that any one who provides himself with the *proper* kind of drag—the teeth of mine were six inches long by half an inch square, inserted in a light hinged frame, two by two and a half inches square pieces—fifteen teeth in a side—will neither regret the experiment, nor return to the usual manner.

It is almost impossible to state in too strong language its advantages in seeding with grass seed, while those for the growing crop of wheat, I am constrained to believe, are nearly or quite equal. In the first place, one escapes all the risk incident to fall sowing, from the action of the winter, as also of spring surface sowing, from imperfect covering and consequent drying of the germ—or of decay from the low temperature, and excessive moisture to which they are, for so long a period, subjected; while, at the later one, of which I speak, the temperature of both earth and atmosphere, has become so raised that their immediate germination and rapid growth is a necessary and inevitable result of these and the improved mechanical condition of the soil."

Salt for Stock—Again.

D. J., Wis., thus combats the previous arguments advanced that salt is *not* a necessity to stock:—"My experience goes to prove that it is actually necessary that they have a full supply. In many localities stock procure a sufficient quantity, and from this fact some are led to the false conclusion that it is an artificial and morbid appetite. The stock of the Ploughman's correspondent, located 15 miles from the Atlantic ocean, might have had a fair supply by the sea breeze. Sixty miles distant from Salt Lake, Utah, stock will not eat salt when offered them. And G. H. Ambrose of Lexington, Mo., I think does not take into consideration, that all his stock raising has been in such saline districts that they could get all they wanted. From the great salt spring in Saline county in Mo., far out on the plains of Kansas, the stock eat the ground at the salt licks; and from thence up the Missouri it may be said to be an extensive salt country, and the Salt Lake just above the British line is a tributary to the Missouri River. The inhabitants of Pembina have gathered salt from their meadows, in the fall of the year, it having been deposited in the dew and crystalized by the rays of the sun. It could be swept up in considerable quantity. Geologists tell us, all that country between the great chain of the Rocky Mountains and the coast is of the most recent date of any land on this continent that emerged from the ocean, and in its upheaval carried up saline and marine matter, in support of this fact. Hence stock in that region would obtain an abundant natural supply of salt."

Buckwheat Among Hops.

A correspondent from Mich. propounds the following query:—"Permit me through the Rural to inquire if Buckwheat sown among hops will prevent the hop lice from destroying the crop? The opinion prevails generally in this section of country, that Buckwheat will save the hop crop. Yet no one knows for certain. No one has tried it, or even knows of its being tried. Neither have they seen even an account, in agricultural papers, of such a mode of saving the crop. You ask a neighbor, 'What will prevent the lice destroying the crop?' He will reply, 'they say Buckwheat will.' This is in reality all that can be found out about it.

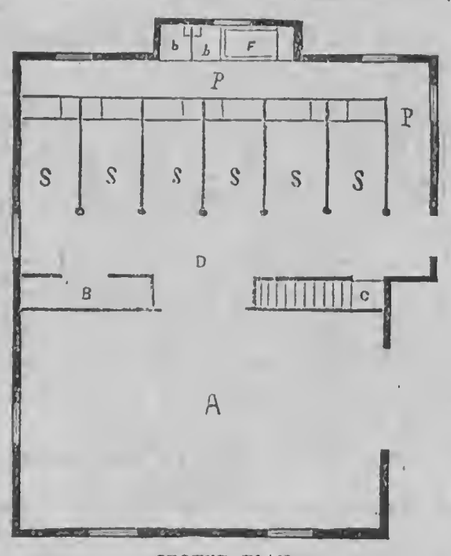
This section of Michigan is becoming very fast a hop growing region, but the crop the coming season is expected to be a failure. The experience of a few men who have tried Buckwheat, if such there be, in regard to sowing it among hops, will be of vast benefit, and will be received with interest. Let us have something on this subject in full."

Our correspondent is informed that a paper entitled "The Hop Growers' Journal" is, (or was, last year,) published in New York City.

HORSE BARN—ELEVATION.

In response to a recent inquiry in the Rural for a Horse Barn, Mr. A. J. Warner, Architect, of this city, has kindly furnished the plan and description herewith presented:

The accompanying engravings represent an elevation and plan for a Horse Barn to be built of wood. It comprises Stable, D, 18 by 34 feet; Carriage Room, A, 20 by 30 feet; Harness Room, B, 5 by 10 feet, and Stairway, C, to give access to the hay-loft. A projection is made at the end of the stable part for pump, feed bins, B, B, and trough, F, for mixing feed. The passage or hall, P, at the head of stalls is for the purpose of feeding without going into the stalls. The partition at head of stalls extends up only to the top of the mangers, leaving the space above open for a free circulation of air. By this plan the heads of the horses are kept from the outside wall and windows, and they are not as liable to take cold as in stalls built upon the old plan, where the windows open directly into them.



GROUND PLAN.

The stable contains six single stalls, S, 5 by 8½ feet each, partitions of 2-inch white-oak plank, with short, turned posts, at the ends, and wire lattice guards 3 feet high, of an ogee pattern, set on top of the partitions. A box stall can be made by taking out the partition between the corner stall and the one next to it, and changing the door from the side to the end of the harness room. The doors to slide on rollers at the top.

The outside of the building is to be weather boarded. The inside to be ceiled up on the frame with inch (narrow) clear white-ash—or pine, oak or chestnut lumber, oiled. Either of the above woods will make a good finish. Roof to be covered with slate or shingle. A Ventilator is placed on the top, with a wooden tube three feet square from the same down through hay-loft into ceiling of stable.

Summering Pigs.

A clover lot is the best pasture for pigs through the early part of the summer. It is good, indeed, the whole season, but after harvest the pigs should glean the grain fields, and soon as the corn is glazed it may be fed profitably. Give stalks and all, for the hogs will relish the juicy leaves and husks. But if you have a clover lot near the house—in the orchard it may be—so as to feed the milk and slops of the kitchen conveniently, you have as good a chance for the pigs as may be desired. Pigs will thrive on clover alone, especially when it affords blossoms, but it will pay well to feed some grain daily. Meal, either alone or mixed with ground oats, barley, or mill feed, perfects the clover and milk system of feeding. When milk is fed it is better, we think, to wean the pigs when they are two months old, and then give them the whole benefit of the food. Some farmers talk of "shutting their hogs up to fat" in the fall; they should fatten them all summer; keep them fit for the butcher all the while. This is the way pigs are grown which dress 350 or 400 lbs. at 10 mo's old.

The Brahma Fowl.

Mr. John S. Ives, Salem, Mass., writes us thus respecting the above named breed of fowls: "I have kept upwards of 30 different breeds of domestic fowls, but find the Brahma to excel all others as winter layers and for the market. I winter about 60 pure Brahma fowls, keep them but one year "or one winter;" that is, my chickens are hatched in April and kept from laying until November; they are then forced by high feeding, which is continued until the next August or the moulting season. They are then killed for the market. The Brahma is the most domestic of all breeds of fowls; they will not fly over a fence four feet high. For the market their flesh is tender, juicy, and fine flavored. I have procured from the same number of fowls one-third more eggs from the Brahmas, during the winter months than from any breed I have ever kept. In this vicinity most farmers are keeping no other breed of fowls, as they have proved them to be far superior to any other."

Training Heifers.

If you want a heifer or young cow to break in kindly to the milking process, make friends with her at the outset. Be soothing and gentle with her. If she is skittish, fretful or uneasy, the milker should be patient and cool. Refrain, if possible, from an application of the milking stool. It may make her stand shiveringly in her place, but the milk will be rendered grudgingly and greatly in diminished quantity. By patience and kindness the young cows may be soon brought to regard you as a friend. This relation once established and the victory is won.

MR. TOTTINGHAM'S PAULAR EWE TEG.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Having been five weeks absent from home, in the discharge of our duties as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association, we have necessarily fallen far into arrears with our editorial correspondence. Questions have been sent us which required a prompt reply, and which we should have most willingly replied to—had they met our eye within the time when an answer would have been of any avail. Communications have also been sent which would have been published had we been at home when they came,—but they pertain to matters now so far passed by that we do not think their authors would consider their publication desirable.

CORRECTION.—In this paper of April 21st, Mr. RAPLEE'S "Bonaparte" is designated as an "*imported* ram." This is a misprint. The words should have been "Infantado ram."

THE WOOL TARIFF.

THE Committee appointed by the National Wool Growers' Association to confer with a similar Committee appointed by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in regard to the Woolen Tariff, &c., have completed their labors. The Wool Growers' Committee have reported the draft of a proposed tariff on wools to the United States Revenue Commission. It has not yet been reported on by the latter body to Congress, and thus thrown before the public. We hope this will be done during the present week; and we shall then give it in full to our readers.

The proposed bill, we need not say, has been drawn up after a long and careful examination of all the facts which bear on the subject. It provides a new mode of determining the character and quality of wools by the appraisers in our custom houses, and one which, after a careful examination, experienced officers in the Treasury Department at Washington, and experienced members of Congress, long identified with the wool interest, regard as feasible and efficient—far superior to any other mode hitherto practiced or proposed. And another most important ground of security is, that the bill imposes the same rates of duties on all wools *which compete with American wools.* The wool of our English sheep, our grade sheep and our native sheep, receive precisely the same amount of protection with that of our Merinos. All stand on the same table land of equality. There is, we believe, no impropriety in saying that to secure this equality cost the Committee a severe struggle. But from beginning to end, it was made an indispensable condition to full agreement—and it was finally conceded.

The great difficulty with previous protective tariff laws has been that they have had higher and lower scales of duties on wools competing with ours—and fraudulent invoicing, perjury, or scoundrelism in some shape or other has always contrived to crowd down the great body of imported wools into the lowest scale. We hope this door to fraud will now be closed.

The amount of protection which will be secured, if the bill passes, is no more than the American grower needs, but it is all that he needs. The amount of duties to be asked for on competing wools was, as would be expected, a subject of anxious deliberation. *It was fixed by the Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association.* They "stuck their own stake." They decided among themselves what it would be proper to ask—asked all they thought it necessary to ask—and never changed their demand or altered their figures afterwards. They did, however, pending the long deliberations, consult the officers of the State Societies. The writer of this holds letters from the Presidents of all the associated State Societies, whose Presidents are not members of this Committee signifying their acquiescence in the amount of duties asked for—and they have generally spoken not only for themselves but for other leading wool growers of their respective States. The most active and leading friends of the wool interest in Congress were also consulted, and they unanimously, so far as we know, approved of the action of the Committee in this regard.

We understand some public criticism has been indulged in, on that action, in one or two journals. We have just returned from a five weeks' stay in Washington, and have seen scarcely any of our exchange papers. We will not now turn back to them to ascertain what has been said on the subject. The writers may be well meaning men. If they have been longer identified with the sheep interest of the United States, and understand it better than we do; if they love it better, and have served it more faithfully through good and through evil report for thirty-five years; if they have more interest, feeling and honest pride staked on a successful result; if they have more character to lose in case of an unsuccessful result—all we have to say is that it was unfortunate that they were not selected instead of ourselves to represent that interest on the present occasion.

The wool growers of the country will soon have an opportunity to judge the action of their Committee. The Committee are willing to abide their verdict.

MR. TOTTINGHAM'S PAULAR EWE TEG.

B. B. TOTTINGHAM of Shoreham, Vt., writes us:—"The above ewe was got by the 'Tottingham ram' so often mentioned in your paper, out of a ewe from the flock of J. T. & V. RICH. I have now (Feb., 1865,) fourteen superior ewe lambs by same ram?" He writes (Oct., 1865,) "I have recently sold to W. W. MOON, Crown Point, N. Y., ten yearling ewes for $2,100, and to Mr. GRIGGS of Rutland, a ram lamb for $500."

WOOL GROWERS' PETITION.

CONGRESS is flooded with wool growers' petitions. Unfortunately no record of their presentation goes, unless casually, into any of the newspapers except the Congressional Globe, and so the country receives no reliable account of their numbers or of the number of petitioners. Perhaps as many as twenty or thirty Congressmen informed us that they had already received petitions embracing from one to eight or ten hundred signers, and they remarked that this "looked as if the wool growers were in earnest." This is precisely what we want to demonstrate to Congress, *that we are in earnest.* A few weeks will now settle the question, whether we shall have adequate protection to our industry, or whether we shall put up with gold prices for our wool, lower than they were on the average for the thirty-five years ending with 1861—in short, whether Sheep Husbandry shall flourish or fall. Congress appears well disposed, but business moves slowly in it, and the season of adjournment approaches.

Friends of the cause! now is the time for the final struggle! Canvass your towns and your counties and get the name of every friend of American industry to your petitions. Write your Congressmen short, pithy letters calling on them to act. If we do our whole duty to ourselves, we shall in all probability succeed. If we flag in our efforts, the zeal now felt in Congress in our behalf will also flag. If blank petitions are not on hand, write them or get new ones printed without delay. We re-publish the form of the one most generally adopted by the wool growers of the United States:

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned inhabitants of—— County, State of—— believing that the present situation of our National finances requires an amount of revenue to be raised by duties on foreign imports which, if levied in proper proportions on the different articles of import, can be made to protect all branches of domestic industry requiring protection, without ultimate injury to any; and believing that under the present tariff the American Wool Grower has no adequate protection against the competition of the cheap labor and accumulated capital of other Countries—respectfully petition, that a duty of 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem be levied on all unwashed foreign wools competing with American wools, the value whereof at the last port of export, including charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per pound; and that a duty of 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem be levied on all like wools, the value whereof including charges in port shall exceed 32 cents per pound; and that the above rates of duties be doubled on washed wools, and trebled on scoured wools.

We also pray that the law be made to take effect from the time of its passage.

THE SHEEP FAIR AT ROCHESTER.

THE Second Annual Fair of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association is near at hand—taking place on the 8th, 9th and 10th of May. We have not been at home to correspond with the friends of the cause, and therefore are not as well informed as we could wish of the number of those intending to exhibit. We trust and expect there will be a fine *turn out* from all parts of the country. Western New York alone is capable of furnishing first class sheep enough for an excellent exhibition. Central and Eastern New York will doubtless be well represented. The lists are open to all our sister States. If Vermont does not accept the invitation to compete, she will not show her usual pluck. We should be glad to see the famous sheep of Ohio and Pennsylvania, also, in the pens. The door is wide open to all.

But, as we have said on a previous occasion, the first and greatest reliance of all Fairs for success must be on the surrounding country. It rests with Western New York to say whether all the classes shall be *numerously* filled. A few choice animals do not make up a Fair. Let every farmer of Monroe county who has good sheep, send them for the credit of his county, whether he expects prizes or not. Let the choice flocks of Ontario be as well represented as last year. Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Steuben, Yates, Orleans, Genesee, Livingston and Wyoming, all have ready railroad access to Rochester, and a moderate representation from each of their *choice* flocks would make such an exhibition as has never yet been witnessed. And these do not constitute one-third of the counties of the State in which choice flocks are owned.

A large attendance of visitors, purchasers and exhibitors, is expected from other States. If the weather, unlike that of last year, is even moderately favorable, we anticipate one of the finest gatherings of sheep and "sheep men" which ever assembled in this or any other country.

Communications, Etc.

HOP GROWING IN ENGLAND.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As I have seen some inquiries in the RURAL about hop-growing, I will, if acceptable, give the English system of cultivating hops in Kent. The hop plants are raised from the cuttings of the old stocks, made in the spring. Every cutting should have three joints. These cuttings, or sets, are planted in rows with the two lower joints below the surface of the soil, about three inches apart in the rows, and the latter one foot apart. If the ground is clean they need but little attention the first season. The following spring the sets are taken up and planted in the yard. To set out a yard right, the planter requires as many small sticks one foot long as he will have hills. A land-measuring chain is the best thing to lay out the hills. Take white or red paint and make marks on the chain six feet apart. A cord or garden line will stretch so as to bring the hills at uneven distances apart. Our hop yards are all planted with the hills six feet apart. The small stocks are placed in the ground by the marks of paint on the chain.

The next thing done is to prepare the soil in the hills for planting. Dig the hill up one foot deep, and mix one shovelfull of well rotted manure with the soil; place the stick in the center of the hill. Then plant the sets, three in every hill, in a slanting direction, the tops of the sets close together on the surface, with the upper joints a little above ground, the roots of the sets are trimmed pretty close before planting. The young gardens, as we call them in England, are not poled the first year, as it is said to weaken the stock. Two stakes, six or eight feet long, are sufficient the first year. The second year two poles, 14 or 16 feet long, are set. If the poles are cut shorter three are put to a hill. They are placed firmly in the ground, one foot from the center of the hill. The land is dug with potato forks every spring and the old vines are cut off with a knife. The space between the hills is cultivated with horse cultivators three times during the summer and the hills are rounded up with five or six shovels of earth about midsummer.

The hop is known to be ripe by the leaves closing together, and the inside of the leaf being covered with bright yellow substance. The hops are picked by the poor of London, and other large towns, and they grow fat and healthy during this merry season. Each day the picking is taken to the drying-house, and dried on a tightly stretched cloth made of horse hair. Great care is taken in drying not to scorch or over dry them. Brimstone is burnt in the fire to give them a deeper yellow color. When the hops are dried they are shoveled into a cooling room, and packed in bags seven and a half feet long and six feet round. Each bag holds about one hundred and eighty pounds.

A dry loam or gravel soil suits the hop the best. It will not thrive on wet lands. Sheltered vales, if the land is drained, suits the best, as the wind often injures the crop. One ton per acre is a good, fair crop; 3,000 pounds is a large crop. One more thing: the vines are trained to the poles by tieing them with rushes. This is the womens' work. It is fine, healthy exercise and gives them rosy cheeks. ENGLISH ED.

Erie Co., N. Y., April, 1866.

HABITS OF BEES.

1. BEES, in common seasons, in hives of about 2,000 cubic inches, will be likely to send out one or more swarms annually until the locality is fully stocked with colonies.

2. In hives of this capacity, and with the locality fully stocked with bees, they will give but an an average of about 10 lbs. of surplus in boxes, in common seasons.

3. They will consume 60 lbs. or more during the breeding season and winter, giving one-seventh to the keeper and consuming six-sevenths.

4. From one to three weeks time is lost by them in preparation for swarming, so far as gathering surplus is concerned, and this in the very heart of the honey season.

5. In the construction of their cells and building their comb, they will arrange for brood and their winter's home in the center of their hive. In taking up box hives, the good, clear honey is found in the top of the center sheets, and in the whole body of the side sheets. And the outside sheets in moveable comb frames are the sheets saved for surplus.

6. If there is plenty of room in the hive for all the colony, and all the stores they can gather, they will not be likely to swarm. Mr. QUINBY says of the large hive: "The swarms will not be proportionably large when they do issue, which is seldom."

7. The best arrangement for storing surplus is in boxes of the capacity of from five to ten or twelve pounds, with glass sides sufficient for a fair inspection of the honey.

8. If colonies, in hives sufficiently large to generally prevent the disposition to swarm, will give five times as much surplus as the colony in the ordinary small hive, then he who uses the small hive, deliberately takes the course to cut off from his honey harvest four-fifths of the surplus that he might gather by his bees.

9. The habits of the bees of building their comb so as to store their bee-bread and raise their brood in the center of their hive, and place their pure, clean honey inside sheets of comb and in the top of their center sheets, indicate very clearly the proper position of the surplus boxes. They should be both upon the top and sides of the apartment, which is the home of the swarm. JASPER HAZEN.

Albany Co., N. Y.

Spirit of the Press.

Pigs—Success in Raising.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farmer gives the following experience about raising pigs:—"Your correspondent wants to know what is the matter with his pigs that they all die, and particularly the best first. I had the same trouble for years while I kept sows in pens and fed exclusively on corn. I got almost discouraged in trying to raise pigs. One sow was kept until she had one hundred and twenty-seven pigs and she did not raise twenty-five in all that time.

"A few years since in building a new barn-yard fence my pig-pen interfered so I pulled it down, intending to rebuild it at some future time. In the meantime I allowed my hogs the range of a four acre clover lot in summer with use of the barn-yard and straw stack summer and winter. I fed a few beets in winter, and most of the corn fed to them first went through my neat cattle. I have also reduced the Suffolk in the stock with a cross of the Chester white. And now I have no trouble in raising pigs, and my neighbors compliment my hogs and ask what breed they are of, &c., &c.

"I never allow my hogs to root a great while at a time; sometimes I cut the nose and sometimes I ring with wire. Could I have a ring where both ends would turn in the snout I should prefer it to cutting, as when cut young they sometimes grow up, and when re-cut break out at one side."

Beet Root Sugar.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman states the following facts respecting the manufacture of beet root sugar in Illinois. In 1862 land was purchased, a factory built and other preparations made to manufacture the sugar, by the firm of GENNERT BROTHERS. In the spring of '63 one hundred acres were planted. In the meantime, prices of skilled labor advanced 300 per cent. The machinery was yet to be imported from Germany, with gold over two dollars. The funds of the firm were not sufficient, and, as a consequence, with meager appliances, only 8,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured. The yield from the 100 acres of beets was ascertained to average 10 tuns per acre, and the per centage of sugar was 11.4 per cent. The per centage actually obtained with the imperfect manufacture was 7 per cent.

Last September a company was formed with ample capital, and the undertaking again resumed. The Superintendent has purchased the requisite machinery and 9,000 lbs. of seed. Six hundred acres of beets will be grown the coming season. We have confidence that sugar making from the beet will prove highly successful, and if so the rich prairies of the west can supply the world.

Give the Boys a Chance.

"ONE of the boys" argues his case very pertinently as follows in the Ploughman:—"Yes, Mr. Editor, give us boys a chance. It is better to till a patch of ground, or take care of fowls, than to gamble on a small scale for marbles, or lounge round the grocery store. Besides, we like to better; we think more, and have more ambition; and we also learn to love work, and love animals.

A pair of rabbits, or pigeons, or hens, or a cosset, will keep the hands and brain busy. Then a little ground to raise strawberries, corn, or potatoes, will help. We try little experiments upon it; determine the best variety of the potato, and decide between Hovey's and Wilson's strawberries; then with live stock we see whether to give chicks corn or dough, or learn how much hay will fat a sheep. Thus, by and by we shall know about the science of farming, and also its practice.

Yes, Mr. Editor, by all means give us a chance, for one generation quickly succeeds another, and if *we* do not learn to be useful, pray who will be useful by and by?"

Barley vs. Malt.

THE relative value of barley and malt as food for stock has been made the subject of extensive experiment by Mr. LAWES of England, at the instance of the Board of Trade. Cattle were taken in lots of ten, and the comparative experiments were continued for ten and twenty weeks. The results are thus concisely stated by Mr. LAWES:—"A given weight of barley is more productive, both of the milk of cows and of the increase of live weight of fattening animals, than the amount of malt and malt dust that would be produced from it." We must add that these results are consistent with those obtained in the limited experiments of Drs. T. and R. D. THOMSON, and also agree with those obtained in a previous inquiry by Mr. LAWES himself.

Growing Seed Grain.

WHAT might be done if the same skill and perseverance was given to raising seed grain which the horticulturist bestows upon fruit? Farmers talk a great deal of importing seed, of changing it; but none think of growing it. Now, here is an idea worth a fortune to any young farmer. Let him study what may be called the habits of wheat, and commence growing from carefully selected grains, taking the largest and most perfect, carefully removing from the plants all weakly and imperfect ears and shoots, and in a few seasons he will have a quality of seed—native and adapted to the climate superior to any that can be imported.

Rust on Iron—Paint.

EVERY particle of rust on iron may be removed by first softening it with petroleum and then rubbing well with coarse sand-paper. To paint iron take lampblack sufficient for two coats, and mix with equal quantities of Japan varnish and boiled linseed oil.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON, CROP PRODUCTS, &c.—The weather of the past two weeks has been generally favorable for farming and gardening operations, and much has been accomplished in this region. Last week was pleasant, and the close (Friday and Saturday) unusually warm for April—giving vegetation a rapid upward tendency, though there was a lack of moisture in the earth. As we write, however, (Monday, 23d,) a heavy, soaking rain is falling and the drouth is more than checked. Our reports in regard to the crops are favorable for this period, but of course it is yet too early in the season to particularize or predict with any certainity. Seed time is surely being vouchsafed us *in season*, though many despaired of it a month ago, and we have the promise in regard to harvest. Let our whole duty be discharged in planting, care and culture, and leave the result to Providence.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD—AGENTS, &c.—As we are "barred out" of the advertising department, it being over full, will state here, in answer to inquiries, that *The Practical Shepherd*, Dr. RANDALL'S latest and best work on Sheep Husbandry, is *not* sold by the trade, (booksellers,) but only by the Publisher and his Agents—that we are now prepared to appoint Agents in the South and furnish them the work on favorable terms—and that those who first apply will have the privilege of selecting the best sections for canvassing. From present indications we infer that many thousand copies of this Standard Work, by the author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," &c., may be sold during the present season in the wool growing regions of the Southern States, and those disposed to give the business a trial will please address the Editor of the RURAL.

SHEEP SHOWS, SHEARINGS, &c.—Public Sheep Shows or Shearings, or both combined, are to be held during the ensuing few weeks as follows:

New York State,.....	Rochester,.....	May 8—10.
Ohio State,.....	Wellington,.. ..	May 15, 16.
Monroe Co., N. Y.,.....	Clarkson, ...	May 2.
Onondaga Co., N. Y.,..	Manlius,.....	May 1.
Washington Co., N. Y.,..	No. Granville,..	May 2, 3.
Kalamazoo Co., Mich.,..	Kalamazoo,....	May 3.
Genesee Co., Mich.....	Flint,.....	May 9, 10.
Washtenaw Co., Mich...	Manchester, ...	May 3. 4.
Crawford Co., Ohio,.....	DeKalb,.....	May 24.

WAGON AXLES—IRON vs. THIMBLE.—It is claimed that actual test, in drawing loads of three or four tuns weight, proves that axles made of solid iron are the most reliable, durable and lightest of draft. Thimble axles, though best for ordinary farm purposes, will not stand the jar of extremely heavy loads. We may as well hint again that it is profitable to have two sets of wheels to farm wagons—one set of narrow tire for traveling in frozen ruts, and another of broad truck wheels, for many uses on the farm.

IODINE.—(E. E. H.) The scent of Iodine in a room is very lasting. We do not know any means to remove it, except a thorough overhauling. Have you painted, papered, and whitewashed thoroughly? Did you remove the old paper and cleanse the wall? If this has been done, and the clothes, furniture, &c., in the room at the time the Iodine was used, have been removed, we think the scent of the drug will not be noticed. We cannot, at present, give you definite information about coloring furs, but probably the same principles govern this as the dyeing of cloth.

A SPECIAL MANURE.—G. S., this State, writes us that at the State Fair held at Rochester, 1864, Prof. JOHNSON of Saratoga Co., N. Y., exhibited several varieties of vegetables which he said were produced by the use of a fertilizer of extraordinary merits, which he claimed to have discovered. Our correspondent asks us if we can give him any information on the subject. Not any. But if our correspondent means that the Prof. really *created* the vegetables by the use of the fertilizer, we think the world ought to know it.

POTATO DIGGER.—E. G. F., Ohio, writes us in answer to an inquiry, that he has invented and patented a Potato Digger which will dig, pile or sack potatoes. It is to be drawn by two horses, and will harvest from six to eight acres per day with two men. All right. We hope you have such a machine. It will cure back-ache. But won't it sack stone as well as potatoes? We have seen several different potato diggers, but just the right one has'nt yet made its appearance.

PHOSPHORUS.—D. W. G. New of York, inquires about the value of Phosphorus as a manure, and if it can be purchased by the barrel. It is never used in its pure form for that purpose. There are but a few tuns of it in all the markets of the world. As an ingredient of manure it is of great value. Bone dust is probably what you want. It can be procured in this city by the barrel. See advertisement.

SORGHUM SUGAR.—A barrel of sugar made from sorgum grown near Rockford, Ill., was exhibited on "change" in Chicago. It is claimed by the manufacturers (CLARKE & UTTER,) that every farmer whose land can produce sorghum can lay aside his supply of light dry sugar with as much certainty as he can his vegetables, and that suitable machinery for this purpose can be purchased for fifty dollars or less.

CASHMERE GOATS.—The Ohio man who says Cashmere Goats can be had in Kentucky is mistaken, I think. Dr. SMITH imported the Angora goat. I have seen goats of his importation and their get, and if naturalists and zoologists tell us the truth his importation certainly were of the Angora breed, and Gen. J. S. Gon of Pa. used to sell them for much less than $1,000.—J. S. S.

PLAN FOR HEN-HOUSE WANTED.—W. H., N. Y., wishes some of the RURAL readers to furnish a plan of a cheap and convenient hen-house. Will some one having such an appendage to the farm please respond?

WORK ON HORSES.—(L. M. D., Ohio.) Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers is one of the best works of the kind ever published.

OX-EYE DAISY.—A Subscriber asks if some one can inform him through the RURAL how to eradicate the ox-eye daisy.

SHEEP BARNS.—E. T., Indiana. For the information you seek in regard to sheep barns, see Practical Shepherd.

DORKING FOWLS.—Can some of the many readers of the RURAL inform me where I can procure Dorking fowls and eggs, and also the price?—I. L. B.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE APPLE WORM.

THE April number of the Horticulturist, published in New York, has an interesting article on the apple orchard and the cause of its detrioration of late years. It refers to the depredations of the apple worm, whose ravages are increasing year by year, so that now a fully developed apple is rarely found in the market. Dr. I. P. TRIMBLE, entromologist to the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, has recently published a book on this subject, in which he proposes a cure for the evil, which he affirms, from actual experiment, to be effective. This is simply to invest the body of the tree in the coils of a hay rope or band, passed four or five times around the tree, and so completely made and fastened as not to be easily detached. The author says: "These bands should be put on the trees as soon as the fruit shows signs of the worms being at work, say from the middle to the last of June. They should be examined every two weeks, as long as the warm weather lasts, the earlier broods of worms becoming moths and producing a second crop.

In examining the trap or hay bands, all that is necessary is to slip it up the body of the tree a few inches, when all the cocoons with the worms inside of them, are so perfectly expose that nothing remains to be done but to crush them on the spot, and then slip the trap or band down to its original position for another trial. If one has not time to crush all these vermin at the time, the birds will be pretty sure to finish them if the band, under which they are concealed, is not replaced for a day or two. The author adds: "The insect enemies of fruit and fruit trees do not exceed twelve or fifteen, and if five or six of the worst of them were thoroughly understood and conquered, fruit growing would again be a successful business. *And this can be done. The protection of fruit from these insects can be made a fixed science*, so that the man who chooses to go into the business of fruit growing may be sure of success, provided he permits no other pursuit to interfere with proper attention to this at the right time."

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

Yard and Garden Fences.—A good and handsome fence is a somewhat costly structure. Even a well made picket fence, got up in a showy style and well painted, cannot be built less than six or seven dollars a rod. Then its durability depends on the posts, and on an average they will probably rot off in twenty years. These fences are commonly painted white, at least in the country. And around a lawn, and among green trees, flowing shrubs, and the surroundings of a rural home, are they appropriate? Sometimes the trees, and shrubs, and flowers, are lacking, and then the plain yards, fenced with stiff looking white pickets, remind one of a grave-yard lot. I do not like them. This spring, wishing to fence a lawn in front of the dwelling I tried a different plan. I spaded up a nice bed where I wished to make the fence, and planted Norway Spruces in a single row, three feet apart. After setting them I drew a line along the top and clipped them all off to an even height. Then I sheared in both sides evenly, and when done I had a very pretty looking hedge. Of course I selected such trees as branched very low down. I expect the hedge will thicken up from year to year, and I can increase its height so as to make a perfect wind screen, which is desirable in my location.

As to the cost I figure it thus:—I paid forty dollars per hundred for the trees. This is two dollars and twenty cents per rod. In the future the fence will need no repairs or painting. It will last—well, how long, brother farmer? Will it not look better, at all seasons of the year, than the painted pickets, and wont it be a nice wind-break? But is it a fence, you ask, against stock? No. I shall build a rough, strong barrier against stock on the outside. Or, perhaps, set an Osage hedge a few feet from it. Either plan will be cheaper than the picket fence, and I think far more beautiful and comfortable.

Strawberries—Planting.—Don't fail to set out a large bed this very spring. If you have not tried it you have no idea how easily, cheaply, and plentifully they can be grown. Another suggestion; don't wait until August, or fall, before planting, thinking, as somehow a great many do, that is the *best* time to set them. Strawberries *can* be successfully planted in August, but not one farmer in twenty will meet with success if he tries it. Again, do not expect fruit from them the first year. Plant this spring. It is by all odds the best season for starting the small fruits. Next year you will gather an abundant crop. It is less work to grow all the strawberries your family can use, than it is to grow the potatoes they will consume. I will modify that assertion by saying that it does'nt require more than *one-third* of the labor.

As my object is to grow a supply of berries for family use, at the least expense of labor, I have adopted the following method. I prepare a bed three feet wide, thrown up with the plow in the form of a back-furrow. This leaves it crowning in the center, and gives a good depth of soil. This bed is enriched with rotted sods, or leaf mold from the woods, mixed with one quarter of its bulk of fine manure—hen manure is excellent. Then I give it a liberal dressing of wood ashes. I set one row of plants along the middle of this bed, putting the plants eight inches apart in the row. I want to get just as vigorous a growth as possible the first season so that the runners, spreading each way, will cover the bed. Liquid manure is good to force them. Now, it is not much work to prepare, plant, and keep this bed clean the first season. The second I get a large crop of berries, and do not expend any labor on it. After the crop is picked I plow it up and put turnips on it, meantime having another bed coming on. It is much easier to plant a new one each year than it is to keep the old one clean or to cultivate in hills.

Manuring.—Strawberries may be manured too much. I spoilt a bed once in that way. I had occasion to remove the bed in the autumn, and I cut the vines out in blocks with six inches in depth of soil, and planted these blocks so as to form rows one foot apart. Instead of filling earth between the rows I put in barn-yard manure. In due time the vines grew tremendously; they blossomed early and set very full. The vines were tall and rank. I was delighted, and barn-yard manure stood high in my estimation. But as the berries began to color, a heavy shower fell; the vines all sunk down in a tangled mass, covering the fruit, and it nearly all rotted. We did pick a very few berries, but if one ate them with eyes shut he would hardly call them strawberries. They were worthless. CHIEL.

APPLES—KEEPING QUALITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT from Wayne Co., N. Y., asserts that apples grown north of the Ridge Road, (which runs parallel to and a few miles from the shore of Lake Ontario,) are found, by actual and repeated trial, to be superior keepers as compared with those raised south of that line, and the rule apparently holds good until reaching the latitude of Ohio, where the fruit is of little value for winter supply. Mr. W. H. ROGERS of the town of Williamson, has a 40 acre orchard, the products of which are held with success in New York market until late in the spring, when, of course, they bring very remunerative prices. We give our correspondent's theory:

"The subsoil where Mr. ROGERS' orchard stands is a sort of clayey hard-pan, and this, I believe, is the general character of the land between the Ridge and the Lake through this county, and, perhaps, on the whole line. My theory is, that the fruit here grows evenly through the entire season by the joint influence of this cold and moist subsoil and the Lake winds, instead of growing more rapidly at the beginning and ending of the season, as is the case elsewhere, and thus it is firmer and better matured. Besides, it has some ten days to a fortnight longer time for *ripening on the trees* in the fall."

FRUIT GARDEN.

GRAFTING can be continued till the buds of the trees are nearly pushed into leaf. Sometimes, from a pressure of other work, some valuable scions have been left on hand too late to work. It may be interesting to know, that if such scions are put into the ground much the same as if they were cuttings, they will keep good for six weeks or two months, by which time the bark will run freely, when the scions may be treated as buds, and will succeed just as well as buds taken from young summer shoots.

In planting dwarf pears, it is very important to have them on a spot that has a moist subsoil, either naturally, or made so by subsoiling or mixing some material with the soil that will give out moisture in dry weather. Trees already planted on a dry gravelly-subsoil, should have a circle dug out two feet deep and two or three feet from the tree.

This should be filled up with well-enriched soil. If the dwarf pear does not grow freely, it is a sign that something is wrong. It should at once be severely pruned, so as to aid in producing a vigorous growth.

Strawberry beds are very frequently made at this season, and though they will not bear fruit the same year, are much more certain to grow, and will produce a much better crop next year than when left till next August. Though it is a very common recommendation, we do not value a highly manured soil. It should be well trenched or subsoiled: this we consider of great value. In rich soils there is too much danger of having more leaves than fruit.

Buds that were inoculated last fall should not be forgotten, but as soon as vegetation has pushed forth, the buds should be examined, and all other issues from the old stock taken away. It may also be necessary to make a tie in order to get the young shoot of the bud to go in the way from which you would not hereafter have it depart.

Above all, do not allow the month to pass without posting yourself afresh on the various methods recommended for destroying insects, or preventing their attacks. The advantage of a stitch in time is never more decided than in the great struggle with fruit destroying insects. A mass of information on these points lies scattered through our past volumes, that will well repay a careful reperusal for the purpose alone of refurnishing ones ideas in that line.—*Gardners' Monthly.*

HINTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN.

PREPARING the ground is, of course, the first thing in order.

If flowers have been growing in the ground for many years, new soil does wonders. Rich manure makes plants grow, but they do not always flower well with vigorous growth. If new soil cannot be had, a wheelbarrow of manure to about every fifty square feet will be enough. If the garden earth looks gray or yellow, rotten leaves—quite rotten leaves—will remove it. If heavy add sand. If very sandy, add salt—about half a pint to fifty square feet. If very black or rich from previous year's manurings, use a little lime, about a pint slacked to fifty square feet.

If the garden be full of hardy perennial flowers, do not dig it but use a fork, and that not deeply.

Dig garden ground only when soil is warm and dry. Do not be in a hurry, or you may get behind. When a clod of earth will crush to powder as you tread on it, it is time to dig—not before.

If perennial plants have stood three years in one place, separate the stools, re-planting one-third, and give the balance to your neighbor who has none.

Set out the annuals you have got forward in windows or frames—that is hardy ones. The plan is barbarous. No wonder with such old-fogyish rules, our handsome young ladies are disgusted with gardening. Let the girls lift the seedlings carefully from the soil in the pots, set the roots in a saucer of water, take them to their assigned places in the garden, and from the water dibble them at once in. Cover for twenty-four hours with an inverted flower pot, next day cover only six hours during the middle of the day—next but an hour or so during hot sun, if there be any; and the plant is safe. Study the difference between hardy and tender annuals. The latter must be set out only in April. In the north—extreme north—also of course, our rules are too early.—*Maryland Farmer.*

THE CHERRY CURRANT.

As the season for planting and caring for currant bushes has arrived, we direct attention to the subject, and refer those interested to our article on the Currant in last week's RURAL. We give an illustration of the *Cherry*, probably the largest red currant, having berries of extraordinary dimensions. Our engraving many may consider overdrawn—more like a cluster of grapes than currants—but it is the exact size of the bunches and berries from which the drawing was taken. The Cherry is the most popular of all the varieties of the Red Currant, and nurserymen often find it difficult to supply the demand.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

THE largest peach-grower in Delaware, is Mr. ANTHONY REYBOLD. He has a peach orchard of 1,000 acres.

HAWTHORN.—J. T. L., Albion, N. Y., desires some one to inform him through the RURAL where he can obtain Hawthorne plants for hedges.

PRODUCTION OF WINE IN CANADA.—It has been reported that the young vineyards at Cooksville, will turn off, for 1865, 50,000 gallons of native wine, and that this wine has all been purchased by the Lower Canadians. This augers well for the future, and means nothing but real success.

STURTEVANT PEACH.—To lovers and growers of the peach, no one sort deserves more attention, and has received so little as the Sturtevant. It is much like Bergen's Yellow in appearance, a trifle larger, smaller pit, equally sweet—a hardy, vigorous growing tree, and a good producer. So says the Horticulturist.

THE Merced (Cal.) Herald says there are thousands of bushels of acorns at the mouth of the Merced river this year. The people of that portion of the country are gathering them to fatten their hogs on. They also feed them to their horses, the animals preferring them to barley, and will fatten on them.

BLACK KNOT ON PLUM AND CHERRY TREES.—A correspondent of the Gardeners' Monthly has used a solution of salt and sulphite of iron as a remedy for the black-knot on cherry and plum trees. The two ingredients were dissolved in water. He considers it a perfect success as it invariably destroys the disease, but it seems to us a somewhat tedious process, altho' it may furnish a hint as to the right treatment.

PROFIT OF FIGS.—A correspondent of the Gardners' Monthly says:—"I see no reason why Figs might not be grown in every garden in the Middle States. My employer prizes them much, eating a few every morning before breakfast. We generally send from 12 to 14 bushels to market of our surplus crop, and we have got as high as $10 per bushel from a huckster. I think it would pay as a market fruit. So far as I know the Fig is exempt from disease and insects in out-door culture."

WINE FROM THE CLINTON GRAPE.—We are indebted to Judge WOODWARD of Reading, Pa., for a bottle of wine made from this grape by JOHN FEHR, Esq., of that place. This wine bears much evidence of skill in its manufacture, which is more than can be said of the majority of native wines that have come under our notice. Though but one year old, it is already of fine flavor and body, and has a character quite distinct. The Clinton deserves a high rank as a wine grape for those localities, where it can be thoroughly ripened.—*N. Y. Horticulturist.*

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

TO MAKE GRAHAM BREAD.—Take boiling water, a little salt, thicken with Graham flour when cooled so that it will not scald, add ¾ of a teacup of yeast, stir into the dough thoroughly. When light mould and rise again. As I don't use butter I add ½ teacup of sugar.—L. A. E.

UNBOLTED FLOUR BREAD.—One quart new milk, one gill good hop yeast, two spoonfuls molasses or a little sugar, stir it up as thick as it can be with a heavy spoon, let it set in a warm place till light, then dissolve a little saleratus in warm water and stir into it—and not knead it but dip out into your dishes—set it again to rise, when light bake. This will make two loaves. Water will do if you have no milk. Perhaps you will need a little experience before you will get it all right.—E. S. C., *Boston, Ionia Co., Mich.*

TO COLOR YELLOW.—One half pound of sugar of lead, dissolved in a vessel of wood, in cold water. Dip first in the lead water and then in the potash till the color suits.

TO COLOR RED.—Take two pounds of Nicaragua or Redwood; four ounces of solution of tin. Boil the wood one hour; turn off the dye into a tub and then add the tin and put in your cloth. Let it stand a few minutes—five or ten, and a nice red will be produced.—A. F. F., *Batavia, N. Y.*

JELL CAKE.—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, two cups of flour, two teaspoons of cream tartar, two of soda.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, one of butter, one-half cup of rich cream, two eggs; flavor with lemon.

COOKIES.—One egg, two cups of sugar, one cup of sour cream, one-half cup of butter, half teaspoonful soda.

INDIAN BREAD.—Two cups of sour milk, four of sweet, one of molasses, five of meal, three of flour, one tablespoonful saleratus, a little salt. Bake about one hour and a half.—A FARMER'S GIRL, *Johnstown, Wis.*

TO COLOR BLUE.—Take 1½ ounces prusiate of potash; 2 ounces copperas—each dissolved in 4 gallons of rain-water as warm as the hand can be held in it. Put the goods into the copperas water and let stand five or ten minutes; then wring out. Then put 2 tablespoonfuls of the oil of vitriol into the prusiate of potash-water and let it stand till the desired color is produced. Wring out without rinsing.

TO COLOR GREEN.—Make a dye of one pound of fustic and water sufficient to cover 2 pounds of yarn or cloth. Let the article remain in the dye for two hours. Wring out and add to the dye a sufficient quantity of extract of indigo to make it of the shade required. Let the cloth remain in this half an hour.—F. P. S., *Hamsburgh, O.*

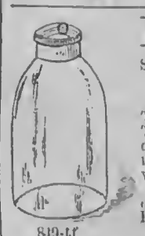
INQUIRY.—Will some of the good housekeepers please inform me through your columns, of a recipe for drying citron, that it may be used with other fruits in cake, puddings, &c.?—R. H. S., *Spooner's Corners, N. Y.*

New Advertisements.

FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—I HAVE a lot of the above seed direct from Texas, which I will send to any address at $2 ℔ ℔, by mail, pre-paid. P. S. MESSEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204, Lake St., Chicago. 849-2t

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—A small lot, direct from Texas, warranted very choice. To be sold low to close out a consignment. A rare chance for Nurserymen. Address HALSTED BROS. & PUTNAM, Produce and Commission Merchants, 68 Pearl st., N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—A Large lot of strong and well-rooted plants of the following excellent varieties:—Russell's Great Prolific, $1 ℔ 100, $9 ℔ 1,000; French's Early Seedling, 70 cts. ℔ 100, $6,30 ℔ 1,000; Agriculturist, $1 for 16 plants, $1,10 ℔ 100; Brooklyn Scarlet, 50 cts. ℔ doz., $1,50 ℔ 100; Cutler's Seedling, 70 cts. ℔ 100, $6,30 ℔ 1,000. Some other good varieties at usual prices. Packages of 200 or more plants delivered at any of the principal Express offices or freight depots in the city of New York, without additional charge. Sent by mail at 30 cts. ℔ 100, extra for postage. 40 Russell's, 30 French, 10 Agriculturist, 10 Brooklyn Scarlet (one of the Tribune Prize Berries,) and 10 Cutler's, sent by mail, postage pre paid, for $2. Care taken in packing plants to insure a good condition on their arrival. SAM'L HICKS, North Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.



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849-tf COLEMAN & BARNES.

JUCUNDA STRAWBERRY.—I HAVE A few thousand of this famous Strawberry for sale.—Price, ℔ dozen, $2; $12 ℔ 100; $90 ℔ 1,000.
848-3t J. CRAINE, Lockport, N. Y.

DWARF PEAR TREES—For Immediate Bearing.—I can furnish one or two thousand strong, 5 and 6 years old, Duchesse d'Angouleme dwarfs, for immediate bearing at reasonable rates.
848-2t T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth, N. Y.

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☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address
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Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, &c., address SIMPSON & Co., 277 W. 23d St., N.Y.

Ladies' Department.

HELEN GRAY.

Because one loves you, Helen Gray,
  Is that a reason you should pout,
  And like a March wind veer about,
And frown, and say your shrewish say?
Don't strain the cord until it snaps,
  Don't split the sound heart with your wedge,
  Don't cut your fingers with the edge
Of your keen wit; you may, perhaps.

Because you're handsome, Helen Gray,
  Is that a reason to be proud?
  Your eyes are bold, your laugh is loud,
Your steps go mincing on their way;
But so you miss that modest charm
  Which is the surest charm of all;
  Take heed, you may yet trip and fall,
And no man care to stretch his arm.

Stoop from your cold hight, Helen Gray,
  Come down, and take a lowlier place,
  Come down, to fill it now with grace;
Come down you must perforce some day;
For years cannot be kept at bay,
  And fading years will make you old;
  Then in your turn will men seem cold,
When you yourself are dipped and gray.

[*Mac Millan's Magazine.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EVERY HEART KNOWS ITS OWN SORROWS.

It has been truly said, "every heart knows its own sorrows." Who of the millions that have traversed earth's varied pathway, has not felt the truth of the above saying? Although all may seem bright and joyous to the outward observer, and the pleasing and fascinating scenes of earth seem to be enjoyed without alloy, yet there may be sorrow deep and bitter rankling beneath a gilded exterior—all the more deep and pungent from being hid from human sympathy. "Every heart knows its own sorrows." From youth to old age there may still be found, at times, some sorrow rankling in the heart which may seem trivial compared with those which may crush the heart in after years. Yet the present sorrow, to the afflicted one, seems enveloped in the gloom of almost impenetrable darkness. Listen to the lamentations of that lisping boy, when thwarted in his earnest endeavors to reach some wished for toy. Could he express his grief, think you would he call his disappointment and grief trivial?

The aspiring school-boy, often bending long over the midnight lamp, striving to clear up the mysteries of knowledge,—assuring himself that the coveted prize must be his own,—feels the deepest grief when, by some trifling mistake, corrected by a companion of inferior scholarship, he sees the laurel he earnestly endeavored to win wreathed around another's brow. In the bitterness of his heart he feels earth is indeed a vale of tears, and that all his fondest hopes are doomed to disappointment. The manly youth who has lavished his heart's best treasures upon a fair and gentle being, feels an agony of grief surging over his soul as the destroyer of many fond hopes summons the cherished one from the society of loving friends, to inhabit the lonely tomb. The death-knell peals a sad requiem to his fondly cherished hopes, and as he turns away from her narrow home, he feels that earth for him is a wide-spread wilderness, without an oasis of rest for his weary heart. The doating father, as he watches the expanding intellect of a cherished son, and strives to instil into his mind lessons of wisdom and truth, trusting that he will prove to him a solace and support when his head is whitened with the snows of age, turns away heart-broken as he sees the loved one deliberately pursuing the downward road to crime and ruin.

Recorded upon the life pages of all may be found sad disappointments, hidden heart-aches, unrealized aspirations and petty trials, which at times come to each of us like a load of misery to crush our weary hearts, until it seems almost a burden to live—with such an array of bright hopes unrealized, and good resolves broken for future warning. But life is not all sadness. Although those we have trusted as our dearest friends may prove false, and wrong motives attributed to our purest actions and designs—although we may feel the sting of the poisonous tongue of slander, which, like the deadly upas tree, withers all before its touch;—although base ingratitude may reward our most loving efforts to accomplish good,—yet, if with hopeful hearts we trust in Him who "ordereth all things well," we shall find a "balm for every grief," and, in the enjoyments and blessings we still possess, find ample sources for gratitude and happiness. How often do we see the ocean of gold and blue, overspread with one sheet of golden sunshine, suddenly clouded with dark and threatening clouds, followed in quick succession by the terrific storm? The heart is, like the sky, easily clouded, yet how pure its depths at times. There is always a lingering of sunshine slumbering behind the darkest clouds, which may break forth the brighter after the storm. How joyous and refreshing to the heart seems the clearing away after the storm of sorrow. Hope hangs her bow in the clouds, and smiles through the falling tear-drops.

After the storms of life are over, "They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth forever." In that land of rest where the "heart knows no sorrow," they shall join in the jubilee of a ransomed world before the burning throne of God—"there shall they obtain gladness of joy, and sorrow and mourning shall flee away."

Wilson, N. Y., 1866. Annis.

Under the title of *The Question of Women*, a fortnightly magazine is to be published in St. Petersburg, to advocate female education and other rights of the sex. A free school for girls, a reading-room and workship are to be connected with the magazine.

HUSBANDS AND THEIR WIVES.

Some husbands never leave home in the morning without kissing their wives and bidding them "good-bye, dear," in tones of unwearied love; and whether it be policy or fact, it has the effect of fact, and those homes are generally pleasant ones, providing always that the wives are appreciative, and welcome the discipline in a kindly spirit. We know an old gentleman who lived with his wife over fifty years, and never left home without the kiss and the "good-bye, dear." Some husbands, before leaving home, ask very tenderly, "What would you like for dinner, my dear?" knowing all the while that she will select something for his particular palate, and off he goes.

Some husbands will leave home without saying anything at all, but thinking a good deal, as evinced by their turning round at the last point of observation, and waving an adieu at the pleasant face or faces at the window. Some husbands never say a word, rising from the breakfast table with the lofty indifference of a lord, and going out with a heartless disregard of those left behind. It is a fortunate thing for their wives that they can find sympathy elsewhere. Some husbands never leave home without some unkind word or look, apparently thinking that such a course will keep things straight in their absence. Then, on retiring, some husbands come home jolly and happy, unsoured by the world; some sulky and surly with its disappointments.

Some husbands bring home a newspaper or a book, and bury themselves for the evening in its contents. Some husbands are called away every evening by business or social engagements; some doze in speechless stupidity on a sofa until bed time. Some husbands are curious to learn of their wives what has transpired through the day; others are attracted at nothing short of a child's falling down stairs or the house taking fire. "Depend upon it," says Dr. Spooner, "that home is the happiest where kindness, interest, and politeness, and attention is shown; of course all the responsibility rests with them, and temptation finds no footing there."—*New York Methodist.*

SPEECH AT A MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.

The following little speech, which smacks of the poetical genius of Alexander Smith, was made in Memphis recently by a bridegroom at the wedding supper-table:—To-night I shake hands with the past. I live henceforth in future joys. An unknown door is opened wide, and I enter an abode of perfect beatitude. Those two persons, whose lives have been well spent, have reared and trained, in love and kindness, the sharer of my future joys and woes. If my life be blissful I will owe them much, in that they have imbued the mind and heart of their adopted child with lessons of purity, kindness, truthfulness and love. I am confident of the future. The shadow of the present shall fall upon it even when my bride and I have grown old, and invested it with sunset glories. The man who, in youth, knew some soft and subduing air, melts when again he hears it sung.

Although it is not half so touching, yet it awakens sweetest echoes in dreamland, and to age it repeats the story of youthful hopes, passions and love. I may not deserve the good I have won. Love is not won. It gives itself; and if not given, no wealth, genius, beauty, state or wit, no gold of earth or gem of Heaven, is rich enough to purchase it. Loving thee, my bride, my heart shall keep its old memories like the sea-shell its wonted melody. But away with forebodings on a wedding night! Love's music steals on us like dawned light which over all the Heavens spreads and invests the word with beauty and glory. The road that led on through the unknown future was dark and dreary, but a celestial splendor now lights up the gloom, and the fair bride, her spirit-self a Peri at the gates of Paradise, invites me onward and upward to a life of purest pleasure and duties of beneficence.

THE BABY SOLDIER.

Another little private
  Mustered in
The army of temptation
  And of sin.

Another soldier arming
  For the strife,
To fight the toilsome battles
  Of a life.

Another little sentry
  Who will stand
On guard, while evils prowl
  On every hand.

Lord, our little darling
  Guide and save,
'Mid the perils of the march
  To the grave.

The fears which cause most of the trouble and worry that men experience, result from undue anxiety for the riches and so-called good things of this life—not having the calm faith that sustains one in doing cheerfully and gladly the duties of to-day, feeling fully assured that the morrow will take care of itself, and that strength will be given to do the work when it is needed.

A recent lecturer on common law says that, according to that code, "a woman when she married lost her identity, her distinctive character, and was like a dew-drop swallowed by a sunbeam."

What is the difference between accepted and rejected lovers? The accepted kisses the misses, and the rejected misses the kisses.

Dido fell in love with Æneas, but he gave her the cut direct. And he has his imitators. Men have been cutting didoes ever since.

When do ladies look most killing? When they are ready for sleighing.

Choice Miscellany.

A "NOVEL" POEM.

BY FOURQUOI.

"John Halifax" and "Rachel Ray"
  Met at "The Wayside Cross,"
Intent on doing "A Dark Night's Work"
  At "The Old Mill on the Floss,"
Which was "John Marchmont's Legacy,"
  Left to "Dennis Duval,"
Brother-in-law to "Miss Mackenzie,"
  Heiress to "Mordaunt Hall."

But "Strathmore" and "Aurora Floyd,"
  On the "Wife's Evidence,"
Either induced by "Very Hard Cash,"
  Or a "Mother's Recompense,"
Gave the couple "Notice to Quit,"
  Or lose a "Bosom Friend,"
And be "Quite Alone," and with "No Name,"
  And "Self" should "Look to the End."

The "Uncle Silas," of "Orley Farm,"
  Armed with his "Sword and Gown,"
Said they must yield; "A Point of Honor,"
  And thenceforth "Live it Down:"
Let "Macaria" and "Our Mutual Friend,"
  Aided by "Martin Pole,"
Now second "Olive Blake's Good Work"
  In teaching them "Self-Control."

"Two Men" "From Richmond to Paris" pass'd
  "The Morgesons" to defraud;
And "Mattie, a Stray," lost ancient "Caste"
  By being "Married Abroad;"
But "Miles O'Reilly, his Second Book"
  The "Minister's Wooing" decried,
So all the "Southern Colony" folk
  "Blew Hot, Blew Cold"—and died.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE COLISEUM.

BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT.

I have often thought that one could enjoy as much in the way of traveling in the quiet of one's own luxurious chamber, as in the whirling car, the tossing steamship, or the jolting diligence. In the one case, the imaginative mind goes roaming; in the other, the body is what experiences the pleasures and discomforts, while the spirit is continually at home. Thought, as well as intellect, is unfathomable, and plays very queer tricks, sometimes: the alphabet which is to spell out the hitherto unexplainable mentalities, like the formula which will complete the great unfinished problems of the universe, is yet to have an origin. And who will say, after reading such wildly thaumaturgic stories as Bulwer sometimes indulges in, that the attainment is very far off?

So I am in Rome. Not the queenly city, which, throned upon her everlasting hills, rules in opulence and might over all the world, but the one sitting in sackcloth, amid ashes, wailing over the sweet dead face of the sad dead past. And in quiet I have come to an immense ruined structure, grim and silent amid the Eternal City, and splendid in its desolation. In the center of the seven hills, and towering high as their lofty summits—still bearing traces, faint though they be, of the sublime magnificence with which its regal builder adorned it, so many centuries ago.

I stand in the dim shadows of the Roman Amphitheater, and as I vainly attempt to scan the length of the half illumined corridors, or look over the grass-grown arena, marked by a single path, from far down the vista of the past seems faintly breathed that awe-inspired, prophetic utterance of the Pilgrims from the North—

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand,
When falls the Coliseum, Rome will fall,
And when Rome falls, the world!"

Thought carries me back to the events and times of which this ruin is the monument, and its suggestions the epitaph. The gorgeous spectacle of Rome's congregated wisdom and beauty thronging the vast galleries, the glitter of wealth and the pomp of power, which once rendered this a scene of unequalled pageantry, all come at the call of memory to contrast themselves with the solemnity of solitude and decay. In the corridors where successive generations of Romans, from the emperor to the meanest slave, witnessed the spectacle of humanity in all its dignity—abandoned in this wide area to the sports of the beasts of the forest, or stretched in agony or death on the clammy ground,—the voice sounds strangely, and those walls which once re-echoed with applause so unnatural at the murderous fights of the gladiators, are silent now, and raise themselves up as if to crush the earth like a pigmy beneath them. They speak through crumbling ruin, and their shadows bring up mournful and melancholy remembrances of the glory, honor, virtue, genius, cruelty and folly of Rome.

Speak? Yes—telling of the dignity of misfortune and the grandeur of sorrow. Reminding of that mutability which is written upon all things earthly. Echoing the quiet words of Hilliard, "As the same blue sky smiles upon the ruin, which smiled upon the perfect structure, so the same beneficent Providence bends over our shattered hopes and our answered prayers."

Of beautiful and sublime spectacles, too, these silent walls must have been witness. Nowhere could youth seem so pure in its loveliness, manhood so noble in its might, or age so venerable in its majesty, as here. If in this ruined amphitheater, humanity has been most debased by the hand of cruelty, nowhere could she exhibit more of the sublimest of her energies, the spirit of self-sacrifice. Though faces impressed with ferocity and revenge have been turned in impotent hatred to the smiling sky above, how often have eyes, beaming with earnest Christian spirit, looked up into its blue depths from the awful death of the Coliseum! It is well that Retribution never forgets, and though the mills of the gods grind late, yet they grind to powder.

Yet still the principle which so long sustained those terrible customs, like the spirit of bitter hostility to the good, the noble, the virtuous, where they stand opposed to the impulses of our baser nature, is still existent, operating eternally. Those who comprehend the system of Christianity in its purity, comprehend the whole philosophy of the principle. There are still arrayed against man the forces of circumstance without and of passion within. And there are still spectators, likewise, too often as heartless, curious and cold lookers on, as those who thronged the galleries of the Coliseum.

—And so the visions and the thoughts I have been conjuring up are growing dim and disappearing. I push aside the curtain at my elbow, and look out into the night. While the sun on the morrow will be giving us his kingly greeting, it will be night about the Eternal City, and the radiant moon may be peeping at the void arena, the crushed seats and the deserted corridors of the Coliseum—she and her train of stars seeming like tears on the scutcheon of Roman grandeur.

Rochester, N. Y.

CLAY, PLASTER AND MARBLE.

The Evangelist draws an impressive moral from the processes of the sculptor, in preparing a bust or human form for immortality:

"At Rome I visited the studio of Bartholomew of Hartford. He showed me many marvels of art, among them the repentant Eve, which made me both proud of my countryman, and surprised that he was not better known. In the other apartment were many pieces of statuary, finished. Not far from these were workmen engaged in chipping the marble from the blocks, in careful imitation of models placed before them. After examining what was to be seen here, we passed into a smaller room within. About it were disposed many models in plaster. But in the center was one still incomplete, in clay. On this the sculptor had been engaged when called out to meet me; and while talking about it he made two or three changes in its details, in a moment, with his fingers. The clay was soft, so soft that it barely held together on the inner frame to which it adhered. The slightest touch indented it.

The statue was of Washington, and since that I have seen it in marble in the chief street of the city of Baltimore.

The process of the sculptor is this: first the clay, then the plaster, and then the marble. In the clay a change may be made with the greatest ease in the briefest period. If the plaster does not suit, you may break it in pieces and get a new mold from the clay. But when once the statue has been put into the marble it endures. At Rome you see many things in marble older than 2,000 years. In plaster or clay, not one.

What lessons come from the clay, the plaster and the marble! Parents, and Sabbath school teacher, and minister of Christ, what lessons to you! Childhood is the soft clay; youth, the plaster which is molded on it; and mature age—and what is beyond it—the enduring marble, shaped from the plaster and the clay. When I saw that statue in stone, with the swelling waters of the Atlantic between it and the spot where it was born in clay, I had a look into eternity. All there was fixed which here is facile. All there was done which here is doing. O, sculptor in immortality! look well to the molding of that which, when once it has passed from thy hands, thou canst change no more forever! Look well to that which shall endure to *eternity!* Mold not out of thine own heart or intellect, but after *Christ!* Remember the clay, the plaster, the marble!"

Early Rising.—Early rising gives long days, invigorating light in abundance, and healthy cheeks. This passage from Bulwer's Caxtons is worthy of remembrance:—"I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning, day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom and purity and freshness. The youth of nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called "old," as long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And youth, take my word for it—youth in dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghastly image of the youth who sees the sun blush over the mountains, and the dews sparkle upon blossoming hedgerows."

"He who would thrive must rise at five."
So says the proverb, though there is more rhyme
than reason in it, for, if
  He who would thrive must rise at five,
it must follow naturally,
  He who'd thrive more must rise at four;
and it will insure a consequence that,
    He who'd still more thriving be
    Must leave his bed at turn of three;
    And who this latter would outdo
    Will rouse him at the stroke of two.
And, by way of climax to all, it should be held
good that
    He who'd never be outdone,
    Must ever rise as soon as one.
But the best illustration would be
    He who'd flourish best of all,
    Should never go to bed at all.

"Do not pity him; he is guilty." Harsh and revolting words! He is guilty, and it is this that draws out my tenderest compassion.

Philosophers are like graveyards—they take all things just as they come, and give them a decent burial and a suitable epitaph.

What an absent-minded man was he who, on falling into the river, sank twice before he recollected that he could swim.

The winning post to the race of life is a slab of white or gray stone, standing out from that turf where there is no more jockeying.

Let us go always beyond the duties marked out, and keep within the pleasures permitted.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RESIGNATION.

BY KATE WOODLAND.

God knoweth what is best:
  He will not smite in vain,
Unmindful of the soul's distress,
  Unheeding all its pain.

From out a seeming ill,
  He brings a greater good;
Oh, doubting soul be patient still
  And filled with gratitude.

Oh, mourning heart, although
  Thy path with thorns is paved,
Thou knowest not from what greater woe
  And anguish thou art saved.

Say not, in thy despair,
  "No grief can equal mine;"
God knoweth what the soul can bear,
  And rules with love Divine.

Hast thou no blessing left?
  Doth not the sun shine still?
No heart is utterly bereft
  That strives to do His will.

God will not smite in vain:
  Accept thy fate, and trust,
And He will *sometime* make it plain
  That all His ways are just.

Van Buren Co., Mich.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER A GROWTH.

It matter not if you cannot tell just when you became a Christian. If we sow a handful of wheat in our garden, we could not tell though we watched it ever so narrowly, the exact moment when it germinated. But when we see the waving grain in the autumn, we know it did germinate, and that is all we care for. The young disciple should not expect too much light at once. It will grow brighter with every Christian duty he performs. The Christian life is a sort of mountain path; and the higher one climbs the clearer the atmosphere, and the sooner he will see the morning sun. To the adventurous traveler who has ascended to the summit of Mount Blanc, the sun rises earlier and sets later, and the nights are, therefore, shorter than to a peasant who lives down in the valley at its base. So it is in the Christian life. Clearness of vision, and firmness of foot, and beauty of prospect come only to those who have struggled up the heights to the heavenly places in Christ Jesus. Conversion may be the work of a moment, but a saint is not made in an hour. Character, Christian character, is not an act, but a process; not a sudden creation, but a development. It grows and bears fruit like a tree, and like a tree it requires patient care and unwearied cultivation.

A LOST LIFE-TIME.

A young man was converted during an illness which proved fatal, though this was not apprehended when he seemed to give his heart to Christ. When his physician announced an unfavorable change in his condition, he expressed entire resignation, and requested his friends to sing a hymn expressive of that feeling. An hour or two after, in the silence of the room, he was heard to say, "Lost, lost, lost!" This surprised the mother, and caused the immediate inquiry:—"My son, are your hopes feeble?" "No, mother; but oh, my lost life-time! I'm twenty-four, and, until a few weeks since, nothing has been done for Christ, and everything for myself and pleasures. My companions will think I've made a profession in view of death. Oh, that I could live to meet this remark, and do something to show my sincerity, and to redeem my lost, lost life!"

A Good Reply.—Lord Bolingbroke once asked Lady Huntingdon how she reconciled prayer to God for particular blessings, with absolute resignation to the Divine will. "Very easy," answered her ladyship; "just as if I were to offer a petition to a monarch, of whose kindness and wisdom I have the highest opinion. In such a case my language would be, I wish you to bestow on me such a favor; but your majesty knows better than I how far it would be agreeable to you, or right in itself, to grant my desire. I therefore content myself with humbly presenting my petition, and leave the event of it entirely to you."

The blessedness of the Gospel is not in what it gives only, but in what it preserves; surrounding, indeed, mankind with a new heaven, and a Heavenly Father enthroned in them; and a new earth peopled, not with fiends and enemies, but our brother men; but also keeping unspoiled, in the heart of man, that delicate, spiritual impressionability, which is the sense of the holy, the good and the divine.

Confession of Faults.—"Ascertain clearly what is wrong with you; and so far as you know any means of mending it, take those means, and have done; when you are examining yourself, never call yourself merely a 'sinner,' that is very cheap abuse, and utterly useless. You may even get to like it, and be proud of it."

Definition of Firmness.—That profound firmness which enables a man to regard difficulties but as evils to be surmounted, no matter what shape they may assume.—*Cockton.*

Living without Reflection.—When a man passes a day without reflection, he may well exclaim at night, "I fear that I have done something wrong."

A bitter jest is the poison of friendship, and he who restraineth not his tongue shall live in trouble.

The Reviewer.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES; and of the discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa; 1858-1864. By DAVID and CHARLES LIVINGSTONE. With Map and Illustrations. [8vo.—pp. 638.] New York: Harper Bro's.

THIS is certainly the most fascinating book of travels we have read in a long time—fascinating from the freshness of its field, and the insight it gives the reader to the climate and peoples of a large portion of the African continent. We wish only, when we turn the last leaf, that Dr. LIVINGSTONE had written two or three times as much—that he had given us more anecdote, incident, and minute description. Few travelers have had the good fortune to traverse so large a portion of unexplored territory, and none have done as much toward giving to the civilized world a knowledge of Africa, as Dr. LIVINGSTONE. In this work are given the results of eight years observations and travel, at the head of an expedition under the auspices of the English Government. Dr. L. found the natives to be eager traders; growers to some extent of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, &c.; they likewise smelt iron and copper from their native ores, and manufacture axes, hoes, spear heads, knives, and various other implements. Apparently they are capable of as great advances in civilization at least as the Asiatics. But the barbarous and blighting influence of the slave trade sets tribe against tribe, and family against family, and at periods makes the whole country a scene of murder and desolation. On account of the information this book contains of the slave trade at its fountain head, of the manners, customs and capabilities of the native African, it will prove of great interest to every American reader. STEELE & AVERY sell it.

THE MILLER'S, MILLWRIGHT'S AND ENGINEERS GUIDE. By HENRY PALLETT. Illustrated. [12 mo.] Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird.

THIS is a new edition of a work which has been well received and given much satisfaction. The edition before us contains considerable information in addition to that in the first, with greatly improved and enlarged illustrations. It is an eminently useful and practical work, by a man who has devoted nearly a lifetime to milling, millwrighting, etc., and it must prove of great value to any one engaged in either of the occupations named in the title. The work discusses Mills, Millstones, Wheels, Dams, Saw-Mills, and kindred topics, in a lucid and practical style, and ought to be read and studied by those for whose benefit it is designed. The Grain tables, (from 30 cts. to $2 per bushel,) diagrams of Millstones, Machinery, etc., add to the intrinsic value of the volume. The style of the volume is creditable to the Publisher, (who is also an author of wide repute,) and altogether a valuable addition to the many practical and scientific works he has heretofore issued.

A TEXT-BOOK ON PHYSIOLOGY, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Being an Abridgement of the Author's larger work on Human Physiology. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D. Illustrated with nearly 150 wood engravings. [pp. 376.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

WE had occasion to notice recently a popular treatise on Physiology, designed for Schools and Families, by the son, JOHN C. DRAPER, M. D. The present work is more complete as a system of Physiology, and is a clear and able exposition of the elements of this interesting branch of medical science. Dr. DRAPER has long been known as teacher of Physiology, and one who has contributed much that is original and valuable to his specialty. In expressing a decided commendation of the Text-Book, we ought, perhaps, to add that its doctrines respecting the circulation, and animal heat, are in some respects peculiar to the author, being more positive and exclusive than those entertained by other writers on these subjects. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS:—AN Autobiography of JOHN VINE HALL, author of "The Sinner's Friend." Edited by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, L. L. B. of Surry Chapel, London. Abridged by the author's sanction. New York: American Tract Society.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES, if but indifferently executed, are usually read with a keener relish than works of almost any other character. In the relation given by the author of the book from which this is condensed, there must be much of interest, since he was up and down a great number of times before he found himself firmly fixed on the rock of temperance or total abstinence. This he accomplished after successive efforts and failures, and was, for forty years before his death, a strict abstinent from all intoxicating liquors. The main object of the Society in presenting this abridgement to the public is announced to be the promotion of the temperance cause, and no doubt it will be found a valuable aid. Sold in Rochester by ADAMS & ELLIS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND a portion of CHRIST'S One Holy Catholic Church, and a means of Restoring Visible Unity. *An Eirenicon*, in a letter to the author of the Christian Year. By E. B. PUSEY, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS is a well printed volume of three hundred pages, devoted to the discussion of the principles and doctrines of the Church of England, and to a particular defense of the deviations, from the rulings of that Church, made by the author, and known generally as Puseyism. Those belonging to either section of the Church will probably find matter in this defence or exposition to challenge attention, as the references to the sayings and doctrines of the founder of Christianity as well as those of the Apostles and Christian Fathers, are very voluminous. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THE TEMPORAL MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST: Or, Reason and Revelation. By HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of Westminster. [12mo.—pp. 271.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WE have here a doctrinal disquisition on the subject of the HOLY GHOST and its relation to the Church as one of the persons of the Trinity in unity. It is a discussion of the subject, from a Catholic point of view, and seems to be imbued with a charitable spirit. The author asserts his object to be, in writing the book, to "show that the reason of man has no choice but to be either the disciple or critic of the revelation of GOD. The normal state of the reason is that of a disciple illuminated; the abnormal that of a critic testing, measuring and limiting the matter of Divine revelation." STEELE & AVERY.

A TEXT-BOOK ON CHEMISTRY For the use of Schools and Colleges. By HENRY DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, &c., in the University of New York. With more than three hundred illustrations. [12mo, pp. 506.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS text book embodies the valuable parts of the work on the same subject, published by the author's father in 1816, which passed through forty editions, together with large additions both in illustrations and text, to bring the subject fully up to the present time. It is doubtless one of the most complete and valuable text-books on Chemistry published. STEELE & AVERY have it for sale.

Various Topics.

NITRO-GLYCERINE; OR BLASTING OIL.

THE frightful disaster which occured on the 16th of April, in or near the office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, in the city of San Francisco, killing instantly 15 or 20 persons, and dreadfully injuring many others, destroying nearly a whole block of buildings, and resulting in a damage of more than two hundred thousand dollars, is, beyond any doubt, the result of the explosion of nitro glycerine, or blasting oil. Several boxes of this oil, weighing about two hundred pounds, were imported not long since from Germany, by the Superintendent of a New York mining company, and forwarded to San Francisco, to be used by the mining companies in Nevada, Idaho and Colorado, the immense exploding power of the new chemical compound offering great advantages, not only in the saving of labor of drill holes, but also in freight, because one pound of this blasting oil does the same destructive work as twelve to fifteen pounds of common blasting gunpowder.

The inventor and patentee of this compound is Mr. Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer. It was first made publicly known in this country by a frightful explosion of a box of it at the Wyoming Hotel, Greenwich St., New York, on Nov. 5, 1865, by which several persons were injured. The following instances will suffice to illustrate its tremendous power.

In the small city of Bochum, in one of the coal districts of Westphalia, Germany, a store-keeper kept for sale to the miners some stock of Nobel's nitro-glycerine. One morning a miner came to buy two pounds, and brought with him a tin can, to carry it, the glass bottles in which it was sold being inconvenient for him. The clerk opened the bottles, and poured the oil into the tin can; but, lo, in the same moment it exploded, tearing to pieces the poor clerk, killing the miner and destroying the store. The Prussian government appointed a commission to investigate the matter, and it was found that the tin can had contained turpentine oil, and that turpentine oil in contact with nitro-glycerine possibly would occasion a sudden explosion. Singularly enough, the accident happened on the same day that the Wyoming Hotel accident took place in New York.

Near Glatz, in the Prussian province of Silesia, a laborer who was occupied in blasting some rocks on the railroad track, came very early in the morning, (Jan. 6, 1866,) to his work. He was to pour oil in his drill-hole, but found it hard frozen over night—the oil having the peculiar quality of freezing six degrees above the water freezing point. The oil was in a gutta percha flask, and little being left, the unfortunate workman cut open the flask, and took a hatchet to cut off a piece of the frozen oil. The moment the hatchet touched the frozen lump it exploded, killing instantly the poor man, whose limbs were scattered in fragments, and found two miles distant from the place where the accident happened.—*Rochester Dem.*

CHOLERA—DWELLING HOUSE CELLARS.

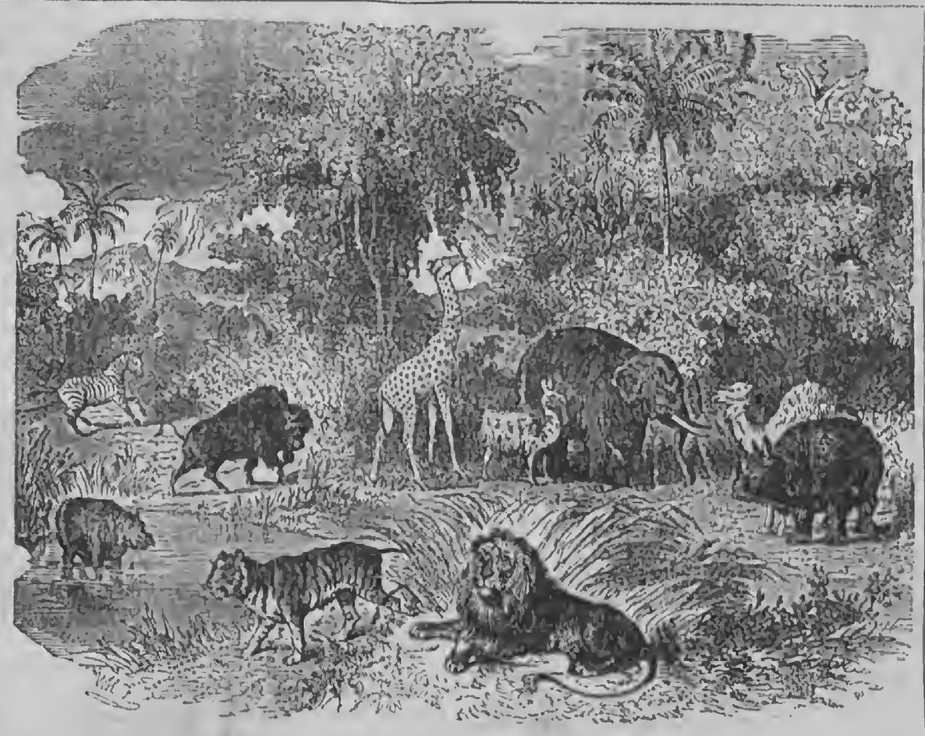
DR. HALL, who publishes and edits the Journal of Health, one of the most sensible, practical and useful monthlies in this country, devotes the whole of the March number to an interesting article on "Farmers' Houses," showing where they should be built, how they should be built; indicating certain conveniences to be secured, and certain inconveniences to be avoided; and pointing out all the essentials to health, comfort and contentment. One of the most interesting and useful portions of this article is that devoted to "Cellars in Dwelling Houses," which he declares are oftentimes the sources from which those gases constantly ascend that impregnate every room in the houses to which they are attached with a vitiated and unwholesome atmosphere.

He speaks of the habit prevalent among house-keepers of making the cellars the summer and winter receptacle of every variety of vegetables and fruits, as well as of rubbish and kitchen offal, and of all that is old and unseemly. He advises a thorough examination and cleansing of the cellars attached to every house in which a slow and obscure disease prevails among the members of the family. He says such cellars should be emptied of every movable thing, the walls and floors thoroughly swept and washed, aired for a week, and the former whitewashed.

He cites the following remarkable instance of the efficacy of cleanliness in preventing cholera—with which we are now threatened—and of its attraction by uncleanliness. During a cholera summer unusual efforts were made in Boston to provide against it. The most stringent and thorough hygienic measures were taken. Reliable men were appointed to examine every house from cellar to garret, and compel the removal of everything which could have even a remote tendency to invite the fearful scourge. The results were admirable; there was not a single case of cholera except in a very restricted district—in fact, one family only was attacked.

A more especial examination of the house in which this family resided was made, when, in a remote corner of the cellar, a large pile of the accumulations of bad house-keeping for years was found, and this was in a state of putridity. On its removal, and the most plentiful use of the most powerful disinfectants, the disease at once disappeared and did not return.

As the warm weather approaches we may expect the approach of cholera, and should omit no reasonable precaution against its prevalence. It costs but little of time, trouble or money for each householder to cleanse and purify his premises, especially when he can rely, in so doing, upon the assistance of the city authorities. Exemption from this dire scourge is purchased at a cheap rate when it requires only prudence in eating and drinking, cleanliness of person and the removal of filth and rubbish from our premises.—*Richmond Whig.*



ANIMALS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

OUR engraving comprises a menagerie of prominent animals of South Africa, to a view of which, on paper, we admit all readers of the RURAL free. Those of our young friends not yet informed as to the characteristics of the animals represented, should read a work on Natural History, or some book of travels in Africa.

In the foreground of the picture we see the LION, the fiercest and most to be dreaded of all the beasts of prey of Southern Africa. Many persons annually fall victims to his fierceness and courage. Almost every one in Africa can relate hair-breadth escapes of themselves or their friends.

Next to the lion the TIGER is most to be dreaded. When the nightly depredations of a tiger have roused the farmers, the following is the course pursued:—The animal is tracked to its lair in the thick underwood, and when found, attacked by large dogs. If possible, it flies; but, when unable to escape, makes a desperate defence, raising itself above the assailants by leaping on a bush, and from thence striking them down with its paws as they rush in, and from its great strength and activity, frequently destroying them.

The GIRAFFE is a singular animal, very tall, long-necked, and fleet. It is hunted on horseback, and with dogs and guns, the chase often affording rare sport and excitement.

The other animals in the group—such as the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Buffalo, Camel, Zebra, &c.,—make the collection an interesting one, and it will be instructive for young people to read about and study their habits and prominent characteristics.

NAMES OF DAYS—THEIR ORIGIN.

THE idols which our Saxon ancestors worshipped, and from which the days of the week derive their names, were various, and the principal objects of their adoration.

The Idol of the Sun.—This idol, which represented the glorious luminary of the day, was the chief object of their worship. It is described like the bust of a man, set upon a pillar, holding, with outstretched arms, a burning wheel before his breast. The first day of the week was especially dedicated to its adoration, which they termed the *Sun's Deag;* hence is derived the word Sunday.

The Idol of the Moon.—The next was the idol of the Moon, which they worshipped on the second day of the week, called by them *Moon's Deag*—and since by us, Monday. The form of this idol is intended to represent a woman, habited in a short coat and a hood, and two long ears. The moon which she holds in her hand designates the quality.

The Idol of Tuisco.—Tuisco was at first defined as the father and ruler of the Teutonic race, but in course of time he was worshipped as the son of the earth. From this came the Saxon words, *Tuisco Deag*, which we call Tuesday. He is represented standing on a pedestal, as an old venerable sage, clothed in the skin of an animal, and holding a scepter in the right hand.

The Idol of Woden, or Odin.—Woden, or Odin, was one of the supreme divinities of the Northern nations. This hero is supposed to have emigrated from the East, but from what country or at what time is not known. His exploits form the greater part of the mythological creek of the Northern nations, and his achievements are magnificent beyond all credibility. The name of the fourth day in the week, called by Saxons *Woden's Deag*, and by us Wednesday, is derived from this personage. Woden is represented in a bold and martial attitude, clad in armor, with a broad sword uplifted in his right hand.

The Idol Thor.—Thor was the eldest and bravest of the sons of Woden and Friga, and was, after his parents, considered the greatest god among the Saxons and Danes. To him the fifth day of the week, called by them *Thor's Deag*, and by us Thursday, was consecrated. Thor is represented as sitting on a throne, with a crown of gold on his head, adorned with a circle in front, wherein were set twelve bright, burnished gold stars, and with a regal scepter in his right hand.

The Idol of Friga, or Frega.—Friga, or Frega, was the wife of Woden, or Odin, and, next to him, the most revered divinity among the heathen Saxons, Danes, and other northern nations. In the most ancient times, Friga or Frega was the same with the goddess Hertha or Farth. To her the sixth day of the week was consecrated, which by the Saxons was written *Friog's Deag*, corresponding with our Friday. Friga is represented with a drawn sword in her right hand, and a bow in her left.

The Idol Seater.—The idol Seater is represented on a pedestal, whereon is placed a perch, on the sharp prickled back of which he stood. His head was uncovered, and his visage lean. In his left hand was a pail of water, wherein were flowers and fruits; and his dress consisted of a long coat, girded with linen. The appellation given to the day of his celebration is still retained. The Saxons named it *Seater's Deag*, which we call Saturday. Thus the days of our week are derived from heathen ideas and heathen worship.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ZOOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 21 letters.

My 20, 5, 8, 6, 3 is an animal of Siberia famous for its costly fur.

My 14, 12, 6, 15, 4, 8, 21, 17, 16 is a wild animal of the Arctic regions.

My 8, 12, 17 is a snake, not venomous but very dangerous.

My 7, 9, 11, 14, 3, 10 is one of the most interesting of English birds.

My 13, 6, 1, 5 is a very curious and annoying insect, whose strength and agility is perfectly wonderful.

My 11, 12, 18, 12 is a very singular bird, to be found only on the island of Mauritius.

My 2, 12, 6, 1 is a most voracious animal, and incapable of sustaining even a slight fast.

My whole is one of the most gorgeous and elegant of the feathered tribe, and was once a subject of much discussion among naturalists.

Woodsfield, Ohio. J. E. HILL.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 17 letters.

My 10, 16, 12, 3 is where we all love to be.

My 5, 9, 11, 9, 1, 15 is a mountain in Asia.

My 1, 4 is a tool used by farmers.

My 10, 16, 2, 6 is a cape in South America.

My 13, 17 is a pronoun.

My 2, 8, 15, 15, 3, 9 is what we like to get from a friend.

My 10, 5, 11, 7 is a part of the body.

My 14, 3, 12, 16, 6 is a tropical product.

My whole was the first Secretary of the United States Treasury.

East Trumbull, Ohio. F. A. BILL.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

HET ligmlrp o're a serted lidw,
Oulhds en'er elt natw nocundof imh;
Orf eh ta yna miet anc act
Teh dusa lchwh si unorad mlh.

T'l gimht mese dod hatt eh uoeld nifd
Cush laptable arfe,
Idd ew ont nokw het noss fo mah
Wree redb dan sutrmdee hrtee.

Middleport, Ill. AUGUSTA C. HALSEY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

MY friend and I had an eight gallon keg full of brandy, and wished to divide it equally, but had no other vessel except a three and a five gallon keg. What process will divide it equally?

Crab Orchard, Ky. R. H. PLEASANTZ.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 847.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—36¼ days.

Answer to Anagram:

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Reading for the Young.

THE HEART'S DOOR.

"I'LL never forgive Fred!" said Dora, angrily, as she came into the parlor, holding up before her mother the fragments of a little toy—a tiny sofa—a piece of the set of furniture her uncle had given her a few days before.

"Dora, my child!"

"Well, I mean just what I say!" continued the angry little girl. "Fred came rushing into the summer-house just as he always does, and trod on it with his great boots; and when I spoke to him about it he said he didn't care a bit, and wished he had broken the chairs too."

"Think before you say more, my dear. Perhaps you vexed Frederick by your manner of speaking."

"I only told him he was careless and stupid, and so he was. It's too bad. No, I will never forgive him;" and as she turned over the pieces of the ruined toy in her hands her face grew dark with wicked feelings.

"Hark, Dora! listen; some one is knocking, I am sure."

Little Willie, a three-year-old younger brother, stopped playing with his blocks on the floor, and looked at the door as if expecting a visitor.

"What do you mean, mamma? I do not hear any one," said Dora.

"Have you forgotten, my daughter, that there is a door to every heart? You have opened it once this morning, and let in an evil, hateful thing. No picture that could be made of it would be too dark to represent what is now in your heart."

Dora hung her head, for she began to understand her mother.

"And now, if you will listen, you will hear One, your best Friend, at that door. He is knocking gently. Dear little daughter, let him in. He has a message for you, and it is, 'If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father which is in Heaven forgive your trespasses;' and that word 'men' means everybody, even Freddy, who, you think, has offended you so much."

Dora's heart was softening. The tears came into her eyes. She opened the door of her heart a little way. Willie, who had been listening, came, and, putting his little arms around her neck, kissed her, but said nothing. Her heart's door swung wide open now, and love entered.

"Yes, mother, I will forgive Freddy," sobbed Dora. "I was as much to blame as he; and I know I spoke spitefully, or he would have felt sorry when he did it."

"Then, my darling, thank that dear Friend who has found the way into your heart with his love, and go now to Freddy and make it up with him."

Dora laid away the fragments of the sofa, and went out with sunshine in her face and joy in her heart; for its door was closed again, and her best Friend was within.—*Ex.*

BE POLITE.

IT is said that George McDuffie of South Carolina, was very polite even when a little boy. One evening he was holding a little calf by the ears while his mother milked the cow; and a gentleman passing by said, "Good evening, my little son."

George returned, "Good evening, sir," with such a polite bow that the gentleman noticed him and said, "Why didn't you pull off your hat, my little man?"

George answered, "If you will get down and hold my calf for me I will pull off my hat to you."

George's politeness and shrewd remark were the making of him. That gentleman said to his mother, "Your son is a smart boy, and if properly trained, will make a great man some day. If you will permit me, I will give George a good education, and give him a start in the world."

The mother thanked the gentleman for his kindness, and let him take charge of her son. George rose from taking care of a calf to be a clever and successful lawyer; afterwards he became a member of Congress, and then was made Governor of South Carolina.

I wish all my little nephews and cousins to be polite. A polite bow and a "good evening, sir," cost nothing, but are sometimes worth a good deal. One courteous bow was worth a fortune to little George McDuffie. Everybody likes polite children.

When I used to go to school my teachers made it a rule that every boy should make a bow and every girl a curtsey as we entered the door every morning, and do the same as we left at evening. And our instructor would invariably notice us with a polite bow, unless he happened not to see us. I like every rule that helps to refine our manners and improve our hearts.

IF you want to get a favor from a man, feed him. A man is like a horse, he can't be managed till he has had a bit in his mouth.

AN act by which we make one friend and one enemy, is a losing game; because revenge is a much stronger principle than gratitude.

EXCESS of ceremony shows a want of breeding. That civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

A VENERABLE man says:—"Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones."

THE man who, in opinion, is anywhere in the estimation of others, will soon find himself nowhere.

WHAT is the principal drawback in coasting? Pulling the sled up the hill.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Victor Hugo's Last Novel—The New York Tribune.
Great American Tea Company's Secret.
Celebrated Monitor Mower and Reaper—F Nishwitz.
The Spirit of the Press—W S Sandford & Co.
Dr D Jayne's Expectorant.
Pure Italian or Gold Colored Bees—K P Kidder.
Take your Choice—Sidney E Morse, Jr., & Co.
Strawberry Plants—Samuel Hicks.
The Best Bee-Hive in the World—K P Kidder.
Trotting Stallion John J Crittenden.
New Jersey Farms—J H Collin & Co.
Curls! Curls!—B H Robb.
Norwegian Seed Corn—H B Mann.
A New Book on Milling, &c—Henry Carey Baird.
Reed & Chapman's Sheep Holder—L B Rudd.
For Sale at a Bargain—Henry Lardner.
What every Lady wants—P G Woodward.
Wanted, Agents—E B Treat & Co.
Cider Wanted—Horace Williams.
Alsike or Swedish White Clover—K P Kidder.
Cedar Camphor—Harris & Chapman.
Consumption—M E Newell.
Prepared Harness Oil Blacking—Frank Miller & Co.
Agents Wanted—Manson Lang.
Dana's Metallic Sheep Label—C. H. Dana.
Photographs—F L Wood.
Agents Wanted—Winslow & Chandler.
Todd's Improved Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr.
Basket Willow Cuttings—Wm I Carr.
Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
Preserve Your Fruit—Coleman & Barnes.
Osage Orange Seed—P S Meserole.
Situation Wanted—Wm Beebe.
Osage Orange Seed—Halsted Bros & Putnam.
Agents Wanted—Wm A Saunders.
Mark your Clothing without Ink—Adams & Ellis.
Wanted, Agents—B B Russell & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES

The White Pine Compound—Geo W Swett, M D.
Harder's Thrashing Machine—R & M Harder.
Pure Italian Bees—K P Kidder.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 28, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the subject of issuing proposals for a new five per cent. loan.

The colored people of the District of Columbia on the 19th inst., celebrated the anniversary of their freedom on an extensive scale. There were about 6,000 in the procession, and twice as many more who celebrated "the day" without formality—"on their own hook." Among the distinguished personages who addressed the colored people were President Johnson and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts.

Clement C. Clay was ordered to be released from Fortress Monroe on the 17th by the President upon the following conditions:—That he take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and give his parole of honor to conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the same, and to report himself in person at any time and place to answer any charges that may hereafter be preferred against him by the United States. [Mr. Clay complied, and was liberated the 18th.]

It is announced that Henry Stanbury of Ohio, recently Assistant Attorney-General, has been appointed to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, occasioned by the death of Judge Catron.

All payments of naval prize money on lists upon which no sums have yet been paid, have been suspended for the present, until certain rules for their payment shall be determined by the Supreme Court, before which several prize cases are now pending.

A mass meeting of soldiers and sailors was held in Washington the 17th inst. The object was to promote such measures as will secure the equalization of bounties and pensions and appointments under the Government.

The President has recognized Morris Von Baumbach as Vice Consul of Oldenburgh at Milwaukee, and as Vice Consul of Bavaria at the same city.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the hospitals during the war of the rebellion, and to procure suitable places in which they may be properly interred, and to have the grounds inclosed, so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

It is expected that the present session of Congress will close early in June.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending the 21st inst., were $3,390,059.

The new revenue bill, it is said in Washington, will be reported to the House this week.

Henry H. Smythe, President of the Central National Bank of New York, has been appointed Collector of Customs at that port.

The Cholera.

THE American Consul at Halifax on the 17th inst., sent the following dispatch to the Collector at New York:—"The city physicians on board the steamship England, after further developments of the disease and fuller consultations on Sunday evening, concur in pronouncing it Asiatic cholera. The passengers are detained at quarantine grounds, and other precautions have been adopted to prevent the disease from spreading. Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the cabin passengers on board the steamer England." Dr. Bissell, Health Officer on board the hospital ship Falcon in the Lower Bay, New York, in a "report" dated the 21st inst., says "the steamship England, Capt. Grace, from Liverpool by way of Halifax, arrived here to-day. She reports a crew of 122 men, with 16 cabin passengers and 1,202 in the steerage. The number who died on the passage to Halifax, 50; at Halifax and an infant last night, 150. The passengers and crew are all well. She will be quarantined in the Lower Bay."

The steamship Virginia, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., with 1,053 passengers, arrived at the quarantine below New York on the 18th inst., with twenty-eight persons on board sick with the cholera. The disease made its first appearance on the steamer eight days out from Liverpool. During the remainder of the voyage there were over 100 persons attacked with cholera and 38 deaths. Several deaths occurred on the vessel in the New York harbor before going into quarantine. The steerage passengers with two or three of the crew, were the principal sufferers. All that humanity can do to help the sick and prevent the disease from spreading among the passengers, is being done. The ship is at the Lower Quarantine, twenty miles from the city. Most of the passengers have been transferred to the shore and hospital vessels. Fourteen of the Virginia passengers died on the 20th and during the following night. There were sixty-eight sick on the 21st—five new cases reported during the forenoon.

Southern Items.

THE first colored witness (under the recent law) was called in court at Baltimore on the 18th.

Nearly all the men belonging to two negro regiments about to be discharged at Mobile, have made contracts to commence labor immediately in the interior of the State.

A letter from South-Western Georgia says that the prospects for an abundant harvest are very promising. Corn is growing finely.

Milledgeville (Ga.) papers say that more than three thousand negroes had left that section for the West—high wages being the inducement.

It is *now* said that Jeff. Davis will soon be tried either at Richmond or Nashville. The lawyers for the prosecution are Mr. Speed, U. S. Attorney-General, and Wm. M. Evarts. For the defence—Chas. O'Connor and James T. Brady.

The new Constitution of Texas will be submitted to the people the 4th Monday in June. It places the freedmen, before the law, on an equality with the whites. The people of Texas are displeased because the peace proclamation does not include that State. Crops are very fine throughout the whole of Texas.

The Charleston South Carolinian chronicles a new phenomenon in that city, namely, a demand on the part of the blacks for higher wages. The colored stevedores are unwilling to work unless paid two dollars a day.

From South America.

THE steamer Arizona from Aspinwall, with $820,000 in specie, arrived in New York the 20th.

A terrible disaster occurred at Aspinwall on the 3d inst.—an explosion on board the steamship European—killing fifty persons. Among the killed were the captain and chief officers of the ship. The ship and four hundred feet of the wharf were entirely destroyed. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been from nitro-glycerine, a large quantity of which was on board the ship. [Since the news of this catastrophe reached New York, the authorities of that city have ordered several hundred barrels of nitro-glycerine on storage to be removed to a place of safety.]

News from the Pacific coast gives little hope of the speedy settlement of the Peruvian-Chilian-Spanish question. Little progress is being made by either of the belligerents.

There is some talk of bombarding Valparaiso, but that is hardly likely. No attempt has been made by the Spaniards to take possession of the Chincha Islands.

The revolution in Panama is ended. The majority of the prisoners were set at liberty.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.—The Lady Directors of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home will commence to hold a public fair in the city of Washington on the 15th of May next, the proceeds whereof are to be devoted to the support and maintenance of the orphans of national soldiers and sailors not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories. The ladies invite all who can to contribute toward representing their State by a table at their fair. The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented. All contributions should be addressed, "National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the fair. The "Home" will be opened for the reception of children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately.

CANADA.—A Toronto dispatch of April 20, says "the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall have been remanded till Wednesday next, awaiting important evidence. A most complete detective system is in operation, and further arrests will be made unless the suspected parties succeed in escaping. A special dispatch to the Globe from Eastport, Me., says that Gen. Meade announces a determination to line the coast with 50,000 men if necessary to prevent Fenian mischief. The meeting of Parliament is postponed until June." Orders have lately been issued in Toronto for the entire military force of the Province to parade and drill two days every week; also, a proclamation declaring that the act respecting the sanitary precautions for the public health will be enforced during the ensuing six months.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—During the year 1865 this Society gave passage to, and settled in, Liberia, 527 colored persons. The last expedition, which sailed from Baltimore November 4th, included 172 of the class known as "Freedmen," from in or near Lynchburg, Va. Intelligence of the landing of the latter at Monrovia, on the 14th of December, and of their satisfaction with their adopted country, has been received.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, in a letter from Cumberland, Md., of recent date, says: "In the last few weeks I have traveled over seven hundred miles in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and excepting, perhaps, one field in twenty-five, the wheat is in fine condition."

LEGISLATIVE.—"An act to secure the navigation of Oneida Lake Canal, and to provide for the payment thereof," was vetoed on the 19th inst. by Gov. Fenton. The Governor has also vetoed the bills granting aid to the Susquehanna and Lake Champlain Railroads; also the bill to amend the charter of Buffalo. The Niagara Ship Canal Bill passed the Senate on the 17th, 18 to 13. The Assembly, on the 19th, passed a resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, to vote for the "Bounty Bill" now before that body. The Senate passed the Central Railroad Fare Bill. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 20th inst., at 10.45 P. M.

AT IT AGAIN.—Every season, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, speculations begin as to the prospective quantity and quality of the wheat crop in the West. It is uniformly a failure on paper, but when harvest time comes the vernal predictions are shown to have been generally fallacious. The Homer Journal, Illinois, says the wheat in that section is almost entirely "frozen out." Harvest time will probably tell a different story.

MEXICO.—The N. Y. Herald's special city of Mexico correspondent of April 3, says that the disagreement between Ortega and Juarez has become alarming, and the Liberals see no way of adjusting the difficulty. Ortega claims the Presidency and denounces Juarez. The Indians were making raids on Sonora, and committing great outrages.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE United States ship of war Augusta is to cruise on the coast of Maine to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws by American Fenians.

THERE are twenty-seven chaplains in the navy, of whom eleven are Episcopalians, six Methodists, five Presbyterians, four Baptists, and one Congregationalist.

THE New York Gas Company get their coal delivered at $4.10 in gold, and after making their gas from it, sell the coke for more than the coal originally cost them.

GENERAL MEADE and Staff left New York for Eastport, Me., one day last week. It is supposed that the General has been northward to see what the Fenians are doing.

THERE is a strike among the coal heavers in Richmond, Penn., and business is suspended. Hundred of boats are lying idle, and the boatmen are seeking other employment.

ON the 18th inst., another extensive fire took place at Titusville, Pa., and a great amount of property was destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $300,000.

THE Coroner's Jury, after investigation into the murder of the Deering family, found a verdict, charging Antonie Probst, now under arrest, with the murder of the eight victims.

A RESOLUTION in favor of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and appointing a delegation to go to England to arrange the details, has passed both Houses of the Nova Scotia Parliament.

ALREADY Paris is astir with projects connected with the great exhibition. A company has been formed to rent all the vacant apartments in Paris, with the object of underletting them to visitors at their own price.

The U. S. District Court at Milwaukee has affirmed the judgment in the case of Selah Chamberlain vs. the Eastern Division of the La Crosse Railroad Company, for principal and interest, amounting to about $1,000,000.

IT has been decided by the Supreme Court at Binghampton, that the law relative to the State Inebriate Asylum, is unconstitutional and void. Parties committed to that institution may be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

THE steamer City of Norwich of the New London and New York Line, came into collision with the schooner General Van Vleit on the 17th inst. Both vessels were totally wrecked. The steamer had on board 50 persons—10 were lost.

IT is now thought by some that Dr. Mudd and the other convicted and imprisoned conspirators in the murder of President Lincoln, may claim their release on the ground that the military tribunal before which they were tried, was illegal.

AN oyster bed was discovered last month in Lawrence, Kansas. In digging a cellar on the premises of Messrs. Faxton & Hardwick, what appeared to be an old oyster bed was found about five feet below the surface. There was a considerable deposit of oyster and turtle shells found.

A MASSACHUSETTS YANKEE has invented a cotton picking machine, which it is claimed will do the work of twenty men, gathering cotton as clean as the most expert hand could do it, at distances ranging from six inches to six feet, and taking it only from the bolls which are ripe and well opened, leaving the undeveloped pods uninjured, and not harming the plant.

THE Board of Aldermen of New York recently adopted a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Street Railroad Companies to resume at once the running of the usual number of cars, and in the event of their refusal or neglect to do so, the Corporation Counsel was to take measures for the abrogation of their grants. [An understanding between the employers and strikers has been arrived at, and the cars are again running.]

THE STRUGGLE IS OVER!—As the meagre sheaves bowed to the main sheaf of the field, so the whole brood of imitation and counterfeit extracts have bowed to the *Sovereign Perfume* of the day—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." They have gone to oblivion, where they belong. Sold everywhere.

The News Condenser.

— Mrs. Jefferson Davis has arrived at Montreal.

— The reported death of Ole Bull is contradicted.

— Indianapolis, Ind., has a population of about 40,000.

— Emigrants for Mexico are numerous in New Orleans.

— The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned Thursday week.

— A mule rinderpest prevails in Upper Louisiana and Mississippi.

— One man in Vermont has made a tun of maple sugar this season.

— A calf with five legs was exhibited by a farmer at Troy last week.

— Examination of Fenian prisoners has commenced at Cornwall, C. W.

— Reports from all parts of Indiana indicate a very poor crop of wheat.

— The carpenters in Boston are demanding $3 and the bricklayers $4 a day.

— Negotiations have been commenced for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

— Two children were poisoned in Chicago recently by eating colored pop-corn balls.

— The workingmen of Auburn, N. Y., are talking of establishing a library in that city.

— The total fall of snow in the Lake Superior region the past winter amounted to 70 feet.

— The birds at Genoa are dying by thousands from the miasmatic vapors in the atmosphere.

— There are 250 applicants for divorces at the present term of the Supreme Court of Boston.

— The great telescope has been mounted at the Chicago University, and was used last week.

— A bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals has passed both branches of the N. Y. Legislature.

— A pair of horses died recently at Greenville, Pa., from eating the bark of a locust tree to which they were tied.

— The Internal Revenue Bureau, New York, have recently arrested twenty-two distillers for frauds of about $500,000 on Government.

— The Boston city government has appropriated $10,000 for the establishment of free salt water bathing places for use this summer.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, April 24, 1866.

THERE has been a slight advance in nearly all the leading articles in our market since the last report. Flour has advanced 50c@$1 ℔ barrel; Corn, 5c ℔ bushel; New Mess Pork, 50c ℔ barrel; Butter, 5 cts. ℔ ℔. Lard and Eggs have declined a trifle. Hay is selling at $2 ℔ ton higher. Timothy seed remains the same as last week, while Clover has advanced from 25c to 50 cts. ℔ bushel. Other changes will be noticed by reference to our table of quotations given below.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,00@14,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$11@11,50	Apples, green	$1,00@1,75
Do. extra State	7,50@8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@3,25	Peaches	60@ 80c
Millfeed, coarse	13,00@14,00	Cherries	40@ 45c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,40@ 1,50	Potatoes, ℔ bu	55@ 60
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,20	Onions	50@ 60
Best white	2,50@ 2,60	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	70@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	70@ 00c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Rye	60@ 65c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Oats	42@ 45c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,00
Beans	0,75@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$4,00@ 5,00
Do. new mess	26,00@27,50	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔	15@ 15c	Do. large	7,00@ 7,50
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,35@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔	8@ 9c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	17@ 18c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	13@ 14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	10,00@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	10,00@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	10,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	11,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	9,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	40@ 45c	Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 40c	Do. Chat ℔ ton	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	18@ 22c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,75@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	18@ 19c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@8,00
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	6,00@7,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	18@ 20c	Candles, box	15@ 16c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	17@ 00c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@16,00	Barrels	37@ 42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 21.—Cotton 37@37c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,90@12,25 as to quality. Wheat, $1,88@2,75. Rye, 79@80c. Barley, dull. Corn, 82@91c. Oats, 43@43c. Hops, 20@50c. Pork, new mess, $26@26,62; old do. $25,00@25,25; prime, $21,50@22; Shoulders, 10@12 cents; Hams, 15½@17½c. Lard, 17½@19½ cts. Butter, 25@60c. Cheese, 16@22c. Clover seed, 9@12c; Timothy, $5,00@5,50; rough flax, $2,40@2,50.

ALBANY, APRIL 21.—Flour, $9@13. Corn meal $1,60@1,81 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $1,90@3. Rye, 80c. Barley, 88@1,16. Corn 85@88c. Oats, 60@61. Pork, $25@31. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 21c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter, 50@55c. Lard 20@21c. Cheese 22@22c. Hops, 25@40c. Clover seed 10@12½; large do, 12@12½c ℔ ℔.; timothy, $5,00@5,62.

BUFFALO, APRIL 21.—Flour, sales at $7,25@11,75.—Wheat, $1,43@2,45. Corn, 60@66c. Rye, 80@80c. Barley, 78@87c. Oats 38@47c. Peas 97c@$1,00. Beans $1,25@1,50. Clover seed, $6,75; timothy, $5@5,25; flax, nominal.—Salt, $2,50@2,55.

CHICAGO, APRIL 21.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13,00.—Wheat, 96½@$1,42½. Corn, 42@46½c. Oats, 27½@28c.—Mess pork $25,00@25,75. Lard 13½@18½c.

TORONTO, APRIL 20.—Flour ranges from $5,50@7,00; Fall Wheat, $1,30@1,52; Spring Wheat, $1,10@1,25; Barley, 50@60c; Peas, 65@71c; Oats, 30@32c; Rye, 56@60c; Butter 21@23c; Cheese, 14@16c; Eggs, 9@10c; Pork, Mess, $22@23; Prime, $20@21; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@12c. Beef hams, 10@11c. Potatoes, 25@35c ℔ bu. Hay, $8@13; Straw, $6,00@7,00. Clover seed, $4,50@5; Timothy, $2@3,25; Flax, $1,60@1,75; Tares, $1@1,18.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 17.—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,00@18; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 8@12½c; Sheep and Lambs, 8½@10c; Swine, 10@10½c.

ALBANY, APRIL 20.—Beeves $4,50@11,00; Sheep, 6@8½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 18.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $175@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Yearlings $00@00; two-year olds, $25@45; three-year olds, $00@70. Milch cows, $45@125. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 6@7½c. ℔ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ℔ head; extra old sheep, $5,50@7; or 7@8½c. ℔ ℔. Sholes—wholesale 11½@12c.; retail 12@13c. Hides 6@7c. ℔ ℔; country lots 6@7c.; tallow 7@8c.; calfskins 16@20c.; pelts, $2 each; country lots 75c@1,50. Fat hogs 11½@12c.

TORONTO, APRIL 20—Beef cattle, $7@9. Sheep, $6@8 each. Lambs, $2.50@3 each. Calves, $4@8.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 17.—The market for domestic fleeces has been more active, but prices are irregular.—We quote, in currency, as follows: 62@65c for native & ¼ Merinos; 55@65c for ¼ and ⅜ do; 65@70c for full-blood do; 70@80c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 53@58 for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@18c; Cordova, 40@44c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, APRIL 19—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 55@60; coarse, 47@50c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 50@60c; medium, 47@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@65c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@55c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

I HAVE FOR SALE—The Basket Willow Cuttings at $1,50 ℔ 1,000. WM. I. CARR, Barrington, N. Y.

PERMANENT SHEEP LABEL—See Illustrated advertisement in Rural, April 21st, page 130. 849-13t C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

WANTED, AGENTS.—Ladies or Gentlemen, everywhere, to sell a new book entitled "Eye Witness." For description of the work and terms, address B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass. 849-2t

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ONE HUNDRED OFFICERS OF THE UNION ARMY.
☞ Sent free by mail for $1.
F. L. WOOD, Box 5,973, New York.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Full particulars free, or 50 cent sample for 25 cents. Address WILLIAM A. SAUNDERS, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y. 849-1t

THE ADVERTISER having sold his farm, wishes to obtain a situation for his manager. He is well acquainted with all kinds of Stock, and a practical farmer. The subscriber would not part with him under any other circumstances. WM. BEEBE, Box 106 P. O., N. Y.

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S Service. Pleasant and honorable employment, desirable for clergymen, teachers, students, and soldiers,—and no risk. Ladies and gentlemen wanted in every State and County. Everybody address MANSON LANG, 512 Broadway, N. Y.

FRANK MILLER'S PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING—In Cans, with directions for using. For sale in every Town in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., No. 5 Cedar St., N. Y.; No. 8 Welling St., C. W.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY in the State to canvass for *Lepine's National Oil Portraits* of distinguished persons, $10 to $20 a day made by good agents. Address for Circular, WINSLOW & CHANDLER, General Agents, 9 Spruce St., N. Y.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING WITHOUT INK.—*Clark's Indelible Pencils*—As easily used as a lead pencil. Warranted not to wash out. Send 40 cts. and get one by mail. ADAMS & ELLIS, 40 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.
☞ Agents wanted to sell everywhere.

CONSUMPTION—SEND to M. E. NEWELL, Boston, Mass., for his
REMEDY.
He was cured after being given up by his physicians. Remedy is very simple.
☞ Enclose $1 and a 3 cent stamp.

CIDER WANTED!—The Subscriber will furnish CASKS and pay CASH for any quantity of PURE CIDER, delivered at the Railroad or Canal. For further particulars address
849-6t HORACE WILLIAMS, Agent,
April 16, 1866. Vinegar Manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
FOR CLOTHES-MOTHS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston, Mass.

WHAT EVERY LADY WANTS—50 CTS.—Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil, for marking Linen—will mark 1,000 pieces. Samples sent by mail for 50 cents. Also Ries' Patent Scissors Sharpener—every lady needs one—will sharpen scissors in one minute. Sample mailed to any address for 60 cents. Agents are making from $10 to $16 ℔ day. Send for sample and terms to trade. Address
P. G. WOODWARD, 85 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Two Farms joining, situated in Niles Township, Berrien Co., Michigan, 3½ miles from the city of Niles, one containing 186 acres, the other 253, will be sold either together or singly. Both have good buildings and orchards—85 acres on one and 45 on the other under cultivation. A fine Sugar Camp of 1,500 trees; good water, and no waste land. Timber very fine, and wood a high price; climate healthy. For particulars inquire of
HENRY LARDNER, Niles, Mich.

NEW JERSEY FARMS.—A Gentleman's Farm, 75 acres, near 5 Railroad Stations and Villages, fine Ornamental Shade Trees in front and rear, price $3,000; 1 do, 50 acres, handsome, price $4,000; 1 do, 124 acres, fronting turnpike, all the fields watered, price 65 per acre; 1 do, 57 acres, cheap, price $2,200; 1 do, 50 acres, $2,500; 30 acres Cranberry land, with sufficient vines to plant the whole, price $2,500. Various other land and farms, to suit. Those wishing to buy, will address J. H. COFFIN & CO., Franklinville, Gloucester Co., N. J. 849-2t

WANTED, AGENTS—New Book Now Ready.—The Great Campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, in one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, with numerous steel portraits, battle scenes and maps; in both English and German. Sold only by Agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
849-2t 654 Broadway, New York.

Curls! Curls!
SAMPLES
SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. ROBB'S CURLIQUE will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio. 849-4t

A NEW BOOK ON MILLING, MILLWRIGHTING, ETC., ETC.—JUST READY.
THE MILLER'S MILLWRIGHT'S AND ENGINEER'S GUIDE.
BY HENRY PALLETT.
In one volume 12mo. Illustrated. Price $3. Sent by mail, Free of Postage.
This volume is the work of A PRACTICAL MAN who has spent almost a life-time in Milling and Millwrighting, and it cannot fail to be valuable to any and all men engaged in either of these occupations. In it are discussed in a plain practical manner, mills, millstones, wheels, dams, saw mills, grinding wheat, &c., cogs, packing flour, wind mills, belting, gearing, water power, &c., &c., and it contains grain tables, for from 30 cts. to $2 ℔ bushel.
☞ My Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books sent FREE of Postage to any one who will favor me with his address HENRY CAREY BAIRD, Industrial Publisher, 406 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.
John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thoroughbred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.
PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-4t

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!
Of a $55 SEWING MACHINE, either Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, for the Names of SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
with the Money ($56) for one year in advance.
WE ARE SENDING MACHINES EVERY DAY.
From Butler, Penn.
"The machine arrived safely, and was put to work by a friend, making up clothing for poor and needy children, and it works very well. It came just in time to do good."
Sample copies and Circulars sent to any address *free.*
Terms, $3.50 a Year in Advance.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
849-4t 37 Park Row, New York.

DIED.

IN Walworth, N. Y., April 9th, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs CLARINDA BUSSEY, widow of the late DAVID BUSSEY formerly of Macedon, aged 63 years.

In Rushville, Mo., April 16, 1866, of whooping cough, ALETTA JANE, daughter of WM. & BETTIE SPADER, and only child, aged 9 months and 24 days.

Special Notices.

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for a circular of the SUPERIOR MACHINE manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RURAL. 5t

Persons desiring *Pure Italian Bees*, and the BEST BEE HIVE in the world, will do well to notice the advertisement of K. P. KIDDER, which is headed with a family of the *Italian* Species. Mr. K. has been many years in the field, and is favorably known among Bee Keepers generally.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

IN the Rev. J. W. POLAND'S Autobiography, we find the following in regard to THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND:

"It was early in the Spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in diseases alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of *The Manchester Daily Mirror*, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of WHITE PINE COMPOUND. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone, *one hundred dollars'* worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this: it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap. As a remedy for kidney complaints, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of kidney difficulties, throughout the New England States.

This remedy is as safe and pleasant to take as it is effectual and may be obtained.—*Boston Journal.*

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY! Dr. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become well known.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
849-5t Boston, Mass.

A Household Necessity exists for the Use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,

Which, in the first stages of a cold, acts like magic—Headache, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Bad Taste and Smell, being the result of Catarrh. This Snuff removes and prevents all these, and insures a healthy Head. Its effects are pleasant and safe, even for infants who suffer from Snuffles. It has the highest professional testimonials. Sold by all druggists, or sent by Mail to all parts of U. S., for 30 cents for one box, or $1 for four boxes.

Address, JAS. DURNO, P. O. Box 1235,
842-2dwem3m New York.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and NOISES IN THE HEAD, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
36 Hanover Street,
836-26tcow Boston, Mass.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

New Advertisements.

AT LAST!
THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE!

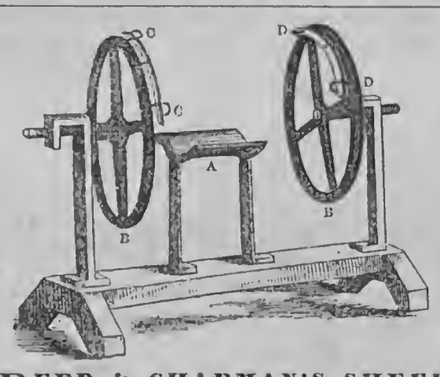
It numbers among its contributors many well known and brilliant *Literateurs!* Will contain sketches of all prominent names in Literature.

As a specimen of the excellence of its contributions, we insert below the table of Contents of its first No.

1. Literature as a Profession. An Editorial Essay. 2. Literary Piracy, Wild Egerton versus J. H. Hayward. 3. The International Copyright. 4. Biographies of Popular Novelists: I. Alexander Dumas, Sen. 5. Popular Humorists: I. Artemus Ward. 6. The Life of a Millionaire: Alexander T. Stewart of New York. 7. New York Reporters: I. Nathan D. Urner. 8. Popular Periodicals: I. The New York Ledger. 9. Personal Savings and Doings of Popular Writers, Lectures, &c. 10. Reviews of Current Publications, &c.

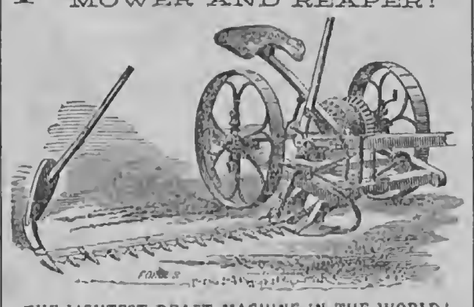
The publishers have determined to spare nothing in the way of exertion or outlay, to make this one of the largest circulated journals in America. In furtherance of which they are happy to announce the engagement of a staff of contributors unequaled for true merit and popularity.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—$4 one year; $2 six months; $1 three months; single copies, 15 cents. Advertisements, 15 cents per line. Subscriptions, &c., to be addressed to the Publishers. W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Boston, Mass.



REED & CHAPMAN'S SHEEP HOLDER.—This invention consists in the employment of a concave bed, A, and rotating wheels, B, B, whereby sheep may be securely held by placing the hind feet into the hooks, C, C, and the fore feet into D, D, which is an easy position for the sheep, and keeps the skins smooth while the sheep turns towards the shearer, and the wool goes from him, making it much quicker and easier than the old back-aching way. L. B. RUDD, General Agent, Johnsonsburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED MONITOR MOWER AND REAPER!



THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MACHINE IN THE WORLD!

Flexible Folding Bar; simple in construction, durable and fully warranted. Average draft of the Monitor compared with that of other machines in 1865:

Average draft per inch.		*Average draft per inch.*	
Wood's,	6,50 lbs.	Ohio,	4,78 lbs.
Monitor, same trial,	4,99 "	Monitor, same trial,	3,30 "
In favor of Monitor	1,90 lbs.	In favor of Monitor	1,48 lbs.

Buckeye, average draft per inch.....5,11 lbs.
Monitor, " " " " at same trial...4,11 "
In favor of the Monitor,.....1,00 lbs.

Send for Descriptive Circular, with Prices, Reports of Trials, References, &c. F. NISHWITZ, Proprietor, 143 First St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
☞ J. N. CLOYES, General Agent, 135 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y. For sale in Rochester, N. Y., by H. FREEMAN, No. 29 State Street. 849-8t

PURE ITALIAN or Gold COLORED BEES which the annexed cuts represents.

FOR SALE.—It is now well known that the color of Queens to a great extent has much to do with their *purity*. The black or brown Queens, now so extensively sold by others, MAY be pure. But the *gold or light* colored ones are *always pure*. Having been to a great expense to obtain the most *pure Queens* of late importations and made extensive arrangements, and secured one of the best Italian Bee cultivators in this country to assist me—that I am now prepared to furnish the GOLD or LIGHT COLORED Queens at reasonable rates, and will warrant all Queens sent, to have paired with the pure Italian Drone, and I will further warrant the majority of worker Bees reared from said Queens to bear *three* distinct stripes or bands after they are two weeks old and are distended with honey. When their progeny is proved otherwise, I will forward another Queen free. On the receipt of a stamp to pay return postage, I will forward my Bee-Keepers Almanac of 40 pages, and Italian circulars, giving full particulars.

NOTE.—All persons are forbidden to copy after any of these *cuts*, or get them copied or use them in any manner or form, under the penalty of the law as THESE cuts are *Copy Righted*.

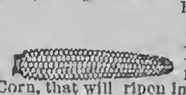
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

THE BEST BEE-HIVE IN THE WORLD.—I take this opportunity of informing my numerous friends that I am still engaged in the Bee-Hive business, and can furnish Bee-Keepers with anything in my line. On the receipt of a 3 cent stamp I will forward my new Bee-Keepers Almanac of 40 pages, which contains my Price List of 1866, besides much valuable information to Bee-Keepers.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

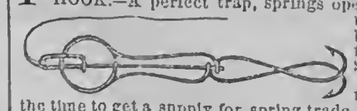
ALSIKE OR SWEDISH WHITE CLOVER, which is considered one of the best Honey producing plants known. I can now supply a limited amount of it applied for soon. On the receipt of 50 cents, I will send, enough to sow 12 rods of ground.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.



NORWEGIAN SEED CORN for sale.—Early eight-rowed Corn, that will ripen in 40 days from planting, if ground and season are favorable. On the receipt of 50 cents, will forward enough, post-paid, to plant one hundred hills; or enough for three hundred hills for ONE DOLLAR.
849-4t H. B. MANN, Box 593, Burlington, Vt.

PATENT SNAP AND CATCH-EM FISH-HOOK.—A perfect trap, springs open in the fish's mouth, sure to bring the finny tribe to land.—Sportsmen and boys all want them. Now is the time to get a supply for spring trade. More Agents wanted. Send 30 cents and stamp for two sample hooks, terms and trade prices, to JOSEPH BRIGGS,



848-4t (Office Room 35,) No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!

TO FARMERS!

The Lodi Manufacturing Company (the oldest manufacturers of Fertilizers in the United States) offer their Celebrated Poudrette for sale at lower prices than any other fertilizer in Market.

It is made from the night soil and offal of New York City, and has been in use by thousands of farmers for over quarter of a century; $4 will manure an acre of corn in the hill, and increase the yield one-third.

A Pamphlet with the experience in its use on Lawns, Garden Vegetables, Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, of hundreds of Farmers, some of whom have used it for over 20 years, containing also *price*, directions for use, &c., will be sent *free* to any person applying.

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
843-13t 66 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
BY THE
NEW YORK GIFT ASSOCIATION, 713 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

12 Rosewood Pianos, worth from	$250 to $500	each.
15 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases	$125 to $225	"
150 Music Boxes	$15 to $45	"
100 Silver Revolving Patent Castors	$15 to $40	"
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	$15 to $35	"
500 Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons	$15 to $30	"
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches	$75 to $150	"
150 Diamond Rings, Cluster, &c.	$50 to $200	"
200 Gold Watches	$60 to $100	"
200 Ladies' Gold Watches	$60 to $85	"
500 Silver Watches	$25 to $50	"

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava, and Cameo, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, New Style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, and a large assortment of Fine Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles, valued at

$500,000,

To be Sold at One Dollar Each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

Among those who have recently drawn VALUABLE GIFTS from this Association, the following kindly permit their names to be used:—Robert H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., Melodeon, value $150; W. F. T. Willis, W. 22d St., New York, Diamond Cluster Pin, value $200; Mrs. R. G. Tappan, 16 York St., Gold Watch, value $125; Mrs. Ellen F. Dickerson, Binghamton, N. Y., Melodeon, value $100; Mr. E. H. Stone, 32 Tenth St., N. Y., Piano, value $350; Mrs. Teresa A. Miller, Scranton, Pa., Diamond Ring, value $175; Miss Ellen J. Peck, Springfield, Ill., Melodeon, value $125; Dr. I. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunting Case Watch, value $150; Edward H. Lindsay, Worcester, Mass., Piano, value $320; Miss D. H. Farwell, Dubuque, Iowa, Diamond Ear-drops, value $250; Francis I. Moran, 126 Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., Music Box, value $40; Mrs. R. G. Ingersoll, Urbana, Ohio, Silver set, value $60; Lieut. B. F. Hendricks, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Silver Patent Lever Watch, value $55.; Capt. I. Warner, 15th N. Y. Vols., Silver Watch, value $35; H. Taylor, Ringtown, Pa., Gold Patent Lever Watch, value $100; Jas. H. Bruce, Nashville, Tenn., Silver Watch, $40; Geo. D. Wood, Whitby, Canada West, Silver Watch, $45; Wm. B. Redfield, Columbus, Ohio, Music Box, $40. Many persons who have drawn valuable prizes, do not wish their names published, or we might extend this list. Letters from various parties throughout the country acknowledging the receipt of valuable gifts may be seen on file in our office.

MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the Certificate or order for some article, (worth at least ONE DOLLAR at retail,) will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents. The purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, which may be FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the article named.

NO BLANKS.—Every purchaser gets value.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Six Certificates for $1; thirteen for $2.

AGENTS WANTED.—All letters should be addressed,
T. BENTON & CO., Box 5567, P. O., New York.

VICTOR HUGO'S
LAST NOVEL.

THE TOILERS OF THE SEA!

The great French Novelist of the day can write nothing that would not attract universal attention. But no work he has yet published excited so much expectation before its appearance, or, when received has been read with such universal delight. Certain that it will be cordially welcomed by the readers of

The Semi-Weekly Tribune,

We shall commence a republication of the ENGLISH TRANSLATION on

THE FOURTH OF MAY.

New Subscribers cannot have a better time to begin than with the commencement of this

REMARKABLE STORY.

Our purpose is to give a large instalment in each number of the paper, so that there shall be no impatient waiting on the part of the reader. It will be finished in about eight weeks and followed by the next

BEST NOVEL OF 1866.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associated Press Telegraph Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, THREE or FOUR of the

Best and Latest Popular Novels

By living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book-form, would be from Six to Eight Dollars. If purchased in the ENGLISH MAGAZINES, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Tribune Enlarged.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in

THE WORLD.

Enlargement of the Daily, Simi-Weekly and

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of the TRIBUNE has been increased more than one-quarter, the price will remain the same.

TERMS.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2,00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five	9,00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17,50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	31,00
Ten copies, to one address	16,00
Twenty copies, to one address	30,00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	4,00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers	7,00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies or over, for each copy	3,00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy for 6 months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy for 1 year.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

$10 per annum; $5 for 6 months.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St., New York.

A GREAT SUCCESS!—PLANTING MACHINERY PERFECTED.—See advertisement in the Rural of March 31, page 107. Address for circulars
836-3tco. LUM WOODRUFF, Ann Arbor, Mich.

TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS for MARKING SHEEP.—Agents Wanted. Send for Circular to Agents. Address A. TODD, JR.,
Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.

50 GREAT SECRETS—Wonderful Discoveries—Ways to make money. Fortunes are being made. Full particulars sent free.
F. L. WOOD, Box 5,077, New York City.

$200 PER MONTH and Expenses Paid—Agents Wanted, male and female, to introduce a new and useful patented invention. For further information address, with stamp, L. N. MATHER & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. [847 4t

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 AND $200 per Month, to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. It will hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, stitch and embroider equal to the high priced machines. Send for circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio. [847-8t

10,000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell L. W. LAMB'S Protecting Stands. They are *absolute* protection against *ants* and other creeping insects. ☞ PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. A rare opportunity for agents to make money and do good. Address, with stamp, T. E. JOHNS, General Agent, P. O. Box 972, Rochester, N. Y. See illustrated advertisement in Rural of April 7th, page 114. 847-tf

MARYLAND and VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.—Owing to the civil war line Southern farms are now offering for sale at reduced prices in the most fertile portions of Maryland and Virginia. The mildness of the climate and variety of productions offer peculiar inducements to Northern farmers. The subscribers have constantly on hand farms improved and unimproved. Dairy, fruit and grazing farms; country seats, coal and timber lands in all sections of Maryland and Virginia. Also, residences and building lots in and around Baltimore and Washington. Faithful and accurate descriptions can be had by addressing JOHN GLENN & CO., No. 59 Second St., Baltimore. [847-8t

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE
DASH CHURN.

THIS CHURN, as finally improved and patented has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. It has received the highest approval of practical and scientific men and the press, and been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM by the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. It was lately exhibited at the Farmers' Club of the American Institute and acknowledged to be the greatest improvement on the old dash churn ever yet invented. The dashers are worked by a horizontal handle, and a steel spring raises them to the surface of the cream, thus relieving the operator of the most laborious part of churning. By the peculiar shape of the upper (adjustable) dasher, air is carried to the bottom of the churn at every stroke. All parts of the churn with which the cream comes in contact are wood. In brief, the most competent judges pronounce this the best and cheapest arrangement ever invented for ease of churning and making superior butter. This

MODEL ADJUSTABLE CHURN

is now extensively made by the SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO., (which has built a large factory for the purpose,) with a view of supplying all orders from any part of New York, which territory is reserved. The Company proposes to sell Rights of Counties and States, except New York, and to furnish Churns to purchasers of such rights at a liberal discount, if they do not wish to manufacture. Every Churn is made of the very best material, and in the best manner.

Sizes and Prices.—Five sizes of the barrel-formed Churn (see cut,) are manufactured, holding from five to thirty gallons. The retail price of No. 1, (the largest size, thirty gallons,) is $16; No. 2, (three-fourths barrel,) $14; No. 3, (half barrel,) $12; No. 4, (quarter barrel,) $10; No. 5, (one-fifth barrel,) $8. *Orders for single Churns must be accompanied by cash.*

Rights will be disposed of for States and Counties, except New York State, which is reserved.

Address H. P. WESTCOTT,
Sup't. Seneca Falls Churn Mfg. Co.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!

Owing to the great decline in gold and general depression of business, the Geneva Manufacturing Company are desirous of disposing of their stock of Watches immediately, for cash, and as their Agents, we have concluded to adopt the average plan, and have put the price at the low figure $12 each, thus bringing it within the reach of all to obtain a valuable time-piece. All the following Splendid Watches to be sold at

TWELVE DOLLARS EACH.

150	Gold Hunting Case Chronometer Watches	$150 to	$300
150	Gold Hunting Case Duplex Watches	125 to	200
200	Gold Hunting Case Patent Lever Watches	100 to	175
200	Gold Hunting Case Lepine Watches	75 to	150
300	Gold Plated on Sterling Silver Cases Patent Lever Watches	50 to	100
250	Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches	100 to	120
250	Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Watches	75 to	150
300	Ladies' Gold Patent Lever Watches	75 to	125
300	Ladies' Gold Lepine Watches	50 to	100
400	Solid Silver Case Duplex Watches	40 to	100
400	Solid Silver Case Patent Lever Watches	35 to	75
500	Solid Silver Case Lever Watches	30 to	60
600	Solid Silver Case Lepine Watches	25 to	75
500	Gold Composite Hunting Case Watches	25 to	50
400	Gold Composite Lepine Watches	20 to	50
400	Silver Lever Watches	25 to	75
500	Silver Lepine Watches	20 to	60
500	Gents' Vest and Guard Chains	15 to	50
400	Ladies' Fine Guard Chains	15 to	50
300	Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins	15 to	75

All the above splendid Watches and Chains will be sold for $12 each. We have adopted the following plan: Certificates describing each Watch and its value are prepared and placed in sealed envelopes. These Certificates can be obtained at our office, and the holder will be entitled to the Watch it calls for upon payment of the $12 and return of the Certificate. This is not a lottery, but a *bona fide* sale, and any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, should send at once and procure a certificate, and as there are no blanks every one must get a Watch at half the usual price at least, and many will get a splendid Gold Watch for the trifling sum of $12. Certificates sent by mail to any address for 50 cents each. Five will be sent for $2. Fifteen for $5.—Thirty-five for $10. When the goods are ordered, the Certificate must be returned with the money, and orders will be promptly filled by Mail or Express. Address,
GILLESPIE, MAXSON & CO., 26 Beekman St., N. Y.

THE LAMB FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, *Springfield, Mass.*, hold the exclusive right to manufacture, sell and use this machine in the following States:—New York (all east of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Schuyler and Chemung,) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The machine manufactured by this Company received the highest premium—A GOLD MEDAL—at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, and the Exhibition of the Mass. Mechanics Charitable Association, Boston; and at the various State and County Fairs where it has been exhibited it has taken the highest premium, eclipsing all others.

It is really the only FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE invented, as no other has a range of work that entitles it to be called a Family Machine. For Stockings, as it knits the heel and narrows off the toe, it is the greatest labor-saving machine ever brought before the public, being in this respect far in advance of its great rival the Sewing Machine. It knits any and everything in the way of Fancy and Staple Worsted articles that the ingenuity and taste of the operator can devise. Every machine warranted perfect.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
UNION BLOCK, Main St., Springfield, Mass.,
Office in Boston, 32 Court St.

☞ Our Agents in New York State are as follows:
Albany—E. M. BURNS.
Troy—E. WATERS & SONS.
Utica—W. S. TAYLOR & CO.
Syracuse—JOHN H. FOWLER.
Binghamton—S. M. BLISH.
Greene—F. L. MARTIN.
Potsdam—O. E. BONNEY.
Plattsburgh—A. G. CARVER.

Send for a Circular, describing more fully the machine, inclosing stamp. Address
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
April, 1866. [847-4t] Springfield, Mass.

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FRIENDSHIP.

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The purest joy that life can o'er bestow;
When the tired heart with grief is sore oppressed,
And longs to feel from wearying pains at rest,
How sweet to lay the head and find repose,
While friendship's ear lists to our tale of woes;
And soothing 'tis, that some can sympathize,
With all those petty ills which often rise.
Yes, pen and tongue refuse both to express
The joy that friendship gives, its power to bless;
A brighter sunlight in our homes of joy,
A light that sorrow's night cannot destroy.

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THREE SEASONS
IN ALICE LANSING'S LIFE.

BY ENOLA.

ALICE LANSING was idle,—so her mother said. There was a basket of work by her side, with the needle ready placed in a hem, while a book, held open by the scissors, lay in the chair before her; but her eyes were turned out of doors, though it was a question whether or not she saw anything there. Her face was flushed with the close air of the room, and the vexed mind within, as she questioned — questioned, — as some girls of sixteen will. By-and-by the shadow of a frown passed away from her face, as her attention was arrested by a spot of pure snow banking brightly the circle of faded grass around the trunk of the locust tree, and contrasting with the rich, mossy bark. It looked so glad, so peaceful, that, unconsciously, it calmed her; and she let her eyes rest there, until, unfortunately, she became conscious that a rose bush bristling with thorns was thrusting itself between her and the snow. In her state of mind, the slight hurt her worse than the touch would have done; and dropping her thimble, she rose hastily, and throwing a shawl around her shoulders, went out into the air.

She passed through the open gate into the field, walking rapidly and without purpose, making a devious path in the thin crust of snow, hardly thinking, but with a vague wish to escape from something — from herself, perhaps. The air and exercise cooled her brain and stilled the tumult a little, and soon she began to walk more slowly and think more connectedly. "It's of no use," she thought; "I must give up one or the other. All my studying at home doesn't amount to anything; it only hurries me. I neither study nor work properly, and I feel as though everything I attempted was only half done. It frets mother; she is tired of seeing so many books around, and it is impossible to have any order about things, so that I am sure of having fifteen minutes to myself;—there is company or some unexpected work to do. I wonder why it is so! NELLIE HALE has all the time and money she wants, but she wont go to school, or read anything but novels when she is at home. If our folks could only get along two or three years longer, then I could help myself, and them, too, perhaps. They *must!* I can't give it up! If I do, everything will be lost. But," and she walked more slowly, "in three years, father and mother may both die. Mother is never well, and father's hair is almost white. They have worked so hard, and if I go to school they must work harder. I *can't* go."

Then there arose before her the course of study marked out before her,—the new fields of thought and knowledge lying before her—the last examination when teachers and friends smiled approbation, and the committee showered encomiums upon her; and her heart beat fast as she remembered the applause that followed the reading of her essay, and—perhaps—the respect and admiration spoken by two dark eyes as she looked up into a manly face. The future was before her—could she but think of the place that *might* be hers in the world, of the good she might do with education and position. "But," she thought on, "I shall do no good then, if I stifle my convictions of duty now; and the highest honor cannot be given by the world. What shall I do?" and she looked up as though out of the silence she would be answered.

GOD never leaves us quite alone when we are seeking for the right path, and to-day He made the hills and woods messengers to ALICE LANSING. Her eye caught the pale blue of the far off woods—the deep, strong purple of the nearer ones—and, just beyond, the hill over which the shadow of a cloud was passing, the rich brown of the old, old trees she loved. The yellow willows by the brook seemed to hold summer in their grasp. How warm the red berries looked, crowning like coral the brown twigs in the swamp; and although the snow was on the ground, there was a sweet, gentle twitter of birds coming up from the bushes as though the berries had taken voice.

There was no vision—no thunderings and lightnings in the giving of this law—but a still small voice spoke to the young girl in the sounds she heard. There were no tables of stone; but the commandments were written anew for her, in the sweet colors of earth. "I will stay," she spoke aloud, while the tears gushed from her eyes, and all for a moment was dark; but the light soon came to eye and heart.

It wasn't much;—only a girl deciding between home and school. Do you think so? Did not her decision embrace a girl's future, and bury a girl's hopes?—and only a woman knows what they may be! Was it not the best gift laid upon the alter?—the begining of sacrifices, not one of which GOD ever forgets?—and so, was it not the beginning of glory?—the first of victories for which she should hereafter recieve a throne? O, think not lightly of the workings of one young heart! Approach the youngest soul reverently and with unshod feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.

ALICE walked home slowly. She could enjoy the light and beauty now, and nothing escaped her notice. Even the caterpillar which lay in her path like a coil of velvet, received her sympathy, and for its sake she wished for warmer breezes. She sang too—sang softly, and the praises sung upon the hills of earth, mingled with those of angels before the throne. She entered the house with a face a little pale perhaps, but smiling. "It seems to me you have wasted a good deal of time," said her mother, reprovingly. There was a thrill of pain, a sense of injustice to herself, and she felt a hasty answer rising to her lips—but, her mother did not know, how should she? and there was another victory. Sitting down she closed her book, and commenced her work. Her father coming in, said, coldly, "Well, ALICE, it is time you had decided in some way." She choked, but managed to say clearly, "I have decided to remain at home."

"That settles all questions," was the reply.

Eight years passed. Summer had come with all its fullness of life and beauty. The whispered promises of spring had proved the "yea" and "amen" of a Divine will. Not a bud or leaf was forgotten on the brown old trees; their green luxuriance was but a fuller promise of a harvest time. The red seeds had dropped to the earth, and were springing up, stem and leaf and bud answering that old, old question, "If a man die shall he live again?" The butterfly flashed over the spot where the worm had lain, bright reminder to us of the "Infinite Patience" that yearns to crown with "unknown glory" the coarser forms of a partial growth. And the summer of ALICE LANSING'S life had come. It was not the summer she had once pictured—gorgeous, tropical—but 'twas none the less luxuriant. There were no deep colorings and heavy perfumes—no tangled, creeping out growths; there were no fierce heats and poisonous miasmas—but, always a strong, upward growth, everywhere a pure, rich coloring, a quickening breath; there were warm, south winds, and cool, twilight hours, and dews like the dews of Hermon. There was a concentrated life and richness imparting itself to others, quietly but freely. Because she had followed the law of love and obedience, CHRIST had revealed to her the fullness there is in common things. He had shown her how the multitude might be fed with five loaves and two fishes. Because the commonest duties of every day were done to His glory, they yielded to her a wealth of peace and wisdom. In her attitude as a little child, she was enabled, out of the dross of error she found in books and men, to select, almost intuitively, the precious grains of truth. She found everywhere the manifestations of Him who is the Truth. She had learned that the present was hers, and making each minute of her life the noblest possible, she made each minute yield to her its richness.

But she was still in the flesh, and there were sins and sufferings. There were wakeful nights, and weary days, when the old longings and hopes took possession of her heart. There were mornings when life seemed a heavy burden, to be taken up again after the sweet similitude of death. Her mother was an invalid requiring almost constant care. Her father was infirm, and it was seldom she could obtain a coveted hour to spend in reading or indulging her own tastes. Nature was, as ever, to her, a comforter and guide. It had become a gospel now; glad tidings of great joy she read in all her manifestations. She verified the declaration,—"If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine," and not only the word of revelation shone day by day in a clearer light, but the writing of Nature's book conveyed to her a deeper meaning than to those whose hands were less clean, and whose hearts were less pure.

ALICE escaped from the house one glad morning, when the whole earth seemed jubilant. The air quivered with the song of birds. The winds were odor-laden and warm as though they had blown over sunny seas. In her heart was a fullness of joy. She felt GOD loved her more to-day—just as a mother, loving always, sometimes clasps her child with a quick, eager embrace. She followed her favorite path, and sat down upon the mossy log, scarcely thinking—only living and enjoying. Nature came close to her that day, baptising with the baptism of peace. Awaking from her trance at last, she began to sketch, with delicate tracery, the forms of leaves and flowers that grew about her. "And so you must carry nature within doors?" said a voice close beside her.

She started and looked up—up into dark eyes and a manly face; then hastily arose, dropping pencil and paper, and extending her hand with a deep flush on her face, and an earnest look of welcome in her eyes.

"I did not know you were in town, Mr. HERBERT."

"I was not three hours ago. I came from the depot to your house, and they told me the direction you had taken. I knew where to find you."

"I am glad you did. Now let's hasten back that I may show you how much I am given to hospitality."

"I have had abundant demonstration of that before. Let us sit down here. And now, how do you do? You are tired, are you not?"

"No, far from it. I have been resting this hour, and this unexpected pleasure banishes the last remains of fatigue."

"I went in to see your mother before I came here. She is no better?"

"Oh, I am glad you went in. It did her good, I know. No, she is no better—but now tell me how you do, and what news you bring me from the world—the brave, gay world."

"I am very well, and am prospered. The world is moving, part in the right and part in the wrong direction," he said, half abstractedly. "I find it difficult sometimes to prevent myself being carried down the wrong current. What have you to tell me of Nature? I am afraid you find little time to act as her priestess now."

"I do not find much, but I value such hours more, and come with a better heart, perhaps, than I should if I could come when I chose."

"Your heart is right, I know. I wouldn't wonder if, by and by, you will be able to live as the gods do. You know THOREAU says that 'nectar and ambrosia are only the fine flavor of every earthly fruit which our coarse palates fail to perceive, just as we dwell in the heaven of the gods without knowing it.' I can half imagine that the heaven has become visible to you."

"No, I should be a goddess then," she said, playfully, "and great must be the victories of him who would undergo apotheoses."

"If you have not overcome, who has? I wish you would teach me the way, and help me up to you!"

"Nay," she said, earnestly; "you have overcome men; who can be greater among the gods!"

He looked at her eagerly, while the hot blood welled into her face as she thought how she had spoken. He repeated softly, "Who shall ascend into the hill of the LORD? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart?"—then said, gravely and earnestly, "You can help me as no one else can. *I need you!*"

Did she not know it? Did she not need him? And is it a small thing when two souls meeting the conflict of life can look out at each other and say, "I need you?"

GOD only knows how her heart echoed the words as she sat there, all color stricken from her face, while she looked into the future and saw the path she must tread without him stretching away like a desert—while green pastures and still waters lay where he would lead.

He held out his hand and said, "Come!" and involuntarily she placed her hand in his. It was but a moment, and she hastily withdrew it. "I cannot," she cried, while a look, almost of despair, settled upon her face. He saw the struggle, and his great heart bled for her, while an iron hand seemed grasping it as he thought of himself. They sat still and powerless for a time; then he said,

"I know you think you are doing right, and GOD forbid that I should ask you to do otherwise—but think once more. Think how we can help each other in the work given us to do."

"O, no; your work should be mine. I, with my cares, would be but a burden and hindrance to you. My work is here; yours out in the world. GOD has given them to us; we must not falter. But the time is short; and, thank GOD, love is eternal!"—and the tears streamed from her eyes as she looked up at him.

"Amen!" came from his rigid lips.

They sat silent, each trying to gain self-control. He saw she was right—saw that her work was there, and he had no right to give up his of preaching CHRIST. GOD accepted and remembered the sacrifice.

He finally arose, while she stood beside him, pale and trembling. "GOD bless you," he said; "the memory of this hour will help and strengthen me. Work must not be carelessly done, for which so much has been sacrificed. You will write to me, you will let me come to you, and you will come to me whenever I can help or comfort you?" He held out his hand. She gave hers, and they met in a warm, firm clasp.

That night ALICE knelt alone, weak and helpless, while the waves and the billows went over her; but, even then, for her was the promise and fulfillment, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."

All day the glory of the autumn had been vailed with clouds and mist. Now and then the wind sobbed among the branches, but the leaves in the hollows were still—and all day the rain had dropped monotonously against the windows, running down the panes little globes of light. ALICE sat watching them, not thinking of them, while she listened to the short, quick breath of the dying one. The old man sat by the bedside, looking at the sunken face with the half wondering glance of a child, then up to ALICE with an appealing, questioning gaze; while sometimes, as the confused thoughts shaped themselves in his poor brain, and he knew he was to be left alone, the tears ran down his withered cheeks—and he took the poor, pale hand in his, shaking his head mournfully.

To ALICE the sense of loss had not yet come. On her mother, she knew, eternal happiness was about to dawn. For herself there was to be one less care, one less comfort on earth—one more treasure in heaven. It was not strange that her life, so closely connected with the one almost extinct, passed in review before her. To her it was a straight and quiet way she had trod,—to the angels it was a glorious, triumphal march.

"ALICE," her mother spoke—"ALICE, you have been a good child. I see it all now. GOD has blessed you and he always will. Good-bye."

The old man, seeing her lips move, stood close beside her. ALICE was forgotten again. The dying one clasped the hand of him, her best beloved through all the weary years of her life, smiled and died. The old light flashed into the dim eyes, and lifting his hands he said solemnly, "Blessed are the dead who die in the LORD."

For the first time, a feeling of pain and desolation came to ALICE. As she turned sadly, Mr. HERBERT entered the room, and after the first clasp of sympathy, knelt—while his words of praise and thanksgiving brought peace to her. As they arose, the sun burst through the cloud, flooding the room with light, and bathing the face of the dead with an almost celestial radiance. ALICE looked away to the clear, calm, infinite space. She had been to the banks of the river with one; and she saw her own life, stretching on, on, into eternity, while the dark river seemed but a shining thread in her way.

The evening after the funeral, Mr. HERBERT called to say good bye. ALICE and her father were alone in the still twilight—the old man sitting close beside her, with his mournful, questioning face. There was little said, but once Mr. HERBERT looked around the lonely room, and then to ALICE with a pleading look. She glanced at her father and back to him with an expression he could not misunderstand. He bowed his head silently, and again ALICE was alone.

The Autumn of ALICE LANSING'S life had come. There was no shouting of the harvest home, no singing, joyous festive days, but there were peaceful ingatherings, full and rich,—there were precious stores that would nourish her and others here, and in the hereafter.

If ever a Winter comes to such a life, there will be in it only gentleness and purity—a whiteness and transparency over the seeming barrenness which hides germs of a stronger, richer, more glorious growth.

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OOLONG, 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, $1, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, $1, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
YOUNG HYSON, $1,10 best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL, $1, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

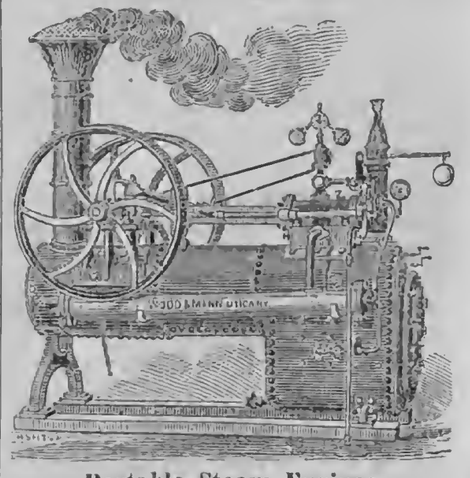
Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.
GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c., ℔ ℔. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our
FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE,
which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

Great American Tea Company
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY ST., corner Church street.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street.
No. 308 EIGHTH AVE., near Thirty-seventh street.
No. 205 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord street.
COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street.
Our friends are getting up Clubs in most towns throughout the country, and for which we feel very grateful. Some of our Clubs send orders weekly, some not so often, while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed) Clubs have repeated their orders.
Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post office Drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.
We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.
Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the CLUB! Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford.
CLUBS.—The manner of getting up clubs is shown by the following one:
IONIA, MICHIGAN, April 9th, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, NEW YORK:
The Tea forwarded to me for the club at this place, according to my directions, was received in good condition, and was generally satisfactory. Mr S. Merritt said his Tea was "Tip-top," and was deemed by him as good as he ever used. I here forward to you another list of names, which you will please fill out, mark, and forward as before. I also forward a *draft* of an amount equal to the amount of the bill. I received a few days ago your letter, giving the information of your fresh supplies, and of your intention of hereafter forwarding a complimentary package to the getter up of the club, which is quite gratifying.

1 One ℔.	Green Imp. Tea (best,)	Jonathan Ellison	$1,25
1 do	Young Hyson (best,)	A. Clark	1 25
2 Two ℔s.	Japan (best,)	Henry Hubbel, $1,25	2,50
4 Four ℔s.	Young Hyson (best,)	S. Spaulding, $1,25	5,00
4 do	do do	C. Merryfield, do	5 00
2 Two ℔s.	do do	C. Conkrite, $1,00.	2,00
4 Four ℔s.	Green Imp. Tea,	Wm. Brooks, $1,25	5,00
4 do	Young Hyson,	Clark Preston, do	5,00
1 One ℔.	Uncolored Japan, $1,00	Benj. Conner	3,55
1 do	Green Imp. Tea, 1,25		
1 do	Young Hyson, 1,25		
1 do	F. B. & Dinner Coffee 80		
2 Two ℔s.	mixed Japan, best, $2,50	S. Chamberlin	$5,00
2 do	Gunpowder, best, 2,50		
2 do	do do do	Rev. A. Cornell	2,50
2 do	Oolong, best,	J. B. Sanford	3,25
1 One ℔.	Young Hyson, best,		
1 do	Imperial, best, $1,25		
1 Two ℔s.	Uncolored Japan, best, 2,50	J. Stevenson	5,75
2 do	Roasted unground Java Coffee 80		
3 Three ℔s.	Roasted ungr'nd Java Coffee, best 1,20		
4 Four ℔s.	Gunpowder,	J. Stewart	5,00
1 One ℔.	Young Hyson, best,	Mrs. Shumway	1,25
8 Eight ℔s.	do do	M. Heasey	10,00
8 do	do do	Rev. A. Cornell	10,00
	Total		$73,30
	Add 4 ℔s. Gunpowder Tea, best,	Miss Henderson	5,00
	Total		$78,30

P. S.—Look out for another list after a while.
Yours respectfully,
ERASTUS YEOMAN.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S



Portable Steam Engines,
From Four to Thirty-Five Horse Power.
We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the country, engaged in manufacturing Portable Engines. Our Engines are, "by experts, now conceded to be the best apparatus of this description ever presented to the public." Adapted to every purpose where power is required. Medium sizes constantly on hand or furnished on short notice.
☞ Descriptive Circulars with price list sent on application. THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO., 834] Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden Lane, New York.

CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE.
WARRANTED TO
WASH EASIER, QUICKER AND BETTER,
and with less wear to the clothes than any other machine or process. Warranted to wash
Six Shirts in Seven Minutes, Four Sheets in Four Minutes,
And other clothes in proportion. Weighs but 20 lbs. Costs but $7 to $9. Sample machines sent on receipt of price, and money refunded if they fail to give
ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Six machines sent to one address for the price of five.
CHALLENGE WRINGER AND MANGLE or IRONING MACHINE in one. *A Perfect Wringer*—Self-adjusting, malleable iron frame, white roll, and a *Perfect Ironing Machine* for ironing without heat and as quickly as the articles would be run through a wringer.
☞ AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Send, inclosing stamp, for Circular giving 1,000 references and full description. S. W. PALMER & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

AGRICULTURE · HORTICULTURE · RURAL LIFE · EXCELSIOR · LITERATURE · SCIENCE · ARTS · NEWS

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

VOL. XVII. NO. 18.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 850.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

SALT—ITS USES AND EFFECTS.

SALT may be made a valuable assistant to the Agriculturist, yet it is generally neglected. It is cheap and obtained easily, and farmers and gardeners should use it more freely than has been the practice. Salt is supposed to benefit "green crops," that is, turnips, potatoes, and the grasses, more than grain crops. It may be profitably sown broadcast over old meadows and pastures that are becoming mossy, and where the grass is running out. As a worm-killer it is valuable. It should be sown liberally under fruit trees for the purpose of destroying insect life. A well established tree would hardly be injured by a sufficient quantity of salt to kill the vegetation under it. Salt may also be used profitably to destroy foul weeds. Patches of Canada thistles may be killed by dropping a small handful upon each one after being cut to the ground. If you have a very dense patch of the thistles, or quack grass has obtained a lodgment on your farm, sow salt enough to kill them completely the first year. The next year plow the land and seed with clover and it will thrive well.

Salt is valuable in the garden. It will keep the weeds from growing along the walks. It is a good manure for the asparagus which is a marine plant. Scatter it freely under the currant bushes. It is more beneficial as a fertilizer on rich land than on poor, hence you should be able to use it freely in the garden. If there are troublesome weeds in the lawn or yard, as docks, plaintain, horse-radish, they may be forever banished by cutting them just below the turf, and dropping a tablespoonful of salt on them.

CEMENT WATER PIPE.

THIS kind of a conductor for water is very cheap and durable when it is properly constructed and does not have to bear too much pressure. Twelve or fifteen feet head is as much as would be safe to put on it. The method of laying it is very simple, yet there is a *right way*, leading to perfect success. The ditch must be deep enough to lay the pipe below the frost, and the pressure of cattle or horses in plowing over it. Two feet and a half in depth is not too much. Then the bottom of the ditch should be accurately graded, so as to leave no inequalities of surface to surmount. The ditch should be wide enough on the bottom to admit of a man's standing and working in it conveniently. One part water-lime and three parts clean, sharp sand will make about the right proportion. Of course it should not be mixed until wanted for use. In laying the pipe some use a smooth stick three or four feet long, of the diameter which it is intended to make the pipe. To the end of this stick a ball of leather, filled with sand, is attached by means of a string six inches long. The ball is of the same diameter as the stick—a trifle more perhaps—and is for the purpose of smoothing and perfecting the bore of the pipe. A smooth leather tube filled with sand, is, however, more flexible than the stick, and on that account better. Lay cement along the bottom of the ditch, place the stick or leather tube on it, and mould more cement over the top of it, pressing and shaping it with the hands or trowel. Then draw the stick along two or three feet—not clear from the pipe, however,—and repeat the operation. The cement must be allowed to set pretty firm before putting dirt on it. With proper care and skill a cement pipe may be thus laid that is cheap and durable, always excepting, however, that it will not bear as much pressure as wood or metal. Care and skill, we repeat, are the essentials to success in making cement pipe; as one bad spot will spoil the whole, no part must be slighted.

[Southern Editorial Correspondence of the Rural.]

"MY MARYLAND"—ITS RESOURCES, &C.

NUMBER SIX.

UPPER Maryland, as all that region which lays above tide water should be properly called, has already been sketched in the aggregate. All the counties, except Howard and Montgomery, join Pennsylvania on the North and partake of the same characteristics of soil, topography and climate which are peculiar to Southern Pennsylvania. It contains some of the finest roads and most desirable farms in the State. As the counties have been already mentioned alphabetically the description will be continued in the same manner—and we commence with *Allegany*.

This county occupies the northwestern part of the State, and is crossed by the range of mountains from which it takes its name. In geological character it resembles the Allegany region generally, the prevailing rocks being various colored sand stones and lime stones, traversed with quartz, slate and shales. The elevation of this county above tide-water is so great that summer is much cooler than on the shores of the bay and frosts linger longer and sooner reappear. The surface is rugged and broken, and the greater part still covered with native forests, but the mountainous districts are alternated with broad, level valleys, called glades. They are mainly unenclosed and unimproved. These glades or meadows are covered with natural grass, without timber or trees of any sort. The spontaneous grasses of these glades are famed for their luxuriance and the rich nutriment they afford. Thousands of cattle have been driven annually from Virginia to fatten on the abundant grass—and butter made in these elevated valleys rivals the celebrated Goshen County butter. The extent of these glades is about 200,000 acres.

The average price of bottom land is $30 per acre; upland, from $5 to $15. The local markets are superior. The mineral resources of this region are immense. In the mines now worked there is a capital already invested of over seven millions of dollars. There are over 400 square miles of area of coal mines yet but little explored. This county holds out great inducements to capital and labor.

Baltimore County is the most populous, and in all respects the most important county of the State. The water power is immense, and improved to a greater or less extent. The soils are thin and rocky, but fertile, and well adapted to grains and grasses. In many parts the cultivation of fruit is extensive, and rapidly increasing. No county holds out so great inducements for vineyards, fruits, and "truck" as this. Wheat is the staple grain. Good land for farming purposes ranges from $50 to $100 per acre; very little land can be bought under $50.

Carroll County.—The surface is hilly and rocky. The water power is abundant and but little improved. The grains cultivated are wheat, rye, corn and buckwheat. The amount of grazing land is large, and more than one-tenth of the butter in the State is made in this county. Good lands range from $60 to $150 per acre. There are cotton and woolen factories in this county, four paper mills and a large number of tanneries. It has excellent turnpike and railroad facilities for reaching market.

Frederick County is considered one of the richest and most beautiful counties in the State. The general character of the soil is limestone, interspersed with a slaty soil, and some "red land." It is easily worked, and produces large crops of wheat and corn. The price of good farms, with improvements, according to location, ranges from $35 to $200 per acre; wood land from $30 to $100. There is very little worn out land, but some can be had at from $10 to $20 per acre. The water power of this county is immense, the mineral resources are unsurpassed, and althogether it is one of the prime counties of the State, and worthy of being examined by the emigrant who has a design to locate in Maryland.

Harford County, in its upper portion, is much like Baltimore county, which it joins. It has a greater variety of soil. Good land can be had for $30 per acre; wood land at $15; worn out land, which means the farms of former slave owners, at about the same price.

Howard County is the one in which I am located, (my place joining the celebrated CARROLL Manor—on the northwest side—and being in the "Elk Ridge" region.) "Numerous streams rising from the interior of the county fall into the rivers which almost surround it and afford considerable water power. These mill sites are to a great extent improved, and around the various factories of cotton and wool have sprung up flourishing villages and thriving neighborhoods. The surface of the county is undulating and the soil productive. A range of high hills known as 'Elk Ridge' extends nearly through the county. Excellent wheat land, and some of the finest farms for the raising of cattle and sheep which the State contains, are to be found upon this ridge. Pure air, the finest of water and abundance of beautiful building sites are to be had in this county. These, coupled with a fertile soil, proximity to flourishing villages, ready communication by railroad with Baltimore and Washington, render this county a very desirable location."

Montgomery County.—The soil, where neglected, is thin and sterile, and in many parts greatly reduced by a bad system of cultivation. It is being improved, however, in that respect. Worn out lands, which are plenty, range from $10 to $25 per acre. Good lands, when near markets, range from $30 to $100. The great growth of Washington city will furnish the farmers and gardeners of this county a ready market for all their produce. It is a desirable location for market gardens.

Washington County is a large and valuable tract of land in the western part of the State. It has a fine water power. The most fertile lands are based on limestone clay, which is generally very productive. The land sells from $80 to $100 per acre. In the western part of the county, land can be bought for from $4 to $40 per acre. This county suffered much by the late rebellion, but is rapidly "repairing damages."

So much for a very brief glance at the several Counties of the State.—T. C. P.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Dry Earth as a Deodorizer.

DRY earth of a loamy sort, is the most convenient and attainable deodorizer which the farmer can use in many places about his premises. The hen-house should be floored with this material, and if it is stirred up every day with the hoe no disagreeable smell will emanate from the hen-manure. In due time the earth will be formed into a very rich fertilizer, especially valuable for the garden. Loam may also be used with good results at the outlet of the drain from the house-sink—down which so much of the soup-suds flows—and also that, if you have one, from the barn-yard, which often carries away a stream of liquid manure. In these positions the loam retains all the manurial ingredients cast upon it, turns dark in color, and becomes extremely rich. When thoroughly saturated it should be removed and fresh put in its place. Dry loam is also excellent to mix with night-soil in the vault. A mistake is frequently made in the construction of the latter; the vault is made too deep, and without any outside opening. If possible it should be provided with a falling slide door at the bottom of the vault on the back side, and so constructed that this opening is easily accessible from the outside. Then by freely putting dry earth on to the night-soil from above, it is deodorized and converted into valuable manure, and it can be removed at any time, without offence, from the slide door at the bottom of the vault.

The Agent Nuisance.

HERE is what a "SUFFERER" says:—"I should like to know what poor, innocent farmers and their wives have done, that they should be annoyed by such swarms of agents. You are importuned to subscribe for books of every kind and name, at prices that ought to buy up a retail store. Flower roots, wine plants, patent rights for everything under the sun, you are daily invited to buy. The worst of it is, that these philanthropists do not propose to take a civil answer to their demands, but insist that they know your resources a great deal better than yourself; that you are in want of just the article they have to sell, which cannot be bought anywhere else. They do not suppose that you take any papers or keep posted about any improvements that are made, or that you have enterprise enough to buy what you can afford, without being told what you need by some agent whose motto is, 'There's no such word as fail' when he gets after your money. Some people have had their patience so exhausted by repeated sieges on their time, in this way, that they will order every person off their premises who looks as if he was an agent, while others bear it as one of the crosses of this life which they cannot well avoid; others again, like myself, are beginning to ask if there is not some remedy to be found for such nuisances. A heavy tax levied on all such as will not understand what *no* means, the proceeds to go into the National Treasury, might help the matter some, and would produce a revenue not to be despised."

Portable Fences.

FARMERS are learning the economy of using more portable fence. Mr. S. S. COLEMAN, Sodus, N. Y., tells us how he makes it, which he thinks is a somewhat better plan than the one we lately gave in the RURAL:—"The panels, or sections, are made of three six-inch boards with a space of six inches between. Three battens, each thirty-six inches long, are sufficient for one section. Stake over the end battens, and then increase the height by putting on slabs for "riders." The slabs wedge in and fit the angles made by the nearly upright stakes, and their weight in this position sets and maintains the stakes firmer in their position. Heavy boards, or light, straight rails, made a little wedging on one side, will answer the same purpose."

Useful Items.

E. M. POTTER, writing from Kalamazoo, Mich., tells us how to put brass buttons on cows' horns:—"Place a large-sized baked potato on the horn while hot, and in a few moments it may be taken off and the *button* screwed on easily, and *permanently tight*, with a common wrench."

Also, a remedy for colic in horses:—"Two tablespoons of saleratus dissolved in water with one ounce sweet spirits of niter, administered with a bottle. If the horse seems *costive*, give *half a pint of raw linseed oil*, or an injection of tobacco tea." Another correspondent writes that he recently knew of a case of colic in a horse cured by administering a dose of arsenic.

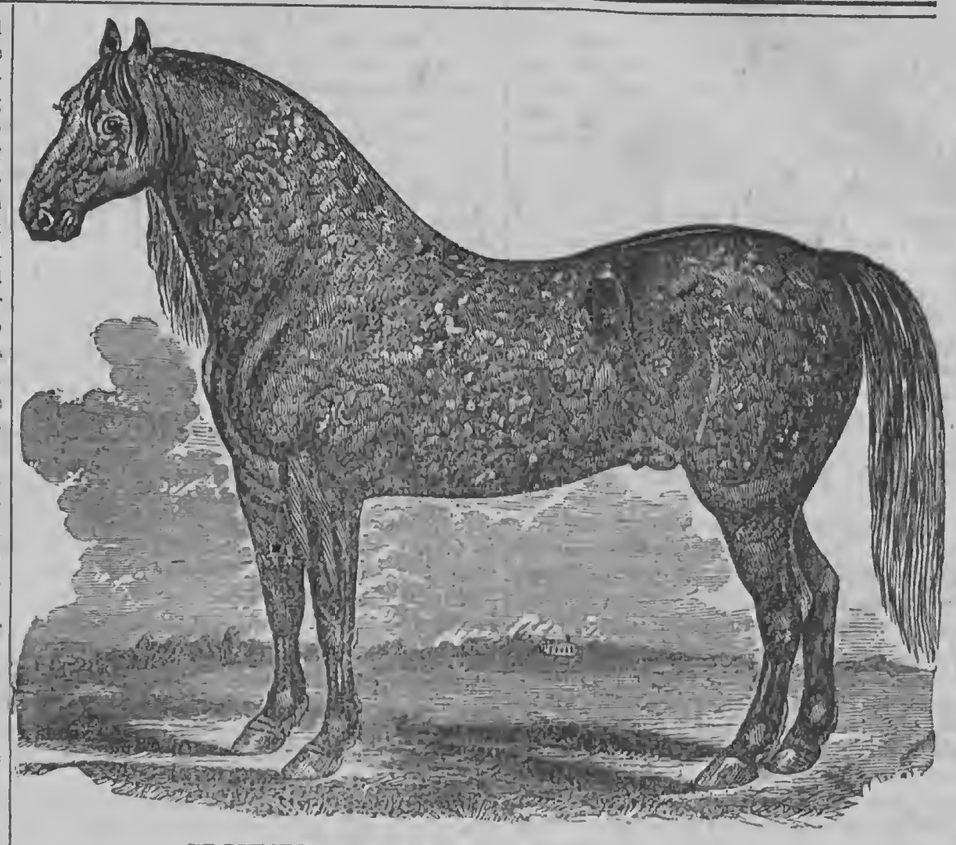
Lice on Cattle.

IT is a common practice, or was in years gone by, to use a strong decoction made by boiling tobacco stems, for the destruction of lice on cattle. These pests are a great annoyance to cattle, rendering them so restless as to cause a marked falling away in flesh and greatly dispiriting the animal thus affected. The N. E. Farmer commends a mixture of lard and kerosine oil—a little more of the former than the latter—as a ready and effective cure. A thorough rubbing into the hair of the animal once or twice will prove effectual. Calves are frequently so much annoyed by lice as to become poor and stunted in growth in consequence.

To Prevent Crows from Pulling Corn.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that the following is an infallible method of preventing crows from pulling corn:—Take one peck of seed and pour sufficient hot water on it to cover it; then add a large tablespoonful of gas tar and stir it well. We think well of this remedy. We have practiced putting seed corn into hot water, then turning off the water and pouring on common tar, and stirring it well. The hot corn melts the tar and it adheres well to each kernel. The corn must then be rolled in plaster to separate it for expeditious planting.

BLEACHING BROOM CORN.—A broom maker writes the Scientific American that broom corn is bleached by exposing it to the fumes of burning sulphur. A large box is provided, in the bottom of which a pot of brimstone is placed. The corn is then wet and hung up over it so as to expose a large surface, and the whole is covered with a piece of old carpet, to confine the vapor and allow it to escape slowly.

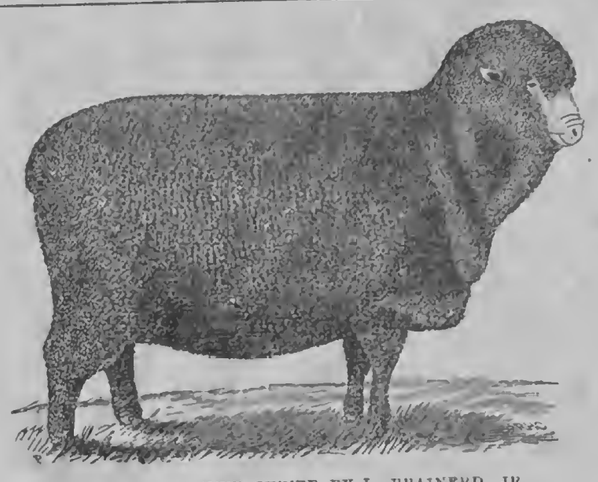


CLYDESDALE HORSE "CHAMPION."

THIS is the season to discuss the breeding and improvement of horses, and the subject very properly receives considerable attention from farmers and others. As the period approaches when the services of stock horses will be required many are inquiring as to the different breeds, some wishing to raise animals for heavy or all-work and others for the carriage and "style and speed." We purpose to illustrate and briefly describe specimens of the favorite breeds, and will commence with a breed of draft horses which has long been popular with our Canadian neighbors.

Above we give a portrait of a fine representative of the Clydesdale breed of horses. "Champion" was kept for service in this city in 1860, (being then seven years old,) and then appeared to be a very perfect horse. He was 16½ hands high, of a beautiful dapple gray, and weighed 1,704 lbs. He was got by imported Clyde (whose portrait and pedigree were given in a former volume of the RURAL,) out of Lady Dow, by imported Rainbow—her dam a Clydesdale mare imported by Mr. STRACHAN of Pickering, C. W., in 1836. "Champion" was the winner of the first premium at the N. Y. State Fair in 1858, and the same at the U. S. Fair, Chicago, in 1859. He was then owned by Mr. CHAS. S. MACK of Lockport, N. Y., but we are not advised as to his present ownership or whereabouts.

The Clydesdale horses, as our readers are aware, are large, heavy and substantially made, possessing great strength and muscular power, which renders them so celebrated in Scotland and Canada as draft horses. Several stallions of this breed have been purchased and brought into this and adjoining States, so that the stock is being disseminated in various sections of the Union. It is believed that a cross with the Clydesdale will increase the size and strength of our ordinary horses, and produce a better race for heavy work on the farm—such as breaking up, deep plowing, &c.—and hence the more general use of draft stallions for breeding purposes of late years, and their evidently increasing popularity.



INFANTADO EWE OWNED BY L. BRAINERD, JR.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MR. BRAINERD'S INFANTADO SHEEP.

LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Jr. of St. Albans, Vt., writes us: "In the fall of 1860, SILAS G. HOLYOKE of this place sold me ten ewe lambs got by Mr. HAMMOND'S 'Sweepstakes,' out of ewes descended from ewes bought by Mr. HOLYOKE of Mr. HAMMOND. The same fall and following winter, Mr. HOLYOKE selected for me about forty breeding ewes out of dams bred by Mr. HAMMOND and which were in their dams when sold by the latter. The succeeding winter he bought for me eight ewes of Mr. HAMMOND, in lamb by his rams. I have since purchased eight ewes which were bred by Mr. HAMMOND, and five yearling ewes, and six ewes lambs dropped by these—all of them got by 'Sweepstakes,' 'Gold Drop' and 'Silvermine.' I have now (Aug. 1865,) about seventy-five ewes of all ages, including many of the above named and their progeny, a large majority of which were got by Mr. HAMMOND'S rams."

DOING UP WOOL.

GEORGE WIGHT, South Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., pretty pointedly dissents from the opinions expressed by ourselves on various occasions against the propriety of doing up dirty tags in the fleece, and against using an extra size and quantity of twine in tying. He writes: "I understand it very differently. The buyer can see the size and quantity of string, such as we find it in the market, and he knows there are unwashed tags in every fleece, so there is no deception and consequently no dishonesty. The buyer does not ask us to put up the fleeces in a better condition, nor would he pay us any more if we did. We should only be benefiting the manufacturer at our own expense, without being called on to do so. If the buyer would make the price according to the quality and condition of the wool, there might be a reform in these matters."

We cannot undertake to say what are the customs of wool buyers and sellers in Mr. WIGHT'S neighborhood, but in some thirty-five years' experience, we have never yet seen a buyer who was willing to give just as much for wool put up with unwashed tags in it, and wound with any amount of twine, as if properly put up. Such a buyer, if purchasing for himself, would be a fool; if purchasing for another, a scoundrel. We have heard of neighborhoods where it is said to be customary to put unwashed tags in washed fleeces. With a distinct understanding on both sides that such is the local custom, if the buyer sees fit to purchase on those terms it is his own concern. We have even heard it asserted that the manufacturer prefers to have the tags unwashed, because tub washing felts and otherwise puts the wool out of condition. But we never happened to find any such manufacturer, and every one knows that tub washed wool outsells unwashed wool in market.

As regards the quantity of twine used, we can suppose a case where the use of an extra and unnecessary amount would not be fraudulent, viz: where it is put on the fleeces as uniformly as the nature of the case admits of, and where the amount is distinctly stated to the purchaser. But what would be the object of using two, three or four ounces of unnecessary twine on a fleece, if the buyer is to be honestly told of it? It is mere nonsense to say that any buyer will knowingly pay as much for any considerable amount of unnecessary twine as for wool. No; the men who purposely use twice or three times the proper amount of twine on *a part* of their wool, have a motive. They don't do it for nothing, and then tell the buyer of it! That would be child's play. Their object is to *cheat*. And unless the buyer is on his guard, and not only examines every part of the pile, but every separate fleece, he is liable to be thus cheated. We have seen fleeces wound with a quarter of a pound of twine taken from lots where the outside fleeces had no unusual amount on them. They lurked in some unexamined corner, and were not found, because, no fraud being suspected, they were not looked for. According to our correspondent's ostensible theory, this was justifiable conduct on the part of the seller! As with the Spartan, the crime is not supposed to be in the stealing, but in being found out!

It is true that "the buyer can see the size and quantity of string" by examining every fleece. But is it considered requisite among *respectable* men that the wool buyer shall be compelled specially to examine each separate fleece to guard against an unfair advantage being taken of him? Do *respectable* men hold that they have a right to take such advantage if not thus watched? Would not any *respectable* man feel strongly tempted to kick a buyer off his premises, who thus carefully scrutinized every separate fleece, on the theory that it was necessary to protect himself from trickery and fraud?

We have spoken about Mr. WIGHT'S "ostensible" theory, because we *trust* he does not mean exactly what his words imply. But when he thus squarely condemns our often-repeated views, he makes his own issue, and we can only answer what he *says*. We undertake to aver that, in advocating the rule he does, he advocates one not justified or acted on by honorable business men of any description, whether merchants, mechanics, or farmers. Would an honorable merchant knowingly sell a damaged, say a torn piece of broadcloth, to a purchaser without apprizing him of the fact, because the damage was visible and might have been seen by the purchaser had he looked for it? Would an honorable mechanic sell a cracked stove, or a broken wagon, in like manner, if the defect, though visible on careful inspection, was not observed by the buyer?

The plea that wrong becomes right when it is *retaliatory*—that we have a right to cheat the wool buyer because he does not pay enough for wools, or make a proper discrimination in them—is based on a principle of action which has filled our State prisons with convicts and the world with misery and crime.

We believe in progress, but have a choice in the direction of it. We sincerely trust and believe that the wool growers of the United States, as a body, will never, on any such excuses as those above rendered, progress downward to the plane of tricksters and sharpers, as they will assuredly do if they adopt the modes of marketing their wool, justified by Mr. WIGHT.

Our correspondent is egregiously mistaken in supposing that the condition in which wools are put up do not influence their price. Their usual or habitual condition in a particular neighborhood or region soon becomes known to those who send agents to buy them. Agents are universally restricted within certain ranges of price, and those restrictions are made in reference to the anticipated quality and condition of the wools they are to buy. If sent to a region where wools are usually badly put up, the maximum price allowed to be paid is lower. Therefore it often happens that wools of the best quality and condition will not command their full prices in a neighborhood of poor reputation. So, in reality, the undiscriminating buyers complained of by our correspondent have no strong auxiliaries in prosecuting a "reform in these matters" as those who *carry out* the doctrine *preached* by himself.

We by no means contend that the wool grower is bound to put his wool in splendid condition, and tie each fleece "with a single thread," when he can get no pay for so doing. What we contend is, that no deception or trickery shall be practiced by him. He has a right to sell his wool, washed or unwashed, as he chooses. But he has no right to stuff dirtier wool—wool from coarser fleeces, or dead wool—*inside* a fleece of different quality or condition, without distinctly making known the fact to the buyer; and the only latitude allowable is to roll the fleece in such a manner that its best wool, so far as practicable, shall be shown outside. This is allowable because it is of universal and immemorial custom, and is therefore understood by the buyer without notice. The twine-cheat is a still prettier one than the stuffing cheat. It cannot result from slovenliness. It has not even the merit of convenience to plead. It is purely fraudulent from its inception to the moment when its gratified projector puts two or three dollars in his pocket, which he ought to credit himself with in his cash book as "cheatage on twine."

THE LAMB DROP OF 1866.

WE hear extended complaints of goitered, or weak and defective lambs this spring. The latter appear to have been more prevalent,—that is to say, lambs free from goiterous enlargements of the thyroid glands, but coming excessively weak, undersized and small-boned, and in some cases as soft as jelly bags, and often not living five minutes after birth. The evil, so far as we have heard from it, puts on much the same appearance that it did in the spring of 1862, when it probably swept off one-third of the lambs of New York. We then called it an epizootic—equivalent to the term epidemic when applied to human subjects. Whether it has anywhere assumed an epizootical character, this season, we have not learned enough facts yet to decide—though it has unquestionably considerably thinned out the lamb drop of the year, taking the whole country together. We hope to hear generally from our readers, in all parts of the country, who have lost lambs from these causes. Let them tell carefully how their sheep were wintered; how fed, in respect both to green and dry feed; how watered, whether their water was hard or soft; how sheltered; how spacious and well ventilated their shelters were; how much exercise they obtained, and every other particular fact which throws light on their condition and management. The *facts* should be faithfully given, and not colored to favor any adopted theory of explanation. The malady is becoming a great national scourge, and it behooves sensible sheep farmers to compare notes carefully, in order to discover, if possible, modes of *preventing* what, in the case of the very weak and imperfect lambs mentioned, admits of no possible *cure*. And those that are less weak, but are small and feeble, and which are only kept alive by extra nursing, in most cases had better be dead. They will probably die next winter. If they grow up and breed, they will reduce the stamina and injure the character of the flock.

Let us also learn how the tegs, or last spring's lambs, have wintered. Our accounts concerning them, too, are quite unfavorable.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—The sample forwarded by J. M. of Hanover, Beaver Co. Pa., is an excellent specimen of long Merino, or Delaine wool. The samples sent by E. DARROW, Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., are of good quality and color, with abundance of yolk. They are not *long*, but they were taken from the sheep early in January and allowance must be made. LOAN J. BURGESS, (North Hoosick, N. Y.,) six samples from breeding ewes. It is of excellent quality and from 3½ to 4 inches long!

HOOF ROT, FOUNDER.—EDWARD E. GARFIELD, La Fox, Kane Co., Ills. Assuming the facts to be precisely as stated, the lameness of the sheep may proceed from hoof rot, or from the "hard mud" found between the toes. If the latter, mere cleaning the foot and keeping the sheep out of mud in future, will remove the lameness. We have never seen anything analagous to "founder" in sheep, and do not believe they are subject to it.

WOOL PRESS.—F. A. GIFFORD, Hudson, N. Y., inquires for the best "wool tying machine," and where it can be purchased. By far the best press we have ever seen tried is described on pp. 174, 175 of the Practical Shepherd. We do not know where it is now manufactured. Will makers of it advertise?

WASHINGTON CO. SHEEP.—Mr. A. F. MOORE, Paw-Paw, Michigan, recently purchased the three year old ram "Comet, Jr.," of Messrs. BAKER & HARRIGAN of Comstock's Landing, N. Y., for five hundred dollars. The ram was by SANFORD'S "Comet," from a ewe bred by Mr. HAMMOND.

SHEEP DOGS.—G. T. D., Pavilion, Genesee Co., N. Y., asks where he can obtain Alpine Spaniels, Spanish Sheep Dogs, or Mexican Sheep Dogs? We do not know that any of these dogs are now bred in the United States.

TWINS.—A subscriber, Pittsford, Vt., asks "how many lambs it takes, strictly speaking, to make a pair of twin lambs?" Just *two*.

Communications, Etc.

SORGHUM IN THE WEST—WILL IT PAY?

EDS. RURAL:—Allow me to trouble you with a few words on Sorghum. Not making any great pretentions to *farming*, (yet I claim to know when it is *well* done,) I may say, in my opinion, *sugar cane*, *tobacco*, and *broom corn*, may be classed under one head, as being outside of the general products usually raised by a litter of the soil. I hope no one will be surprised at this statement, or accuse me of discouraging the cultivation of either of these commodities. No; "*but every one to his trade.*"

Here in Wisconsin, a farmer puts in forty, eighty, or a hundred acres of wheat, and one-third as many oats, and the usual accompaniment of corn. This is quite frequent in the region of the prairies. Now any one can see without the "spirit of discernment," that this man will have all he can do to harvest, thrash, and market his grain, crib his corn, and fatten his hogs. But says one, "I made a hundred or more dollars from one acre of sugar cane." Well suppose you did. I venture to say it was to the detriment of other crops.

The man with a quarter section of good prairie land, who undertakes to make his own *brooms*, will find them to cost him a *straight* dollar; and if he raises his own tobacco, the same result will be found. And his *home-made* molasses will cost him full *two dollars* per gallon. This is with the understanding that he is a *farmer*. I admit that if the cane seed is good and you have good luck in sprouting it, you may tend it and keep it free from weeds, perhaps as easy as you would the same quantity of dent corn, but it must be stripped, cut up and conveyed to the sugar mill, (not to market,) two, four or eight miles, and pay forty cents per gallon for the manufacturing it into a shape and condition for use; and when all this is done, you have an inferior grade of sweet. No one will, I trust mistake me, for I speak with no disparagement to any of our Western manufacturers, for they all do as well as they can under the circumstances,—some using horse-power, with one kind of an evaporator, while others use small steam engines. Great credit is due for the enterprise of the manufactures and purchasers of these Sorghum machines, and I suspect these are the class that makes the money.

But the question raised by the "Yankee" is, "does it pay?" The word will apply to the honest farmer. It is quite amusing to hear some remarks made by *farmers' wives*, indeed, I have heard it myself—"We shall have not a bit of sweetening, as long as the sorghum lasts." The point is readily seen. Sorghum in cake, sorghum in pie, sorghum in cookies, sorghum in sauce, and sorghum in the tank on the table. Our wholesale grocers in Milwaukee, Chicago and other Western cities and towns, when they look over the weekly sales find they have not swelled to such huge proportions as in former times. But this latter part *we* do not care a fig for.

A large quantity of the article has been made in this State during the past year, as I have had ample opportunity to know from travel. I do not pretend to say how many acres were planted or how many gallons manufactured, not having the statistics at hand, but I do believe it is full as large, or even larger, than it will be the coming season. Yet time will tell whether it is a paying institution. It may be, after they get so they can free it from the rank vegetable taste, and even in that case, a man must have the business for miles around, and be prepared with suitable sheds, machinery and all the appendages for the manufacture of the article.

J. S. BLISS.

Door Creek, Wis.

REMARKS.—We think many of our Western readers will dissent from the above views. How would the west have procured sweetening material, during the past four years, had it not been for sorghum?

THE SUGAR SEASON IN VERMONT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A few words in regard to the present sugar season in Vermont may be of interest to some of the RURAL readers. The time for making maple sugar in this State usually comprises nearly a month—from the 20th of March to about the same date in April. This year, however, very little sugar was made in the month of March, and closing as it does about the usual time, the four weeks or more usually devoted to the sugar business are reduced to even less than three. The amount of sugar made is very little if any less than an average, and the quality is generally very good.

The past four weeks have been unusually dry for the season, scarcely any snow or rain having fallen during the time. For this reason, sugar orchards on wet and moist lands have yielded the greatest flow of sap, and, consequently, have produced the most sugar. Sap is very sweet, averaging one hundred pounds or more to eighty 16-quart pails of sap. A pound to the pailful is the rule, and generally speaking a true one; this year proves the exception. Prices of sugars are somewhat reduced, with those of most other things. The same qualities that sold one year ago for 14 cts. and 16 cts., are selling this year for 12 cts. and 14 cts.—very little is sold as high as 14 cts.

It is not often that we have so little snow on the ground at the commencement of sugaring as we had this season. In many instances the trees were tapped on bare ground, which is a rare occurrence here among the Green Mountains. This was partially due to the lateness of the sugar season, though not altogether so, as the quantity of snow on the ground was considerably less at the same date than usual. The fall of snow during the winter was light, and the same has been the case with the spring months thus far, as regards both snow and rain.

Regarding the often repeated adage as a fact, that "April showers bring forth May flowers," with the supposition that the showers *only* bring the flowers, we may regard it as certain, unless a timely "change in the weather" is near at hand, that "Flower Queens" will be few this year, and the happy festivities of *May-day* deprived of one of their loveliest features. I. W. SANBORN.

Lyndon, Vt., April 20, 1866.

Dairy Department.

MAKING THIN CHEESE IN DEEP HOOPS.

THE Utica Herald states that the owners of cheese factories have hit upon a plan for making thin cheese for the local retail markets without the necessity of multiplying cheese hoops for the purpose. The plan is to use the deep hoop in which the large cheeses are made—putting in sufficient curd for the weight desired and then put on a follower, fitting the hoop, and on this put the curd for another one, and so for the third if necessary. If this can be done it will prove a great convenience where cheese of light weights are desirable. It occurs to us that a difficulty may be experienced in getting the whey from the cheese when thus pressed in pairs or triplets. Perhaps not.

FOOD FOR YOUNG CALVES.

A CORRESPONDENT asks how young calves should be treated when you wish to use as much of the cow's milk as possible. Knock the calves on the head, literally. But if you wish to raise the calves, give them "hay tea" with oat meal. Eggs broken in their drink are good and nourishing. Sliced beets or carrots are eaten with avidity after the calves are four or five weeks old. We inform our querist that either beets or carrots are excellent for milch cows in the spring, before grass comes, but if we could choose we we should take the carrots.

REMEDY FOR CAKED UDDERS.

IT is stated in an exchange that a cow having a caked bag may be cured by tying her in a stable in which horses are kept. A few nights will complete the cure. It is probable that the strong ammoniacal vapors which arise in warm weather from the horse stable is the remedial agent. If so would not spirit of hartshorn, applied in small quantities, directly to the caked bag, be effectual? Care should be used in making the application, as too much might raise a blister.

RAISE THE CALVES.—The Utica Herald referring to the replenishment of the dairy stock in that region says:—If we are correctly informed, there will be more calves raised among our dairymen this year than in any one of the past ten years. This is as it should be, and we are confident that the best results must flow from it.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON.—The item in our last about the Season, Crop Prospects, &c., stated that the weather for two preceding weeks had been generally favorable for farming and gardening operations, and also spoke of seed-time being vouchsafed *in season*. Such was the *fact* when we wrote the paragraph (April 23d,) but scarcely had the RURAL gone to press ere the weather *took cold*, and we were favored with a cold rain and snow storm, and fires and overcoats have been in requisition up to and including this last day of April. During the storm the Barometer marked lower than we have ever before observed in this locality. Altogether the last week of April has been very uncomfortable and unpropitious in this region. And yet the spring is not considered backward. Fruit and foliage are forward, and also grass. The prospect for fruit, including peaches, is thus far believed to be good hereabouts, adverse reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE STATE SHEEP FAIR.—Our readers will bear in mind that the Annual Fair of the State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association is to be held on the spacious Fair Grounds of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society, Rochester, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week—May 8th, 9th and 10th. The grounds are well arranged and comprise all necessary conveniences, (the State Fair having been twice held on them,) with good buildings and an abundance of *covered* pens, stalls, &c. So far as we are advised the prospect is good for a fine exhibition and large attendance. We think the occasion will be one of interest and profit to thousands engaged in sheep husbandry, and that many States besides our own will be represented. It is also expected that our Canadian friends will be present, with fine specimens of their flocks. We hope that Western New York will be well represented. For list of Prizes, Regulations, &c., see RURAL of March 24th. The principal hotels—such as the Brackett House, Waverly Hotel, National Hotel, Clinton House, and Ayer's Hotel—have contributed liberally to the Fair fund, and agreed to charge only their usual rates. We can assure strangers that they will find good accommodations at our hotels, and not be charged exhorbitantly therefor. We understand that the headquarters of the Association will be at the Brackett House.

BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.—We have several inquiries from correspondents about this breed of fowls—where they can be procured, &c. They refer to a previous notice of them in this paper. We do not know where they may be purchased, or at what price. That is not our business. We hope those having them to sell will advertise. We wouldn't mind doing some free advertising in the way of referring our questioners to another page of the RURAL for information. It would save us much bother, answer our correspondents, and we think would not be a detriment to those paying for the regular advertisement.

[NOTE.]—We will make a note just here; we like to have questions on pertinent subjects, and will try to answer them. Send along as many as you like—but before you write look carefully through the advertising columns of the RURAL, and see if they are not already answered there. If you are not now in the habit of attentively perusing these same columns, do so for awhile and see if you are not deeply interested in their contents. They will tell you a great deal about your neighbors' business, and that is what many people like to know.

WATER-WITCHING.—M. H. JONES, Ill., writes us that he has noticed an account in the RURAL of a novel mode of finding water, by burying a flat stone in the ground, and ascertaining whether it becomes very damp under it during the night. If it gathers dampness it is a sign of water. The philosophy of this is that water is drawn to the surface from springs below, by capillary attraction, and meeting the flat stone is checked in its ascent, hence the earth is damp. Mr. JONES thinks this way of finding water very uncertain as compared with water-witching, *i. e.* finding it by a crotched limb of peach, hazel, &c., turning downward in the hands of the operator, and which method has no philosophy or common-sense to support it. We will say that we have seen water-witching tried in numerous instances in the oil regions, where the object was to strike *oil*, not water, and in nineteen times times out of twenty it failed.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. C. PETERS.—As has already been stated in the RURAL, the Hon. T. C. PETERS, late President of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, has lately removed to Maryland. For the information of those wishing to communicate with Mr. P., we will state (what we should have done weeks ago,) that his present post-office address is, W. Friendship, Howard Co., Md. This will answer several inquiries, the writers of whom will please excuse us from answering by letter.

A RARE BIRD.—Mr. ALFRED J. BROWN of Ogden, this county, exhibited in our "sanctum" a rare specimen of water fowl which he captured near his home. It is known as the *grebe*, and belongs to the family of *loons*. There are two varieties of this species, one large and one small; the one shown belongs to the largest class. It is a queer bird, possessing great powers of diving. It cannot walk on land, but on the water, as an old sportsman said to us "you may give chain-lightning fifteen minutes the start, and the bird will beat it."

A FLOOD IN WISCONSIN.—Mr. I. S. BLISS, writes us from Door Creek, Wis., giving an account of an extensive flood which occurred in the beginning of April. A good share of the capital city, Madison, was submerged, the railroad tracks torn up, and bridges on the Wisconsin and Rock Rivers carried away. Mill property was largely damaged, several saw-mills being carried off with the flood-wood. Rain fell in torrents, with terrific thunder and lightning.

REMEDY FOR GARGET.—Among the many remedies for the garget allow me to give mine. It is this:—Soft grease, or oil of any kind, plentifully rubbed on, upon the first appearance. One application is usually sufficient; if not repeat it. I have an excellent cow subject to it, if she is not milked carefully, or rather regularly, but I never use any other remedy.—C. B. B.

INFORMATION ABOUT HOPS WANTED.—L. J. BROWN, Mich., asks experienced hop-growers to write for the RURAL on hop-culture. By comparing notes, suggesting remedies for diseases, discussing improved methods of culture, through the columns of this journal, the hop-interest might be greatly advanced.

HAY TEDDER WANTED.—A subscriber writes us that he has looked in vain through our columns for a notice of a Hay Tedder—where they are manufactured, &c. Last year they were advertised in due season, and we presume they will be the present.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE CRANBERRY.

A CORRESPONDENT asks for information about the culture of the Cranberry—whether it can be successfully grown on dry land. We think not as a profitable market crop. A supply for home use might be thus grown. This berry requires moisture, not stagnant water in the subsoil, or on the surface, but pure water within easy reach of its roots. Some lowland meadows are excellent. As to soil, sand is acknowledged to be the best. Pure beach sand stands highest in the estimation of the Cranberry growers of Cape Cod, which is one of the strongholds of the berry. The best way for a beginner in the business of Cranberry growing is to visit those localities where they are already extensively planted, and learn from actual examination the method of planting and culture. It is essential to procure the best varieties from good yards. One should not purchase plants without previously knowing something about the stock from which they are taken. One great object is to prepare the ground so as to keep free from weeds until the vines become matted. A good method of planting is to cut the vines into two-inch pieces, with a hay cutting machine, sow them on the prepared ground and drag them in. There are three main varieties, viz; the Cherry, Bugle, and Bell.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

My Asparagus Bed.—One year ago this spring I planted an asparagus bed. I ought to have done so years ago, and since the duty is performed, I have greatly regretted that I neglected it so long. How seasonable a luxury has been lacking from my table by putting off from year to year a little timely labor. And is not this remark true in an extended sense of most of us farmers? How much of the toothsome products of the garden we might enjoy, of fruit we might gloat over, of flowers we might smell, of delicious shade might spread its coolness on our beavers, if we would only expend this bit of timely labor. But I planted my asparagus bed, at least, so as to *save* time; and I did it. I have gained a year. Generally they do not yield for the table until the third season, but on the 22d of April of the second year in the calendar of the asparagus bed, I made the first cutting; and in a week's time the shoots were up again, of a dark, green color, and as thick as my finger. I planted in this way: In a sunny corner of the garden I had made a hot-bed the previous year. The manure, well rotted, remained in it. This I trenched deeply, and mixed the manure well in the soil. On the top I took care to have three or four inches of nice loam, not over rich. In this I planted strong, two-year old asparagus roots, and hoed them faithfully all summer. This is all. The result is, this year I shall have asparagus enough for my own table; next year I expect to have some for my neighbors.

The Tent Caterpillar.—These are unusually plenty this spring. Care should be taken to destroy them early, else the crawling vermin, not content with the fruit trees, will invade the lawn and house, to the great disgust of the ladies. They are easiest killed while still in the egg; but they are not always then discovered. Later, when they pitch their tents in the forks of limbs, they may be swept off with a tarred swab, scorched by the blaze of some light material elevated on a pole, or blown off with a charge of powder and a paper wad fired from a shot-gun or musket. If they are not destroyed at that period, they will speedily spread themselves over the tree and the whole orchard, and it will be impossible to get rid of them by any artificial means. CHIEL.

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

CABBAGES—*Clubbing.*—There are frequently seen on the lower sections of cabbage and brocoli stumps, elongated warts. These contain the larva of an insect which preys on the vital juices of the plant, sometimes destroying it altogether, or retarding its growth and preventing its maturity. Ground frequently used in the production of these and kindred plants is most likely to be invaded by this pest. A mixture of wood ashes and road scrapings placed in every hole designed to contain a plant, so that the roots of it may at once come in contact with the alkaline substance, is said to be an excellent remedy for the evil. A certain preventive is said to consist of the following: "One gallon of fresh soot and one pound of saltpetre, reduced to a powder, are mixed with water to the consistency of coal tar. Dip the roots of the plant in this mixture before planting.

BEETS.—The best variety for household pur poses is the red, or blood beet. A deep, rich light soil should be selected in which to deposi the seed. As the shell or covering of the seed very hard, retarding germination, especiall the weather some time after sowing be ver if it is recommended to soak the seed in dry, couple of days before sowing, thus water a germination more certain and pr endering Sown in drills, they may be th cipitated. when young, and used for gr inned out, transplanted to other ground. ens, or be case, care should be taken t In the latter roots are not injured or d nat the fibrous in May—about the middle, o oubled up. Sow r thereabouts.

TOO MUCH CLAY—Some for the most part, of a c garden spots consist, wet in early spring, old, clammy clay soil; weather becomes dr out baking hard as the worth mentioning. and producing nothing draining, and sho Such ground wants under- coating of sand, ld also be treated to a good the whole being chip and barn yard manure— spaded in and well mixed with the soil. A year or two of such treatment will render the ground rich and lively, and may be kept so by a proper application of manure each succeeding spring. The expense and trouble will be repaid many fold by the increased quantity of vegetables it will furnish.

THE SWEET POTATO.

THE culture of this esculent root may be attempted with reasonable hope of success, far north of the line marking the boundary of the market production, to an extent sufficient for family use.

The plants must be grown in a hot-bed, but the better way for one wishing to grow only a small quantity, is to purchase the plants of those who raise them in large quantities. If, however, one determines to raise them, they should be planted in the hot-bed by the middle of April or first of May. Cover with two or three inches of vegetable mould so that the soil will not bake when freely watered. The bed may be sheltered with cotton cloth for a screen, (which answers as well as glass, and better, in some respects, for any hot-bed made late in the season,) which should be removed in the middle of warm, sunny days. When the plants appear, harden them by exposing to the sun and air, but protect from the cold. Several crops of plants may be produced from one planting of seed.

The potatoes should be planted by the first of June. The soil should be warm, dry, and sandy. It should also be rich. Subsoiling is said to be very beneficial. Throw the land into high ridges, by turning furrows together with a horse plow, making the ridges three and a-half feet apart from center to center. One plant should be set in a place, from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the ridge. Wet the roots and press the earth firmly around them. The stems of the lower leaves should be covered, so that they may sprout, if cut by worms or frost. It is said that the Sweet Potato will bear transplanting with less moisture in the ground than most other plants require.

Tilling may be done with the hoe and cultivator, being careful always not to injure the roots. Do not cut the vines, or injure or cover them with the cultivator, but lift them carefully and place them on the ridges out of harm's way. Harvest when the frost kills the leaves, by throwing out the potatoes with a fork. We will close this article by saying that the Sweet Potato is a native of the East Indies, and belongs to the *convolvulaceæ*, or lind-weed family.

VEGETABLES IN NEW YORK CITY—HOW THEY ARE SOLD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Perhaps an article relating to our vegetable market might be interesting to some of your readers, as they are a peculiar and very important feature of the markets of New York. This is probably the largest vegetable market in the United States, and it is not unusual to see hundreds of wagon loads of vegetables standing in our streets, besides all of our well filled stands. Many of our marketmen deal exclusively in them, and they are shipped in large quantities, as well as fruit. Long Island supplies us principally with these articles, although Bermuda and the Southern States send the earliest. New Jersey is also well represented, particularly in Celery, Sprouts, Spinach and Radishes.

Early in the season, Radishes, Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Salsify or Oyster Plant, Celery, Asparagus, Parsley and Rhubarb are all sent to market, tied in small bunches, and are all sold by the hundred. Later in the season, Onions, Carrots, Turnips, and Beets, are sold by the barrel. Water Cress is an article that always meets with a ready sale. This is cut and laid in baskets, containing about eight quarts; these are again packed in barrels, or crates, before sending to market. Early in the season it sells readily at one dollar per basket, and seldom brings less than fifty cents. Spinach and Sprouts are sold by the barrel. These are in great demand by our German population. Cabbage is a very important ar ticle in the trade, and millions of heads are sol d annually. Parsnips are sold by the barrel, Horse Radish by the pound, Cucumbers b y the hundred, except during the height of the season, when they are sold by the barrel. Some which were raised under glass have been sold this month (April) for $6.00 per d zen. Squashes, String Beans and Peas, are sold at first by the basket, and afterward by the barrel; Egg Plant by the dozen; Tor atoes by the basket, excepting the Bermuda Tomatoes, which are packed in small boxes ho ding about six quarts. Potatoes are a promin nt article of trade. The first potatoes of the season we receive from Bermuda, which, with the tomatoes, arrive in April, and frequently sell for $12.00 per barrel. The next come from the Southern States, Norfolk supplying the largest quantity. Later in the season we receive them from all parts of the country—even Nova Scotia sends a large quantity to this market. Maine furnishes us with a handsome article of Jackson Whites, but the Peach Blow is the principal variety sold here, although we have a number of others, such as Mercers, Buckeyes, Prince Alberts, &c. The Dykeman, Buckeye, and Junes, are the principal early varieties, although there are others coming into market which are becoming quite popular, such as the Chili Red, Peach Blow, &c., &c. Sweet Potatoes are also dealt in quite extensively. Previous to the late war, Virginia supplied us with large quantities, being sent here in bulk in the holds of sailing vessels, and it was not unusual for ten or fifteen cargoes to be in market at one time. Sometimes these would arrive in good order, but as a general thing they were considerably damaged. Our best Sweet Potatoes are raised in New Jersey, the finest being grown in the northern counties. These are sent to Philadelphia in baskets, and are there repacked in barrels for the New York market. The growers endeavor to make them look as nicely as possible. The largest and finest are all rubbed with the hands, taking off all the dirt and roots. This gives them a bright appearance. Sometimes when the potatoes are all of a medium size, they are packed in the fields, in barrels pressed tight to the head. These are known as field potatoes. A great many are grown in Monmouth county, N. J., but they are not so fine, being long, and inclined to run to roots. The farmers are trying, however, to produce the short, chunky ones, which are more preferable.

Onions are also in demand. They arrive by the cargo, and generally bring a good price, although this season Red Onions have been very cheap, having been sold as low as 50 cents per barrel, while the usual price is $1.50. At the same time White Onions have been selling for $6.00 per barrel. They are considered the most valuable, although the red ones are more generally in use. There is very little demand for Yellow Onions. The Russia Turnips are sold in large quantities—generally for about $1.00 to $1.25 per barrel. Just at the present time, they are worth $3.50 per barrel. The Field Turnips are not in such demand, but sell readily for a good price in the beginning of the season.

NOW AND THEN.

REMARKS.—We are under obligations to our correspondent for his interesting communication. We have other timely ones in hand, which we shall shortly lay before our readers.

THE PITCHER PLANT.

HAVING seen an article in a late number of the RURAL, upon the medicinal properties of the *Sracacenia Purpurea*, or Pitcher Plant, and having cultivated it for some time, I thought a short description of it, as an ornamental plant, might not be amiss.

After testing its adaptability to grow and thrive in a common living-room or green-house, I can but wonder that so few specimens are to be seen in cultivation. Probably not one person in a thousand ever saw it; yet it is one of the most curious and highly ornamental of the evergreen, varigated-foliaged plants.

Let the reader imagine six or eight pitchers, as the leaves are called, from eight to twelve inches in height, rising in graceful curves out of the moss, their lower portions or stems and the greater part of the outside of the pitcher being of a dark green color, while the inside and hood or cover are a brownish green, beautifully striped and checked with purplish crimson. The flower stalk rises two feet or more from the center of the plant and bears a single flower three inches in diameter. The flower consists of five sepals and five petals of a purple color, as stated by the writer in the article referred to, but it looks as much unlike a *purple Marigold*, as a Morning Glory looks unlike a China Aster, for the petals are wide and turn outwardly, while the sepals turn inwardly; add to this its remarkable purple pistil, which, after projecting about an inch, expands umbrella like, its points extending between the sepals, and covers the whole interior of the flower, then a faint idea may be formed of this singular vegetable production.

Its cultivation is attended with no difficulty whatever, all that is necessary being to put it in its native soil—rotted moss—in a five-inch water tight pot or tub, and keep it and the pitcher nearly full of water. In warm weather the water will require changing every few days. It will endure the hardest freezing without injury, being perfectly hardy. L. E. H.

Little Valley, N. Y.

ARE DARK COLORED PLANTS OR FRUITS HARDIER THAN LIGHT ONES?

IT is not more than two years ago, we believe, in an article on Raspberries and Blackberries, that we pointed out the probability of light colored fruits being the tenderest,—but by the articles of Dr. Stayman, who had previous to our suggestions, been experimenting particularly on this subject, the matter has become one of great interest to intelligent cultivators.

We stand, we believe, entirely alone in sustaining Dr. Stayman's views,—all of our contemporaries, who have noticed the subject at all, oppose it.

It is not unfrequent—indeed it is the rule, when any new subject of philosophical inquiry is presented,—that controvertists mistake the position they oppose, and hence mystify and obscure what otherwise would be clear enough. Dr. Stayman's views are going through this ordeal.

A writer recently remarked, that "if this new fledged science of the Kansas philosopher were a living thing, the black man would stand cold better than the white; and the Black Hamburgh grape be the great vineyard grape, and the White Fox tribe of Maxatawneys and Rebeccas, only to be grown in hot-houses or glazed structures; but as *we know this is not the case*, the animal is little more than still-born at best."

The only merit of this criticism lies in its fancy. The real matter is this:—paleness has long been identified with sickliness; that is to say, the pale man or the pale plant is not considered so hale and hearty as the ruddier neighbor—paleness being used as *a comparative term between closely allied individuals.* Varieties of fruits we class distinct from species of fruits—varieties of fruits, in fact, are precisely as individuals amongst men. No dozen children, from the same parents, are like each other; and no dozen seedling apples are more like their parent fruit than these. As the pale-faced child will generally be more tender than his brother who is darker,—Dr. Stayman so shows the rule holds good with seedling fruits of the same individual families.

This we believe to be our correspondent's claim to a new discovery, and no more—and they have our hearty endorsement. No writer has before put them into shape to be of practical use to cultivators,—and Dr. Stayman deserves the credit of discovering a valuable rule in pomological science.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

FRUIT SUGAR, FRUCTOSE, GLUCOSE.

FRUIT sugar occurs in nature in many sweet fruits, as grapes, apples, pears, plums, figs, raspberries, strawberries, in green peas, barley, maize, sorghum, sweet corn, in almonds, beets, in malt, honey, etc. It generally is accompanied by grape sugar. Artificially it can be made by the action of ferment upon different varieties of sugar, but then also grape sugar is formed at the same time. It is easiest made if cane or grape sugar is fermented for a very short time. As soon as fermentation has fairly set in, the liquor is filtered and evaporated.

If cane or grape sugar is kept boiling for a long time without being overheated, and the evaporating water is replaced by fresh portions of the same, fruit sugar is formed. A hundred parts of the same contain 39.95 parts of carbon, 6.85 hydrogen, 53.20 oxygen. It turns the plane of polarization to the left, absorbs moisture from the air, crystalizes and becomes grape sugar. It is capable of direct fermentation. In different parts of Germany and France the juice of fruit is expressed, and after crystallization with carbonate of lime evaporated to the consistence of sirup, furnishing a pleasant sweetening material, which consists mainly of fruit sugar.—*Ex.*

CATERPILLARS.—With a ladder and hatchet, a man can do more in one hour *now* to destroy the caterpillar than in ten hours after the leaves are out. The eggs of this pest were laid in autumn, and may be found near the extremity of the branches. They look like small coils of thread wound round the twigs. We apprehend vast damage to the apple and plum crops from their ravages, for it is difficult to move farmers to the patient toil that is necessary to save fruit. But no labor which a man with an orchard can employ himself about will reward him so well.—*Maine Farmer.*

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

GRAHAM BREAD.—(J. E. F.) We published lately a recipe for making Graham bread and cakes. Perhaps some of the readers have other and better recipes; if so, please forward them to the RURAL office.

TO COOK A SHAD.—The Round Table says, to cook a shad properly, split the fish open; clean it carefully and broil whole on a large gridiron, anointing with good butter during the operation and serve hot. It deprecates frying in sections, though done in this way we have found the fish in no wise bad to take.

A TROUBLESOME INSECT.—My wife wishes to know if there is any remedy for the ravages of a little creature known to us as "Stocks?" Full grown ones are a half inch or a little more in length and shaped something like a little fish, silver-gray in color, and exceedingly quick in motion. They infest all paper-lined trunks or paper boxes, also starched clothing and sugar, eating them in a most annoying manner, as they also do wall paper—supposed to be for the paste on them. They hatch—or at least appear in an infant state—early in April and continue until winter.—G. H. A.

GLYCERINE.—This substance possesses the property of dissolving out the odoriferous principle of flowers. The leaves of roses, hyacinths, jasamines, geraniums, &c., can be put in a stoppered bottle, and glycerine left in contact with them for three or four weeks. All the perfume will be extracted, and as the glycerine will mix readily with water, a scented wash can be prepared for the hands, as well as an extract made for use in the preparation of perfumery. If glycerine be left in contact with red pepper balls, it will extract a principle very strengthening to the hair and less dangerous than the preparation of cantharides now generally used.

A KNITTING BAG FOR THE "WISCONSIN LADY."—Take four pieces of black enameled cloth, six inches long and four inches broad—cut them in the form of an orange quarter—line each piece with white paper cambric and bind each with narrow, black ribbon or galloon. Sew the edges together upon the outside, leaving it open for the ball the length of the pieces; take a yard and a quarter of ribbon an inch wide, and make a small bow at each end, and fasten it to the ends of the bag where it is open. This is for hanging upon the arm. It makes a convenient and pretty bag for the ball only.—F., *Canandaigua, N. Y.*

TO COLOR MADDER.—I have a way to color a good madder that never fails me. It is very simple yet sure. I first have the goods very clean, then color with peach leaves and alum; when dry wash in soap suds and dry again. I then take wheat bran and boil in water—stirring it to prevent burning. I strain the bran water, adding water enough to cover the goods when put in. I soak the madder all night, then put it in the bran water over the fire, and put in the goods after soaking in alum water. I keep them hot but not boiling, for one hour, moving them constantly to prevent spotting. About one pound of madder to three of goods, to be colored in copper or brass. I take the kettle off the fire and let the things be in all night. I then have a nice color that pays well for the trouble taken. —MALVINIA, *Folsomdale.*

WORSTED SHAWL.—Will some one please give directions for knitting a worsted shawl to throw around the shoulders at home in cool weather? and much oblige—A. S. U.

A WORD TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

Do not begin housekeeping in the style in which you should end it, but begin on a small and plain scale, and increase your expenditures as your experience and means are increased. Be determined to live within your income, and in such a tyle that you can secure time to improve your own mind and impart some of your own advantages to others. Try to secure symmetry in your dress, furniture, style of living, and charities; that is, do not be profuse in one direction, and close and pinching in another. Cultivate a taste for intellectual pleasures, home pleasures and the pleasures of benevolence. Have some regular plan for the employment of your time, and in this plan have chief reference to making home pleasant to your husband and children; it will save them from a thousand snares, and you from many sorrows; but more anon.—*Northern Farmer.*

BOILED WHEAT.—It is possibly not as well understood as it should be, among housekeepers, that a healthful and nutritive food may be prepared by boiling wheat to be eaten with milk or molasses—the former to be preferred when attainable. It is a first rate thing for children, while adults may use it to advantage. Some have the wheat cracked in a mill before using, which is perhaps the preferable plan, but it will answer well without this preparation. A lady correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says:—"The wheat should be cracked in a mill. Take one quart and put it into half a pot of warm water, and let it stand upon the stove several hours; then boil slowly, and stir it occasionally, till it becomes thick; put in a handful of salt. For children it can be used with milk. If left standing till cool, it is very nice to cut in slices, and use with cream and sugar, or fry it like mush; the last mentioned I prefer for general use, but it can be prepared in various ways."

If boiled whole, the wheat should be allowed to soak in tepid water before boiling, that the grain may have a chance to soften and swell. When properly boiled use with milk suitably seasoned with salt and pepper, and it will be found a nourishing, healthful and palatable dish.

HOW TO BOIL EGGS.—Put the required number of eggs into a saucepan containing boiling water sufficient to cover them, and put it in a place on the range where it will keep boiling hot, but not boil. Let them stand seven minutes. When taken up they will be found thickly and deliciously jellied throughout, and perfectly digestible. It is a much better and more certain way than boiling them.

RECIPE FOR LEMONADE.—Take six gallons of water, six drachms of tartaric acid, and from one to 10 drops of the oil of lemon; add one pound of sugar. These ingredients may be increased according to your taste.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—10,000 Agriculturist Strawberries. 5,000 Philadelphia Raspberries. 2,000 Wilson's Early Blackberries. All young, vigorous plants—quality best. Send for Catalogues gratis.
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☞ Orders amounting to less than $20 must be accompanied with the cash. Those amounting to $20 or upwards, can be paid to Express Co., on receipt of vines. Address J. H. TRYON, Willoughby, Lake Co., O.

FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—I HAVE a lot of the above seed direct from Texas, which I will send to any address at $2 ₩ ℔, by mail, pre-paid. P. S. MESSEROLE, Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204, Lake St., Chicago. 849-2t

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Fruit Jars.
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Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

100,000 GRAFTED APPLE STOCKS.
10,000 Yearling Seedling Peach Trees.
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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds
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FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866,
Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with A COLORED BOUQUETTE AND FIFTY WOOD ENGRAVINGS of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address
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STAMMERING
Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, &c., address SIMPSON & Co., 277 W. 23d St., N.Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GOLDEN DAYS.

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

We stand beneath the sunny skies,
And we feel the softened air,
And catch the songs of merry birds,
And the scent of flowers fair;
And like an incense from the heart,
Rise unspoken words of praise
To the Maker of all beauties,
For the spring-time's golden days.

Golden days each season bringeth;
Summer has them burning bright,
Lying with a quivering heat
Over pastures daisy-white;
And they shine on fruit and harvest
Richer through the autumn haze;
And the snowy robe of winter
Gem-like gleams on golden days.

Golden days has each swift season,
Cloudless skies and sunshine bright;
Happy hours has each life-epoch,
Filled with friendly love and light;
We look around on human life,
And in sin's deadliest ways
We find no life so wholly dark
That has known no golden days.

Golden days in the far future
Shine o'er intervening years,
To young eyes no shades revealing,
Arching rainbows over tears.
Ah, young form, with high hope thrilling,
There are depths of shadow dark—
Weary toil and fruit of ashes,
Ere you reach the shining mark.

In the world's turmoil and struggle,
Turning from the weary maze,
Manhood's thoughts roam ever backward
To his childhood's golden days,
When the parents' love protected,
And there came no thought of care,
And bright angels hovered near him
Waiting up his evening prayer.

Aged forms that linger waiting
Close beside death's river brink—
Ask them where is greatest blessing,
What of golden days they think:
They have caught the distant gleaming,
Seeing dimly as through haze,
And will point beyond the river,
Saying, "there are golden days."

Golden days we each remember,
Sunny with the light of eyes
That are closed in dreamless slumber,
Opened now beyond the skies.
Burdened hearts, O wait in patience,
Though are shadowed all your ways,
Murmur not, and in your future
There will come some golden days.

Life's true golden days depend not
On the brightness of the skies,
For to make them dark or sunny
In our hands the magic lies:
For a life of noble action,
Though grief may darken the way,
Brings happy hours, and leads at last
Where life is one golden day.

Rome, N. Y., 1866.

GOOD HINTS FOR WIVES AND HUSBANDS.

[The following letter from the wife of a subscriber in Westchester county, N. Y., contains hints and suggestions worthy of being heeded by all to whom they are addressed.—Ed.]

We wish the back numbers of Rural from the commencement of the year, that the volume may be complete for binding. You will please understand that we do not use our papers for kindling-wood or tear them up as too many are in the habit of doing; but the five volumes of the Rural that we have, are filed and put together in stiff, home-made paste-board covers, with muslin on the backs, and figured wall-paper instead of embossed cloth on the outside—being all a domestic affair, but strong, and we can truly say that our library has no book better patronized. The children find in it an inexhaustible source of entertainment, and the house-keeping columns are rich in ideas which we have profited by in many ways. I hope that department will enlarge, for certainly much of our success depends upon the proper and judicious management of house-keeping.

It is an old saying that the wife can throw out of doors with a teaspoon as fast as the husband can bring in upon a shovel, or rather waste more; and I believe every word of it. She can by carelessness, wastefulness and slothfulness drive her husband to bankruptcy in a few short years; and, on the contrary, though he be only a day laborer, she can, by prudence and economy, lift him from the pit and so encourage him by her efforts that they will soon have the satisfaction of being the possessors of a home *all their own*. "But if," I hear some one say, "they have a number of small children, and the mother is sickly—then what?" Oh, that alters the case a little, but let me say that sickness does not enter the poor man's dwelling, in the country especially, in one case out of a hundred, because, no doubt they live more healthfully for want of means to do otherwise. So their poverty is a real blessing to them in that respect.

It is truly astonishing to reflect upon how little we really need to satisfy the demands of Nature, and how far short the great mass of mankind come from observing these necessities. Instead of "eating to live," as we ought, the adage is reversed, and an incalculable amount of misery follows in its train. Intemperance in eating and drinking, smoking and chewing, is the paramount evil of the day, and I believe has slain more than the sword during the late terrible rebellion. Oh, that men were wise and could realize the unalloyed happiness that is in store for those who live to use and not abuse the good gifts of a bountiful Creator! The earth yields its increase an hundred fold to those who are willing to earnestly labor for it. I believe in a temporal as well as spiritual point of view, that "eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the good gifts that are in store for those who are faithful in every good word and work."

I have one word to say in behalf of women who are ruining their husbands by extravagance—believing that much might be averted if there was an exact account kept of the family expenses. Each try to assist the other in doing it, and spend no money for any purpose that you would wish to conceal from one another. Thus a mutual confidence would be strengthened, which is so necessary to domestic happiness. And let every woman see to it that her husband does not sign any application for tavern keepers or grog shops to sell intoxicating liquors, the use of which is so fearfully increasing in our country—depraving the senses of the noblest work of God's creation, and reducing him who was made a little lower than the angels, to the stupidity of the beasts that perish. Let every woman cry out against this gigantic evil and exert all the influence she possesses to save her husband, brother or son ere it be too late. Let us retrench our expenses in these times of close pruning, that the sin of their destruction may not rest upon us. Let us bear impressively in mind that no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors can be granted, unless the names of twenty freeholders are attached thereto, and let no intelligent farmer so far forget his manhood as to be decoyed into any such degredation. This is the prayer of your sincere friend. *

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BABY GONE HOME.

Boast of your *little live baby* to-day and call it all your own; to-morrow it may be numbered among the things that were. Four short weeks ago, and we had a baby in *our* home. We thought 'twas all our own—to watch, and love, through all the growing years of childhood. More than thirty seasons had waxed and waned, and the old homestead had not boasted "A baby in the house," until last rosy June placed a tiny bird in our nest; and oh! how tenderly we loved and cared for it, and home was *so happy*. It lingered with us until the last cold winds of March moaned round our dwelling, and then our little one ceased its carol, drooped and faded like a blossom from our home. One morn, as day dawned, relentless Death touched his icy finger to his little heart, and it ceased its beatings. Then, *oh then*, "all our sunshine grew strangely dark." Oh, our darling *gone, gone forever!* Grandpa, whose form bends 'neath the weight of more than eighty winters, has lost his little plaything. The old house again is silent and lonely. The little empty crib stands in the parlor, the little baby wrappings, the lock of hair, and the shadow of the little form, caught as it was about to recede from our sight forever, are all that now remain to tell us there has been "a baby in our home."

"And a little child shall lead them." Was this why our little one was granted and recalled almost as soon as given? Perhaps, for we hope to meet him, sometime, where there will be no more partings.

"Another little form asleep, and a little spirit gone—
Another little voice is hushed, and a little angel born;
Two little feet are on the way to the home beyond the skies,
And our hearts are like a voice that comes when a strain of music dies.

"A pair of tiny, tiny shoes, and a lock of golden hair,
The toys our precious darling loved, and the dress he used to wear;
The little grave within the nook, where the flowers love to grow—
These are all that with us now remain, of our loved one here below." Baby's Mother.

Onondaga Co., N. Y., April, 1866.

POWER OF AFFECTION.

Dr. Belfrage was twice married. His second wife was a woman of great sweetness and delicacy, not only of mind, but to his sorrow, of constitution. She died after less than a year of single and unbroken happiness. There was no portrait of her. He resolved there should be one, and though utterly ignorant of drawing, he determined to do it himself. No one else could have had such a perfect image of her in his mind, and he resolved to realize the image. He got the materials for miniature painting, and I think, eight prepared ivory plates. He then shut himself up from every one, and from everything, for fourteen days, and came out of his room wasted and feeble, with one of the plates (the others he had used and burnt) on which was a portrait, full of subtle likeness, and drawn and colored in a way no one could have dreamt of, having had such an artist. I have seen it, and though I never saw the original, I felt it must be like, as, indeed, every one who knew her, said it was. I do not, as I said before, know anything more remarkable in the history of human sorrow and resolve.

Jewelry of a Princess in the Interior of Africa.—Dr. Livingston, in his recently published account of his voyage up the great river of Eastern Africa, says the sister of one of the chiefs wore eighteen solid brass rings, as thick as one's finger, on each leg, and three of copper under each knee; nineteen brass rings on her left arm and eight of brass and copper on her right; also a large ivory ring above each elbow, or *seventy-one* rings in all. She had a pretty bead necklace, and a bead sash encircled her waist. The weight of the bright brass rings around her legs impeded her walking and chafed her ancles, but as *it was the fashion* she did not mind the inconvenience, and guarded against the pain by putting soft rags around the lower rings. So much for fashion.

Air is a dish on which one feeds every minute, therefore, it ought always to be fresh.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WELCOME SPRING.

Welcome fair goddess of the year,
Whose charms increase as time advances;
Bedeck thy brow—no graceful peer
Regards thee with ungenial glances.

Welcome! How our lives have grown,
Than as the icy winter colder—
Sweet visitant from clime unknown
Unlock the heart of each beholder.

With breath perfumed from violet dells,
Infuse with love our inmost being—
Let fancy wreathe her magic spells,
For down life's track we all are fleeing.

Welcome! Smile on us all we pray,
Though old or cold or ill deserving,
We ope our hearts to thee to-day—
Our love for thee is still unswerving.

We greet with joy thy warbling voice,
With joy thy silken emerald tresses—
Spirit of sunlight be our choice,
As thine, a charm that ever blesses.

May we, e'en though our spring be o'er,
Bear ever the pure oil of gladness,
That when we reach the other shore
We go not o'er in fear and sadness. *

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SELF-PRAISE IS NO COMMENDATION.

BY C. A. CHURCH.

Perhaps there are some—I may say many—who will glance at the heading of this and either pass it by with a sneer, or throw the old Rural aside, declaring that its pages are becoming filled with "disgusting nonsense," and commence conversing with farmer A., or B., or whoever may have the patience to hear them, about *their* "splendid" horses, or "extra" dairy—unmindful of the vain endeavor of their restless listener to change the subject of conversation to a more worthy and more profitable theme. Yes, he must hear, if he hears at all, the exaggerated truth of his neighbor's boyhood days, or those of his nearest relatives. There are families—intelligent, well-meaning people—who are seldom visited, for no other reason than the disgust of their abominable bragging propensities. As soon as you cross the threshhold, a "chip of the old block" steps boldly up to you with, "we've got seven little pigs, and you 'aint got but four!" or "sis," throws a great rubber doll before you that you may admire it, and of course you must praise it or the "old folks" will begin, "That's the largest, best looking doll we could find in Watertown!"

Reader, please stop with me for a moment and reflect; sum up all the conversation of those evenings when you were bragging of your cattle, horses, swine, &c., and what does it amount to?—*simply nothing*. You spent your time and gave to your neighbor the key to your character gratis, and, undoubtedly, much against his wishes. Do you fancy you "live, move, and have a being" to perform some charitable labor—which is the duty of all men—and then, when you have done, spend a week in scattering the perfume, for such to you it is, of your own name among your neighbors? Remember the rose blossoms for another to pluck. The world will hear of your good deeds soon enough;—and what if it never hears of them? Is not the one you rescued from the closing waves, or sheltered from the storm, a living witness to your deeds—a sharer of your generosity? Is it not enough to know that you *have* performed deeds worthy of the world's commendation and the approval of the Impartial Rewarder? It is better to feel the fond embrace, or hear the voice of unfeigned gratitude from one saved by your hand, than the praise of a thousand flattering tongues. "Let your light so shine before men that they may *see* your good works,"—not *hear* of them through the mediation of your own tongue or some confidential flatterers, and it will shine pure—not through a twice-smoked glass.

What if you did give a gold dollar to the gray-haired beggar, and your neighbor saw you not? What if you did adopt into your family the poor cast-away orphan, and friends did not commend you? It was no less worthy of commendation; but self-praise would cast a dark shadow over the good already done, and the deed would be looked upon as done merely for the praise.

Again:—Self-praise is the precusor of falsehood—falsehood of the blackest dye—for there is no reason for it but the insatiable lust to be lauded. Let a person commence to praise himself and before he is aware the truth will not be sufficient; but falsehood, every ready, will fly to his aid, growing bolder and bolder, leading him on and teaching him how to "stretch the truth," and not know it until his good works are all eclipsed and he cast into outer darkness. There is nothing that appears more absurd to true common sense than to hear a person always telling of the wonderful feats he has done,—what "we are going to do," or what "we have done," when he never did more than his plain duty.

Self-praise at best lasts but for a moment, and is gone! For a season all is well, and you glide down the stream of Fame without a stroke of the oar; but when you reach the cataract of Truth—what then? Self-praise will not bear you safely over the falls, and you are precipitated—amid the shouts of happy and joyous spectators—over, down, into the dark abysss of Forgetfulness, your well-earned abode, never to rise, though every nerve be called to help, and the few worthy deeds you leave behind are unnoticed and unpraised.

Reader, if you cannot speak without praising yourself, be silent; better be dumb than thus murder your character and render yourself abominable in the eyes of intellectual humanity.

Belleville, N. Y., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MEMORY.

There is a shady vale to which all may turn when the mind is weary with the present and the future looks dark and gloomy. It is the garden of Memory; in it dwell hopes and forms and scenes of long ago. How silent communion in this blessed retreat strengthens and refreshes us! The pearly stream of happiness ripples along between shady banks, lined with trees that are laden with the fruits of duty and contentment. The refreshing breeze of remembrance cools our burning brow. At our bidding there comes thronging before us loved forms, and bright thoughts arise that leave us happier and better for the influence they bring.

Clearest and most welcome among all the voices of loved ones there comes a mother's gentle tones. Oh, how we love to recall each accent. How the remembrance of the simplest word sinks deep into our hearts. The happy days of the past afford a strange contrast to the present. And yet there is a corner in Memory's spacious garden wherein are consigned the deepest griefs that childhood could ever know. An unkind word or look of disapproval then had power to cause bitter tears to flow. If the remembrance of a mother's love brings exceeding joy, the grief is as great when we dwell upon the last hours of this loved one. This was our first great grief, and afterward came trouble, thick and fast, because her gentle counsel and consolation had left us forever.

The fields of Memory abound with alternate joys and sorrows, over which we love to linger, for in them we live again childhood's hours.—M.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

The following vivid sketch was introduced by the late Dr. Alexander into his "Letters to Workingmen." He writes in the character of a workingman:

After a day's work of copying, I was under the mortifying necessity of waiting an hour in the tap-room of a low tavern, to secure the services of a mail-guard, who was to carry a parcel for my employer. Amid the smoke, the spitting, and the clatter of a crowd of inn-hunters, I could not but find some subjects for reflection.

The presiding genius of the bar was a bloated, whiskered young man, whom I had long known as the abandoned son of a deceased friend. I sighed, and was silent. Ever and anon, as squads of two or three approached his shrine to receive and empty their glasses, and deposit their sixpence, I heard this short formula of the bacchanal minister, "What will you have? brandy? gin? punch? What will you have?" And the victims severally made their bids for a "smaller," a cock-tail, a sling, or a julep, as the case might be.

"Methinks I can answer this question," said I to myself, as I cast a glance around the murky apartment. And first to the young shoemaker, who, with a pair of newly-finished boots, is asking for grog. "What will you have?" Young man, you will soon have an *empty pocket*.

There comes my neighbor, the bookbinder. His hand shakes as he raises his full glass. Ah, Shannon! I dread to say it; but you will have the *palsy*.

The glasses are washed out, not cleansed, in the slop-tub under the bar-shelf. Now a fresh bevy comes up, cigar in hand. "Gentlemen, what will you have?" I choose to supply the answer for myself thus: The baker there will have an *apoplexy* or sudden fall in the shop. The tailor in green glasses will have, or rather has already, a *consumption*. And I fear that the three idiers in their train will have the next *epidemic* that shall sweep off our refuse drunkards.

Sorry am I to see in this den Mr. Scantling, the cooper. Not to speak of himself, I have reason to believe that both his grown sons are beginning to drink. He looks about him suspiciously. Now he has plucked up courage. He takes whiskey. You will have a pair of *drunken sons*.

LITERATURE IN HINDOSTAN.

Last year, as we learn by a Paris letter in the Congregationalist, no less than seventeen new journals, printed in the Hindoo language, were established in various parts of Hindostan. They curiously indicate the tendency of the Oriental mind to highly figurative expressions. The names of some of them are: "The Fresh Garland," "That which Refreshes the Spirit," "The Best News," "The Light of the Eyes," &c. One is a law, another a scientific journal, and these, with the others, abound in poetry. Books on various subjects, as geography, commerce, science, &c., are numerous, and every one ends with a poem, the subject of which is love. The following is a specimen:

"The spring has come, let us walk in the garden. I will make thee garments of rose leaves. How long wilt thou conceal thyself, thou whose beauty would excite the envy of Laila? Show thy face out of thy palanquin to me, who am mad with love for thee! Dost thou not wish to bathe in the river of my tears?"

The following beautiful lines are the last the late Thomas Hood ever wrote:

Farewell, Life! my senses swim:
And the world is growing dim:
Thronging shadows cloud the light,
Like the advent of the night,—
Colder, colder, colder still,
Upward steals a vapor chill;
Strong the earthly odor grows,—
I smell the mold above the Rose!
Welcome Life! the spirit strives,
Strength returns and hope revives;
Cloudy fears and shapes forlorn
Fly like shadows of the morn,—
O'er the earth there comes a bloom,—
Sunny light for sullen gloom,
Warm perfume for vapors cold,—
I smell the Rose above the mold!

Sabbath Musings.

THE MEMORY OF THE JUST.

As 'mid the ever rolling sea,
The Eternal Isles established be,
'Gainst which the billows of the main
Fret, rage, and break themselves in vain;

As in the Heavens, the urns divine
Of golden light forever shine;
Though clouds may darken, storms may rage,
They still shine on from age to age.

So, through the ocean-tide of years,
The memory of the just appears:
So, through the tempest and the gloom,
The good man's virtues light the tomb.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GOD'S JEWELS.

BY JEAN ROWLEY.

The some one who wickedly remarked that the use of language was to conceal thonghts was wrong, of course, but then, (as a wise old lady once remarked,) "sometimes I wonder, and then again I don't know." We certainly couldn't get along without it, but as long as the world stands millions of unruly members will "tattle, tattle still," and millions of slandered and abused human beings will sigh "for Christian charity under the sun." If there were more of this last named article in circulation, doubtless one of God's noblest gifts to man would not be so perverted, but I suppose there is no use in wishing. St. Paul, to be sure, recommends it very highly, and we all know that children (and sometimes those of a larger growth) cry for it; but for all that, people are careful not to import it in too large quantities from the native country. A little girl listening to a minister evidently blessed with sound lungs, is said to have queried, "Mother, if that man lived up nearer to heaven would he have to talk so loud?" Never, until by prayer and faith we draw nearer to a better country, shall we become more charitable and truthful.

No one has a real honest doubt that there are jewels in the world. We may have caught glimpses of gleaming, flashing brilliants in halls of mirth, where the proud wearers have swept past us and lost themselves again in the thronging crowd; or we may have only seen a pictured semblance of the great Kohinoor, and, shutting our eyes, have tried to imagine those cold, hard outlines filled with "white light broken into rainbows." But we know, too, that there are imitations. There are "sham pearls," mocking the pure, pale brightness of real gems—"paste diamonds," which no rich settings can re-illume after the first deceitful glitter has faded. We are far more apt, however, to esteem the false as real, than the real as false. As well do we know that there are real Christians. Yet concerning God's jewels, a certain class think it fine to appear to be skeptical. Perhaps it is well that it is so. If all the restraints of public opinion and remark were removed, and each soul felt itself accountable to God alone, I fear there would be less rather than more religion in the world. It must be diamond cut diamond, or there will be no jewel—only a dull, shapeless, formless stone. Does this make it any easier for the Christian to endure the grating, scraping, filing and sawing with which he is assailed on every side? Most certainly not.

The days of wholesale martyrdom are nearly past. Doubtless the cutting and polishing process is still carried on in remote corners of the earth by persecution as relentless and bitter as ever of old. Doubtless many, from loathsome dens of poverty, disease, famine and crime, in whose blighting atmosphere we wonder that a germ of truth can live—and from beds of suffering where, uncheered, unhelped, they have lain and tossed for days, and months, and years—reach up to and find heaven. But for most it is different. The days have come when "a man's foes shall be they of his own household." As I said before, people do not really doubt religion. Try them and you will see. "I dont't believe Christians are one bit better than other people," says one. "Why?" "Oh, they are so *mean;* they have such narrow minds and souls to match. Now, there's Deacon A.; he'll go into a prayer meeting and talk and pray like a saint, and come away and drive full as sharp a bargain as most sinners. He thwarts and crosses his children, abuses his wife, overworks his help, and gives *fifty cents* a year to the heathen." That last remark was evidently intended to finish both the Deacon and yourself. "Stay; do you know nothing good of Deacon A?" Ah, be assured, there will almost always be something, some act of kindness, some word a little less hard, which the worldling, glad at any chance to pick flaws, will acknowledge he "did not expect." There may only be "a little leaven," but it is there, softening the hardness, widening the narrowness, and sweetening the bitterness of the natural heart.

"Cant *is* the blight of religion." There are those within the church who seem to be as doubtful of good and as prophetic of evil as any outsiders. Wisely shaking their heads they say, "the heart is deceitful above all things;" and when we suggest that if man is vile the world around us is still beautiful, the mournful rejoinder is, "yes, but the trail of the serpent is over it all." Your misanthropics, whether of this latter class or of the former, always rouse in me the inclination to answer their sweeping assertions of the vanity of all things with the question of Mr. Weller, "Which kind of vanity do you prefer?" The world, filled as it is with sweet-bitterness and bitter-sweetness, is both better and worse than they think. There is always some kind of vanity a little less vain, some soul strong in faith, to whom in faith they cling. 'I know that God has jewels, men and women with strong, true and noble hearts, tried and tempted oft, and the brightness of their shining hidden from human eyes by the cloud and darkness round about them. I know it will be different by-and-by, that they will be among the priceless treasures of the Saviour's casket, in "the day when he makes up his jewels."

The Naturalist.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEHOLD BIRDS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY ELIZA A. HAND.

NUMBER I.—THE CHICADEE.

I PROPOSE to give slight sketches of the domestic life of a few of our most familiar Song-Birds — the pretty little Ariels, who seem the incarnation of brightness, music and motion of our brief New England summers: Such as the vivacious Blue Bird, who takes the one-roomed cottage on the gate post for the season, and gives his notes in payment for the rent. — The pugnacious Song Sparrow, from whose tuneful throat sweet, simple melodies are continually gushing, like water from an over-brimming fountain—always ready to fight or sing, as occasion may demand—building his snug little domicil in the rose-trees, under a screen of clustering buds, or cunningly concealed in the long grass tangled about their feet. The anxious, matronly Robin, who constructs her wattled tenement in a vacant cornice.—The vigilant, sober-robed Phoebe, who occupies, perhaps, the opposite one, using, if convenient, the deserted nest of neighbor Robin for a fortress or outer wall, in which, with persevering industry, she rears a firm structure that she intends for a family residence for successive generations. The trustful, loving little Hair Bird, who weaves her tiny basket amid the purpling clusters of the door-vine, or in the covert of the pendant blossoms of the scarlet honey-suckle that wreaths the porch, and gathers and twines into her frail fabric, like an economical little housewife, the shreds scattered around the door. The loquacious Cliff Swallows, who plaster their village of adobe huts under the sheltering barn eaves. And the saucy Oriole, who slings her hammock on the slenderest bough of the household elm. I shall not arrange these scientifically according to family and genus, but introduce them (as they introduce themselves) according to the order of their coming in the vernal months.

Taking the precedence of all others is the brave, blithe, hardy CHICADEE, or Blackcap Titmouse, the *Parus Atricapillus* of ornithologists. All dwellers in the country are familiar with his ordinary note, from which he has been christened Chicadee, and with his personal appearance. Though not remarkable for the brilliancy of his plumage, yet the velvety black of his crown, the clear slate color of his back, wings and tail, the dark hue of his bill and feet, contrasting with the ashy white of the under portions of his body, render him a conspicuous bird for his size, which is scarcely that of a Canary. Unlike his melodious peers of the grove and field, he does not desert us when the frost with icy fingers gathers the autumn blossoms, to return again only when the warm breath of the south heralds the coming spring. These, like other modern prophets, foretell events already transpiring. But the Chicadee—a bold little seer, full of faith in the unseen—utters his musical prediction of earth's resurrection while she still lies stark and motionless beneath her winter's shroud. If the winter is mild, the Chicadee confines himself mostly to the forests. But should the season be severe, he frequents the environs of the farm house, often in company with his larger friends—the plump Nuthatch, with his cheery whistle, and the sly, silent Downy Woodpecker, searching everywhere for subsistence,—flitting among the naked branches of the trees, and feeding eagerly on any offal of beeves or swine which the untidiness of the occupants has left exposed; and in default of other supplies, may be seen running on the walls and roofs of outhouses, prying into every nook and cranny with the keen eye of a detective—dragging forth from its winter quarters many an unsuspecting, helpless insect, and destroying the unborn hopes of unnumbered moths, wasps and spiders.

If food is provided for them they soon find it and become quite familiar. In the winter of '63 the weather was rather severe, and I had a table improvised for them just outside the pantry window-sill. Here they came daily in considerable numbers, accompanied often by the more timid Nuthatch and Woodpecker. They were supplied with bread, potatoes, and cooked meats of various kinds, and manifested a decided preference for the latter—exhibiting a far more exclusive taste for animal food than their larger companions. They became so tame that they might be approached within a foot or two when the closed window intervened. I finally opened the window, and setting a plate of cold meat on the shelf in front, they came and ate freely of it when no person was in the room. On one occasion, one of them, in attempting to fly out, lost his way and became imprisoned between the upper and lower sash. I succeeded in extricating him, but, in doing so, pulled out the whole of his tail feathers. I feared that I had effectually frightened him, but the next day had the satisfaction of seeing my tailless protege taking his food as usual. They have a curious habit of picking up a morsel in their bills and by a quick motion placing it under their claws, and then holding it down firmly they pick it out from between their toes. When a pair of them came they rarely ate at the same time, one waiting patiently on a neighboring bush until her companion had finished his repast. As spring advanced their visits became less frequent, though a few came occasionally till near summer. Like the Woodpecker, their position appears to be almost a matter of indifference. I have seen them feeding from a piece of meat, suspended by a string several inches in length, with their backs downward.

The song of the Chicadee somewhat resembles that of the common Phoebe, (*Muscicapa fusca*,) though differently accented, louder and much sweeter, with a peculiarly pensive intonation that seems entirely at variance with the lively motions of the little songster. They sing all the year round, unless it may be in the latter part of fall, though their song is heard at rare intervals during the autumn. The French Canadians call them *qui es tu?* from a fancied resemblance of the notes of their song to this interrogatory. In the latter part of February they sing frequently. Besides their song, they utter a series of singular guttural notes — something between a song and a chirp, but remarkably melodious. I think it is peculiar to the male, but the similarity of the plumage of the sexes renders it difficult to decide. They are capacious singers, sometimes repeating their simple melody fifty or sixty times, but ordinarily not more than six or seven without an interval of silence, and often breaking off in the middle of a strain.

They begin to gather materials for nesting the last week in April or first week in May. These consist of flax, feathers, wool, cotton, hair, and some woolly substance, apparently the sweepings of carpets, and as I have seen them getting cotton as late as the twelfth of June, they probably raise more than one brood. They are very fearless when collecting materials. I have seen them on a door-step pulling threads from a carpet. On the eighth of May I found one of their nests in a basswood stump. The entrance was about two and a quarter inches long by one inch and a-half wide, and the passage, which was oblique and irregular, was five inches in length from the entrance to the bottom of the excavation in which the nest was constructed. This excavation or cell was enlarged to the capacity of a common coffee cup, and nearly spherical in form. It has been a mooted point with ornithologists whether this bird excavates his own nesting place or appropriates the disused home of some bird of the Woodpecker genus; I am disposed to think that he performs the labor for himself, Herculean as the task appears for a little creature not larger than a Goldfinch, with no drilling implement but a bill scarcely one-fourth of an inch in length. The aperture does not seem of sufficient size to admit of the easy ingress and egress of a larger bird, and the work had been recently performed, as was proved by the color of the wood which had not lost its whiteness by exposure to the weather. The stump was so entirely decayed that in removing a piece to gain access to the nest it broke into fragments, and some portions of it could be crumbled to powder by slight friction, so that the strength required to perforate it was less than might at first appear necessary. The nest was composed of cotton, hair and some woolly substance matted together. It contained, when I found it, five eggs, (two more were subsequently added,) a little smaller than those of the Summer Warbler—white, with a circle of minute rust-colored spots on the larger end. They were like the eggs of the water fowls, carefully covered with hair, a few feathers and other materials, so felted that nearly the whole covering could be removed in one piece.

During the period of incubation, which is thirteen or fourteen days, I did not find the eggs covered. As is customary with other small birds, the mother-bird appears to be fed by the male, while sitting. I have seen one which I supposed to be the female, when feeding from a bit of meat, driven away by her mate, who immediately picked off a crumb and fed her himself, as if he were jealous of the privilege of providing for her. The young remain in the nest seventeen days after hatching, a longer time than those of any of our common songsters, with the exception of the Phoebe. When disturbed, the nestlings did not attempt to escape by fluttering from the nest, but shrank closely into it and lay motionless, scarcely showing a sign of life unless taken in the hand. When they left the nest they were remarkably well developed and full fledged. Their plumage did not perceptibly differ from that of the adult birds.

Many of our winter birds have a cheerful whistle, a lively chirp or musical twitter, but the Chicadee is our winter songster par excellence. Since the winter months commenced he has often, in the morning, while perched on a bush or tree near my chamber window, greeted my waking with his clear, pensive notes of "linked sweetness, long drawn out," not even intermitting his song during a storm of sleet and snow.

Addison Co., Vt., 1866.

Various Topics.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.

THE Medical World says that in many cases of disordered stomach, a tablespoonful of salt is a certain cure. In a violent internal pain termed colic, a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall. In an apopleetic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed; all the bandages removed from the neck, and a cool aperient procured, if possible. In case of severe bleeding at the lungs, when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonsful of salt stayed the blood.

NATIONS should wear mourning for none but their benefactors. The representatives of nations should recommend to public homage only those who have been the heroes of humanity.

ROBERT BURNS, THE SCOTTISH BARD.

ROBERT BURNS, the favorite bard of Scotland, was born on the 15th of January, 1759, in a little cottage upon the banks of the Doon, about two miles from Ayr. His father was a farmer, and we find ROBERT at the tail of the plow, oftentimes lingering to indite a stanza to a bird, a flower, or any of the myriad objects which surrounded him. Of his occupation he writes—"I was a dexterous plowman for my age, (fourteen years;) and the next eldest to me was a brother (GILBERT,) who could drive the plow very well, and help me to thrash the corn." When a little less than sixteen years of age, BURNS first "committed the sin of rhyme." From this period of his life his troubles commenced. It was alternate sunshine and cloud with him, ever after. To-day, the honored and feted, prosperity his portion, — to-morrow, driven by his feelings almost to madness because of desertion and poverty. His mirth and conviviality threw him into the company of the dissolute, and among these he formed habits which eventually worked out his degradation.

The following lines, a portion of a poem written "on turning down a mountain daisy with the plow, in April, 1786," seem to partake of the spirit of prophecy when applied to himself:

Such is the fate of simple bard,
On life's rough ocean luckless starr'd;
Unskillful he to note the card
Of prudent lore,
Till billows rage, and gales blow hard,
And whelm him o'er.

Such fate to suff'ring worth is giv'n,
Who long with wants and woes had striv'n,
By human pride or cunning driv'n
To mis'ry's brink;
Till, wrench'd of ev'ry stay but Heav'n,
He, ruin'd sink!

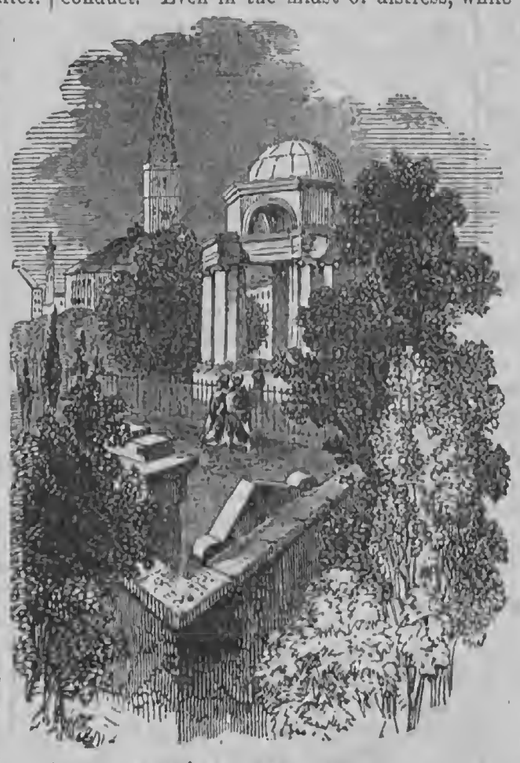
Ev'n thou who mourn'd the daisy's fate,
That fate is thine—no distant date;
Stern Ruin's ploughshares drives, elate,
Full on thy bloom;
Till, crush'd beneath the furrow's weight
Shall be thy doom.

In the year 1791, BURNS removed to Dumfries. Here his celebrity made him an object of interest and enriosity to strangers, and few persons passed through the town without an attempt to see him, and enjoy the pleasure of his conversation. As he could not receive them conveniently at home, these interviews passed at the Inns, and often terminated in convivial excesses. It was while residing here that he produced many of his most beautiful lyrics.

The peculiar political notions of the poet prevented him from receiving that official patronage so lavishly bestowed upon his inferiors. He held for a brief period, a position in the Excise, at a stipend of seventy pounds per annum, and this he nearly lost on account of his comments upon the French Revolution. In reply to the slanderous falsehoods uttered against him, he writes his most intimate friend, Dr. MOORE, "BURNS was a poor man from his birth, and an Exciseman by necessity; but—I will say it—the sterling of his honest worth, poverty could not debase, and his independent British spirit, oppression might bend, but could not subdue."

In 1796 his health was such that sea-bathing was recommended, and in the month of June, he removed to the sea-side for the purpose. All, however, was without avail. On the 18th of July he was brought to his home at Dumfries, and on the 22d the sufferings of this great, but ill-fated genius, were terminated.

An eminent English author speaking of BURNS and his peculiar characteristics, says: — "Of his general behavior, every one spoke in the highest terms. It usually bespoke a mind conscious of superior talents, not, however, unmixed with the affections which beget familiarity and affability. His conversation was extremely fascinating; rich in wit, humor, whim, and occasionally in serious and apposite reflection. No man had a quicker apprehension of right and wrong, or a stronger sense of what was ridiculous and mean. Neither chicanery nor sordidness ever appeared in his conduct. Even in the midst of distress, while his feeling heart sunk under the secret consciousness of indigence, and the apprehensions of absolute want, he bore himself loftily to the world. He died in the utmost penury, but not in debt; and left behind him a name which will be remembered as long as departed worth and goodness are esteemed among men.



BURNS' MONUMENT IN DUMFRIES.

After contemplating the melancholy story of his life, it is impossible not to heave a sigh at the asperity of his fortune, while we reprobate the conduct of those who drew him from the simplicity of humble life, and left him a prey to anxiety and want, to sorrow and despair.

BURNS' MONUMENT.

THE AFRICAN PALM TREE.

THE Boarssus, though not an oil bearing palm, is a useful tree. The fibrous pulp round the large nuts is of a sweet, fruity taste, and is eaten by men and elephants. The natives bury the nuts until the kernels begin to sprout; when dug up and broken the inside resembles coarse potatoes, and is prized in times of scarcity as nutritious food. During several months in the year, palm wine, or *sura*, is obtained from the tree in large quantities; when fresh it is a pleasant drink, somewhat like Champagne, and not at all intoxicating; though, after standing a few hours it becomes highly so. Sticks a foot long are driven into the hard outside of the tree — the inside being soft or hallow — to serve as a ladder; the top of the fruit shoot is cut off, and the sap pouring out at the fresh wound, is caught in an earthen pot which is hung at the point. A thin slice is taken off the end, to open the pores and make the juice flow, every time the owner ascends to empty the pot. Temporary huts are erected in the forest, and men and boys remain by their respective trees day and night, the nuts, fish, and wine, being their sole food. The Portuguese use the palm wine as yeast, and it makes bread so light that it melts in the mouth like froth.—*Livingstone's Travels.*

THERE is no end to monstrosities of theory and the falsities of practice which necessarily grow out of the delusion that alcohol is a supporter of vitality. It is the incentive to, and the parent of, a thousand pernicious habits in society. Its evils are not limited to the business of killing folks ALCOHOLICALLY.

DR. CHAPIN says the cause that never made a fanatic never produced a martyr.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT I SAW, HEARD AND THINK.

"NETTIE come here!"

"Yes, ma,"—and away ran NETTIE, glad of an opportunity to help her mother. She did not hesitate an instant. She did not stop to ask what was wanted, nor to plead an excuse that she might play a moment longer. My mother wants me, that was enough.

First, I will tell my young readers that NETTIE is a little girl about ten years old. She lives among the hills of Steuben County, in this State, and in one of my rambles a short time since, I found her. I had never seen her before in my life. My stay was short; but while there, I heard what I have written at the commencement of this article. Don't you think I had a pretty favorable opinion of NETTIE after that? Yes I did, and I thought a little girl so ready and willing to oblige her parents — so pleasant in reply, so prompt in manner — would be kind to her brothers and sisters, kind to her playmates, kind to every one. I thought what a good scholar she must be, how punctual at school, how hard she would try to get her lessons, how very careful not to disobey her teacher. And then, how her teacher and schoolmates would love her.

Don't some of you know a little girl or boy about like NETTIE?—and hav'nt you sometime seen children, when their parents have wanted them who would answer, "w-h-a-t"—"what do you want?" "Can't I play a minute longer?" "Can't I do this or that?"—and even when they did obey, would come with that reluctant step and long drawn face that plainly told, "I would like to have my own way a little more, and not be obliged to mind until I was ready."

"Honor thy father and mother," is a commandment GOD has given us. Can we better honor them than in being prompt in obeying every wish?

Dear little readers, I have written these few lines for your benefit. I want you all to be kind and obliging to your parents, to your brothers and sisters, to every body. I want you to be happy. I want every one to love you — then, again, honor and obey your parents. A.

South Cayuga, April, 1866.

HUMILITY. — A farmer went with his son into a wheat field, to see if it was ready for the harvest. "See, father!" exclaimed the boy, "how straight these hold their heads. They must be the best ones. Those that hang their heads down I am sure are not good for much." The father plucked a stalk of each kind, and said: "See here, foolish child! This stalk that stood so straight and high, is light-headed, and almost good for nothing; while this, that hung its head so modestly, is full of the most beautiful grain."

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 39 letters.
My 10, 29, 3, 8, 6 is an animal.
My 33, 2, 20 is a substance much used.
My 1, 7, 15, 9, 30, 11 is a quality all should possess.
My 12, 4, 18, 3 is best seen at night.
My 31, 27, 14, 37, 21, 39 is what all desire to gain.
My 32, 26, 38, 3, 35 is not here.
My 38, 36, 28 is what we all like to do.
My 13, 17, 7, 23 is an adjective.
My 31, 11, 19 is to give permission.
My 26, 35, 25, 15, 4 is a part of the body.
My 23, 5, 24, 16 is to clean.

East Lansing, N. Y. C. E. B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

JEHOVAH call'd and I awoke,
His thunders on my slumbers broke,
And from that long dark night I sprang,
Before the stars together sang.

In silent power I've mov'd along,
Regardless of the gathering throng,
Through desolations drifting plow,
Like years across the youthful brow.

My locks are gray, and round my head
Bear marks of the departed dead,
That long have moulder'd in the grave,
Or sank beneath the mighty wave.

Schuyler, N. Y. F. K. PIERCE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Hol eb otn eth rsitf ot oeisrved
A oltb uo hte emfa fo a nlredf,
A lfwa ni eht iftah fo a olevr,
Hesow thera aym operv uret ni het ned.

Ew nnoe fo su nkwo naeorht,
Dan fot tino orrre ew lila;
Etnh etl su askep lewl fo ruo hthrroe,
Ro keaps tno bunot imh ta lal.

Meredith, N. Y. BESS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 848.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:

Man shun deceit in all you do,
Be honest, kind, but careful too.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Counsel in the heart of man is like deep water.

Answer to Anagram:

I leave the world that knows me not,
To hold communion with the dead;
And fancy consecrates the spot
Where fancy's softest dreams are shed.
I see each shade—all silvery white—
I hear each spirit's melting sigh;
I turn to clasp those forms of light,
And the pale morning chills my eye.

Answer to Puzzle:—LOVE.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 5, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE name of Gen. D. E. Sickles has been sent to the Senate as Minister to the Hague.

The bill for the admission of Colorado passed the Senate on the 25th ult. by a vote of 19 to 13.

Speaker Colfax has expressed the opinion that Congress will not adjourn until the first of July.

A bill has passed the House to aid in constructing a telegraph line to the Island of Cuba.

It is reported in Washington that Mrs. Jeff. Davis has obtained permission of the President to visit her husband.

Since May, 1865, to the present time, the Government has sold two hundred and ten thousand horses for $14,500,000.

It is reported that the Spanish Minister at Washington has proposed to accept the mediation of the United States in the Spanish-Chilian difficulties.

A petition is in circulation in Washington praying Congress to enact a civil code, a general corporation law, and to allow the District a delegate in Congress.

The Quartermaster-General recommends the appropriation of $1,000,000, for the purpose of removing the remains of a large number of Union soldiers to cemeteries, and to preserve the graves of others in various parts of the South from desecration.

The whole number of National Banks (according to official report) now doing business in the United States is 1,650. The amount of notes in circulation is $268,628,940.

The President has approved of the joint resolution, "that in addition to the thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution to Major-General Geo. G. Meade, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor, which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, for his gallant, and meritorious, and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory."

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported to the House the Internal Revenue Bill. It reduces internal taxation on an average fully one-fifth. There is to be no tax on incomes below $1,000. Above $1,000, five per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the national income for the present year will reach five hundred millions of dollars. The balances at present at the command of the Secretary, from all sources, are believed to be fully one hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

Southern Items.

THERE is another crevasse in the Mississippi river a few miles below New Orleans. It is very extensive—the flood covering many miles.

The cotton seed which has been planted in a large section of country in Louisiana, turns out to be defective—a universal failure to germinate.

At a recent sale in Washington county, Tenn., corn sold at five dollars per bushel, and bacon at eighty cents per pound, on a credit of a year.

The rains have injured the cotton badly in Texas, and re-planting is generally in progress. The seed is bad. It is estimated that there are only 3,000 bales of cotton up Trinity River, Texas. The old crop is nearly cleared out.

Reports from Arkansas to the Freedmen's Bureau state that great destitution exists among the poor whites of that State. A large number of persons have died from starvation. During the last quarter, the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas distributed eight times as many rations to the whites as to the blacks.

New Orleans pilots, who have been getting five hundred dollars a month, have had their wages reduced to three hundred dollars, and the wages of mates from three hundred to two hundred dollars. A corresponding decline will take place in the Missouri River, which will allow many idle boats to resume business.

Mayor Monroe of New Orleans, has been pardoned, and will therefore enter upon his duties as chief officer of the Crescent City. The special charges of assassination brought against him were refuted, and he was a traitor, it was assumed, only on general principles.

The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through Terrapin Bend, near Vicksburg, which General Williams wasted so much labor to cut through without success. Gen. Grant afterwards made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long.

From Mexico.

RIO GRANDE advices to the 15th ult., state that Mejia had returned to Matamoras, leaving a portion of his army with Gen. Jeavingro, who was charged with operations against the Liberals. On his return, Mejia fell into an ambuscade during the night, commanded by Gens. Canales and Cortinas, and lost quite a number of his men in killed and wounded.

Mejia brought into Matamoras 200 wagons containing $500,000 in coin. Before Mejia's arrival it was reported that Cortinas came within three miles of Matamoras and hung two conductors of the train. It was also reported that the Liberals had procured eighteen pontoons, and were crossing artillery from the American side of the river.

Later information from Mexico has been received at the State Department, Washington, to the effect that the Liberal army under the command of Gen. Louis Terrassez, had taken Chihuahua after a severe battle, resulting in the overthrow of the Imperialists, and that the State was in quiet possession of the national troops. Juarez and his Cabinet intended to occupy the city of Chihuahua immediately.

Hard fighting had been in progress at Mazatlan for two days, with no decisive result. Conspiracies are rife in the city of Mexico, and frequent arrests are made. There is a report of a Liberal victory at Tabasco. The Imperialists claim successes at various points.

It is reported that our Government has sent stringent instructions to our Minister at Vienna in reference to the project of sending Austrian troops to the aid of Maximilian, and a strong protest against such action will be made.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ADVICES from England to the 14th ult., has been received. London merchants oppose giving Mr. Peabody a banquet before leaving for America. He expresses gratification to the Queen for the kind feeling she manifests toward him, an American citizen. The attempt will be made in July next to lay the Atlantic cable. The cable is now being stored away in tanks on board the Great Eastern. The market is dull. It is expected that the French will evacuate Mexico when they can do so conveniently. It is proclaimed that the evacuation will take place in three detachments; in November, 1866, in March, 1867, and in the following November. France proposes to occupy Vera Cruz and other principal seaports until the final evacuation of the country, for the protection to French commerce. The Austrian and Russian troubles, it is thought, may be adjusted without an appeal to arms. The difficulties between Austria and Prussia still continue. The affairs are very critical. In case of war between Austria and Prussia, Italy expects to "pitch into" the former power. The leader in the Chinese rebellion has been shot.

WHAT AN EX-CONFEDERATE IS DOING.—John H. Reagan, formerly the Confederate Postmaster-General, is now on his own farm at Fort Houston, near Palestine, Texas. In a letter of his occurs the following notable paragraph:—"I have one white man and seven freedmen at work; have planted some fruit trees and shrubbery, and most of my vegetable garden and Irish potatoes, and bedded out my sweet potatoes, and planted thirty-five acres in corn, and have as much more ready to plant; have sown down twelve or fifteen acres of small grain, and shall plant about 35 acres of cotton. I am orchardist and gardener myself, and when not engaged at this or in the necessary superintendence of the freedmen, I work on the farm constantly with my own hands, and can do as much work, with comparatively as little fatigue, as any of them. I make fence, grub and pile and burn brush, plow, &c., and am as thoroughly bronzed as other laborers."

THE INDIANS.—The Tribune's special says that Col. E. W. Wynkoop, Special Indian Agent, stationed at Fort Laramie, Kansas, reports to the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, that mail traveling without an escort across the plains, is now attended with no danger. The Indians along the various routes are peaceably disposed. The agent states that in his opinion if the Government will only fulfill its pledges, the Indians hitherto hostile, will continue to comply with the provisions of recent treaties. We learn that the Indians in Arizona are troublesome. Recently the Major of the 14th regiment of U. S. infantry, and four men, were killed by the Apachas while going from Fort Grant to Tusean. The murderers were pursued by a party of friendly Indians, and being overtaken a battle occurred in which twenty-four of them were killed and a large number captured.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The President has proclaimed the convention between the United States and Japan for the reduction of import duties on articles imported into that country. Sheet lead, solder, matting, rattan, oil for painting, gypsum, and other articles used in the preparation and packing of teas,—are to be admitted free. On machines and machinery, drugs and medicines, a reduction of five per cent. is made. Many other articles, the product of the United States, are to be admitted at a reduced rate of duties.

THE NEW STATE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—The Trustees of the new institution for the blind—temporarily located at Binghamton and permanently at Batavia—had their first meeting at Albany on the 25th ult. J. Stanton Gould of Hudson, was chosen President, Dr. J. G. Orton of Binghamton, Secretary. The Asylum is to go into immediate operation in Binghamton, in a large building formerly occupied as a seminary. It will be probably two or three years before the new building can be completed at Batavia.

THE ERIE CANAL.—To-morrow, May 1st, is the day fixed for the opening of navigation on the Erie Canal. So far as appearances here are concerned, there is nothing to prevent the intention of the State authorities from being carried into effect. Water has been let into the canal, and at 11 o'clock last night it was within twelve or fourteen inches of a full level. There was considerable current eastward, showing that the levels below were drawing.—*Roch. Dem., 30th ult.*

THE CHOLERA.—A New York dispatch of the 30th ult., says "the cholera is fast abating at the lower quarantine. No deaths have taken place nor additional cases received on board the hospital ship since Friday last." The sick passengers of the steamer England left at Halifax, have recovered; the cholera has disappeared.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.—The Government has so far made preparations for the trial of Jeff. Davis as to appoint counsel for the prosecution. The gentlemen selected are Messrs. Evarts of New York, Clifford of Massachusetts, and Gen. Rousseau of Kentucky. So says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

WE learn from the "local" of the Cincinnati Enquirer, that there are now four hundred and eleven miles of paved streets and alleys in that city.

A CONVENTION of all the Episcopal Methodists of America is to be held in Cincinnati during the present month, for the purpose of forming a Union.

COLONEL WHEELER, held by the authorities of Cornwall, C. W., as a Fenian conspirator, has been released from custody on his plea of American citizenship.

THIRTY THOUSHND lobsters are brought into Boston daily. The catchers get three cents a piece for them, but they who eat them have to pay eight cents per pound.

THE widow of Joseph Smith, the Mormon, is still living at Nauvoo, Illinois, and is represented as being a devout believer in the Mormon faith. She is sixty-two years of age.

GENERAL CASS is ill at his home in Detroit. His malady appears to be a softening of the brain. Most of the time he is in a comatose state. He is in his 85th year.

GENERAL CONNOR, lately in Command at Salt Lake, says Brigham Young has a force of ten thousand men, and is inclined to be ugly. He thinks we must have more troops there.

ELDER KNAPP, the revival preacher, whose career dates back forty years, preached his farewell sermon at the Leight Street Baptist Church, New York, on Monday evening, the 23d ult.

GOVERNOR FENTON has called an extra session of the Senate of this State, to meet on the second Tuesday of June, for the trial of the charges against George W. Smith, Judge of Oneida Co.

A GOLD MINE has been struck in the Franconia mountains, New Hampshire. The rock yields $867 to the ton. A company has been formed to work it. Plumbago and silver are also found.

KING GEORGE of Greece, brother of the Princess Alexandria of Wales, is to marry the Grand Duchess Wera, daughter of the Russian Duke of Constine. George is 21 years of age, and Wera 12.

THE largest steer in Indiana—the largest in America—and probably the largest in the world, is now in Shelby Co., and is owned by Geo. W. Spurrier. He is six years old, and weighs four thousand pounds.

BY the raising of the sunken ships in the harbor of Sebastopol, Russia, 1,200 cannon, 4,000 balls, 1,200 cast iron ballast pigs, 100 chain cables, and a large quantity of miscellaneous stores were recovered.

F. O. PALMER, living near Maysville, Ky., raised on two and a half acres last season, 5,040 pounds of tobacco, and sold the crop to General Sumrall for $882,—thus realizing $352.80 per acre—seven times the cost of the land.

THE yield of petroleum in the United States, during the last five years, has been as follows:—In 1861, 24,000,000 gallons; in 1862, 40,000,000; in 1863, 70,000,000; in 1864, 87,000,000; in 1865, 91,000,000. The product is now 14,000 barrels per day.

COL. JOHN O'MAHONY, the Head Center, makes his appearance as an author. The volume is a large and important looking work, and is entitled "The History of Ireland," a translation from the original Gaelic, by Rev. Geoffry Keating.

THE propeller Buckeye arrived at Oswego on the 25th ult. from Toledo. This is the first vessel from Lake Erie through the Welland Canal this spring. The captain of the Buckeye reports that he passed through about sixty miles of ice in Lake Erie.

IN Canada the attempt to commit suicide is a crime. An Ottawa dispatch says, "Micheal Salter, who was committed for trial at the Assizes, for attempting to destroy his life in a fit of jealousy, has been sentenced to imprisonment for seven days."

COMMODORE ROGERS, at present at Valparaiso, in conjunction with the British Admiral in that port, has protested against its bombardment by the Spanish fleet. He says should the Spaniards persist in their designs on the city, he will resist them by force of arms.

AN Albany dispatch the 23d ult., says:—"By direction of the Governor, his private Secretary has indorsed upon the Central Railroad Fare Bill the following:—'The Governor directs me to forward this bill to the Secretary of State without his approval.'"

THE oil seekers at Red Wing, Minnesota, recently struck a well, and upon testing it, pronounced it "a good pumping well." A watch was set by outsiders, and at night the owners were detected in the act of pouring oil into the well to be pumped out the next day.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada, who is Warden of the State Prison, having recently received a lot of new uniform clothing for the convicts, put on a suit and went into town. He was immediately apprehended, taken before a justice of the peace and sent to the prison as an escaped convict.

A FARMER near Bay City, Michigan, lost his wife early one morning, recently; hitched up his team and drove to the city with his servant girl to buy the garments for the dead; and while there, married the girl, being a widower less than twelve hours. The new wife attended the funeral, next day, attired in deep black, and was one of the principal mourners for her predecessor.

The News Condenser.

— Rents are going down in Chicago.

— The debt of Hartford, Ct., is $1,270,805.

— Milk retails at 7 cts. per quart at Boston.

— There are 37,000 churches in the United States.

— Last week's imports at Boston were valued at $2,250,000.

— The Universalists of Portland, Michigan, have a female pastor.

— Tobacco sold at $135 per 100 lbs. in Richmond, Va., last week.

— The emigration to Kansas is estimated at 200 families a week.

— The late D. S. Dickinson had an insurance upon his life of $25,000.

— Eleven million gallons of whisky were sold in Scotland last year.

— Garters with diamond buckles are worn with the new hoops in Paris.

— Green peas, new potatoes, and other vegetables are plenty in Mobile.

— Mrs. Jane Carpenter died in Delhi, N. Y., last week, aged 103 years.

— At least twelve million acres of arable land are yet untouched in Iowa.

— Look out for counterfeit 5s on the Slater Bank, North Providence, R. I.

— The Vermont State Fair will be held at Brattleboro, September 11—14.

— Look out for counterfeit 2s on the Merchant's Bank, New Bedford, Mass.

— A convention of loyal men is to be held in Alexandria, Va., on the 17th of May.

— Lake Winnipiscogee, N. H., is still frozen over to the depth of more than a foot.

— Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va., is being repaired and fitted up for a tobacco factory.

— The mule distemper in the vicinity of Vicksburg is assuming dangerous proportions.

— A horse dropped dead at Westville, Ct., Friday week, from fright at seeing an elephant.

— Forty new factories, mostly to produce woolen goods, will be erected in Illinois this summer.

— Prospects for an abundant crop of wheat were never better in Illinois than they are this spring.

— Mr. Winans of Baltimore has presented $25,000 to the managers of the Southern Relief Fair in that city.

— A heathen temple has been purchased at Pekin, China, the idols removed, and a missionary hospital commenced.

— Bishop M'Ilvaine has proposed a prayer to avert the cholera, which will be read in all the congregations of the diocese of Ohio.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, May 1, 1866.

FLOUR, has again advanced in price, as has also Wheat, Rye, Pork, Butter, Lard and Potatoes. Eggs are lower. Seeds have advanced considerably since our last report, which fact will be noted in our table of quotations below. Dried fruits are in demand.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,00@14,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$11@11,75	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,75
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔	11@ 12c
Do. buckwheat	8,00@ 8,25	Peaches	00@ 35c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	40@ 45c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,40@ 1,50	Potatoes, ⅌ bu	65@ 88c
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,25	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	2,50@ 2,70	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	70@ 00c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	70@ 00c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Rye	65@ 70c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Oats	42@ 45c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,00
Beans	0,75@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu	$5,00@ 5,50
Do. new mess	28,00@28,50	Clover, medium	7,00@ 7,50
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔	15@ 15c	Do. large	8,50@ 9,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,75@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	8@ 9c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	17@ 18c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	13@ 14c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	10,50@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	10,00@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	10,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	11,20@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	40@ 48c	Do. soft	11,00@0,00
Do. packed	40@ 45c	Do. Char ⅌ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	18@ 22c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,75@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	44@ 50c
Lard, tried	19@19½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@8,00
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s	6,00@7,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	17@ 18c	Candles, box	15@ 16c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	17@ 00c
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@16,00	Barrels	37@ 42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28.—Cotton 32@33c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,25@12,60 as to quality. Wheat, $1,85@2,80. Rye, 78@78c. Barley, dull. Corn, 83@87c. Oats, 63@68c. Hops, 20@70c. Pork, new mess, $27,87@29,12; old do. $26,75@27,00; prime, $23,75@24; Shoulders, 10½@12½c; Hams, 15½@17 cts. Lard, 17½@21 cts. Butter, 25@60 cts. Cheese, 16@22c. Clover seed, 8@10½c; Timothy, $5,50@6; rough flax, $2,40@2,60.

ALBANY, APRIL 28.—Flour, $8@14. Corn meal $1,60@1,81 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $1,80@3. Rye, $1. Barley, 85@1,08. Corn 84@88c. Oats, 60@65. Pork, $26@34. Shoulders, 16c. Hams, 20c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter, 48@54c. Lard 20½@21½c. Cheese 20@22c. Hops, 25@40c. Clover seed 10@12½; large do, 12@20c ⅌ ℔.; timothy, $8,00@7,50.

BUFFALO, APRIL 28.—Flour, sales at $7,25@13,00.—Wheat, $1,82@2,45. Corn, 70@72c. Rye, 80@90c. Barley, 85c@$1. Oats 40@55c. Peas 95c@$1,05. Beans $1,25@1,50. Clover seed, $6,75; timothy, $5@6,00; flax, nominal.—Salt, $2,50@2,55.

CHICAGO, APRIL 28.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13,00.—Wheat, 90½@$1,12½. Corn, 45½@50c. Oats, 30@31 cts.—Mess pork $27,50@28,00. Lard 20@21c.

TORONTO, APRIL 27.—Flour ranges from $5,50@7,00; Fall Wheat, $1,80@2,00; Spring Wheat, $1,30@1,36; Barley, 50@60c; Peas, 65@71c; Oats, 30@32c; Rye, 50@60c; Butter 22@24c; Cheese, 14@16c; Eggs, 9@11c; Pork, Mess, $22@23; Prime, $20@21; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 12½@13½c; Bacon, 10@12c. Beef hams, 10@11c. Potatoes, 25@35c ⅌ bu. Hay, $8@13; Straw, $6,00@7,00. Clover seed, $5@5,25; Timothy, $2@3,25; Flax, $1,60@1,90; Tares, $1@1,18.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24—Sales Beef Cattle, $11,00@17; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 8@12½c; Sheep and Lambs, 8½@10c; Swine, 9@10c.

ALBANY, APRIL 28.—Beeves $4,50@9,00; Sheep, 6½@8c. Hogs, $9,81.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 23.—Beeves, sales at 10@14c. Working oxen $200@300 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Yearlings $00@00; two-year olds, $35@45; three-year olds, $60@70. Milch cows, $45@125. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs 6@7½c. ⅌ ℔; in lots, $4,50@6 ⅌ head; extra old sheep, 5,50@7; or 7@8½c. ⅌ ℔. Shotes—wholesale 11½@12c.; retail 12@13c. Hides 8@9c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 6@7c.; tallow 7@8c.; calfskins 18@22c.; pelts, $2 each; country lots 75c@1,50. Fat hogs 11½@12c.

TORONTO, APRIL 27—Beef cattle, $7@9. Sheep, $6@8 each. Lambs, $2,50@3 each. Calves, $4@8.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24.—We have no essential change to note in the market for wool since our last review. We quote, in currency, as follows: 62@65c for native & ¼ Merinos; 55@65c for ⅜ and ⅝ do; 65@70c for full-blood do; 70@80c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 53@58c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 30@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, APRIL 25—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 48@50; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 50@55c; medium, 47@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 20@35c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@55c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@45c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chillian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

$1.500 PER YEAR, paid by SHAW & CLARE, Biddeford, Me., or Chicago, Ill. [850-13t

FANCY FOWLS, GEESE, DUCKS, Pigeons, &c., for sale. Also Eggs from $2 to $3 per dozen. For Circular, address
850-6t R. H. HAINES, Box 58, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LADY AGENTS in every Town and Village in the Northern States, for the best thing ever known. One Dollar samples sent free. Send for Circulars and samples. Address
850-2t T. CROSBY & CO., Box 1,364, Boston, Mass.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, OR set of Whiskers for all! O. Mordoff's Capillitoma produces either in two months; he also manufactures an article for restoring gray hair. Either sent by mail for 50 cents. Address O. MORDOFF, Box 942, Albany, N. Y.

BELLE OF THE WEST—A SPLENDID Life Photograph of this Western Beauty will be sent post-paid, by mail, to any person, on receipt of 15 cts. or 3 for $1. Orders promptly filled. Address P. O. Box 51, Charlotte, Michigan.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

CORN WANTED.—FROM 100 TO 1,000 bushels of Sound Northern Round or Flat Corn,—a cash customer can be found by sending a sample, with price, to GEO. GAY, Chelsea, Mass. Also, 10 to 50 bushels of Pop Corn. 850-2t

WOODWORTH CARRIAGE JACK—Patented Dec. 5th, 1865. It has been examined by the best mechanics and pronounced the best thing out—242 Counties sold in 4 months. Rights for sale. Address ALFRED WOODWORTH, North White Creek, Wash. Co., N. Y.

LOOK! LOOK!—Full instructions by which a person can master the Art of Ventriloquism in a few hours and make a world of fun and a fortune. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Address
850-3t M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED.—50c sample sent Free, with terms, for any one to clear from $20 to $25 daily in three hours. Business new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by male or female.—Circulars, with full particulars, will cost you nothing. Address WILLARD & Co., 315 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN CURED OF great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS. M. MERRITT, P. O. Box 368, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free by return mail. 850-10t

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.—I OFFER ITALIAN QUEEN BEES at unusually low prices; bred from the LATEST Importation from Italy. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. For further information send for Circular and Price List for 1866.
Address A. GRAY, Relly, Butler Co., Ohio.

20,000 AGENTS WANTED. 50 Cent Sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $25 per day. Business new, light, and desirable; can be done at home or traveling, by male or female.
Address E. W. LOSEY & CO., 77 Nassau Street, New York.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Used in Furs, Woolens, &c., is a very low rate of insurance against Moths, &c. C. C. is sold by every Druggist. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Makers, Boston, Mass.

WEST'S AUTOMATIC TAPERING LATHE—Manufactured by us, will make
4,000 Broom Handles in Ten Hours.
2,000 Hoe " " "
2,000 Fork " " "
And other handles in proportion. We warrant this to be the capacity of the Lathe, and the work to be better finished than any other machine. For correct work its capacity can be doubled.

Durkee's Automatic Sawing Machine

Will *saw from the log*, 500 Broom handles, 400 Hoe handles, 300 Fork handles per hour—warranted.
For Illustrated Circulars, References and Price List, address JOHNSON & COMPANY, Geneseo, N. Y.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM CURES DIARRHEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA

IT IS SIMPLE, SAFE, AND EFFICACIOUS. Price only 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

THE GIRARD ELECTRICAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Charter Perpetual. Capital $100,000.

The above is the name of a New Insurance Company which is now being introduced to the favorable consideration of the public, and is the first of the kind ever organized in the United States. The object of this Company is to insure buildings against loss or damage by lightning, for the period of ten years, said buildings to be first protected by lightning rods in accordance with the instructions laid down in the Patent Office Report of 1859. This Company is working under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania with a Capital of $101,000, and in case that any loss or damage should occur to any building insured by this Company, they agree to pay the full amount of the loss sustained within ten days after notice and proof of the same has been made. This Company have now a large number of Agents travelling through the United States who are putting up Lightning Rods in accordance with the instructions issued by this Company, which are strictly upon scientific principles, and who are authorized to issue Policies of Insurance in the Girard Electrical Insurance Company at the time that rods are put upon their buildings. The cost of the rods including the insurance of their property for ten years is no more than what is charged by other Companies who do not insure your property.

☞ References are made to the Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Gov. of Pa., Hon. DAVID TOD, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS of Pa., Hon. HEISTER CLYMER of Pa., Hon. M. B. LOWRY of Erie, Pa., Maj.-Gen. J. W. GEARY, Hon. J. H. WALKER of Erie, Pa., Hon. WM. GALBRAITH of Erie, Pa., DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., President of N. Y. C. R. R.

FLOUR OF UNBURNED BONE.—The Boston Milling and Manufacturing Company *Patentees and sole owners of the only Machinery* by which PURE FLOUR OF UNBURNED BONE can be made, which is sold only by them, and their regularly appointed and advertised agents. This Company is composed of gentlemen of high commercial standing and responsibility. Every package of Flour of Bone made by them will bear their TRADE MARK (none genuine without it) and is guaranteed to be made from PURE UNBURNED BONES and free from adulteration or admixture, except five per cent. of salt, which is indispensable in packing to prevent decomposition.

BRIGGS & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.,

Have the exclusive sale of this fertilizer in Canada, Michigan, and that part of New York lying west of the Hudson river, except Albany, Schenectady and Saratoga counties, and

B. H. STAIR & CO., Cleveland, Ohio,

Have the exclusive agency for Northern Ohio, Erie county and the Oil Territory in Pennsylvania.

Orders for Flour of Bone from their territories should be sent direct to them and from other territory to

C. H. GARDNER,
General Agent, 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

These Agents are too well known to the Agriculturists and Horticulturists of the whole country to require any reference or guarantee as to their being perfectly responsible, honest and reliable.

☞ For full particulars, see the March numbers of the Rural. Circulars containing directions for use, Prices, Analyses, &c., sent free. 850-tf

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good and Cheap Books for Farmers—D D T Moore.
National Gift Concert—Martin O'Brien.
Elixir of Unburned Bone—C H Gardner, General Agent.
The Girard Electrical Insurance Company.
The American Hog Tamer—Emery & Co.
Patent Carpet Stretcher—Hill Bros.
Dr Seth Arnolt's Diarrhea Balsam.
Magic Time Observers—M A Neile & Co.
Farm for Sale in Michigan—B A Jenny.
Popular Patriotic Songs, &c—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Concord Grape Vines—J H Tryon.
Cedar Camphor—Harris & Chapman.
Lady Agents Wanted—T Crosby & Co.
Pure Italian Queen Bees—A Gray.
Agents Wanted—Willard & Co.
West's Automatic Tapering Lathe—Johnson & Co.
Strawberry Plants for Sale—Wm. Parry.
Nervous Debility Cured—Mrs M Merritt.
Agents Wanted—E W Losey & Co.
10c Photographs—C Seymour.
Look! Look!—M A Jaggers.
Corn Wanted—Geo Gay.
Woodworth Carriage Jacks—Alfred Woodworth.
$1,500 per Year—Shaw & Clark.
Fancy Fowls, &c—R H Haines.
A Beautiful Head of Hair—O Mordoff.
$150 per Month—H B Shaw.
Belle of the West.
Important to Farmers—Thos B McConaughey.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Belleville Union Academy.
Strange but True—Thos F Chapman.
Challenge Washing Machine.

Special Notices.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

EVERY young lady and gentleman in the United States can *hear something very much to their advantage* by return mail

FREE OF CHARGE,

By addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
850-4t 831 Broadway, New York.

BELLEVILLE UNION ACADEMY

OPENED on the 3d of this present month with a larger number of students than was expected by its most sanguine friends. The town has been freed from the two curses of Billiards and Liquor by a special act passed by the Legislature last winter. Parents will please notice this. New Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will soon appear. Send for one.

CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR $7 TO $9.
Challenge Wringing and Ironing Machine.
☞ See Advertisement.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

IN the Rev. J. W. POLAND'S Autobiography, we find the following in regard to THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND:

"It was early in the Spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in diseases alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of *The Manchester Daily Mirror*, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of WHITE PINE COMPOUND. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone, *one hundred dollars'* worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this: it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap. As a remedy for kidney complaints, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of kidney difficulties, throughout the New England States.

This remedy is as safe and pleasant to take as it is effectual and may be obtained.—*Boston Journal.*

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY! Dr. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become well known.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
849-5t Boston, Mass.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. 1 pair will outwear 3 without tips. Sold everywhere.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

$150 A MONTH.—New Business for Agents. [850-13t] H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—THOS. B. McCONAUGHEY'S Patent Corn Droppers will positively save one-half the time over the old way of dropping corn. (See cut and description in the RURAL of April 14th.) Droppers will be sent any where, free of express charges, for $2.75 apiece. Agents wanted. Address orders to THOS. B. McCONAUGHEY, Newark, Delaware.

POPULAR, PATRIOTIC AND HOME SONGS—NEARLY 200 FOR 17 CENTS.

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK.

Containing all the best songs of the day, a large number of which, being copyrights, are not to be found in any other collection. Three Parts. Price of each, 12 cents. Sent by mail, *post-paid*, on receipt of the price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN HOG TAMER.—PATENTED BY REUBEN HURD, APRIL 11, 1865.—This simple instrument, illustrated herewith, is becoming almost indispensable to every hog raiser.

A hog to enjoy good health and thrive should be allowed pasture, but the great trouble has been they would soon root it up and destroy it. This prevents all power to root, the hog becomes quiet and takes on fat much more readily than when not tamed.

Many thousands of them are in use all over the country, giving complete satisfaction. Where best known the most used.

PRICE $3 EACH WITH THREE SIZED KNIVES *delivered free* at the nearest railroad station to purchaser, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Full directions for use accompany each instrument.
Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

PATENT CARPET STRETCHER.—Just what is needed in every house. It operates simply *on the carpet*, and is easily adjusted to any sized room. Try one. A single Stretcher, to any address, delivered at our nearest Express office for $2,50. A liberal discount to the trade. Inquiries and orders promptly attended to. Address HILL BRO'S.
Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE.
WARRANTED TO
WASH EASIER, QUICKER AND BETTER,
and WITH LESS WEAR to the clothes than any other machine or process. Warranted to wash
Six Shirts in Seven Minutes, Four Sheets in Four Minutes,
And other clothes in proportion. Weighs but 80 lbs. Costs but $7 to $9. Sample machines sent on receipt of price, and money refunded if they fail to give
ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Six machines sent to one address for the price of five. CHALLENGE WRINGER AND MANGLE or IRONING MACHINE in one. *A Perfect Wringer*—Self-adjusting, malleable iron frame, white rolls, and a *Perfect Ironing Machine* for ironing without heat and as quickly as the articles would be run through a wringer.
☞ AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Send, inclosing stamp, for Circular giving 1,000 references and full description. S. W. PALMER & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

NATIONAL GIFT
CONCERT,
IN CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
CHICAGO, MAY 31, 1866.

25,000 VALUABLE PRIZES!

AMOUNTING TO

100,000 DOLLARS!

Will be presented to the ticket holders, including

23,000 Dollars in Greenbacks!

Only 100,000 Tickets will be Issued!!

Thus gives a Prize to every four tickets. A Ticket costs but **ONE DOLLAR**, and it may draw

10,000 DOLLARS!

I have just published a Book which contains a complete descriptive list of all the Prizes, and much other valuable matter of general interest. In this I have explained how the drawing will be conducted, and I have answered every other question that can possibly be asked, in connection with the Concert. Two copies of this book will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to any one sending for one or more tickets, and inclosing five cents to pre-pay postage. Remember, every prize named in this book will be drawn at the appointed time, WHETHER THE TICKETS ARE SOLD OR NOT.

The Prizes are Ready!

And will be distributed immediately after the drawing is completed, and correct lists of the winning numbers will be sent to agents and ticket-holders. Parties, whose numbers appear on the list, will forward their ticket at once, with directions as to shipping goods and moneys.

INDUCEMENTS FOR FORMING CLUBS.

Upon the receipt of	$1,50	I will send you	5	Tickets.
" "	7,00	"	8	"
" "	10,50	"	12	"
" "	21,50	"	25	"
" "	42,50	"	50	"

Money may be sent at my risk by Draft or Post-Office Order, or Registered Letter.

☞ My references are any citizen of Chicago.

MARTIN O'BRIEN,
122 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ *Agents are authorized to offer the above Inducements!*

From the Chicago Republican.

LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE.

A young servant girl who drew the large prize in an Havana Lottery lately, profiting by the means it afforded of going into good society was married to a wealthy merchant in New York last week. She laughingly insisted on being considered a better financier than Astor, as she had made a fortune in one day from One Dollar, the price of her ticket.

In countries where such undertakings are under Government direction, looked upon as legitimate as life or fire insurance, where a small venture from many insured a great good to several, there is no distrust felt in such schemes, and rich and poor alike share the risk.

For the people of Chicago there is a similar chance of laying the foundation of a princely fortune in O'Brien's Gift Concert, which is conducted by a man well known, with unblemished credit. The drawing will take place where all may satisfy themselves of its strict impartiality, and our own citizens handle the tickets. Judging from the crowd around the desk of the Treasurer, the chances are going off with great rapidity, so there will be no delay in drawing. The eventful day is close at hand.

FARM FOR SALE IN MICHIGAN—Situated in the town of Highland, Oakland County, Mich., consisting of 296 acres, 190 of which is under a good state of cultivation, with two frame dwelling houses, grain and horse barns, large orchard of grafted fruit, well watered, and located in one of the best grain growing districts of the State; is also well adapted to raising stock. Said farm is within a few miles of the D. & M. R. R., and within a few minutes walk of post-office, church and school. The above property will be sold for the low price of $35 per acre. For full particulars address
B. A. JENNY, No. 1, Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.
Detroit, April 23d, 1866. 850-4t

PERMANENT SHEEP LABEL.—See Illustrated advertisement in Rural, April 21st, page 130.
849-13t C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

WANTED, AGENTS.—Ladies or Gentlemen, everywhere, to sell a new book entitled "Eye Witness." For description of the work and terms, address B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass. 849-2t

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S Service. Pleasant and honorable employment, desirable for clergymen, teachers, students, and soldiers,—and no risk. Ladies and gentlemen wanted in every State and County. Everybody address MANSON LANG, 512 Broadway, N. Y.

FRANK MILLER'S PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING—In Cans, with directions for using. For sale in every Town in the United States and Canadas. Manufactured by FRANK MILLER & CO., No. 5 Cedar St., N. Y.; No. 8 Welling St., C. W.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING WITHOUT INK.—*Clark's Indelible Pencils*—As easily used as a lead pencil. Warranted not to wash out. Send 40 cts. and get one by mail. ADAMS & ELLIS,
40 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.
☞ Agents wanted to sell everywhere.

CIDER WANTED!—The Subscriber will furnish **CASKS** and pay **CASH** for any quantity of **PURE CIDER**, delivered at the Railroad or Canal. For further particulars address
849-6t HORACE WILLIAMS, Agent,
April 16, 1866. Vinegar Manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY FARMS.—A Gentleman's Farm, 15 acres, near 5 Railroad Stations and Villages, fine Ornamental Shade Trees in front and rear, price $8,000; 1 do, 50 acres, handsome, price $4,000; 1 do, 124 acres, fronting turnpike, all the fields watered, price 65 per acre; 1 do, 57 acres, cheap, price $2,200; 1 do, 50 acres, $2,500; 30 acres Cranberry land, with sufficient vines to plant the whole, price $2,500. Various other land and farms, to suit. Those wishing to buy, will address J. H. COFFIN & CO., Franklinville, Gloucester Co., N. J. 849-2t

WANTED, AGENTS—New Book Now Ready.—The Great Campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, in one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, with numerous steel portraits, battle scenes and maps; in both English and German. Sold only by Agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
849-2t 654 Broadway, New York.

Curls! Curls!

SAMPLES
SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. ROBB'S CURLIQUE will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio. 849-4t

A NEW BOOK ON MILLING, MILLWRIGHTING, ETC., ETC.—JUST READY.

THE MILLER'S MILLWRIGHT'S AND ENGINEER'S GUIDE.

BY HENRY PALLETT.

In one volume 12mo. Illustrated. Price $3. Sent by mail, Free of Postage.

This volume is the work of A PRACTICAL MAN who has spent almost a life-time in Milling and Millwrighting, and it cannot fail to be valuable to any and all men engaged in either of these occupations. In it are discussed in a plain practical manner, mills, millstones, wheels, dams, saw mills, grinding wheat, &c., cogs, packing flour, wind mills, belting, gearing, water power, &c., &c., and it contains grain tables, for from 30 cts. to $2 ⅌ bushel.

☞ My Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books sent FREE of Postage to any one who will favor me with his address HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Industrial Publisher, 406 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.

John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.

PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-tf

AT LAST!
THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.
A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE!

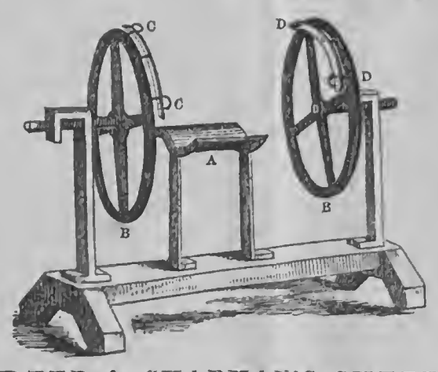
It numbers among its contributors many well known and brilliant *Litterateurs!* Will contain sketches of all prominent names in literature.

As a specimen of the excellence of its contributions, we insert below the table of Contents of its first No.

1. Literature as a Profession. An Editorial Essay. 2. Literary Piracy. Wild Egerton versus J. H. Hayward. 3. The International Copyright. 4. Biographies of Popular Novelists: I. Alexander Dumas, Sen. 5. Popular Humorists: I. Artemus Ward. 6. The Life of a Millionaire: Alexander T. Stewart of New York. 7. New York Reporters: I. Nathan D. Urner. 8. Popular Periodicals: I. The New York Ledger. 9. Personal Sayings and Doings of Popular Writers, Lectures, &c. 10. Reviews of Current Publications, &c.

The publishers have determined to spare nothing in the way of exertion or outlay, to make this one of the largest circulated journals in America. In furtherance of which they are happy to announce the engagement of a staff of contributors unequaled for true merit and popularity.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—$4 one year; $2 six months; $1 three months; single copies, 15 cents. Advertisements, 15 cents per line. Subscriptions, &c., to be addressed to the Publishers. W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Boston, Mass.

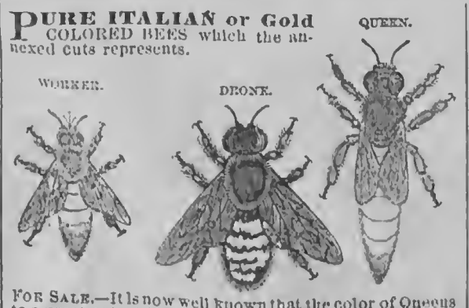


REED & CHAPMAN'S SHEEP HOLDER.—This invention consists in the employment of a concave bed, A, and rotating wheels, B, B, whereby sheep may be securely held by placing the hind feet into the hooks, C, C, and the fore feet into D, D, which is an easy position for the sheep, and keeps the skins smooth while the sheep turns towards the shearer, and the wool goes from him, making it much quicker and easier than the old back-aching way. L. B. RUDD, General Agent, Johnsonsburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

PATENT SNAP AND CATCH-EM FISH-HOOK.—A perfect trap, springs open in the fish's mouth, sure to bring the finny tribe to land.—Sportsmen and boys all want them. Now is the time to get a supply for spring trade. More Agents wanted. Send 31 cents and stamp for two sample hooks, terms and trade prices, to JOSEPH BRIGGS,
848-4t (Office Room 35,) No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS for MARK-ING SHEEP.—Agents Wanted. Send for Circular to Agents. Address A. TODD, JR.,
Pultneyville Wayne Co., N. Y.

PURE ITALIAN or Gold COLORED BEES which the annexed cuts represents.



FOR SALE.—It is now well known that the color of Queens to a great extent has much to do with their *purity*. The black or brown Queens, now so extensively sold by others, MAY be pure. But the *gold* or *light* colored ones are *always pure*. Having been to a great expense to obtain the most *pure Queens* of late importations and made extensive arrangements, and secured one of the best Italian Bee cultivators in this country to assist me—that I am now prepared to furnish the GOLD or LIGHT COLORED Queens at reasonable rates, and will warrant all Queens sent, to have paired with the pure Italian Drone, and I will further warrant the majority of worker Bees reared from said Queens to bear *three* distinct stripes of bands after they are two weeks old and are distended with honey. When their progeny is proved otherwise, I will forward another Queen free. On the receipt of a stamp to pay return postage, I will forward my Bee-Keepers Almanac of 40 pages, and Italian circulars, giving full particulars.

NOTE.—All persons are forbidden to copy after any of these *cuts*, or get them copied or use them in any manner or form, under the penalty of the law as THESE cuts are *Copy Righted*.

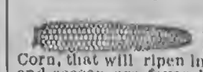
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

THE BEST BEE-HIVE IN THE WORLD.—I take this opportunity of informing my numerous friends that I am still engaged in the Bee-Hive business, and can furnish Bee-Keepers with anything in my line. On the receipt of a 3 cent stamp I will forward my new Bee-Keepers Almanac of 40 pages, which contains my Price List of 1866, besides much valuable information to Bee-Keepers.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH WHITE CLOVER, which is considered one of the best Honey producing plants known. I can now supply a limited amount of it applied for soon. On the receipt of 50 cents, I will send, enough to sow 12 rods of ground.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.



NORWEGIAN SEED CORN for sale.—Early eight-rowed Corn, that will ripen in 40 days from planting, if ground and season are favorable. On the receipt of 50 cents, will forward enough, post-paid, to plant one hundred hills; or enough for three hundred hills for ONE DOLLAR.
849-4t H. B. MANN, Box 593, Burlington, Vt.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!

TO FARMERS!

The Lodi Manufacturing Company (the oldest manufacturers of Fertilizers in the United States) offer their Celebrated Poudrette for sale at lower prices than any other fertilizer in Market.

It is made from the night soil and offal of New York City, and has been in use by thousands of farmers for over quarter of a century; $4 will manure an acre of corn in the hill, and increase the yield one-third.

A Pamphlet with the experience in its use on Lawn, Garden Vegetables, Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, of hundreds of Farmers, some of whom have used it for over 20 years, containing also *price*, directions for use, &c., will be sent *free* to any person applying.

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
843-13t 60 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

$200 PER MONTH and Expenses Paid—Agents Wanted, male and female to introduce a new and useful patented invention. For further information address, with stamp, L. N. MATHER & CO., Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. [847-4t

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 AND $200 per Month, to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. It will hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, stitch and embroider equal to the high priced machines. Send for circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio. [847-8t

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BY ROBERT BURNS.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer;
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.—
Farewell to the highlands, farewell to the North,
The birth-place of valor, the country of worth;
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands forever I love.

My heart's in the highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer;
Chasing the wild deer and following the roe,
My heart's in the highlands wherever I go.
Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow;
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below;
Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods;
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.

The Story Teller.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MARY GRAEME,

THE CHILD OF NATURE.

LITTLE MARY GRAEME was the sweetest girl in the neighborhood. It was out in the country she lived; and there she was brought up among the influences of Nature; — and she was a close observer, because she had an eye for these things. Nature seemed her all,—and readily opened her secrets to her prying spirit. And she appreciated them in their full force. No wonder then that she loved Nature when she saw her wonderful, her great, her pure heart. She was therefore seen mornings in the fields, early as the earliest bird that chants its joy; and her voice was equal to the occasion. Who was it, thought many a one that heard her, that sings thus early?—a girl, and in the fields. They did not know that she was a bird, with the instincts and artlessness of a bird, living the same life in nature with the bird. But she was as much a brook in its purity and tinkling accents. Flowers were like sisters to her; and she knew them all— by her own names. Thus each was a pet, christened by herself. But the grass-blades had almost an equal effect upon her; sometimes it seemed more, when she was sad—for she was sometimes very sad—and then she chanted plaintively. If she was in the sunlight of the fields, so she was also seen in the umbrageous forest. But she knew nothing of ROBIN HOOD. Her forest was not Sherwood Forest. Her associations were entirely different—her own, as much so as her voice, and her own active *petite* body, which was as spry as the hare, and as gay as the squirrel.

Shy as the squirrel, and wayward as the swallow;
Swift as the swallow when athwart the western flood,
Circleting the surface he meets his mirrored winglets—
Is that dear one in her maiden bud.
Shy as the squirrel whose nest is in the pine-tops;
Gentle—ah! that she were jealous—as the dove!
Full of all the wildness of the woodland creatures,
Happy in herself, is the maiden that I love.

A hunter—a rude, brawny specimen of a man—came along one day, and almost trod upon her, so small she was, and so unobserved, seated among the leaves and the flowers, herself seeming a leaf and a flower. He quickly turned and excused the intrusion. But the little maiden was half frightened to death. Such a large, brawny man, with black eyes and beard, and armed, she had never seen. She did not scream; but she half said something in her fright, but didn't know what it was—neither did he,—and to this day it is unknown. You will say it is not worth much what she said. But it is; for everything she did and said was as if Nature herself had spoken, so natural was the manifestation, and so important.

She looked involuntarily at the great man before her, with eyes turned up in an intense attitude, as if all her attention was there, which just then it was, as her flowers dropped from one hand, while the moss was held, partly up, in the other. He was sorry to have almost trodden upon the bird, and such a bird!—so earnest was the eye, (black as his own,) and so finely curved the chin in its lift from the neck—a real swan's neck. Her teeth also showed—the white ivory that they were,—with lips of course parted, and so red and velvety (for once unkissed in the world's history, save by the mother!) How intense, how anguished, was the look!—not a wild beast would so have frightened her.

But this artlessness, which bore such an effect with it—because so thoroughly natural—had its influence upon this son of the forest. Hunters love nature; they are good observers. Hence, at a glance, this child was appreciated, as a tree, a flower, or the game, was appreciated by the hunter. He half smiled, or at least lifted his brown eyes—it was now seen they were brown—when he saw the nature of the incident. It pleased him through and through to see such a flower toy with flowers and with such nice, fresh moss, and leaves, that made her as much a nymph of the woods as ever was imagined.

There was a delicate meeting. The hunter scarce knew how to behave,—as if there were too much delicacy, beauty, good refined sense. He must keep aloof here. (Virtue thus is its own shield, oh, truthful ancient proverb!) The girl was safe, because she felt safe, and this security showed itself. The gallant hunter respected it. He was so pleased at the unsuspected discovery, that he almost became embarrassed—a man who had acted in the dramas of polite life, and understood the rude and uncultivated as well. He seemed, however—except in the expression—in rather a sorry plight, from the long contact of the wood-life, from which he was just now returning. He was, therefore, not in his primitive forest; but in a woodland adjoining, to which this girl had resorted.

He made his excuses, as a gallant man would—a gallant Knight rather, which he really was, both by descent and breeding. If it was natural for the girl to be natural—to be graceful,—so it was for the man to be polite; in other words, he could not be different, without effort, and that would be awkward. So his nature only went out towards the girl; and of course it was received, as it *impressed* itself—as eloquence will, as poetry will, as the sun will. And he saw in her, not a flower, but a diamond,—for a diamond is as natural as a flower, as pure, only its associations are somewhat corrupted. The stone that glistened at his finger, was of great value; and he saw its mate in the gem before him. He saw this all—all that we have been saying—at a glance. He read the history of this child in her face,—in the scared yet pure look, which, in the moment of the accident, was so intent. It was the freshness of the morning dew, with its perfect purity. And it was in the morning—early for the laggard—advanced for her—that this took place. It was on a knoll overlooking the valley below—a broad flat, of great and rich extent. A few trees at the skirt of the wood prevented a full view, but with space enough to let the sun in quite broadly and leisurely. At the right, on the flat, was seen a large elm, with branches drooping—"the most graceful tree in the world," thought MARY GRAEME,—and so it was. But now—just at this moment—a man was in in its way, as tall, as great, and as graceful. And she had just had the thought of the tree in her mind—was raising her eyes to look at it, when whew! came the man. Alas for the tree!—a man in its place! And she had had many pastimes with this tree—an old playmate.

All these thoughts were crowded into an instant of time, so fast we live at such moments. And at such times impressions are received which never become effaced. It was sure to be so in this case. NIMROD had never had such a meeting; lady had never met knight under such circumstances. What a gem for his woodland home!—for he had a hut in the forest, where he yearly retired. But how would this child of nature be in the splendor of his home society? She would be consumed in the blaze of talent, and power, and wealth. If not, conventionality would do it. And this knight, this NESTOR among men, would soon tire of the monotony of a simple growth—a mere plant. Even a whole conservatory had but little of his attention. So NIMROD went his way, after making suitable apologies, and left the trembling girl all unfit for her task. But soon she was seen, not tripping and chanting as usual, but quietly wending her way in a direct line home—to her mother; she had no father, no brothers, no sisters. This was the great episode of her life, the "parting of the ways."

She trembled when she came home. "What ails my bird, that it is all fluttered?" But the child only looked its answer, which the mother this time could not interpret. "She had been scared—by a man;" and she related the incident, almost crying as she proceeded, her face unusually flushed, and her eyes sparkling.

"A mere incident, child;" and the mother pressed her child to her bosom. But this did not satisfy. There was much she wanted to know—and more that she kept unrevealed—for the first time in her life.

"It was the 'Justice,' and he would not hurt my daughter." But the daughter knew nothing of the Justice, nor indeed of any one, except her mother. She had no relatives, and associated not with the children of her age. This was so from choice. Her mother was her teacher in everything, and thought she had reason thus to bring up her daughter. Though she dreaded society, and kept aloof from it, the Justice she knew, and she knew him to be a man of probity and honor—one of nature's best specimens, which she seemed specially to delight in.

But, we fear this incident broke up the current of our child's wanderings. There was another chant (in the fields, for the fields, the woodland also, were frequented as usual,) and a demurer aspect. The truth is, the whole tenor of the child's life was changed. She even ventured to ask to be taken to the city; she seemed to want to see the world now. It was only by snatches, when she had forgotten herself, that she showed signs of her old enjoyment. And then, ah! what grace and perfection she evinced!—as if the energies had been recruited, and the old passion accumulated. So perfect she was, she seemed master of the situation—quarrelled with the birds, her natural associates,—for they knew their old playmate.

She had a tinge on her cheek, from her habit of out-door life, though naturally as white as the lily; and her step was firm for one so small—a little queen, a little deity, in her domain,—and refined: a sharp discrimination did this. She would have graced a throne in the higher social empire, with cultivation in that direction. Of late she would often become aggravated at the cross-grain and imperfections, as she thought, of nature. She seemed like a bird nettled, its feathers ruffled.

But there were other longings, in her quiet, pensive moods. And then she was the most quiet, placid child in the world. But still, ah! still, there was that lurking disquiet, slight, never so slight, but still there, when once the heart is stirred by the great necessity of nature. And MARY GRAEME found, though a child of nature, that she was still linked to the great tide of humanity, even the turbulent passion, which has its branches everywhere, reaching the remotest human heart. This drew her,—and she wished, as we have seen, to see the city, the world of mankind, man the noble, the life-giving, the support of the frail fabric at his side. And he, the NIMROD—no other in all the wide world—was the one she knew, she saw always as he frightened her, beamed on her. That beam,—what was the poor sun compared to it? The sun was common-place, familiar. But this beam—it said something that must be attended to; it is a necessity in the world, wisely ordained by the Creator. This beam illumed her tripping way ever. Her mother made it what the daughter saw—an uncorrupted beam. But,

—"the Judge rode on,
And MAUD was left in the field alone."

So weeks had passed, and months. The sober Autumn came, and then there was a plaintive time. The exasperating birds were gone, save a frail mourner here and there. Ah, how the winds piped! This sough was a cry. It almost drew a cry from the little heart that ranged the fields—and the *spot* where the leaves were more crimson than any where else. Yet

—"She never told her love,
But let concealment like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek."

The old elm shone in all its splendor. So fine a tree the eyes of the maiden had never seen. She almost trembled, however, when she looked at the power and gracefulness of this tree. Winter threatened. There was a shiver in this thought. All the scene of the past summer would be swept away; and what a desolate place it would be all winter, alone, alone. So she gathered what comfort she could out of the autumn leaves, which were *yet* the same leaves of summer, but prophetic—so prophetic! And then she thought:—"She would not now be scared at the incident should it occur again—*should* it be repeated." A rustle—a tread! She looks: *he* stands before her; no, beside her, as he did before, when all her soul went up with fear.

It was the same form, and face, and *smile*, subdued and respectful. "Was it accident; was it intended?" This was her first, rapid thought, instead of the concern she felt so "long ago." But, she trembles again—more than ever—paler than the palest lily. What ails her now, gratified in all her wishes—in her secret, innermost thought? She trembles,—she cannot avoid it. "How foolish she was to wish—as she did. If he only was away, this worldly,—conventional man. And yet"— He was so himself, so self-possessed, she began to feel at ease,—and felt almost surprised at it. She was conversing with him ere she was aware; and now, "the ice broken," she was on the high tide of successful—she knew not what, hardly—successful something that she wished for,—for her voice was never so soft and so gliding, and she so entirely happy. He led her in his talk—talked seriously, playfully—always sincerely. How she liked this sincerity. She was brought up to it. He at last seated himself near where she sat, as if the seat had been prepared, which it had not. This did not frighten her—for it was so in keeping with his noble sincerity, his nobleness at any rate, to make her at her ease—to be, as it were, one of the family—descended from above, however, for earth never had such a thing—such a power, such benevolence, such goodness. She felt safe in the protection of such an one; protection?—that was the word,—that was what she wanted, what swayed her.

Alas, for MARY GRAEME, should he leave her, and no more bestow his kindness upon her! He knew this. He knew the heart of man, and of woman. He knew—in part only, he had to confess—this child of nature, naturally apt and quick of apprehension—of a clear, capable mind, thoroughly instructed in the beauty of the physical world, in which he himself was also an adept. And so pure!—*one* at least in the world pure, let the slander say what it may of the much-abused and perhaps too weak sex.

The great man looked down upon the child: it was almost ludicrous to see it, so great the contrast. And she looked up at last—not as at the former meeting. It was now confidence. The eyes never shone so before. What were dew-drops now, compared? She had seen a thousand with those eyes. Here was indeed the "parting of the ways;" or was it the meeting?—did the paths meet here? But she felt confident; she could not feel otherwise under such influence. Autumn was no more the crying thing. It mattered not now whether the leaves were the autumn leaves or the summer: she preferred the autumn.

They rise;—not the hunter alone, this time, leaving the girl all disconcerted. They walk, the tall and the small, together.

"He for her restrains his stride,
And she assumes a liveller gait
To ramble at his side."

The mother received them with welcome. So proud was the daughter—yet shamed! But in the presence of so much to control and assure! so great a protector! how could she but feel that a great protector had at last arrived,—not that the widow wanted or feared. The One that feeds the ravens, had been taking care of this small nest. So much virtue was rarely found, and so thoroughly unobtrusive—so much so that it seemed to serve as a model for the reward of virtue. Not only were our widow and her daughter respectable, they were beloved and esteemed,—and much good was done by their example. They were humble worshippers—in communion with Nature and the beneficient Ruler, whom they saw in all his works. And now this simple bird—this child of nature—had brought home from her fields this treasure, as if heaven had decreed it, as if the power of the ancient divinity had extended here.

There was a simple rite. And now the family of three are doing good instead of two. The same life of love to the Father and His family on earth, is continued, with stronger, united bonds—thankful to Him who prayed that the bitter cup might pass, yet without murmuring drank it, that this good, which these realized, might come to pass.

F. G.

ON THE RAIL.—As the midday Worcester train was about leaving the depot yesterday a man of the Johnsonian style of manners entered one of the cars and gruffly requested that two young ladies occupying separate seats should set together that he and his friend might enjoy a *tete-a tete* on the other seat. But, said one of the damsels, blushing, "this seat is engaged." "Engaged, is it?" brusquely responded the man, "who engaged it?" "A young man," said the conscientious maiden. "A young man, eh! where's his baggage?" persisted Urso Major. "I'm his baggage, Old Hateful," replied the demure damsel, pursing her rosy lips into the prettiest pout. "Old Hateful" subsided; the young man came in and extended an arm protectingly, almost carressingly, around his baggage, and Mr. Conductor Capron started the train. — *Providence Journal.*

THE following is said to be a copy of a letter sent by a member of the legal profession to a person who was indebted to one of his clients: "Sir—I am desired to apply to you for the sum of twenty dollars, due to my client, Mr. Jones. If you send the money by this day week, you will oblige me—if not, I shall oblige you."

A STORY is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a skirmish. Coming in pretty close contact with one of the enemy, he remarked, "Friend, it's unfortunate, but thee stands just where I'm going to shoot," and blazing away, down came the obstruction.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.

A FARMER should not imperil his title to land he already possesses by over-anxiety to obtain an additional number of adjoining acres.

He should not attempt to cultivate more land than he can attend to in season, or keep more stock than the farm will supply nutriment for.

He should not put off for to-morrow what needs to be done to-day: should not wait till a farming implement is wanted before ascertaining whether he has it, or if so, whether it is in condition to be used.

He should not let his stock run down so in winter that half the summer will be wasted in placing the animals where they should have been at the commencement of spring.

He should not, when a field is planted, leave the struggling shoots to contend with weeds till the latter become the prominent feature of the field.

He should not go to sleep over night before first having determined what work he and his help are to commence with in the morning with means provided to make the labor effective.

He should not rely too much on those whom he may employ: every household wants a head, no matter how faithful its hired members may be. This position belongs to the owner of the farm, and he should occupy it. He may labor or not as suits his inclination and means, but the direction of affairs should remain with him.

He should not seek to get extra work out of his laborers by turning day into twilight or night. Laborers regard this practice as an imposition, and will become morose and discontented at the exaction. Besides, exhausted nature requires a suitable time to recruit its energies, and should have it.

He should not give way to passionate language because of mistakes made or errors committed by his help. These are annoying, certainly, but the use of vile language will not tend to repair the fault nor lessen the chances of a repetition of it. Premeditated wrong doing should involve dismissal from service.

He should not, if lured from his business during a passing season by some trivial sport, be much surprised to find that his hired help had been enjoying a partial holiday during his absence.

He should not be morose and tyrannical in his family. He should be the kind, just and decided master,—not the captious and exacting tyrant.

He should not be indifferent to the physical comfort of those who serve him. None are exempt from sickness. Let him be kind and considerate to those who suffer. They will repay by extra exertions when restored to health.

Finally, the farmer who makes a mild decision the rule in his household; who plans his business properly; attends to each department in its season; is satisfied with sure and steady, rather than spasmodic and doubtful gains, will pass through life serenely, and leave, as a legacy to his children, a competency of this world's goods, and an unsullied reputation.

THE CORN CROP.

Soil and Situation.—The river bottoms of the Southwestern States raise the largest average crops of Indian corn. The alluvial soil of the prairies is famed for its yield of maize. The valleys of the Middle and New England States have grown corn truly "from time immemorial," for the Indian tribes of these regions cultivated this cereal before the white man's footstep was printed in the soil. Experience in its culture has established one fact—that, while in some of its numerous varieties, Indian corn succeeds throughout a wide diversity of climate, yet it requires invariably a warm, quick soil, and one that possesses a large amount of vegetable mold. On cool, moist, frosty highlands it will not ripen, and on soils naturally barren or that have been exhaustively cropped it turns out a meagre yield of "nubbins." Vegetable mold, to furnish nutriment to the plant, and to keep the soil loose and porous in dry weather, is an essential element in successful corn growing. This is generally well understood and we believe it true that Indian corn is grown on better soil, and with more manure than any other leading crop of the United States.

Preparation of Soil.—Sod ground is most commonly planted. Corn is the most natural crop to put on a freshly turned sod. We till the corn and the turf decays, and furnishes, in season, rich and abundant nutriment for the growing crop. It is difficult to make land too rich for corn; it will bear more manure than any other grain. Where oats or wheat will lodge and yield no grain from an over supply of manure, corn turns out its largest and most perfect ears. So if we look only to the corn crop we should put on all the manure that is at hand. And many good farmers contend that for the benefit of the crops to follow in the rotation, before corn comes again, it is economical to plow under all of the barn-yard manure on the cornfield. But we should remember that the coat of sod is in itself a richer dressing of manure than that we are able to put on from the barn-yard, and that should satisfy the demands of the corn. The next year, when spring grain is sown, the upturned, decayed sod forms a good seed bed. And if the spring grain be followed by wheat, it is then we need the barn-yard manure as a top-dressing—not only for the wheat but to invigorate the grass which is to follow, and again prepare the land for corn. But if we cannot afford the coarse manure to be turned beneath the sod, we can invariably afford to put some fertilizer, either in the hill before planting, or on the surface when the corn appears.

In plowing for a corn crop we should take especial care to do the work well. Every furrow should be fairly and evenly turned. If a stone throw the plow out so that it "cuts and covers" for half a rod, don't be a careless plowman and drive along. Pull the plow back, if it does cost some hard work, and make the furrow uniform—not merely for the looks of the job, but because it will save labor in hoeing and tilling, and most likely avert having two or three bad hills. It always pays to plow *well*, but it is like investing money at compound interest to plow skillfully and perfectly for the corn crop. Again, we do not believe in plowing as deep for corn as for many other crops, especially wheat. The depth of the furrow should be determined by the character and quality of the soil. On river bottoms and deep alluvial soils there is no danger of plowing too deep; but on uplands where the nature of the soil changes a few inches below the surface, deep plowing will not benefit the corn. We should endeavor to plow so as to make a warm, rich seed bed, containing a good deal of mold so that it will not bake in the sun and crust over. If we plow so deep as to turn up much subsoil that is a clay, it will invariably make a poor seed-bed, and the corn will not get that early and vigorous start which is so desirable. The same depth of plowing will not answer for every cornfield—the farmer, knowing his soil and what the crop requires, must be the judge—but where a shallow furrow is deemed best, subsoil plowing would, doubtless, be of great benefit. Instead of the ordinary coulters to cut the sod, a "jointer," or small plow, is frequently used, which cuts and raises half the sod of the furrow, lapping it on to the other half, and all the sod is, by this means, turned completely under. It is a good implement, and although it makes the plow somewhat heavier to handle, yet it enables the plowman to put every blade of grass under a good coat of dirt. Thorough harrowing, and straight, plain marking usually completes the preparation of the soil.

Seed and Planting.—As a protection against the depredations of crows and insects the seed corn is frequently soaked in some supposed preventive. Coal, or gas-tar, is highly recommended. Too much must not be used as it will injure the seed. Half a pint of tar to one bushel of seed is sufficient. Soak the seed a few hours in water, then drain it off, and mix in the tar. If the corn is cold put hot water to the tar to thin it and make it mix more readily. If the seed should be sticky after this operation mix plaster or ashes with it. In planting it is a great mistake to cover the seed too deep; it should be deposited in fresh, moist earth, and covered with the same kind free from stone and clods. The distance of the hills apart is governed by the climate and the variety of corn planted. The time of planting should be chosen when it is probable that the seed will germinate quickly, and grow vigorously, without the drawbacks of cold storms or frosts. Too early planting is to be avoided.

Insects.—It is the myriads of worms, insects, that baffle the skill of the husbandman. Against the attacks of these he can oppose, at best, but feeble barriers. Happily the corn crop is rarely seriously harmed, on the average, by their attacks. Localities sometimes suffer, and single crops may be half destroyed, but they never cause such wide-spread devastation as occurs to other grains. The cut-worm, wire-worm, and white grub, are the best known and most destructive, except at times in the west, when the chinck-bug, springing from the wheat field, spreads its countless swarms, and sweeps all vegetation from its path. The most effectual remedies against the three first named worms, are—thick seeding—and destroying by hand. Holes made in the soil are said to prove excellent traps for the cut-worm. These may be made very rapidly by fitting a pair of wheels with projections on their rims to form the holes as they turn over. The passage of the wheels leaves a smooth path along which the worm, in its nocturnal journeys delights to travel, until he tumbles unawares into the pit. The hot, midday sun kills them. Plowing sward land in the fall is said to destroy the wire-worm.

Varieties.—It is generally admitted that all our varieties of Indian corn were derived from the same parentage, the Wild or Rocky Mountain corn. There is now an almost incredible number of kinds in cultivation, of almost all shapes, sizes and colors. Annexed we present sketches of twenty varieties, commencing with the original, and embracing some of the most highly prized sorts.

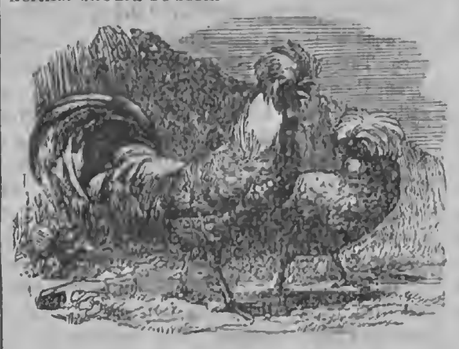
1 and 2 Original Wild or Rocky Mountain Corn.
3. Rice Corn.
4. Jersey White Flint.
5. Tuscarora.
6. Ohio White Flint.
7. Kentucky White.
8. Virginia Golden.
9. King Philip.
10. Middle-sized eight-rowed Yellow.
11. Samanoit.
12. Improved Dutton,
13. Ohio Dent.
14. Small eight-rowed Yellow.
15. Blood Red.
16. New Mexican Black.
17. Oregon Sloe-Peg.
18. Canada Pop Corn.
19. White Gourd-seed.
20. Golden Sioux.

THE POLAND FOWL.

THE original Poland fowl is supposed to have been imported from Holland into England, and from thence to this country. We give engravings of two varieties, the black, and the silver-spangled. It is said that there was formerly a breed of white, with black top-knots, but that is now now extinct.

BLACK POLAND FOWLS.

The Black Poland has a plumage of shining black with white top-knot on both cock and hen. It is rare, however, to find no black feathers in their head-dress. These are sometimes cut off close to the skin which deceives an inexperienced person, but they invariably reappear in due season. In the cocks of this breed gills are allowed but no combs. In the silver variety neither should be seen.



SILVER POLAND FOWLS.

In the plumage of the Silver Poland the spangling of the feathers is black, and correct and regular. The top-knots are of the same intermixture of colors as the body. These birds are said to be much subject to deformity. In purchasing one should examine closely to discover if one hip be higher than the other. As these traits are transmitted to the offspring, such fowls are not desirable.

The Polands are good layers, their bodies are plump, the flesh tender and juicy on the table.

[Southern Editorial Correspondence of the Rural.]

"MY MARYLAND"—ITS RESOURCES, &c.

NUMBER SEVEN.

As an Agricultural State, simply in the products of its soil, Maryland compares favorably with her sister States. When the soil is properly handled the profits are large. Improved farming has comparatively a small hold in the State. Yet there are some farms which are models of high and successful farming,—and in their appointments compare favorably with the best in the Union. These exceptions only show what the country can be made when capital and industry are brought into requisition. The absence of good barns and out-houses is a marked feature now, and one cannot help wondering how farmers could keep stock profitably, or even secure their crops. An old tobacco house, some very dilapidated and untenanted negro quarters, a smoke house, and possibly a corn house, a log barn, and an indifferent house are about the whole sum of buildings upon a large proportion of farms which were cultivated by slaves. If money was made at all upon these farms it was made by the sale of a slave now and then to the Georgia trader. The rotation of crops, was, first to clear off the land and raise a crop of tobacco; next year tobacco, generally about four crops in succession; then corn, oats, or buckwheat and wheat—alternating till the land gave out. Few animals, except hogs, were kept, as this style of farming gave no fodder. The wheat was stacked and thrashed as soon as possible, and carried to market. Oats and hay were also stacked. All the surplus which was not consumed by the blacks was carted off the farm and sold. Hay, straw, grain, all went to market, and nothing put back upon the land in the shape of manure. In their agriculture the people are much as we were at the north thirty years ago. But it will hardly take ten years to make their system fully equal to that in the best improved sections of our old State.

Where a judicious system has been adopted the soil shows itself a generous friend. All that is requisite for the most productive farming is simply a rotation of crops. The best farmers—and there are some equal to the best in the Union—adopt a regular system, and adhere to it rigidly. Wheat or oats, usually wheat, seeded with timothy and clover; clover lay turned under for corn, oats on the corn stubble, wheat with the manure left in the yard after what could be used on the corn. Plaster on the clover, and when it can be done, lime once in eight or ten years upon wheat fallow. Potatoes are a common and profitable crop, preceding wheat, and well manured. Tobacco also is considered a good preparation for wheat, and when well handled is a profitable crop. Sweet potatoes, sorghum and broom corn are also profitable crops, and generally find a place on good farms. This system necessitates stock, and stock necessitates barns and sheds—and these are the signs of a thrifty farmer, and a high-priced farm.

I have no doubt that simply by clover and plaster this soil may be brought to a high state of fertility and at small expense. The *grass habit* of this land is good, if only moderately encouraged—and a large amount of stock can be kept as soon as a proper rotation is established. Expensive manures are not necessary, but are a damage, in my judgment, when not subordinate to farm-yard manure.

As a grain raising State this makes a fair exhibit. In corn she raises more than all New England by nearly four millions of bushels. Indeed there are but nine States ahead of her in that of grain. In wheat there is a respectable show, growing nearly half as much as the State of New York, under a very defective mode of cultivation. The land is stimulated by artificial fertilizers for the wheat crop more than any other, and as long as a tolerable crop can be realized the system is continued until complete exhaustion follows, so that the average yield is now but about 13 bushels per acre, though of the finest quality. The flour from Maryland wheat has the highest reputation. Their corn always brings high prices, comparatively, and the surplus is mostly consumed in New England, as it is a favorite there, from the fact that it is kept so pure, the white and the yellow being unmixed. It is now worth from 70 to 80 cts. per bushel at the farm.

Maryland will ultimately become a very superior dairy region, but not until many old-fashioned notions on the subject are, to a certain extent, reversed. For profit cows for the dairy should not drop their calves till about October. The dairy season should then commence, and end about June. By that means the hot, dry months, which are so bad for the cows and for the milk, would be avoided, and the cows go dry at that season of the year the least valuable and when labor is the scarcest and dearest. By making proper provision for house feeding there can be no difficulty in providing sufficient forage, and converting all the offal of the farm, as straw, stalks, &c., into first rate manure. Besides the demand for dairy products at that season of the year ensures fully double the price of summer.

The *wealth* of vegetation here is very great. Roots of all kinds grow finely;—turnips, beets, carrots, the sweet potato, cabbage, all yield large crops and are easily cultivated. Beets, carrots, and the sweet potato would be of great value for the production of milk in a winter dairy. By cutting straw and stalks, and mixing with meal and roots, a maximum flow of milk could be secured, and at the same time the cows could be kept in that thriving condition which would enable them to be turned off to grass early, and go to the shambles as early grass fed beef. The long mild autumn, the short winter and early spring, render the feeding of roots of easy accomplishment. I shall be very much disappointed if the dairy does not double its products during the next few years.

The South holds out great inducements to the dairyman, if the above suggestions as to change of season be adopted.—T. C. P.

W. Friendship, Howard Co., Md.

HORN DISTEMPER.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says, a sure cure for the horn distemper is bleeding. The animal should be bled in the neck the same as a horse. One depletion usually effects a cure. If not, repeat the operation again in three or four days.

MR. COOK'S PAULAR EWE.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MR. COOK'S PAULAR EWE.

E. M. COOK of Richville, Vt., writes to us (Feb. 1865):—"My flock consists of seventeen ewes of the Paular or Rich stock. The four-year-old ewe, drawn by Mr. PAGE, (the cut of which accompanies this,) was got by a ROBINSON ram out of a pure RICH ewe."

STATE SHEEP FAIR.

THE State Sheep Fair will have taken place this week before our publication day, but not until this issue has gone to press—so our readers must wait for our account of the Fair until next week.

SHEEP FAIR AT MANLIUS, N. Y.

A SHEEP FAIR AND SHEARING took place at Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 1st. We had the pleasure of being present, and, outside of State exhibitions, we never saw a more creditable display of fine-wooled sheep in respect to quality. The number entered was between two and three hundred. Not a long or middle-wooled sheep was on the ground!

The shearing match was spirited, and the work excellently performed. A novel and interesting feature of the occasion was a contest among *boys* for prizes on shearing. Young America did his work about as well as his seniors! We saw one little fellow, named HERBERT CLAPP, tugging away at a sheep bigger than himself—but the fleece rolled off nicely and the skin was not cut! We trust the N. Y. State Association will give prizes to boy shearers next year. It was a manifest oversight not to do so this year.

We have not the list of prizes awarded. The arrangements were excellent, and everything passed off pleasantly. ALLEN H. AVERY, President, H. D. L. SWEET, Secretary, and A. H. CLAPP, Superintendent.

BRAIN FEVER.

THE mortality among tegs (sheep a year old this spring) was wide spread and severe, between the beginning of January and the close of March. We shall more particularly advert to its extent, and to the diseases which occasioned it, after collecting more facts. We wish all the readers of this paper who lost sheep during that period in unusual numbers, would communicate the fact to us, the *management* of their flocks when the losses occurred, symptoms, medicines employed, the effects of those medicines, and the post mortem appearances of the patients.

In the mean time we call attention to the following interesting cases. I. & R. WHITTEMORE of St. Albans, Vt., wrote to us in February:

"We have lost 15 sheep in the last six weeks. The disease has prevailed most in our last spring's lambs, (tegs,) all but two being of that age, and taken from four separate flocks. They are all in good condition, although but few have been fed anything but hay. Our whole flock consists of about 400, divided into yards of 30 or 40 each and housed in well ventilated stables. We take the liberty of sending you the enclosed statement of Dr. WOODWARD, with the hope that you may be able to throw some light on the subject."

ST. ALBANS, Franklin Co., Vt.

MR. RANDALL—*Dear Sir:* Messrs. J. & R. WHITTEMORE of this town have a large and valuable flock of sheep, among which a very fatal disease has raged for the last five or six weeks, which has occasioned a good deal of interest, from the fact of its being entirely new and unheard of in this section of country. At their solicitation I give you a very brief history of the disease; also the results of two post mortem examinations.

The first *symptom* of an attack will be a violent throwing up and backward of the head and neck which will remain in that position, or what medical men term opisthotonus. Yet there is not that rigidity or tonic spasm of the muscles of the neck and back that we observe in tetanus. In from one to four hours from the first symptom the sheep will drop over upon its side, and is generally unable to get upon its feet again. Then will be observed a slight tremulous or convulsive motion of the extremities, which, in short, is about all the abnormal symptom seen. Messrs. W. think that the patient is taken blind at the first. The secretions, both the alvine and urinary, are normal and healthy, and there are no morbid or unhealthy secretions from the nose or eyes. It is invariably fatal in from one to four days.

The first sheep of which we made a post mortem had been dead about seventy-two hours. We examined nothing but the brain and spinal cord, as we judged from the symptoms that the pathology of the disease must be located there, upon these organs. Upon raising the calvarium the membranes of the brain, both the dura and pia mater, appeared healthy, except that portion covering the anterior lobes which was of a *very* dark or ash gray color. On removing the brain from the skull and denuding it of its membranes, the anterior lobes were found to be of a soft or cream-like consistence, which I at first mistook for pus, especially that portion that dips down and rests upon the ethmoid bone. There was no difference between the cortical and cineritious portions of the brain. About 1-6 part of the cerebrum was in this condition. We could discover no pathological or unhealthy condition of the spinal cord.

The second one examined was attacked about twenty-four hours previous to the examination. We administered a dose of cyanide of potassium sufficient to destroy sensibility, but yet not enough to destroy vitality, and then laid open the abdomen and thorax, but found no diseased condition of the organs in either cavity. Next examined the brain and spinal cord, and found precisely the same condition of the brain as in the first one. The schneiderian membrane lining the nose entirely healthy.

Very Respectfully Yours,
R. C. M. WOODWARD, M. D.

This is a distinct professional statement, and bears every appearance of having been written by a person who perfectly understood his subject. It clearly establishes the fact of a disease of the brain, differing from those previously described, so far as we remember, by veterinary writers. We have on a former occasion stated that the same symptoms bore a striking analogy to those exhibited by human patients in *cerebro spinal meningitis*, known popularly as brain fever, inflammation of the brain, and sometimes as spotted fever. Dr. WOODWARD'S account strongly confirms our suspicions that this is the disease which was disclosed by his autopsy; and if so it is one which annually sweeps off a multitude of American sheep. Its ravages are particularly destructive among tegs.

We will not now attempt to write a particular popular description of this formidable malady—preferring, as we do, to wait for further developments. The external symptoms have often been mistaken, in our sheep, for hydatid on the brain, or sturdy, staggers, turn sick, etc., described by foreign writers. The hydatid is a watery bladder pressing on the brain—not that disorganization of the substance of the brain witnessed by Dr. W. The symptoms also differ. Nor is it the inflammation of the brain described by Mr. YOUATT and Mr. SPOONER, where the eyes are red and protruded, and where the delirious animal rushes about the field attacking men and trees. On the contrary, there is a deadly prostration of the system from the outset. The antiphlogistic treatment recommended by the English veterinarians in the former disease—copious bleeding and the administration of cathartics—in this would only accelerate the brief course of the malady. Instead of this the strength of the animal should be *supported* as far as possible; and counter irritation by blistering would be indicated. But the truth is, no remedies could be expected to be of any avail in an advanced stage of the disease. We should however carefully study its nature and character, to the end that some system of *prevention* may happily be discovered.

We have put the term of "Brain Fever" at the head of this article, for the want of a better one. The scientific name of the malady above given, though more definite as a medical designation, is too "hard" for popular and every day use! The term "Inflammation of the brain" is already appropriated for a different malady.

Having thrown out these views for the consideration of those interested, we bespeak not a hasty adoption of them—but that careful observation of external symptoms, and those proper post mortem examinations which will either establish or overthrow our hypothesis. Let us have the truth irrespective of theories, and let us wed ourselves to no theories which will warp our conclusions.

We need not tell our good readers for the twentieth time, that post mortem examinations made by persons unprovided with proper instruments and unacquainted with the anatomy of the sheep and the pathology of disease, are not, in a case like this, to be relied on. The scientific physician must be called in. We hope to hear more from Dr. WOODWARD. We hope to hear from a multitude of learned physicians on this subject, when the season of the year shall again bring round this destructive scourge.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SAMPLES.—The season for sending samples of wool having arrived, we will give a few directions as to the proper mode of taking and forwarding them. They should be carefully *cut* from the skin with a sharp knife or scissors, not pulled out by the ends or pinched out by placing the fingers near the roots. Either of those courses injures the *crimp*. By no means stretch the sample, or draw it between the fingers, or rub it, or handle it in any way more than is unavoidable. It preserves its luster better if each sample is placed in oiled silk—and it also better shows the natural amount of yolk. Paper absorbs the latter. Each sample should be numbered, its age, from what taken, weight of fleece taken, &c., placed opposite the same number in the accompanying description. It is better to send samples from the side, thigh and belly of each sheep. If not, specify distinctly from what part taken. If those who sent samples in the winter, which were unnoticed on account of our absence, will now send full grown ones, we will try to give them proper attention.

PRICE OF WOOL.—MARTIN N. BUTTS, West Clarkville, N. Y., asks if "it is safe to calculate on getting 50 cents per lb. for good clean wool, say ¾ths blood Merino, the present year?" If the present tariff remains in force under which Mestiza wools, competing with all our *clothing* wools are admitted under an average duty of less than *five* cents per pound, such a calculation would not be a safe one. It will be a safe one, in our opinion, if the tariff on wools proposed by the Ex. Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association becomes a law.

GEO. WILKINS KENDALL.—Our readers will be glad to learn that this eminent Texas wool grower and writer on sheep, as well as sparkling journalist, has escaped the perils of the war, and is still prosecuting his business with his accustomed energy and success. His flocks have suffered somewhat from Indian raids, but not very seriously. His letters are as racy as ever. May his shadow never be less!

VIRGINIA SHEEP LANDS.—We have received several letters from farmers in Virginia who wish to buy sheep on a year's credit or take them on shares, and who offer to furnish the most satisfactory references, or to give security for the fulfillment of their contracts. Any one disposed to respond to such proposals can address us on the subject.

NAME CLAIMED.—Messrs. HOTCHKISS & STODDARD of Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., claim the name of "Tecumseh" for an Infantado Ram Teg owned by them. "Tecumseh" was got by Col. E. S. STOWELL'S "Golden Fleece," Cornwall, Vermont, by "Stowell's Sweepstakes" by "McFarland Lamb," by "Old Sweepstakes." Dam a pure Sandford ewe by "Comet."

YOLK, GREASE, OIL, &c.—"Observer" asks what distinction we make between these substances in wool. None. The term yolk embraces all the others.

Communications, Etc.

RURAL NOTES FROM ILLINOIS.

THE month of March has been an unusually cold, stormy, and disagreeable one—much more so than the month preceding. Considerable frost yet remains in the ground and some snow on top of it; no sowing has been yet done. Last year some farmers had 50 to 100 acres sowed before this time. If spring wheat is not sowed before the 10th or middle of April, it is considered a poor chance for a good crop. It will be hurrying times on the prairies when spring weather does come. Wheat, though still the most important staple of Northern Illinois, is not so much so as formerly—the production of barley and corn is increasing. But I cannot see what inducement there is at present to raise corn to sell, it being worth only 20 cts. per bushel, and the last crop scarcely yet touched to market. It was the largest crop in the State ever known. Flax is getting to be a favorite crop, and hops are talked of, which is the next thing before proceeding to raise them. Broom corn receives considerable attention, and sorghum is increasing, as is also the raising of cattle. Dairy cows are worth $50 to $75—one year ago $20 to $30 was the common price. Butter is taken in and retailed at the stores for 38 cts. per pound. Our prairies are well adapted to every branch of farming, and it is hard to tell what they are best for they are so good for everything. Energy, industry, and good management, will insure every farmer a fortune, or at least a competency, in a reasonable time. S. W. A.

Cortland, Ill., March 31st.

PLANTING CORN IN DRILLS.

J. H. LATTING, Manchester, N. Y., asks us for information about planting corn in drills instead of hills, with rows running two ways. He thinks the planting in drills might be performed very accurately and expeditiously with a common grain-drill, which will plant two rows at a time. Mr. L. says:—"My ground (70 acres) is very rich,—a black soil, seven or eight inches deep, resting on a hard bottom—and was well plowed last fall, after which a coat of rotted manure was spread over it.

The largest crops of corn on record were raised in drills. With rich, mellow land and thorough cultivation, it is, doubtless, the best method of growing corn; and though the expense is greater, the increased yield over the hill system will compensate for it. The distance apart for the plants, as we have remarked in another article, must be decided by the climate and variety of corn planted; but in the locality whence our correspondent dates his communication, and growing the ordinary yellow varieties of maize, the drills should be from three to three and a-half feet apart, and the plants in the row from nine to twelve inches. Of course, only one plant should be allowed in a place. Care should be taken to drill the rows straight, to facilitate after-cultivation. We think well of using the grain-drill to plant the corn with when it is intended to have rows but one way. If it is a good implement, and is properly adjusted, the grains may be deposited with greater regularity than is commonly done by hand. If a storm does not come soon after planting, it would be a good plan to pass over the field with a roller, to compact the earth about the seed. In adjusting the drill to plant corn, it should be taken on to the barn floor, or a smooth piece of ground, and carefully tried until properly gauged.

FARMERS THE "LORDS OF CREATION."

FRIEND MOORE—As much has been said and written upon the above entitled subject, I propose to make an application of it to the condition of farmers at the present time, as many consider that farmers have everything their own way. As corn is perhaps the most important production, and is used most generally for the support of animal life in the United States, I propose to make that a basis for my calculation to prove that farmers are really the "lords of creation."

In the first place the crop which is now in the country has cost the producers $1.25 per day for the labor, which makes 2½ bushels of corn of 60 lbs. per bushel, at present prices, 50 cents (in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y.,) the value of a day's work. And now let us look at the uses to which the farmer has to put this corn to carry him along through to the end of the year. If he wants a pound of decent tea it takes four bushels of corn to buy it. If a yard of common brown sheeting, nearly a bushel or 2½ or 3 bushels for enough to make a shirt. If sugar is wanted 3 lbs. at most takes a bushel of corn. If his horses are to be shod it takes 8 bushels of corn. If he has a hired man by the month it takes 40, 50 and sometimes 60 bushels to pay for one month's work, or for 8 months 480 bushels; and even the RURAL, (which, to those who have become accustomed to its weekly visits, is an absolute necessity,) takes 5 bushels of corn for a year's subscription.

"But," says one, "why take corn as your standard? Why not take some other farm product?" Well, suppose we take wool, hay, barley, oats or wheat, all of which have brought as high and higher figures when the dollars we used to get for pay were worth as much as gold, and would buy three times as much of the necessaries of life as they will to-day. But now, when many farm products are scarce for the reason of bad seasons, or that many of the producers have been called to the war, prices are said to be enormously high. But I ask what production of the farm, except dairy products, has doubled and trebled, as everything else has?—and why is it that there is such a hue and cry about the prosperity of producers?

There is one more feature which goes to show the immense advantage which the "lords of creation" have over common people—that is, the unreasonable taxation which is put upon the real-estate of the country. A capitalist may have $10,000 in U. S Bonds and pay not a cent in taxes, but the same value in real estate must pay from $200 to $500, according to the amount to be raised, which in fact is no more nor less than an encumbrance on the farms of these lords for about one half their value, if called for immediately, and if not the interest must be paid, and who but the lords must pay it?

And now I want to ask who of any observation, has seen any considerable number of these lords ever rise to places of distinction and honor or wealth? It is true many of them obtain a comfortable living, but what merchant, lawyer or capitalist would be content with such small gains and such unceasing toil, not only for himself but his wife and whole family, with no time for recreation or improvement; and in fact should a little leisure be found, he is not in condition for reflection or mental exertion from mere physical exhaustion. But one says, "these lords are not qualified for Legislators and other honorable and profitable positions." I admit that is too true, and why? Because their physical exertions to obtain a living disqualifies them for study and improvement.

But enough of this complaining; now for the remedy. When we look abroad upon other classes of community, what do we see? If the manufacturing interest is depressed what do they do? Why, petition Congress, of course, for more protection. Foreign competitors must be shut off, and if petitioning does not effect their object, money will; and all such things are lobbyed through, right or wrong. And how does this effect the lords? Why, the effect upon them is, they must pay from four to eight shillings per yard more for their cloth than they would otherwise. "But," says one, "do not the lords obtain more for their wools?" I answer, "very little, so long as Legislators can be found who will fix a high tariff on cloth and a nominal one on wool—so long a high tariff will only benefit the manufacturers, and the lords must look out for themselves." Now let us look at our salt manufactures in Syracuse. The business became depressed and what did they do? Why, form a company, and all must come in, and the company has control of all the works, and if they all make, too much part of them must lie idle; still all share in the profits alike, and the price is kept up and the manufacture of salt was never so profitable to the owners as at present.

But how do the lords manage this thing? They form Agricultural Societies all over the land. We have Town, County and State Societies, and what is their object?—to obtain a fair price for what is raised? No. Premiums are offered and prizes given to stimulate all to raise more, and of course make the price less. Now, would it not be much better for the lords if these Societies should turn their attention to obtaining better remuneration for what we have, and let the self-interest of every one stimulate him to increase the quantity. Until something of this kind is done, or merchants and manufactures reduce the prices of their wares, I propose to change the above caption and say, in future, *Farmers, the Slaves of Creation.* A FARMER.

TO PREVENT DAMPNESS IN BRICK WALLS.—The following will be found to answer the purpose. Take three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap to one gallon of water. This composition to be laid over the brickwork steadily and carefully with a large flat brush, so as not to form a froth or lather on the surface. The wash to remain twenty-four hours to become dry. Next mix a half pound of alum with four gallons of water; leave it to stand twenty-four hours and then apply it in the same manner over the coating of soap. Let this be done in dry weather.

WHAT A MISTAKE DID.—An English farmer, in a communication to the Mark Lane Express, relates a circumstance in reference to grass growing of a novel character. By mistake, his plowman turned over an acre of his meadow land in the fall. The land remained so till spring, when the sod was carefully replaced and the sod well rolled down. The result was a decided improvement in yield of grass, not only for that season, but the succeeding ones.

SCRUB THE COLTS.—E. P. CROWELL writes to the Maine Farmer about lousy colts and the way in which he effected a cure. He took two quarts of soft soap and rubbed it over the colt. Soft water was then applied till the body of the animal was in a white lather. He was then left standing in the sun till nearly dry, when a liberal sprinkling of Scotch snuff was applied and rubbed in. Two applications were sufficient to effect a cure.

BOILED beans are said to be strengthening and highly nutritious food to give to weak or old cows in the spring.

Rural Brief Mention.

SHEEP SHOWS, SHEARINGS, &c.—Though this number of the RURAL goes to press before the opening of the Annual Fair of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, we think that, from present indications, (Monday, P. M.,) both the exhibition and attendance will be creditable. The weather is fine—favorable for both exhibitors and visitors—and will no doubt induce many to attend who would not but for the sunshine and balmy air. Already quite a number of sheep have arrived from a distance—Vermont, Eastern New York, Canada, etc.,—and it is hoped the display will be large in numbers and superior in quality. The result will be given in our next.

In addition to the above and other Sheep Fairs and Shearings already noticed in the RURAL, the following are to take place this month:—The Wool Growers' Association of Italy Hill and vicinity, (Yates county,) is to hold its Annual Sheep Shearing at Italy Hill on Saturday, May 19. The Thorn Hill Farmers' Club (Onondaga county,) is to hold its fourth annual Sheep Show and Agricultural Exhibition at Thorn Hill, on the 24th of May.

THE RINDERPEST—LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—The legislature of this State has passed an Act designed to prevent the introduction and spread of the Cattle-Plague. It imposes the additional duty on the Health Commissioners of the port of New York, of watching whether any animals are brought in vessels in violation of any law passed by Congress prohibiting the importation of animals, and of taking proper measures to prevent contagion spreading from any cows kept on board foreign vessels.

Three State Commissioners, Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN and Gen. M. R. PATRICK, are appointed, having power to appoint assistant Commissioners in each district. In case of infectious disease breaking out among the cattle or sheep in any part of the State, it is the duty of persons owning such diseased stock to report the facts to a Commissioner, who will cause the infected animals to be separated from others, and, if thought best, to be slaughtered. The public are to be kept informed through the press of the progress of the disease, and of the most effective remedies that may be employed. The Commissioners have power to take possession of any premises on which infected animals may be found, and to establish any regulations deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The Act takes effect immediately, and continues in force one year. Let us hope this terrible pest will be averted from our shores.

A CAST, CAST-STEEL PLOW.—We have received from Messrs. COLLINS & Co., 212 Water St., N. Y., one of their steel plows for trial and notice. We put it to work in sod ground, for planting, and were highly pleased with its performance and capacity. For a small plow (this was a C No. 2, weight 85 lbs., cutting a eleven-inch furrow) it gave better satisfaction than any we ever handled. As steel plows are already extensively, and are destined to be exclusively, used throughout a large portion of the Union, it is important for farmers to become acquainted with their various merits. As compared with cast-iron plows their first cost is considerably larger, and their durability not much greater. But their draft is lighter, and they will scour in soils where it is impossible to use a cast-iron plow. In point of durability the proprietors of the cast cast-steel plow justly claim, we think, a superiority over all other steel plows. Instead of being made of sheet-steel, the metal is melted and cast in moulds, by which process a proper thickness is given to those parts most exposed to wear. It is then polished and tempered to a degree that makes it most impossible to scratch the metal with a knife-point, and its extreme hardness and the shape of the mould-board insure its scouring in any soil. See advertisement in another column.

NEW VARIETY OF PUMPKIN SEEDS TO GIVE AWAY.—Mr. JOHN HIGBEE, Ionia, Ionia Co., Mich., writes us that he grows a very excellent variety of pumpkin the seeds of which were obtained in Iowa. The flesh is from three to four inches thick, and very sweet. Specimens grown by him have invariably taken prizes at Fairs wherever exhibited. Mr. H. proposes to distribute by mail ten thousand packages of these seeds to the readers of the RURAL without charge. Each applicant must inclose in his letter to Mr. H. a stamped envelope addressed to himself.

RED-TOP GRASS SEED.—(J. D. W., Ill.) Write to any one of the seedsmen who have advertised in the RURAL this spring, and he will inform you where you can buy red-top grass seed. It is generally supposed that a moist soil is best suited to this grass. If you should sow the grass seed on sod it would be very uncertain about its "taking" at all. Probably not one-quarter of the seeds sown would germinate.

THE WEATHER of the first week of May was quite cool—both unseasonable and uncomfortable. Though the nights have been chilly, we think no material damage has occurred from frost, as the cloudy, heavy weather prevented. To-day (May 7th) the sun shines brightly, and there are various indications of a more genial temperature.

CARPET STRETCHERS.—Messrs. HILL & BRO'S, Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y., sent us one of their Patent Carpet Stretchers. On trial we conclude that it is *just the thing* for housekeepers at this time of year. See advertisement in RURAL of May 5th.

ADDRESS WANTED.—A subscriber wishes us to give him the address of E. G. F., who has a "potato digger." We cannot comply with such requests, as we generally destroy letters and inquiries, after their contents are in type.

MALLARD DUCKS.—We have several inquiries about fowls. Those having different varieties to sell should advertise. Mr. S. S. PARKER wishes to know where he can procure the Mallard Duck or their eggs.

THE SPANISH FOWL IN WINTER.—A correspondent states that he has kept several varieties of fowls, and that the Spanish have combs so large that they are very liable to have them frozen during the cold weather.

COWS LEAKING THEIR MILK.—A Subscriber asks if any RURAL reader can inform him of a remedy which will prevent cows from leaking their milk.

BRAHMA FOWLS.—Mr. P. C. TAYLOR wishes to know where he can procure the eggs or fowls of the above variety.

SPANISH FOWLS.—W. C. ARNOLD is desirous of buying some Spanish fowls.

HORTICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE WORK.

THE season so far, has been much the same as that of corresponding ones for years past. A slight exception may be found, perhaps, in the three warm days a short time since when the mercury indicated a degree of heat rarely seen in April in this latitude. Since that time, rain, sleet, frost, and snows with prevailing westerly and northerly winds have predominated. The warm days in April caused vegetation to develope itself rapidly, and, as the event has proved, somewhat prematurely. The consequence is, that some damage has been done to the early fruits, but less serious probably than was apprehended at the time the cold snap occurred. At all events there are some of the earlier kinds of fruit blossoms which indicate sufficient vitality now to assure the maturity of fruit in its season unless assailed again by a severe frost. At the present writing, the second of May, the wind comes cuttingly from the north indicating that fruits and vegetables have still further trials to undergo. May they prove equal to the occasion.

Garden grounds are now being prepared. Some have already been seeded, but the chances are that their owners will have the annoyance or the pleasure, as the case may be, of doing the work over again. Be this as it may, nothing has been lost yet by delay, and if proper attention is now paid to the vegetable garden the customary results may be fairly anticipated. In cities and the larger towns where lots are small, the occupants of them usually make every foot of ground, not occupied by buildings, available for the production of vegetables. This is good, as a matter of simple economy only, but better as affording healthful and nutritive luxuries in their season which their means might not otherwise enable them to obtain when wanted. A good variety of garden products helps a family along amazingly, and when it is remembered that every laborer has a few unoccupied hours each week at his disposal, he must be held culpably remiss if no vegetable garden well stocked, and clear of weeds, flanks or environs his dwelling. So much for the city and town, but what of the farms and farmers?

In most instances, perhaps, this class is duly provident with respect to garden products, but it cannot be truthfully denied that some are remiss in reference to them. With many the appropriate space is alloted to this purpose. The ground is plowed and then left to the women and children to plant and tend. Possibly some of the labor of planting may be performed by the farm hands, but this done, no more attention is paid to the matter and the consequence usually is a plentiful crop of weeds and grass, with here and there a diminutive sample of vegetable products. Now this is all wrong. It is bad taste and worse economy. Where such evidences of slackness are supplied by the garden, the chances are many to one against it, that it is but a too faithful miniature of the farm itself of which this is an appendage. This should not be so. A few hours work weekly would give a cheerful and lively aspect to the vegetable enclosure, while repaying many fold in its products the labor and expense incurred in planting and dressing it.

Reform this altogether and now is the time to begin. Plant liberally and variously as you have the means; cultivate timely and well, and the result will be something pleasant to look upon, as you enjoy your pipe of an evening; a seasonable variety of garden products when you want them during the summer and a supply for the cellar when the latter harvest shall be gathered in.

In the preceding remarks, reference is made simply to such products as are embraced in the culinary department, but these do not constitute the whole of a well arranged garden. Flowers of various kinds may have a place, blooming at intervals during the season. They are pleasant to look upon; impart fragrance to the air and indicate a refind love of nature in those by whom they are planted and nurtured. They are to the garden what the dessert is to the feast; not indispensable to it, but rendering it more varied and pleasing.

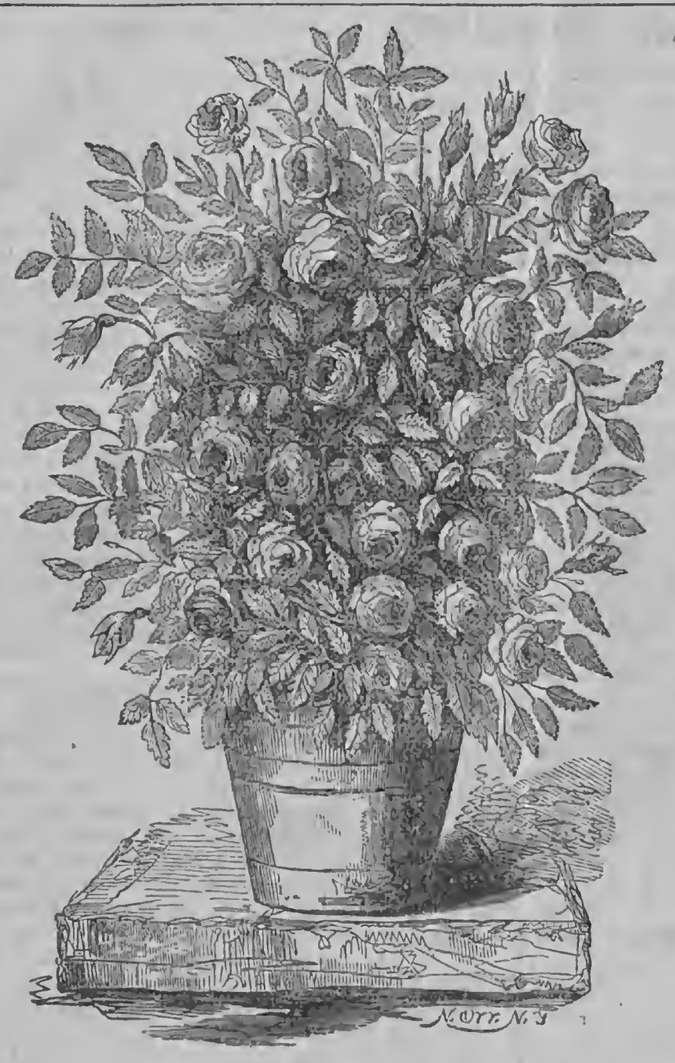
In a word: provide yourself with a good garden, and if faithful to this there is little danger that your farm will be neglected, for attention here will incite it there also, and the consequence will be that no man, in passing your dwelling and farm will have a chance to say, "this is the home of the careless man and the sluggard." The garden is to the farm what the parlor is to the house, therefore see to it and keep it clean.

ORCHARD PLANTING.

THE Rockford (Ill.) Register is of opinion that orchards, especially in the West, should be planted on the highest point of land on the farm. This secures a free current of air and exempts the early blossoms from the frosts prevalent on the less elevated portions of the farm. The difference in temperature is said to be from five to seven degrees. Another advantage claimed for the high ground is that it is thoroughly surface-drained, while the lime stone, which is so beneficial to the fruit tree, is more readily reached by the roots, being nearer the surface than on lower ground. The practice of planting orchards, under the shelter of forest trees, as is sometimes done, is regarded as unwise as the forest trees appropriate the atmospheric influence essential to the growth and maturity of fruit In preparing the ground for the young trees the soil should be stirred to the depth of twenty inches by a sub-soil plow and well pulverized. Twenty feet apart in rows is regarded as a suitable distance to plant the trees.

The holes should be excavated twenty inches in depth and four feet in diameter. The lower hardpan should then be forked up, and a few spadesfull of surface soil thrown in, upon which the roots shall rest. Apply no manure to the roots of the tree—it is better used as a mulch. As the process of filling in about the tree is going on it should be shaken up and down that the spaces between the roots may be well filled in. When the tree is properly set or planted then it should be thoroughly mulched—this being regarded by the Register as the great secret of tree-raising. The next step is to cut the tree back about one-fourth and wash it thoroughly. "Boiled lye, mixed with soft soap, with a piece of saltpetre, about one-third the size of a hen's egg, to a pailful of the mixture, is a valuable wash for the orchard. Let the lye be strong, so that it will injure the hand if dipped into it, and apply it with a stout swab, so that the bark can be thoroughly rubbed and scoured. Concentrated potash—a thirty-five cent can—dissolved in four gallons of rain water, with a small piece of saltpetre, will make the lice fall in platoons, and leave the bark in a clear, soft and silky condition."

The best manure for the orchard is thought to be wood ashes—applied liberally about the roots any season. Plow the ground yearly, manuring the while liberally, but attempt to raise no exhaustive crops as the orchard will need all the aliment that the ground can well supply.



MODEL POT ROSE.

POT CULTURE OF ROSES.

WE illustrate herewith a specimen of a pot-rose, so perfect in form and proportion that our readers who cultivate the "Queen of Flowers" by this method, may well take it for a model, and strive to attain its perfection. In floriculture there is nothing more fascinating than those roses of dwarf and stocky habit, which may be made to brighten and make cheerful a bay-window, or adorn, with gorgeous colors, the green and well kept lawn. The China, Tea, and Bourbon Roses are adapted to pot-culture. The varieties of these are numerous. The China, known commonly as the "Monthly Rose," is often seen exposed for sale on the corners of streets, and in market places, in the spring, every little shoot crowned with a bud or flower. They are very hardy. The Tea roses require more heat, and light, and some protection in winter. Their growth is more graceful and delicate than the China. The Bourbon Rose was produced by the union of the China with the Damask Perpetual. They are free, vigorous growers, and hardier than the China. They require more room than the varieties previously mentioned.

The soil used in potting should consist of four parts of rich, black loam or leaf mold, two parts of well rotted manure, and a slight admixture of sand. The soil should be well intermixed, but it is better to leave it lumpy than to reduce it to powder. Pruning is also essential, and as the eyes will break any where, if a branch becomes too long, lop it off without hesitation. Charcoal in the bottom of the pots for drainage, and slightly mixed through the soil makes the plants healthy, and imparts brilliancy to the flowers.

RAISING BERRIES.

As the raising of berries is becoming more extensive every year, and as there are many just commencing, perhaps a few ideas would not come amiss to such. The only way to make the business pay well is to understand the best mode of cultivation, and then practice it. The first thing that should be attended to is the securing of good sets for planting, which should be grown on good, strong soil, so as to secure plants with strong, fiberous roots; for the better the plants the larger will be the yield. Sets should never be taken up in the spring, particularly blackberries. One reason is, they start so very early that many of the shoots are broken, which delays the much-needed early growth. Raspberry plants, the first year, have an immense amount of small fibrous roots, which start the canes to growing as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The second year they throw out long tap roots, to which are attached the fine, thread-like fibers, from which the plants derive their nourishment.

The blackberry is very different in its growth. It has not those fine, fibrous roots to take up its food like the raspberry. The sets spring up from the long tap roots, which run in all directions, giving it the advantage of the raspberry set, by drawing on the parent stalk for its support, thus causing it to start very early. The sets should be dug in the fall and heeled in on a dry spot where they can be shaded, if need be, from the warm sun, so as to keep them from starting before the soil can be prepared for planting them out, which should be done as soon as possible in the spring. W. W.

Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

CELERY.

THE seed of celery should be but barely pressed into the mold, and then a board laid upon it, say for forty-eight hours; afterwards raise the board up, say about two inches, and keep the celery shaded until it has grown an inch, when the shade should be removed, except in the middle of the day. It is not *necessary* to have a hot-bed to grow celery plants for next winter's use; but if you have a gentle bottom heat from a spent hot-bed, all the better. Many burn their seeds and young plants by using too strong a bottom heat.

When transplanting to the rows for permanent growth, trenches may or may not be made. We have grown just as good celery plants, when planted on level ground—soil having first been made deep and loose—as we have in trenches.

Salt we have found one of the best manures; use at the rate of eight bushels to the acre, or, if you have animal manure which you design to apply to your celery ground, use half the quantity in proportion, diluted and poured on, and mixed up with the manure before applying it on the land.—*Horticulturist.*

MANURING ORCHARDS.

IT is customary to place manure near the body of fruit trees and there only. This method is wrong, as a little reflection on the subject will convince any one. The Working Farmer has a report of a recent discussion before the American Institute Farmers' Club, in which this point was canvassed. The remarks of W. S. CARPENTER were to the point. He contended that the orchard fertilizers should cover the entire area penetrated by the roots of the tree which would correspond very nearly with the space covered by its branches. In other words, that the roots projected laterally, from the main trunks, as far as did the branches, hence the necessity of supplying aliment over the entire space covered by the latter. That these roots may be readily benefited by manure the soil should be gently stirred above them and the fertilizer mixed with it.

A LARGE VINE.

ON the sea coast, between Tyre and Sidon, is a very ancient mulberry garden, surrounded by some enormous Olive trees, whose hollow trunks attest their great antiquity. By the garden side stands a cool fountain, fed by one of the mountain streams, so welcome to the traveler for his noontide rest when traveling through that thirsty land. After resting awhile at this pleasant spot, we rambled through the garden of Mulberry trees, partly for the sake of taking the fruit, but more with the intent of learning something about the rearing of silk-worms, which was there in full operation. Whilst admiring the great size of the fine old Mulberry trees, I happened to notice the bark of a tree which appeared so vine-like in its character that I stopped to examine it, and, to my surprise, found that it was really a vine of most enormous dimensions; it rose by two main stems, and fairly rested upon six or eight of the large Mulberry trees around. I measured the two stems a few inches above the ground; the larger one was 50¾ inches in circumference, the smaller 40 inches. I endeavored to trace out the area covered by its branches, but could not obtain an exact measurement, for the branches had rambled most irregularly. It had a splendid crop of very large bunches of grapes then, but in an early stage of growth, and I was told that it is a black variety. My impression is that it is one of the largest vines in the world, and it would well repay a visit to "Einel-Kanterah," for that is the name of the spot, if it be sought for by any of your readers, whose rambling propensities may carry them along that sea shore.—*Foreign Ex.*

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of fruits, vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending May 3d:

FRUITS.—The stock of sound apples on the market is small, with fair demand at about quotations.

Apples, Fancy Western ₩ bbl	$ 6 00@ 6 50
Apples, Mixed Western ₩ bbl	4 50@ 5 50
Apples, Common Western ₩ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Cranberries, choice, ₩ bbl	15 00@16 00
Cranberries, second quality, ₩ bbl	6 00@ 9 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples are scarce, and in good demand. Other dried fruits are quiet and unchanged.

Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ₩ ℔	15@ 16
Peaches, New Southern, ₩ ℔	25@ 30
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ₩ ℔	14@ 16
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ₩ ℔	12@ 14
Cherries, pitted, ₩ ℔	45@ 50
Blackberries, ₩ ℔	30@ 35
Raspberries, ₩ ℔	43@ 45
Plums, ₩ ℔	32@ 33

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are in light demand at unchanged rates. Onions are mostly in bad order, and will not bring outside quotations unless sound.

Mercers, ₩ bbl	$ 2 50@ 3 50
Jackson White, ₩ bbl	2 75@ 3 25
Buck Eyes, ₩ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Dykemans, ₩ bbl	3 00@ 3 25
Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	3 25@ 3 75
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	7 00@ 9 00
Red Onions, ₩ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
White Onions, ₩ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Turnips, Russian, New, ₩ bbl	2 75@ 3 00
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl	4 00@ 5 00
Pumpkins, ₩ 100	15 00@20 00

BEANS AND PEAS.—The bean market is inactive. Prime qualities are held above our quotations, but without buyers. Mixed and inferior are in large supply at buyers' prices.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ₩ bush	$ 2 25@ 2 50
Beans—Marrows, ₩ bush	2 00@ 2 10
Beans—Mediums, ₩ bush	1 40@ 1 50
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ₩ bush	1 00@ 1 25
Peas—Canada, ₩ bush	1 20@ 1 25
Peas—Green Marrowfat	2 50@ 2 60

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

ENEMIES TO FRUIT GROWING.—Mr. HENRY GRIFFIN writes us from a remote part of Wis. that he has "planted some apple trees in this end of the earth, but that various insects and worms damage them so much that success in getting fruit is doubtful," and he asks a remedy of the RURAL. "First in order is a small worm that comes on the first appearance of the leaf. By shaking the tree they drop off and curl up like a ball. They seem to have a short season, and then comes the hang-worm. I have no other method of killing them than by finger and thumb. Some seasons there comes a small insect or green louse; they keep possession until the tree is utterly exhausted." Our Western fruit growers will doubtless recognize these pests, but who can give a remedy? We are almost powerless against the attacks of the legions of noxious insects.

TRAINING CUCUMBERS.—In limited gardens where but a small portion of ground can be devoted to any one garden vegetable, it may be economical to train up the cucumber on bushes like peas, or on frames made expressly for the purpose. An experiment of this kind, made last year, was communicated to the Utica Herald. The party making it planted a hill of cucumbers on the embankment under his pantry window on the 25th of June. All died but one vine. That was trained up over the window and ran up to the eaves of the dwelling, making a fine shade for the window. The vine was killed on the 27th of September last—not before it had produced one hundred and two nice cucumbers.

GRAFTING WAX.—(Subscriber.) Downing gives the following recipe for making grafting wax of excellent quality:—Melt together three parts of beeswax, three parts of resin, and two parts of tallow. While yet warm work it with the hand, by the aid of a little water. The French gardeners make grafting wax of two kinds. One, melted and laid on with a brush, is made of half a pound of pitch, half a pound of beeswax, and a pound of cow-dung boiled together. The second, which is spread on strong paper or cotton cloth and wrapped round the graft, is composed of equal parts of beeswax, turpentine, and resin.

APPLE-BORER—A CURE.—B. F. DUNKLEY, Mo., has a cure for the apple-borer which he sends to the Rural World. Thus:—Take one pint of tar, one pint of soft soap, and half a pound of flour of sulphur—melt them together, and while it is warm paint it on the tree five or six inches up. The borer will not attack that tree the same year. Put it on in April or beginning of May every year.

PROTECTING TREES FROM RABBITS.—I completely protected about two dozen small pear trees from the depredations of rabbits the past winter by wrapping them with newspapers, half a sheet to a tree, and tying with strings. The papers are in good repair yet. All other small trees on the place, apple, pear and peach, are completely girdled and spoiled.—S. W. A., *Cortland, Ill.*

GOOD FOR SOMETHING.—Somebody asserts that chickweed is a good barometer. If the flower is fully expanded no rain may be for looked on that day. If the flower is half concealed look out for showers; if wholly closed, take an umbrella and overcoat when you go out.

ERRATA.—In the article entitled "Horticultural Hints," in the last No. of the RURAL (May 5th,) for the word "beavers" substitute "lawns." Illegible copy looks queer in type—if it does'nt to the proof-reader.

PLANT DEEP.—Peas planted six or eight inches deep it is said will bear much longer than when the seed is hardly covered enough to cause germination.

Domestic Economy.

WHAT TO EAT.

As the warm season approaches and possibly the cholera with it, attention is being called to the subjects of diet, cleanliness and the proper regimen to be observed for the promotion of health and comfort.

A lady correspondent says:—"During this," the warm season, "the human system undergoes a general change in both solids and fluids; nature puts forth a spontaneous effort to throw off the peccant or effete matter accumulated and deposited during the more sluggish wintry season, hence the utter folly of eating for the purpose of gaining strength when lassitude overtakes us. The system being already burdened and overtaxed with too much labor, becomes faint and weary and has need of our assistance in the form of gentle laxatives, followed up with some tonic bitters or sirup; frequent bathing of the entire body with pure, soft, tepid or warm water accompained with friction; eating principally such articles of diet as will supply the waste of the solids, thereby generating greater nerve power and more enduring muscular strength. Pickles, if they were less indigestible, would be a fit article of diet during this season, as acid has a tendency to separate the bile from the blood. Nature seems to sanction the moderate use of acid or tart substances, especially in the spring time, but *emphatically* protests against all sweet, oily or greasy articles of diet."—M. A. S., *Perry, Ind.*

[The above suggestions will no doubt be generally acquiesced in by sedentary people, but will be less acceptable to those who have to undergo the rougher toils of farm labor. To these, the exclusion of all *greasy* articles from the table would be a great loss and no doubt elicit a pretty strong protest.]

WHO WILL TELL HIM.—A member of the 16th U. S. Heavy Artillery, stationed in Virginia, wants some of the lady readers of the RURAL to furnish him a plain recipe for coloring white cotton and woolen mixed shirts. He says the soldiers can get bark of almost all kinds there if they knew how to use it in coloring. He adds: "White woolen soils so easy, and we soldiers want to look bright and clean."

CLEAN YOUR TEETH.—Rev. H. W. BEECHER says that a clean tooth never decays. Particles of food left between the teeth decay rapidly, causing an offensive breath and a decay of the teeth at the same time. Use a quill tooth pick and rinse the mouth well after eating; also clean it thoroughly on rising in the morning. By this attention the teeth will be preserved and an offensive breath measurably if not wholly avoided

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—An exchange says that an easy and certain way to preserve eggs is to take a basketfull and dip into a tub of scalding water. They should remain immersed while one can rapidly count twenty. The water congeals the surface of the albumen immediately under the shell, forming an air-tight coating which prevents evaporation and decay.

New Advertisements.

VOLUME III. NUMBER I.

HOURS AT HOME.

The May number begins the second year of HOURS AT HOME. The twelve numbers already issued contain over two hundred articles by very many of the ablest and most popular writers in this country and in Europe. For the new year the conductors of HOURS AT HOME announce the following

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

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Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EDDIE GONE HOME.

BY GRACE VERNET.

One more mother's heart made desolate,
One more treasure taken from its shrine,
No blue eyes and sunny tresses now
Softly nestling closely unto mine.
One more drawer where little garments lie,
Dresses, sacques and aprons folded neat,
Some broken toys, a pair of tiny shoes,
Still with the impress of the chubby feet.

One more father's heart is aching now
Where, treasured lay his greatest joy,
But the spot is filled with memories
Sacred to his loved, his angel boy.
No small arms go clinging round his neck,
No sweet laughter greets him at the door,
And he hears no more the little feet
Swiftly pattering round about the floor.

One more home is full of quietness,
Where sweet baby music now we miss:
Two sad hearts are mutely longing for
Loving baby hands, and baby kiss.
One more mansion in the courts of Heaven,
One more harp attuned to perfect song—
One less angel on this weary earth,
One more added to the angel throng.

South Dedham, Mass.

GROWING OLD.

BY MRS. W. H. BURLEIGH.

Are we really older than we were twenty years ago? No doubt the world thinks so; and our looking-glasses, it may be, would tell the same story. But the world knows almost nothing about us, and what a mere surface affair is the verdict of a looking-glass. I maintain that I am younger than I was then. I find my life more enjoyable, the world more beautiful, men more noble, women more loveable, and little children incomparably more attractive. I am not conscious of having undergone that fossilization of the heart which is the essence of old old age. I have not learned to be suspicious, or miserly, or ashamed of enthusiasm.

In this world of care and friction and material needs, there is great danger of becoming indurated to the very bone, or of being converted into some sort of a machine—a business machine, or a housekeeping machine, or a shopping and visiting machine. It is only to let go of one's self, yield to the pressure, and the thing is done. We have got into a rut, and may trundle on day after day, growing more and more mechanical, and less and less human, while time writes the obituary of our youth on the parchment of our faces, and our own consciousness echoes the verdict of our looking-glasses—"*growing old.*"

But here is the remedy: Meet the pressure from without with a stronger force from within. The fountain of youth dwells in every human heart, and it is our own fault if we allow it to be choked or dried up. To be young is to be plastic, impressionable, alive to all beauty, responsive to all demand for sympathy, capable of growth in all directions, and of faith that is ready to undertake and achieve the apparently impossible.

And this plasticity, this outflow of joyous life, this faith that believes, and attempts, and performs all these, must come from a child-like trust in God, and a settled conviction that any circumstances are of His providing, and the best that His infinite love can devise. He is immortal youth; and, as our life is perpetually derived from Him, why should we not share that youth and be glad in it? Let us accept what is given, doing our best now, and here leaving all burdens of the past, and all anxieties of the future to His disposal.

"Give us, dear Lord, the trusting, child-like spirit,
That makes us thankful to be led by thee;
Thy joy, in giving, let our souls inherit,
Our finite mirror thine infinity."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MEMORY.

There is a shady vale to which all may turn when the mind is weary with the present and the future looks dark and gloomy. It is the garden of Memory; in it dwell hopes and forms and scenes of long ago. How silent communion in this blessed retreat strengthens and refreshes us! The pearly stream of happiness ripples along between shady banks, lined with trees that are laden with the fruits of duty and contentment. The refreshing breeze of remembrance cools our burning brow. At our bidding there come thronging before us loved forms, and bright thoughts arise that leave us happier and better for the influence they bring.

Clearest and most welcome among all the voices of loved ones there comes a mother's gentle tones. Oh, how we love to recall each accent. How the remembrance of the simplest word sinks deep into our hearts. The happy days of the past afford a strange contrast to the present. And yet there is a corner in Memory's spacious garden to which are consigned the deepest griefs that childhood could ever know. An unkind word or look of disapproval then had power to cause bitter tears to flow. If the remembrance of a mother's love brings exceeding joy, the grief is as great when we dwell upon the last hours of this loved one. This was our first great grief, and afterward came trouble, thick and fast, because her gentle consolation had left us forever.

The fields of Memory abound with alternate joys and sorrows, over which we love to linger, for in them we live again childhood's hours.

M.

The persons who live on the failings of their neighbors will never die of starvation.

DRESS IN PARIS A—CURIOUS REACTION.

A curious reaction has commenced in Paris life. While the ladies of the higher walks of society have been copying the costume and manners of the *lionnes* of the *demi-monde*, the latter have come to a sudden determination to adopt the severe proprieties of dress and demeanor which were formerly the characteristic of the sphere from which they are excluded; and thus, while a good deal of free-and-easy "fatness" in dress and conversation scandalized people of "the old school" at the last magnificent balls of the defunct carnival, the concluding entertainments given by the queens of the other world were marked by sobriety of dress and deportment worthy of the most strait-laced circles of "the aristocratic Faubourg." Will the fine ladies of fashionable life follow their unrecognized sisters in this new phase of their rivalry? The present extravagance of dress is so ruinous, so fatiguing, and so wanting in that essential of good taste, propriety, that a return to simpler fashions is much to be desired. The great manufactures of feminine vanities are partly to blame for the system of cumbersome display now in vogue; for they pay heavy sums to the dressmakers in order to secure their influence in keeping it up. But these gentry have just received a check in a quarter from which they little expected such a rebuff; for a deputation of the principal silk weavers of Lyons, having obtained, a few days ago, an audience of the Empress, in order to solicit her patronage for some brocaded silks, imitations of those worn at court in the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV.,—wonderfully rich and horribly costly,—her Majesty replied, with one of her pleasant smiles, "I am sorry that I cannot accede to your request; but many of the ladies who visit us would find it impossible to provide themselves with dresses so costly. There are many husbands who really could not afford to pay such a price for their wives' dresses, my own among the number." On hearing which expression of opinion, the deputation opened its eyes rather widely and withdrew, equally charmed with the Empress' manner, and disappointed at her decision.

EFFEMINATE MASCULINES.

Will none of the strong-minded females who wield the flail of woman's rights, oblige us by letting the heavy ends of their weapons fall on the heads of our friends Messieurs Primrose Simper and Augustus De Mowbray Cheake—two type-men of a class who are in the habit of poaching on woman's vested rights? Our two unfortunate friends have conceived a passion for imitating, and, of course, burlesquing the gentler sex—their voices being modulated down to the feminine whinno, their pantaloons being padded out to rival feminine hoops, their hands displaying the jeweled whiteness and weakness of feminine fingers, and their pomaded ringlets being parted in the center of the forehead, just as the curls of our own Sylvia are divided over her marmoreal brow in the pearl-set miniature which is the secret beneath our vest. That Cheake and Simper should seek to put away from themselves any embarrassing traces of manhood, during the period of the draft for ablebodied men during the war, was their undoubted right, provided they duly paid the tailor, barber, posture-master, cosmetician and the other artists employed in the trivial metamorphosis; but that they should invade woman's direct prerogative of parting her ringlets in the middle, is something we are not prepared to stand. There are laws punishing severely the public appearance of men in female costume, except on the stage, or as guests at a fancy ball. Will not some of our chivalrous law-makers at Albany propose an amendment to these penal statutes, making it an offence punishable with the egg-feature of the ancient pillory, for any creature, not entitled by sex, to be seen abroad in public places with hair parted in the middle after the female fashion?—*N. Y. Citizen.*

Speaking Cross.—You gain nothing by a harsh word. What if that boy broke the pitcher, or put his elbow through the glass; do you mend either by applying harsh epithets to him? Does it make him more careful in future? Does he love you better? Hark, he is murmuring. What says the boy? "I am glad of it; I don't care how much I break." He talks thus to be even with his master. It is very wrong in him, we know, but it is human nature, and the example has been set before him by you. Say to the careless boy, "I am sorry; you must be more careful in future," and what will be his reply? "It was an accident, and I will be more careful." He will never break another pitcher or glass if he can help it, and he will respect and love you a thousand times more than when you flew into a rage and swore vengeance on his head. Remember this, ye who get angry and rave at a trifle.

A Lady's Club.—There being a great fancy just now for clubs in Paris, the wags are declaring that a number of the lady-leaders of the gay world, having determined to avenge themselves on the gentlemen for their exclusion from the favorite "circles" of the day, have held various meetings with a view to the formation of a Female Club from which all males should be rigidly excluded; but that, owing to the preliminary adoption of a resolution declaring that the office of president should be held by the oldest member, and that of secretary by the youngest, the project has at last been abandoned, it having been found impossible to find a president, and every one of the members claiming the right to be secretary.

A learned young lady, the other evening, astonished the company by asking for the loan of a diminutive argenteous, truncated cone, convex on its summit, and semi-perforated with symmetrical indentations. She wanted a thimble.

Choice Miscellany.

MAKE HOME BRIGHT AND PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansion,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes or lofty steeples,
More than station, power and sway,
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Great for each beauty there.

More than lofty swelling tides,
More than fashion's luring glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honors,
More than thoughts can well compare—
See that home is made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright:
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your homes most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment, resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest songs,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belongs.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still we cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better—
Pure and lasting its control;
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER RESORTS—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Among the popular places of resort, during the warm season, are the Catskill Mountains. The views from the Mountain House, and its vicinity, are reputed to be very fine; the air bracing and salubrious, and the accommodations for a sojourner all that can be reasonably desired. A correspondent sends us a sketch of a journey he made to the place last autumn, the substance of which we give.

Starting from the village of Catskill, the party proceeded westerly over creeks, up hills, along level stretches of road, down hill again and so on, for a dozen miles, when the base of a wooded hill was reached, and the journey seemed brought to an abrupt close. But, from a house near by, a woman emerged, opened a large gate, received the toll, saying the road to the "Mountain House" was up the hill referred to. Our correspondent (E. M. C.) thus proceeds:

"Passing through, we commenced ascending a very long, straight and comparatively steep road, excavated from the side of the hill, and finely graded. On reaching what at first appeared to be the top, we passed on a few rods and came to another hill still longer than the first. We now discovered that we were ascending the mountain itself. Up, up, up we continued, for three more long hours, through the woods which covered the mountain side, the road being excavated from the side of the mountain nearly the whole distance. Along the whole ascent, little ridges of dirt had been made diagonally across the road at intervals of six to eight rods, to serve the two-fold purpose of preventing the rain from washing away the road and as resting places for horses. At each of these ridges we were obliged to stop and let our horses 'take breath.'

Our desire to climb a mountain was fully gratified. The sun was just setting and we were about to give up all hope of reaching the mountain top before dark, when we espied, through the trees some distance above us, a large white building, which we felt assured must be our place of destination. Our hopes revived, and, urging our jaded horse up a steep, zigzag road, we soon emerged into a large, level opening of some acres, at the farther end of which stood the famous 'Mountain House,'—an immense building standing on a ledge of rocks overhanging the brow of the mountain. It is built of wood and painted white, and is distinctly visible to travelers passing up and down the Hudson. Although capable of accommodating five hundred guests, it is said to be filled to its utmost capacity during the summer season. At the time of our visit all had left.

The next morning after our arrival we were up in time to see, from a mountain top, the sun rise, a sight that well repaid for all our trouble in climbing the mountain; and then the magnificent prospect before us! Have you never viewed it, my friend? Then by all means do so, if possible. Others may tell you of it, but no description can take the place of the panorama itself and swell the emotions of your heart till you exclaim involuntarily, again and again, "Isn't this magnificent!" Viewed from the piazza of the Mountain House, the valley of the Hudson lay spread out far beneath us for miles and miles in either direction. The farms and woodland appeared like so many gardens, with here and there a clump of trees. The hills we had passed over were but slight undulations. In the distance we could trace the Hudson for many miles, coursing its way like a serpentine creek through a meadow. To the east and south, and stretching away to the north as far as the eye could reach, were long lines of hills, with here and there a peak quite mountain-like in appearance.

In the rear of the Mountain House, a short distance, are two small lakes. To the south of it, and close by, is a peak, rising some hundreds of feet above, from the top of which (accessible by foot paths,) it is said the prospect is still more magnificent. To the north, at the distance of a half mile or more, rises another peak, covered, like the first, with trees. Three miles to the west, a branch of the Catskill Creek has a perpendicular fall of some two hundred feet or more. These are among the attractions to the many visitors of the Mountain House, many of whom spend their summer vacation there, enjoying the wild scenery and breathing the fresh mountain air.

Our stay was short. We left the next morning, descending the mountain easily in half an hour by the same road by which we had the previous day ascended with some difficulty in three hours. The summer vacation, which we intend spending there, is yet in reserve."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BACHELORS—NEWSPAPERS.

As I have been greatly amused and interested by "Leaves from the Country," and the replies thereto—sharp, cutting and sarcastic—I couldn't refrain from saying a few words—not about that particular "good fellow, the bachelor," but the class to which he belongs. In the first place I would say to them, If you don't want to catch "Hail Columbia" in particular good earnest, never commence an attack of that kind on the ladies. I knew G. H. P. would catch it, right and left—laid on with all the ardor that the injured feminines could command, or such a challenge call forth, (for it read very much like a challenge.)

Well, the terrible result is now plain to be seen. "Leaves from the Country," that a few short days ago were so green and flourishing, are withered. The author was enjoying himself in all his consciousness of being such a good fellow, so good looking, and congratulating himself upon having no squalling brats to bother him. Alas and alas!—One of the Jane Anns has taken up the gauntlet, and as a consequence, "Leaves from the Country" is completely vanquished, and must be terribly demoralized. His green leaves are all dried up and blown away by the breath of feminine wrath, and without a doubt never will sprout again, much less leaf out enough to commence another attack on the Jane Anns. No doubt but what the gentlemanly good fellow wishes he had a dozen "squalling brats," rather than to have written that ill-fated letter to the Rural.

Jane Ann's descriptions of a bachelor is life-like—not only of bachelors, but many others, male and female. Many of both bachelors and married men are just so mean and stingy as to deprive others of the privilege of reading a paper which they subscribe and pay for. I'll tell you how to "fix em." If they are able to take a newspaper, and do not take one, why, don't let them have the reading of yours—for, as Jane Ann says, if any one comes round for them to send for a paper, "No, they guess they can't afford it." Afford it! I tell you that you can't afford to be without at least one good, reliable paper. You who keep your paltry twenty shillings in your pocket and lose perhaps hundreds of dollars in selling your grain, wool, pork, or other productions of the farm. Farmer friend of mine, (and I am proud to be one,) untie those purse strings of yours; be generous in your support of newspapers. Take a paper; take the Rural; you can do no better this side the Atlantic (or the other. You will feel better for it, and be better posted—more enlightened. Then help those who are endeavoring to make your profession an honorable and attractive one—who are trying to supply the one thing needful to us as a class, viz., a more intelligent and scientific mode of farming. Southron.

April, 1866.

AN EARL'S ADVENTURES.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who has just come into his titles and estates, has started upon his travels in a novel fashion. Last week he arrived at St. Johns from Liverpool. He had a rough passage of it, but the young Earl had kept his place before the mast for the full two months, in accordance with articles of shipment which he had thoughtlessly entered into, in a spirit of pure adventure. When but a few days out the vessel was compelled by stress of weather to put back to Queenstown, when the Earl humbly entreated the captain to be put ashore. But the captain held him to his articles, and his Lordship was forced to serve out his time as a sailor for sixty days. This is not the first time this scion of a noble house has given way to such queer freaks. Some years ago he came to this country, and for some time lived and worked, *incog.*, among the lumbermen in the wild backwoods. He has a passion for adventure which seems incurable. But he is in for a little rest now, and has taken up his quarters with his uncle the Governor-General of New Brunswick.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the sole of it.

An incidental inquiry: "Would artificial teeth enable a person to sing false-sett-o?"

No man can avoid his own company, so he had best make it as good as possible.

It is not the varnish upon a carriage that gives it motion or strength.

A silver chain around a dog's neck will not prevent his barking or biting.

Let no one overload you with favors; you will find it an insufferable burden.

Idleness is hard work for those who are not used to it, and dull work for those who are.

The intelligence and education of a people are the passports of a country to eminence and prosperity.

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common sufferings are far stronger links than common joys.

Red noses are lighthouses to warn voyagers on the sea of life off the coast of Malaga, Jamaica, Santa Cruz and Holland.

The reason why people know not their duty on great occasions, is that they will not take the trouble of doing their duty on little occasions.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE LIFE BOAT.

BY MARTHA EWING.

Our on the billows of life's troubled ocean,
Tossed by the tempest, and powerless to save,
Each fearful moment of wildest commotion
Threa'ning to plunge thee beneath the dark wave,
"Oh pity and save me Great Father," the cry,
Feeblest of atoms tossed on the wild sea,
As hopeless, as helpless, unless there come nigh
A gracious deliverer, commissioned by thee—
A life boat, a life boat, O could I descry,
I'd joy in the tempest and peril defy.

Be calm, troubled bosom, the life boat is nigh,
Jesus the Captain, is Saviour and Friend;
Hark, hark! He invites thee—O, haste to reply,
Lest grieving his Spirit he ne'er will attend
To thy plaint in the peril; distrust not his power,
Safely he'll moor thee beyond the rough sea.
Myriads are sinking—delay not the hour—
Dark, dashing billows may overwhelm thee,
Embark in the Life Boat—why wilt thou delay,
Since Jesus, its Captain, the tempests obey?

Embark in the Life Boat, since Jesus is there,
In life's darkest trials he can give thee relief—
Thy griefs and thy burdens he freely will share,
For he is a Saviour acquainted with grief.
Accept of his mercy—no other can save—
No noble endeavor, though angels record,
Will purchase salvation beyond the dark wave;
'Twas purchased by Jesus, Redeemer and Lord:
Adorable Captain, he bids thee to come—
Embark in the Life Boat while yet there is room.

Holland Patent, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DOING GOOD.

Our Saviour, when on earth, went about doing good. His mission was one of mercy.—Love to a perishing world brought him down from Heaven. And while his mission as a whole, in its conception, in its objects, and in its execution, was the grandest event that had ever transpired on our earth, and while he was the most august personage that had ever lived in the world, being no less than God manifest in the flesh, yet he seems to neglect no opportunity of doing good. No person, however humble, who came to him but could secure an audience.—None so poor or friendless but Jesus would look upon him with infinite compassion. None came to him in vain. Blind beggars stood by the wayside and cried to him as he passed, and the gracious inquiry fell from his lips, "What will ye that I shall do unto you?" Lepers met him and were cleansed. Poor women came to him, bowed down with infirmity, and were restored to health and soundness. The sick, the helpless, and the possessed were brought to him, and the record is "he healed them all." They came to him mourning—they went away rejoicing and praising God. Through the valleys and over the hills of Judea he went, and human hearts were made glad wherever he moved. Thus he set us a glorious example.

It is the duty of Christ's followers to strive to be like him. Doing good is the Christian's appropriate work. "Do good unto all as ye have opportunity," is the divine command. And our Saviour encourages us, by assuring us that these acts of kindness to our fellow men, done in his name, wil be received and rewarded as done unto himself. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." How gladly would we minister unto Christ if we could. We may. In his infinite compassion he makes the poor and suffering ones of earth his representatives and says to his followers, "Feed, clothe and visit them; alleviate their distresses; ye are doing it unto me."

But not alone to the bodies of men did Christ minister. The primary object of his mission was to save their souls. He came "that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life." And as he went about he preached, saying, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Not alone when the multitudes thronged him, did words of wisdom and warning fall from his lips; but he neglected no opportunity of applying eternal truth to individuals. While he rested at Jacob's well, he directed the mind of the woman of Samaria to the water of life, and through her influence he reached many of the Samaritans. To Nicodemus the ruler he said, "Ye must be born again." When one asked him, "Are there few that be saved," he said, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate, for many I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able." Here again did Christ set us an example. He was diligent in doing good to the souls of men. Some seem to suppose that duty to our neighbor is discharged when his body is cared for; but Christ taught us that love to our neighbor embraces both body and soul. It embraces not only man's interests in time, but to all eternity. The primary object should be with us, as it was with Christ, to save souls from perishing; and secondarily, as with him, to alleviate human suffering as much as lies in our power.

Local.

Perfection.—A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue. Some time afterwards he called again; the sculptor was still at work. His friend, looking at the figure, exclaimed, "Have you been idle since I saw you last?" By no means," replied the sculptor; "I have re-touched and polished that; I have softened this feature and brought out this muscle; I have given more expression to this limb." "Well, well," said his friend, "all these are trifles." "It may be so," replied Angelo, "but recollect that *trifles make perfection*, and that *perfection is no trifle.*"

Christianity can now point to what it does, as well as to what it is in itself, and say, Behold the fruits which I produce in the hearts and lives of mankind.

Pisciculture.

ARTIFICIAL TROUT BREEDING.

SETH GREEN'S TROUT PONDS ON SPRING CREEK, MUMFORD, MONROE CO., N. Y.

BY S. P. ALLEN.

SOME months since an article appeared in the RURAL in regard to SETH GREEN'S trout ponds, and his successful efforts for the artificial propagation of Speckled or Brook Trout, in which it was intimated that in a future article some further particulars would be given, accompanied with cuts, diagrams, &c. We proceed now to fulfill, in part at least, this promise.

SPAWN AND YOUNG TROUT.

Fig. 1 of the accompanying cut represents a single egg as it leaves the female trout. It is almost a clear white, with the exception of a small dark spot in the center. Fig. 2 shows a small dark line across the egg—the embryo fish. Fig. 3 shows the young fry after it has broken its sac. Fig. 4 shows the fish at a more advanced stage, the sac being much smaller, having been nearly absorbed; and figure 5 represents the fish after the entire disappearance (by absorbtion) of the sac. At this stage it begins to feed, and grows very rapidly under favorable circumstances—that is, in pure spring water of the right temperature and with plenty of feed. The latter is the first thing sought for by the young fish, and the habit or instinct thus early developed strengthens and remains until extinguished with life.

RAPID GROWTH.

The reader can judge of the rapid growth of trout by comparing figure 5 with the cut representing a two-year old at the head of this page. The growth, however, is not uniform with all. Mr. GREEN'S facilities have enabled him to determine the fact that fish hatched at the same time vary in size when only a few weeks old, and at one or two years may vary one-fourth or more. This is accounted for, in part at least, by the better fortune of one over another in foraging for food. Doubtless other circumstances, not so well ascertained, have their influence.

DEFORMED FISH.

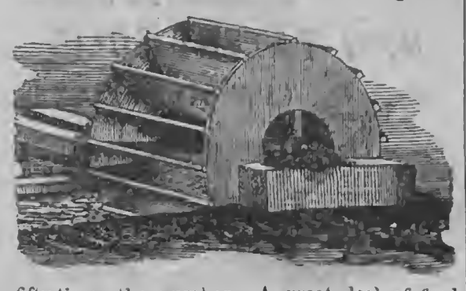
Deformed fish are frequently seen in the hatching troughs. One came under our notice a few days since whose head and tail were curved nearly together sideways. It would struggle for a moment or two, and then sink exhausted among the gravel. Others have been seen having a single body but with two heads or tails, and others with two distinct bodies, united near the tail. There being no surgeons, hospitals or nurses among fish, of course these malformations soon die for want of food, with which they are unable to supply themselves.

MR. GREEN'S PURCHASE.

Mr. GREEN broke ground on Spring Creek in August, 1864, having purchased enough of the MCKENZIE estate and other adjoining property to secure control of a large part of the stream. Other enterprises of a similar nature are said to have been started on Long Island and elsewhere many years since, but it may with truth be claimed that nothing approaching this in magnitude, perfection, or the success thus far attained, has been known in this country, and perhaps not in any other.

THE MAIN POND.

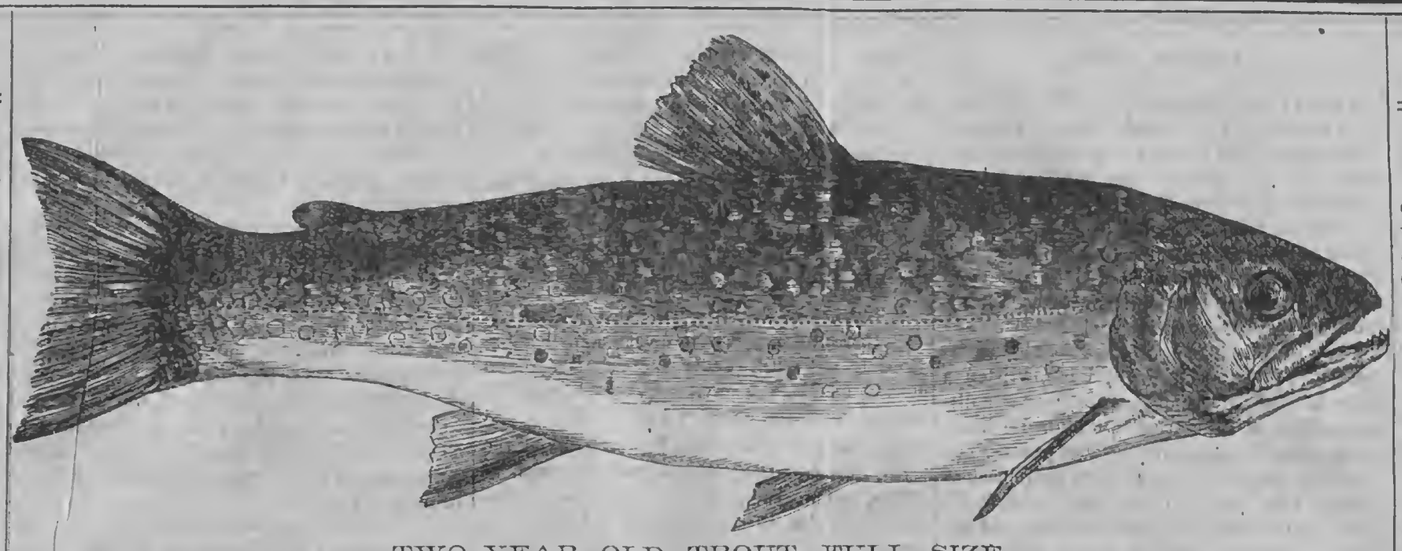
The pond containing the largest fish and principal spawners was first constructed. A strong volume of water passes through it from the main stream, the quantity received and discharged being so regulated that there is no danger of overflowing. It enters under a wheel which is so exactly fitted to its place that not the smallest fish can escape, and maintains a regular motion. This pond is seventy-five feet long, twelve feet wide and four or five feet deep. Mr. GREEN'S dwelling is over the lower end of this pond, which affords shade and a hiding place for the trout when they choose to retire from view. There are from eight to ten thousand fish in this pond, and water enough for



fifty times the number. A great deal of feed passes to them from the stream, but they are fed every day with fresh meat, chopped fine, and it is exciting to see this vast multitude dart to the surface as they see the coveted particles descending.

SECURING AND IMPREGNATING THE OVA.

An experienced fish-culturist will readily determine by a moment's examination when the ova of the female are ripe. The operation is this:—The fish are lifted from the pond with a net and placed in a tub of water. They are then taken, one by one, and if ripe, the spawn, by gently passing the finger down the belly, will run out as readily as from an inverted bottle, and are caught in a pan half full of water. After thus securing a few thousand spawn, the milt from a male trout is secured by a similar operation, and mixing, with the water, the ova are impregnated and ready for being placed in the hatching troughs. Each trout, after the

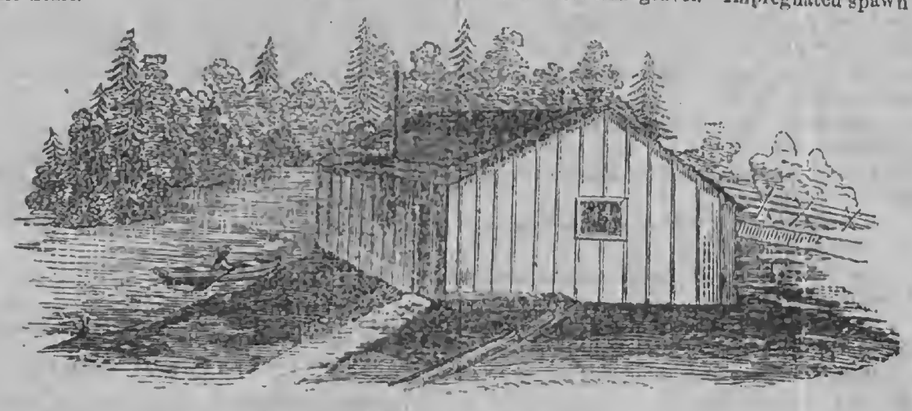


TWO-YEAR OLD TROUT—FULL SIZE.

operation just described, is returned to the pond. Careful handling is required, so that no injury shall be done. A two-year old trout will yield from 200 to 400 spawn; a three-year old from 800 to 1,200; a four-year old from 1,200 to 2,000. From this data an approximate estimate may be made of the number of young fry Mr. GREEN can raise in a single year. In the pond referred to he has say three thousand female trout from which may be taken an average of five hundred eggs, making an aggregate of one and a half million, and without doubt the production can easily be more than doubled with his present facilities. These figures may lead many to suppose that the artificial propagation of trout is an easy matter, and such assurances are often given by those who write without any practical knowledge on the subject,—but it is a mistake. It is easy to make a pond, where there is water, and to describe the various operations required, but it is not so easy to make them all successful. It requires care and skill, and the most diligent watchfulness. In short, it is a science of which but few will have the patience to acquire a practical knowledge. This, however, need not deter those who have suitable ponds or streams from stocking them with young trout.

ADVANTAGE OF ARTIFICIAL FISH-CULTURE.

The advantage of artificial fish-culture over the natural process, when properly pursued, is most striking. Under the most favorable circumstances to be expected, it is estimated that only about five to ten per cent of spawn come to maturity in creeks. They are fed upon by other fish; washed from spawning beds by floods; covered up with sediment; "gobbled up"—in settled localities—by ducks and geese, and in various other ways destroyed. Besides all this, the few trout which do mature in the natural way are killed out of season in spite of laws designed to protect them; driven from their former homes by the poison from tanneries, and filth from other manufacturing establishments, while the road and field washings cover the gravel beds where only trout will spawn. Those who would raise fish, and especially trout, must provide them with pure spring water, and ponds protected as carefully as they would protect their orchards from worms, or their flocks from wolves. Mr. GREEN'S second year has been far more successful than his first, and he is confident that in another year he can make still better improvement. He believes that he can hatch ninety-five per cent of the spawn. If anything like this can be accomplished, as we believe it can, it will readily be seen that he will be able to furnish impregnated spawn or young trout enough to stock all the ponds of the State.

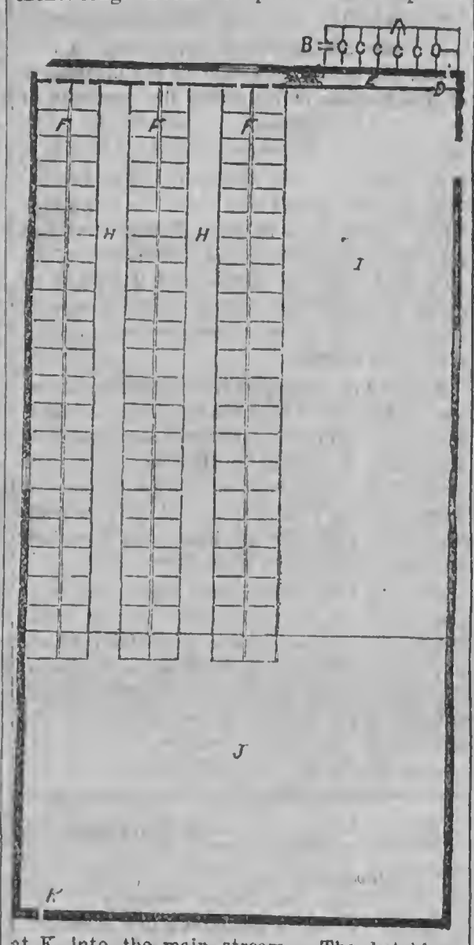


THE HATCHING HOUSE.

The Hatching House, represented in the cut, stands partly in the creek, and is forty by twenty feet, with eight feet posts; has three screened windows admitting a soft light and excluding the glare of the sun. Being roofed, the spawn and young trout are perfectly protected from storms of hail, which in shallow water, might in one minute destroy thousands of young trout; or a heavy and sudden fall of rain might wash them from the troughs where they are kept for several weeks after hatching. Within this erection are

THE HATCHING TROUGHS.

These are three in number. The water is brought from the main stream through bored logs and received into a tank (A) six feet long, two feet eight inches wide and a foot and a half deep, entering at B, from whence it passes through six strainers, (c c c c c c). At D it passes into the trough E, running entirely across the end of the house, and from thence by small gates (which are regulated at pleasure to increase or diminish the flow of water) it passes into the several hatching troughs, (F F F). These troughs are subdivided, or rather two are placed together and between them are passages (H H) for conveniently distributing the spawn, inspecting the operation of hatching and feeding the young fish. It will be observed that the troughs are partitioned into small squares. By this arrangement the force of the current is checked at each bar, and the trout are prevented from huddling in a mass and becoming suffocated. The space (I) on one side is a platform, having a stove, and the various conveniences for feeding, &c. At one end (J) is a pond eighteen feet square, with about two feet depth of water. If by any means trout escape from the troughs, they cannot get beyond this pond, and the room is ample for keeping millions until they are two or three inches long. From this pond the water passes



at K into the main stream. The hatching-house and troughs though not expensive, are complete in arrangement, and are fulfilling the highest anticipations of their persevering and enterprising proprietor. The bottom of the troughs is covered with small clean gravel over which the water passes by gentle flow. Thus prepared they are ready for the reception of the impregnated spawn, which are spread evenly over the gravel by a dexterous movement of the water—the spawn not being touched or allowed to come in contact with anything but the water and gravel. Impregnated spawn sink to the bottom, even in water running with considerable force, and will remain stationary, if undisturbed, until the young fish begin their efforts for a release from confinement. In from fifteen to twenty days after the spawn are deposited, the young fish (fig. 2) is discernible with the naked eye.

EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. GREEN has made some interesting experiments in hatching and raising trout, one of which is the preservation of spawn between layers of wet moss, placed in a box and carefully kept in a temperature agreeing as nearly as may be with the temperature of the water of the stream. The process of incubation goes on as though the egg was in the water, and with substantially the same rapidity. And while in the wet moss the trout will break its shell, but at once dies unless instantly put into water. Mr. GREEN has a number now living and doing well which remained in moss until it was seen from their struggles that they were about to free themselves from their enclosure. Another simple experiment is that of placing ten or a dozen troutlings in two bowls of water, in one of which a tuft of moss is placed, while in the other there is nothing but water. In the former the water is perfectly clear and the trout are active and healthy; but in the other the water is slightly discolored and the trout have a less healthy appearance.

TRANSPORTATION OF SPAWN.

The fact above stated demonstrates the feasibility of transporting fish spawn any required distance; and by carefully inclosing them they could be taken in moss across the Atlantic and hatched in the preserves of some of our JOHN BULL friends. For the purpose of transportation this would seem to be the best method of putting up spawn, as violent jolting, which might affect their vitality, would be avoided.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROUT.

Mr. GREEN has not only studied and perfected the best possible hatching arrangements, but he has given some attention to the best means of transporting young trout from place to place. The old way was to take a barrel or larger cask, and whenever practicable change the water. We have heard of one party who enjoined upon his assistant to do this in order to transport successfully some good sized trout. The injunction was obeyed at the designated station, but during the process of changing the water the fish were carefully laid upon the platform. The result was, the much prized and costly beauties never swam again. Mr. GREEN has procured the manufacture of tin cans of about four gallons' capacity, with a bale for conveniently lifting it, and a close-fitting cover, in the centre of which is a cone perforated with small holes. As a further improvement he proposes to have a small ice box on the cover. The ice slowly melting and dripping into the can will keep the water cool even in warm weather, and enable him to send a can containing three thousand trout as far as it can travel in twenty-four or thirty hours. With proper care we know not why they cannot in this way be sent to any part of the United States.

A COMPLIMENT FROM JOHN BULL.

Mr. GREEN'S success, it would seem, is already acknowledged to be far ahead of those of our English cousins. The London Field some time since alluded to the subject, and commented upon an article in Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, as follows:—"Now, although we have been engaged in fish hatching and culture generally for years, there is not an establishment in England where any one who wanted to purchase trout or ova, to stock their waters with, could calculate upon their being able to do so. Yet our American friends, with that shrewdness which distinguishes them, though they only took the subject up the other day, have already gone far ahead of us in this respect." This is certainly complimentary, and the compliment is deserved.

FAILURES AND SUCCESSES.

There have been in England and in this country a great many attempts and failures in this business. Some fail for lack of the requisite skill and knowledge on the subject; some because they lack in perseverence, and some for want of an adequate supply of water. Among the latter is our friend, S. H. AINSWORTH, Esq., of West Bloomfield. But even with this drawback he has not failed, but rather succeeded beyond all expectation, considering his scanty supply of water. Fortunately, Mr. GREEN possesses all the means, in ample degree, to secure success. To begin with, he is an enthusiastic sportsman and has for years been carefully observing the habits of the beautiful finny tribe he is now so successfully cultivating. In the second place he is patient and persevering—confident, if fish can be artificially hatched to a small extent, that there is not necessarily any limit to the numbers which can thus be produced and grown. And lastly, he has secured control of the best stream of water in America, perhaps in the world, for the purpose. The creek, as was stated on a former occasion, flows mainly from springs which cover five or six acres, and is increased by a number of rivulets from similar sources. There being very little surface drainage, there is but slight variation in the volume of water. A "flood" is never known there.

MR. GREEN'S OTHER PONDS.

We have omitted to state in the proper place that Mr. GREEN, in addition to the pond described, has several others. One is 50 by 30 feet, and contains almost countless thousands of two year old trout. These will spawn this year, and add immensely to the production of another year. He has also a smaller pond of yearlings, and another about ready for the hundreds of thousands of tiny fellows in the hatching troughs, from which he is now filling orders.

The enterprise has already attracted attention from all quarters of the country, and, as stated above, to some extent in England. It is one in which the public will ultimately better understand and appreciate its interest, for food-fish will yet be required to a greater extent than is now apprehended, as a means of cheap living for the masses.

Rochester, N. Y., 1866.

Various Topics.

THE RESIDENCE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

THE millionaire, A. T. Stewart of New York city, has nearly completed a new residence, which will undoubtedly be the finest and most expensive on the continent. Its cost is $1,500,000. It is of the Corinthian order, the most ornamental style of architecture. The building is of marble, lined with brick, and its general dimensions are as follows:—Height of the walls, 80 feet; height of roof, 19 feet; width on Fifth avenue, front, 62 feet; depth on Thirty-fourth street, 120 feet.

The building has three stories besides the basement and roof. The height of the stories is given by the N. Y. Post as follows:—Basement, 10 feet; first story, 28 feet; second story, 24 feet; third story, 18 feet; roof, 19 feet—total, 99 feet. There are two entrances—one on Fifth avenue, and the other on Thirty-fourth street. The entrance on Fifth avenue, which is by a flight of marble steps, is flanked by two columns of twenty-five feet in height. This entrance is in the place of one of four windows, which appear on the upper stories, where they are, like the door, ornamented with columns, but smaller, according to the height of the story, and less marked. The windows on the first story are about eighteen feet high, by six or seven feet in width, and are capped with circular arches. The center of each arc holds a head in relief, encircled with elegant carvings and tracery. The carvings and ornamentation of the upper stories become by degrees less elaborate. The interior of the building is most admirably arranged, and is being finished in the most superb manner.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

HON. MR. HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior, in a recent letter to the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, replied to a question concerning the territorial extent of this country, in order to afford the latter certain data for comparing the area of Brazil with that of the United States. The following is the result first in acres:

	Acres.
Total area of the public lands of the States and Territories,	1,400,549,033
Total area of those States where there are no public lands,	476,546,566
Area of Indian Territory,	44,154,240
Area of District of Columbia,	38,400
Grand total of area of the United States, in acres,	1,921,288,233

Or three million two thousand and thirteen square miles.

This does not include the area of the great lakes just within and forming a portion of our Northern boundaries; neither does it include the marine league on the coast.

Brazil, in 1845, had an area of 3,004,460 square miles; but it is estimated that since the settlement of her boundary lines with several of the adjacent countries, her area has increased to 3,100,000 square miles. European Russia has an area of 2,142,504 square miles, and all the other countries of Europe have a total of 1,687,626 square miles.

THE RISING GENERATION.

IN the United States there are about 60,000 common schools, which are supported in part by the State Treasury, and partly by school funds and school taxes. In England and Wales there are 46,042 public and private schools, attended by 2,144,378 scholars. In addition there are 1,545 evening schools, which provide for 39,783 children. The number of Sunday schools is 23,514, with 2,407,642 scholars. It is estimated that in England there is a scholar for every 8.36 persons; in Scotland about one-seventh of the people are at school, while in the United States there is one scholar for every five persons. In Russia only one child for every two hundred persons receives instruction in schools; so that while at nine o'clock on every Monday morning there are 4,000,000 American boys and girls at school, there are in Russia only 100,000 enjoying the benefit of instruction.

NATIONAL PECULIARITIES.

HEINRICH HEINE, the German wit and poet, gave the following account of the different manners in which Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans regard liberty:—"The Englishman loves liberty like his lawful wife; the Frenchman loves her like his mistress; the German loves her like his old grandmother. And yet, after all, no one can ever tell how things may turn out. The gumpy Englishman, in an ill temper with his wife, is capable of some day putting a rope round her neck, and taking her to be sold at Smithfield. The inconstant Frenchman may become unfaithful to his adored mistress, and be seen fluttering about the Palais Royal after another. *But the German will never quite abandon his old grandmother:* he will always keep for her a nook by the chimney corner, where she can tell her fairy stories to the listening children."

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ASTRONOMY.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in England, Mr. De La Rue stated that his hopes with regard to the use of photography in astronomical observations had been confirmed, and that the Lunar Committee of the British Association had resolved to make use of photographs to prepare an accurate outline map of the moon. Sections of these photographs are to be distributed among observers, who will occupy themselves with filling in the details of the several parts of the lunar surface. A series of zones being agreed on, each observer will have a zone assigned him, at which he will be expected to work whenever it may be visible.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Something New under the Sun—A J Brodie.
Cast Steel Plows—Collins & Co.
Great Chance for Agents—Jones Bros. & Co.
Sheep Wash Tobacco—Jas F Levin
Agents Wanted Everywhere—C B Richardson.
Timekeepers for the Million—T H Hamilton, Jr.
The Phy-iology of Marriage—Dinsmoor & Co.
Canada Men, Women and Girls Wanted—J Robinson.
Hints to Bee-Keepers—H A King & Co.
Cedar Camphor—Harris & Chapman.
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr. O Phelps Brown.
Hours at Home—C Scribner & Co.
The Dirigo Mowing Machine Company.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 12, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE House passed the Senate bill on the 3d inst. to admit Colorado into the Union—the 27th State—by 20 majority.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the payment of lists of prize moneys be commenced on the first of next month.

The Merchants' Bank of Washington failed on the 3d inst. Circulation, $180,000. The notes are perfectly secured by United States bonds.

The House on the 3d inst., passed the Senate bill enlarging the boundaries of the State of Nevada by including parts of Utah and Arizona.

There are said to be at least one thousand petitions before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, asking for the increase of the duty on foreign wool.

A bill was reported to the House last week by the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating in the aggregate for the Freedmen's Bureau, $11,684,000.

The Post's special says it is the opinion of the Chairmen of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees that Congress cannot adjourn before the first of July.

The Senate's joint resolution extending the time two years for the completion of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroads, passed the House on the 3d inst.

The month of May opens well for the Internal Revenue. The Treasury Department received $4,873,880 the first three days,—for the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst., $8,306,575.

It has been ordered by the War Department that all persons desiring to have arms examined by the Board of Ordnance, now in session in Washington, must present them on or before Monday, the 21st inst. On the 4th of June the Board will complete their labors and make their report to the Government.

According to a decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the income tax is being assessed under the old rates of 5 and 10 per cent. Proposed amendments increasing the exemption from $600 to $1,000, will not affect this assessment. Persons will also this year have to pay taxes on their watches, carriages and plate the same as heretofore.

The President has directed the issue of an order reciting the effect of his proclamation of April 2d upon martial law. It says that offences committed by civilians shall be tried by civil courts where they exist, and that such cases shall not be tried by courts-martial. This does not apply to persons serving in the army, to camp followers, or to those who are charged with defrauding the Government in military contracts, or to other matters relating to its armed service.

Southern Items.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON has ordered a State Election to be held in Texas, under the new Constitution, on the 25th of June next.

The Tennessee Senate has passed the Franchise Bill by a vote of 13 to 6. It is now a law, and disfranchises nine-tenths of the people of that State.

There is high water everywhere in South-western Louisiana, and the plantations in all directions are flooded. The planters are in very great trouble.

The United States Court in New Orleans has been closed. Judge Darrell says he will keep it closed "while bayonets bristle about it."

A serious fight occurred in Memphis on the 2d inst. between the police and negro soldiers. One policeman and ten negroes were killed.

Arrangements are being made to establish a daily line of ships between Galveston, Texas, and Liverpool, England. Crops are fine in Texas.

The Richmond Times demands that the same honors be paid to the rebel dead as are paid to the memory of deceased Union soldiers: says Jeff. Davis is very anxious to be "tried." Mrs. Davis has arrived at Fortress Monroe.

A man has been convicted of passing counterfeit national currency in Newbern, N. C., on negro testimony.

CUSTOMS IN NEW YORK CITY.—Government received from customs duties through the port of New York, during the month of April, the handsome sum of $11,093,213, showing an increase of $4,703,625 over the receipts from the same source during the corresponding month of last year. This makes the income of the National Treasury from duties paid on imported goods at the single port of New York, thus far in the current fiscal year, $112,444,197, or an average of $11,244,419 a month, which rate, carried to the close of the year, would yield a total of nearly $130,000,000 in coin, the equivalent of $170,000,000 in currency, at the present ruling figures for gold.

THE CHOLERA.—On the 1st and 2d inst. two cases of cholera occurred in New York city, one of which was fatal. The disease has nearly disappeared from the Lower Quarantine. The cabin passengers of the steamer Virginia have been allowed to go to the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ADVICES from England to the 26th of April has been received. The English Government appear satisfied with the action of our Government in regard to the Fenians. The political interest centers in the Reform Bill. In case the Ministry are defeated the London Star calls for the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people. The Department of State is in receipt of news from Europe which renders war extremely improbable between Austria and Prussia. The conduct of the latter power is generally deprecated. The Queen of England has written a letter to that Government, expressing her disapprobation of its bearing in diplomatic intercourse with Austria, and counseling peace. The U. S. war steamer Kearsarge is in quarantine at Lisbon, with many sick on board with fever. The trouble between Austria and Italy is not yet settled. Napoleon appears to side with Italy. Prussia seems also in favor of the Italians. The rebellion in China has been nearly squelched, and the Imperial army organized for special service, is being disbanded.

THE ST. DOMINGO INSURRECTION.—Our advices from St. Domingo are to the 14th of April. The late revolutionary movement on the southern frontier of the island, induced, at the very moment of its suppression, a large insurrectionary party to rise in another quarter, and suddenly seize the towns of San Cristobel, Bani and San Joez de Ocea. The Government acted promptly and with energy. Troops were sent rapidly from different points, and concentrated so judiciously that the insurgents were dispersed. Two of the most active of their leaders escaped, and order was restored.

THE MORMONS.—A Salt Lake correspondent says the Mormons are buying up all the U. S. muskets, rifles and other arms of the troops now being mustered out there. He thinks they would not hesitate a moment to enter into open hostility against the Government at the bidding of Brigham Young. If Congress shall take any action unfavorable to poligamy, much trouble and bloodshed is anticipated. Assassinations occur almost daily, and scores of leading "gentiles" have been warned. The absence of U. S. troops makes the "saints" blood-thirsty.

RAILROAD PASSES.—The Attorney-General of this State has decided, and notified the officers of several of the railroads to that effect, that the law prohibiting the issuing of free passes, passed by the last Legislature, annuls all those now in existence. The only exceptions in the bill are persons injured on the road, sick and disabled soldiers, and officers and employees of the railroad companies.

THE FENIANS.—The Fenian fury in New York city appears to be turned upon the leaders. O'Mahony has been arrested, tried, made to disgorge and deposed; and it is now the intention to arrest and try Stephens on his arrival in this country. He is accused of complicity in the acts for which O'Mahony was tried.

VALPARAISO BOMBARDED.—The Spanish fleet has bombarded Valparaiso, Chili. The town was very badly damaged. Twenty millions of dollars' worth of property is said to have been destroyed. The British and American Admirals are censured for not interfering.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

CYRUS W. FIELD is in Washington trying to get the help of a Government steamer for laying the Atlantic telegraph cable. It is thought he will not succeed.

ENGLISH PAPERS state that it has been ascertained that a free use of salt, at the rate of a pound per day for each animal, is a preventive of the cattle plague.

ROBERT MAYO'S estate on the James River, near Richmond, where, according to tradition, John Smith's life was saved by Pocahontas, has been sold for $26,000.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, whose severe illness was reported several weeks since, has now fully recovered, and will soon proceed with his South American tour.

JUDGE SCOTT charged the grand jury of Kings county, last week, that the disposal of goods by chance at church fairs, was in violation of law, and ought to be so treated.

THE Detroit Tribune says the current reports respecting the condition of General Cass, are false. His health is much improved of late, and he is now in no danger whatever.

THE price of coal throughout this section of country, at least, has "come down." In Syracuse the decline is $1.81 per tun. In Rochester the falling-off is about the same.

THE Halifax Sun says the Nova Scotia Legislature pressed the confederation scheme to an early vote, on the ground that the papers of the province were openly preaching sedition.

A NUMBER of young men in Troy, N. Y., are about leaving for Mexico, under a contract with a mining company, by which they are to be paid $70 per month in gold and their expenses.

A DISPATCH from the "Red River country" says "the Red River has overflown its banks, and many corn and cotton plantations along its route are submerged, thus destroying the crops."

IN the immediate vicinity of Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, there are 41 persons living, (and the most of them in good health,) whose united ages amount to 3,407 years. The average age is a fraction over 83 years.

IT appears that the postage on the European mails for the last fiscal year amounted to $1,449,000, of which the United States Post-Office Department received only $165,000, the balance accruing to foreign steamers.

THE farmers in some of the western counties of Illinois, who have been harassed by horse-thieves, are taking summary measures with the rascals. Two of them were recently shot by the Vigilance Committee of Jersey county.

THE Indiana Supreme Court has decided that the 13th section of the Constitution of that State, which prohibits the immigration into it of negroes and mulattoes, has been abrogated by the amendment to the Federal Constitution.

A NAPLES letter-writer says that several Roman Catholic priests have declared their intentions of marriage, under the new law which makes marriage a civil right, and one has already been united to a lady of Naples.

A NEW YORK company has undertaken the work of introducing the electric telegraph in China, and an agent has been appointed to proceed forthwith to that country and make the arrangements to connect Pekin with Canton.

IT is expected that the Genesee Valley Canal will be ready for navigation between Rochester and Dansville the 15th—probably to Mt. Morris several days sooner. The canal is advertised to be ready for business to Olean on the 28th inst.

THE officers of the New England Female Medical College at Boston, want to raise $100,000 for the erection of a college building before July, 1867. If they fail to erect the building before that time they forfeit a lot worth $15,000, which has been paid for by subscriptions and bequests.

A PARIS correspondent writes that "a new mania has taken possession of the inhabitants of Paris—that of collecting the portraits of great political criminals, murderers, &c. The photograph of the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, is obtaining a large sale, especially among ladies."

THE editor of the Salt Lake Telegraph says "that on 2½ acres Brigham Young raised last year 750 bushels of peaches, 400 bushels of apples, 22 bushels of strawberries, 2 bushels of pears, 25 pounds of cherries, 1,825 pounds of grapes, and gooseberries, raspberries and currants in multitudes."

AMONG the passengers who sailed for California last week from New York, is Count Andsoff, who goes to join Col. Bulkley at San Francisco. The Count represents the Russian Government in the great telegraph enterprise to connect Asiatic Russia with America. A great expedition engaged in the work, leaves San Francisco for the icy regions the 1st of June.

THE Pittsburg Gazette says that a coal company has piled, near Honesdale, in that State, 350,000 tuns of coal—said to be the largest body of coal ever collected in one heap on the face of the earth. It would require a train over 260 miles in length to remove the stock, or 700,000 carts would be needed, reaching in one continuous line more than 2,000 miles.

The News Condenser.

— The Straits of Mackinac are now open.

— The wheat crop in Tennessee is promising.

— The Governor of California has $14,000 salary.

— Heavy floods have recently occurred in Northern Wisconsin.

— Nitro-glycerine is used in Homœopathy as a cure for headache.

— The new paper shirts are to be sold for twenty-five cents each.

— Internal Revenue receipts for month of April were $19,425,851.

— Mayor Munroe of New Orleans has been pardoned by the President.

— An attempt was recently made to burn the State Prison at Auburn.

— A colored man is serving on a jury in the Rhode Island Supreme Court.

— Two million packs of playing cards are annually manufactured in Paris.

— Chicago's police, including 200 patrolmen, will cost $239,810 this year.

— Pennsylvania papers are predicting a splendid fruit crop in that State.

— It is said the sale of artificial eyes in Paris averages about 400 per week.

— The Salem, Mass., Supreme Court has just divorced fourteen couples.

— The Methodist Conference at New Orleans has elected four new bishops.

— Memphis negroes have subscribed $10,000 for a hospital for their own use.

— Late advices from Guadeloupe, W. I., state that the cholera is disappearing.

— A fire in Leavenworth Kansas, Saturday week, caused a loss of about $30,000.

— The Boot cotton mills at Lowell pay a semi-annual dividend of $60 per share.

— The Tennessee Senate has rejected the franchise bill by a vote of sixteen to five.

— It is thought the President will soon appoint a new Commissioner of Agriculture.

— Sixteen bodies of the victims of the Detroit fire have been recovered from the river.

— Three of the bank robbers of Cadiz, Ohio, have been captured, and $150,000 recovered.

— Jenny Lind sang at Cannes during Easter Week, it being her first appearance in France.

— Georgia papers predict the best crop of wheat in that State this season known in ten years.

— Gov. Hamilton of Texas has ordered a State election, June 20, under the new Constitution.

— The Fenian invasion of the neighboring provinces appears, for the present, to be abandoned.

— Five dollar bills raised from ones, upon the Milford bank at Milford, Mass., are in circulation.

— The Bank Committee have decided to report against the creation of any more National Banks.

— Wm. Hutchings, last surviving Revolutionary soldier in Maine, died in Penobscot the 3d inst, aged 102 years.

— A concert was recently given in Chicago by five hundred children, accompanied by 9 cabinet organs and a piano-forte.

— A child in New Jefferson, Indiana, was fatally poisoned, a few days ago, by chewing pieces of an enameled paper collar.

LUXURY HAS ITS GREAT STAPLES.—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is one of them. It is as salable as bread—as current as coin. Fashionable society indorses it. The people approve it. It has no equal, and, save the charlatans who try in vain to imitate it, no enemies. Sold everywhere.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—A physician writing from Newfane, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," says:—"For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any *Bronchial Affection*, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat, too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you can claim for them." To avoid disappointment, be sure to *obtain* the *genuine* Brown's Bronchial Troches."

INFORMATION WANTED.—WM. O. BUTLER left North-Western New York in 1849 or '50. He was married in the West, but his wife could never elicit more from him regarding his family, than that they were in good circumstances, residing in Western New York, and the fact that he had a sister killed accidentally, aged about 7 years. Mr. BUTLER died about one year ago, aged 36 years, and left his wife and *four* children in destitute circumstances. The widow is very anxious to hear from his relatives, if there are any of them living. Her address is Shelbyville, Ind. Will the North-Western New York newspapers have the kindness to give this notice?

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, May 8, 1866.

WE make a considerable number of alterations in our table of quotations this week, to which we invite the attention of our readers. Red Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Red Wheat, Corn, Mess Pork, Lard and Potatoes have all advanced in prices. There has been a decline in Butter, Eggs, Seeds, Coal, Wool and Candles, while other articles remain firm at last week's quotations.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.	
Flour, w'h wh't,	$14,00@14,25
Do. red wheat,	$11,75@12,25
Do. extra State,	7,50@ 8,00
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@ 3,25
Millfeed, coarse,	14,00@14,00
Do. fine	18,00@00,00
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,00@ 1,75
Wheat, red	2,25@ 2,50
Best white	2,50@ 2,70
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.	75@ 80c
Do. new	75@ 80c
Rye,	65@ 70c
Oats,	42@ 45c
Barley,	80@ 85c
Beans	0,75@ 1,25
MEATS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00
Do. new mess	29,00@29,50
Do. clear, ⅌ lb.	18@ 18c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00
Beef	10,00@12,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00
Mutton, ⅌ lb.	8@ 9c
Hams	16@ 17c
Shoulders	13@ 14c
Chickens	18@ 20c
Turkeys	20@ 22c
Geese, ⅌ lb.	10@ 12c
DAIRY, Etc.	
Butter, choice roll	40@ 45c
Do. packed	35@ 40c
Cheese, new	18@ 22c
Do. old	00@ 00c
Lard, tried	20@ 21c
Do. rough	15@ 16c
Tallow, tried	9@ 9¼c
Do. rough	6@ 6¼c
Eggs, dozen	17@ 18c
FORAGE.	
Hay ⅌ tun	8,00@14,00
Straw	$7,00@12,00
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,75
Do. dried, ⅌ lb.	11@ 12c
Peaches	00@ 35c
Cherries	40@ 45c
Plums	25@ 25c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	65@ 100c
Onions	50@ 60c
Carrots	40@ 40c
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,50
Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
SEEDS.	
Timothy ⅌ bu.	$4,50@ 5,25
Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,25
Do. large	8,50@ 9,00
Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Flax	1,50@ 2,00
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Coal, lump, ⅌ tun	8,20@0,00
Do. large egg	8,20@0,00
Do. small egg	8,45@0,00
Do. stove	8,75@0,00
Do. chestnut	7,70@0,00
Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. Char ⅌ bu.	15@ 18c
Salt, ⅌ bbl.	2,75@3,00
Wool, ⅌ lb.	40@ 50c
Hops	40@ 70c
Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,00@8,25
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs.	6,00@7,00
Honey, box, ⅌ lb.	20@ 30c
Candles, box	15@ 18c
Do. extra	17@ 00c
Barrels	37@ 42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 5.—Cotton 84@85c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,10@12,75 as to quality. Wheat, $1,50@3,00. Rye, 75@78c. Barley, dull. Corn, 77@82c. Oats, 48@51c. Hops, 20@70c. Pork, new mess, $29,50@29,53; old do, $23,50@24,75; prime, $23@25,25; Shoulders, 11¼@12½c; Hams, 16½@18½c. Lard, 18@21¼ cts. Butter, 35@50 cts. Cheese, 15@21c. Clover seed, 8½@11c; Timothy, $3,50@6; rough flax, $2,40@2,60.

ALBANY, MAY 5.—Flour, $8@14,25. Corn meal $1,69@1,81 ⅌ 100 lbs. Wheat, $1,80@3. Rye, 81c. Barley, 84@1,08. Corn 78@80c. Oats, 38@63. Pork, $30@35. Shoulders, 16c. Hams, 20c. Smoked beef 25c. Butter, 35@42c. Lard 22@23c. Cheese 20@22c. Hops, 25@40c. Clover seed 10@12½; large do, 13@20c ⅌ lb.; Timothy, $3,00@5,50.

BUFFALO, MAY 7.—Flour, sales at $9,00@13,50.—Wheat, $1,88@2,60. Corn, 66@68c. Oats, 40@56c. Rye, 80c. Barley, 80@$1. Beans, $1,50@1,75. Peas, $1@2,25. Seeds, Clover, $6@6,50; Timothy, $3,00@5,50. Flax, $2,50. Mess pork, $20,00@20,00; hams, 20c; shoulders, 14½@15c; lard, 20½c. Butter, 40@45c. Cheese, 16@22c. Eggs, 14c. Salt, $2,50@2,55. Dried apples, 15@15½c; peaches, 32c.

TORONTO, MAY 4.—Flour, $6,25@8,25. Wheat, fall $1,30@2,00; spring, $1,40@1,40; Barley, 55@60c; Rye, 56@60c; Peas, 70@71½c; Oats 26@30c. Mess pork, $22,50@23; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 12@14c; Lard, 14@14½c; Bacon, 10@12c; Beef hams, 10@11c. Butter, 19@22c; Cheese, 13@16c. Potatoes, 25@30c; Apples, $1,50@2. Seeds, Clover $5@5,25; Timothy, $1,50@3; Flax, $1,90@2; Tares, 90@$1; Hungarian 45@55c.—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 1.—Sales Beef Cattle, $11,50@17,50; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 5@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@8c; Swine, 10@10¼c.

ALBANY, MAY 4.—Beeves $4,75@9,65; Sheep, 6½@8c. Hogs, 10@10¼c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MAY 2.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $200@300 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $45@110. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, wooled, 8@9c.; sheared, 5@7½c. Veal Calves $3@9. Shotes—Wholesale 11½@12½c.; retail 14@15c.—Fat hogs, 10½@12c. Hides 8@8c. ⅌ lb; country lots 6@7c.; tallow 7@8c.; calfskins, 15@17c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each; country lots 75c@1,50; shearlings, 20@25c.

CHICAGO, MAY 3.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,00@$7,85. Sheep, sales at $4,00@6. Swine, sales at from $8,25 to $9,30.

TORONTO, MAY 4.—Beef cattle, $7@9. Calves, $4@8 each. Sheep, $6@8 each. Lambs, $2.50@3 each.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 2.—There has been only a moderate demand for domestic fleeces since this day week; however, a number of manufacturers have been in town, but owing to depression in the dry goods market their purchases were only in a jobbing way; prices are still irregular. We quote as follows: 43@50c for native and ¼ Merino; 50@55½c for ½ and ⅝ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MAY 3—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 48@50; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 50@60c; medium, 47@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 13@40c; Canada, 60@85c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@55c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@35c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

DIED.

AT Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 25th, of consumption, HANNAH M. WOODRUFF, in the 72d year of her age. The deceased was born near Morristown, N. J., and was the wife of TIMOTHY WOODRUFF and mother of LUM WOODRUFF, of Ann Arbor.

☞ Morristown, N. J., and Fredericksburg, Va., papers please copy.

IN Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., April 20th, HESTER ANN RULIFSON, wife of IRA W. GREEN, aged 31 years and 8 months. She was an exemplary Christian, wife and sainted mother—the richest blessing God can give.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

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THE DIRIGO MOWING MACHINE COMPANY are prepared to sell State and County Rights of their Mowing Machine, just patented and put into operation. With the benefit of great simplicity, it combines lightness of draft, durability and cheapness.
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Box 117, South Berwick, Maine.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.—By W. A. ALCOTT, M. D. A book that should be read by every man and woman in the land—married or unmarried. It treats of topics of vital interest; but of which not one in a thousand know anything; who, in consequence of their thoughtless ignorance, more than wilful sinfulness, violate the laws of health and even life, bring upon themselves suffering and woe, and upon their offspring enfeebled constitutions, disease and death.—*Boston Evening Traveler.*
12mo. 260 pp. Price $1,25. Sent free on receipt of price
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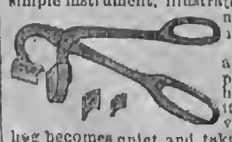

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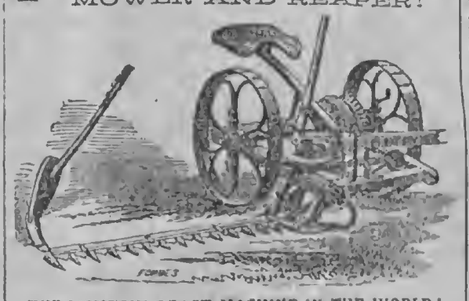

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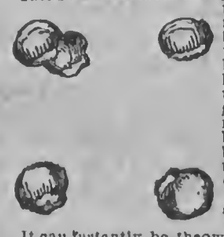

It can instantly be thrown out of gear, and so driven anywhere, as it rests on two wheels. It is readily adjusted to any distance between the rows and can, with little additional expense, be made convertible into a two-horse cultivator, or wheat-drill. This Planter, is made to drop a fertilizer in each hill when necessary.

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Sews with double or single thread.—*Scientific Amer.*

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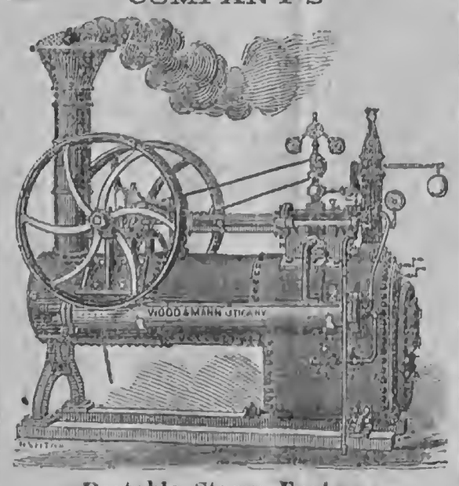

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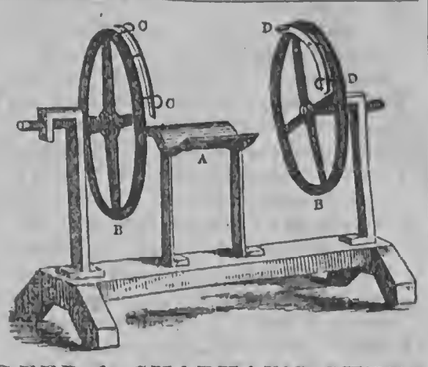

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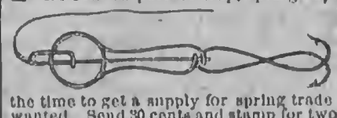

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1. Literature as a Profession. An Editorial Essay. 2. Literary Piracy. Wild Egerton versus J. H. Hayward. 3. The International Copyright. 4. Biographies of Popular Novelists: I. Alexander Dumas, Sen. 5. Popular Humorists: I. Artemus Ward. 6. The Life of a Millionaire: Alexander T. Stewart of New York. 7. New York Reporters: I. Nathan D. Urner. 8. Popular Periodicals: I. The New York Ledger. 9. Personal Sayings and Doings of Popular Writers, Lectures, &c. 10. Reviews of Current Publications, &c.

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EGO AND ECHO.—A PHANTASY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I ASKED of Echo, t'other day,
(Whose words are few and often funny,)
What to a novice she would say
Of courtship, love and matrimony?
Quoth Echo, plainly—"*Matter of Money!*"

When should I marry?—should it be
A dashing damsel gay and pert—
A pattern of inconstancy;
Or selfish mercenary flirt?
Quoth Echo, sharply—"*Nary Flirt!*"

What if—aweary of the strife,
That long has lured the gay deceiver—
She promised to amend her life,
And sin no more, can I believe her?
Quoth Echo, with decision—"*Leave her!*"

But if some maiden with a heart,
On me should venture to bestow it,
Pray, should I act the wiser part
To take the treasure or forego it?
Quoth Echo, very promptly—"*Go it!*"

But what if, seemingly afraid,
To bind her fate in Hymen's fetter,
She vows she means to die a maid—
In answer to my loving letter?
Quoth Echo, rather coolly—"*Let her!*"

What if, in spite of her disdain,
I find my heart entwined about
With Cupid's dear delicious chain
So closely that I can't get out?
Quoth Echo, laughingly—"*Get out!*"

But if some maid with beauty blest;
As pure and fair as Heaven can make her,
Will share my labor and my rest,
Till envious Death shall overtake her?
Quoth Echo, (*sotto voce*)—"*Take her!*"

The Story Teller.

"MONEY" MARRYING GENIUS.

[THIS *rather* unusual conjunction of *plan*-its is very strikingly astronomized in the following *romance*—told in the London correspondence of the American Literary Gazette:]

'Tis ill playing with edged tools! To-day I would tell you the history of an ill-starred pair who set out in life with the best, with the most laudable intentions, to end their career with weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth. They played with edged tools. Who cannot call to mind a dozen instances where unhappiness was the fate of people who thought they might play with intellectual gifts—bid inspiration descend at the crook of their finger—and lure fame as easily as the falconer does his tassel? The child of genius persuades himself that, if he had but money, he could soar to the masters' pride of flight. He meets a woman who would gladly share her dowry to be borne on such pinions. They marry. Wrinkles come. Gray hair appears. He is a *child* of genius all the days of his life. Genius will not wear fetters. Besides, children of genius too often shut their eyes to the great truth that experience of life is absolutely necessary to give maturity to genius. One might as well expect to use hemp before it has been rotted as to see the loftiest talents bloom into genius until they have gone through that fermentation of life called experience. Tears must be shed; blood must be spilled; the cheek must burn with blushes; the heart must be wrung; the brain fevered; the soul depressed to the gates of death—and all this time and again before genius blooms. As the nightingale sings sweetest after its eyes have been torn out, as the aromatic herbs have no odor until they have been bruised, so genius must be bowed down to earth before it can dream of scaling heaven. Therefore is it that wealth hath stifled more genius than poverty; therefore is it that the road to immortality does not lie through an heiress's bridal chamber, but rather through the cheerless garret, bereaved of fire, whose calendar contains more fasts than feasts, whose wardrobe (a row of nails behind the door) has nothing but rags. A hundred demons, armed with weapons more formidable than smithy ever forged—to wit, the world's jeers, the world's contempt, the world's scorn, the world's rebuffs, the world's cruelty—must stand at every avenue leading to the world, and drive one back time and again, until, out of sheer despair, he shrinks into himself and explores his every fold, his every recess, his every plait and crease. Then, knowing himself, he knoweth all things. Heaven and earth have no secrets hidden from him. To expect this initiation from wealth's partner would be idle as to ask the Æolian harp, packed in bran, to rival the instrument exposed in the window to the current of winter's air. Forgive me this long preface, but the story I proceed to tell you threw me into so many and such bitter reflections, I have hitherto been unable to recover my self-command.

Happening to be at Saint M——, a small town in the south of France, I visited the lunatic asylum. I have always been fond of lunatics. I have never met among them a stupid and bad man. I was shown into a tidy cell occupied by a little old man bent over a desk, and writing, with his finges on the board, with inexpressible rapidity. He rose timidly, twirling his fingers. He was, at least, sixty years old, but, occasionally, did not seem to be above fifteen. His white, almost blonde hair fell in child-like curls, and his sweet face, smiling and uneasy, wore the expression of infants when they both weep and laugh at the same time. Nevertheless, one could detect profound grief, trembling agony in his dilated eyes, which wore the fixed expression of madness and despair.

My attendant made a gesture, and the poor old man resumed his seat with extravagant delight, and began to write as fast as ever he could. Then, seated in a corner of the cell in front of this infantine man, my attendant told me the unhappy creature's history.

Some forty or more years ago, there lived in a small town, named Saint R——, a young orphan. She was intellectual, wealthy, beautiful. Every unmarried man in the province was at her feet; his eye fixed on her fortune. She was so flattered, so adulated, so complimented, her gorge would rise at night when, upon her going to bed, she would think of the sugar forced upon her during the day. At last, such was the nausea she experienced, she resolved to give her hand and all it contained to a "promising young man" who would give her, in affection and reputation, a substantial exchange for the beauty and estate she gave him. There was, at that time, in her town, a prodigy of eighteen, who had rhymed from his infancy—had "lisped in numbers." He had already written many a fable, tragedy, sonnet, and epic, and the whole province held for firm belief, that he would bloom into a great genius. She married this prodigy that no material obstacle might delay his progress on the road to fame. She brought him up to Paris, and so planted him in wealth's hothouse, to force him to bear fruit. Strange and inexplicable fatality! unheard-of catastrophe! The poet bore no fruit. He had a charming study; it was nothing but bronze and black marble. He lived in most favorable quiet. He knew nothing of the thorns of life. And, after all, he rymed as he rymed when he was fifteen—mere doggerel, fit, at best, for a confectioner's kisses. He was the best little husband that ever was seen, gentle and timid, amiable and laborious. She was the best little wife that ever was seen, conciliating and encouraging, extremely tolerant, and of an invariably good humor. Nevertheless, by degrees, she became nervous and irritable. He became ashamed of himself. Every morning he would lock himself up in his study, write madly, blot quire after quire of paper, read it over, and in despair, confessed 'twas not worth the ink 'twas written in. Every evening she would come, her heart throbbing with anxiety, to see if some good lines had at last made their appearance. She would question the poet, who every day hung his head still lower. At last impatience and disdain appeared; she could not long check their outbreak; and she upbraided her husband for defrauding her, because, in return for her beauty and her money, he had not given her genius.

After this scene matters went from bad to worse. The husband became a child scolded by the wife. He lived in a state of constant uneasiness, eternal shame. He lived blushing and trembling; his heart was wrung by all the tortures of the impotent artist and the insolvent man. He suffered the torments of the damned by the side of the woman he had robbed, (so she said,) and whose only sentiment for him now was disdainful pity. So long as that woman had not abandoned all hope of seeing her husband bloom into genius, she chained him to his writing-desk, and made him write a given number of lines every day before dinner. The unhappy man addressed himself to the task, and daily wrote worse. 'Twas an hourly battle between them of contempt and pain. She laughed disdainfully. He shivered with fear and anguish.

He had spent twenty-five hundred dollars of her money in attempting to become a great poet. This was his galled withers. One morning he refused to do his daily task set him every morning by his wife. He had found in the office of some joint stock company a copying clerk's place, with a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, and hence forward he began to pay his debt to his wife. He lived under the same roof with her, but he paid rent for his room; he took his solitary meals in restaurants, whose price was fourteen sous; he dressed himself with his own money, and, nevertheless, managed to pay his wife a considerable amount of money in payment of his debt to her. He lived in this way about thirty years, silent and uneasy, shunning every eye, and blushing suddenly when no one was looking. His sole pleasure was to consult a little blank book, wherein he recorded the money he paid his wife in extinguishment of her debt. His wife, seized by pity, by love, perhaps, for this great baby, so pure and so young despite his years, tried to refuse his money and to win back to herself the poor heart she had shattered to pieces. Her weak, willess husband refused, with energy. He would listen to nothing. Work he would to pay off his wife. He copied letters; he made out bills. When his employers suggested advancement and increase of pay, he would blush and beseech them to take pity on him and not jeer his want of intellect. He was crazy—one of those harmless insanities akin to the mania for collecting old pipes, old snuff-boxes, and the like. The day when he saw, from his blankbook, that he owed his wife nothing, he became furiously insane. He made somersaults; he danced, he walked on his head; he wrote a sonnet and an elegy. It became necessary to lock him up in an insane asylum. His insanity is intermittent. He remains whole weeks together writing with his finger on the board of his desk, and occasionally adding together imaginary sums. Then, on the day when he believes he has obtained the desired sum total, he gives way to unbounded joy, which he exhibits by howling and leaping like some wild beast.

INCLINED TO BE QUARRELSOME.

THERE was once a little slim-built fellow, rich as a Jew, riding along a highway in the State of Georgia, when he overtook a man driving a drove of hogs, by the help of a big raw-boned six-foot-two specimen of humanity. Stopping the last-named individual, he accosted him:

"I say, are those your hogs?"

"No, sir; I am at work by the month."

"What pay might you be getting, friend?"

"Ten dollars a month and whisky thrown in," was the reply.

"Well, look here! I'm a weak, little inoffensive man, and people are apt to impose upon me, d'ye see. Now, I'll give you twenty-five dollars a month to ride along with me and protect me," said Mr. Gardner. "But," he added, as a thought struck him, "how might you be on the fight?"

"Never been licked in my life," rejoined the six-footer.

"Just the man I want. Is it a bargain?" queried Gardner.

Six-footer ruminated.

"Twenty-five dollars; double wages; nothing to do but ride around and smash a fellow's mug occasionally, when he is sassy."

Six-footer accepted. They rode along, till just at night, they reached a village inn. Gardner immediately singled out the biggest fellow in the room, and picked a fuss with him. After considerable promiscuous jawing, Gardner turned to his fighting friend and intimated that the whipping of that man had become a sad necessity. Six-footer peeled, went in, and came out first best.

The next night, at another hotel, the same scene was re-enacted, Gardner getting into a row with the biggest man in the place, and six-footer doing the fighting.

At last on the third day, they came to a ferry, kept by a huge, double-fisted man, who had never been licked in his life. While crossing the river, Gardner, as usual, began to find fault, and "blow." The ferryman naturally got mad, threw things round, and told him his opinion of their kind. Gardner then turned to his friend and gently broke the intelligence to him, "that he was sorry, but it was absolutely necessary to thrash the ferryman."

Six-footer nodded his head, but said nothing. It was plainly to be seen that he did not relish the job by the way he shrugged his shoulders; but there was no help for it. So when they reached the shore, both stripped, and at it they went. Up and down the bank, over the sand, into the water, they fought, scratched, gouged, bit and rolled, till at the end of an hour the ferryman gave in. Six-footer was triumphant, but it had been rough work. Going up to his employer, he scratched his head for a moment, and then broke forth:

"Look here, Mr. Gardner, your salary sets mighty well—but—I'm—of—the—opinion—that you're inclined to be quarrelsome. Here, I've only been with you three days, and I've licked the three biggest men in the country! I think this firm had better dissolve; for you see, Mr. Gardner, I'm afraid you're inclined to be quarrelsome, and I reckon I'll draw."

Wit and Humor.

WHAT DENOMINATION?—A Western farmer who wished to invest the accumulations of his industry in United States securities, went to Jay Cooke's office to procure the treasury notes. The clerk inquired:

"What *denomination* will you have them in?"

Having never heard that word used excepting to distinguish the religious sects, he, after a little deliberation, replied:

"Well, you may give me part in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady, but give me the heft on't in Freewill Baptist."

No one enjoyed this anecdote more than the honored President of the Convention, Chief Justice Chase, who, when Secretary of the Treasury, had much to do in spreading these "denominations" over the country.

A DANGEROUS CASE.—Some twenty years ago, a farmer's barn in the vicinity of Worcester was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Many of the citizens had gone to the fire, when a fop, well strapped and dickied, with a cap on one side of his head, met a celebrated doctor, and accosted him in this wise:

"Can you, ah, tell me, doctah, how fah they have succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration of the, ah, unfortunate yeoman's barn?"

The doctor eyed the individual attentively, dropped his head as usual for a moment, and then slipping his thumb and finger into his vest pocket, took out a couple of pills and handed them to him, saying, "Take these, sir, and go to bed, and if you do not feel any better in the morning, call at my office."

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.—You wear out your clothes. You are not troubled with visitors. You are exonerated from making calls. Bores do not love you. Tax-gatherers hurry past your door. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your windows. You avoid the nuisance of serving on juries. No one thinks of presenting you with a testimonial. No tradesman irritates you by asking, "Is there any other article to-day, sir?" Imposters know it is no use to bleed you. You practice temperance. You swallow infinitely less poison than others. Flatterers do not shoot their rubbish into your ears. You are saved many a debt, many a deception, many a headache. And lastly, if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure, in a very short space of time, to know it.

A WOMAN being enjoined to try the effect of kindness on her husband, and being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she had tried "bilin' water," and it didn't do a bit of good. She was rather doubtful about the efficacy of "coals."

GOV. WALKER of California was wrecked on the Golden Rule, and on arriving at San Francisco, he remarked to a friend; "Lost every thing, sir, everything but my reputation." "Governor," replied his friend: "You travel with less baggage than any one I ever saw."

"A TRAVELER" wishes us to explain what sense there is just now, in the term "railroad securities," seeing there is no security on any of the railroads.

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 32 letters.

My 15, 27, 9, 12, 13, 7, 31, 18, 14 was a King of England.
My 1, 25, 23, 19, 2, 23, 15, 8 was a Queen of Scotland.
My 14, 6, 23, 24, 17, 11, 13, 11 was a Pope of Rome.
My 4, 12, 16, 30, 15, 8, 20 was a King of Scotland.
My 25, 3, 26, 2, 11 was a High Priest of the Jews.
My 28, 21, 14, 25 was a King of Mercia.
My 2, 5, 30, 12 was an Empress of Russia.
My 22, 11, 32, 10 was a King of Northumberland.
My 15, 11, 29 12 was a King of Kent.

My whole is an injunction.

De Ruyter, N. Y. HENRY D. MAXSON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

A OVLEN saw a kobo
Rehte-muldove, dan cone dear, nad fot maderem iufi
Fo soipsonon rroer, genkalcinb yevre gape;
Dan entefor litsl fo infritgl, oncdee-danh
Merrak, nad lod, edeasdel, turpid gouhbtt;
Nad raeelbmel dicntine, ta raw
Htiw utrean, hitw tifles, dan hurit ta raw;
Tey marchgin tisl het dregey dareer no,
Litl, node, eh eridt ot letcoicre ish gtouhtsh,
Dan tonghin dfnou ubt megrandi neetespmi.

Corfu, N. Y. BLUE EYES.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

THERE are three circles standing upon or touching a straight line, and tangent to each other. The diameter of the middle circle is 9 inches, and of the other two 16 and 6¼ inches. It is required to find the diameter of another circle, whose periphery will touch the three given circles.

Neenah, Wis. C. CHURCH.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 849.

Answer to Zoological Enigma:—Emerald Bird of Paradise.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Alexander Hamilton.

Answer to Anagram:

The pilgrim o'er a desert wild,
Should ne'er let want confound him,
For he at any time can eat
The *sand which is* around him.

It might seem odd that he could find
Such palatable fare,
Did we not know the sons of *Ham*
Were *bred* and *mustered* there.

Answer to Puzzle:—Fill the three gallon keg and put it in the five; fill the three again, out of which fill the five, leaving one gallon in the three; empty the five in the eight, and the one in the five; then fill the three and put it in with the one.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Raise Broom Corn.

THERE is scarcely an article in market which holds its price so well as broom corn. Brooms which, four or five years ago, could be purchased for from twenty to twenty-five cents, retail now for double this amount. It would seem to follow from this that by appropriating a portion of one's farm to broom corn, a highly remunerative result would be the consequence. Bottom, or low land, with a deep soil, is best suited to this crop. Most farms have sections of land of this character, and it is safe to assume that where a good crop of Indian corn can be raised, the broom will prove equally successful. In planting great care should be taken in respect to the seed, since a second planting—the first proving a failure—would endanger the proper maturing of the crop. The ground should be rendered mellow and be well pulverized by harrowing before planting. The seed to be used should be tested, in advance, by soaking a portion so that its germinating power may be fully relied upon. The customary rule for planting is to mark out the rows about three feet apart—the hills in the rows about half that distance, dropping from eight to ten seeds in each hill. It should be carefully tended with the hoe during the season of growth, weeds being as detrimental to the broom as to the Indian corn. From the 20th to the 25th of May is about the right time to plant in this latitude.

Salt Eating an Unnecessary Habit.

J. W. C. SCHOOLCRAFT, Michigan, expresses his opinion as follows on the habit of feeding salt to stock:—"I notice in the last RURAL that D. J. thinks that cattle, near salt water, do not need salt on account of that article being deposited on the grass by dews and rain. I have always supposed that salt, and all other mineral substances, were not capable of being evaporated, but if I am in error I would like to be righted.

As to feeding salt to cattle, I consider it a habit which could not probably be abandoned at once with impunity, but like most bad habits of man might be dispensed with gradually, so that in three or four generations the desire for it would cease. I am inclined to think that man and animals were intended to subsist on the productions of the earth, and not on the earth itself, and that these productions contain salt, lime, iron, and all other inorganic and organic substances, just in the right proportions to best subserve the needs of their organism, and that subsisting directly on the earth was left to inanimate productions, such as grass, grain, fruits, &c., these being more capable of deriving nourishment directly from mother earth than man and animals. Otherwise, perhaps, the order of creation would have been reversed, animal life would have been made first, and vegetable productions afterwards. Nature is consistent in all her works."

A Duck House.

DUCKS, in the earlier portions of the warm season, are rather cosmopolitan in their character and not very particular as to the place where they drop their eggs when first commencing to lay. Still, they are not devoid of home instincts, and, if a place is provided for them, they will deposite their eggs in it instead of acting on the broadcast principle. Some furnish them wooden dwellings, some brick or stone—each good in its way, but rather expensive sometimes. A cheap substitute, in the wooded portions of the country, may be found in a hollow log. The kind of wood is not material, except as to durability. Take a hollow log, with a sufficient capacity of bore, and place it in a suitable position; if beside a brook or pond, so much the better, and cut or saw out openings some two feet apart, the whole length of the log. These should be high enough to prevent the eggs from rolling out of the entrances. The pieces sawed out can be used as doors, by the use of leather hinges. In the day time they can be turned back upon the log and at night dropped down to secure the ducks from the depredations of night-walking enemies with poultry proclivities. The fowls, once confined in this primitive dwelling, will resort to it thereafter for the purpose of laying and also of repose. The eggs can be removed daily, if so desired, during the laying season. To make all safe and cosey the ends of the log should be boarded up or furnished with a drop-door like the openings in the side. In certain places this will prove a cheap and safe duck house, and answer all the purposes of a more costly edifice.

Wheat and Other Crops in Michigan.

MR. N. STRONG, Calhoun Co., Michigan, writes us under date of April 30th, about the crop prospects in that State. He says:—The wheat crop for this year may be considered a failure. During the last week I have visited adjoining towns, 18 or 20 miles south-east of here, passing through some townships in the south-western part of Jackson Co. I saw hardly a field that, in my judgment, would yield half a crop; and *many*, should there be yet a most favorable season for its development, will bear hardly one-eighth of an average crop. One man had gone in with team and plow, where the wheat had been killed out *entirely*. Others were getting ready to do the same thing. All along the way are fields and parts of fields, that are being sown to oats, and many more that ought to be. I think I may safely say that there is not a field of wheat within the range of my travels, that presents a prospect for more than half a crop. The southern and south-eastern part of the State, is said to exhibit a very much poorer prospect for wheat than does the district just mentioned. Clover is killed out more generally and entirely than wheat. Michigan will want nearly all her wheat, and will have to look abroad for clover seed for another year.

The causes which produced this great destruction were, first—the great depth to which the ground froze before the snow fell, being three or four feet; and second, the vast amount of water that covered the ground when we had the first great thaw. Every depression on the surface of the earth was covered with water, and vast quantities flowed to the streams, swelling them enormously. All the snow did not melt then, and what remained was filled with water like a sponge. Thus, hilltop and valley were covered with water. A very sudden change in the weather converted this wet and snow into a solid mass of ice, adhering so closely to the ground as to smother the wheat and clover. Wherever the water stood in a body was made a skating park, and it was more than two months before this ice disappeared. No part of a field seemed to be at all protected as in other seasons, when wheat has suffered from the winter weather. This almost universal destruction of the wheat crop makes the farmers wear long faces, especially the ones who are in debt for their farms. Very few will have more than enough for bread and seed for the next year.

The season is usually forward. Farmers have sown their fields designed for oats, and some are nearly ready to put in their corn, of which an unusual amount will be planted in this section. The cows get some grass, and the butter begins to look yellow again. The weather for the past two weeks has been dry, rather cool, and quite windy."

Use for Damaged Barley.

In a communication from Iowa, in the Prairie Farmer it is stated that so generally was the barley crop damaged last season in that region that large quantities have been sold for ten cts. per bushel. It is added, that though useless for malting purposes, it is highly valuable as food for stock, when mixed with oats. It is readily eaten by horses, cows and sheep—for the latter it is deemed preferable to any other grain, if properly mixed with oats and wheat bran to make it less concentrated than in the pure state. Having tried pure corn for his ewes and also the barley mixture he found the latter decidedly the best, as was evidenced by the greater vigor of the lambs dropped by the ewes thus nurtured with the barley mixture.

Noxious Plants.

FOREWARNED is to be forearmed; so we present our readers with accurate engravings of some of the vilest of farmer's enemies. In the Eastern and Middle States many will recognize these plants at a glance, but in some of the happy farming regions of the West the "native inhabitants," as yet, know not of them. Fortunate, indeed, would be the lot of farmers, if, in the future, their only knowledge of noxious weeds should be derived from pictures and descriptions; and watchful should be the owners of the soil to recognize and extirpate the first specimens of these pests that obtain a lodgment on their land.

MAY-WEED.

The May-Weed of which an entire plant, reduced in size is shown, is a domestic weed, and flourishes around dwellings and barns, and along the most frequented lanes and paths. It is not extremely troublesome, and we illustrate it chiefly for the sake of comparison with the White-Weed, or Ox-Eye Daisy, which it resembles close enough to deceive many inexperienced observers into the belief that the white-blossoming plant, gradually creeping into their fields is nothing but what they may be already familiar with.

OX-EYE DAISY.

The Ox-Eye Daisy may, however, be readily distinguished from common May-Weed by its larger blossom (the engraving shows stem and blossom of natural size) and the absence of the peculiar odor of May-Weed. There is another weed, *Anthemis Arvenis*, or *Corn Chamomile*, which more closely resembles the May-Weed, and is not less pestiferous than the Daisy. It is not yet very plentiful. The flower is between that of the May-Weed and Daisy in size. The leaves are of duller green, smaller, and more coarsely cut than those of the May-Weed. The stems are gray from a kind of hairy down, while those of the May-Weed are clean. It is an extremely troublesome weed, and was introduced into this country from England.

Couch, or Quack Grass, is of some use. It makes good pasture and tolerable hay. The chief objection to it is its tenacious hold on the soil. Its creeping, jointed roots form a dense net-work under the sod, and when the land is tilled they do not perish, but throw up a fresh shoot from every joint. Hence it is very troublesome among grain crops, and by its superior vitality it will crowd out other grasses when the land is long seeded. It is very difficult to eradicate this grass after it has become extensively spread in a field. Small patches may be smothered by covering deeply with straw, or coarse manure; or by strewing sufficient salt to destroy all vegetation for one season. By preventing the other weeds mentioned in this article from seeding, they will soon disappear, as they are not propagated from the roots. There is one method by which, we believe, any weed, grass, or plant, may be completely killed in one year, and that way is to cultivate the soil so thoroughly and frequently, that, at no time of the year, a growing sprout or leaf may shoot above ground.

COUCH, OR QUACK GRASS.

Remedy for Over-Reaching in Horses.

MR. D. S. GRIFFES, Pine Run, Mich., writes us that he has read articles from correspondents, in the RURAL, that recommend certain methods of shoeing to remedy over-reaching. He does not agree with them, and gives his own remedy, which, he says, he has never known to fail, but it seems to be directly at variance with the common notions of shoeing horses in such cases. Which is right? It is of some importance to farmers and other horse owners to know. Horse-shoeing in general, we may say, is something of an art, although it may not be admitted among those classed as fine. Every farmer should know when a horse's foot is properly treated, and the shoes rightly set. Very many do not. They trust the judgment or whim of the smith, and they are apt to have horses with mis-shapen feet, and oftentimes lame. But we will give our correspondent's plan and see if our readers think it is sound:

"Have the fore shoes set back as far as possible so as to shorten the toe as much as you can, letting the shoe project behind rather longer than common. So much for the fore shoe; now for the hind one. Keep the toe of the hind foot very long, and have the shoe set well forward. Now for the reason. The toe of a horse's foot is the fulcrum on which the foot turns. Shortening the toe of the fore foot causes the horse to pick it up quicker, and by leaving the toe long on the hind foot he does not take that up so quick as he would if it were made short. Thus the fore foot has time to get out of the way before the hind foot is brought to its place."

Plaster.

A SUBSCRIBER from Chenango Co., N. Y., inquires of us if plaster or gypsum sown on grass lands is beneficial, and how much should be sown to the acre, and also the best time to sow it.

Really, we wonder if "Subscriber" asks these questions innocently! Has he never read, or talked with his neighbors about the effects of plaster? Has he never used it, or observed his neighbors using it? We can inform "Subscriber" that plaster is more generally used in this county than any other fertilizer, except common barn-yard manure; that it is considered of great benefit to grass, especially clover; that the best time to sow it, in our judgment, is in the spring, after the blade of grass shoots a little; that one bushel per acre is sufficient if sown each year. On old sod its beneficial effect is not always seen, and if applied to wheat in the spring it is thought to make the crop more backward in ripening. Mixed with ashes it is used profitably on corn, potatoes and beans. It will start the second growth of clover, intended for seed, very vigorously.

Portable Fence.—One More Plan.

MR. C. B. HOYT, Tioga Co., Pa., describes his method of making portable fence, which he says gives satisfaction. It is a crooked or *worm* pattern, which form is a serious objection in any portable fence. He says:—"I make the sections of four boards, each five inches wide, one inch thick, and sixteen feet long. The two end posts are made from Norway pine scantling, two inches by three and a half, sawn in two cornerways. The length of post is five feet. The middle part is four inches square. The end posts are nailed on in such manner that when the fence is set up the beveled edges just fit each other on the joining panels. The fence is only four feet three inches in height, which leaves nine inches of post above the top board. This projection is rounded so as to receive a cap that locks the corners together. A small stake two feet long driven into the ground on each inside corner strengthens the fence against high winds.

Making Fence Across Creek Bottoms.

IN answer to an inquiry inserted a short time since in the RURAL, Mr. E. C. CROSSMAN of Cortland Co., N. Y., furnishes the following plan for making durable fence across creek bottoms that are liable to heavy floods. He says: "Set willow posts four or five inches in diameter five or six feet apart wherever you wish to let much water flow through. Instead of using boards, run wire from one post to another, holding them up to the posts by inserting staples. On the bottom land set out willow cuttings or stakes two or three inches in diameter, and one foot apart. You will thus have *living* posts, and a fence cheap and durable." We like this plan, and have no doubt but that it will be successful. We notice our correspondent doesn't recommend White Willow, though we think one need not hesitate to set it in such damp places, considering how largely it has totally failed on land approaching to dryness.

Road Making.—Questions Asked.

THE season is near at hand when the work of repairing the highways will be peformed. And it is an important work. We invite RURAL readers to give us some practical ideas on the following topics, believing if they respond to the invitation we shall be able to furnish information that will be of value to the whole RURAL family:—1st. What is the best method of making common roads on the prairies? 2d. What is the best method of taking a road across a swamp or boggy piece of ground? 3d. What is the best method of keeping in repair ordinary roads in the Middle and New England States? 4th. What is the best method of using stone, or stone and gravel combined, in road-making. 5th. What is the best method of road-making for hills—how to prevent them from washing, &c.?

CREAM FOR BUTTER.—The temperature of cream necessary for a speedy conversion to butter is said to be from 58 to 62 degrees. The last is thought to make the speediest conversion; the first to make the best butter.

"YOUNG AMERICA," OWNED BY MR. STOCKING.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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A. STOCKING, York, Livingston Co., N. Y., writes to us:—"'Young America,' bred by MERRILL BINGHAM, was got by 'America,' purchased by N. A. SAXTON, Vergennes, Vt., of E. HAMMOND of Vt., and bred by the latter. 'America' was got by 'Sweepstakes.' The dam of 'Young America' was purchased of S. ATWOOD of Conn., and was a very extra ewe. See MERRILL BINGHAM's statement."

NEW YORK STATE SHEEP FAIR.

THE Annual Fair of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association took place at Rochester, on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. The following is the

List of Entries.

FIRST CLASS — AMERICAN MERINOS.

Rams, Two Years Old and Upwards.—P. & J. Martin, Rush, two; M. R. Pierce & Sons, Lima; Edward Townsend, Le Roy; Henry Robbins, Cornwall, Vt.; M. G. Rapalee, Milo, one, (also entered for sweepstakes;) Edwin Darrow, Pembroke; B. F. Peck, Bethany; —— Johnson, Savannah; George Clark, Yates Center; Adin Thayer, two rams; C. J. Benedict, Arlington, Vt., (for exhibition only;) T. S. Steele, Salem; Percy & Burgess, North Hoosick, four year old ram, Goldmine; Pitts, Wiley & Parish Naples and Richmond, one year old ram; David Cutting, Richville, Vt., three years old; Wm. H. Delong, Cornwall, Vt., three years old; Edgar Sanford, Cornwall, Vt., one three years old; Harlow Brothers, Darien, five years old, and Young Grimes; John B. Cooley, Canandaigua; A. H. Avery, Manlius; Conrad Bush, Lafayette; Henry S. Randall, two years old, for exhibition only;) Baker & Champlin, Urbana; Dexter Ewell, Alden; French & Hulburt, Ridgeway; George H. Smith, Addison, Vt.; Randall & Hall, Cornwall, Vt.; Beecher & Bennett, Livonia, one four years old ram, three two year old rams; Alfred Leach, Richmond, two rams; James Earll, Henrietta; L. J. Bovee, Le Roy; Isaac J. Whitney, Clarkson; J. C. & S. T. Short, Hemlock Lake; William Haynes, Hooslek, two three year old rams; A. H. Clapp, Pompey; Davis Cossit, Onondaga; Slosson & Mosher, Albion.

Yearling Rams.—M. G. Rapalee, Milo, N. Y.; Townsend, Cornwall, Vt., two; L. Babcock, Riga; M. Clark, Shaftsbury, Vt., three; C. J. Benedict, Arlington, Vt.; T. S. Steele, Salem; S. M. Baker, Hector; D. W. Percy, Hoosick, one sired by Goldmine; N. Burgess, Jr., Hoosick; N. M. Wiley, Naples; E. R. Parish, Naples; Horace Arnold, Phelps; A. H. Clapp, Pompey, one ram for exhibition only; Wm. Haynes, Hoosick Falls; Baker & Champlin, Urbana, five; Potter Baker, Hoosick; O. A. Olney, Venice; Geo. H. Smith, Addison, Vt.; Randall & Hall, Cornwall, Vt., eleven yearling rams; Beecher & Bennett, Livonia, two yearling rams; James Earl, Henrietta; L. J. Bovee, Le Roy, two yearling rams; J. C. & S. T. Short, Livonia, eleven yearlings; M. C. Roundy, Springfield, Vt.; Sackett & Simmonds, Canandaigua.

Pens of Five Ewes, Two Years old and over.—N. E. Wheeler, Middlebury, Vt., two pens; Percy & Burgess, Hooslek, five breeding ewes; Stephen Francis, Bristol; Pitts, Wiley & Parish, Naples, one pen; W. R. Pitts, Honeoye, one pen; H. M. Boardman, Rushville, one pen two years old, and one pen six and seven years old, with seven lambs sired by Young Grimes; Harlow Brothers, Darien, five two year old ewes sired by Young Grimes; G. S. Center, Butler; A. Thayer, Jr., two ewes and five lambs; Beecher & Bennett, Livonia, one pen two year old ewes, cross between Infantado and Paular; Isaac J. Whitney, Clarkson; A. H. Clapp, Pompey.

Yearling Ewes.—N. E. Wheeler, Middlebury, Vt.; E. D. Seaile, Cornwall Vt., mixture of Paular and Infantado; L. Babcock, Riga; L. & N. Burgess, Hoosick; Parish, Wiley & Pitts, Naples and Richmond, two pens; E. R. Parish, Naples; H. M. Boardman, Rushville; Marriner & Bronson, East Bloomfield, two pens; Baker & Champlin, Urbana; Potter Baker, Hoosick, five yearling ewes; Joseph H. Brown, Hoosick, five; I. A. French, Ridgeway, five; Randall & Hall, Cornwall, Vt., thirteen ewes; L. J. Bovee, Le Roy; Isaac J. Whitney, Clarkson; J. C. & S. T. Short, Livonia; H. M. Boardman, two pens Spanish Merinos; Beecher & Bennett, one yearling, Infantado and Paular crossed.

SECOND CLASS — FINE MERINOS.

Rams Two Years Old and Upwards.—William Chamberlin, Red Hook, three rams; T. Terrill, Ogden; Isaac J. Whitney, Clarkson.

Yearling Rams.—D. W. Parker, Livonia; Isaac Bower, Riga, three rams; Wm. Chamberlin, Red Hook, two yearlings; Carl Hein, Red Hook.

Ewes Two Years Old and Upwards.—Marriner & Bronson, East Bloomfield, nine ewes; Wm. Chamberlin, Red Hook, ten; David Cossit, Onondaga, six 2 year old ewes with lambs.

Yearling Ewes.—L. J. Bovee, Le Roy; Wm. Chamberlin, Red Hook.

CLASS THIRD — DELAINE MERINOS.

Rams Two Years Old and Upwards.—M. Clark, Shaftsbury, Vt.; Jacob Voorhees, Potter; T. Terril, Ogden; A. H. Avery, Manlius, one three year old; L. E. Heston, Alabama, two year old; M. C. Roundy, Springfield, Vt.; Theron Steele, Lima; E. B. Rogers, Albion, one three year old; Silas G. Smith, Mechanicsville, one two year old; L. J. Bovee, Le Roy.

Yearling Rams.—Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich; Pitts, Wiley & Parish, Naples; J. C. & S. T. Short, Livonia, two rams; George Brown, Birdsall; Potter Baker, Hoosick, two yearlings; John P. Ray, Honeoye; Charles H. Warner, Lima; J. Bailey & Son, Albion, six yearling rams; Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich; Silas L. Boyce, Le Roy; Isaac Bower, Riga, three rams.

Ewes Two Years Old and Upwards.—Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich; George Brown, Allegany county; G. S. Center, Butler; George W. Root, York, twelve two year old ewes; L. J. Burgess, Hoosick, five.

Yearling Ewes.—Frank K. Jerome, Pompey; Wm. M. Holmes, Greenwich, two yearlings dropped by the dam of Hammond's Sweepstakes; A. Hemmingway, Canandaigua; T. Terrill, Ogden; J. C. & S. T. Short, Livonia; George Brown, Birdsall; J. Bailey & Son, Albion; J. W. Harwood, Bennington, Vt., three yearling ewes, and one ewe and lamb; Wm. Pugeby, Danby, Vt., brought five two years old ewes and lambs, three rams and five yearling ewes, but on account of being too late, or for some other reason, they were not entered for premiums.

FOURTH CLASS — SUCKLING LAMBS.

L. Babcock, Riga, Merino; H. M. Boardman, Rushville, five lambs; Harlow Brothers, Darien, four Merino lambs; Marriner & Bronson, East Bloomfield, six Merino lambs; A. Thayer, Jr., five American Merino lambs; Wm. Chamberlin, Red Hook, five Merino lambs.

FIFTH CLASS — LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

Rams Two Years Old and Upwards.—W. G. Wayne, Seneca Falls, one three year old Cotswold ram; John Pratt, Canada West, one three year old Leicester ram; P. R. Wright, C. W., one two year old Leicester ram, and one three year old; E. Gazley, Clinton, Dutchess county, two two year old Cotswold rams.

Yearling Rams.—W. G. Wayne, one Leicester; E. Gazley, three Cotswold rams; Samuel H. Barons, Irondequoit.

Ewes Two Years Old and Upwards.—E. Gazley, Clinton, two pens of Cotswolds, with lambs.

Yearling Ewes.—E. Gazley, Clinton, one pen of five Cotswolds; Samuel H. Barons, Irondequoit, one pen of Leicesters.

SIXTH CLASS — MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

Rams, Two Years Old and Upwards.—John Lynch, West Brighton, one Southdown ram; H. J. Redfield, Batavia, one four year old ram.

Ewes, Two Years Old and Upwards.—John Lynch, Brighton, five Southdown ewes with lambs.

Yearling Ewes.—H. J. Redfield, Batavia, five Southdown ewes.

[We fear the above list is imperfect, but it is as complete as we can make it.]

The above list does not include sheep brought on the ground for exhibition only, of which there were a considerable number. The following is a list of the

Prizes Awarded.

FIRST CLASS — AMERICAN MERINOS.

Rams—2 years old and over.—1st, Percy & Burgess, North Hoosick, N. Y., $30; 2d, David Cutting, Richville, Vt., 20; 3d, Edgar Sanford, Cornwall, Vt., 10.

Viewing Committee—Davis Cossitt, G. J. Hollenbeck, Wm. T. Remer.

Yearling Rams—1st, M. Clark, Shaftsbury, Vt., 30; 2d, Parrish, Wiley & Pitts, Naples, N. Y., 20; J. C. & S. T. Short, Livonia, N. Y., 10.

Viewing Com.—John Maltman, A. H Clapp, Abm. Stocking.

Ewes.—2 years old and over.—1st, N. E. Wheeler, Middlebury, Vt., $30; 2d, Percy & Burgess, North Hoosick, N. Y., 20; 3d, W. R. Pitts, Honeoye, N. Y., 10.

Viewing Com.—Wm. M. Holmes, A. H. Avery, F. J. Marshall.

Yearling Ewes.—1st, Pitts, Wiley & Parish, Naples, N. Y., 30; 2d, L. J. Burgess, North Hoosic, N. Y., 20; 3d, E. L. Searls, Cornwall, Vt., 10.

Viewing Com.—Richard Peck, Oscar Granger, G. W. Root.

SECOND CLASS — FINE MERINOS.

Rams.—2 years old and over.—1st, Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y., 30; 2d, do., do., 20; 3d, Isaac J. Whitney, Clarkson, N. Y., 10.

Rams.—Yearlings.—Carl Hein, Red Hook, N. Y., 30; 2d, Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y., 20; 3d, Isaac Bowers, Riga, N. Y., 10.

Ewes—2 years old and over.—1st, Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y., 30; 2d, do. do., 20; 3d, Marriner & Bronson, East Bloomfield, N. Y., 10.

Ewes.—Yearlings.—1st., Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y., 30; 2d, L. J. Bovee, LeRoy, N. Y., 20.

Viewing Com.—Aaron Y. Baker, J. C. Tafft, Asa Rowe.

THIRD CLASS — DELAINE MERINOS.

Rams.—2 years old and over.—1st, Silas G. Smith, Hallinoon, N. Y., 30; 2d, Jacob Voorhees, Potter, N. Y., 20; 3d, L. E. Heston, Alabama, N. Y., 10.

Rams.—Yearlings.—1st, John P. Ray, Honeoye, N. Y., 30; 2d, Charles H. Warner, Lima, N. Y., 20; 3d, George Brown, Birdsell, N. Y., 10.

Ewes.—2 years old and over.—1st, W. M. Holmes, Greenwich, N. Y., 30; 2d, George Brown, Birdsell, N. Y., 20; 3d, Geo. W. Root, Lima, N. Y., 10.

Ewes.—Yearlings.—1st, C. A. Hemenway, Canandaigua, N. Y., 30; 2d, George Brown, Birdsell, N. Y., 20; 3d, J. C. & S. T. Short, Livonia, N. Y., 10.

Viewing Com.—H. Willard, A. G. Percy, Rawson Harmon.

FOURTH CLASS — LAMBS OF THE PRECEDING CLASSES.

1st, Harlow Brothers, Darien, N. Y., 15; 2d, Marriner & Bronson, 10; 3d, A. Thayer, Hoosick Falls, 5.

A special commendation to a pen of lambs about six months old, owned by Wm. Chamberlain, of Red Hook, N. Y.

Viewing Committee.—E. Ennis, J. P. Ray, H. Allen.

FIFTH CLASS — LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

Rams.—2 years old and over.—1st, E. Gazley, Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 30; 2d, P. R. Wright, Cobourg, C. W., 20; 3d, do., do., 10.

Rams.—Yearlings.—1st, E. Gazley, Clinton, N. Y., 30; 2d, do., do., 20; 3d, Sam'l H. Parsons, Irondequoit, N. Y., 10.

Ewes.—2 years old and over.—1st, E. Gazley, Clinton, N. Y., 30; 2d, do., do., 20.

Ewes.—Yearlings.—1st, E. Gazley, Clinton, N. Y., 30; 2d, Sam'l H. Barons, Irondequoit, 20.

Viewing Com.—Richard Peck, F. H. Hibbard, Wm. F. Blanchard.

SIXTH CLASS — MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

Rams.—2 years old and over.—2d, John Lynch, West Brighton, N. Y., 20; 3d, Heman J. Redfield, Batavia, N. Y., 10.

Ewes.—2 years old and over.—2d, John Lynch, West Brighton, 20.

Ewes.—Yearlings.—2d, Heman J. Redfield, Batavia, 20.

Viewing Com.—John R. Page, A. T. Parsons, Thos. Gould.

SWEEPSTAKES — PRIZES.

For the best Merino Ram, of any age, to Edgar Sanford, Cornwall, Vt., $50.

For the best pen of Merino Ewes, of any age, to N. E. Wheeler, Middebury, Vt., $50.

Viewing Com.—Davis Cossit, John Maltman, Wm. M. Holmes, Aaron Y. Baker, Henry Willard, Elijah Ennis.

Special Prizes,

To be awarded on scoured fleeces.

WILCOX PRIZE, $25.

Merino Ram's fleece of one year's growth or thereabouts, sheared at Fair, which, on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight of wool in proportion to its time of growth and the live weight of the animal. The following entries were made:

	W't of Animal.	W't of Fleece.	Condition.
Baker & Champlin,	92½ lb	12.1	Middling.
L. J. Bovee,	88½	13.15	Good.
Wm. Haynes,	143½	18.12½	
Theron Steele,	78½	14.8½	Middling.

POTTLE PRIZE, $25.

Merino Ram's fleece of one year's growth or thereabouts, sheared at Fair, which on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight and value of wool in proportion to its time of growth, without reference to the weight of the animal.

T. Terrill,	110 lb	16.11½	
L. J. Bovee,	123½	17.15½	Good.
Wm. H. Pugsley,	124½	16.5½	Good.
Charles H. Warner,	93	15.12½	Good.
L. E. Heston,	116½	12.14	
Siussar L. Mosher,	152	22.9½	
J. Bailey & Son,	87½	13.2½	Good.
M. C. Roundy,	105½	17.3½	Good.
U. C. Rogers,	115	15.6	Good.
U. C. Rogers,	127½	18.11½	Good.
J. L. P. Martin,	115½	15.	Good.

BAKER PRIZE, $25.

Merino Ewe's fleece, conditions same as for Wilcox Prize.

A. H. Clapp,	57½	10.3½	Fair.
Beecher & Bennett,	.....		
L. J. Bovee,	62½	11.9½	Good.
Baker & Champlin,	50½	7.12½	Good.
John Maltman,	50½	9.15	Middling.
Potter Baker,	35½	10.14½	Middling.
Elon Percy,	30½	6.12½	Middling.
G. J. Hollenbeck,	51½	8.12½	Middling.
J. C. & S. T. Short,	60½	12.14½	Good.
L. Babcock,	44½	9.6½	Good.
H. M. Boardman,	46½	11.8	Middling.

COSSITT PRIZE, $25.

Merino Ewe's fleece, conditions same as for Pottle Prize:

Pitts & Wiley,	163½	16.10½	Good.
D. W. Percy,	77	14.1	
H. M. Boardman,	65½	17.7	Good.

RANDALL PRIZE, $25.

English Long Wooled fleece, conditions same as for Pottle and Cossitt prizes.

E. Gazley,	100½	10.12½	Fat.
Sam'l H. Barons,	209	13.9½	
E. Gazley,	125	11.10½	Fat.

MOORE PRIZE, $25.

English Middle Wool fleece, conditions same as for Pottle and Cossitt prizes.

John Lynch,	161½	8.1½	Good.

MERINO FLEECES NOT ENTERED FOR SCOURING PRIZES.

J. T. Short, y'rling ram,	73½	15.15½
Thomas Johnson, ram,	119	22.15
J. T. Short, ram,	116	11.12
J. T. Short, yearling ram,	97	19.8
Percy & Holland, y'g ram		19.1
I. J. Whitney, ram,	123	22.3
Miles G. Rapalee, ram,		23.5½
Conrad Bush, ram,	111½	26.9½
Clapp & Sweet, ram,	93½	15.3½
C. S. Rowe,	62	11.9
N. Burgess, ram,	69	14.2

Viewing Com.—Joshua Healy, A. H. Avery, G. B. Sackett.

SHEARERS' PRIZES.

G. N. Sherman,	$10.
James Kelly,	8.
John Studley,	6.

The weather was pleasant during the Fair, although the rain on Tuesday night and the appearance of it the next morning prevented the attendance of many persons from the adjacent counties. Everything passed off harmoniously, and we did not hear of an accident of any kind. The arrangement of the Fair grounds, and the preparations generally were entirely satisfactory. They were made chiefly under the direction of Messrs. D. D. T. MOORE, B. M. BAKER and D. PALMER, of Rochester, and the Association are under deep obligations to these gentlemen for their efficient assistance. All the local assistants and employees discharged their duties to the general satisfaction. Much of the order and promptitude which marked all the proceedings is due to the General Superintendent, WILLIAM R. PITTS, Esq., of Honeoye, Ontario Co.

The Fair was in every point of view a decided success. No other Sheep Fair ever held in the United States, except that of the Association at Canandaigua, last spring, has approached it in the number and value of the animals exhibited. The number shown at the latter place was about eight hundred. The number shown on the present occasion is probably about one thousand. At the Canandaigua Fair the exhibition was to a greater extent made up of sheep from the immediate and surrounding localities.

There were not so many sheep shown in the class of "Fine Merinos" as at Canandaigua, but the *cream* of the same flocks was exhibited. The Merino Ram Sweepstake, the strongest feature of the Canandaigua show, was fully equaled, and we think a little excelled. In every other class the improvement was manifest and decided, both in respect to numbers and average quality. The attendance of people was much larger, and it embraced a considerable number of eminent breeders of other States. Want of space prevents us from extending our remarks at this time.

Dogs—Protection to Sheep.

A. A. STEWART, De Graffe, Ohio, writes to the Farmers' Club that he is satisfied that no dog-law, however stringent it may be, will ever be properly enforced. Therefore farmers must seek remedies from some other source. He states that three remedies have been employed with good success in his vicinity, which are powder and lead, strychnine, and fox-hounds. The last mentioned, I consider the most effective. A pair of active, pure-blooded fox-hounds can be trained so that they will be a terror to all straggling curs that may come within their reach. By their scent they detect the presence of a cur at a great distance; and one note of their music is sufficient to send the wandering thief flying homeward, perfectly terrified. We have kept fox-hounds for twelve years past, and have never lost a sheep by sheep-killing dogs. I have never known a fox-hound, after he was one year old, to kill a sheep. I allude only to pure-blooded fox-hounds. Any mongrel cur will prove to be a sneaking, contemptible sheep-thief.

Dairy Department.

AN OHIO CHEESE FACTORY.

AN Ohio Dairyman makes the following report of his operations in one of our exchanges: Having seen the reports of a number of cheese factories and dairies printed in different papers, and thinking a statement from my factory may not be amiss, and compare favorably with any cheese factory on the Reserve or elsewhere, I send you a statement, together with the earnings of some dairies, of which I manufactured and sold their cheese.

I commenced the erection of my factory buildings on the 18th day of March, 1865, and they consisted when completed of a continuous building 191 feet in length, and 30 feet in width; 100 feet of it three stories high, and 60 feet one and a half story high, and the balance, 31 feet, but one story high. There is capacity and pipes laid for putting in six vats, of five hundred milk gallons each, although there were but four put in last season. The first milk was received at the factory May 2d, and the last December 9th. Commenced with making two cheese the first day, and closed up with making thirteen the last. The greatest number made per day—27; and the total number of cheese made—3,449. Seventeen hundred averaged 85 pounds each and the balance about 48 pounds each.

The number of pounds of milk received was 2,125,145, equal to 206,324 gallons, from which I made and sold 228,514 pounds of cheese, for the sum of $17,701 89, averaging 16½ cts. per pound for the cheese, 1 775-1000 c. per pound for the milk, 18 27-100 per gallon for the milk, and a yield of one pound of cheese to 9 3-10 pounds of milk, and 110 3-4 pounds of cheese from each 100 gallons of milk. One-half of the milk was skimmed after the 4th Oct., and all skimmed after the 22d Oct. The average number of cows from which we worked the milk was 530, averaging 431 pounds of cheese per cow, and $71 13 gross and $62 51 nett to the dairyman, clear of all expense. That amount is simply for the cheese made and sold after the 2d of May.

The total expense to the dairymen, getting the milk drawn, made up, everything furnished by the manufacturer, and the cheese marketed, was two cents per pound—leaving net 14½ c. For one dairy of 13 cows I made 505 pounds cheese per cow, $83 32 per head; another of 21 cows, 461 pounds cheese per cow, and a number of others near that amount. Some may think that yield not large, but I wish them to recollect that one month at least of the cheese making season was gone before I commenced making at my factory. The factory will start again this season the 1st of April, running on the same principle as last season, making a uniform and No. 1 article of cheese, and for which we shall expect to get a No. 1 price, and give satisfaction to the buyer and dairymen. My factory has capacity sufficient to work the milk from 1,200 to 1,500 cows, which I expect to have the present season.

MILK FOR CHEESE FACTORIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Certain parties propose erecting a cheese factory in our midst, and wish to buy milk of the farmers of the surrounding community. They propose to buy it for 10 cts. per gallon, estimating the quantity by weight, taking the New York standard, (if any such there is,) and as one of the farmers interested I wish to inquire through the RURAL what the practice is at present in the factories of your State in this respect, as it makes quite a difference whether we sell a wine gallon, a beer gallon, or a certain number of pounds.—EDWARD E. GARFIELD, *La Fox, Ill.*

REMARKS.—The New York factories do not purchase milk for cheese making. The milk when received at the factory is weighed and each patron credited with the number of pounds delivered, and has his proportion of the cheese manufactured, paying from one cent to two cents per pound for manufacturing. When milk is measured the beer gallon is made the standard. A beer gallon of milk it is estimated will make a pound of cured cheese, on an average through the season. Factories generally average a pound of cheese from a little less than 10 pounds of milk. At present prospects for cheese sales, it would be safe for factories to contract milk at 10 cents per gallon.

MILKING STOOLS.—Farmers are "bothered," often, in milking their cows in the stable, or during wet weather, by the pail getting in the mud and manure. This may be remedied by making the milking stool in the following manner:—Take a board ten inches wide, and twenty inches or two feet long. Put two pegs six or eight inches long in one end and one in the other for legs. Sit on the end having one leg and place the pail before you on the other.

Kalamazoo Co., Mich. G.

EARLY MILKING.—Where cows are yarded, over night, they require early attention in the morning. If kept late, before milking, they become hungry and restive, and yield their milk less freely than they would do at an earlier hour. Never let them look over the gate or fence an hour or two in the morning waiting for the appearance of the milker. They know the best time to commence feeding, and should be allowed the privilege of improving it.

BONE MEAL FOR COWS.—The New England Farmer recommends bone meal or flour, as an excellent article for feeding to milch cows. They eat it with avidity alone or mixed with other food. A tablespoonful, twice a week in cut food or other preparations of subsistence. The quantity appears small, and so it is, but its condensed power makes a diminutive amount very effective.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON, CROP PROSPECTS, &c.—Since our last report the weather has mostly been seasonable—unusually warm on the 10th, 11th and 12th. But on Sunday (13th,) we had a cold rain storm, and there was a hoar frost this morning (14th,) and fires and overcoats are again in demand—a change of over 40 degrees in temperature since Saturday! The general impression is that fruit is uninjured. Spring crops are backward. We hear no special complaint in regard to the wheat and grass in this region. JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., of Seneca county, (near Geneva,) wrote us, last week:—"Our wheat in this neighborhood looks very well. This cold weather keeps it back, and I fear our harvest will not be as early this year as last. We had no midge last year; I could not find one in my crop, and I presume it was the same in in all early wheat."

ABROAD ON A DAIRY MISSION.—Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. X. A. WILLARD, of Little Falls, N. Y., who has written much and well concerning Cheese and Butter Dairying, and delivered many addresses on the subject, has been delegated by the American Dairymen's Association to visit Great Britain and the Continent for the purpose of gathering all the information obtainable in relation to the making and marketing of cheese and butter designed for foreign markets. Mr. WILLARD sailed on the 12th inst., and is to be absent several months, his visit contemplating the examination of dairies, markets, &c., in various localities and countries. On his return, such information as he may have acquired will be diffused, in proper form, among and for the benefit of those engaged in dairy husbandry. We regard this mission as an important one, and have no doubt it will result beneficially to the dairy interests of the country.

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.—Among the valuable labor-saving machines and implements exhibited at the State Sheep Fair, last week, was H. P. WESTCOTT'S Adjustable Dash Churn. It was shown in practical operation, and attracted much attention and commendation from a large number of spectators. Though no committee was appointed by the Association, Messrs. L. B. LANGWORTHY of this city, and LEWIS F. ALLEN of Erie county, acted as informal judges, and superintended a trial of the churn. Butter was made and gathered in about fifteen minutes, from poor material—mixed cream and milk (mostly milk) from different dairies—and under unfavorable circumstances. The gentlemen named, (both of whom are very competent judges,) as well as others who witnessed the trial, were much pleased with the result, and pronounced the Adjustable Dash a great improvement. This is a practical and substantial endorsement of the favorable opinion we have heretofore expressed in regard to this churn, and we are confident it is destined to become a favorite with butter makers wherever introduced.

SAVE THE FERTILIZERS.—Much matter of a fertilizing character is suffered to go to waste on farms for the lack of a little care in gathering, preserving and applying it to the soil. Being distributed in small parcels at various points, it is regarded as of little consequence, but if brought together the several amounts would assume an importance which the separate parts failed to indicate. If the parcels of manure one frequently sees about sheds, hog pens, hen roosts, door yards and the like were carefully gathered and applied to the farm and garden, the products of each would be materially increased, while the cost of the gathering and application would be fully repaid by the superior healthfulness resulting from their removal. Where this refuse matter is not in a proper state for immediate use, it should be gathered into heaps for fermentation—the masses being augmented from time to time, as material accumulates, till the preparation of the wheat ground shall call for its application. Save all should be the ruling idea with the farmer.

MULES AND THEIR ADVANTAGES.—In the warm latitudes the mule will perform labor that would kill a horse, while in the temperate he is superior to the horse as a drudge. His cost of keeping is not more than half that of a horse, while his years of labor are more than twice as many. The longevity of the mule is well known. A gentleman visiting the West Indies saw a mule at work in a field, having then attained the age of forty years. Owing to their hardiness and cheapness of keep, they are becoming a great favorite on the rice and cotton plantations of the South and West. So far back as 1850 there were 65,000 of these animals in Kentucky alone.

NORTH-WESTERN FARMER.—This is the title of a 16-page quarto monthly, recently commenced at Indianapolis, Ind., several numbers of which we have received. It is well conducted, handsomely printed, and ought to be properly supported. It reminds us of the old Indiana Farmer, edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER, and one of our favorite exchanges while conducting the Michigan Farmer over twenty years ago. We cordially welcome the N. W. Farmer, and trust that instead of meeting the fate of its predecessors in Indiana, it may prove a decided success. T. BLAND, M. D., Editor and Proprietor.—$1 per year.

SUPERIOR CIDER.—We are indebted to Mr. J. R. HILL of Fairport, this county, for a keg of excellent cider—very pleasant, neither fermented nor so sweet as to be unpalatable, yet clear and sparkling. How Mr. HILL has thus arrived at the "happy medium" between sweet and sour, and produced a beverage so palatable, is a secret worth knowing. If he will impart it to us for the purpose, we shall be glad to do good by communicating the process to the apple-growing public.

AYLESBYRY AND WOOD DUCKS.—D. S. FLETCHER, Homer, N. Y., says—"I would like to inquire through the medium of the RURAL where I can get a pair of Aylesbury White Ducks, such as are described in the RURAL of April 23. I have seen descriptions of them a good many times, but have never yet happened to come across any of them. I would also like to get some of the Wood Ducks if any one has them domesticated."

NATIONAL TOBACCO FAIR.—A National Exhibition of Tobacco is advertised to be held at Louisville (Ky.) on the 31st of May. Specimens or samples of the "weed" have been promised from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky. Other States are expected to join in the display. The premiums offered are quite liberal.

REED & CHAPMAN'S SHEEP-HOLDER, recently advertised in the RURAL, was shown, and used in shearing at least one sheep, at the State Sheep Fair. It attracted so great a crowd that few were enabled to witness its operation sufficiently to judge of its merits, and being among the outsiders (of the ring) we will not venture an opinion as to its practical value.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE BENEFITS OF MULCHING.

It is seasonable now to apply mulching. The early spring rains have fallen, (though not very plentifully in this section,) the sun is scorching, the earth dries rapidly, and weeds and grass are full of vitality. Every one of these facts is an argument in favor of immediately mulching fruit and shade trees, bushes, vines, everything, in short, to which the system is adapted. We will just mention, in the outset, that there are two methods of mulching; one, the putting on to the soil some dead substance, which, though it does not wholly exclude the air from the surface of the soil, yet prevents all vegetation from growing; and the other, turning the soil itself into a mulch—or rather three or four inches of the surface—by stirring it often enough with hoe or cultivator to keep it free from grass or weeds. But we will say nothing further of the latter method, only to hint that to whatever plants or crops the reader may apply it, the work should be thoroughly performed throughout the entire season.

In the garden, the strawberry bed, if it is kept in rows or hills, and not allowed to become first matted, should be mulched. Strawberries are now in blossom; some of the fruit is half grown, and it will not do to work the soil down to the roots of the plants. Pull out the weeds and apply the mulching. Nothing makes a nicer, cleaner mulch for strawberries than grass cut from the lawn. It is convenient, clean, and heavy enough to keep its place in spite of strong winds. Grass may be used for the berry bushes, the currants, dwarf pears, flowers, anything that grows in a garden, in a shape adapted to mulching. The farmer's lawn should be large enough to supply grass to mulch his garden, and we repeat that nothing is more convenient or clean to use for a mulch in the garden than the short, fresh cut grass, free from all seeds.

In the fruit yard, after thoroughly cultivating the surface it is a good practice to mulch. Coarse manure may be used here. If one has access to leaves from the woods a very efficient mulch may be procured, but mold enough should be mixed with the leaves to keep them from blowing away when they become dry. We can conceive of no better method of cultivating the orchard, than to thoroughly mulch the trees after the spring cultivation. Instead of plowing deep and cutting and destroying so many roots, and cropping the land, would it not be more rational culture to mulch the space of ground through which the roots may extend, and pasture the remainder, thus permitting the soil to enrich itself, as it were? Then in the autumn withdraw the mulch and manure on the surface. Young orchards should not, certainly, be allowed to stand in a close turf; but cannot a system of culture be devised less exhausting to the soil, and less injurious to the roots of the trees, than deep and frequent plowing and cropping?

Mulching enriches the soil. Cover a square rod in your pasture with boards for one summer, and when, the next season, you plant corn or sow wheat, the rank growth of the crop on the covered spot will mark it plainly from a distance. Mulching equalizes the temperature of the ground, and we believe this protection of the roots wards off disease from the tree. It is a favorite theory with us, that pear tree blight is due, in a great measure, to sudden changes of temperature of the soil, to the effect of a scorching sun on slightly protected roots. Therefore a compact, cool soil is best for the pear and quince in all localities; and it is the exemption which the climate in the vicinity of Boston gives from these injurious effects that renders the pear so eminently successful in that locality.

CRANBERRIES—GARDEN CULTURE.

In some sections a portion of the garden enclosure is devoted to the culture of the cranberry. It is easily raised, and is very useful in the family. The ground should be thoroughly prepared by deep plowing or spading, and freely dressed with a compost of swamp muck, wood ashes or bone dust, two parts of the first to one of the last two. The plants should be set in the months of April, May or June, or in October and November. Set in rows from four to six inches apart, in beds from four to six feet wide. Three square rods of well prepared ground will yield from four to five bushels of berries, and will require some 2,000 plants. They will soon cover the ground and, being perennial, will require no renewal. It makes a good edging for garden beds—keeping the borders in place while producing a luxury for the table. It is in eating season from September to the last of May.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

A correspondent of the Mass. Ploughman, treating of the apple and its failure of late, mentions having seen a thriving and heavily fruited apple orchard owned by R. Adams of Pillar Point, near Sackets Harbor. The trees were planted along the shore of the lake and subjected to the full sweep of the winds from all directions. His first effort at orchard planting was an almost entire failure, but he tried again on land along side of the first planting, and succeeded. The writer adds:—"The *one thing* to which he attributed his success with the second orchard, was *planting a gooseberry bush on the south side of every tree at the time the trees were planted.*

He said it was a natural mulch—keeping the soil light, preventing it from becoming soil bound, and *especially shading the bark* of the *south side* of the trees while the tops were small.

His philosophy was that our hot summer sun dries the bark on the south side of the tree, preventing an equal circulation of the sap, and oftentimes cracking the bark, producing a dead spot, which cripples the growth, if it does not eventually kill the tree.

Of the trees thus treated about one in ten died when planted—of the old orchard one-half died at planting."

THE NEW YORK CITY PEACH TRADE.

The Peach being a favorite fruit, is consequently in great demand. In plentiful seasons one hundred thousand baskets per day are sold at fair rates, and in seasons of scarcity they command much higher prices. But although such enormous quantities are sold in our market, it is a mistaken idea to suppose that they are all consumed here; at least one-half of them are shipped to other cities. Boston demands the largest quantity, and many are re-shipped from there to the more northern cities. Albany and Troy are also good customers, and even Canada claims a share of this fruit.

It is rather singular that the more fruit there is grown the greater the demand for it, but such is the case. The cause of this is, that in many of our States this fruit does not arrive at perfection, and the means of transportation being so quick and cheap they can be transported for thousands of miles in good condition. Since the commencement of the late war, our earliest peaches have come from Delaware. This fruit is very fine, both in taste and color, the soil and climate of the State being peculiarly adapted to its growth. Previous to the year 1863 the fruit from Delaware was sent to the Philadelphia market, where the New York dealers purchased and re-shipped again. It was frequently very soft, and in some cases in very bad order by the time it arrived here. The mode adopted by those dealers was this: They formed a combination, and one of the party was the purchaser, while the others remained quiet. Then they divided the fruit among themselves, each paying cost price. This prevented competition among them, and they also bought the fruit cheaper. A few dealers who would not join "*the ring*," as it was called, selected such lots as were choice, and paid more for them.

In 1863 some growers in Delaware were induced to ship direct to the New York markets by the Adams Express Co., leaving there about 4 o'clock, P. M., and arriving here about 8 o'clock A. M. the next day, by way of experiment. On the 4th of August, 40 baskets were sent, which sold for $84, and on Aug. 5th, 20 baskets, which brought $40. At this time they were worth about 75 cents in Philadelphia. The growers were so well pleased with the report of the sales that they sent from one to two car loads per day after that time and would have sent more had they been able to procure cars. This fruit sold readily for $1.62 to $1.75 per basket, by the hundred, and the reason it sold so well was because it was direct from the orchard, without handling or changing of cars, and therefore in prime order for shipping, being in reality the only fruit in the market which was suitable for that purpose.

In 1864 the crop in Delaware was very large, and a freight train was established exclusively for peaches. This left Delaware late in the afternoon, and arrived in Jersey City about 8 o'clock A. M. the next day, thus making a direct communication with this market, and had this been continued it would have been well for the growers; but as government demanded a large number of their cars they were unable to freight all the peaches, and consequently large quantities of them rotted in the orchards, and even at the depot. By some mismanagement the trains were never on time, in some cases not arriving until afternoon, thus causing a serious loss to the owners, as the greater part of the peaches were obliged to lie over for the next day's market, by which time they were quite soft. The same year the crop in New Jersey was also very good, thousands of baskets coming in the market from all parts of that State. In the southern counties the crop was abundant, which was something unusual for them. The crop in the northern counties was not large, but very fine. Fruit sold low, as it was so abundant,—good fruit selling from fifty cents to one dollar per basket.

In 1865 the crop in Delaware was very good, being about half the quantity of the previous year. The peaches were very large and fine. This year the railroad supplied them with all the cars they needed, much to the satisfaction of the growers, and also delivered them promptly on time. The result was that we had a large quantity of very fine fruit, which sold at high prices, there being great demand for it by the shippers. During the hight of the season there were as many as 45 cars in one train, each containing on an average 500 baskets. In the lower counties of New Jersey but few peaches were raised in 1865, while the northern counties had a good crop, very fine, and on account of fruit selling so high the peach fever has broken out among the farmers and they are planting large quantities of trees.

The principal railroads which transport this fruit are the Raritan and Delaware Bay for the southern counties, the Camden and Amboy for the central, and the New Jersey and the New Jersey Central for the northern counties. The usual mode of sending this fruit to market is in baskets containing five-eighths of a bushel for the retail trade, and cases containing two baskets for the shipping trade. Those in cases are shipped just as they arrive, which prevents a second handling of the fruit, and also saves much time and labor, the cases being included in the sale. Some farmers are so silly that they think they can send a basket to market, holding a half bushel or less, and get as much for it as their neighbors do for a full-sized one, but they find out their mistake when they get their returns, and, unwilling to believe that this is the cause, they blame the commission dealers, accusing them of partiality or incompetency, and denouncing them as being unfit for their business. This is a foolish idea, to say the least of it, for those persons who make a business of buying fruit know enough to select those baskets which contain the most, and if compelled at any time to take the small ones, are not willing to pay a price even in proportion to their size. It is with this fruit as with all others; some take pride in getting a good name and a high price for their fruit, and will not permit a basket of poor fruit to be sent to the market. They say, and with much truth, that if the poor fruit is kept at home, the good will pay for it, and besides save reputation and expenses.

I send you a comparison of sales between a grower of this description and a careless one. The first named had full-sized baskets, the other small ones:

July 19 to Aug.	12,	inc.,	290	bas'kts sold for		$493 27
Aug. 15 "	19,	"	321	"	"	605 75
" 22 "	26,	"	98	"	"	166 50
" 28 to Sept.	2,	"	575	"	"	1,169 00
Sept. 5 "	9,	"	626	"	"	941 62
" 12 "	16,	"	822	"	"	1,529 63
" 19 "	30,	"	532	"	"	1,427 50
			3,264			$6,333 27

Averaging nearly two dollars per basket.

Aug. 19 to Aug.	26,	inc.,	232	bask'ts sold for		$248 10
" 29 to Sept.	2,	"	688	"	"	939 88
Sept. 4 "	9,	"	799	"	"	603 24
" 12 "	14,	"	492	"	"	460 85
			2,211			$2,252 07

Averaging a fraction over one dollar.

The comparison is very striking, and I hope it may be the means of convincing others that it always pays to take pains with every thing they send to market. Many amusing incidents might be related in connection with this subject, but the facts are more profitable. I will also state in regard to this comparison that the former spends hundreds of dollars on his trees and land to perfect his fruit, and says it is the best investment he can make. The result shows that he is correct. His orchard numbers 4,200 trees, and 500 of these are not in bearing this year. The other spends neither time nor money, and you also see the result in his case. While on this subject I will give you the receipts of an orchard sold last season. The orchard contained 750 trees and yielded 3,200 baskets, which sold for $5,900. Now and Then.

TALKS ABOUT GARDENING.—NO. I.

BY REV. G. F. A. SPILLER.

Introduction.—A home without a Kitchen Garden! Only think of it. Can those who have been accustomed to a garden all their lives, imagine that any residence could really be a home without a garden? We say that it is not only bad economy in a farmer not having a garden, but its absence is injurious to mental and social culture. I am acquainted with a farmer who has no garden, and he says his father has never had a garden, and the family, though numerous, are not given to gardening. You will not be surprised when I inform you that these no-garden people can neither read nor write, and though hard working and money loving, they are not addicted to mental and social culture.

When an intelligent farmer starts a garden he awakens a latent principle of taste. Neighborhood ladies call to see his wife. Ladies are always interested in the kitchen garden. The wife delights to take them into the garden. The poor farmer's garden is his parterre. If he has attended to it as he ought to have done, its straight rows, clean walks, and forward vegetables elicit admiration. The visitors go elsewhere and delightfully tell what they have seen. These encomiums coming back to the farmer make him ambitious to do better—to have a neater garden, and to raise vegetables more forward and of better quality. Though experience is teaching him much, yet it is a slow process to gain knowledge. He is satisfied that others have long since graduated in that science of which he is yet but a novice. He must visit others' gardens, attend fairs and read agricultural periodicals, that he may improve and progress. We admit that the culture of a garden has not this happy tendency with every farmer, but it is a pleasure to know that there are some with whom it has, and the refinement is contagious. This class, that combines beauty with utility, will improve and increase in numbers with every succeeding generation, until fogyism and crude rustisity will be as items of the past.

Its Utility.—The most costly eating is bacon and bread, and at the same time the poorest. With a garden the family can live better and cheaper. Medical men inform us that an occasional change of diet is salutary to health. If we live on one kind of diet continually only a portion of the digestive organs are exercised, and the others lying dormant have a tendency to disease. For instance, bacon has a laxative tendency, while the brassica family has a costive tendency. It reminds us that the old-fashioned dish of bacon and greens is very suggestive of wisdom.

A small quantity of concentrated food is sufficient for any one, providing a sufficient amount of less concentrated food is supplied to furnish the requisite amount of bulk. The following table, taken from the Report of M. M. Percy and Vauquelin to the French Minister of the Interior, shows the number of pounds each article of diet yields in every 100 pounds:

Wheat Bread	80 lbs.
French Beans	92 lbs.
Broad Beans	89 lbs.
Peas	83 lbs.
Lentiles	91 lbs.
Greens	8 lbs.
Turnips	8 lbs.
Carrots	14 lbs.
Potatoes	25 lbs.
Meat, on average	35 lbs.

So far as the comparative nutritive properties are concerned, 1 lb. of good bread is equal to 3 lbs. of potatoes; ¾ lb. of bread and 5 oz. of meat are equal to 3 lbs of potatoes; 1 lb. of potatoes is equal to 4 lbs. of cabbage and 3 lbs. of turnips; 1 lb. of rice, or French beans, is equal to 3 lbs. of potatoes. According to Dr. Dana, 100 lbs. of corn contains over 88 lbs. of fat-forming principle and over 1 lb. of flesh-forming principle.

The above table may be useful to the judicious housekeeper, but it is a fact that the palate and not science is the standard of appeal in the institution of gastronomy.

West Tennessee, April, 1866.

A CHAT ABOUT FLOWERS.

Eds. Rural.—My husband is a great admirer of flowers, and not only an admirer, but a successful cultivator of them. Indeed, you will scarcely find a man that loves to take care of them better than he. He actually paid $60 last year for flower seeds. Now it seems singular for a farmer to take so much pride in the cultivation of flowers, but another fact is *more* singular—he does'nt care for variety; he sows all one kind of seed; and stranger still, he allows his horses, sheep, and cattle, to eat all the flowers by the time the year comes round. "Why that must be clover!" I think I hear you saying. Yes, and husband always insists that no flower looks so good to him as clover blossoms.

Now, I admire clover very much in its place. No floral prospect is more cheering than a field covered with fragrant clover blossoms. But I can't run to the field every time I am tired or discouraged, to revive my drooping energies by the sight of it. I want something beside the kitchen door to cheer me as I labor. Last summer I sowed some "Four o'clocks" at the back of the house, and I derived more enjoyment from their fragrant beauty, than I would have experienced from a much larger amount of choice flowers in the front yard. They were in the shade, and remained in bloom all forenoon. While performing my morning labor, I had opportunity to observe the almost endless variety of their fragrant blossoms.

This spring I wanted two more beds fixed up, and hinted to husband that a little help from him would be gratefully received. He did'nt refuse me, but said something about some "noon time" when the teams were feeding. Well, a few days passed, but the leisurely noon-time did not come. So I summoned the juvenile force of the household, and, armed with spades, hoes, boards, stakes, axes and hammers, we went to work. How animated little children will labor to prepare a place for flowers. They brought rich soil from the garden in small pails and baskets, held the boards and stakes for me, and in a few hours we had completed two nice beds. (Our sandy soil does not spade quite so hard as a clay bed.) We then went a quarter of a mile to a neighbor's and procured some plants she had kindly promised us, and set them out. A few days later we sowed our seeds, and now our beds are ready for rain, dews and sun. They are all simple, old-fashioned flowers, but perhaps will cheer us as much as the most costly exotics. And I venture to affirm, that when they are grown, and my clover-loving husband finds a fresh bouquet beside his plate at the tea table, he will not be very much displeased.

Van Buren Co., Mich. Kate Woodland.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Scraping the Rough Bark off Fruit Trees.—R. T. H., Ballston Spa, inquires if it is beneficial to scrape the rough, loose bark from fruit trees, and asks for the opinions of those who have practiced the operation extensively. It is generally advised by the best fruit growers, and it should be accompanied by washing the bark with very strong soap suds, whale oil soap, or a solution of potash and water. This treatment renders the trunk of the tree healthy, makes it look smooth and of good color, and destroys any insect eggs or grubs which may have effected a lodgment on it. But we would like to hear from "the man who has tried it extensively."

Berries on the Hudson River.—The banks of the Hudson River, particularly near Piermont, are remarkably well adapted to the growing of berries. The soil is generally of a drift-formation, covered with boulders, and mostly a gravelly loam. Last season there was one instance of a field of ten acres of strawberries the expenses of which were $800, and the cash returns $6,800. A yield of $400 per acre is not uncommon. It has been stated that the receipts for raspberries in one town in Ulster Co., N. Y., amounted to $80,000 last year.

Manure for the Garden.—It is customary with many farmers to apply a heavy coat of barn-yard manure to their gardens every spring. This course keeps the soil rich, but it is also apt to grow wormy, and if the manure is not well rotted, also weedy. It would be a good plan to vary this annual manuring by applying salt, plaster and ashes. If the soil be rich the salt may be sown at the rate of one quart per square rod without injury. This treatment will be found of great benefit in destroying worms and weeds.

Killing the Insects.—An exchange says that a gentleman in New Jersey saved his plums by the erection near the trees of what he called "altars," whereon blazing fires were lighted in the evening and early morning during the flight season of the curculio moth, the result being the destruction of millions of moths by fire and a more bountiful crop of unpierced plums than had ever been produced in that neighborhood.

Cherry Worm.—E. D., Portland, N. Y., writes us that the cherry trees are profusely covered with blossoms, and he should hope for a generous supply of this delicious fruit, were it not for the depredations of the destructive cherry worm, which yearly destroys nearly the whole of the crop in that section of the country. Can any of our Horticultural friends inform us what will destroy the pest?

Curculio and Chickens.—A. R. S., Hornellsville, N. Y., says that for the last two years he has succeeded in growing plums in large quantities, although his near neighbors failed by reason of the curculio. He thinks his success due to the fact that he kept and raised a great many chickens during this time, which he cooped under the plum trees, and they destroyed the curculio.

Domestic Economy.

RECIPE FOR JOHNNY CAKE OF "OLDEN TIMES."

Dear Rural:—In your journal of March 10th there is a question asking for a recipe for making a good, old-fashioned Johnny Cake, like the "olden times," from a Young Housekeeper of Madison, Wis.

It is an impossible recipe for the present improvements. A Johnny cake of the "olden time" would not bake in a Stewart, nor would it be relished on China and eaten with a silver fork. It would neither mix nor bake. But I can give her a recipe for Johnny cake of "olden time," where and when it will mix and bake and relish, like manna from heaven.

Let the "Young Housekeeper" move into the woods fifteen miles from a grist-mill, ten miles from a post-office and five miles from a neighbor,—into a log house with an ample fireplace, where the flames have room to glow over the rafters and brighten the partitions, where the view from the four-glass-light window comprehends one field of stumps, one stretch of new rail fence and a "deadening."

Let the sun, shining behind the only hill, remind her that it is time to be thinking of supper for her husband. Then let her hasten to sweep the stone hearth, bring out the deep, smooth spider, set it on the live, red coals and place in it slices of sweet ham. Swing the tea kettle from one pendant trammel, and small iron kettle filled with mealy potatoes from the other. Then go into the pantry and bring out a smooth, round board, which has served the same purpose before, and a flat-iron. Set the flat-iron two feet from the coals and lean the board against it to heat. Then take a bright, tin basin, put in it a pint of sifted corn meal, and sprinkle in a pinch of salt. Pour in the boiling, steaming water from the tea kettle and stir the meal very fast with a broad wood knife or pudding stick. Then take up the round board, now slightly heated, dip it suddenly into cold water, and ladle on the meal dough. Put into the basin a dipper of cold, clean water, and with *your hand*, repeatedly dipped into the basin of water, mould the cake and spat it down, prick it with an iron fork of two tines and lean it against the flat-iron near the coals, or, at first, two feet from the fore stick, then nearer and nearer till baked. After setting the table, take your knitting work, and sit down on a block near the deep chimney jam to watch and turn the Johnny cake and ham.

With the red rays of the setting sun upon your earnest face, you will be about as handsome a picture of contentment as your husband can find upon the face of the earth, if he were to peep into that four-lighted window. When he sits down to the table and breaks that warm, light Johnny cake, dips it into the ham gravy, and mashes a hot potato upon his plate, he will surely say, "My wife, my dear 'Young Housekeeper,' this is the best supper I ever ate."

Stewart—coal-fires—damask—china—silver—Brussels—brocatelle—old-fashioned Johnny cake of the "olden times"—faugh!

Jessie Jasper.

Mount Morris, N. Y., March, 1866.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

Delicate Cake.—Whites of fifteen eggs; one lb. loaf sugar; one lb. flour; six oz. butter; one teaspoon soda; season with lemon.

Sponge Cake.—Three eggs; one cup sugar; two tablespoonfuls sour cream; one-half teaspoonful soda; one cup flour; flavor with lemon.

Marble Cake.—For the white:—Whites of seven eggs; two cups white sugar; one cup butter; three cups flour; one-half cup milk; one teaspoon soda; two teaspoons cream tartar.

For the dark:—Yolks seven eggs; one cup butter; one cup molasses; two cups brown sugar; two tablespoonfuls cinnamon; two tablespoonfuls cloves; two tablespoonfuls allspice; one nutmeg; one cup sour cream; one teaspoonful soda. Place into a pan, laying each kind alternately; then draw a fork through it once or twice. This will make two loaves in a six quart pan.

Cup Cake.—One cup butter; two cups sugar; three cups flour; four eggs and a little saleratus.

Good Cookies.—Three and a half cups butter; four cups sugar; one large coffee cup of water; one teaspoonful saleratus; one-half nutmeg; nine cups flour.

Griddle Cakes.—One gill of good yeast; one half teaspoonful salt; one quart blood-warm water; one cup corn meal; one and a half cups rye meal; thicken with flour. Mix at night for next morning; then add a teaspoonful saleratus.

Corn Starch Cake.—Will some of the Rural readers send me directions for corn starch cake?—Amy, *Wiocena, Wis.*

Bread from Unbolted Flour.—Seeing in the Rural an inquiry how to make bread out of unbolted flour, I take pleasure in sending a few methods, hoping that the Rural readers will all be induced to try them.

Raised Bread.—One method is to make it in the same manner as white bread, only a little softer.

Another.—Stir unbolted flour into the light bread sponge, till it forms a thick batter; then pour it into a dripping-pan and bake when light.

Unleavened Biscuit.—Stir cold soft water and brown flour together, making a batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes. These are best baked in the cast iron bread pans. Set the pans on the stove to heat, and when hot take a spoon and dip the moulds full of batter, and bake in a quick oven.

These can be eaten with impunity by dyspeptics, and are very light and good. Try them—but do not get discouraged if you don't succeed well the first time.—Sallie, *Salem, Ohio*, 1866.

Ladies' Department.

CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES.

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall;
Never mind the moments lost;
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray;
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant clay;
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me the weary task?"
These little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue,
Prating eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child,
Catch the word yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Keep, O keep that young heart true!
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed:
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

BOY LOST.

He had black eyes, with long lashes, red cheeks, and hair almost black and curly. He wore a crimson plaid jacket, with full trowsers buttoned on; had a habit of whistling, and liked to ask questions; was accompanied by a small black dog. It is a long time since he disappeared. I have a very pleasant house and much company. Everything has such an orderly, put-away look—nothing about under foot—no dirt. But my eyes are aching for the sight of whittlings and cut paper on the floor; of tumbled down card houses; of wooden cattle and sheep; of pop-guns, bows and arrows, whips, tops, go-carts, blocks and trumpery. I want to see boats a-rigging and kites a-making. I want to see crumbles on the carpet and paste spilled on the kitchen table. I want to see the chairs and tables turned the wrong way about. I want to see candy-making and corn-popping, and to find jack knives and fish hooks among my muslins. Yet these things used to fret me once. They say: "How quiet you are here! Ah! one may here settle his brains and be at peace." But my ears are aching for the pattering of little feet; for a hearty shout, a shrill whistle; a gay tra la la; for the crack of little whips; for the noise of drums, fifes and tin trumpets. Yet these things made me nervous once.

They say: "Ah! you have leisure; nothing to disturb you. What heaps of sewing you have time for!" But I long to be disturbed. I want to be asked for a bit of string or an old newspaper; for a cent to buy a slate pencil or peanuts. I want to be coaxed for a piece of new cloth for jibs or mainsails, and then to hem the same. I want to make little flags and bags to hold marbles. I want to be followed by little feet all over the house; teased for a bit of dough for a little cake, or to bake a pie in a saucer. Yet they say: "Ah! you are not tied at home! How delightful to be always at liberty for concerts, lectures and parties! No confinement for you." But I want confinement. I want to listen for the school bell mornings, to give the last hasty wash and brush, and then to watch from the window nimble feet bounding away to school. I want frequent rents to mend, and replace lost buttons. I want to obliterate mud stains, fruit stains, molasses stains, and paints of all colors. want to be sitting by a little crib of evenings, when weary little feet are at rest, and prattling voices are hushed, that mother may sing their lullabys, and tell over the oft repeated stories. They don't know their happiness then, those mothers; I didn't. All these things I called confinement once.

A manly figure stands before me now. He is taller than I, has thick whiskers, wears a frock-coat, a bosomed shirt, and a cravat. He has just come from college. He brings Latin and Greek in his countenance, and dusts of the old philosophers from the sitting room. He calls me "Mother," but I am rather unwilling to own him. He avers that he is my boy, and says that he can prove it. He brings his little boat to show the red stripe on the sail (it was the end of a piece) and the name on the stern—Lucy Low, a little girl of our neighbor, who, because of her long curls and pretty round face, was the chosen favorite of my boy. The curls were long since cut off, and she has grown up a tall, handsome girl. How his face reddens as he shows me the name of the boat! Oh! I see it as plain as if it were written in a book. *My little boy is lost, and my big boy will soon be!* Oh, I wish he were a little tired boy, in a long, white night gown, lying in his crib, with me sitting by holding his forehead, watching his eyelids droop, and listening to his deep breathing.

If I only had my little boy again, how patient I would be! How much I would bear, and how little I would scold! I can never have him back again; but there are still many mothers who have not yet lost their little boys. I wonder if they know they are living their very best days; that now is the time to really enjoy their children! I think if I had been more to my little boy I might be more to my grown up one.—*Selected.*

As one single drop of black ink will tinge and pollute a vessel of crystal water, so one little act of faithlessness may irredeemably poison a whole lifetime of the purest friendship and confidence.

PROPER POSITION FOR A LADY ON HORSE-BACK.

FEMALE EQUESTRIANISM.

Thus pleasantly writes a lady in a chapter of *Herbert's Hints to Horse-keepers:*

Every lady should learn to ride; not at a mature age, when her frame has become exhausted by a sedentary life, and consequent ill health; nor even when, her school days being over, she is thought to have leisure for wholesome exercise; but in childhood, when her will is strong and her body obedient to it. Particularly in our large cities, too little care is given to the physical culture of young girls. Their minds are engaged, not often with energetic mental work, but with idle thought for dress and show, while no other exercise is taken than a measured daily walk, and occasional dancing and waltzing.

Where household labor is disdained, and no opportunity can be afforded for floriculture or any other agreeable out-door occupation, there is no substitute so good as horseback riding. But for the country girl it becomes indispensable. Not her health, perhaps, but her happiness demands it. No woman ever rides so well as one who from childhood has loved her pet colt. She has chased him, perhaps, for hours around a 'ten-acre lot;' and when, his frisky mood over, she has been able to take him coaxingly by the mane and lead him to a mounting place, great was the triumph of her wild ride. And no training or care can give the freedom and skill of this youthful practice. When, at length, she is able to bridle and saddle him, her seat may be somewhat faulty, and her use of the reins awkward, but these faults are easily remedied, and are certainly atoned for by her freedom and fearlessness. Besides, no one can fully enjoy riding who does not both love and admire the noble animal which she rides; and the quick intelligence of the horse yields ready obedience to the hand and voice of a woman who has learned lovingly to control him. His affectionate nature yields to her the mastery, often more readily than to a strong power.

Well mounted on a strong, spirited horse—with a wide country before her—on a clear, cool day—with a love for all the beauty around her, of the noble animal beneath her, and glowing with the bounding life within her, a lady capable of enjoyment is certainly prepared for it then. The first gentle pace of the horse starts the warm blood in her veins, and as both become excited, the glow tingles to the very finger-tips. The close-clinging to the horse, the slight reliance upon stirrup and bit, and the generally light proportion of rider to steed, give a feeling of being possessed of the powers of a new life, of riding upon the whirlwind, and yet controlling it with a word.

This combination of a sense of weakness and of power, as every woman knows, is her greatest delight, and is the secret of many an enjoyment which she attributes to other causes. If a quieter mood possess the rider, there is no such pleasant manner of strolling over a wide extent of country, otherwise inaccessible. The discovery of new paths and openings in woods and hilly country, where momently changes are succeeding each other in the panorama, affords delights which are not attainable in any other way. Even hundreds of miles of travel are more pleasantly accomplished in the saddle than in any other manner, even by ladies; provided always that they be well attired and well mounted. Then the companionship of friends is infinitely more sweet under the exhilerating influences of active exercise, fresh air, and keen, physical enjoyment. What so gay as a party of high-spirited equestrians? The emulation of riders and horses adds a new element of enjoyment, while the beauty of every fair rider is enhanced not only by the glow of pleasurable excitement, but by the contrasts of color and form which each may present, in her habit and her horse. Companies of gentlemen and ladies, in full hunting suits, bounding in all the excitement of a race over a smooth stretch of road, or better still, over wide meadows, in eager chase, present one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. Of the healthfulness of this most delightful accomplishments too much cannot be said. But certainly its benefits must greatly diminish when it is resorted to, merely to strengthen the body. If a lady be recommended to ride for her health, let her first seek for the *delight* of riding, for nothing is more tiresome than being heavily jolted in a lady's saddle, or more wearisome than being quietly ambled over the ground by a small, spiritless pony.

Choice Miscellany.

Translated for the Rural New-Yorker.

ARAB CRAFTINESS.

The cleverness of the French and English thieves is often spoken of, but the Bedonins of the desert are quite their equals, as is proven by the following facts.

We must premise that, in the moral code of the desert, the theft of a horse is considered a very honorable exploit, if the victim is a stranger, or belongs to another tribe, which is almost synonymous with an enemy.

A Bedouin named Jabal, possessing a much renowned mare, heard that a person named Gafar had boasted of being cunning enough to steal her from him. He kept himself on his guard, fastening his mare every night with a chain affixed to the fetlock of one of her hind legs, and then, passing through the canvas of his tent, the other end was attached to a stake firmly driven into the ground, under the lion skin which served for a bed for himself and his wife.

But Gafar, one night, managed to introduce himself into the tent, and, slipping in between Jabal and his wife, and pushing gently, first against one and then the other, he managed to induce the sleeping spouses to seperate to the aight and left, each supposing that the pressure came from the other. This done Gafar cut through the skin with a sharp knife, pulled up the stake, detached the mare and sprang upon her back. But, before going, he siezed the lance of Jabal, and, striking him with the wooden end, he cried:

"I am Gafar! I have stolen your mare, and I give you timely warning."

It may be remarked here that this warning was in conformity with the customs of the desert on similar occasions; from the moment when a theft, under the proper circumstances, is considered an honorable act, he who executes it naturally seeks to obtain all the glory that might attach to such an exploit.

Awakening with a spring, the poor Jabal rushed out of his tent and gave the alarm; then springing upon his brother's mare, he started, with a few Arabs of his tribe, in pursuit of the robber. The brother's mare was of the same breed as Jabal's, without, however, being her equal. However, after a four hour's chase she had outstripped all the others (the Bedonins never ride horses,) and was even on the point of catching up with the thief, when Jabal cried to the latter:

"Pinch her right ear, and make her feel your heel!"

These were the secret means always used by Jabal to urge his mare to her greatest speed. Every Bedonin teaches his horse some sign of this kind, which he never has recourse to except on special occasions, and which he keeps a secret even from his own sons. Gafar had no sooner put to profit the information so generously given him, than the mare sprang forward like a flash of lightning, rendering all further pursuit of no avail.

The companions of Jabal were both astonished and indignant at his strange conduct:

"Fool that you are, said they, you have aided this brigand to rob you of your jewel."

But he silenced them with these words:

"I would rather lose a mare than to tarnish her reputation. Could I suffer it to be said among the tribes that another mare could catch mine? I have at least this consolation left; the power to affirm that she has never met her equal!" O. O. B.

THE ANGEL IN THE BLOCK.

It is related of Michael Angelo, that while walking with some friends through an obscure street in the city of Florence, he discovered a fine block of marble, lying neglected in a yard, and half in dirt and rubbish. Regardless of his holiday attire, he at once fell to work upon it, clearing away its filth, and striving to lift it from the slime and mire in which it lay.

His companions asked him, in astonishment, what he was doing, and what he wanted of that worthless piece of rock? "Oh, there's an angel in this stone," was the answer, "and I must get it out."

He had it removed to his studio, and, with patient toil, with mallet and chisel, he let the angel out. What to others was but a rude, unsightly stone to his educated eye was a buried glory of art, and he discovered at a glance what might be made of it. A mason would have put it into a stone wall—a cartman would have used it in filling in, or to grade the streets; but he transformed it into a creation of genius, and gave it a value for ages to come.

And so it is with time. Some see it only as rubbish to be disposed of. Others know no use for it but to fill up gaps of toil or pleasure; but the trained eye of the devout student of Providence, sees it in the sleeping or buried angel, and knows that if, by the grace of God, he handles it right, he can bring that angel out. He can carve it into the forms of angelic service—he can shape it into a life of holy devotion, till, like that which Theodore Parker admired in the missionary Judson, is worth more than "a temple like the Parthenon."

Without religion it is almost inevitable that one should be constrained to exclaim at last, like one of the great Marshals of France, "My life has been a failure." But with it, time will be transmuted from the rough block into the glorious statue, or rather the living form. Consecrated aims will make it at once useful and blessed—a patch of light, but a pathway, too, to angelic glories in a higher sphere.

SOWING WILD OATS.

In all the wide range of accepted maxims, there is none, take it for all in all, more thoroughly abominable than the one as to the sowing of wild oats. Look at it on what side you will and I will defy you to make anything but a devil's maxim of it. What a man—be he young, old, or middle-aged—sows, that and nothing else, shall he reap. The one only thing to do with wild oats is to put them carefully in the hottest part of the fire, and get them burnt to dust, every seed of them. If you sow them, no matter in what ground, up they will come, with long tough roots like the couch grass, and luxuriant stalks and leaves, as sure as there is a sun in heaven—a crop which it turns one's heart old to think of. The devil, too, whose special crop they are, will see that they thrive, and you, and nobody else will have to reap them; and no common reaping will get them out of the soil, which must be dug down deep, again and again. Well for you if, with all your care, you can make the ground sweet again by your dying day.—*Dr. Arnold.*

Sentimentalism Snubbed.—I know an American author who was once bored for a long time by a female acquaintance for sympathy and tender appreciation of her ideas of spiritual duty. "Mr. Plutarch," she would say, "is there a more serene and sublime satisfaction in life than that of discovering your spiritual duty and conscientiously performing it? Have you not often, in your own soul, felt this tranquil bliss?" The author bore this for a time, but human patience has its limits, "No," he answered at last. "I hate to do my spiritual. If I know what it is I don't do it; but, madam, there is one thing which does fill me with serene and sublime satisfaction, and reconciles me to the hollowness of life." "Pray, pray, what is it?" she asked eagerly. "Madam, it is a pig's nose boiled with cabbage!" was his quiet answer. He was never forgiven.—*Bayard Taylor.*

The Way to Avoid Calumny.—"If any one speaks ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, "Ay," said he, "then I must learn to sing better." Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said: "It is no matter; I will live so that none shall believe them." Hearing at another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractingly of him, he said: "I am sure he would not do it, if he had not some reason for it." This is the surest as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny—*a good conscience.*

What do we often drop but never stop to pick up? A hint.

Sabbath Musings.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HAPPINESS IN DEATH.

The following lines are from a dingy and time-worn MSS. copy, which I accidentally came across a short time since. The author's name is unknown. They were written over thirty years ago, and dedicated to Mary Price, who died at the early age of seventeen. On the simple marble slab which marks her resting place are the words, "Prepare to follow me."

So. Cayuga, N. Y., April, 1866. A.

While poets famed would climb Parnassus steep,
And heaven's winds the soft Æolian sweep,
An humble bard his little mite would bring
And fain the triumphs of the blest would sing.

Young Mary was a flower that long bid fair
To scatter fragrance through her natal air:
And though unknown among the *great and wise,*
Claimed as her Father him who rules the skies.

Her mind with Scripture truth was amply stored;
She loved the pious, and their God adored:
Like her of old she claimed no higher seat
Than that beside her lowly Master's feet.

The time was come when heaven wisely chose
To place this flower where air salubrious blows;
Her friends all viewed her with a tearful eye,
And thought it hard that one so young should die:

But Mary hailed it as a sweet release,
From sin and sorrow to a world of peace;
And while a beam of joy hung o'er her brow,
She said—"For me death hath no terror now."

When racking pains her gentle system wore,
She seemed an angel lovely as before;
"Weep not," she cried, "my friends, weep not for me,
Once o'er deaths flood I'll happy, happy be."

Could you have gazed upon this dying maid,
And viewed the smile which o'er her features played,
You must have cried e'en 'till your latest breath,
"O let me die the lovely Mary's death."

She met death's blow without one dimming tear,
Her soul grew happy as her end drew near;
Then "Palms of Victory Crowns of Glory!" cried,
And gently closed her lovely eyes and died.

Farewell sweet spirit! though no costly tomb
Is raised to thee, the simple rose tree's bloom
Shall shed a fragrance round thy early grave,
That wealth might covet, and the lofty crave.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHICH PATH WILL YOU TAKE?

The young man starting forth into active life, pauses a moment before leaving childhood's roof, to decide which road he shall take, that he may reach the goal of his wishes. Shall it be the straight and narrow path, along which a sense of duty shall be his only guide, and which leads directly to the shining shore? Or shall it be the broad and shady one, that winds around among pleasant groves, alongside of beautiful streams, that seem to refresh the weary traveler by their cool appearance, and where the scorching suns of summer never come to wither.

The teachings of earliest childhood warn him to take the one, while pleasure beckons him to the other. But a moment, and the decision is made, perhaps never to be retracted. Childhood's teachings, and a sense of duty have not failed him, and he starts forth, free to contend with the bravest, for he sees the star of truth beams brightly for him. He sees his fellow man starting out upon a career of pleasure, and offers him a warning, a word of kind advice. "But," he answers, "life is long, and nothing ventured nothing gained."

But alas for human hopes! He soon finds himself lost among the mazy windings of the road he has chosen. Far from its entrance, he cannot turn back; while his former companion moves peacefully along life's highway, loving and loved, a faithful disciple of Christ. Many now stand, wondering, doubting, half believing, and again rejecting each former thought, before dedeciding upon the fatal or fruitful step, that shall be only as they decide. It is a fearful decision. One that will bring either joy and happiness, or misery and anguish to the traveler. Ah, tarry long! Weigh well each promised scheme, and look for strength to Him who will at last hold you accountable, ere you decide.

M.

A Sleeping Christian.—"The devil," says Luther, "held a great anniversary, at which his emissaries were convened to report the results of ther several missions. 'I let loose the wild beasts of the desert,' says one, 'on a caravan of Christians, and their bones are now bleaching on the sand.' 'What of that,' said the devil, 'their souls are all saved.' 'For ten years I tried to get a single Christian asleep,' said a third, 'and I succeeded, and left him so.'" "Then the devil shouted," continued Luther, "and the night stars of hell sang for joy."

Backsliding.—All serious declension in religion begins in negligence of closest duties. These are meditation, self-examination, reading the Scriptures, praise and prayer. A close walk with God insures regularity. and alacrity in performing these duties. But an indisposition for them is one of the first signs that spiritual health is failing. We can go to hell without intending to do so, without putting forth any efforts to that effect. But to go to heaven requires prayer, self-denial, vigilance, running, wrestling, fighting.—*Dr. Plumer.*

To do good as we have opportunity is the first law of Christ's household. It is for our relief that, in this matter, our opportunities and our obligations are exactly proportioned and balanced. When there is no opportunity for doing good, there is no obligation; while obligations multiply just in proportion to the increase of our opportunities.

The Reviewer.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"POETRY OF THE WAR."

BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT.

THE truest heart-histories, the deepest romance and poetry of the terrible War of Rebellion, have never been told or written. Only GOD and some poor, suffering hearts know them. But the most superficial of the four years' life, the most sentimental of the four years' endurance, we all are familiar with. It has oozed out from every conceivable crevice, so to speak, of the story teller's and the poet's brain,—some of it never heard of or seen since its birth, some destined to a brief sunshine, and a very little worth incorporating into the Nation's history.

Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE has been editing a volume recently published in handsome style by the American News Co., entitled "Poetry, Lyrical, Narrative and Satirical of the Civil War,"—and of the immense mass to choose from, one would suppose a small dish, at least, might be served up palatably. I have been looking over the book in question pretty thoroughly, and have been struck with the too evident marks of gross carelessness with which its talented compiler has sent his work to the press. I purpose to call attention to a few of the defects of this mechanically beautiful volume.

Mr. WHITE, in his preface, expresses his gratitude to the publishers of certain magazines and periodicals, for permission to copy from their pages, and has so copied in a number of instances without seemingly having taken the least pains to discover the authors. If he had devoted to this book, which bears his name, a tithe of the care he has given to a single volume of his "Shakespeare," the volume might have been made much more valuable and interesting.

"The South Carolina Gentleman" and "The Irish Picket,"—the author of the former given here as "Anonymous," of the latter as "Barney,"—are the productions, and among the poorest, of Mr. Robert H. Newell, and can be found in the Orpheus C. Kerr Papers. Some of the finest poems the war has inspired are contained in those volumes, among which I may mention "No More," "Picciola," "The Soldier's Epitaph," and the almost sublime "Avenged." It is very evident Mr. WHITE did not consult the work in question.

The beautiful "Picket Guard," commencing "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," is here credited to no author or authority. It was originally published in Harper's Weekly for Nov. 30, 1861, and written by Mrs. Ethelin Beers. Most every one has seen "Driving Home the Cows," which appeared with its characteristic illustration in Harper's Magazine, March, 1865. No name is attached to it by Mr. W., the author being Kate P. Osgood. "The Drummer Boy's Burial" is by Julia R. Dorr.

Of the best of the other pieces in the volume before us, and which are given without any seeming attempt to find out the writer's name, "A Psalm of the Union," is by Wm. Ross Wallace; "A Woman's Waiting," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "On Picket Duty," by Mrs. W. T. Johnson; "Spring at the Capital," by Eliz. A. C. Akers, otherwise Florence Percy; "The Heart of the War," by Dr. J. G. Holland. In a book of selections, surely Mr. Anonymous should have not the least bit more credit than he deserves. "The Dead Drummer Boy" is credited to Harper's Weekly, instead of the Magazine, (Feb., 1863.) I think Mr. WHITE'S credits are due much more to the "Rebellion Record," and the "Living Age," (which contain nearly all the pieces in the present volume) than to all the other periodicals to which he returns thanks, combined.

Mr. W. has interpolated a great many footnotes, a few of which are really explanatory, a large number totally unnecessary, and some almost nonsensical. The "John Brown Song" has one of these characteristic notes appended. I have no doubt the form of that song given here is a corruption of a poem written and published some four or five years ago, and given to the public at large in the table-talk of the Continental Monthly. Some of the thoughts are really grand. I append a copy, although the "poetic" part amounts to little:

Old John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
While the bondmen all are weeping whom he ventured far to save;
But though he lost his life a-fighting for the slave,
His soul is marching on.

John Brown was a hero, undaunted, true and brave,
And Kansas knew his valor when he fought her rights to save,
And now, though the grass grows green above his grave,
His soul is marching on.

He captured Harper's Ferry with his nineteen men so true,
And frightened old Virginia till she trembled through and through.
They hung him for a traitor—themselves a traitor crew,
But his soul is marching on.

John Brown was John the Baptist of the CHRIST we are to see,
CHRIST, who of the bondmen shall the Liberator be,
And soon through all the South the slaves shall all be free,
For his soul goes marching on.

John Brown was a soldier—a soldier of the LORD;
John Brown was a martyr,—a martyr to the WORD;
And he made the gallows holy when he perished by the cord,
For his soul goes marching on.

The battle that John Brown began he looks from heaven to view,
On the army of the Union with its flag, red, white and blue,
And the angels shall sing hymns o'er the deeds we mean to do,
As we go marching on.

Ye soldiers of Freedom, then strike it while you may,
The death-blow of oppression in a better time and way,
For the dawn of Old John Brown is a-brightening into day,
And his soul is marching on.

There are more than a few poems in the present work which amount to nothing. FRANK MOORE'S "Lyrics of Loyalty" is a much better collection. Put the two together, expunging about two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole, and add a few pieces as intrinsically worthy as that thunder burst from the Atlantic Monthly, "Under the Cloud and Through the Sea," or the sublime "Army Hymn of the Republic," by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, and a volume of War Poems might be issued, not merely got up to sell, but really worth preservation.

Rochester, N. Y.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WATER.

"WATER, water, sparkling, pure,
Giveth nature everywhere."

THE people, of all ages, have been accustomed to alleviate their thirst by cooling draughts of water from the fountains of nature, yet none of us realize the extent of its usefulness, its varied beauties or its power. No element presents a greater variety of scenes to the eye of man. Whether we contemplate the tiny drop that closely nestles in the folds of the honey-suckle, or gaze upon the wide expanse of the waters of the azure ocean, we may learn lessons of wisdom. The abundance of an element so efficacious in augmenting our happiness, furnishes reliable testimony of the benevolent designs of the Creator. Human power cannot enumerate its manifold uses. We hourly enjoy its blessings. Privation alone can teach us its value to quench burning thirst.

It is the very life of vegetation. The earth, moistened by the genial shower, causes the dormant seed to unfold its latent powers; the tender plant, deriving new life from the refreshing rain, arrives at a vigorous maturity. The inventive genius of man has found means of further extending its usefulness. Art has combined with nature. The rapid river and the mighty ocean are made subservient to the interests of man; the nations of the earth mingle in commercial intercourse through its means, and that which seemed a barrier between them is made the medium of communication.

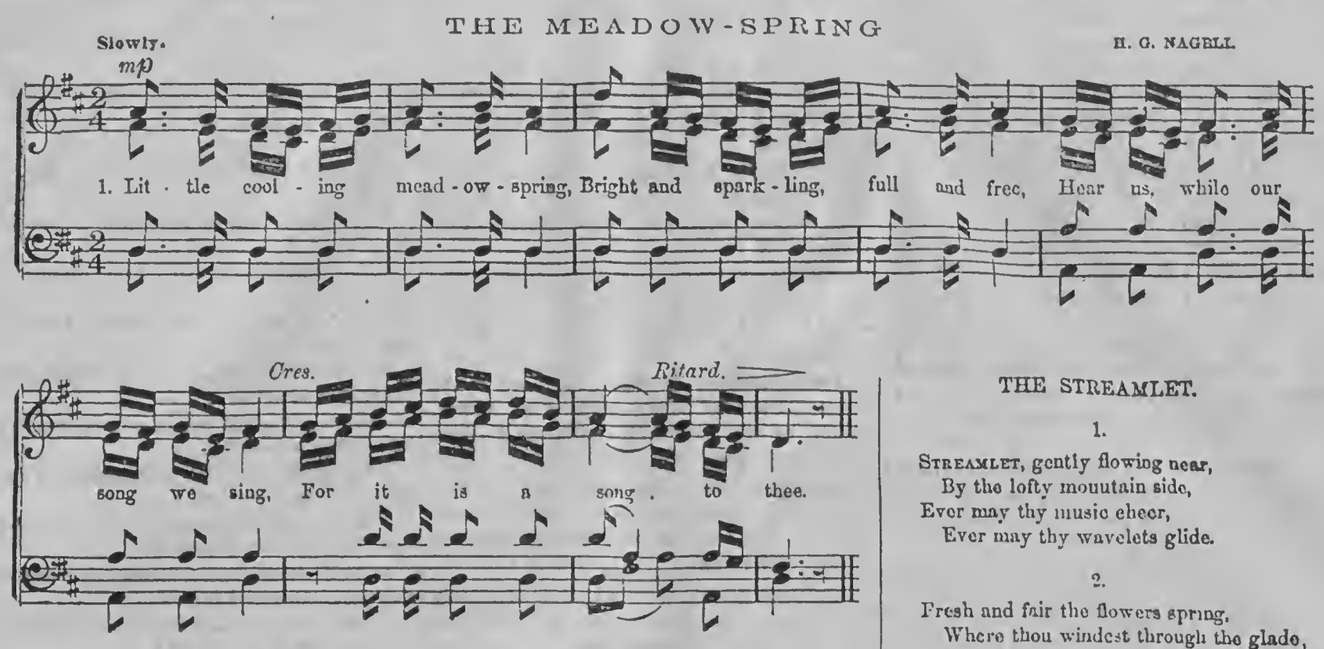
What power is displayed in water! How it moves the ponderous wheel, and gives life to the complicated machinery! Water, converted into steam, speeds the stately ship across the billowy ocean; the panting locomotive with its attendant train along the iron track, with their precious freight of living souls!

Aside from its utility and power, it exhibits the most remarkable beauties. The pearly dew-drop glistening in the sun, the purling stream, the clear and placid lake, are objects of the greatest beauty. What mysteries! A microscopic examination of a single drop unfolds wonders almost incomprehensible to man. What a theme for study for a contemplative mind! Has it grandeurs? Behold the ocean boundless in extent—unfathomable in depth! What can there be more sublime? What can art do to approach such sublimities of nature? Art may assist us still further to unfold its wonders Science may develop facts that will render this element still more beneficial to man. We know not what hidden powers it may possess. Its present applications elicit our admiration; every rippling stream suggests a train of pleasing thought, and every draught awakens a feeling of gratitude to the Giver of good. L. D. B.

Greene, N. Y., May, 1866.

AN ITEM FOR THE CREDULOUS.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin has a story to the effect that the body of a man was found lately in Memphis in such a condition as to leave no doubt that he had been murdered. The police, finding no clue, determined on trying photography, and accordingly on the day of the murder, with the aid of a microscope, images left on the retina of the eye of the dead were transferred to paper, and curious facts developed. A pistol, the hand, and part of the face of the man who committed the crime are perfectly delineated.

THE MEADOW-SPRING



2. Oft we wander to thy brink,
Faint and thirsty, from our play;
And we gather, as we drink,
Strength and vigor for the day.

3. Often on thy border green,
Plucking flowers, we sit and rest;
When we rise, ourselves are seen
Pictured on thy glassy breast.

4. Many joys to thee we owe,
Silver fountain, cool and clear,
In thy cheerful stream we throw
Every care and every fear.

5. Haste thee on, and never stay,
Bright and sparkling, full and free,
We will follow in thy way,
Singing still our song to thee.

THE STREAMLET.

1.

STREAMLET, gently flowing near,
By the lofty mountain side,
Ever may thy music cheer,
Ever may thy wavelets glide.

2.

Fresh and fair the flowers spring,
Where thou windest through the glade,
Cheerful birds as gayly sing,
Where thou flowest through the shade.

3.

Not the rushing, angry foam,
Playing loud with noise and strife,
But thy smooth and gentle stream
Be the emblem of my life.

[*From Mason's Normal Singer, by permission.*

WONDERFUL OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

PROFESSOR PEPPER, delivering lectures on optics in London, gives some new and astonishing experiments in illustration of optical illusions, the most remarkable of which are called "the Modern Delphic Oracle" and "the Fairy Casket." In introducing the former, the professor calls upon the audience to call to mind ancient Greece. The curtain rises and the interior of a Grecian temple is disclosed. Drapery in the background is pushed one side, and a figure, classically costumed and reading intently a scroll which he holds in one hand, advances. The professor explains that the figure must be supposed to represent a noble Athenian, erudite and highly gifted. Through an acquaintanceship which he had formed with one of the priests of Isis the learned individual gets possession of a sacred scroll, which informs him that, by means of certain charms and incantations, he can hold converse with the dead. He proceeds to do so at once; and after some formalities he calls upon Socrates. Slowly the curtain through which the Athenian before appeared is drawn aside, and a head, apparently floating in the air, is disclosed. There seems to be no mistake about the head being human. It is, apparently, Socrates, and seemingly "all alive."

Gradually the eyes open and look about most naturally, and in obedience to the demand of the Athenian the voice of Socrates is heard pronouncing his own opinion of the decision of his judges. To render the illusion as real as possible, an instrument is placed in front of the stage, which has the effect of throwing a strong reflection on any object that comes between it and the papered wall at the back of the stage. The reflection of the head, and the head alone, on the background, adds much to the bewilderment with which every spectator, not in the secret, witnesses it. Besides, as the head delivers itself of the beautiful lines with which it is intrusted, the beard is observed to move with each articulation of the voice. Yet the whole is, as the professor takes some trouble to remind his audience, when any fresh cause for surprise is unfolded, nothing more nor less than a simple illusion.

The "Fairy Casket" is equally surprising. It consists of a strong table some four feet high, with four legs, which are open to the inspection of all. On this table is deposited a large glass box, of nearly the same size as the table. The whole is covered with drapery, when it is brought in front of the stage, close to the footlights. The closest inspection is invited. On the covering being removed the table and glass box, as above described, appear. The glass box seems to contain black velvet and charcoal. The professor opens the box and fills it still further with what appears to be more charcoal. He then orders his assistant to shut down the glass lid and cover the box. In a few minutes the box is uncovered and it appears to be filled with white satin instead of black velvet and roses instead of charcoal. A white satin cushion is taken out of the box, and after it a real live fairy is handed up from its depths, nimbly extricates herself, and bows her acknowledgments of the greetings with which she is received. The box is again covered and uncovered. The result is that the black velvet and charcoal again appear in the interior. The contents of the box are again produced. They consist of a large black cushion and a most interesting looking little negro, who, after jumping out of the box, throws himself in a kneeling attitude, and appealing to the audience, says "Am I not a man and a brother?" These are the two principal illusions which have been, we understand, drawing such vast numbers to the Polytechnic ever since their production.

HOW TO SERVE A DOG.—A correspondent says this is the way:—"When attacked by a bloodhound or any other dog, raise your left arm and let him seize it; then instantly grasp his windpipe with your right hand, and squeeze it with all your might; that will disable him in two seconds. He opens his mouth to gasp, loses all power and falls helpless. If you wish to kill him keep your hold for a minute or two—he is done! You are ready for another. One at a time is all you need. I speak from experience with big dogs."

A TOAD 6,000 YEARS OLD.

IN the course of the excavations now carried on under the superintendence of Mr. James Yeale, at Dyke House quarry, in connection with the Hartlepool Waterworks, the men, on Friday morning, found a toad, imbedded in a block of magnesium limestone stratum, at a depth of twenty-five feet from the surface of the earth, and eight feet from any spring water vein. The block of stone had been cut by a wedge, and was being reduced by workmen, when a pick split open the cavity in which the toad had been incarcerated. The cavity was no larger than the animal's body, and presented the appearance of being an exact cast of it. The eyes of the singular stranger shone with unusual brilliancy, and it was full of vivacity on its liberation.

It appeared, when discovered, desirous to perform the process of respiration, but evidently experienced some difficulty, and the only sign of success consisted of a "barking" noise which it continued invariably to make on being touched. The toad is in the possession of Mr. S. Horner, the Vice President of the Natural History Society, and continues in as lively a state as when found. The Rev. R. Taylor, incumbent of St. Hilda's Church, Hartlepool, who is an eminent local geologist, gives it as his opinion that the animal must be at least 6,000 years old! The wonderful toad is to be placed in its primary habitation, and will be added to the collection in the Hartlepool Museum.—*Ex.*

NEW SUBSTANCE FOR SOLING SHOES.

THE Shoe and Leather Reporter thus notices a new material for soling shoes, which seems to be the climax of improvement in this department. It seems to be a substance of which India rubber is the basis, but it is heavier, and has a solidity almost of iron, yet a flexibility and elasticity which render it a most perfect substance for the purpose for which it is specially offered. It is not at all of the vulcanized rubber character, though it appears at a glance to be like that material. As an article for soles it will undoubtedly out wear four pair of the best English leather. This substance is not to take the place of the ordinary leather sole, but is to be applied by a peculiar cement to the boot or shoe, to which it appears to adhere perfectly. It is then pared on the edge, and the work is over. Heels are put on in the same way. The inventor says a pair of soles, worn daily, will last one year. It is patented and will soon be introduced. It has one rare and valuable desideratum. Any one possessing an ordinary shoe knife, a sandstone to sharpen it, a box of the cement, and a few pounds of this substance, can set up a shoe shop; and the regular shoe trade can make it a most profitable branch of industry.

A MODEL FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE indorsement which the President ought to have written on Postmaster Cleveland's letter, but did not, was this:—"The duty of an United States postmaster is to see that the mails are regularly dispatched, letters carefully and punctually distributed, the accounts of his office accurately kept, and the complaints of the owners of missing letters thoroughly investigated. His proper place during the day is at his post-office; the time he spends at political meetings, or engaged in electioneering, is generally fraudulently abstracted from the public service. It is no business of yours as postmaster what opinions either Gen. Hawley or Mr. English holds. You are concerned with them solely as a private person, and your coming to the conclusion that you ought to support the latter is no more a reason for writing to me about it, or offering me your resignation, than your changing your cook, or quarreling with your tailor, would be. At the same time, I feel bound to mention that, if I heard of your absenting yourself from your office during business hours for the purpose of taking part in political canvasses, my duty to to the public, to which you owe your entire time, will compel me to ask you to retire."—*New York Nation.*

IF fertile lands are not cultivated, their fertility won't crop out.

Reading for the Young.

I AM THE FAMILY CAT.

I CAN fold up my claws,
In my soft velvet paws,
And purr in the sun
'Till the short day is done—
For I am the family cat.
I can doze by the hour
In the vine-covered bower,
Winking and blinking
Through sunshine and shower—
For I am the family cat.

From the gooseberry bush,
Or, where bright currants blush,
I may suddenly spring
For a bird on the wing,
Or dart up a tree,
If a brown nest I see,
And select a choice morsel
For dinner or tea,
And no one to blame me,
Berate me or shame me—
For I am the family cat.

In the cold winter night,
When the ground is all white,
And the icicles shine
In a long silver line,
I stay not to shiver
In the moonbeam's pale quiver.
But curl up in the house,
As snug as a mouse,
And play Jacky Horner
In the coziest corner,
Breaking nobody's laws,
With my chin on my paws,
Asleep with one eye and awake with the other,
For pats from the children, kind words from the mother—
For I am the family cat.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ABOUT BOYS.

I LIKE BOYS—which is not wonderful, considering that I possess a "diamond of the first water" in an only brother. Some writers have called boys a "queer institution"—why, I cannot understand. I should like to see any queerer specimens than girls. Those only have appeared odd to me, who sit by their mamas, and sew patch-work, dress dolls, or knit, as these things do not at all belong to the masculine gender, or tend to make them manly. But *my* idea of a true boy is one not forward, but easy in manners, with sufficient confidence to speak when spoken to—looking in your face with an honest eye that shows no fear of anything but wrong actions; not overbearing to little girls because they are know-nothings, remembering that although physically his inferior, they are fully his equal mentally and spiritually, and that they are fulfilling their destiny as truly as he his—that it was GOD'S benevolent design the strong should protect the weak. He is as gentle, refined in feeling, and affectionate as a girl, when in the society of his elders, or girls, but a thorough boy in his plays—entering into them with spirit and activity, but not engrossed by idle pastime to the exclusion of all else; spending his evenings in the family circle, engaged either in listening to music and joining in—to improving conversation, or reading the newspaper or an instructive and interesting book.

Such is the model boy. If united to all these he possesses an earnest faith in and love of JESUS, the corner-stone is laid for the structure of a noble man. ESPERANZA.

THE STORY OF A HORSE SHOE.

A GOOD countryman was taking a rural walk with his son Thomas. As they walked slowly along the father suddenly stopped.

"Look!" said he, "there's a bit of iron—a piece of a horse shoe; pick it up and put it in your pocket."

"Pooh!" answered the child. "It's not worth stooping for."

The father, without uttering another word, picked up the iron and put it in his pocket. When they came to a village he entered the blacksmith's shop and sold it for three farthings, with which sum he bought some cherries. Then the father and son set off again on their ramble. The sun was burning hot, and neither a house, tree or fountain of water was in sight. Thomas soon complained of being tired, and had some difficulty in following his father, who walked on with a firm step. Perceiving that his son was tired, the father let fall a cherry as if by accident. Thomas stooped and quickly picked it up, and devoured it. A little further he dropped another, and the boy picked it up as eagerly as ever; and thus they continued, the father dropping the fruit, and the son picking them up. When the last one was eaten, the father stopped, and turning to the boy, said: "Look, my son! If you had chosen to stoop once and pick up a piece of horse shoe, you would not have been obliged at last to stoop so often and pick up the cherries."

A WORD FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

WHO is lovely? It is the little girl who drops words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles, as she passes along; who has a kind word of sympathy for every girl or boy she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty; who never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones, which can never be lost? Take the hand of the friendless. Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this you will be sure to be beloved.

HE who is not willing to fill a place he is fitted for will find no place fitted for him.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 19, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Senate on the 10th inst. confirmed the appointment of Mr. Smythe, as Collector of the port of New York.

President Johnson has expressed his intention not to leave Washington during the summer, though his family will be absent.

The War Department has suspended the payment of over 400 discharged officers, who have failed to make the proper returns.

The joint resolution to exempt crude petroleum from internal tax was received in the Senate from the House the 9th inst., taken up and passed.

The President has signed the bill incorporating the International Telegraph Company between the United States and Cuba.

The N. Y. Commercial says the Senate Finance Committee have agreed to raise the salary of the Treasurer of the United States to $6,500, and the pay of Senate Clerks from $750 to $900.

Secretary Harlan has directed an examination as to how many clerks in the Interior Department, who were drafted, put in a plea of non-residence, with the intention of substituting soldiers for them.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to receive and pay unmatured United States certificates of indebtedness with accrued interest, to the extent of $20,000,000, if presented to him before the first of June.

The President has approved the bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to remit, or, if paid, to refund, any duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States via Canada, if the said produce was actually in transitu and detained by ice when the reciprocity treaty with Canada expired.

The Post's special says the total reduction of taxes under the new bill will amount to about $75,000,000. Out of the $20,000,000 reduction in the income tax, $17,000,000 results from the abolition of the ten per cent. on sums exceeding $5,000. The new law makes a uniform rate of five per cent. tax on all sums above $1,000.

The President on the 9th inst. gave audience to the delegates of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, South. Alluding to a remark of the Chairman in reference to the poverty of the South, he expressed a hope that the day is not far distant when prosperity will be restored to that section, and it will join with the rest of the country in administering a successful Government.

The reports from Assistant Commissioners, received at the Freedmen's Bureau, show a better condition of affairs among the blacks of the South generally. Under the wise administration of the system, the whites are fast coming to a more just understanding than heretofore of their duties and obligations.

Mr. Seward, in his letter of instruction to our Minister in Austria relative to troops being sent from that country to Mexico, says that if troops have already started, nothing can be done there; but if none have already gone, he (our Minister) is instructed to withdraw in case any troops shall depart after his protest has been presented, and before the reply and our response shall have been received.

General Howard has appointed a special relief commission to distribute the $25,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of destitute negroes in the District of Columbia.

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington (which recently failed) was indebted to the Government to the amount of $763,312. This money had been placed in the bank on deposit.

The President has approved the bill to incorporate the National Theological Institute in the District of Columbia for the education of persons for the Christian ministry. There is to be no exclusion from the institute on account of theological belief. The bill is silent as to color.

Southern Items.

A SECRET Military Court has been assembled at Norfolk, by General Grant, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the recent riot in that city.

A National Cemetery is to be established at Winchester, Virginia, for the remains of Federal soldiers who fell in Shenandoah Valley. The remains of four hundred have already been gathered there.

Ex-Gov. Letcher of Virginia, has written a letter to a friend in New York, in which he says that he has no desire to mingle in public affairs—because the burning of his property by order of Gen. Hunter left him pecuniarily ruined, and because he does not see that he could be of any use.

At Norfolk, Va., on the 10th inst., the U. S. Circuit Court, in session in that city, brought in a true bill against Jeff. Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, to meet in Richmond. [The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent of May 12, says Jeff. Davis received the announcement of his indictment with indifference.]

A few days ago, an East Tennessee Judge sentenced a prisoner convicted of treason to 14 years' imprisonment. The Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature has passed, by a vote of 44 to 11, a resolution declaring that Jefferson Davis and other leading rebels have forfeited their lives, ought to suffer death, and be held infamous forever.

A communication from Gen. Phil. Sheridan, with his opinions with reference to the feeling in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, has been received by the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee. In Florida, and particularly in Louisiana, the General says the sentiment is bitter against the North, intensified by losses incurred in the Rebellion and the ruin brought upon perhaps a majority of the citizens. He would deem it unsafe and unwise to withdraw the military from these States. Of Texas he speaks more hopefully, and thinks the best classes of the people are desirous of a speedy re-union of the North and South.

Bragg's battery, which gave them a "little more grape" at Buena Vista, was a part of a recent parade at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis.

A dispatch from New Orleans the 10th inst., says the floods are receding, and the planters are beginning to re-plant their cotton. General Sheridan has issued an order releasing the banks of New Orleans from all military control.

The Charleston Courier says the planters in the vicinity of that city are much encouraged at the good prospects for obtaining large crops of cotton. A number of Northern capitalists have recently invested in cotton lands.

A dispatch from Nashville says that on the 4th instant a mob broke into and sacked a building occupied by the Freedmen's Bureau, at Meridian, Miss., and then set fire to and burned the building. It is also stated that on the 30th ult., the General Agent of the Bureau, at Grenada, Miss., was foully murdered.

Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, has issued a circular to the boards of police, asking returns of the number of wounded and disabled Confederate soldiers, and the indigent children of Confederate soldiers, that relief may be extended to them, under a State act passed in November last. Nothing is said about those Mississippians, or their children, who fought for the Union.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN advices received to the 2d inst. by steamer City of Paris. The British Ministry refuse to regard the close vote on the Reform Bill as equivalent to a defeat. The Liberal papers rejoice that the issue is now plain. There is a panic in the London money market,—likewise in Paris. Napoleon and his Cabinet had the Austria-Italian question under advisement on the 30th ult. It is asserted that it was determined to insist that Italy accept the proposition offered by Austria. Both Governments are preparing to fight. Great enthusiasm is manifested throughout Italy in view of probable war,—150,000 men have been called out by the Government. It is asserted that the Italians desire war. The Austrian force at Venetia is 160,000. A Mexican envoy had arrived at Vienna from Maximilian. The German question continues to be agitated. The Austria-Prussian relations show no improvement. A Berlin dispatch talks of probable increased armaments by Prussia. The Austrian iron-clads have received orders to put to sea,—destination, the German ocean and the Baltic. The Prussian troops have advanced nearer the Austrian frontier. It is published in Vienna that Austria intends to propose a European Congress. It is thought no immediate rupture between Austria and Prussia will take place, though affairs continue critical. Proposals are to be submitted to the Federal Diet. Negotiations are pending between the Prussian and Italian Governments. A Florence telegram says a proclamation has been issued by the Minister of War, calling under arms soldiers absent on furloughs.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.—For many years past the questions involved in the "Reform Bill" have agitated the English public, and the House of Commons has finally "passed judgment" upon them. The Reform Bill passed on the 29th ult. by five majority—ayes 318, nays 313. The main feature of the bill is the extension of the franchise. The qualification for county voters is reduced from £50 occupancy to £14; for boroughs to £7, and for lodgers, £10. This will increase the number of voters in the island by about four hundred thousand. The total number of voters in England, Wales and Scotland, amounted in 1864 to 1,128,754. The new bill (which will not effect Ireland) will increase the aggregate number of voters in this part of the kingdom, it is supposed, to at least 1,500,000. The total population is 28,000,000,

THE INDIANS.—The President has proclaimed the treaty recently negotiated with the Bois Foot Band of Chippewa Indians, by which they cede to the United States all the land heretofore claimed by them, including that portion of their territory at and near Lake Vermilion, Minnesota. The U. S. Government, in consideration of this important cession, will give them land elsewhere and provide for their domestic comfort.

THE CHOLERA.—During the past week there has been but little cholera at the quarantine hospitals below New York. But few persons are now sick with the disease there. The last daily report that we have seen (the 12th inst.) gave one death—no new cases. No vessel has arrived since the Virginia, with cholera on board. No new cases in New York city.

THE New York Board of Health recently dispatched an officer to the milk depot of the Harlem Railroad Company to watch the operations of the milkmen. He found that many of them brought a can filled with water, so as to thus increase the volume of the fluid. Thirty milk dealers were in the habit of patronizing one hydrant. The proportion of water used was from four to eight quarts to a forty quart can.

COL. A. N. WAKEFIELD, of the 108th Regt., 8th Brigade and 5th Division of the N. G. S. N. Y., has been found guilty of unofficer-like conduct, by Court Martial, and sentenced to be cashiered and disqualified from holding any office in the Militia of this State, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A MAN has been sentenced in Scotland to ten days' imprisonment for trying to gain admission to a Masonic Lodge, he not being a member of the order.

CAPT. FISK'S expedition to Montana, starts on the 21st inst., in two wings, one from St. Peter and one from St. Cloud, meeting at Fort Abercrombie.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE was on Sunday, the 6th inst., confirmed by Bishop Chase as a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Concord, New Hampshire.

LARGE quantities of wheat and flour at the present time, are being shipped at Peoria, Illinois, by steamer, for the Atlantic markets via New Orleans.

THE General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyteries convene in St. Louis on the 17th inst. One thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance.

THE cattle plague in England is decidedly and rapidly on the decline, and the expectation is general that it will soon wear itself out and entirely disappear.

JANE VAN RENSSELAER, a colored woman, was buried from the African Methodist Church in Troy, N. Y., last week, whose age was one hundred and fifteen years.

IN the Union Prayer Meeting at the First Methodist Church, New Haven, on Saturday, there was a special season of prayer for "the New Haven editors."

JAMES STEPHENS, the great Fenian Head Centre, arrived in New York (from Paris) the 10th inst. He was welcomed by quite a display as he landed on American soil.

THE London Times bears testimony to, and bewails the fact, that large numbers of the best coilers and iron workers in England are emigrating to the United States.

COLONEL O'MAHONY has formally resigned his position as Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood in this country. The resignation has been accepted by Mr. Stephens.

IN the iron foundry of Davies & Farnum, in Waltham, Mass., the 10th inst., a shell, purchased for old iron, exploded, instantly killing three persons and wounding two others.

A RESPECTABLE young girl in New Orleans has what is pronounced by the physicians to be ancient leprosy. One of her feet has entirely wasted away, and one arm is nearly gone.

A NEW Fenian excitement has been developed. This time, Buffalo is the scene of operations. Gen. Meade has been ordered to that city. The U. S. steamer Michigan is in Buffalo harbor.

PROBST has confessed that he murdered all of the Deering family (in Philadelphia.) He has been sentenced to be executed on the 8th of June. The Sheriff has received the death-warrant.

MAJ.-GEN. CRAWFORD is engaged in the preparation of a work upon the occupation, defence and fall of Fort Sumter in 1860-61. He was an officer of that garrison with Major Anderson.

IN the case of Mrs. Palmer, an Illinois judge has decided that a woman cannot maintain a suit for damages against her husband for putting her into an insane asylum under the pretence that she is insane.

THE pilot who brought the ship England into Halifax has died of the cholera, and also two of his family. He said that he did not board the vessel, but was towed in her wake, whence he gave the necessary directions.

ANOTHER new bonnet is out—a common white handkerchief passed over the top of the head and tied under the throat, with a wreath of roses in the shape of a horse-shoe on the top. So says Mad. Demorest for May.

ALL the persons implicated in the robbery of the Adams' Express, in January last, when about $500,000 were stolen from the safes of the Company, have been arrested. Of the money, all excepting $40,000, has been recovered.

THE moulders' strike in Troy, N. Y., which commenced about two months ago, is now entirely at an end. Work was resumed in the last foundry the 11th inst. A compromise has been effected between the men and employers.

THE great Chicago telescope is mounted and nearly ready for use. The citizens claim that it "is the best in the world—not only the largest, but possessing a defining power certainly not surpassed, and probably not equaled, on this planet."

NEARLY all the claimants of the cotton seized by the Government at Savannah have commenced suits in the District of New York against Simeon Draper, cotton agent, for the recovery of the value of the cotton. The suits number one hundred and twenty-two.

JOSEPH EASTBROOK, JR., of Camden, Maine, got his life insured for $3,000 some time ago, and afterwards became deranged and committed suicide by shooting. The insurance company refused to pay the policy, but the Supreme Court of Maine decided that they must pay the $3,000 and the costs besides.

A cow died recently in Hardwick, Mass., from some mysterious cause. On examination, her stomach was found to contain fifteen iron nails, fourteen pieces of stone of different sizes, five pieces of glass, a piece of an earthen pitcher, besides a large quantity of smaller articles, weighing nearly a pound.

☞ Ask the entry clerks at the custom-house how much foreign perfumery is imported under the present revenue laws. They will tell you next to none. The extracts and essences purporting to be European are fraudulent and spurious. The only genuine, pure and standard perfume in the market is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Sold everywhere.

The News Condenser.

— The Suffolk county, Mass., jail has 185 inmates.

— Grant's salary as General will be $17,640 per annum.

— A recent Odd Fellows fair at Boston realized $11,481.

— The Red River is falling and fears of an overflow diminishing.

— Total number of pardons granted by the President are 4,446.

— The U. S. District Court opened at Savannah on Monday week.

— A Washington dispatch says the tax on matches is not to be removed.

— The New England Methodist Convention is to be held in Boston June 5th.

— The Mississippi floods are receding and planters are beginning to put in cotton.

— Work on the lake tunnel at Chicago has been delayed by an accumulation of gas.

— The total receipts of the American Board for the month of March were $43,027 26.

— The canker worms have commenced to eat up the green things at Hartford, Ct.

— Mr. Geo. Peabody is staying with his sister at Georgetown, near South Danvers Mass.

— It is thought the wheat crop of Michigan will fall below the average yield of past seasons.

— Four persons were killed last week by an explosion in a powder mill in Hartford, Conn.

— A tornado, accompanied by hail, passed over Louisiana last week, destroying the crops.

— The total amount involved in the recent forgeries in New York is ascertained to be $365,000.

— Several hundred acres of wood land, near Yarmouth, Mass., were burned over last week.

— Maj. Gen. Pieke and staff have gone to Memphis to investigate the cause of the late riots there.

— The body of Preston King, late Collector of the port of New York, was recovered the 14th inst.

— A new peace proclamation is talked of, supplementary to, and explanatory of, preceding ones.

— The woman who was reported to have died of cholera in New York Thursday last is still living.

— The Governor General of Canada last week took up his official residence at Ottawa, the new capital of the Province.

— A terrible hail storm recently swept over Brandon Co., Miss., stripping the trees of their foliage, and doing other damage.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, May 15, 1866.

As will be seen by the table of quotations below, the market, for most kinds of farm produce, shows an advancing tendency. This change was not generally looked for; indeed, an opposite tendency was naturally to have been expected. Whether prices are still further to appreciate or not is a debatable point with dealers, and one not easily settled at present. The trouble is to determine, satisfactorily, whether there is, or is not, a deficiency in the usual supply of marketable products; for, on this point depends the question of an advance or a decline. Speculators may give a fictitious value to products they hold for a time, but many of them being of a perishable nature, this unnatural inflation cannot be of long continuance. Judging of the future by the past, it is safe to assume that the recent advance, on many articles, is spasmodic and not justly attributable to a short supply of any particular commodity. The reported failure of the wheat crop, in many sections of the west, will account, in a measure, for the rise in breadstuffs, but it should be remembered that this cry of failure is periodic, and the fears based upon it rarely justified by the harvest following. The quotations below will indicate the present ruling of the market:

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@15,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,00@13,50	Apples, green	$1,25@ 1,75
Do. extra State	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	11@ 12c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	00@ 80c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,75@ 1,90	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	100@ 125c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,75	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	2,75@ 3,00	Carrots	30@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	75@ 80c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Rye,	65@ 70c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Oats	42@ 45c	Green calfskins	14 @ 15c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,50
Beans	0,75@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	00@ 00c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$4,50@ 5,25
Do. new mess	31,00@31,50	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,25
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 18c	Do. large	8,50@ 9,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	8@ 9c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 20c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	13@ 14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,20@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,20@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	8,45@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	8,75@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,70@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 30c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	18@ 22c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,60@2,90
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	40@ 50c
Lard, tried	23@ 23c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@8,50
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	6,00@7,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	30@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	17@ 18c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	16@ 00c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	37@ 42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 12.—Cotton 31@35c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,50@13'80 as to quality. Wheat, $1,50@2,00. Rye, 78@80c. Barley, dull. Corn, 77@82c. Oats, 40@64c. Hops, 20@70c. Pork, new mess, $30,62@31,25; old do, $29,50@30,00; prime, $24@24,75; Shoulders, 12½@13½c; Hams, 17½@18½c. Lard, 19@21½ cts. Butter, 33@48 cts. Cheese, 10@20c.

ALBANY, MAY 12.—Flour, $9@15,00. Corn meal $1,69@1,81 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $1,80@3. Rye, 81c. Barley, 88@1,02. Corn 80@80c. Oats, 58@63. Pork, $33@36. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 21c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 43@47c. Lard 22@24c. Cheese 20@22c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, MAY 12.—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00.—Wheat, inactive. Corn, 58@66c. Rye, Barley, and Peas, nominal. Oats 31@47c. Pork, $31,50. Lard, 22½c.

CHICAGO, MAY 13—Flour, $7,25@13,00; wheat, $1@1,61; Corn, 50½@51c. Oats, 32@32½c. Rye, 55@63c. Barley, 93c@1,05. Beans, $0,75@1,25. Mess pork, $29,00@30. Lard 20@22½c. Butter, 16@22c. Cheese, 18@21c. Potatoes, 40@60c. Eggs, 14½@15c.

TORONTO, MAY 10.—Flour, $6,25@9,25. Wheat, fall $1,30@1,40; spring, $1,08@1,50; Barley, 65@66c; Rye, 56@60c; Peas, 70@71½c; Oats 33@35c. Mess pork, $22,50@23; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 12@14c; Lard, 14@14½c; Bacon, 10@12c; Beef hams, 13@14c. Butter, 16@18c; Cheese, 13@15c. Potatoes, 25@30c; Apples, $1,50@2. Seeds, Clover $5@5,25; Timothy, $1,50@3; Flax, $1,90@2; Tares, 90@$1; Hungarian 45@55c.—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 8—Sales Beef Cattle, $11,50@17,50; Cows and Calves, $40@100; Veal Calves, 5@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@8c; Swine, 10¾@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MAY 9.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $200@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $45@110. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs, wooled, 7@9c.; sheared, 5@6½c. Veal Calves $3@9. Shotes—Wholesale 12@13½c.; retail 14@15½c.—Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides 8@9c. ℔ ℔; country lots 6@7c.; tallow 7@9c.; calfskins, 15@17c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each; country lots 75c@1,50; shearlings, 20@25c.

CHICAGO, MAY 9.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@7,75. Sheep, sales at $4,25@6,25. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,25.

ALBANY, MAY 10.—Beeves $4,75@9,65; Sheep, 6½@8c. Hogs, 10@10¼c.

TORONTO, MAY 10—Beef cattle, $7@9. Calves, $4@8 each. Sheep, $6@8 each. Lambs, $2,50@3 each.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 9.—Saxe, 45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@90c for No. 1 pulled; 50@100c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@25c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@45c; East India, 35@43c; African, 30@40c; Mexican, 37@42c; Smyrna, 28@42c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MAY 14—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 58@50; coarse, 45@30c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 64@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 50@60c; medium, 47@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@60c; No. 1, 35@42½c; Smyrna, 18@43c; Buenos Ayres, 20@35c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

New Advertisements.

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Pure Flour of Unburned Bone—C H Gardner.
Buckeye Reaper and Mower—J & S Snow.
A Gold Medal—N B Phelps.
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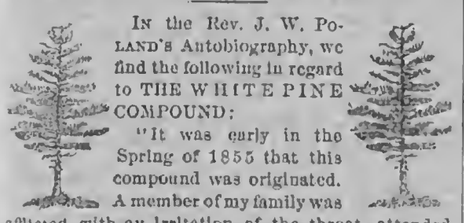

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"It was early in the Spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in diseases alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of *The Manchester Daily Mirror*, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of WHITE PINE COMPOUND. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone, *one hundred dollars'* worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this: it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap. As a remedy for kidney complaints, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

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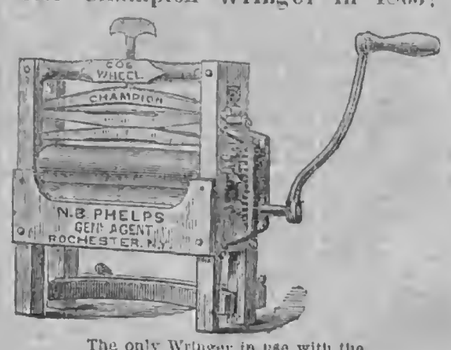

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And other handles in proportion. We warrant this to be the capacity of the Lathe, and the work to be better finished than any other machine. For coarser work its capacity can be doubled.

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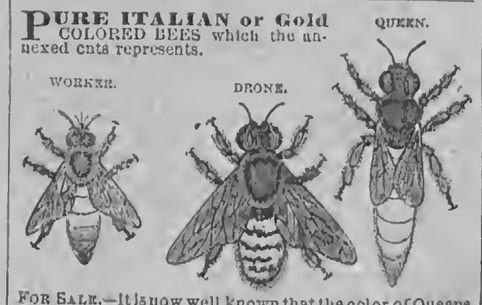

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THIS CHURN, as finally improved and patented has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. It has received the highest approval of practical and scientific men and the press, and been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM by the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. It was lately exhibited at the Farmers' Club of the American Institute and acknowledged to be the greatest improvement on the old dash churn ever yet invented. The dashers are worked by a horizontal handle, and a steel spring raises them to the surface of the cream, thus relieving the operator of the most laborious part of churning. By the peculiar shape of the upper (adjustable) dasher, air is carried to the bottom of the churn at every stroke. All parts of the churn with which the cream comes in contact are wood. In brief, the most competent judges pronounce this the best and cheapest arrangement ever invented for ease of churning and making superior butter. This

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"For the dressmaker it is *invaluable*, for the household it supplies a vacant place."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

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GOING UP AND COMING DOWN.

This is a simple song, 'tis true,
And songs like these are never nice;
And yet we'll try and scatter through
A pinch or two of good advice.
Then listen, pompous friend, and learn
Never to boast of much renown;
For Fortune's wheel is on the turn,
And some go up and some come down.

We know a vast amount of stocks
A vast amount of pride insures;
But fate has picked so many locks,
We wouldn't like to warrant yours.
Remember, then, and never spurn
The one whose hand is hard and brown;
For he is likely to go up,
And you are likely to come down.

Another thing you will agree,
(The truth may be as well confessed,)
That "Codfish Aristocracy"
Is but a scaly thing at best.
And though the fishes large and strong
May seek the little ones to drown,
Yet fishes all both great and small,
Are going up and coming down.

Our lives are full of chance and change,
And chance, you know, is never sure;
And 'twere a doctrine new and strange
That places high are most secure.
And though the fickle god may smile,
And wield the sceptre and the crown,
'Tis only for a little while;
The B goes up and A comes down.

This world for you and me, my friend,
Hath something more than pounds and pence;
Then let me humbly recommend
A little use of common-sense;
Thus lay all pride of place aside
And have a care on whom you frown,
For fear you'll see him going up,
When you are only coming down.

The Story Teller.

A LIFE STORY.

A STORY OF WOMAN'S FIDELITY.

"There's Rosemary—that's for remembrance."

I LOVED Robert as I never could love again. I was an orphan, and friendless. Being quick with my needle, I had come to Boston hoping to find work there. Somehow chance favored me—for I found a comfortable boarding place, and by means of my landlady, a paying run of custom. I went out by day to finish off dresses, sewing with dress-makers sometimes, and more after they had got through and gone away. Robert Eden boarded in the same house with me, and he liked me from the first.

How proud I was of his liking, the handsome, manly fellow! He was clerk in a store, and he got through every night at six o'clock; and often, if he could find out where I was sewing, he would come and walk with me. This was before we were engaged. Afterwards, of course, he came every night, as a regular thing. But I shall never forget how it used to be during those first months before he had asked me to marry him. I never quite knew whether he would come or not, so it was something pleasant to think and wonder about as I sat over my work. Then when I saw he was really waiting, how shy I used to be, and how demurely I used to walk along with my eyes down until he joined me, and then look up at him as if I were altogether surprised! It was an innocent little deception which harmed no one. I don't know why I speak of it, only sometimes I like to go over all those old days in my thoughts, and every one of their little memories seem bright and sweet as fresh blossoms.

I had known Robert six months, when one night, instead of going home at once, as usual, he asked me to go out to Mount Auburn with him. The days were the longest, it was only half past six, and there would be plenty of time for a ramble among those flowery paths before they would shut the gates and leave the dead people to their still night slumber. I was glad enough to go anywhere with him; and it was very pleasant to get out of town and spend the long June twilight among country sights and sounds. So we set off at once.

How beautiful it was walking about in those lovely grounds, with the day just drawing to a close. There were flowers everywhere—flowers growing up joyously, and shaking odor out of their crimson and purple cups upon the still air, emblems of glad, grateful life—and flowers, too, broken from their stems, and laid upon the graves, offerings of love and of memory, to give forth there the sweetness of their expiring breath, and then fade, emblems these of death and woe.

It was there, among the flowers and the graves, that Robert told me how dearly he had grown to love me, and asked me to belong to him forever. Yes, I remember he said that—belong to him forever. That meant, did it not, through life and through death? Surely it bound me—when I had promised him—for all time, and all eternity as well. It was strange, but in the midst of my great, deep joy, a thought came over me—what if this troth-plighting among the graves were an omen—what if it should be for death and not for life? But I tried to banish this forboding. I knew I was superstitious, naturally, so I would not let myself utter the haunting thought to Robert.

When the time came for the gates to be shut we went out arm in arm, we two who belonged to each other for evermore. We walked about for a while under the trees there in old Cambridge before we went back to town, and the moon poured down on us a flood of silver light. It seemed to us that we had never seen such moonlight—that we walked under new heavens and upon a new earth.

When we got home we told our landlady—good Mrs. Colesworthy, who had been so kind to me—of our betrothal. Robert said frankness was best in such matters, as in all others. We could not be married just yet. His salary was small, and he must save enough to begin house-keeping in a quiet way. In the meantime he would want, of course, to be with me as much as possible, and so it was well our relation should be understood, and then there would be no room for gossip.

That New Year, however, the firm he worked for raised his salary, so that he saved the money we needed sooner than we had any hope, and we were married the next summer, a year after our betrothal. Then Robert took me home. We had three rooms—a chamber, a kitchen, a little parlor. We thought of a spare bed-room at first, but I had no friends who were likely to come and see us, neither had Robert, so we saved that expense. What a bright, cheery home we had! How much pride and pleasure we took in every little convenience and adornment! We thought we were just as happy as we could be; but when another year went by, and with the June roses a baby girl to look up to us with her shy sweet eyes, full of strange baby wisdom, we found that we could be happier still. I wanted to call the little thing Rosa, because she came when roses came, and Robert wanted to call her Mary, because that was my name; so we compromised and called her Rosemary.

I think you never saw just such a baby—never surely, unless you have had a first baby of your own. She was such a round, rosy, fat, dimpled, loving, sunny, bird-like little creature, with wise, still ways, too, that kept you wondering how the world looked to her, and what she was thinking about. She was a perpetual novelty and entertainment to us. We never tired speculating about her. And so ten months went by us most happily, until it was the March after little Rosemary came.

Then Robert took a sudden, violent cold. It came on to rain one day while he was at the store. He had to go out to attend to business, and having no overshoes or umbrella, went carelessly without them, and came home to me at night so hoarse he could hardly speak. It was his last day's work.

Let me hurry over these few terrible weeks of suffering and suspense through which I nursed him. He died in the last of April. Before he went away from us little Rosemary had learned to say "papa." I can never forget the way his face kindled with a life-like brightness which made me almost hope to hold him back a little longer from death. He reached out his arms, those thin, weak arms, and I laid the child in them.

"God bless you," he said, "my darling, my little darling! God bless you and keep you from evil."

Then he began to cough, and I took her away, and tied her into her tiny rocking-chair, where she had learned to sit patiently hour after hour, never troubling any one. When the coughing spell was over he closed his eyes, and I heard him say in a low voice:

"The angels do always behold the face of their father;" and I knew he was thinking of his little one, and what her lot would be when he was gone.

Just at the last he turned his eyes to me, and said in weak, faint tones:

"You have been my true wife, Mary. You have walked with me down to the very brink of the river. You must go back alone."

With those words he made a sign for me to kiss him, and bending down I pressed my lips to his, that even then quivered beneath my touch, and faintly returned my pressure. When I lifted up my head he was dead.

I had been alone a month before I had courage to look about me, or think at all what I was going to do. The firm had been very kind. They continued Robert's pay through his sickness, and for two months afterward, making up the half year. Of course that was all I could have expected of them, and more—I must take care of myself and my little girl. Robert had left a little money, but that I did not mean to touch. I felt that it ought to remain as a provision against any time of peculiar need, or for Rosemary if I should die. So I went round among my old customers and procured the promise of as much work as I could do to take home, for it was of course out of the question to leave my child and go out all day, as I used to do. When I saw how kind they were to me, and felt very sorry for me, I began to realize how many good hearts there are in the world.

For two years I got along nicely. To be sure it left an awful void in my life to take Robert out of it, but I remembered I had promised to belong to him forever; so I felt that I was only waiting. My little one was a great comfort. She looked at me with her father's eyes, and there was a curious likeness in her words and ways to his, which sometimes gladdened and sometimes saddened my heart.

Her constitution was very frail. She had been a fat dimpled baby enough; but after she could run alone she grew slender, and her skin was almost transparent. But she was never really ill, until the summer two years after her father died. Then she became so delicate that she required a great deal of my time. I thought at first it was because she was cutting a long delayed double tooth, but I soon began to fear there was a graver cause for alarm. I sent for a Doctor, a kind, fatherly man—Dr. Grant his name was—and he told me that her spine was affected, and the disease was of such a nature that she would require the closest care and attention to save her life. And even then—but he did not finish the sentence. Looking into my face I think he could not have the nerve to do so.

I used to hold her in my arms more than half the time by night and by day. Of course I could not sew much, and the money I had left dwindled away. I began to wonder how I could keep want from the door.

One day Dr. Grant came and seemed to have something particular to say. He had been very kind to my little Rosemary, and she and I had grown fond of him in a certain way, and were always glad to see him. I had known nothing of his history hitherto, but he told me now that he was a widower, and a lonely, childless man, and that he had learned to love me and mine better than anything else in the world. He wanted to marry me at once, and take us home with him, where Rosemary could have every care and luxury, and where my lot should be eased of all such burdens as he could bear in my stead.

While he talked I was terribly tempted. The home he offered seemed to promise such rest, such relief from care, and the torturing anxiety how to do my duty to my child and to get my daily bread at the same time; I thought of my little one most of all. I knew that she needed so much that I could not give her. Perhaps it would save her life. Had I a right to refuse? And yet I knew I did not love Dr. Grant. I dared not answer him on any momentary impulse. So I told him if he would go away and give me time to think, I would see him again on the morrow. He held my hand a moment with grave tenderness.

"Remember, Mrs. Eden," said he, "that whatever you may decide, I shall not be any the less your friend. If you can find it in your heart to come to my home, and let me care for you, I shall be happy indeed, and will do my best to make you so."

All that night, until the gray dawn lightened the heavens, I sat holding my little one in my arms and thinking. I went over and over all the advantages of the case—most of all what it would do for Rosemary to be in a home of plenty, surrounded with every appliance of ease and luxury; constantly watched, moreover, by a skillful physician, whose interest in her, I knew, would only be second to mine. All this on one side.

On the other, the stern fact that I did not love Dr. Grant, the holy and ever present memory that I had promised to belong to Robert Eden forever. Could I break that vow? Would he forgive if, even for his child's sake, I suffered any other man to press the lips on which his dying kiss still lingered?

Then I thought further. Filled as my heart was with fond memories of the dead, thrilling to that remembered love as it never would to the strongest utterance of any man's passion, should I not be wronging Dr. Grant's noble nature unpardonably, if I gave him a hand which held no heart—vowed a fealty which was only lip deep? At last, just in the gray dawning, I made up my mind that I would be faithful and true at any cost, and trust all to God, even Rosemary. I would not sin against my womanhood by purchasing comforts for her, at the price of my fidelity to a vow I had plighted to her father. I knew that I had decided rightly by the great peace which flowed into my heart. I lay down on the bed with my little girl still in my arms, and I seemed to feel—was it all fancy?—the presence of one I could not see, to hear a well known, well-loved voice murmur:

"Through life and through death, my beloved, thou hast been faithful."

Then I slept the long, deep sleep of exhaustion, and when I awoke Rosemary was watching me, with her great wide open eyes, and it was almost time for Dr. Grant to come.

I showed him honestly all my heart, and when he understood fully that I never could have given him such love as he craved, he told me I did right—that any other course would have done injustice to myself, to him, and to the dead. But if I could not be his wife, he said I must be to him as his sister—I must suffer him to provide for all my necessities, for he should not let me sew any more until—he stopped an instant and then finished his sentence—until the little girl is better.

But, in spite of his attempt to spare my feelings, it struck in a moment to my heart that he felt convinced she would never be any better in this world. With that thought all my independence, all my sensitive pride was silenced. I felt as willing to accept the help he offered as I was grateful for his kindness. I could not give one hour more of my darling's short life to anything but care of her. I knew he wished to assist me—was alike willing and raised it to my lips.

"May God reward you!" I said; I know I never can, and yet I accept your offering as frankly as it is made."

So all the rest of that summer I tended my poor little fading flower, and Dr. Grant supplied our wants like a brother. What days those were! those were long still ones, in which I held her from morning till night clasped in my arms, which never wearied of their burden. A strange, almost unnatural wisdom seemed to develop in the little three year's child, who was living her short life so fast. I had long talked to her about death and heaven, and home where her father waited—where she, too, would be waiting for me soon.

And at last the end came. She had been growing more like an angel every day, at length the angels called her home. Her little arms clasped my neck for the last time—her lips pressed mine—and her baby voice bid me good bye. My darling, oh! my darling!

She has slept these two years beside her father. I am looking forward always through all the tumult of life to the day when I too can go home. I bear life's burden patiently—I try to do my duty in the station to which it has pleased God to call me, but my heart and my hopes are where Robert waits; and with him my little Rosemary—not sure, I think, that Heaven is Heaven until I join them there!

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

"A BOAT RACE, like this," quoth a cynic, gazing at the harvard Regatta, "always puts me in mind of a wounded lion."

"Ah! pray how?" asked Mary Jane, timidly.

"By its great rowers," replied the Cynic.

Mary Jane fainted slightly.

"THERE'S our Jeremiah," said Mr. Shelton, "he went off to make his living by his wits." "Well, did he succeed?" inquired his friend. "No," said the old man, with a sigh, and significantly tapping his forehead, "he failed for want of capital."

A HASTY pudding, which had been set out to cool one morning recently, in Boston, was taken to the station-house by a policeman, on a charge of smoking in the street—a practice which is not permitted in that tidy little city.

WHAT do you suppose led Alexander Selkirk to believe that the Island of Juan Fernandez was inhabited? He saw, on reaching the island, a "heavy swell" on the shore, and a "little cove" running inland.

A NOVEL by Alfred Austen is advertised, entitled "Won by a Head." We sincerely trust that the reputation already gained by the young author will not be "lost by a tale."—*Punch.*

THERE are eight requisites to success in a lawsuit—a good cause, a good judge, a good counsel, a good attorney, good witnesses, a good jury, a good purse, and last, though not least good luck.

AN Arkansas butternut advertises that "any gal what has got a coffee-pot and skillet, and who knows how to take care of children," can hear of a situation by applying to "the undersigned."

THE LADIES.—The best toast of the season was, we think, given by a printer, viz., "Woman—The fairest work in all creation. The edition is large, and no man should be without a copy."

A STARVING corset-maker thus vented her miserable complaint:—"Shame that I should be without bread—I that have stayed the stomachs of thousands."

WHAT is the difference between a chattering lover and a pedestrian excursion through Wales? One is a talking wooer, and the other is a walking tour.

THERE is a Phrenologist in London who can tell the contents of a barrel by examining the head. He makes the examination with a gimlet.

WHY might sailors be naturally supposed to be very little men? Because they can sleep in their watches.

WHY is the letter s like thunder? Because it makes our cream sour cream.

WHO was the first little boy mentioned in the Bible? Chap. 1.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 15 letters.
My 1, 13, 9 is what we should not do.
My 2, 10, 4 is myself.
My 3, 14, 13, 1 is a protection.
My 4, 5, 11 we do not wish to lose.
My 5, 9, 15 is what we like to hear.
My 6, 8, 9, 10 is often used.
My 7, 15, 4 is what brightens.
My 8, 7, 12 causes much sorrow.
My 9, 3, 14 has many descendants.
My 10, 4, 8, 3, 11 we cannot live without.
My 11, 9, 1 many are fond of.
My 12, 2, 8, 14 is what all want.
My 13, 8, 4 is not commendable.
My 14, 3, 13, 1 is what all should shun.
My 15, 7, 10 is pleasant to behold.
My whole is a command binding upon all.

Hemlock Lake, N. Y. ADDIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 12 letters.
My 2, 3, 5, 11 is a body of water.
My 4, 2, 11, 12, 5 is found in most stores.
My 1, 12, 11, 3, 10 is an article of food.
My 1, 11, 10 is a boy's nick-name.
My 9, 3, 9, 6, 8, 4, 5, 11, 6, is a town in Massachusetts.
My 4, 7, 3, 2, 5 is a mineral.
My whole is the name of an Indian Chief.

Monroeville, Ohio. B. W. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

TEL verey nitcum sa ti pnresig
Vnecyo heref kelodgwne no 'tis ginws;
Elt yreve nnictm sa ti celif
Crored ehte odgo sa lewl sa selw.

New Lisbon, Ohio. AMELIA C. BOWMAN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

MY first is a circle,
My second a cross,
If you meet with my whole,
Look out for a toss.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 850.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Virtue is the star that leads the soul to Heaven.

Answer to Charade:—Time.

Answer to Anagram:

Oh! be not the first to discover
A blot on the fame of a friend,
A flaw in the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may prove true in the end.

We none of us know another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

Answer to Mathematical Problem in No. 844:—We have received the following answers to the Problems published in RURAL of March 20, from C. K. BROWN of La Prairie, Ill.:—1. Small end 6 feet 7.129 plus inches; large end 5 feet 4.87 plus inches, nearly. 2. 82¼ miles.

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Our friends are getting up Clubs in most towns throughout the country, and for which we feel very grateful. Some of our Clubs send orders weekly, some not so often, while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed) Clubs have repeated their orders.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office Drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the CLUB! Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford.

We append the fourth order from our Washington Treasury Department Club:

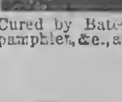
TREASURY DEPARTMENT AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., April, 1866.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY:
I send you the following Club Order:

3	ms. Japan, E S Kenny, at $1,25	$3,75
2	do. English Breakfast, W A Gray, at $1,20	2,40
2	do. Japan, do. at $1,25	2,50
2	do. do. C B Parkman, at $1,25	2,50
5¾	do. Green Coffee, do. at 28c	1,50
1	℔. Gunpowder, J Vok, at $1,25	1,25
1	do. Oolong, do. at $1,00	1,00
1	do. Imperial, H Faister, at $1,25	1,25
11½	lbs. Green Coffee, do. at 35c	4,00
1	℔. Young Hyson, R Goodheart, at $1,25	1,25
1	do. Japan do. at $1,25	1,25
5	lbs. F. B. D. do. at 30c	1,50
2	do. Mixed, H R Jones, at $1,00	2,00
2	do. Green Coffee, T Coxe, at 28c	56
1	℔. English Breakfast, do. at $1,20	1,20
1	do. Gunpowder, A Watts, at $1,25	1,25
1	do. F B D Coffee do. at 30c	30
4	lbs. do. do. P T Roach, at 30c	1,20
3	do. Mixed, W B Moore, at $1,00	3,00
3	do. Ro. Coffee, W S Waller, at 30c	90
1	℔. English Breakfast, W A Watson, at $1,20	1,20
1	do. Imperial do. at $1,25	1,25
1	do. English Breakfast, C Wyckoff, at $1,20	1,20
1	do. Gunpowder, H Holland, at $1,25	1,25
9¼	lbs. Best Green Coffee, do, at 35c	3,20
1	℔. Gunpowder, J Cook, at $1,25	1,25
11½	lbs. Best Green Coffee, S Sewoss, at 35c	4,00
2	do. Imperial, do. at $1,25	2,50
1	℔. English Breakfast, J W Pand, at $1,20	1,20
1	do. do. N Lathrop, at $1,20	1,20
1	do. do. F A Campbell, at $1,20	1,20
1	do. Young Hyson, do. at $1,25	1,25
6	lbs. Best Ro. Java, do. at 40c	2,40
3¼	do. Best Green Java, D S Green, at 35c	1,20
1	℔. English Breakfast, do. at $1,20	1,20
1	do. Roasted Coffee, S P Moody, at 40c	40
1	do. Oolong, do. at $1,00	1,00
1	do. Gunpowder, H Maxwell, at $1,25	1,25
1	do. English Breakfast, S A Thompson, at $1,20	1,20
		$64,91

Yours respectfully,
L. CASS CARPENTER.

Note.—It will be noticed that in a few instances we send fractional parts of a pound. The reason for this is that the goods ordered have fallen in price, so we send in tea the full value of the money received.



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With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE NEW POTATO BUG.

We condense the following account of this new pest to farmers from an article in the Practical Entomologist, by B. D. WALSH. This new and destructive enemy of the potato has spread, within the last five years, from Colorado and Nebraska eastward into Iowa, and within the last year and a half has crossed into Illinois and Wisconsin; whence, in course of time, it will probably travel to the Atlantic, establishing itself permanently wherever it goes, and pushing eastward at the rate of about fifty miles a year. Hitherto noxious insects have spread from east to west in the United States, and this is the first instance on record of one traveling from the west towards the east.

But, it will be asked, where does this insect come from? And how does it happen that it did not trouble the Iowa farmers before 1861, and the Illinois farmers before 1864? Unlike several other noxious insects, it is not a general feeder, but is confined to plants belonging to the botanical family *Solanaceæ*, and especially to the genus *Solanum*, which includes the potato, the tomato, the egg-plant, and a weed called the horse-nettle, found more usually in the Southern States, but which also grows in certain localities in Iowa. In 1864, Dr. VELIE, the ornithologist of Rock Island, Ill., and Dr. PARRY, the botanist of Davenport, Ia., both saw this insect in very great numbers in Colorado, feeding upon a wild species of *Solanum*—the *rostratum* of DUVAL—which is peculiar to that region of country, and is not found east of the Mississippi River. Assuming, therefore, that this wild *Solanum* is the natural food of the insect, and that the region of country bordering on the Rocky Mountains is its natural home, its range would for a long series of years be limited by the range of the plant that it feeds on. But in process of time civilization marched up to the Rocky Mountains—potatoes were planted in Kansas and Nebraska and Colorado — and the insect discovered that one species of *Solanum* was about as palatable as another. Having thus acquired a taste for potato leaves, it would naturally spread eastward from potato patch to potato patch, till it overspread Iowa and finally overleaped the Mississippi into Illinois. In confirmation of this theory, R. W. HAZEN of Fremont, Dodge Co., Nebraska, says that "the potato bug which is so destructive in that region was first discovered in 1859, about 100 miles west of Omaha City, whence they have been marching eastward annually." From Omaha City to Rock Island is over 260 miles; so that, if the above statement be correct, it appears that the insect has traveled about 360 miles in six years, or at the average rate of sixty miles a year. At this rate of progress it will reach the Atlantic in about fourteen years.

The new potato bug is not what naturalists call a *bug*, but a true *beetle*, belonging to the Order *Coleoptera* or *Shelly-wings*, and is rather more than one-third of an inch long, of so short an oval shape as to be almost as round as a grape, and cream-colored with ten black lines or stripes placed lengthways on its back. Its wings are rose-colored and present a beautiful appearance as it flies. We may call it in English "the ten-striped spearman," which is the meaning of the scientific name given to it. The above is the appearance presented by the perfect or winged insect, when its wings are hid under its wing-cases; but in the larva or immature state, it is a soft, elongate, 6-legged grub, of a dull, venetian-red color with several black spots, but without any wings, of course. There are four or five successive broods of them during the summer, and the larva of each brood goes underground to assume the pupa state. One who was the first to watch this insect through all its states, says that his specimens "hatched on the 14th of June and came out as perfect insects on the 10th of July, thus being scarcely a month going through all their changes."

No practical remedies against this insect are known. Hand-picking is recommended; but what farmer could hand-pick ten acres, if thickly infested, much less fifty or one hundred. Lime and ashes dusted on the tops are useless, and even coal oil and turpentine have been tried and found "of no more use than so much water, as they soon evaporate." Turkeys will destroy great numbers of them; but it is to their natural enemies, the lady-bugs (*Coccinellidæ*) we must look for the most efficient help. Hitherto the potato has comparatively been free from the depredations of insects, and it would be a serious blow to the farmers in the potato districts of the Eastern and Middle States if this pest should come upon the crop.

CHEAP PAINTS FOR FENCES AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

FARMERS and others are frequently deterred from painting their fences and buildings, by the expensiveness of lead and oil, and the labor of mixing and spreading the paint. Sometimes the objects to be colored are somewhat old and dilapidated, and it is hardly considered worth while to expend much money in improving their external appearance. Cheap washes and paints, that may be mixed and applied by any one, would be useful in such cases, and we present our readers with some good recipes, derived from various authorities:

Take a bushel of well burnt lime, white and unslaked; 20 pounds of Spanish whiting, 17 pounds of rock salt, and 12 pounds of brown sugar. Slake the lime and sift out any coarse lumps and mix it into a good whitewash with about 40 gallons of water, and then add the other ingredients, and stir the whole together thoroughly, and put on two or three coats with a common brush. This is a cheap paint. Five dollars' worth ought to make the buildings look a hundred dollars worth better. This makes a coat that does not wash off, or easily rub off, and it looks well, while it will go far to preserve the wood. It is, therefore, especially adapted to the outside of buildings that are exposed to the weather. Three coats are needed on brick and two on wood. If you want to get a fine cream color, add three pounds of yellow ochre to the above. If you prefer a fawn color, add four pounds of umber, one pound of Indian red, and one pound of lamp-black. If you want a gray or stone color, add four pounds of raw umber and two pounds of lamp-black. This will be more durable than common whitewash.

The following cheap and excellent paint for cottages is recommended by DOWNING. It forms a hard surface, and is far more durable than common paint. It will be found preferable to common paint for picturesque country houses of all kinds:

Take freshly-burned unslaked lime and reduce it to powder. To one peck or one bushel of this add the same quantity of fine white sand or fine coal ashes, and twice as much fresh wood ashes, all these being sifted through a fine sieve. They should then be thoroughly mixed together while dry. Afterward mix them with as much common linseed oil as will make the whole thin enough to work freely with a painter's brush. This will make a paint of light gray stone color, nearly white. To make it fawn or drab, add yellow ochre and Indian red; if drab is desired, add burnt umber, Indian red, and a little black; if dark stone color, add lamp-black; or if brown stone, then add Spanish brown. All these colors should, of course, be first mixed in oil and then added. This paint is much cheaper than common oil paint. It is equally well suited to wood, brick, or stone. It is better to apply it in two coats; the first thin, the second thick.

MANURING POTATOES IN THE HILL.

IF it were not for the amount of labor required we should manure all hoed crops in the hill or row. We are convinced that manure applied in this way is of far more use to the crop than when spread broadcast. If near, or in the hill, (not directly in contact with the seed,) it invigorates the young plant and it gets prosperously started early in the season. Take a hill of corn, for example, and suppose that the coarse manure has been carelessly spread; the bulk of it may be nearer to the middle of the row than to the plants it is designed to benefit. In this case, how long will it take for the corn roots to extend and appropriate the nutriment? But we started to note the experience and practice of a successful potato grower, for the benefit of our readers. It has been his invariable practice, during a long series of trials with this crop, to manure in the hill; and the result was he raised large crops and got rich. After the potatoes were planted it was his custom to load the barn-yard manure on a wagon, drive into the field and put a forkfull on each hill. When the plants first appeared he hoed them, drawing up the fresh dirt and covering the manure. By this practice the manure was made to serve as a mulch as well as a fertilizer. We have no doubt but that the farmer derived enough extra benefit from this method of applying the manure, to compensate him for the increased labor.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Proper Depth for Plowing.

ALL crops grown on land of the same quality do not require an equal depth of plowing. If sod ground be turned for corn, it should only be plowed deep enough to get a rich, warm, mellow seed-bed. The subsoil should not be thrown to the surface to plant the corn in. But subsoil plowing may be resorted to with profit, for *that* pulverizes the subsoil deep, admitting air and moisture, but does not bring it to the top, or mix it with the surface mold. If spring grain is to follow the corn, the next plowing should be deeper than the first one,—deep enough to bring to the surface the decayed sod and an inch of the subsoil to mix with it. These make a fresh, fertile seed-bed for the spring grain. If wheat succeeds the spring grain, the plowing for it should be deep and thorough. No matter how deep. That is the opportunity to mingle the subsoil and top soil, and permanently deepen the seed-bed. The latter part of summer and the early autumn, is the time of year when the land is most benefited by deep plowing, and of all grain crops, wheat, perhaps, demands the deepest preparation of the soil. And this deep plowing for wheat brings soil to the surface that is fresh for the crop to start in. The grass seed will be sown in this; it will become a turf, grow dark in color, and when the field is ready to break up again, this top soil will have become rich mold. This is the proper method of plowing, with the object of gradually deepening our soil, by exposing it to the action of the air, light, plants and manures.

Doves as Farm Stock.

IN many portions of France it is said to be the practice of land holders to make it a condition in their leases to tenants, that they shall provide a pigeon-house, or dove-cote, and keep it well stocked with these birds. The reason for the condition is that these birds do a great amount of good in eating up the seeds of noxious plants, such as chess, cockle, and the like. They do not feed on well grown grain when they can find that which is shriveled, as well as the seeds of weeds and grasses. They are busy workers among the offal of the barn-yard, but do not, like the barn-yard fowls, scratch up gardens and play the mischief generally. It is a general remark among French farmers, that in districts where the pigeon is the most abundant there the wheat fields are the cleanest and the crops the most prolific.

A Remedy for the Hop-Louse.

MR. F. W. COLLINS of this city, gives us the following remedy for the hop-louse, which he has confidence will prove successful:—"Soap suds as strong as left from an ordinary washing; add salt and saltpetre to make it a weak brine, not strong enough for a pickle for meats, as that might injure the plant; one pound of copperas to five gallons of liquid. All these ingredients are healthy for the plants if not too strong, and safe for the party applying it. Another wash is used in some parts of England. One of my agents in Canterbury, whose son arrived here recently, has sent me the following remedy for lice and fleas:—20 lbs. coarse tobacco soaked in 20 gallons of water for three days; if the liquid is too thick reduce it by adding water. I think a little salt and copperas would make it more sure in this climate, and would render it effectual if applied to worms on our currant bushes.

The hop plants of America have suffered severely the past year from vermin on the vine. In some cases an entire failure resulted; in others the crop was lessened more than half. A remedy becomes of great importance. This remedy I saw applied in England last summer, and understood that it was used extensively with great success; they certainly obtained a large crop. I wish to put it in the hands of all our hop growers. It is very easily applied to the vines trained on stakes and twine, where only seven feet high, by a syringe. It requires a force pump to put it to the top of long poles, say twenty feet or over, and much of the liquid is wasted, and the labor greatly increased."

Crystalized Maple Sugar.

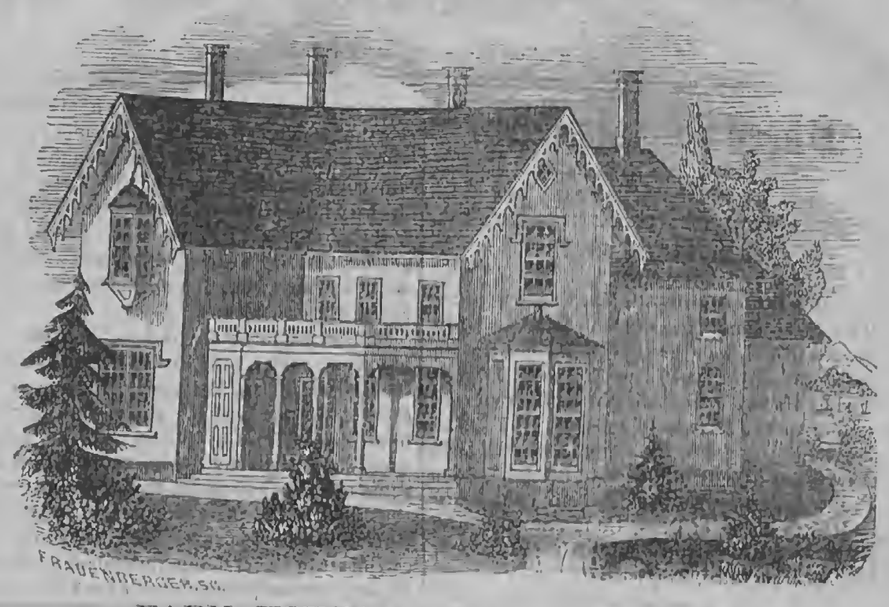
WILLIAM S. ELLIOT, Howard Co., Indiana, has sent us the finest specimens of crystalized maple sugar we ever saw. The crystals are large, and have the appearance of rock candy. Mr. E. states in his letter that the crystals were produced from maple syrup made in 1865, and sealed up in stone jars. During the following summer the jars were opened and the product which he sent us was found in the bottom. We have observed the same result when treating maple sirup in a similar way.

Mr. E. asks us why the sugar maple is called a *bush* in the Eastern States. We can inform him that the term *bush* is applied to the sugar orchard, and not to individual trees. He likewise states that there are two varieties of maples recognized, and tapped for sugar making in Indiana; one, the white, or rough bark, which grows to an immense size, but is not tenacious of life, and declines rapidly if tapped annually, and the other, known as the black maple, which endures working much longer. Mr. E. gives the dimensions of one maple in his "bush" which was cut eight years ago, and now measures on the ground as follows:—Circumference of stump three feet from the ground, without the bark, eleven feet six inches, height to the main fork seventy feet, extreme height of the tree one hundred and ten feet. One of his trees, three feet in diameter, with a bushy top, gave twenty-four gallons of sap in forty-eight hours, from one spile. These items are "hard to beat."

Whitewash for Out-Buildings.

IN response to an inquiry for the best whitewash for barns and out-buildings, the Massachusetts Ploughman says:—"Take a bushel of good burnt lime, white and unslaked, 20 pounds of Spanish whiting, seventeen pounds of rock salt, and 12 pounds of brown sugar. Slack the lime and sift out any coarse lumps and mix it into a good whitewash with about forty gallons of water, and then add the other ingredients and stir the whole together thoroughly, and put on two or three coats with a common brush."

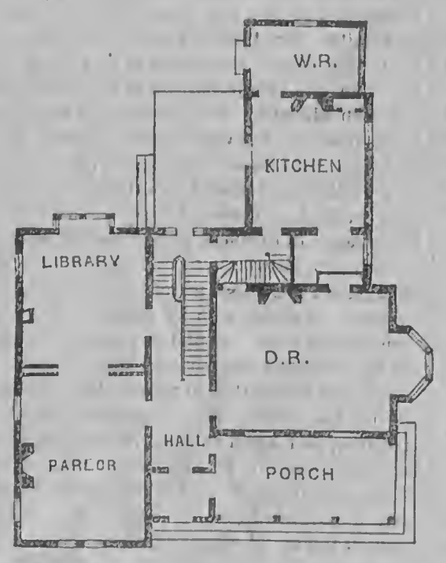
To make a cream color add to the above three pounds of yellow ochre; a fawn color four pounds umber, one pound of Indian red and one of lampblack; if a gray or stone color add four pounds of raw umber and two of lampblack.



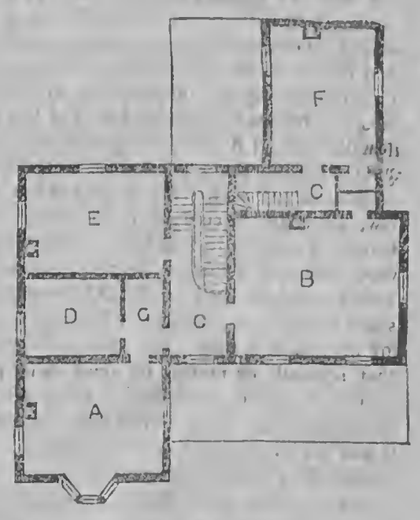
FARM HOUSE OR RURAL COTTAGE.

THE accompanying plan of a Farm House, or perhaps more properly speaking Rural Cottage, was awarded one of the premiums which we offered some years ago for the best designs for rural residences. There are many farms on which such a building would be very desirable, and we think thousands of our readers will examine the plan with interest. The house was built and is owned by Mr. WM. S. EDGAR of Jacksonville, Illinois.

The outside appearance is attractive, light and pleasant, and not over-ornamented—a great fault with many modern houses. The rooms are large and conveniently arranged. Every room of the ground floor is pleasant enough for a parlor or a living-room.

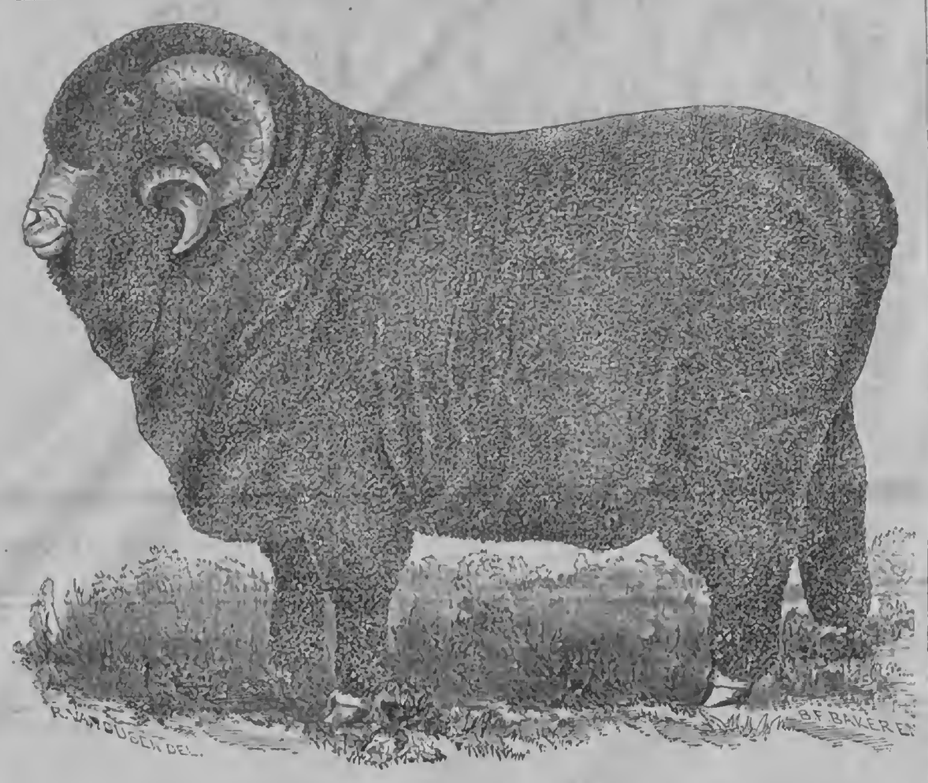


Ground Plan—D. R., Dining-Room, 18 feet 9 inches by 15 feet; Parlor, 18–9 by 14–6; Library, 15 by 14–6; Kitchen, 12–6 by 13–6; Wash-Room, 12 by 8; Hall 6–5 in width.



Second Story—A, Bed-Room, 14 feet 5 inches by 11 feet 9 inches; B, Chamber, 18–9 by 15—; C, C, Halls; D, Bed-Room, 9–6 by 11; E, Bed-Room, 14–6 by 11; F, Servants' Bed-Room, 12–6 by 14–6; G, Passage, 3–6 in width.

The great defect of the house, in the opinion of many, would be that it contains no bed-room on the lower floor. Such a room is needed, in case of sickness, and is convenient, but difficult perhaps to obtain without reducing the size of the rooms, or destroying the arrangement. We know of no better way of arranging this matter than converting the Library into a bed-room, and occupying one of the bed-rooms on the second floor for a Library. We know of no objection to this change; indeed, we think, in many respects, an upper room the best adapted for a Library, as its occupant is more retired and more secure from interruption, and less likely to be disturbed by the noise of children or the performance of the ordinary household duties.



MR. CHARLES D. LANE'S RAM.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MR. LANE'S RAM.

C. D. LANE of Cornwall, Vt., writes to us:—"My 'Lane Ram,' a cut of which has been forwarded to you, was three years old last spring, and is owned by myself and R. LANE. He was bred by HENRY LANE and got by the ram sold by him to Mr. RAPLEE of Gorham, N. Y. The last named was got by the 'Cross Ram,' by 'Old Greasy,' by 'Wooster,' by 'Old Black.' 'Lane Ram's' dam was first choice of ewes purchased by HENRY LANE, of C. B. COOKE of Charlotte. His first fleece weighed 16¾ lbs.; his second, 24¾ lbs.; his third, 26½ lbs."

TRANSPORTATION TO THE FAIR.

IT was published in the show bills of the recent Fair of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association at Rochester, that the N. Y. Central Railroad would carry sheep to and from the Fair free of charge. A number of weeks since we addressed a letter to Hon. DEAN RICHMOND, President of the road, asking that the Association be placed on the same terms in this particular with the State Agricultural Society. We received a reply from Mr. CHITTENDEN, General Superintendent of the road, courteously complying with the request, and directing us to give information when we desired empty cars to be in readiness to convey sheep to the Fair. On the Friday or Saturday preceding the Fair, we telegraphed Mr. CHITTENDEN, at Albany, requesting him to start the number of empty cars supposed to be necessary from Troy and Buffalo on Monday morning, May 7th. Mr. CHITTENDEN replied, directing us to telegraph Mr. TILLINGHAST, Superintendent of the Western Division, at Buffalo, in regard to the cars to start from the latter place. He also, if we remember aright, said, "On account of the recent law, we shall be compelled to charge something"—or words to that effect. The telegram was, doubtless, thrown among our papers. We have not yet searched for it. It is possible that some other cause, instead of a *law*, was assigned for making a charge. We took it for granted that a small, or merely nominal sum, would have to be paid by exhibitors. There was nothing in the telegram which led us to suspect that it was the intention to exact full freight, or repudiate the previous agreement.

In compliance with Mr. CHITTENDEN's directions we immediately telegraphed Mr. TILLINGHAST concerning the cars to start from Buffalo. He replied, asking which road, &c., they should be sent by, and asking if they were to be sent on terms specially agreed on. We gave the necessary directions in regard to the roads, (asking that two go by each road,) and said terms had been agreed on with Mr. CHITTENDEN. Supposing everything to be thus disposed of, we held no further communication with the officers of the road on the subject.

The General Superintendent of the Fair, (W. R. PITTS, Esq.,) issued certificates to those who brought sheep to the Fair to exhibit, and who carried back the same sheep, stating the number so exhibited and returned, in order to entitle them to have the cost of transportation refunded, as has been done to exhibitors at the State Agricultural Society. No attention was paid to these certificates by Mr. CUMMINGS, the Freight Master at Rochester, and full freight was charged on sheep both ways. Before returning home, we called on Mr. CUMMINGS to learn the meaning of this. He stated that he had received no instructions from Mr. CHITTENDEN on the subject, and was not therefore authorized to return any freight money or transport the sheep on other than the usual terms.

We have fully explained the circumstances in order that every exhibitor at the Fair may understand the authority on which is was announced in this paper, and in the show bills and circulars of the Association, that sheep would be carried free, was full and ample. Were it otherwise, we should consider ourselves very much to blame—for the exaction of full freight operated very injuriously on many persons, because they would not have sent their sheep, or so many sheep, had this course been anticipated. Many were inconvenienced by coming unprepared to pay the money. We were told of one poor boy who owned but one sheep and brought it, and who could not have returned on the cars but for the help he received from strangers. If the Central Railroad will not return the cost of transporting that boy's sheep, *we know who will*, if he will let us hear from him on the subject and enclose us his certificate.

But let us form no hasty judgment in the premises. We wrote to Mr. CHITTENDEN on the subject, on the 11th inst. We have not yet (May 18th) received his reply. He may have been absent from his office. We do not, we cannot entertain any doubt that there has been some mistake, and that it will be promptly rectified when the facts are placed before Mr. CHITTENDEN. Let every one who holds the certificate of General Superintendent PITTS, that he conveyed sheep to and from the Fair, hold on to it, and we have as much confidence that the price of transportation will be repaid, or mostly repaid, as we have that the Central Road has the funds to do it.

HON. WILLIAM JARVIS.

WE have received from the author a pamphlet (11 pp. 8 vo.) entitled "The Life and Public Services of the late Hon. WILLIAM JARVIS, communicated to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1866, by Hon. HAMPDEN CUTTS."

We have had too frequent occasion to speak of the personal character and public services of Mr. JARVIS to render it necessary at this time to indulge in professions of respect to his memory. We are glad that this memoir of his life has been prepared, and only regret that it is not fuller in its details. Mr. JARVIS was born in Boston, in 1770. His father, Dr. CHARLES JARVIS, was an able man and ardent patriot in the Revolution. His own education was intended to fit him for mercantile life, and was a very thorough one of its kind. He attended the best schools at Boston, Philadelphia, and Bordentown, N. J., and then entered a counting house in Norfolk, Va. He engaged in business in Boston, but after five or six years, failed, in consequence of endorsing for a New York house which became insolvent. He paid off all his own personal liabilities and then gave up the rest of his property to apply on the demands endorsed by him. He was arrested and committed to prison, but was bailed out by his father. He compromised with his creditors, and again engaged in business to obtain the means of paying them. "No danger of tempest or war," says his biographer, "could turn him aside from his object, and he went through the midst of the deadly plague itself to accomplish the profitable sale of a cargo." He paid off his liabilities "to the last dollar" in 1802, and had little left.

When about to re-embark in business he received from President JEFFERSON the commission of Charge and Consul at Lisbon, in Portugal. He opened a commission house in that city and his business became large and lucrative. In his office he rendered valuable services to the commercial interests of his country, and was a prompt and vigorous public officer. Mr. CUTTS says:—"Mr. JARVIS, in addition to his great energy of character and all-conquering will, was aided much in his public efforts, not only by his courteous manners and high, gentlemanly bearing, but by his strict observance of all courtly etiquette and the respect which he always paid to the religious forms and ceremonies of the country." Several instances are given of this.

Mr. JARVIS' purchase and importation of Merino sheep to the United States have been described by himself far more fully and in detail than is done in the pamphlet, and do not require attention here.* He returned home in 1810, and soon established himself in Wethersfield, Vt., where he resided until the time of his death in 1859—when he was nearly ninety years of age. Mr. JEFFERSON wrote him a letter in December, 1810, strongly commending his public services. He was fond of agriculture, correspondence, and occasionally wrote articles on several subjects for publication. His biographer says:—"As a writer, and also as a speaker, Mr. JARVIS was clear, strong and effective."

Mr. JARVIS was twice married. His first wife was MARY PEPPERELL SPARHAWK, who was with him in Lisbon the last three years of his office. She died before his removal to Vermont, leaving two daughters. His second wife was ANN BAILEY BARTLETT, who still survives and is the mother of several children. "He was fond of home, and none enjoyed more than he the society of his family and friends. Ever industrious, he kept his faculties in constant exercise and retained the use of them, to a remarkable degree, to the end of a long and eventful life."

* We take this occasion to say that we are informed that our application of the term "mixed Leonese" to Mr. JARVIS' family of sheep—thereby implying what he repeatedly declared in public letters that he *mixed* his different families of *pure blood Leonese sheep*—has been understood as carrying the idea that he mixed these with sheep of *other* blood—thus making mongrels of them! He who reads what we have written on the subject and puts such a construction on our language must be out of his senses!

Communications, Etc.

THE TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

ED. RURAL NEW YORKER.—In the course of my reading, a few days since, I came across an article on the *Trichina Spiralis*, or Pork Worm, which has of late been so much talked about and written about, and I thought I would make a few extracts from the article to send you for publication. I am not a pork eater myself, nor am I in favor of the use of pork as an article of human food, but I like to get at the truth of any subject that comes up for discussion, hence this article. The extracts are from a Lecture delivered by Professor THOMAS WATSON, at King's College, London. The volume containing Dr. Watson's Lectures is considered one of the *very* best works on the "Principles and Practice of Physic" now extant. The edition from which I copy was published in this country so long ago as 1845.

On page 845 the Professor says:—"There is a very singular microscopic parasite, the *trichina spiralis*, dwelling in myriads, sometimes, in the muscles of the human body. It was first described, I believe, by Mr. Hilton, of Guy's Hospital, and afterwards more fully by Professor Owen, in 1835. Mr. Wormald, the Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, sent to that gentleman a portion of human muscle, which presented a singular, speckled appearance, as if it were mouldy. Mr. Owen found that each speck was a shuttle-shaped cyst, containing a very minute cylindrical worm, coiled up in two, or two and a half spiral turns. The worm measures, when unrolled, no more than 1-30th of an inch in length, and 1-700th of an inch in diameter; and of course requires, for a satisfactory examination, to be seen through a microscope. The longer axis of the containing cyst lies between and parallel to the films of the muscles. Fourteen similar instances have since come to Mr. Owen's knowledge.

"This is a very strange kind of parasite. One would imagine that the presence of innumerable living beings, in or between the muscular films, *would be likely to give rise to symptoms.* We might expect pain, or muscular debility, or embarrassed movements; *yet no indication of the presence of these worms seems to have been afforded in those instances in which the condition of the subject in whom they were found was known, during life.* * * * The muscles thus beset with parasites are the voluntary muscles; and those which lie superficially are fuller of the worm than the deeper seated. * * * They have been detected in the muscles of the eye, and even in those belonging to the small bones of the ear, and of whose action we are wholly unconscious.

"It appears, also, from what has been hitherto observed of these entozoa, *that their presence in the body is unconnected with age, sex, or any particular form of disease.* They have been concomitant with cancer, tubercles of the lungs, exhaustion of the vital powers by extensive ulceration of the leg; fever, combined with pulmonary phthisis; aneurism of the aorta; sudden depression or collapse after a comminuted fracture of the humerus; and diarrhea. *They have also been met with in the muscles of a man who, while in the apparent enjoyment of robust health, was killed by a fracture of the skull.*"

The italics in the above are my own. After reading the above extracts I thought that perhaps after all, some, if not all of the deaths supposed to have been caused by the presence of *trichina* in the human body, might have been the result of some other cause. I think I have seen it stated, sometime, that by long keeping of the celebrated "Bologna sausages," a poisonous acid is germinated in them, supposed to be produced by the action of smoke upon the fatty portion of the sausage, and that death has been caused by eating them after such action has taken place. May it not be, then, that the *trichina* is innocent in the matter, and that the sickness and deaths out of which such a "bugbear" has grown, are simply the effects of some poisonous, chemical action which may have taken place in the pork?

Since writing the above, I have seen it stated that a committee of scientific men in Chicago, have been investigating this subject, and that they have reported that about one in fifty of the hogs slaughtered in that city, are infested with *trichina*. If this be true, it must follow, that large numbers of persons eat of the affected pork without any serious consequences resulting therefrom, and thus prove, that the danger is not *so great*, by any means, as has been represented. W. SCOTT HICKS.

Bristol, N. Y., April, 1866.

MILK FOR CHICKENS.—Corn meal mixed with butter-milk or loppered-milk is said to be the most healthful food for hens and chickens. They should have plenty of the milk and meal, by them, and especially early in the morning. This will prevent the young chickens from seeking subsistence in the wet grass by which many are chilled and die in consequence.

BEES IN A NEW FIELD.

FREQUENTLY, a good colony of bees, in a hive of ordinary size, and having a new field, will send out two or three swarms in one season. If the season is a good one they may supply each of the four hives with sufficient stores for winter, and give, perhaps, sixty pounds of surplus. They would, perhaps, store for winter 140 lbs., add surplus 60 lbs. We have from the one colony, three swarms and 60 pounds of honey. It will be understood by apiarians that most of this 200 pounds of honey is gathered by the workers produced by the queen in the old colony. She issues with the first swarm, leaving the breeding cells well filled with brood in all its stages, from the eggs just deposited in the cells to the perfected bee. She has also made arrangements for the future safety of the old colony by leaving eggs in a number of queens' cells for continuing the supply of stock for the old hive. Suppose she issues the 15th of June, and the second swarm the 25th, and the third the 28th. The young queens will not be prepared for depositing eggs till about July 1st. The first worker produced by them will not enter the field until after the 20th of July, and a full course of workers not until the middle of August. It follows that the whole stock of workers in the first swarm, is the product of the old queen. The whole stock of workers in the old colony, and in the second and third swarms, until about the first of August, is also the product of the old queen, and from that time they probably do half, or more, of the honey gathering to the close of the season—the product of the new queen forming the body of the swarms that pass the winter. With so prolific a queen, and so good a field and season, had the room been sufficient in size and acceptable in form to remove the disposition to swarm, and all the workers gathered their stores in one hive, there would have been required but about 35 pounds for winter, and the balance have been saved as surplus.

In the one case the keeper obtains three-tenths of the product stored, and the workers consume seventh-tenths for winter. In the other case the bee keeper has thirty-three-fortieths for his surplus, and the colony consumes but seven-fortieths of the stores they gather for winter.

When colonies of bees swarm in common hives there is generally a loss of from one to three weeks in clustering out and gathering little or no honey, more than to supply the brood. This is in the heart of the honey season. In the other class this season is effectively improved. It has been estimated that the surplus is five times as much in the one case as the other.* As the honey is the object to secure, a question is presented worthy the attention of those interested. JASPER HAZEN.

* See Mysteries of Bee Keeping, by M. QUINBY.

Spirit of the Press.

Raising Turkeys.

ABOUT the last week in May is said to be a suitable time for young turkeys to "come out." As they are a restless bird, even when young, they require considerable care, more especially in rainy weather. A cold rain is pretty sure death to such young broods as are long exposed to it. They should be housed at night and during inclement weather till they are a few weeks old when they will be able to meet the changes as they come. In reference to feeding, a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer remarks—"They ought to be fed every day from the time they are hatched till they are fit for the market. The advantages of this treatment are numerous. They will require much less in the fall to fat them, and if no fatter, will be much more fleshy and juicy, and such a course will diminish their natural wildness, and make them love home better. If accustomed to being fed, they will return regularly every day for this purpose, and will be sure to come home nights—thus saving all trouble and anxiety about them. And besides it lessens their propensity to do mischief in fields and gardens. Their principal living in summer is such as they hunt; but they like to be fed at home, whether they eat little or much."

Carrots for Horses.

WASH the roots clean, and feed about four quarts at once, in addition to oats, or cut feed and hay. There is no danger of feeding a horse too much of either turnips or carrots, provided he receives a good feeding of oats and hay also. The tendency of carrots is to keep the bowels loose. If a horse were required to subsist almost entirely on carrots, his strength would fail and a large quantity of such green feed might give him the scours. Carrots should be fed in connection with dry feed.—*N. Y. Times.*

How to Make Mutton.

A CANADIAN, having some fine sheep for sale in the New York market, was asked his method of fattening them. He said that a sheep to be good and profitable should be kept growing all the time—never suffered to fall back or get poor. They were fed all the hay, peas and oats they would eat in winter. Peas produce more fat than corn, and oats more muscle. In the turnip season he gave them all they required in addition to other food with a supply of pure water and salt.

Feeding Hens.

THE Maine Farmer thinks that the practice of feeding poultry with shelled corn not a good one, and recommends that the cob be broken into short pieces and thus be placed before the fowls and nibbled off as they want it. This is regarded as a healthful exercise, especially in winter, for the fowls, and hence beneficial.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON—CROP PROSPECTS, &c.—The weather, during the past week, has been most capricious and variable. During the fore part it was moderately warm, but a sudden change occurred, involving three frosty nights in succession. That of the last, (Wednesday night,) was the severest of all, but happily, in this section, was succeeded by a vapor or fog arising from the ground early in the morning, dissipating the frost before the rays of the sun fell upon vegetation. The consequence is that the damage done was not great, and, if spared a repetition, the chances of a fair crop of fruit are very good.

A *severe hail-storm*, accompained with vivid lightening, heavy thunder and high wind, occurred on Sunday afternoon (20th.) The hail-stones were of solid ice, and many of them over an inch in diameter, though of irregular form. The hail fell for several minutes and nearly covered the ground. Considerable damage was done by the heavy hail and high wind—breaking windows, removing roofs and chimneys, uprooting trees, &c. Fruit trees and early gardens are much injured. Thousands of window panes were broken, (mostly in the eastern part of the city, where the storm was very severe,) and many teams ran away, breaking carriages and injuring their occupants, though we believe no lives were lost. Several of the green-houses were almost entirely destroyed—glass and plants being involved in a common ruin. The storm was the most severe one of the kind that has occurred here in twenty-three years, but we think it did not extend wide or far, and trust the damage in the country will not prove serious.

The Wheat Crop.—Accounts respecting this crop in the Central Western States are not flattering. In a long article in the Cincinnati Gazette it is stated that estimates, deemed reliable, make the prospective decrease of the wheat crop, caused by the severity of the past winter, in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, eighteen millions of bushels, and, of the whole West, forty millions of bushels. This we think an exaggeration, but that the diminution will be considerable there can be no doubt. In this State, Pennsylvania, a portion of Michigan and Wisconsin the prospect seems more flattering than in the States first mentioned; still in all of them the wheat crop has been injured—hence a diminished supply may be expected acre for acre as compared with several preceding years. The deficiency, however, may be partially made up in this State in consequence of a greater breadth of land sown to wheat last season than has been customary to devote to this product for several years past. This increase, it is but fair to state, is conjectural mainly and may have no absolute foundation in fact.

Fruits.—The fruit prospects, both in this section and at the west, are much better than it was apprehended they would be a few weeks ago. We have had a rather backward spring, and more than the usual number of late frosts, but they have not been of a very destructive character. With an average warmth of season for the future we see no reason to doubt that the fruit crop of the present will be considerably in excess of that of last year. The peach and the apple orchards, as a general thing, show a fine array of blossoms, indicative of success to the fruit grower,—but these have other enemies to contend with than frost and wind, and may yet disappoint the hopes of the husbandman. Fight the insects, and trust the rest to Providence.

Grass.—In the meadows great changes have taken place during the past week. Grass is rapidly developing, and anon haying time will have come again. Would it not be well for farmers, in view of the near approach of that hurrying season, to determine on an earlier commencement than has been customary with them? We have no doubt that much is lost every year by a too late harvesting of hay.

TURNING CATTLE OUT TO GRASS.—It is a custom with many farmers to keep the cattle off their pastures until the grass gets a good start. This course necessitates keeping them confined in yards and stables and feeding dry food until quite in the spring. Then the change from hay to grass is sudden and is liable to injure the cattle. It is well known that many cows are lost annually by over eating grass when first turned out to pasture. But it is claimed that the pastures will carry more cattle through the season by thus giving them a start in the spring. Probably they will, unless the summer should be a wet one, in which case not any thing would be gained. If a dry summer should occur the surplus feed accumulated on the pasture by the early growth would be a reserve to carry the stock over the drouth. But all things considered it is as well to let the cattle have an early run on the pasture. Keep only as much stock as the pasture will carry through if treated in this way. The cows become gradually habituated to grass and keep healthy. Meal and hay should be given them until there is full pasturage. As this is the season to prepare for next winter and spring we will just call attention to the sowing of mangolds or sugar beets for next winter and spring. A little corn sown for fodder may be handy next August if the pasture is short, and a good supply of cabbages will not come amiss in the autumn, when the frosts have fallen on the grass.

FRANK DEAN'S CORN PLANTER.—This is more properly a dropper to be attached to a hoe. It weighs but five and one-half ounces, and may be readily put on and taken off from the hoe. It works, (as we found by trial in the corn field,) very perfectly, depositing the corn with precision, by simply pulling a cord attached to the thumb of the hand which is placed lowest on the hoe handle. A sample was forwarded to us by the patentee and manufacturer, FRANK DEAN of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MALLARD AND WOOD DUCKS.—In answer to a recent inquiry in the RURAL, Mr. LOUIS A. LELAND of Colon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., writes us that, in the fall of the year, when the ducks migrate, he usually catches *alive*, from one to three thousand of them—Mallards and Wood ducks, mostly Mallards. In the fall of 1863, Mr. LELAND and his comrade, Mr. JOHNSON, caught seven thousand. They kill the birds and send them to Boston. In the fall they will be able to furnish live birds on application.

SWEET VS. INDIAN CORN.—In the report of a discussion at the American Institute Farmers' Club, it is asserted that sweet corn, as well as the stalks, contain more saccharine matter than the ordinary corn. Cattle fatten more readily when fed upon the grain and stalks of the former, while the quality and flavor of milk are improved by using such food for cows.

SHEEP SHEARINGS, &c.—We have been favored with reports of various Sheep Shearings in this and other States, which we are obliged to defer, and may be unable to give hereafter, for want of space.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE GARDEN.

It is now time to finish planting the garden. Probably the earlier planted vegetables will need hoeing, for weeds spring up with the first approach of warm weather. Sweet corn, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets and turnips, for winter use, ought to be in the ground. Sow lettuce and peas again for later use. Tomatoes are said to do best trained to a stake, only the main stalks being allowed to grow. The side branches are shortened in by pinching. The fruit is very perfect grown by this method, and is said to ripen earlier. Do not forget to protect your tomatoes and other tender plants if there is danger of a frost. Old newspapers will do it perfectly. Plant squashes and melons. For these it is best to prepare a rich hill of vegetable mould and sand—a warm, quick soil is what they require. To protect them from the bugs and hasten them along, place a square frame one foot high around each hill, and cover it with cotton cloth, or even the newspapers will answer a very good purpose. Nail-kegs, sawn apart, will make the boxes, if nothing larger is at hand. Many use glass frames, but at this time of year, we should prefer cotton cloth, as there would be no danger of burning the vines with that covering.

Many resort to the watering-pot at this time of year, if the weather be very dry, to enliven the plants; but unless this work is very thoroughly done, it is better to trust to the hoe to keep up the thrifty appearance of the garden in a drouth. It is great labor to water even a small garden, in a manner to produce an effect similar to rain. Cultivate thoroughly with the hoe, night and morning, and the weeds will be killed and the plants kept fresh and thrifty.

HAWTHORN HEDGES.

A correspondent of the Canada Farmer furnishes that journal some facts respecting the culture of Hawthorn Hedges, which may be of interest to some of our readers, as we have received several inquiries about the plants, &c. The plants for the fence were imported at a cost of $7.75 per thousand, whence it would appear that they are difficult to obtain in this country or Canada. One thousand will set thirty rods, which makes the expense twenty-five cents per rod for the plants. While the hedge is young it requires protection from stock; sheep, especially, eat the young plants with avidity, and will entirely destroy the hedge if permitted to have access to it for the first two or three years after planting. After that time the plants, or hedge, will take care of themselves. But little pruning is necessary for the first two or three years, unless a strong growth is made, in which case the plants must be cut back to cause them to spread laterally. From another communication in the Farmer, we infer that in some portions of Canada the farmers have cultivated Hawthorn Hedges with success, as regards hardiness, but that, failing to prune them enough when young, the hedges were not thick enough. Severe pruning while the plants are young is essential, we think, to a good hedge.

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY CULTURE.

Many persons have an idea that berries will grow without any cultivation. One man will tell you that he don't believe his soil is good for berries; another says that, in a certain place which he has seen in his travels, all that is required is to set out the plants and they will grow without any more trouble. Now the soil generally is not in fault, but it is the lack of proper cultivation. Any soil, except hard clay, will produce fine berries, with good cultivation. Take good corn land and plow as early as possible, and have it well pulverized; then prepare it the same as for corn. Take a corn marker, or a line, as you find most convenient, and mark each way. Some set three by six feet, others four by eight. The plants should not be set as some plant cabbage, by crowding the roots into a small hole, but make a hole large enough to spread the roots out full length. Have good, mellow soil to cover with. The plants should be set so as to allow of hilling some, say three to four inches below the surface.

In New Jersey some put a large shovelfull of well rotted manure in each hill, which makes them grow very strong and fast. Some give them a heavy top-dressing, which should be done in the fall. A few water with liquid manure. Gypsum, lime and ashes are efficient fertilizers. After planting the cultivator should be used as soon as the weeds make their appearance and should be kept at work until they are all destroyed and the soil perfectly cultivated. Between the rows of berry plants there is room for one row of potatotes, or some turnips, beets, etc. Sometimes the rows are put ten feet apart, and strawberries are planted between, which is a pretty good plan as the strawberries are gone before the others begin to ripen. W. W.

Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

The Effect of Iron on Fruit Trees.—A writer in the California Farmer states that he has known non-productive fruit trees restored to a prolific state by driving nails and spikes into the trees near their roots. The editor adds to this the following:—"The fact of nails and spikes driven into trees is not new to us, for we have given several instances of trees restored to a healthy bearing condition by this measure, and will republish some facts soon. Old iron of any kind not only benefits the soil by imparting a desired material, but the sap of the tree when nails are driven into it soon imparts to the foliage *new* color and life. Any one can see this by trial. Besides, iron scraps, old horse-shoes, hoops, etc., will attract electricity to the plants and trees, and this is what is much needed."

TALKS ABOUT GARDENING.—NO. II.

BY REV. GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

Its Economy.—When I first occupied the farm I now own, there was a pretence of a garden. It contained about a fifth of an acre. My scanty knowledge of Euclid disenables me to describe its shape. It had four sides, but no two were of the same length, neither were they set according to the cardinal points of the compass. This was not all. In consequence of their antiquity, the nails and wood comprising the fence would no longer hold together. A brisk wind would blow down several panels at a time. Often when we "rolled out" of a morning, we not only found panels down, but cattle, horses and hogs pasturing contentedly in it. It was not always the most pleasant business to get these quadrupeds out. The wind would be blowing and the rain pouring. The panels would have to be put up, not nailed back—that was impossible—but propped up with rails. We kept doing this for several months for the want of time to make new palings. Convinced that this way of keeping up a garden was miserable economy, I resolved not only to pale in a new garden, but one of sufficient size to meet the wants of my family.

A residence without a garden would be no home to me. A garden is my hobby. To cultivate it is a recreation. It is a green spot, cheering to the heart and pleasant to the eye.

I enlarged my garden three or four times to the size it was before, but this land was only a new clay. Few men would have thought it worth while to plant peas there. But I wanted the garden where I had put it, and if the soil was poor I would make it rich. We scraped up the decayed chips from the wood-pile, cleaned out the stables and fence corners, and not being satisfied with this, we went to the woods and gathered up rotten leaves and soil. In the course of two weeks we had hauled on a great many loads of manure. We also put on a wagon load or two of leached ashes. One fall I fattened my hogs on a portion, and, as every little helps, I put up a pen and fattened and killed a beef on it.

If you are desirous to have a garden that will honor the name, you must work to obtain the prize. Whatever amount of means, talent, and labor it may take to obtain a rich and convenient garden, you will soon learn that it is the very quintessence of economy to expend them. I felt so, and I labored assiduously to make my poor garden a rich one. When it was known that I had buried a dead pig, under the idea of adding animal manure to my garden, some persons doubted about my sanity, but when they further heard that I had caught blood from the hogs I had killed and put it on my garden, it become almost a grave question whether I ought to be allowed to run at large. But in course of time, my neighbors were more surprised to discover that the tough, poor clay had changed into a pliable and productive soil. Now I have an excellent garden. It is a perfect blessing to us. It enables us to fare sumptuously, not only in summer, but through winter. Neither are we stinted to the limits of a few cents that we can spare for vegetables in the market, like the townsmen. We have them in abundance, with the liberty to gather them fresh as we want them.

I have read of the ambrosial food of gods, of nectar quaffed by nymphs in their coral abodes, of the rich viands and extravagant feasts of heroes, of Romans dissolving pearls in wine, and partaking of meals that it would take two or three laboring men of the present day a whole lifetime to pay for, of Bayard Taylor going through a series of ecstacies at the prospect of dining with the Bishop of Greece on roasted rabbit—but I can read and envy them not, for I have a kitchen garden.

West Tennessee, April 10.

TO PROTECT CUCUMBERS AND MELONS FROM BUGS.

Eds. Rural New Yorker:—As it may be beneficial to some of the Rural readers, I will give you the following very simple way of protecting cucumber vines and the like, from being destroyed by bugs while the vines are in their first stages.

When the plants make their first appearance I take three or four sticks, about six or ten inches in length, and set them on the outside of the hill at about equal distances apart, and place an old newspaper over them, making a complete covering for the vines; then I bring the edges of the paper close to the ground on all sides, and confine them there by spreading dirt upon them, thus leaving the vines entirely covered, rendering it impossible for the bugs to molest them, while the sticks underneath the papers keep them supported above the plants. Newspapers are the best, as light colored paper is required, letting in the necessary light which the plants require. I never remove the papers until the vines find their way out by their growth, except in case of a very dry time, when they may need watering, and I *have yet to see a failure* when this method has been adopted. Its cost is comparatively nothing, while it is a sure way of protection to the vines, from bugs.

Julius S. Royce.

Orangeville, N. Y., May 8th, 1866.

Grafting Grape Vines.—A Long Island cultivator grafts the grape-vine, the same as he does apples, pears, &c., and he says with almost invariable success. He sets on young side-shoots near the bottom of the parent or main stem, and as close to it as can be done. He uses basswood matting for bandaging the grafts, and well worked clay, and over all some moistened moss. He has had them to ripen from ten to twelve feet of wood in one season.

REMEDY FOR VARIOUS INSECTS.

Eds. Rural:—I noticed in a late number of the Rural (May 12th,) a letter from Mr. Griffin of Wis., asking for a remedy to protect his fruit trees from the ravages of insects. I will give him my experience. I found that washing the trees with strong soft soap and soft water, say one quart of water to two of soap, tends to keep the insects off, and is a sure protection against the louse. This washing should be done late in the fall, or early in the spring. I noticed last summer that some of my trees were dying and could not ascertain the cause, until I dug around the roots, I found myriads of little white worms, about the eighth of an inch long, feeding upon the roots. I immediately dug up the ground around the tree, about four inches deep, and mixed in about a bushel of unleached ashes. I then poured two pails of water on the ashes. The result was my trees began to thrive, and are at this date healthy and full of fruit buds. I have frequently checked and killed the borer, after ascertaining where it was, by applying soft soap to their holes, and pricking it in with a small broom wire, S. Lewis.

Belvidere, Ill., May, 1866.

FRUIT GARDEN.

If large fruit is wanted, thinning assists. Strawberries are increased in size by watering in a dry time. Fruit should be allowed to bear only according to their strength. If a transplanted tree grows freely it may bear a few fruits,—but bear in mind growth and great fruitfulness are antagonistic processes.

Handsome forms are as desirable in fruit as in ornamental trees. No winter pruning will do this exclusively. It may furnish the skeleton—but it is summer pinching which clothes the bones with beauty. A strong shoot soon draws all its nutriment to itself. Never allow one shoot to grow that wants to be bigger than others. Equality must by insisted on. Pinch out always as soon as they appear, such as would push too strongly ahead,—and keep doing so till the new buds seem no stronger than the others. Thus the food gets equally distributed.

Whether strawberries should have runners cut off depends much on kind and soil. Free growing kinds grow too freely often in rich soils. Allowing them to exhaust themselves and the soil by growing thick together is an advantage, shyer growing kinds would do no good under such treatment. Moist garden soils are rich—but on the whole the most profitable and best plan is the cutting runners off system.

If there be any blackberry really earlier than Dorchester, it will be well for those who love this fruit to look out in time and satisfy themselves. They will be in bloom about the end of the month in very early places.—*Gard. Monthly.*

TEMPERATURE FOR GERMINATING SEED.

The celebrated Swiss botanist, M. A. De Candolle, has published an account of numerous experiments upon the temperature at which seeds will germinate. We give a few of his results, with respect to well known plants, reducing the temperature to the Fahrenheit scale. The seed of the common white mustard will germinate at or a little below the freezing point. While white clover remain dormant at 41½ degrees, it germinated when the temperature was raised only one degree above that. Indian corn would not start at 42 degrees, but germinated at a temperature very near at 48 degrees. Melon seeds refused to germinate at 55 degrees, but did below 62½ degrees. While there is a limit of temperature below which each particular seed will not germinate, there is also a limit in the other direction, and seeds fail to start when the temperature is too high—the point, as in the other case, varying with the species; the greater part of some seeds of white clover did not germinate above 82½ degrees. "Thus seeds only germinate between certain limits of temperature, and those which can only do within narrow limits are least liable to extend themselves geographically."

EARLY DISBUDDING THE GRAPE.

The old saying of "a stitch in time," etc., is strictly applicable in training the grape vine. As soon as the buds have grown to four inches, they should be carefully looked over, and all shoots rubbed off except such as are wanted to grow and leave the vine in good shape for another year. In vineyard culture, the shoots to be left, for new and fruiting canes the following year, will vary from one to three, according to the strength and vigor of the root. In the spur practice, buds for new canes are only to be left where an arm or upright is needed to fill up, or some old one renewed. The pruning of the grapevine is really simplicity itself, notwithstanding so much, *pro* and *co* written upon it. If care is given to disbudding at the right time, that is, before the shoots have made over four inches (better even less) growth, and a little common sense as to how much nature can endure, and keep healthy, in the way of wood and fruit, the pruning of a vine would require little use of anything but thumb and finger.—*Hort.*

THE APPLE MAGGOT.

The larva of the Codling moth, or what is generally known throughout the States as the apple worm, is quite a different insect from the apple maggot. Here in Connecticut, and we presume throughout the New England States, both of these insects are very numerous, and seriously damage the apple crop every year, by rendering nearly one-half of the fruit unfit for anything except cider, or to feed swine, and leaving but very few specimens that are not more or less injured by one or both of them. The apple maggot threatens to be more of a nuisance, even, than the apple worm. It perforates the apple through and through, in all directions, seldom coming to the surface; and while the fruit, perhaps, looks fair on the outside, the inside may be a mere honey-comb, and entirely unfit for use. Not so with the operations of the apple worm, which enters the blossom end and feeds around the core of the apple, passing out, perhaps, through the cheek, leaving a portion of the apple, (if in the latter part of the season,) fit for use. The larva of the Codling moth is half an inch in length, while the apple maggot is less than a quarter of an inch.

We are not well posted in regard to the habits of the apple maggot, but shall take some pains to inform ourselves the coming season. The insect is not confined to the Eastern States, merely, but has already made its appearance in the State of New York, as far west as Oneida and Madison counties.—*The Circular, Wallingford, Ct.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Cherry and Quince Trees.—(W. B., Homer, N. Y.)—The cherry trees you mention are probably of the class known among wood choppers as the yellow or bastard cherry. This class is common among the timber of second growth found on what is denominated "windfall" land. They shoot rapidly upward with a spare top, but we have no recollection of ever having seen any of this class produce fruit. A tree, five inches in diameter, ought to afford some indication of fruiting if it is ever to do so. Such trees are not desirable as shade, and could well be replaced by the rock maple or evergreen, according to taste, or, better still, by cherry trees that will produce fruit.

We should think your Quince tree or bush might be made to bear, though a very difficult article to manage. An excellent effect is sometimes produced by a liberal use of bones placed near the roots of the bushes. Quince bushes, a long time barren, have been brought to a bearing state by a process of this kind. The experiment is not a costly one, whether it succeeds or fails.

Dead Animals for Grape Vines.—A correspondent of the Horticulturist, writing from Long Island, states that twenty-five years ago he planted a vine by the side of a barn, in a favorable situation, and whenever an animal died a hole was dug under the vine and the carcass thrown in and covered. The vine neither grew nor bore well, and last fall it was dug up. It was found that the vine roots had entirely avoided the animal manure, and mostly grown under the building. If the animals had been made into a compost, and applied properly, the effect would, doubtless, have been beneficial.

Hens and Flower Beds.—Sometimes flower beds are made in yards to which hens have access and it is not convenient or desirable to fence them out. A correspondent says the fowls may be kept from scratching where the seed is sown by driving numerous pegs into the soil, among the seed, to within an inch of the surface. The pegs will not disfigure the beds, and the fowls cannot scratch among them. We lately noticed some vegetable beds fenced from the hens by planting a double row of peas around them, and brushing them thickly.

Remedy for the Tent Caterpillar.—Mr. I. Watson, Wayne Co., N. Y., writes us that he has found soft soap, thinned with strong ley, and applied to the nests of the worms by means of rags tied on the end of a pole, an effectual and easily used agent to destroy the tent caterpillar, which so thickly infests the orchards this year.

Plant Sweet Apples.—Enough of the best varieties of sweet apples should be planted for an abundant family supply, and if a surplus is grown they find a ready market of late years. Good fall varieties are especially saleable in our city markets. We believe there is a tendency to neglect this class of fruit.

Wine in California.—According to the returns of the assessor of Sonoma county, Cal., for the year 1865, the aggregate of wine produced for that season was 196,295 gallons. The greatest quantity produced by any one vinter was 43,148 gallons.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Fancy Cone Work.—An inquirer in the Rural wishes information how to prepare cones for frames, etc. In the first place gather them (the cones) before hard frosts, for freezing gives them a dark color and they do not look as nice and delicate after being worked; next they are picked in pieces, then with a strong pair of scissors each piece or leaf is trimmed to a length, and the sides trimmed straight. They will need to be scraped clean of any pitch with a knife; this is all the preparation necessary. There are several ways of fastening the cones to the frames, by sewing them on pasteboard foundation, by putty or glue on wood, etc.; each way requires the cone sections to be cut a little different; fastening with glue on either wood or paper is the nicest. The cone sections are cut to a length of about half an inch and the sides trimmed then with a pot of common glue kept hot by a lamp or otherwise, dip one end of each piece separately and apply it immediately to the frame. The cones should be laid in regular courses, and true, to look nice. The wood frame should have an oval face, bringing the sides to an edge. Three or four courses of yellow pine cone sections are laid around the outer and inner edge, the rest is filled out with white pine cone sections interspersed with acorns, hemlock, hackmetack or spruce, and such other buds, etc., as may be conveniently had. These are formed into rosettes, diamonds, etc., all set close to exclude the foundation from view. Finish off with two coats of nice furniture copal varnish, applied carefully so as to cover ever piece, with a soft hair brush. Many ornaments may be made from these articles, such as card baskets, work boxes, vases, what-nots, etc., and furnish employment for many an unemployed hour, as well as ornaments for the parlor, etc.—W. H. White, *So. Windsor, Conn.*

Worsted Shawl.—If A. S. U. will follow these directions she will have a shawl both comfortable and pretty. Materials: 6 oz. single zephyr of two different colors, 3 of each. Knitting pins the size of the small part of a clay pipe stem. 1st row. Cast on three stitches, knit the first one, put thread forward and knit two. Seam back as on the heal of a stocking. 2d. row. Join on the other color, knit the first stitch *twice*, i. e. knit it *once*, but without slipping it off the left hand needle, insert the right hand needle in the *back* part of the stitch and knit it again, put thread forward, knit three, and bind the first one over the other two. Seam back every time on the wrong side of the knitting, and knit on the right side every time like the second row. When at the end of the needle there remains but *one* stitch put, thread forward and knit it, next time there will be three so you can bind over. Alternate the colors each time across. After you have knit ninety rows bind off. Be careful not to drop or make stitches so as to alter the figure. Finish with a crochet border and fringe, or any style you prefer.—Mrs. E. F. Twitchell, *South Dedham, Mass.*

To Make Biscuit.—Mrs. E. J. J., North Ridgeway, sends us the following recipes:

Hard Biscuit.—Take tepid, soft water, and stir wheat meal into it until it is about as stiff as, or a little stiffer than common raised bread. Then mix it with the hands until the meal and water are evenly united. Roll it a little less than three quarters of an inch in thickness, cut it with a common cake cutter, and place in the oven.

Soft Biscuit.—Stir soft cold water and wheat meal together, making a batter a trifle thicker than for common griddle cakes. These are better baked in the cast-iron bread pans. The pans should be heated before the cups are filled. Fill the cups full and place in the oven.

Neither of these varieties of unleavened bread need have any time or strength given to them in kneading or stirring, except for the purpose of mixing the ingredients evenly together. They both require a hot oven and need from fifteen to twenty-five minutes. Either may be eaten with impunity when warm.

Graham Bread, Biscuit, &c.—Mrs. O. M. S., Bridgeton, N. J., sends us the following:

Graham Bread.—Take 4 quarts of Graham flour, pour boiling water over one-half of it; add a little salt; one-half cup of yeast. The dough should not be made quite as stiff as that made of fine flour, and when it is raised, if it is found too soft to mould, add more flour. It requires a hotter oven and to be baked longer than other bread.

Graham Biscuit.—Take Graham flour, two quarts; corn meal sifted, one quart; butter, ⅓ cup; molasses, one cup; one teaspoonful saleratus; sour milk to wet it up; roll out and cut with a tea-cup and bake as other biscuit.

Buckwheat Short Cake.—Take four teacups of nice sour milk; one teaspoon of soda dissolved in the milk; a little salt; mix up a dough with buckwheat flour quite stiff; put it directly in the oven and bake 30 minutes.

Corn Starch Cake.—Take one cup of butter; two cups and a half of sugar; four eggs—beat the whites separately; one cup of sweet milk; one teaspoonful of soda; two of cream tartar; one cup of corn starch; three cups of flour. Flavor with lemon.—Bell D., *Constantine, Mich.*

Graham Bread.—One quart of flour; one teaspoon salt; five tablespoons molasses; two tablespoons yeast. Stir as thick as pound cake. Let it stand over night if wanted for breakfast. When ready to bake add a well beaten egg and a teaspoon soda. Bake well.—M. E. H., *Mich.*

New Advertisements.

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Osage Orange, best selected, 1 year, 1000 packed, $5.
Sweet Potato, packed 500, $2,50; 1000, $3; 5000, $15.
Tilden Tomato, 20c doz.; other sorts 10c, 75c. Also Cabbage, Pepper, Egg Plants, &c., &c. Of
FLOWERS AND PLANTS.
Achyranthus or Iresene, gorgeous, bran new, violet purple leaf bedder—*no green whatever about the leaf or stem*—thoroughly distinct, neat, vigorous, worthy, 50c.
Coleus Verschaffelt, (also recent) most splendid crimson, green and bronze bedder, strong plants 25c; $2,50 per dozen.
Verbenas, best stock and assortment, I think ever offered West, $1 20 doz.; 100, $7; 1000, $60.
New Verbenas, of this year, 31 sorts, strong plants, the set $6.
Lantanas, profuse, perpetual, large variety, 20c; $2 doz.
Vinca, rosea and alba—superb, perpetual, 20c; $2 doz.
Althea, extra assortment, flower splendidly in August and September, $1,50 doz.
Dentzia Crenata, fl. pl. exquisite, profuse, full double, *new*, 25c; $2,50 doz.
Crape Myrtle, Pomegranate, fine bedding shrubs, 25c; $2,50 dozen.
Heliotrope, Mimulus, Salvias, in variety, 20c; $2 doz.
Also new Roses, new double Petunias, Geraniums, Lobelias, Dahlias, Gladiolus, &c., in great variety.
☞ Now, and up to June 15th, is the time to plant the above. Some of the best Osage Hedges the writer knows West, were set the last of June—all it needs is plants in good order, a reasonably moist season and fair treatment. *Fix up your new places.*
Address F. K. PHOENIX,
852-3t Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ill.

Ladies' Department.

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

When do I mean to marry?—Well,
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste, with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the pudding which they eat,
And mend the stockings that they wear.

When maidens look upon a man
As if himself they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary.

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer's girls
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls.

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses:

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FROST PICTURES.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

I.

It is drawn in fair lines of silvery frost that brighten and grow more distinct as I gaze at them, and I think the picture will treasure itself in my memory long after these cheerless winter days of gloom and unrest are forgotten in the glow and the rapture of next year's May-time. The vision which this cunningly wrought picture calls to my mind is a great, stern battle, where two contending armies meet; where drums beat and bugles blow; where the colors of our own glorious flag grow deeper and sweeter to the eyes tired with dust and battle smoke; where loud-mouthed cannon send forth signal of desperate assault; and where brothers stand face to face dealing death blows with scarce a throb of remorse at the hearts left desolate somewhere, and the hearthstone vacant.

Oh, Spirit of the Frost! Could you not have woven some other picture from your glittering threads, than this? Are there not enough realities in the old year that is gone, and bitter memories hoarded for the new year just come to earth, without the need of your busy fingers? Many suns must rise and set, many seasons roll their untiring round, before these battle-pictures shall grow dim in our remembrance, though even now the strange sad history begins to grow familiar to our ears; we hear it with a steadier pulse and the blood grows cooler in our cheeks than it did a year ago at the same story. Yes! even though the sorrow and the desolation have been more than some could bear, the bloom of Paradise yet lingers on the earth, and our eyes beholding it, forget to look at the trodden fields where all the freshness has been so trampled and despoiled

II.

"The heavens are full of splendor above,
And the fields in sweet silence lie."

Somewhere I have read a delightful little serenade from which I cull these two lines, as expressive of the scene called to my mind by this second picture in my window. We look out from such different eyes that you, it may be, would not see what I do, on the glass,—a bunch of slender, graceful ferns, leaning closely together, yet each one distinct from the other in leaf and beauty; like a cluster of fair women, looking backward through some of the years, and with the instinctive joy of womanhood, recognizing the common ties that have taught them sweet lessons of love and sympathy and holy charity, yet each one standing apart from the rest in some regal grace of manner, some quaint expression of humility, or some tender gleam of loving kindness. I half remember just such a group of green and golden ferns, such as these on my window, only with all the perfection of color that summer's fair fingers could evoke from the earth and the sunlight; the day and the hour when I saw it are vivid with the light and glory of a June morning. The woods were vocal with songs of birds, the hum of a thousand merry insects breathing out faint breaths of exultation, that reached our ears as we stood in the faint shadow where the woods and the sweet fields met. Ah, those fields, dewy with morning's own rare freshness, and fragrant with the smell of purple and white clover! The ferns grew there just under the bending trees; and a rare bouquet of delicate beauty they made. These pure traceries on my window look like them in form; one with broad leaves, closely cut at the edges—another with feathery bits of green, drooping lightly in the air; I only need the color to make it perfect. How each little vein shows itself on the heavy frost-work, and each leaf gleams into bright outline; I wish it would stay thus bright, but 'tis too like our own unreal dreams of what is fairest and best; we dream of such near approach to perfection in our thoughtful hours, but the contact with the outer air dispels the dream, and we only sigh for the last hope of what we are sure would have been a glorious reality.

III.

It is only a stream frozen over, with a seven-arched bridge reaching from one bank to the other. The picture isn't much, but the thoughts it wakes within me,—the association of the present vision with the experience of a lifetime! The stream is the swift river of Time, never frozen save by the icy breath of Death; the bridge is the bridge of memory linking the Past with its remembered joys and griefs, its doubts and its blessed hours of belief, with the Present. We stand upon this nearer shore and look back sadly enough over the paths our feet have trod. I remember one such hour in which I walked back, hand in hand, with the sweet Angel of Recollection. I was standing on the threshold of the old year when I caught the sound of her sad yet eager voice, and felt the clasp of her gentle hand drawing me backward into the paths I had trodden long ago, when summer sunshine rested in all its golden beauty on my forehead and the streams danced before me in very gladness. I had thought never again to trust myself in those remembered ways, but I yielded to that persuasive touch and alas! I was but a child again in purpose; my woman's strength and determination had vanished with the first familiar glance, and the fire in my heart turned to gray ashes, as I passed back, year after year, through dusty leaves and rough highways to the sweet meadows where I was wont to stray. Oh! the sweet meadow-land, royal with golden buttercups and great purple violets, fragrant with the rich odor of mint that stole up through the crimson clover-tops and reached to the edge of the shadowy forest. And now again the ever busy angel is with me as I watch the seven-arched bridge. Who that has read Jean Ingelow's exquisite "Songs of Seven," does not know at sight these seven arches?

IV.

I turn to the little golden-haired boy standing by my side asking him what he sees on this last pane, and he looks at it earnestly a moment out of his deep, blue eyes, and then says, "Fairies, Mama;" and then while he watches it with all the eager belief of childhood, I sing to him—

The fairies are coming! The wood and glade
Welcome their feet to the leafy shade!
Tripping over the mosses green,
Hiding away from the round moon's beam,
Where the beech trees rustle their golden leaves
To the sound of the song of the coming breeze—
Where the violet bends to the lily-bell,
And they listen both to the gentle swell
That floats in numbers upon the air
As the rivulet leaps into freedom there.
Gay little groups are peering about,
But mortals hear not their merry shout
Ringing low like the wild bee's hum
That telleth the season of flowers is come.

I have told you all the pictures on my window; the red sunlight gilds them with farewell splendor as I drop the curtain; in the shadowy hush of this winter-night all sights and sounds are for the time forgotten; the world with its sorrows shut out, memory only half awake—and I turn back to the fairest of all pictures by my fireside here, where two little ones stand in their white robes waiting for my good-night! God bless my darlings! May the dearest Fairy of all the magic train, Contentment, guard their lives from every dream of unrest or sad foreboding of coming ill.

DIVORCE MADE VULGAR.

The prevailing fashionable divorce-epidemic cannot last long at its present height. It is no longer a luxury confined to the higher circles of society, a case having just attracted our attention in which a mere ordinary woman, described as the "wife of a laborer on the Central Park," has imitated the example of her betters and sued out a writ of divorce against her husband. It is exceedingly painful to notice how the discoveries made by the rich and intelligent are thus constantly seized upon and soiled by the vulgar and illiterate. The refined amusement taken by a wealthy husband in attempting to blacken his wife's character, or the still more delightful excitement felt by a rich wife in her efforts to prove her husband a scoundrel, should certainly have been confined to the very choicest circles of our country, by some special patent at the time of their invention. These are enjoyments which should naturally belong to those blessed with affluence, involving as they do the employment of very many lawyers on each side, and the hiring of professional witnesses ready and able to prove whatever is required of them. It is not right, therefore, that the lower classes should seek to dull the zest of such a pleasure by vulgarizing its use. Democrats as we are in principle, it is confessed that we are in favor of allowing the Upper Ten Thousand a monopoly of this new and piquant diversion.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

"Husband."—The English term "husband" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon words *hus* and *band*, which signify "the bond of the house," and it was anciently spelt *house-bond*, and continued to be so spelt in some editions of the Bible, after the introduction of the art of printing. A husband, then, is a house-bond—the bond of a house—that which engirdles a family into the union of strength and the oneness of love. Wife and children, "strangers within the gates," all their interests and all their happiness are encircled in the *house-bond's* embrace, the objects of his protection and of his special care. What a fine picture is this of a husband's duty and a family's privilege!

Women and Lightning.—A studious gentleman in Paris, named Boudin, has lately occupied himself with statistics of persons killed by lightning; and he declares that ladies should no longer be afraid of the electric fluid, as, in comparison with men, they only suffer from it in the rate of twenty-eight to one hundred. M. Boudin assures us that lightning exhibits a marked predilection for the male sex, and where a man and woman are walking together, the man is invariably the sufferer. It is to be hoped that Prof. Boudin will some day give an explanation of this remarkable phenomenon, and, if his gallantry will permit, make known how the partiality may be corrected.

Choice Miscellany.

THE WORLD WOULD BE BETTER FOR IT.

BY M. H. COBB.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men instead of nursing pride
Would learn to hate it and abhor it;
If more relied on Love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If Love's work had more willing hands,
To link this world to the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine" would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till Good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it;
If talent shone for Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings—
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
Would strike together and restore it;
If Right made Might in every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SCHOOL-MATES.

How soon are those just now school-mates scattered from one end of our great land to the other! Many such we may again encounter on the broad field of life. The warm grasp of the true-souled man, or the bright smile of the fair maiden may send a thrill of joy to the soul. The intercourse of friend with friend may be to the weary heart like nectar to the gods feasting at Jove's own table.

These friends of our youth may again revisit the dear old school room and the haunts hallowed by the recollections of childhood. As they slowly wander along through the woodland paths, and "cross-lots" over the meadow, or pause on the little rustic bridge to watch, in the sparkling stream below, the tiny pinfish, who so often defied the line and crooked pin of the luckless little fisherman, who can blame them if they drop a tear of regret on the spot where so many youthful hopes lie buried?

As they linger at the top of the long hill, where they loved to coast in winter, or cross the level green, the general play-ground and the special province of the base-ball clubs and cricketers,—as they wander thus, almost forgetful of the unstaying, relentless years which sternly rise up between them and those scenes of their childhood—who can wonder if they breathe a sigh that those bright and happy days have departed never to return, and that their hearts offer the unspoken prayer—

"Make me a child again, just for to-night!"

Those of whom we have spoken may come back; but there are others! We do not need to ask *who* they are, for in a silent temple, in the hidden recesses of the heart, within its holiest of holies, there is a white stone erected, and upon that stone are inscribed their loved names. Although one may have been cast into the deepest depths of the unfathomed ocean,—one may have gone to rest in a far-off foreign land, his name and tongue unknown to the strangers by whom he was surrounded,—another, wasting away in a loathsome lazar house, may have filled a prisoner's nameless and unhonored grave—their names are every one inscribed upon this sacred tablet of memory. There shall they remain, undimmed and indelible, until effaced by the master hand of Death.

These are some of the sacred memories which cluster around our school days, and we feel that the cherishing of them, mournful though they may be, makes us better, and purer, and holier. There are other and happier thoughts which are called up with the recollections of those joyous days, and sometimes we have forgotten all the sin and sorrow, to remember only the joy and gladness which then filled our innocent little heart. We have "dreamed we were a boy again," and for a moment all the old thoughts and feelings have poured, ocean-like, over our soul, only to leave us, at their ebbing, still farther from those childhood scenes. These thoughts, these fond recollections, recur to us but for a moment and are gone, leaving us "still achieving, still pursuing," but we know that we are the better for their coming.

Let us cherish, then, the memories of our childhood days, of our school, and of our school-mates, for they are all that remain to us of that never-to-be-forgotten, happy period—our childlife.

L. L.

The Difference.—Dean Swift was once traveling through one of the rural parishes, some leagues from London, and introducing himself to the parson as a member of the same profession, was invited to partake of his fraternal hospitalities. The Dean consented, and accompanied the parson to his church the next morning. And there the Dean had the satisfaction of hearing one of his own sermons preached by an ignorant minister without a word of acknowledgment. When the service was over, the Dean asked the preacher how long it took him to write such a sermon. "Oh," said the minister, "I wrote that sermon in about two hours." "Did you indeed?" said the Dean, in reply. "Why, it took *me* over two months to write that very sermon."

IN THE MIND.

An old man was shaving himself one day before the fire, but suddenly exclaimed in a great rage to the maid-servant: "I can't shave without a glass! why is it not here?" "Oh!" said she, "I have not placed it there for many weeks, as you seemed to get along quite as well without it." The crusty old bachelor (of course he was an old bachelor, or he would not have been so crotchety and crusty) had, for the first time, observed that there was no glass there, and his inability to shave without one, was "in the mind" only, it was imaginary.

A Dutch farmer, who measured a yard through, was one day working in the harvest-field with his little son, and was bitten by a snake. He was horror-struck. When he recovered himself a little, he snatched up his outer clothing, and made tracks for home, at the same time busying himself in putting on his vest; but it would not go on. He looked at his arm, and it seemed to be double its natural size; but tugging at it with greater desperation, he finally got both arms in. But his blood fairly froze in his veins when he discovered it wouldn't meet by about a foot. By this time he reached home, and throwing himself on the bed, exclaimed in an agony of terror: "O mine frow! I'm snake bite! I'm killed! O mine Cot!" But his little bit of a wife, standing a-kimbo in the middle of the floor, burst into a fit of laughter so uncontrollable, that she was likely to suffocate, and thus beat her husband in dying. The poor man, in his alarm, had endeavored to put on his little boy's vest, and was not swollen at all, except "in the mind."

Many a mother feels fretted and jaded and worn out with the cares of housekeeping, and is almost sick. But at the moment a welcome visitor comes in full of life cordiality and cheerfulness, and in less than five minutes that mother is a different woman; the sky has cleared; the face is lighted up with smiles; and she feels as well as she ever did in her life. Her discouragement, her almost sickness was *not* "in the mind," it was a reality, but the excitement of conversation drove out the wearying blood, which was oppressing the heart, and made it fairly tingly to the finger-points. Mem. Ladies when you go a visiting, carry smiles and gladness and a joyous nature and a kind heart with you, and you will do more good than a dozen doctors. Most persons have a variety of uncomfortable feelings at times, but they disappear on some exciting occurrence, not because they are merely "in the mind," only imaginary, but because the excited heart wakes up a new propulsive power, and drives forward the stagnating blood from points where its sluggishness was producing oppression, or actual pain. Mem. 2. For all, when you are grumpy, bounce up, go ahead, and do something.—*Dr. Hall.*

ORDER AND REGULARITY AT MEALS.

It is most important in the physical nurture of children that their meals should be at regular hours, and with no long intervals. But there is no worse practice than that which is too prevalent, especially among the poor, of giving children small portions of food between meals, or whenever they choose to ask, or, after much asking, to get rid of their importunity. It has a bad moral effect, encouraging them to give way to every impulse of appetite, and to think much and often of eating; and so renders them gluttonous. And it has a bad physical effect, inducing in the stomach a habit of perpetual craving, or keeping it in a state of perpetual repletion. Again, not only regularity of meal-times, but comfort and good order at meals, will conduce in a great degree to the due and satisfactory enjoyment, and hence good digestion, of food. Hurry, confusion, general talking and clamor, chiding and quarreling, too often witnessed at the dinner-table of a disorderly family, must injuriously interfere with the processes of mastication and deglutition, and, consequently, with that of digestion. Indeed, such is the close connection of our mental and corporeal faculties, that these circumstances do, of themselves, immediately tend to impede digestion. It is a well-known fact that fear, anger, vexation, anxiety, felt at the time of eating, prevent the proper decoction of food by the stomach; and so, to a certain extent, must all other perturbations of the mind. The observance of this rule is, of course, as necessary for adults as children; but since the passions of children are more easily excited, and less regarded, and their stomachs more delicate for the most part than those of their elders, they are the chief sufferers by its neglect.

A NOVEL WAGER.

An amusing story is now going the round of the Paris clubs. It appears that a short time ago a foreign prince made a heavy bet that he would be arrested by the police without committing any offence whatever, or in any way provoking the authorities. The bet having been taken by a member of the Imperial Club, the prince went to one of the most aristocratic cafes in Paris, dressed in a battered hat, a ragged blouse, and boots all in holes, and, sitting down at one end of the tables, ordered a cup of coffee. The waiters, however, paid no attention to so suspicious-looking a customer, upon which the prince put his hand in his pocket, and showed them a bundle of bank notes. The proprietor then ordered the coffee to be served, sending, meanwhile, to the nearest police station for a sergent-de-ville. The prince was duly arrested and taken to the commissary of police, where he stated who he was, and was afterwards taken to the gentleman with whom he made the bet to prove his identity. A similar story was told at Vienna some time ago of a Hungarian Prince Scander, M. de Metternich's son-in-law, who, in order to make his arrest quite sure, took the bank notes out of his boots.

Sabbath Musings.

CHEERFULNESS.

Sweet smiling roses gaily wave,
And shed their rich perfume
Above the grave of withered hopes,
Where dwell decay and gloom;
So let thy smiles a cheerfulness
To all around impart,
And show the world a radiant face,
Though sorrow cloud thy heart.

Check in thy breast the rising sigh,
And dash away the tear,
And raise thy thoughts above the wreck
And ruin round thee here;
Let fortune, yes, e'en friendship, fade,
And love's dear smile depart;
Still show the world a radiant face,
Though sorrow cloud thy heart.

From all thy griefs and woes and cares
Let other hearts be free,
And let no human bosom heave
A pitying sigh for thee.
Receive with gratitude the smile,
With patience bear the dart,
And show the world a peaceful face,
Though turbulent the heart.

There's One whose invitation is,
"Ye weary and oppressed
And heavy laden come to me,
And I will give you rest,"
But from the world's tumultuous cares,
From every hidden smart;
Then show the world a tranquil face,
And bear a thankful heart.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

We love sometimes to forget the stern realities of the unrelenting present and the dreams of the future, with all its glittering treasures in prospect, and allow memory to assert its influence by dwelling upon the scenes of the past. It is our delight to trace back the thread of love which has followed us all along the winding paths of life, until it terminates at the old homestead hearth, around which we were wont to assemble in the joyous days of "Long-ago"—and ere we are aware of the path in which our momentary forgetfulness of past sorrows would lead us, we are singing, "I would that I were young again." Perhaps it is well that we should thus occasionally live in the past, for from its sacred memories may we glean lessons of instruction which will serve to aid us in guiding our bark through the storms and tempests of opposition which we encounter upon the wide ocean of life. Sacred to us, indeed, are memories of the past, though marked by scenes of sorrow. There are passages which give us pleasure, which reach back to the time when we were much younger than now, ere the sunlight of joy had been darkened by clouds of sorrow or shadows had crossed our pathway. But when we linger long over the past—when all events of life's work have been reviewed—we find much to give us sorrow. The schoolmates of our youth are no longer in our midst. The homes where they were wont to assemble are now desolate. Many a deserted hearth says to us "not here." For them we must turn to other climes, and even then the number is not complete. Where violets bloom o'er mounds of green, marked by marble slabs inscribed "Died," may we learn where some may be found.

A maiden who was a dear companion of ours in youth, was laid in her "last resting place;" and though our eyes were dim with tears, yet were our hearts made glad by the pleasing assurance that we should meet her again in the morning of the resurrection. Another was laid in his narrow home by the hands of strangers, but the tears we shed were not those of grief for his loss, for we knew that he had gone from this world of sorrow to a brighter abiding-place where we may all meet again in the morning.

Though these thoughts are such as tend to make us sad, we should not so mourn for those who have departed this life, for amid all changes—in the midst of memories which sometimes harrow the soul with anguish and fill the mind with sorrow—we can still look forward with joy to a brighter future. We can smile, even in the midst of our tears, and say, "We shall have a joyful meeting in the morning." And as amid the storms of mid-winter we hope for brighter days when the sun shall shine, the flowers bloom and the birds return to greet the season,—so in the midst of life's storms and trials we may look forward to that land which lies beyond the dark shades of mortality, where there is no night, and the bleak winds of winter do not come. Thus, as we pass through life, amid all its changes may we be cheered by the thought that, though the night be dark and sorrowful, "Joy cometh in the morning."

Clarence G.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Multitudes *express* opinions; few *form them.*

Gems made of truth and love only are immortal.

Surrender to the Cross, and win an eternal Crown.

Shun evil company, and evil company will shun you!

Where wickedness is bold, be assured that it feels strong.

The noblest hero is he who successfully battles with himself.

That which is a tempest to some, is to others a pleasant and prosperous gale.

Think little of yourself, and you will not be injured when others think little of you.

He who cheerfully commits the universe to God has nothing in the universe to fear.

The chains with which the devil binds and holds many of his subjects are made of gold.

Business Circular.

CIRCULAR OF THE

SENECA FALLS CHURN MANF'G CO.

TO THE

BUTTER-MAKERS OF AMERICA,

CONCERNING H. P. WESTCOTT'S

ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN!

THE SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTERING Co. having purchased the entire Right for the United States of WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN, and erected an extensive Factory, with ample machinery for the manufacture of said churns of different sizes to an almost unlimited extent, respectfully address all interested in the easy and economical production of Good Butter. Although the Company have only been organized a brief period, each director and stockholder has long been satisfied in regard to the great value and advantages of the improvement they have united to introduce to and place within the reach and means of the Butter Makers of the country. Indeed, they have all been familiar with the Churn for months, and some of them for years, and know or fully believe whereof they affirm when they express the conviction that the Adjustable Dash Churn has not its equal, *for either small or large dairies*, on this Continent,—for the small sizes are adapted to the wants of those having only one a few cows, while the larger ones are suited to extensive dairies and butter factories. [Several churns of the largest size, have recently been furnished for butter factories, arranged for steam or other power.] The Company firmly believe they are aiding an important branch of industry by introducing the Adjustable Dash Churn—that its use will improve the QUALITY and increase the QUANTITY of the Butter production of the country, and at the same time lessen the trouble, labor, and consequent expense to which dairy farmers are subjected. And hence, if the Company do not make a fortune they will aid in making the fortunes of dairymen.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED

FOR H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.

The Patentee claims that this churn possesses many advantages, especially over the old-fashioned dash churn, some of which we will here briefly enumerate.

1. It is more easily operated—so much so that a child ten years old can churn four to five gallons with ease, and one man can readily churn twenty gallons.

2. By having the upper (adjustable) dash I am enabled to use a short lever purchase, to which is attached a spiral steel spring to lift the lever, thereby greatly lessening the labor of the operator, and rendering it easy for a person to churn while either standing or sitting.

3. By the use of the adjustable dash I can vary the quantity of cream from ONE TO TWENTY GALLONS—the dash being instantly adjusted for any quantity of cream.

4. By the peculiar shape and action of the upper dash air is carried to the bottom of the churn at every stroke of the lever—thus producing a complete aerification of the cream in connection with its agitation, and combining a chemical and mechanical process.

GLASS MODEL OF ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.

☞ [The Glass Model or Small Churn is both useful and unique, as it is not only a good churn, but shows the Adjustable Dash and its operation, and is a handsome piece of furniture. It holds from two to four gallons.]

5. Unlike the old dash churn, the cover of which has to be made as tight as possible to prevent the cream from splashing out at the top (thereby excluding the air from the cream and often causing long churnings and sometimes bad butter,) the peculiar shape of adjustable dash not only prevents the cream from being thrown out at the top, but allows holes to be made in the cover for the admission of fresh air, which is carried down and mixed with the cream. The lower dash always goes to the bottom, which not only agitates the cream but brings it to the surface, while the upper dash carries air down and does the main part of the churning.

6. All parts of the churn which come in contact with the cream are of wood—and every part is made of the very best material and in the best manner.

7. The churn is convenient to use, easily cleaned, simple and durable—and the most competent judges pronounce it the best and cheapest arrangement ever invented for ease of churning and making superior butter.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HORACE C. SILSBY, President. HENRY P. WESTCOTT, Superintendent. CADY SILSBY, Secretary.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

The Adjustable Dash Churn was first patented Aug. 13, 1863, and an improvement subsequently made was patented April 4, 1865. Soon after the first patent was granted the churn was exhibited at the New York State Fair and awarded the FIRST PREMIUM. It also received much commendation from practical men. Among other good judges, the Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. Tribune (SOLON ROBINSON, Esq.,) thus spoke of it in his report—naming it first, and commending it highest, of all the churns on exhibition:

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Of Churns there is, as a matter of course, the usual number, and there is one *very decided improvement* by H. P. WESTCOTT of Seneca Falls. "But," said a lady in our hearing, "it is only the old dasher churn." That is true—it is nothing but the old dasher churn; but *that is the best form of churn ever invented*, and what nearly all the users of "butter mills" have, by necessity, or through disgust, been obliged to return to, and therefore we are glad to see it improved. This improvement consists of an adjustable dasher, screwed upon the handle so as to be adjusted exactly at the top of the cream, while that on the end of the handle is at the bottom. The dasher handle is attached to a short lever, adjusted to a spring that lifts it up, so that all the force is applied to a down movement. We are willing to believe it will work satisfactorily.

But, though highly approved under the original patent, Mr. WESTCOTT hesitated to offer his invention to the public until it should be *fully perfected and thoroughly tested by practical butter-makers*,—and, after spending some two years in experimenting and making improvements, he last year obtained an additional patent, which it is believed renders the Churn THE BEST AND MOST PERFECT IN THE WORLD. Like unto many men of genius, however, the inventor, (after spending so much time and money in experimenting,) had not sufficient ready means at command to introduce his valuable discovery to the public, and therefore recently disposed of a portion of his interest to several persons who have united with him in organizing (under the General Manufacturing Law of New York,) a Company with a Capital of $100,000 for the manufacture and sale of the Churn on an extensive scale, and also for the sale of Rights of territory. The Company have decided, however, not to dispose of any territory in New York, but to reserve that State to be supplied, directly and through agents and merchants, from their home factory. All other territory covered by their patents will be sold by States, Territories or Counties.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS

Of Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn.

Though the Adjustable Dash Churn has been used to some extent, by way of experiment and to test its merits, for two or three years, it is less than three months since it was first really offered to the public or advertised to any extent. And within that brief period it has been more strongly endorsed and commended by the Agricultural Press and practical butter makers than any churn ever before offered to the American or European public. The Company take pride in referring, especially, to the high commendations of leading Agricultural Journals, and only regret their inability to give, in this connection, all that the Press has said in favor of the Adjustable Dash Churn since the first of March last. But our present space only permits extracts, instead of entire articles:

From the Rural New-Yorker, March 10, '66.

The complete Adjustable Dash Churn, (as shown in figure 3,) we regard as the best invention in the line of a churn yet offered to the public. Based on the *correct principle* of the old-fashioned dash churn, it comprises such improvements as adapt it to both small and large dairies. Its operation is most perfect and admirable—and the steel spring and lever render the operation of churning more like child's play than the hard work we remember it to have been in former times, when the old-fashioned dash churn was used. Moreover, it is apparently simple, convenient, easily operated, easily cleansed, strong and durable. We learn that five sizes of the barrel-shaped churn are to be made—from one-fourth or less to a full barrel. We think no churn yet introduced combines so many good points and advantages, and we are proud to learn that the inventor (though of course a "born Yankee") is a citizen of Western New York, and that a company has been formed for the extensive manufacture of the invention in our own region. * *

Regarding this Adjustable Dash Churn as a great improvement—an ultimate long desired—notwithstanding our prejudices on the start, we commend it most cordially to the attention of butter makers everywhere, in the confident belief that it will prove a very useful and permanently popular invention. As will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, the churn is being extensively manufactured at Seneca Falls, and no rights are offered in this State—evidence that those having it in charge have faith in the invention, to say the least.

From the Boston Cultivator, March 31.

We present our readers an excellent cut of a new patent churn, one that every butter maker will be pleased to view and contemplate. It is simple, neat and compact, and was patented in 1863, experimented with and improved, so that in 1865 further improvements were patented; and now the inventor feels satisfied that he has the best churn ever made, which he offers to butter makers. It is barrel-form, made of the best of heart white oak, tastefully hooped with iron and neatly varnished. The churn-staff, to which the dashers, as seen below, are fixed, is wood, and passes through a white-ash lever, fastened by a pin; the remote end of the lever, as represented, is attached to the churn by a spiral steel spring, for raising the dashers, and warranted of the best quality, and of workman-like style; the lever rests on a fulcrum of malleable iron, so constructed as to be readily detached and removed with the dashers when the butter "comes," all being easily re-attached when wanted again for use. * * * The adjustable dashers are operated very easily by the lever, the person either sitting or standing, as he or she pleases. It is in fact a double dash, both perforated as shown in the cut, the upper one being moveable, easily moved up or down, and adjusted for any amount or depth of cream. The ease of working this lever will be apparent to any one, as compared with working the old fashioned churn dash-staff. * * * Other important considerations and therefore noteworthy in relation to Westcott's churn, are, that it is easily kept clean, makes good butter, and is an ornament to the tidily-kept dairy room. A child can churn in it from 4 to 5 gallons of cream, and a man 20 gallons.

From the Cultivator & Co. Gent., April 26.

We lately had the opportunity of inspecting the operation of this churn, and were favorably impressed with its action. Nothing has ever wholly superseded the old dash churn, and the Westcott improvement appears to combine the principles of that, with the modifications necessary to increase its effectiveness and facilitate its use.

From the Ohio Farmer of April 28.

Of all patented and patentable implements, the churn has been among the most prolific, though perhaps the washing machine can show as many cast-off samples. We have not seen WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN, but from the illustrations which we here present, it strikes us as perfectly common sense in its structure.

[The Farmer then copies the substance of the article given in the Rural New-Yorker of March 10.]

From the Prairie Farmer, April 28.

In answer to an inquiry as to whose manufacture of churn is preferred by dairymen, the editor of the Prairie Farmer notices Mr. WESTCOTT'S invention, and among other things says:—"From the illustrations which we are here enabled to present and from the testimonials of those who do know of what they speak, and whose judgement is worthy of all respect, we believe it to be one of the very best churns extant. It is called "WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN." We know this to be a *good* churn inasmuch as it embodies simply the principle of the old fashioned dash churn, which any body knows is a right principle. * * * It will be readily seen that a double break of the cream is accomplished at each forcing down of the handle, while by the construction of the upper (adjustable) dasher, air is forced to the bottom of the churn at each stroke. Mr. WESTCOTT'S invention is adapted to both large and small dairies, and is made of several sizes. It is also sold at a fair price, we should judge—$8 to $16, according to capacity.

Now whether we have answered our inquirer satisfactorily or not, we at least claim to have shown him what we call a good churn—one that is cheap, durable, simple, easily operated and cleansed, and, we believe, efficient."

From the New York Independent.

As there were several inquiries before the American Institute Farmers' Club concerning new-fashioned churns, the chairman invited A. E. Sloan to bring into the meeting one of WESTCOTT'S glass churns, and to state the points of superiority over the common dash, which most people believe to be the very best churn in the world. The churn is made exactly like the dash-churn, having a dasher on the lower end of the piston-rod or handle. In addition to this, there is an adjustable dasher, which is raised or lowered by a wooden screw on the handle, to accommodate the upper dasher to the quantity of cream. When the churn contains but little cream, the upper dasher is screwed down near the lower dasher. * * * The improvement, which was well received by all the experienced butter-makers present, aims to aerate the cream more perfectly, and to agitate in a more thorough manner. The dasher is worked by a horizontal handle, so that all the power applied is downward. A spring of coiled wire raises the handle and the dasher, thus relieving the operator of the fatigue of lifting the dasher through the heavy cream, and raising his hands also, which is a great relief, as every person who churns with a dash churn knows that the great source of fatigue arises from the exertion required to raise the dasher.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce closes its report of the exhibition of the Adjustable Dash Churn before the Farmers' Club in these words:—"The club were agreed that the churn promises well, all admitting that a dash churn makes better butter than a rotary one. This one is not more complicated than an ordinary rotary churn, and is more easily cleaned."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A NEW CHURN.—There has just been introduced to some of our amateur and practical butter makers a new patent churn that really seems to be a great improvement on all predecessors. It is based on the idea of the old dash churn, which was always a favorite with farmers for making good butter and exhausting all the butter capacity of the milk, though tedious and hard work; and it is held to combine the ease of working that belongs to the revolving or wheel churns with the effectiveness of the primitive dasher. The new churn is called WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN, has two dashers, an upper and lower, and is worked by a handle something like a pump. There is thorough commotion in its operation; and we can readily believe that it does its work shortly, sweetly and completely. And it certainly has made much impression on those of our butter-making farmers who have seen it. The machine is made at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and bids fair to become the most popular churn in use.

From the Rochester Daily Union.

A MODEL CHURN.—Of all the contrivances which we have ever examined for making butter, the adjustable dash-churn, now on exhibition at the National Hotel in this city, seems to take the palm. It exhibits progress in the right direction—for it is the old-fashioned dash churn in barrel form (the true principle,) with such improvements in the dash and mode of applying power as comprise all the requisites of a good churn. It is very simple, easily operated, and cleansed, convenient to handle, and produces superior butter. The glass model on exhibition is a curiosity, and shows clearly the advantages of the invention, while the full sized churn gives a practical demonstration of the same. This churn is a Western New York invention, and is to be produced extensively, we learn, by the Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Company, under the direction of the Superintendent and patentee, Mr. H. P. WESTCOTT.

From the N. Y. Weekly Times.

In reply to an inquiry the Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. Weekly Times says:—"A wind-mill can be constructed to do churning with WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN by simply arranging a wheel and crank to work a pitman to be attached to the handle of the churn. In reply to several other inquiries about the excellence of Westcott's churn, it is proper to state that it is one of the most important improvements on the dash churn recently brought out. Dairymen who think that the old dash churn is the best kind that was ever made will feel constrained to say that this is superior after they have given it a fair trial."

[Many commendatory notices, similar to the above, are omitted for want of space.]

OUR CHURN AT THE STATE SHEEP FAIR.

Our Superintendent, Mr. H. P. WESTCOTT, and General Agent, Mr. A. E. SLOAN, exhibited the Adjustable Dash Churn at the State Sheep Fair, Rochester, on the 9th of May, inst., where it was critically examined by a large number of people, and very handsomely noticed by the daily and other papers. As a sample of the notices voluntarily accorded it we give the following from the RURAL NEW-YORKER of May 19:

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN.—Among the valuable labor-saving machines and implements exhibited at the State Sheep Fair, last week, was H. P. WESTCOTT'S Adjustable Dash Churn. It was shown in practical operation, and attracted much attention and commendation from a large number of spectators. Though no committee was appointed by the Association, Messrs. L. B. LANGWORTHY of this city, and LEWIS F. ALLEN of Erie county, acted as informal judges, and superintended a trial of the churn. Butter was made and gathered in about fifteen minutes from poor material—mixed cream and milk (mostly milk) from different dairies—and under unfavorable circumstances. The gentlemen named, (both of whom are very competent judges,) as well as others who witnessed the trial, were much pleased with the result, and pronounced the Adjustable Dash a great improvement. This is a practical and substantial endorsement of the favorable opinion we have heretofore expressed in regard to this churn, and we are confident it is destined to become a favorite with butter makers wherever introduced.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

In favor of the Adjustable Dash Churn.

UNDER this heading we might, did space permit, give many letters commending our churn in the highest terms. But a very few, mostly of recent date, must suffice for the present. The first is from L. B. LANGWORTHY, Esq., than whom there is no better judge of machinery in the State. Mr. L. was for many years in succession Chairman of either the Committee on Farm Implements or Non-Enumerated Articles at the Annual Fairs of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and his opinions have ever been regarded as sound and impartial:

ROCHESTER, May 16, 1866.

MR. H. P. WESTCOTT, *Superintendent Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co.:*

SIR:—In answer to your request that I should give you my opinion of your Adjustable Dash Churn, I beg leave to say that, having become familiar with the prevailing preference for the old dash churn in a great majority of the butter-producing sections of the country, I was induced to examine your invention on its first exhibition a few weeks since in this city. On my first examination of its mechanical structure,—finding it substantially a *Dash Churn*, with several important additions and improvements—I was favorably impressed with its great advantages over the hundreds that I have seen and had occasion to pass judgment upon during the last fifty years. And I was fully confirmed in this opinion on again seeing it in operation at the State Wool Growers' Fair in this city last week—when a fine lot of butter was rapidly produced, from a charge half cream and half milk.

The mechanical means for operating the churn are so palpable and ingenious that they require no explanation to show its action and value. The *adjustable dash* I esteem the great advantage which your churn possesses over any other I have ever seen introduced, and, with the proper temperature, nearly doubles its ability, not only to produce rapidly, but to fully convert all the butyraceous particles from the serous and curdy contents, and give more and a better article than those contrivances that claim to work in almost miraculously short periods. The fact that the upper or adjustable dash can be guaged so as to bury itself in the cream and rise above the surface, with a very short stroke,—thus, in combination with the lower dash, completely aerating and agitating the cream, by a much shorter movement of dash than would be required by the old fashioned churn,—renders the working of the lever an easy matter. That the churn will be appreciated and adopted by practical people wherever introduced, or its merits made known, needs no argument.

Your Ob't Friend, L. B. LANGWORTHY.

CAMDEN, Oneida Co., N. Y. Dec. 19.

MR. H. P. WESTCOTT—*Sir*: You ask my opinion of your Patent Adjustable Dash Churn if I have used it. I have had it in use about six months, and am ready to decide in its favor. I do think it the *best* in use, or that I know of. I have tried in the last twenty-five years many different kinds of churns and find nothing equal to this. Mine is the half barrel size, and we can churn 6 to 8 pounds, or 25 to 30 pounds in it with equal ease, and usually in about 15 to 20 minutes. It needs *only* to be introduced, to come into general use. I recommend it to all in want.

RANNY PHELPS.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 11, 1866.

MR. H. P. WESTCOTT—*Sir*: Yours of April 5th came to hand to-day. Am in a hurry, but make it a point to answer letters. We are now using your churn and think no patent churn heretofore invented equals it in producing good butter. We churn inside of 12 minutes. The cream being constantly supplied with fresh air by the adjustable dash, brings the butter yellow and hard. I would recommend this kind of churn to any one in preference to all others.

S. P. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1864.

MR. H. P. WESTCOTT:—You wish to know how I like your Adjustable Dash Churn. I have used it the past season, and must say *it is just the churn for butter-makers*. As for ease of working and making good butter, it cannot be surpassed. Yours, &c., MENZO SMITH.

WATKINS, N. Y., May 2, 1866.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*: Inclosed find $12, for the churn sent me. I tried it yesterday and like it very much. It beats all the Patent Churns in this country. Several of my neighbors think they will send for the churn.

Yours truly, EZRA GLEASON.

CHURN COMPLETE, AND THE ADJUSTABLE DASH.

CHURN FACTORY, MACHINERY, &c.

THE Factory represented at the head of this page has recently been constructed expressly for the manufacture of the Adjustable Dash Churn. At first only machinery for making the dashes, handles, covers, etc., was put in,—but finding it almost impossible to procure elsewhere sufficient quantities of *good* barrels and steel springs to supply their wants, the Company are now adding such machinery as will enable them to *make all the parts of the Churn* under the eye and supervision of its Patentee. The Company hope soon to be able to turn out from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Churns per day. Thus far it has been impossible to supply the demand from dealers, and hence the reason that the Churn is not yet on sale in numerous localities where it is desired.

SIZES AND PRICES OF CHURNS.

Five sizes of the barrel-formed Churn (see above cut,) are manufactured, holding from five to thirty gallons. The retail price of No. 1, (the largest size, thirty gallons,) is $16; No. 2, (three fourths barrel,) $14; No. 3, (half barrel,) $12; No. 4, (quarter barrel,) $10; No. 5, (one-fifth barrel,) $8. *Orders for single Churns must be accompanied by cash.*

☞ **Rights** will be disposed of for States and Counties, except New York State, which is reserved. Messrs. A. E. SLOAN and H. E. LUSK are General Agents of the Company for the sale of any territory out of New York, or applications may be made to the President, Superintendent or Secretary.

H. C. SILSBY, Pres't.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., May, 1866.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 26, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE bill to admit Colorado into the Union was vetoed by the President on the 16th ult.

The receipts of Internal Revenue during the past week amounted to $4,232,376.80.

The President has decided to order all white volunteers to be mustered out of the service.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided that sugar made from sorghum shall be added to the free list.

A Committee of three has been appointed by the House to visit Memphis and investigate the recent riots in that city.

The House Military Committee has decided to report a bill giving $100 a year (during the time in service) to such soldiers as received no bounties at the time of enlistment.

President Johnson has remitted the death sentence of 173 Sioux Indians who were engaged in the late Minnesota massacres.

The Commission appointed to examine into the affairs of the Merchants' Bank, report that the institution will be able to pay only about three per cent. on the amount of its liabilities. Col. Paulding, implicated in the failure, has been arrested. He had deposited in the bank Government funds to the amount of $600,000.

The House has passed a bill authorizing the issue of a new five cent piece. Its weight will be one fourth of an ounce. [The Government intends soon to withdraw from circulation all fractional currency below ten cents.]

The Internal Revenue Bureau gives notice that the joint-resolution of Congress for the exemption of crude petroleum from duty, took effect the 9th inst.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives for the protection of the lives of passengers on board of steamships.

Senator Wilson has introduced a new army bill. It provides for one General, one Lieut.-General, five Maj.-Generals, ten Brig.-Generals, the five artillery regiments and six cavalry regiments now in service, and fifty-seven regiments of infantry. The bill is spoken of favorably.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, it is expected, will authorize the erection of several buildings in the Northern States for asylum purposes. Secretary Stanton says nearly $6,000,000 of unclaimed and forfeited pay of the army, belongs to this Asylum.

The President has "approved" the five cent bill, also a bill to levy a duty of 20 per cent. on imported horses, cattle, swine and sheep, and the bills to give the Vice-Admiral a Secretary, to select a site in New York city for a post-office, and to amend the habeas corpus act.

It is thought at Washington that a European war is inevitable, and that Napoleon will withdraw his troops from Mexico at an early day.

Southern Items.

One of the healthiest symptoms in the South is the establishment of numerous factories of cloth and iron in almost all of the States.

Ex-Senator Gwin has arrived in New Orleans. He was released from arrest on parole, though declining to take the conditional oath.

Semms, the commander of the late rebel steamer Alabama, has been elected Probate Judge of Mobile. [The President has ordered that Semms be prohibited from holding any office until he is pardoned.]

It is stated on high authority that Jeff. Davis will be tried at Richmond in June on the indictment recently found by the Grand Jury at Norfolk, provided Chief Justice Chase will consent to preside in the Court there to be convened.

The family of the rebel Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, are in destitute circumstances, and the people of Texas are contributing to their relief.

The demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply in all portions af Virginia. The wages of the male freedmen average about $12 per month, including food, quarters and medical attendance.

The proposition of East Tennesseeans for a new State, has been laid before the State Senate. They ask for a vote upon the measure by the people of the State. Their petition was referred to a Committee consisting of two from each grand division of the State.

Gen. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, has forwarded to Major-General Howard a report of operations of the Bureau in that State. He says that everywhere the laborers are steadily at work in the fields, and well and profitably employed. The health of the State is good. Large crops have been "put in," and it is expected more cotton will be raised the present season than in any one year before. There are many schools in the State for freedmen, and they are well attended.

A dispatch from New Orleans dated May 19, says "the Red River and the neighboring waters are rising in great floods. A crevasse near Shreveport exists, and others are expected. There is untold suffering in the flooded districts. The Louisiana cotton crop will be exceedingly small. A line of steamers is to be established between New Orleans and British Honduras. The yellow fever is prevailing at Vera Cruz, the small pox at Truxillo, and the cholera badly at Guaytemala."

Wade Hampton charges that Columbia, S. C., was burned by order of Gen. Sherman. It is proved that the city was fired before the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army.

The war cost East Baton Rouge, La., besides the killed and disabled, 8,000 slaves, 100 dwellings destroyed, 500 bales of cotton burned, 5,000 bales captured, and horses, cattle and other property valued at $10,000,000.

It is understood that the surgeon at Fortress Monroe recommends that Jeff. Davis be less rigidly confined on account of failing health.

From Mexico.

WE have Mexican dates of May 7th, by which we learn it was reported, creditably, that Maximilian had negotiated a loan in Europe.

The correspondence with our Austrian Minister, published recently, regarding the shipment of Austrian troops to Maximilian, was causing considerable discussion.

A large quantity of arms shipped from New York had arrived at Vera Cruz for the use of the Imperialists.

Indecisive skirmishes were taking place daily throughout all parts of the country.

Mr Bareda, who has just arrived in Washington from Europe, brings information that 2,000 Austrian troops have been shipped to Mexico since the determination to withdraw the French troops was made public. He suspects from the date of the shipment, that the protest directed by Mr. Seward had already been made to the Austrian Government.

Senor Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, has information that after a battle, the French have surrendered to the Liberal General Mendez, Jaunta, the only town held by them in the State of Tobasco.

Gen. Santa Anna's professions of adherence to the Liberal cause are believed by the friends of President Juarez to be solely in the interest of the French, who they say are seeking to get up some combination by which on the departure of Maximilian a new government, apparently Mexican, shall be made to appear, with which a treaty of peace can be concluded recognizing the claims put forward by France, and the loans which have been raised for Maximilian. It is said these plans are fully known to President Juarez and the Liberal leaders in Mexico.

The Mexican Legation at Washington express a hope that if Santa Anna reaches Chihuahua, he will be speedily hanged.

The French troops were concentrating in Northern Mexico under Gen. Dowy, to unite with Mejia and disperse the guerrillas.

Brownsville advices state that Escobado, with 2,000 men, was in the neighborhood of Chihuahua, preparing for an advance on Monteray.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INTELLIGENCE from Europe received to the 5th inst. Orders have been issued by the British Government prohibiting Spanish, Peruvian or Chilian vessels of war or privateers, from rendezvousing in any ports of the British colonies. Nothing has been heard of the steamer City of Washington. The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent. The Tribune's Italy correspondent of April 30, says "within a fortnight we shall be involved in war." The fortresses are being manned, the fleet concentrated, and everything put in warlike array. All the official papers talk "war;" all the people do likewise, and are preparing for it, yet are trying to shift the responsibility on Austria. Napoleon is said to be the great wire-puller, and that Austria cannot avoid war. The affairs of Austria, Italy, Prussia and Germany appear in a very mixed condition, at least, and it is pretty hard telling where the trouble is, or who is most to blame. England, it is reported, wishes matters settled. Spain is quietly moving toward a change of Government. Russia objects to Prussia becoming a great naval power by possession of the Baltic ports of the late Danish Duchies.

PROGRESS OF THE CABLE.—All goes smoothly with the new Atlantic cable. It is now coiling at the rate of two miles an hour in the tanks of the Great Eastern. The Amethyst hulk is moored alongside the great ship off Sheerness, while the Iris is laden in her turn at Greenwich, and will supply the Amethyst's place as soon as the latter is emptied. Thus manufacture and stowage go on currently, and at the moment one part of the great wire is receiving its elementary coating of Catterton's compound, or perhaps spun at Birmingham, other portions are laid down in the great ship ready for the final paying out.

THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.—These two bodies met in St. Louis on the 17th inst. In the Old School Assembly, Dr. Lowery of New York, preached the opening sermon; number of delegates, 259. The follow persons were nominated for Moderator to represent different parties:—R. Stanton had 158 votes; P. G. Gurley, 75; S. R. Wilson, 18. In the New School Assembly, Dr. Shaw of Rochester, N. Y., preached the opening sermon; delegates present, 201; Prof. Hopkins of Auburn, N. Y., chosen Moderator.

ST. DOMINGO.—Advices from St. Domingo state that the insurgents had attacked the Government troops occupying Nieba, and defeated them, taking 130 prisoners, and most of their artillery. The revolution, there can be no doubt, is backed by the Haytien Government, which supplies them with money, guns, ammunition and provisions. The commander of the Government troops wanted re-inforcements. The insurgents had elected a President, and were marching on the Capital.

FENIANISM.—The Head Centre, Stephens, says the first fighting will be on the soil of Ireland, and before long; that he came to this country to unite the Brotherhood; that the Fenians here had sent to Ireland £28,014 to aid in the cause of Irish independence. It is reported that Mr. Stephens has not succeeded in uniting all the Circles in New York city.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A MAINE man placed eight trout in a brook sixteen years ago, and for the last eight years 200 pounds of trout have been taken from the stream annually.

AT the present time there are two hundred and seventy-four churches in New York city of all denominations, and one hundred and seventy-eight in Brooklyn.

SAMUEL KENNEDY, the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre, died near York Springs, Adams county, Penn., on the 11th inst., in the 94th year of his age.

A SAN DIEGO (CALIFORNIA) LETTER says that General Rosecrans is daily expected there, and that he will probably become a permanent resident of that place.

THE steamship Helvetia from Liverpool on the 3d inst. for New York, has put back with cholera on board. Two deaths occurred before the vessel reached Queenstown.

GREAT EXCITEMENT has been caused among the Fenian Brotherhood of late, in Brooklyn, by the discovery of a large defalcation by a prominent officer of the Order.

A COMMITTEE from Salt Lake has arrived in New York to prepare for the reception of about three thousand Mormons, who are expected from Europe this summer.

OREGON, by the recent census, has 65,000 inhabitants, of whom 18,000 are voters, and 27,500 females to 37,500 males. Portland, the chief town, has 6,000 inhabitants.

CAPT. AP CATESBY JONES, who left the U. S. Navy to join the rebels, and commanded the iron-clad Virginia, has been appointed Chief of Ordnance of the Peruvian Navy.

ACCORDING to a calculation recently made, there are in the whole world nearly 7,000,000 Jews, of which one-half are in Europe,—1,225,000 of the European Jews are in Russia.

COUNT SCHWABE, a German by birth, has established a gallery of portraits of the heroes of the late war, in Boston. The cost is $125,000, most of which is paid by the Count.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY, (who arrived in this country a short time since from London,) is staying with his sister in Georgetown, Mass. He declined a formal reception tendered him.

DR. DALTON of New York city, has published an able paper, in which he gives it as his opinion that there is no reason to expect wide-spread ravages by cholera during the present season.

THE Connecticut House of Assembly on the 16th inst., ballotted for U. S. Senator, with the following result:—Gen. O. S. Ferry, 132; R. D. Hulbard, 93; L. S. Foster, 7; T. H. Seymour, 1.

GEORGE WARD, the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, and one of the signers of the first "Dispensation" to America, died at Preston, England, recently, after half a century's connection with the Order.

TWENTY THOUSAND Poles want to emigrate to this country, and efforts are being made to settle them in Virginia. They are tired of Muscovite rule. The Gypsies are also coming to America in large numbers.

THE Schenectady Star says that on and after the first of June, the notes of all banks located west of Schenectady, will not be received at any of the banks in Troy, at less than one-quarter per cent. discount.

ANOTHER attempt to cross the Atlantic in a jolly boat will soon be made by J. M. Hudson of New York. His craft is a metallic life-boat, twenty-six feet long and six wide. But one man will accompany him.

GENERAL SICKLES has accepted the mission to the Hague. [Relative to affairs in South Carolina, he reports them gradually improving. Lawless operations in the north-western portion of the State had ceased.]

COL. HOBBS, who commanded the troops sent against the insurgents in Jamaica, and by whose orders the atrocious butcheries were committed, became insane, and was sent to England, but jumped overboard and was drowned.

THE Kennebec (Me.) Journal says that persons are engaged in various towns in selling what they call the "Wine Plant" at a large price. The plant is the common rhubarb plant of the garden, and nothing more.

A NEW slaughter-house has been erected near Chicago for the entire slaughter work of the city. It is 270 feet long, 175 feet wide and three stories high. It has a daily capacity for working off 1,200 head of cattle, 2,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep.

THE first wife of the late E. P. Christy, negro minstrel, and her son, have been judiciously decided to be entitled to his comfortable estate of $150,000. He willed the property to another woman whom he claimed as his wife at the time of his death.

THE reports of the Sanitary Superintendent and the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New York city, show that the work of sanitary reform is being pressed forward with vigor, and a marked decrease in the weekly mortality report is noted as among the most gratifying results which have been attained.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS USE "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficiency by a test of many years.

"*I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking will of.*"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

☞ WHEN thistles yield figs, then, and not till then, will the extracts made from common essential oils take rank with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the rich product of living tropical flowers. The demand for it, vast as it is, has not yet attained its full proportions. Sold everywhere.

The News Condenser.

— The new fifteen cent postage stamps are out.

— A large apple crop is expected in New Jersey.

— The health of Jeff. Davis is said to be rapidly failing.

— A colored peoples' bank has been established in Baltimore.

— There are 36,901 farms in Massachusetts, valued at $23,495,122.

— Flax is being cultivated with considerable success in Canada.

— A case has been tried before a full jury of negroes at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

— The Supreme Court at Lowell, Mass., granted 19 divorces Tuesday week.

— A disease has appeared among the cattle at York, Me., and several have died.

— There have been seven deaths by suicide in Cincinnati the past two months.

— A paper skirt has been invented to replace crinoline, and is light and cheap.

— The Supreme Court at Worcester, Mass., granted 38 divorces during its session.

— There were 114,687 tuns of coal shipped from the Pennsylvania mines last week.

— The Maine Republicans hold their Gubernatorial Convention at Bangor, June 21st.

— Look out for counterfeit 1s on the Connecticut River Banking Co.'s Bank at Hartford.

— The sum of $222,000 has been received for licenses in New York under the new excise law.

— It has been decided that the income tax for 1864 as well as 1865 will be collected in the South.

— Gen. Sheridan has issued an order releasing the banks of New Orleans from all military control.

— Maria Tasket, who is coming from Sweden, is said to exceed even Jenny Lind in vocal powers.

— Two daughters of President Juarez are guests of Senor Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington.

— On Monday week 7,000 Sunday School children and 878 teachers had a celebration in Washington.

— A geologist asserts that there are 1,000,000 tuns of valuable iron ore at Iron Mine Hill in Rhode Island.

— The tax of one cent upon each box of matches produced last year throughout the United States about $1,500,000.

— The "Gentile" residents of Salt Lake City have offered a reward of $4,150 for the apprehension of the murderer of S. N. Bassfield.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE.
ROCHESTER, May 22, 1866.

SINCE our last market report considerable changes in price have taken place in some articles. Flour has declined about $1 ℔ barrel and wheat correspondingly per bushel, as will be seen by the quotations.

In Provisions some changes have occurred. Pork shows the greatest variation, having advanced from two and a half to three dollars per barrel. Butter is steady with rather a declining tendency.

Hay has advanced a dollar or two per tun, but this rise can hardly be sustained for any considerable time. For the general range of prices see the quotations below, which have been obtained with care and from the most reliable sources.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't.	$11,00@15,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$10,00@11,00	Apples, green	$1,25@ 1,75
Do. extra State,	7,50@ 8,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	12@ 14c
Do. buckwheat,	3,00@ 3,25	Peaches	00@ 80c
Millfeed, coarse,	11,00@11,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,75@ 1,80	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	100@ 125c
Wheat, red	2,40@ 2,60	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	2,75@ 3,00	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	75@ 80c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Rye,	65@ 70c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Oats	42@ 45c	Green calfskins	15@ 16c
Barley,	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each,	$0,50@2,50
Beans	0,75@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess.	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$1,50@ 5,00
Do. new mess.	32,00@33,00	Clover, medium,	6,50@ 7,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	12,00@14,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	8@ 9c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 20c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	13@14½c	Coal, lump, ℔ tun	8,20@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,20@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	8,45@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	8,75@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,70@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. soft	0,00@0,00
Do. packed	23@ 25c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	18@ 22c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,60@2,90
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	40@ 50c
Lard, tried	22@23½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,00@8,75
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	6,00@7,00
Do. rough	0@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	16@ 18c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	16@ 00c
Hay ℔ tun	10,00@15,00	Barrels	37@ 42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.—Cotton 36@37c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,10@12,80 as to quality. Wheat, $1,95@2,00. Rye, 78@78c. Barley, dull. Corn, 80@83c. Oats, 42@61c. Hops, 20@35c. Pork, new mess, $30,12@31,25; old do, $29,00@29,50; prime, $24,50@25; Shoulders, 12½@13¾c; Hams, 17½@18¾c. Lard, 19@22½ cts. Butter, 30@45 cts. Cheese, 10@22c.

BUFFALO, MAY 19.—Flour, sales at $9,50@13,00.—Wheat, inactive. Corn, 58@61c. Rye, Barley, and Peas, nominal. Oats 34@35c. Pork, $31,00. Lard, 22½c.

TORONTO, MAY 17.—Flour, $6,25@9,25. Wheat, fall $1,30@1,95; spring, $1,30@1,45; Barley, 55@65c; Rye, 50@60c; Peas, 68@70cts; Oats 31@35c. Mess pork, $22,50@23; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 12@14c; Lard, 13@14½c; Bacon, 10@12c; Beef hams, 13@14c. Butter, 16@18c; Cheese, 13@15c.—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 17—Sales Beef Cattle, $11,00@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 4@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@10c; Swine, 10@10½c.

ALBANY, MAY 18.—Beeves $5@10,50; Sheep, 5½@7½c. Hogs, 10@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MAY 16.—Beeves, sales at 11@14½c. Working oxen $200@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $45@110. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, wooled, 7@9c; sheared, 5@6½c. Veal Calves $3@9. Shotes—Wholesale 12@13½c.; retail 12@16cts.—Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides 8@9c. ℔ ℔; country lots 6@7c.; tallow 7@9c.; calfskins, 15@17c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each; country lots 75c@1,50; shearlings, 20@25c.

TORONTO, MAY 17.—Beef cattle, $7@9. Calves, $4@8 each. Sheep, $6@8 each. Lambs, $2.50@3 each.—*Globe.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 16.—We have had a fair business in domestic fleeces since the date of our last review; prices for the finer grades have ruled very firm, owing to the small supply on hand, but common and coarse grades have ruled dull and heavy:—45@53c for Native and ¾ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ⅜ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@37c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MAY 17—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 48@50; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 50@60c; medium, 47@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@85c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@65c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@55c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

DIED.

IN Albion, N. Y., May 11, EVELYN, son of REV. O. C. BEARDSLEY, aged 24 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

AGENTS WANTED.—50c sample sent Free, with terms, for any one to clear from $20 to $25 daily in three hours. Business new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by male or female.—Circulars, with full particulars, will cost you nothing. Address WILLARD & Co., 315 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DUTCHER'S DEAD-SHOT FOR BEDBUGS
Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists. 853-4t

HOME EMPLOYMENT.—A Good Man Wanted in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars,
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

KELSEY'S PATENT BEE HIVE—An opportunity is now offered to those keeping Bees to procure the above Patent Hives. They are on a different principle from any other, and if the directions are followed no moth can ever enter a Hive. Send 13c for Kelsey's Treatise on Bees, with price of Hives, Rights, &c.
S. MACFERRAN,
721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

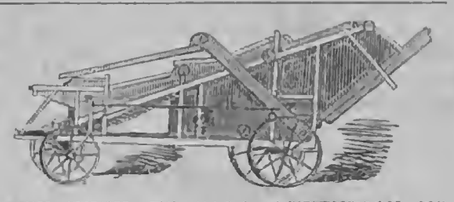
AGENTS WANTED—In every County, to sell SILVER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR BROOM, by far the best Broom invented, as it is adapted both to City and Country use. It is endorsed by "The Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," "Boston Cultivator," and every one who sees it. Our Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day selling this Broom. Send $2 for a sample Broom, or enclose stamp for Circular, to SILVER'S PATENT BROOM CO., 119 Nassau-St., N. Y.

TINGLEY'S PATENT CHURN.—This Churn is the Barrel Churn *perfected*, and it is destined to become the standard Churn of the country. Farmers pronounce it the best ever yet produced. The Patent Rights for the Western States for sale or manufactured on a Royalty. Dealers supplied with Churns. Address with stamp, for Circular,
SAMUEL MACFERRAN,
721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WIND MILLS.—SELF-REGULATING for Pumping, Grinding Grain and other purposes, from one to thirty Horse Power.
—*ALSO*—
ORVIS' AMERICAN FARM MILL,
For Grinding Grain—requires from one to four Horse Power. Manufactured by the
EMPIRE WIND MILL MANF'G CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
MILLS BROS., Agents, 69 West Lake St., Chicago.

HALL, SHEPHERD & BOOTH,
REAL ESTATE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENCY,
Corner Burdick & Main St., (Up Stairs,)
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of Real Estate, collection of debts, and payment of taxes in Michigan. Enclose stamp and receive one of our Real Estate Bulletins. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—Wm. A. Wood, Prest. Michigan National Bank, Kalamazoo; Latham Hull, Prest. 1st National Bank, do.; Wm. A. Booth, 95 Front St., New York.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR MOWING MACHINES,—do they need repairing? If so, don't wait until the day you wish to commence haying. Extras for all the different styles of Machines manufactured by me since 1852, furnished to order.
The old Iron Frame Ketchum Machines can be altered over and made *better than when new*, and just as good for mowing, as a machine that would cost you $125. If Extras are ordered send the No. of the Machine for which they are wanted. It will be found on the inner end of the finger-bar. Machines sent for repairs should be packed so as to make as few packages as possible. Mark each package to my address. Also the owners name and advise me by mail. Price List of Extras sent on application. Head your letters with the name of your Post Office, County and State. 1853-6t
Address R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

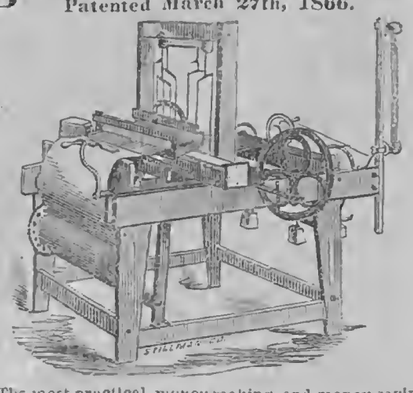


WE WISH TO CALL ATTENTION TO our STEAM THRESHERS, Also HORSE POWERS AND SEPARATORS of different sizes. Great improvements have been made this year. Send for our Circulars. Address JONAS W. YEO,
853 6t Robinson Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

A CALL TO WOOL GROWERS AND DAIRYMEN.—I propose to sell my farm of 526 acres, situated in the town of Birdsall, at Birdsall Center, Allegany Co., N. Y., four miles south of Whitney's Crossing, on New York & Erie RR. There are four barns and two dwelling houses on the farm; one a large two story house, well furnished throughout, with water constantly running in the kitchen, brought in logs from a never-failing spring. There are three (3) good orchards of nearly all grafted fruit—about 150 acres of heavy timbered land, sufficient to cut and spare 5,000 cords of wood, which is worth at the railroad, $4 per cord. *Farm is well watered.* It is perhaps one of *the* best locations for a *Cheese and Butter Factory* in the State of New York—it being at the crossing of two roads, and there are three others coming in, within half a mile, all diverging out into a good grazing country. There is also supposed to be a good PEAT BED on the farm.
☞ The price is $11,000; one half can remain on the place, in bond and mortgage, if desired. A. M. BROWN, Whitney's Crossing, Allegany Co., N. Y. 853-3t

HOWARD'S COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
Two sizes, the Best Combined Machine in the World! Price reduced.
Howard's No. 1 and 2 Mowers. light draft, no side draft, both perfect Mowers. Price less than any Mower offered for sale.
Howard's Star Mower, 2 wheel, folding bar.—This Mower is all iron—strong and durable, easy draft, and has all the good qualities of any other two-wheel Machine and some improvements others have not. Price List of Extras sent on application. In ordering Extras give the No. of the Machine for which they are wanted. I also manufacture CADWELL'S HORSE HAY FORK, a superior article. Address R. L. HOWARD,
May 19, 1866. [853-6t] Buffalo, N. Y.

BRANSON'S FAMILY HAND LOOM.
Patented March 27th, 1866.



The most practical, money making, and money-saving machine ever invented for family use. We cannot give details in an advertisement, but we can convince any one, who wants a Loom, that we have the *best* and only *perfect* Hand Loom. Send for Descriptive Circulars. Samples of cloth woven on the Loom, and full particulars. Address (with stamps,) BRANSON BROTHERS & CO., Office, 131 West 5th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Dearing Murder—C W Alexander.
Branson's Family Hand Loom—Branson Bros. & Co.
Dewey's Colored Fruit Plates—D M Dewey.
Real Estate Agency—Hall, Shepherd & Booth.
Steam Threshers, &c—Jonas W Yeo.
Wind Mills, &c—Mills Bros.
Butcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs.
Home Employment—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Agents Wanted—Willard & Co.
$60 for 17 Complete Volumes of Rural New-Yorker.
Howard's Combined Reaper and Mower—R L Howard.
A call to Wool Growers and Dairymen—A M Brown.
Kelsey's Patent Bee Hive—S Macferran.
Farmers Look to your Mowing Machines—R L Howard.
Agents Wanted for Silver's Patent Brooms.
Tingley's Patent Churn—S Macferran.
Round Quart Berry Boxes—C S Brace.
SPECIAL NOTICES
Dairymen's Paper—W H Tutton.

Special Notices.

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.

Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR $7 TO $9.
Challenge Wringing and Ironing Machine.
☞ See Advertisement.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

EVERY young lady and gentleman in the United States can *hear something very much to their advantage* by return mail

FREE OF CHARGE,

By addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
850-4t 831 Broadway, New York.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

IN the Rev. J. W. POLAND'S Autobiography, we find the following in regard to THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND:

"It was early in the Spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in diseases alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of *The Manchester Daily Mirror*, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of WHITE PINE COMPOUND. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone, *one hundred dollars'* worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this: it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap. As a remedy for kidney complaints, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of kidney difficulties, throughout the New England States.

This remedy is as safe and pleasant to take as it is effectual and may be obtained.—*Boston Journal.*

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY! Dr. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become well known.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
849-5t Boston, Mass.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and NOISES IN THE HEAD, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
36 Hanover Street,
836-26teow Boston, Mass.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

KITTATINNY,—The largest sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to
830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

$60 WILL PAY FOR AN ENTIRE SET of Bound Volumes RURAL NEW-YORKER from No 1 to No. 17—10 first Volumes are Family Papers bound, 6 new volumes. This is probably the only full set for sale. Address WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker, Office.

CHALLENGE
WASHING MACHINE.

COSTS BUT $7,00 TO $9,00!
AND IS WARRANTED TO WASH
QUICKER, EASIER, AND BETTER
THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE OR PROCESS.

Also the Challenge Wringer and Ironer Combined. The most perfect and durable Wringer and perfect Ironing Machine or Mangle for ironing without heat.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY WHERE. They are making from $200 to $300 per month.

Enclose stamp and address, and receive Circular giving full description and 1,000 References.
S. W. PALMER & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

ONE 12mo. VOL., 454 PAGES,—SENT, POST-PAID, FOR $2.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD,

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP.

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," &c., &c.
Rochester, N. Y.—D. D. T. Moore.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL'S able works on Sheep Husbandry. It is the Standard Authority, fully discusses the History, Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock-master, and dealer in Sheep and Wool, on the American Continent. Over Twenty Editions have already been issued, and a new one is now ready. No practical work ever sold more rapidly, or gave more general satisfaction. It is highly commended by the best judges; (see extracts from notices and letters below.)

Every Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower needs this great National Treatise, (by the author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Husbandry," &c., &c.,) and will find it indispensable. It is now placed within their reach, being sent by mail, post-paid, to any post-office in the United States. Sold only by the Publisher and Agents. Canvassing Agents wanted in all the wool growing regions not already supplied, to whom the work will be furnished on liberal terms.

The P. S. is a large duodecimo volume of 454 pages, illustrated, printed and bound in superior style. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price—$2. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the Maine Farmer.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. RANDALL, is a guarantee of its completeness and reliability.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag'l Society.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. RANDALL.

From the New England Farmer.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD—Is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Ohio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as *the* authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

From the Prairie Farmer.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter-press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merits demand.

From Hon. T. C. Peters, former editor of The Wool Grower.

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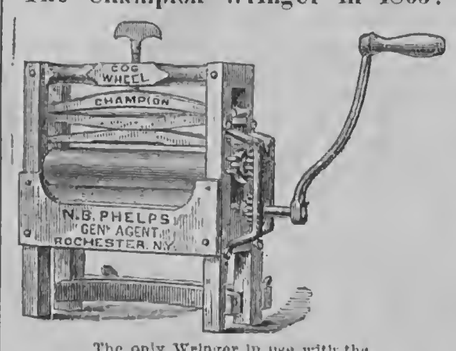

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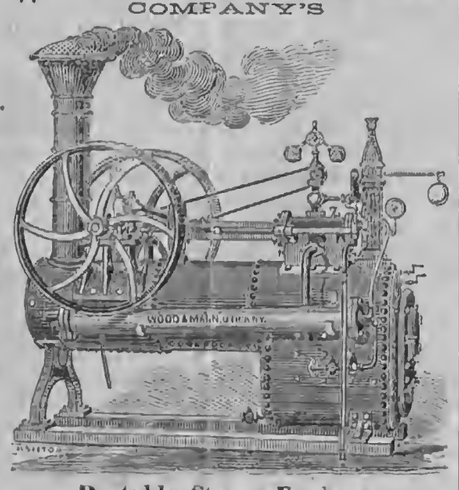

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Extensive fields and till them ill.
The farmer, pleased, may boast aloud
His bushels sown, his acres plowed,
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That time will bring a plentious crop.
Shrewd common-sense sits laughing by,
And sees his hopes abortive die,
For, when maturing seasons smile,
Thin sheaves shall disappoint his toil.
Advised, the emply pride dispel,
Till little, and that little well.
Of taxing, fencing, toil, no more
Your ground requires when rich than poor:
And more one fertile acre yields
Than the huge breadth of barren fields.

"Neat be your farm: 'tis long confessed
The neatest farmers are the best.
Each bog and marsh industrious drain,
Nor let vile balks deform the plain,
No bushes on your headlands grow,
No briers a sloven's culture show.
Neat be your barns, your houses neat,
Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet;
No moss the sheltering roof enshroud,
No wooden panes the windows cloud,
No filthy kennels foully flow,
No weeds with rankling poison grow;
But shades expand, and fruit trees bloom,
And flowering shrubs exhale perfume.
With pales your garden circle round;
Defend, enrich and clean the ground:
Prize high this pleasing, useful road,
And fill with vegetable good.

"Let order o'er your time preside,
And method all your business guide.
Early begin and end your toil,
Nor let great tasks your hands embroil;
One thing at once be still begun,
Contrived, resolved, pursued and done.
Hire not for what yourselves can do,
And send not when yourselves can go:
Nor till to-morrow's light delay
What might as well be done to-day.
By steady efforts all men thrive,
And long by moderate labor live;
While eager toil and anxious care
Health, strength, and peace, and life impair.

"Nor thine a life of toil severe;
No life has blessings so sincere.
Its meals so luscious, sleep so sweet,
Such vigorous limbs, such health complete,
No mind so active, brisk and gay,
As his who toils the livelong day.
A life of sloth drags hardly on;
Suns set too late and rise too soon.
Youth, manhood, age, all linger slow
To him who nothing has to do.
The drone, a nuisance to the hive,
Stays, but can scarce be said to live;
And well the bees, those judges wise,
Plague, chase and sting him till he dies."

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

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BY E. S. WELD.

BILLY LOVELL felt that he was an orphan now, and, indeed, alone in the world. There, in a humble room, lay his dead mother; and soon the people would come, and the village hearse would bear away that mother to the silent City of the Dead.

BILLY was a good little boy, and not only loved his mother tenderly, but was very kind to her, and was dearly loved in return. His father was an honest laborer, gained a comfortable living for his wife and child, and surrounded his home with unalloyed happiness. But a dark cloud appeared in the southern sky, and ere long the roar of distant cannon rolled over the hill-tops and along the valleys of our beloved country. Thousands of loyal men saw and heard, with intense alarm, these ominous signs of war. In their breasts beat hearts warm and true for Freedom's cause. A host of men resolved, with vows registered in heaven, to defend the old "Stars and Stripes," even with their blood, if need be.

BILLY'S father was one of the brave and patriotic number who thus felt and acted. In view of the separation, his mother wept as if her heart would break; and BILLY grieved, both from sympathy with his mother and because he must give up his father to the stern destinies of the battle field,—for BILLY was old enough, and had read enough to know something of the business of the soldier and the dangers to which he is exposed. But, though his father was borne down with agonizing sorrow, he felt that duty bade him go; so he struggled for a moment, prayed GOD to bless his wife and boy, and joined the recruited ranks that were marching by.

Days, months, and even years came and went with their heavy history of those dark and gloomy times. BILLY'S mother grew pale and wan as battle after battle furnished their long lists of "killed and wounded," filling the land with moaning sorrow. Still, the father lived to convey the intelligence, O, how precious, "I came through without a scratch." BILLY was now eleven years old, and cared for his feeble mother with all the solicitude of riper years. He labored for her, he provided for her, and was indeed her support during these long months of pain and sadness. A little boy so noble and so manly one seldom meets. A glorious habitation in a land of perpetual bliss will certainly be prepared for one so kind and affectionate.

By and by came those dark days of June and July, 1863, which told of an infurated rebel host on a march of invasion into Pennsylvania and the North, and the heavy, bloody work of Vicksburg. BILLY'S father was one of those who, in this latter place, toiled, suffered and DIED. On the 5th of July a universal shout went up from a million hearts because this stronghold of rebellion was surrendered to General GRANT. But from that lonely home of BILLY, there went up a wall of deepest anguish, and the wife and mother would not be comforted. Her feeble and failing constitution could not stand the shock, and she yielded up her darling boy to the charity of strangers, and her spirit to GOD who gave it. Here we found BILLY, at the commencement of our story, so sad and lonely—hardly twelve years of age—with no brother or sister, no uncle or aunt, no one to care for or to care for him in the wide, wide world. How his little heart ached, and how devoutly he wished to lay down in the coffin beside his mother and die.

That night was such an one as BILLY had never experienced before. "What should he do?" "Where should he go?" were thoughts that filled his mind as he lay down upon his little cot and vainly tried to sleep. In the midst of his distress he remembered the instructions of his sainted mother and knelt in fervent prayer. He prayed that when morning came he might be directed what to do. That was not a petition mingled with the incense of riches, or eloquently rounded with the rhetoric of a learned divine. It was the petition of a little orphan boy in the midst of his poverty and utter loneliness. Is the ear of Jehovah deaf to the cry of such an humble one? Does He give no answer back?

BILLY prayed and slept, and the morning broke upon him full of glorious sunlight and perfumed breezes. He rose from his couch and espied from his window a group of men and boys, crowding about a new-made cabin surmounted with the American flag, and placarded with large hand-bills headed, "Volunteers Wanted!" He put on his clothes and went directly to the spot, arriving in time to hear the officer in charge inquire, "Do you know of a boy that I can enlist as drummer?" Without waiting for any reply to be made, BILLY stepped promptly forward and said, "I will go, sir." His manner at once pleased the recruiting officer and he immediately enrolled him, clothed him in "Union Blue," told him where he might find some breakfast, and bade him then go and dispose of his little effects and return to him again.

The command to which the drummer boy's regiment was assigned, was then operating in Eastern Tennessee. In November came the three days of blood at Chattanooga. During all those days of terrible fighting, the drummer boy performed his part with manly courage. Many a dying man pillowed his head on his little knee, and many, less disabled, were assisted to the hospital. Two canteens of cold water were slung over his shoulders, bringing many a "God bless you, little fellow," from weary and wounded soldiers. It was on the last day of this memorable battle, when the tide of victory was turning in favor of Federal arms, and the complete rout of the enemy was close at hand, that, as the drummer boy was running across an exposed portion of the field to the assistance of a soldier exhausted by loss of blood, he was hit in the leg and brought to the ground. He crawled to a thicket near by, dragging his broken leg with great pain.

For many weeks BILLY suffered in hospital from his broken limb and an attack of fever which followed. It was not until the opening of the Spring Campaign of 1864, that he was returned to his regiment, recently transferred to the Army of the Potomac. Again he swung his drum upon his back, and with the troops of that noble army, set out for the occupation of that "line" on which Lieut. General GRANT "fought it out." How well he did his duty, how brave he was, how noble and kind, in all those months of activity and unprecedented battles that followed, let the testimony of hundreds who saw him, and knew him best, bear witness. In camp, quiet and unassuming; on parade, prompt and soldierly; on the march, ever in his place; and in battle, an angel visitant at the side of many a sufferer. Was not the prayer of that lonely night answered? Had he not already accomplished a greater work than myriads whose heads are gray?

Toil, exposure and privation wrought fearfully upon the constitution of the drummer boy, and disease laid a heavy hand upon him. Many were sorrowful when the ambulance bore his fever-stricken form to the hospital; for rough and hard-handed soldiers had learned to love this little fellow—all the more since they knew his history. Perhaps the reader is young in years like BILLY. Was you ever sick—nigh unto death—so racked with pain and tortured with suffering that none had hopes of your recovery? Your bed, doubtless was soft and downy, in your own cozy little room—your every want promptly and carefully attended to by father or mother—your disease treated by a skillful family physician—and the whole neighborhood deeply anxious for your recovery. It was hard for you to be sick under such favorable circumstances But O, how different the circumstances with BILLY, the drummer boy! He was away in a Washington hospital, without one soft hand beneath his aching head or laid upon his throbbing temple—not one familiar voice to soothe with words of cheer—not one anxious watcher by his bedside;—in a strange land and among strangers. A *man*, who had long braved the storms of life, and many times felt the cold shoulder-jostle of a selfish world, might have endured it. But here's a *boy*, scarcely thirteen years of age! What of him?

To some it might seem an act of mercy to have taken the lone wanderer to a land of perpetual rest—to an everlasting home with father and mother, on the banks of the River of Life. But it was not so ordered. For days life hung as by a single thread. Then slowly, there came a change. Activity returned to his brain and new life to his eye, and gradually the drummer boy regained his strength. One day, as every ward was thronged with patients, the surgeon in charge dismissed BILLY from the hospital, without one word of explanation, and with no paper to direct his return to the regiment. Thus he wandered out into the streets of the great city. It was a cold November day, and the north-west wind that swept along Pennsylvania Avenue, pierced his fragile frame most cruelly, and sent a chill, as of ague, to his very finger tips.

More than ever BILLY felt how sad a thing it is to be friendless and alone. Even the privilege of braving shot and shell on the battle field for the sake of country—that country which his father died to save—seemed now to be denied him. The cruel order of a thoughtless surgeon had deprived him of the companionship of a whole regiment of men he had learned to love. How cold and gloomy and desolate seemed all the wide world around him. How gladly would he have welcomed death and been at rest. But no such deliverance came.

Without scarcely reflecting why, BILLY followed a pale and haggard looking woman into the ante-room of the Executive Mansion, whose mission was in behalf of a soldier brother doomed to die; and vaguely dreaming that the great head of the nation might render pity, he stood awaiting the result. The historian says—"The President saw him standing, looking feeble and faint, and said, 'Come here, my boy, and tell me what you want.'" Sure enough here *was* a friend in the person of our lamented LINCOLN. Let us pause in this narrative for a moment, to contemplate the beauty of that scene, when the President of a great Republic forgot the momentous questions of legislation in his interest for a little pale-faced wanderer. Angels, from their shining seats on high, gaze with delight, while they chant in strains of heavenly music, "Well done, good and faithful servant." BILLY followed the tall man to a chair, and as he sat, placed his little hand in the broad palm, and with bowed head and timid accents, said:

"Mr. President, I am a drummer boy. I enlisted in July, 1863, and have been with my regiment, except when sick or wounded, ever since. For some time past I have been sick in hospital, and the Surgeon, for some cause or other, has turned me away this morning, with no directions to return to the regiment: I am cold, sick and lonely, and come to see if you would not do something for me."

The President was touched by this simple story of patriotism, suffering, and neglect, and a tear was seen to glisten in his eye, and he tenderly asked the drummer boy where he lived.

"I have no home."

"Where is your father?"

"He died a soldier at Vicksburg."

"Where is your mother?"

"My mother is also dead. I have no mother, no father, no brother, no sister, and" (bursting into tears,) "no friends—nobody cares for me."

Many tears found their way to Mr. LINCOLN'S eyes, and the scene was wonderfully affecting.

"Can't you sell newspapers?"

"No, I am too weak, and I have no money, and the Surgeon of the hospital told me I must leave, so I have no place to go to."

The President took a card from his pocket and wrote an order, addressed to the proper officials, giving special directions "to care for this poor boy until fully recovered;" ordering also that afterward he be retained on light and comfortable duty about the hospital, being too frail for the exposures of the field. O, what happiness beamed in the countenance of the little drummer as, with a "Thank you, Sir," he bore the paper away. Had he not in the capital of his country, at least one true friend?

It is not my good fortune to know the subsequent history of this brave and noble lad. I trust that his darkest days have passed, and that a bright future has already opened before him—leading through a long life of usefulness and honor. The dark cloud that cast so deep a shadow over his home and heart, has lifted, and drifted away beyond our sight; and, by the blessing of GOD, there is in store for this nation great prosperity. Let us not forget the thousands who freely bared their breasts to the dangers of sanguinary conflict that these glorious results might be realized. Historians will do honor to the names and memory of many officers who planned and conducted these battles; but who will write up the record of this host of humble privates, who shouldered the musket and did the work? If this record shall never shine on the the printed page, O, let it be engraved on the hearts of the people!

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

A COCKNEY elocutionist made a hit in reading a famous Alexandrine of Pope, which he exasperated and disemboweled in the following manner:—"Help the 'igh 'ill 'e 'eaves a 'uge round sto-o." Hinglish hall hover.

M. ABOUT says of an avaricious man, that "it had been proved that after having kindled his fire, he stuck a cork in the end of the bellows to save the little wind that was left in them."

A FOOTMAN, proud of his grammer, ushered into the drawing-room a Mr. Foote and his two daughters, with this introduction:—"Mr. Foote, and two Misses Feet."

A LADY was asked the other day why she chose to live a single life. She naively replied: "Because I am not able to support a husband."

WHAT is the difference between a spider and a duck? One has its feet perpetually on a web, and the other a web perpetually on its feet.

AN incurable old bachelor, and who seemingly rejoices in his infirmity, describes marriage as "a female despotism tempered by puddings."

IF, as the poet says, "beauty draws us with a single hair," then what—O! tell us what—must be the effect of a modern waterfall?

WHAT is that which is so brittle that if you name it you are sure to break it? Silence.

WHERE is happiness always to be found? In the dictionary.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 33 letters.
My 4, 1, 7 is an intransitive verb.
My 16, 18, 5, 31, 32 is a city in New York.
My 32, 29, 10, 14 dies to live.
My 19, 24, 30, 25, 26 is first welcomed in spring.
My 2, 12, 30, 10 is a well-spring of pleasure.
My 17, 15, 32, 23 is not simple.
My 3, 13, 7 is very necessary to travelers.
My 20, 21, 12, 23 always occurs as warm weather approaches.
My 22, 28, 1, 27 is a relative pronoun.
My 33, 6, 29 means to hasten.
My 11 is one of the letters of the alphabet.
My whole is an old saying.

Ripon, Wis. HATTIE & CARRIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two equestrians, A and B set out together from Keithsburg to Sunbeam, distance twelve miles, on horses of equal speed. They can walk the distance in four hours, and trot it in two hours. A walks half the *distance* and trots the other half; B walks half the *time* and trots the other half. Which will arrive first at Sunbeam, and what will be the difference of the time of their arrivals?

Sunbeam, Ill. R. M. DEIHL.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 851.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Gray's elegy on a country church-yard.

Answer to Historical Enigma:—Man know thyself, enough for man to know.

Answer to Anagram:

A novel was a book
Three-volumed, and once read, and oft crammed full
Of poisonous error, blackening every page;
And oftener still of trifling, second-hand
Remark, and old, diseased putrid thought;
And miserable incident, at war
With nature, with itself and truth at war;
Yet charming still the greedy reader on,
'Till, done, he tried to recollect his thoughts,
And nothing found but dreaming emptiness.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:—85 89-169 inches.

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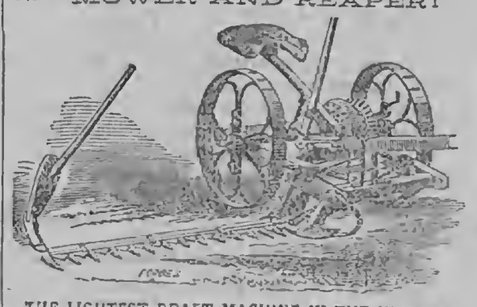

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Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE TURNIP CROP.

It is time to prepare for sowing the turnip crop. So long as we can produce Indian corn as cheaply as at present, it is not probable that roots will be as extensively grown in this country for cattle food, as in England. We do not believe it will pay, in this country, to grow and feed turnips as liberally as the English do. Neither the price of labor, the climate, nor the comparative cost of other food will justify such a course. There, Indian corn will not mature—on our Western prairies it costs but ten cents per bushel; there, sheep may be folded all the winter in the open field, and thus eat the turnips without being gathered—here, we must put the roots into cellars and feed them in troughs and mangers, all of which results in great expense. But if we may not raise as many acres of turnips, yearly, as we do of grain, it is yet no reason why every farmer should not supply his stock with enough to keep them healthy, sharpen their appetites, render them more able and willing to consume dry fodder, and in every way increase their thrift, and thereby the profit of keeping them. So we advise every farmer to grow some roots. From twenty-five to fifty bushels per head, if no more, will make a great difference with the cows in the spring. Carrots are healthy and nutritious for the horse; turnips for the sheep; and the pigs will be very contented if you give them plenty of sugar beets. The latter root may yet be sown and a good crop gathered for winter and spring use. Let us not be misunderstood; while we would not grow roots in sufficient quantity to be the main food of our stock in the winter, yet we would supply each animal with a daily allowance, if not through the whole season, at least during the last sixty or ninety days of foddering.

Turnips may be sown on sod well turned over, but it is better to use land that has been previously cultivated with some crop. The common English turnip may be sown from the middle of June to the first of August, but the Ruta Baga or Swedes should now be started as soon as possible. This latter is commonly sown in drills about two feet apart, and on heavy land these are slightly ridged. They are sown rapidly by using a proper drill. When they are up and well started they must be thinned so as to stand about six inches apart. This work can be performed rapidly with a hoe, by going across the rows and striking out the plants just the width of the blade. This operation leaves them in hills, and further thinning may be done by hand. The best manures are bone dust, drilled in with the seed, and lime, ashes, plaster and salt, sown broadcast on the leaves. Fresh, unfermented barn-yard manure is thought to facilitate the multiplication of insect enemies.

The turnip is exposed to numerous depredators, of which the turnip flea-beetle is the most inveterate. It attacks the plant as soon as the first leaves expand, and often destroys two or three successive sowings. Hence an early sowing is judicious. It is said that by steeping the seed in salt water their attacks may be prevented. Great care must be exercised in the use of this specific, however, or the vitality of the seed will be injured and total failure result. Five minutes is sufficient time for the seed to remain in the brine, and it should then be dried previous to sowing. A solution of nitrate of soda, dissolved bones, and Peruvian guano, is a very good steep for the seed. A vigorous growth of the plant will result from this treatment. It is possible that a slight dressing of salt sown on the young turnips would drive off the fly; at least it would be a good manure for the crop.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Season Contrasts—Corn-planting—Ease of Labor—Vegetation—Condition—Farm Labor—Labor System of the South—The Duty of Christians.

I see by the papers, and hear from friends, that you are having rather a rough spring up North. They say we are having a later spring here than for many years,—yet they have been corn planting for the last two weeks, and I am told people continue to plant as late as to the 10th of June. I think there is more ground planted from here to the "Mills," as ELLICOTT'S Mills are called, (a distance of about nine miles,) than there will be in any one of the wheat counties in New York.

They have quite a novel way of planting here, which I rather like. The ground is prepared in the usual way, though plowed in the fall, if a sod, as that gets rid of the worm. It is well harrowed and then *laid off* with a shovel-plow run lightly one way for the row. Some use a marker the other way and drop the corn in the angles. It is usually covered by a *corn coverer*, which is a rather simple machine, but on their light lands a very efficient one. As it would not answer in heavy land I will not attempt a description. I can very well understand why such large quantities of corn are raised, for the labor is mostly performed by horse-power, though man has to guide it.

Vegetation would seem forward to a Northern man. Apple trees are in full bloom. Peaches are out of blossom and begin to show quite plainly. The forests are looking quite green, though they have not put on their full livery. Grass in pastures furnishes a full bite to cattle. Wheat and rye are shooting up the stalk rapidly. Garden corn is up, and all but the tenderest of garden plants are growing rapidly. Peas begin to climb the bushes. In many meadows the grass is nearly or quite "half-leg high." The long season enables farmers to plant until quite late, and they are not compelled to hurry their operations lest they be too late in the autumn.

Much interest is felt in the North on the subject of farm labor. Thus far we have had no trouble in getting a full supply from the colored population. We furnish house, garden and firewood—give 300 pounds bacon, and three barrels of corn, (which is equal to 15 bushels,) and $12 per month—retaining one-third of the monthly wages as security for faithful performance till the end of the year. We have now as faithful and intelligent (in managing the labor of the farm) set of laborers as I ever had at the North. They are infinitely superior in the detail of farm labor to any Irish or German emigrant we ever had, "fresh over." Of course it's too soon to speak confidently of results, but thus far we have been agreeably disappointed. There is more trouble in the female department, but no worse, nor as bad, as we had before we came here.

Judging from what we have seen, thus far, the South has the germ for a most magnificent system of farm labor, by properly utilizing its colored population. The negro is docile, and if he has good wages and a good home, he will stay upon the same farm or plantation for a generation. He is not a migrating animal. If the negroes can have schools and churches of their own, their attachments soon become local, and no inducement will draw them away. I am fully satisfied that the true interests of the planters and farmers of the South will soon teach them the best mode of solving all difficulties in regard to the colored people. There is much prejudice among the lower class of poor whites. A rowdy element has been fostered, which cannot readily be brought into order. It is found in the killing of the negroes and burning their school houses and churches, but the North is not free from the same element. The burning of Convents and Roman Catholic Churches, and riots in various places, shows that the spirit of rowdyism is found smouldering in all civilized society.

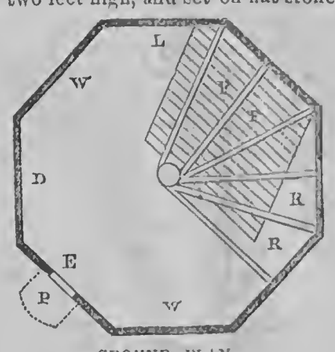
But when we know that the better spirit of Christianity is evoked in favor of the negro, and is working slowly though surely in his behalf, we may well hope for an entire change for his spiritual as well as physical welfare. In South Carolina efforts are being made, with every prospect of success, by the Episcopal Bishop, to put in operation a high grade school or college, where colored ministers may be educated to supply a very urgent demand for this class of men. Nearly all classes of Christians seem to be vying with each other in their exertions for the improvement of the general condition of the freedmen. It is high time the Church everywhere turned its attention to the poor of every color who are laying destitute at its very doors here at home. Charity is said to begin at home. In the present instance every man, woman and child should contribute to the best of their ability to the cause of Southern evangelization. The spirit is active at the South, but the harvest is ripe and the laborers are few indeed.—T. C. P.

W. Friendship, Md., May 8, 1866.

AN OCTAGON POULTRY HOUSE.

From the number of inquiries we have received, we judge that many people are designing to give particular attention to poultry, and, indeed, from the prices which its products bring, it may be made a profitable department of the farm. We submit to our readers a plan of an Octagon Poultry House which is selected from "BEMENT'S Poulterer's Companion." It will be noticed that the building is placed on piles, the object of which is to prevent the depredations of rats, skunks, and other vermin. It is questionable, however, if this arrangement is better than to build a tight wall underneath and admit the fowls to the ground. The soil is the best floor.

This building is ten feet in diameter and six feet and a half high. The sills are 4 by 4, and the plates 3 by 4 joists, halved and nailed at the joints. It is sided with inch and a quarter spruce plank, tongued and grooved. No upright timbers were used. The floor and roofing are of the same kind of plank. To guard against leakage by shrinking, the joints may be battened with lath, or strips of thin boards. An eight-square frame supports the top of the rafters, leaving an opening of ten inches in diameter, on which is placed an octagon chimney, for a ventilator, which makes a very pretty finish. The piers should be either cedar, chestnut or locust, two feet high, and set on flat stones.



GROUND PLAN.

The letter D designates the door; W, W, windows; L, latticed window to admit air, with a shutter to exclude it when necessary; E, entrance for the fowls with a sliding door; P, platform for the fowls to alight on when going in; R, R, are roosts placed spirally, one end attached to a post near the center of the room, and the other end to the wall; the first or lowermost one two feet from the floor, and the others eighteen inches apart, and rising gradually to the top, six feet from the floor. These roosts will accommodate forty ordinary sized fowls. F, F, is a board floor, on an angle of about forty-five degrees, to catch and carry down the droppings of the fowls. This arrangement renders it much more convenient in cleaning out the manure, which should be frequently done.

The space beneath this floor is appropriated to nests, twelve in number, fifteen inches wide, eighteen inches deep, and eighteen inches high. In order to give an appearance of secretiveness, which it is well known the hen is so partial to, the front is latticed with strips of lath. By this arrangement a free circulation of air is admitted, which adds much to the comfort of the hens while sitting.

FARMING IN THE HELDERBERG REGION.

The Helderberg mountains, some of the highest summits being twelve hundred feet above tide water, lie partly in Albany Co., this State. From thence Mr. G. W. DURANT sends us the following notes:—"It has become a general remark, not only in reference to the RURAL, but also to all other agricultural journals, that the system of husbandry you advocate is not adapted to this Helderberg country, but seems to start on the basis, that the land is already in a condition to admit of that close and refined husbandry that it is so desirable should be pursued. This is not the case with us. Our seasons are from two to four weeks shorter than in the river towns or your Genesee Valley; our soil hard, and filled with rocks and stones in such great abundance that if the crops are not materially lessened thereby the cultivation and harvesting are very much impeded. Under suitable management we can obtain nearly as good a yield per acre as any part of the State for most kinds of spring crops. Although much good corn is grown with us, yet from the shortness of the seasons, it is not always reliable. Winter rye is considerably cultivated, and occasionally, winter wheat; and spring wheat, under proper culture, is always remunerative. But the great staple is buckwheat, which is, perhaps, as remunerative as wheat would be, provided we could grow it as good as it is produced in our best wheat growing regions. The reason is, that, allowing the price of buckwheat to be only half that of wheat per bushel, we can raise two bushels of buckwheat to one of wheat—or double the number of bushels per acre—on a much poorer quality of land, and with very much less culture, and can realize a full return, as a general thing, in about 72 days; whereas in the case of winter wheat, we cannot get a return in less than nine months or a year.

But I digress from the object I had in view in writing. It is essential that the first thing to be done with us toward practicing a refined system of husbandry, is to clear the land of stone. The principle I have adopted on the small place I occupy, is never to plow under any stone—or first, to clear land of the surface stone, and after seeding, whether with grass or grain, the last thing to be done before rolling is again to clear off all such as may have been turned up by the plow or harrow—the sizeable ones to be used in fencing, and the smaller ones reserved for underdraining. (As to the mode of thus using them I may sometime write you again.)

In seeding for mowing or pasture, my management has been to sow a half bushel of timothy to 10 pounds clover seed to the acre. I hope soon to be able to double, or more than double, the amount of timothy to the acre. This gives me a sod the first year so thick and heavy that after a good start in the spring, no drouth can very materially injure it; it will retain the moisture through a long period of dry weather. Next I mow early, so that the new grass will get a fair start before it shall be burnt by the heat of July and August. I consider grass raising the foundation of all good farming. I will say further in reference to buckwheat, that from the Patent Office Report it will appear that the State of New York produces the most buckwheat, and that the county of Albany exceeds that of any other in the State, and that the town of Rensselaerville is the Banner Town."

AMONG THE STONES.—NO. I.

We are taught in Divine Revelation that nothing is made in vain—that when the Creator had finished His work He pronounced it good, and as perfection is admitted by all as one of His attributes, it follows, of course, that whatever exists in accordance with His laws, as exhibited in the productions of nature, is useful and necessary. But here in Northern New York, somewhat nearer the North Pole than the "sanctum" of the RURAL is situated, either the upheavings of nature, the action of water, or other geological agents, have distributed to us almost "too much of a good thing." Many a barefooted urchin has often been forced to close his lips with a will to prevent the escape of expletives as his toes have unluckily come in contact with a miniature boulder or "hard-head"—the effects of which were long apparent in stone-bruises and discolored nails. The plow-boy also has had his "memory jogged," and his short ribs lamed, as he was turning up the soil preparatory to the expected harvest; and when the time of securing the crop of hay and grain has come, the mowers have needed to let their "patience be known" as the fine edge of their scythes have come in contact with a—well, not a grindstone—thereby increasing the toil and adding to the sweat of the brow, as the fine, heavy swaths of timothy and clover are rolled up in regular succession, like the waves on the bosom of Old Ontario. But, although so much is said against stone and so many hard and thoughtless wishes are made in regard to them, I propose to show, in this and some future numbers of the RURAL, that, so far from being a source of expense and perplexity, they are, on the contrary, and can be made, the source of much benefit and profit.

In the first place, the soil that contains stone is usually productive and retains its fertility much longer than that of a different character. It also can be worked much earlier in the spring, because the stone serve to lighten up the soil and thus enable the water to drain off, and then the attraction of heat by the stone warms and dries the earth, making it sooner fit to receive the seed; and I believe most farmers of the progressive sort at this time advocate the plan of getting in all spring crops as soon as possible after the ground is in order. Again, my observation induces me to believe that more benefit arises from the expenditure of means in draining than in any other mode. In fact, after giving the subject much thought and observation, both in this State and in several of the Western States, I have come to the decided conclusion that scarce an acre of land, whether originally prairie openings or timber, produces near the amount of crop it would do if the proper amount of drainage was done upon it. Not an acre is seen in a whole township but what the presence of some kinds of vegetation denotes that water is on or near the surface, to the damage of the crop vainly expected to be taken from it. Now, what is so well calculated, all things considered, to drain off this vast amount of water as stone? What material can be used so cheaply and so effectually? What more lasting, if rightly constructed, than drains made of stone? I would say nothing to discourage the use of tile drains. In some places tile may be best adapted to draining; but when stone are abundant and the soil is compact, they are quite as good and much cheaper than the tile; and if, after the sluice is laid, the drain is filled up within a foot of the surface with small stone, the water must necessarily be carried from the surface much sooner than by any other mode.

While on the subject, let me observe that not every one that can handle a spade or excavate a ditch, should be trusted to lay drains. Do not leave them to be done by PATRICK or HANS, but be present yourself and take the oversight of them. See that the sluices are made firm and tight, and after the loose stone are filled in, cover them with straw, coarse hay, shavings or sods, before covering with earth. Tread down the earth firmly while throwing it in, that the rain may not find its way through it in channels, or moles make their way through to the stone. during the first year, keep watch of your drains, and thus be ready to make any needed repairs. Every spring, at least, with a long-handled hoe, remove the sand that collects at the outlets of them, and they will not clog up and become useless. In fact, like all matters pertaining to the farm, they need frequent attention to be made available. Let all put their surface stone to this use and they will soon discover that they have a value attached to them not before known. Farmers, cease your murmurings in regard to the trouble you have from stone on your farms. Go to work with a will these mild spring days; drain your soil, prepare it to withstand either flood or drouth by that means, and lasting improvements and increased crops will be the result of your labors.

Minetto, N. Y. G.

CATTLE EATING HAIR.

We observe a complaint, in one of our exchanges of a heifer which, the owner says, has a confirmed propensity for eating hair. She docks his horses tails, nibbles at their manes and would trim them clean if not prevented. We have seen occasional exhibitions of this penchant for hair eating, and think it may be cured by a few applications of some nauseous mixture to the mane and tail of the animal assailed. If this fails, there remains the ultima-ratis of the ax and the knife. These will prove effective at all events.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

SELECTION OF RAM LAMBS.

AN old and valued correspondent asks "our rules for the selection of lambs which are to be reserved for stock rams." We do not know that we have anything to offer on the subject which we have not already presented to our readers, but the matter is pertinent to the season of the year, for the mass of farmers make their selections at shearing time, and we will, therefore, reiterate views which may be of some use, at least to new beginners.

Assuming that the sire ram has proved a good one, that his male get are sufficiently promising to choose stock rams from, we would first give particular attention to the qualities of the dam. Every flock has ewes in it which are better and which breed better than the average of the flock. Two ewes may possess equally good individual characteristics. One breeds with uniformity—always has good lambs—the other sometimes drops good ones, and at other times not. As between two ram lambs of equally good apparent qualities, dropped by these ewes, we should decidedly prefer the progeny of the uniform breeder. Why? Because we should expect there would be a better chance that his get would be uniform. We should decidedly dislike to select the produce of an inferior ewe, or of a ewe possessing any bad point, however promising the appearance of her offspring. Why? Because, although the fault of the ewe had been counterbalanced by the excellence of the sire, or by accident, we should fear that the progeny might, in its get, breed back to the faults of its dam. Excellence cannot be relied on, until it becomes established, by steady reproduction, or continuance, through more than one generation. The more times it has been reproduced, the greater is the certainty that it will continue to be reproduced. Among the requisites of the dam which ought to be considered indispensable, is constitution. Observation shows that the sire, much more than the dam, give the size, form, and covering of the progeny. But it just as clearly shows that the dam generally impresses her own characteristics in a superior or equal degree on the vital organs, that is to say, on that interior mechanism of the system on which health, strength, and endurance, or, to sum up all in a word, constitution, depends. Many a man owns a ewe with a very superior fleece and abundance of fancy points. Perhaps she has an excellent pedigree. Perhaps he has bought her at a high price. She is the "show sheep" of his flock. But he finds that she is often amiss. She requires careful management. A heavy rain storm gives her the snuffles. She is not a good milker, and her lambs must be put on foster dams. She does not take on flesh readily in autumn, after her lamb is weaned. She "curls up" under the frosts and cold winds of approaching winter. She must be carefully housed. Her feed in winter must be carefully watched, for over-feeding or under-feeding very readily affect her condition and health. Whatever the pedigree of such a sheep, whatever he "fancy points," however great her yield of wool when everything happens to go right with her, she is not fit to breed a stock ram from. One of the bad points above alluded to—poor milking properties—has not received proper attention. This was originally the weak side of the Merinos, as compared with many other breeds. Even now, though in various families materially improved, they are none too good in that particular. Every Merino breeder should not only guard, but seek to improve, the milking properties of his flock. Can he do this if he selects his stock rams from families of ewes which are habitually poor milkers? Ask an intelligent dairyman if he selects his bulls in that way—in utter disregard of the great cardinal law of breeding that like produces like! But it is not necessary to enlarge on those points which render ewes defective or unreliable for breeding purposes. Being started in the proper line of thought and investigation, every reflecting man will arrive at just conclusions.

Other things being equal, we would prefer for a ram lamb one that came strong and got up and helped himself at once. He should be at least of good medium size. His bones should be strong, and well developed in the head, giving it thickness. He should be broad between the ears and between the eyes, and his nose not too thin. A little too much length of nose may be pardoned, because it belongs to the ancient type of the Merino race, and it is hard to be bred out. The head should not be scooped out under the eyes, like a dog's, but preserve a triangular form, with a blunt, lower apex when viewed in front. The eyes should be bright, well opened, and serene. The ears should be thick, well covered, and soft. The neck should be *very* short and thick—not allowing the head to be carried aloft, like a deer's, and but a short distance above the line of the back. Here, too, is a stubborn, ancient point of the Merino race to get rid of, and it has been pretty successfully done in the American Merino. The Romans, the founders of the breed, strange as it may appear in the eyes of modern breeders, preferred and bred for a long neck! The neck should be set level on the shoulders, the upper line of it not depressed below the line of the shoulder and back. The shoulder should be thick and round, (still another innovation on antiquity;) the back straight and level with the shoulder, (innovation No. 4;) the back broad, (innovation No. 5,) and neither too long nor too short, but inclining to shortness. The breech should be full and round, (innovation No. 6.) The ribs should be broad and well arched, (innovation No. 7,) and the body deep, with good abdominal developement as the animal advances in years. The legs, as already indicated, should be bony, short, straight, and wide apart, (innovations Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11.)

Now for the "fancy touches!" The nose wrinkled—the skin of the neck hanging in huge folds, the larger the better, say the public; a "wrinkle" or two back of the elbow; wrinkles on each side of and about the tail, giving it extraordinary breadth, and some projection from the surrounding mop of wool; wrinkles on the breech; and over the entire carcass a system of "wire wrinkles" rippling the surface into little close waves, almost touching each other, of the size of a pipe-stem, or thereabouts, which will pull out smooth and not impede the shears. "Young America" says, "give us wrinkles on the side, too,—and for that matter, everywhere else—as big as your arm, if you can get them, and never mind the shears." But it is thought Young America will soon run this thing into the ground. Like ladies' large "water-falls," it presents a "striking feature," but these extravagant fashions are not lasting. It would require a town meeting of shearers, and a summer campaign, to get the wool off a thousand of the bewrinkled monsters occasionally seen among the "fast men." (No one must presume to suppose that the wool growers have not *their* fast folks!)

The amount of wool to be borne in future by a young lamb cannot be determined with certainty, but a good judge, having a knowledge of antecedents, (progenitory,) can give a close guess. The coat should be thick and long, having nothing of the smooth, short, even look, with the skin showing through, which used to characterize the coating of Saxon lambs. An American Merino lamb has a rougher, coarser, hairier look. Sometimes he is born covered with a coat of hairs projecting through his wool, and nearly always has more or less of them over his whole body. His belly is invariably covered with hair, and the thicker and more like a mat it is, the better the promise for a strong, dense fleece.

A lamb that early gives indication of a good supply of yolk is preferred. This is readily seen under the neck and on the bosom, tinting the whole wool and darkening its ends by shearing time. Indeed it is often visible over the whole body by that time. Yolk, all sensible men concede, may exist in superabundance, but more of it is tolerated in the ram than the ewe, even in pure blood flocks which already have yolk enough: and to cross with dry wooled ewes, very "greasy" rams are generally and perhaps justly preferred.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

DOES RINDERPEST ATTACK SHEEP.—The following from a Scotch newspaper has been forwarded to us by a friend:

Messrs. Swan and Son of Edinburgh (whose earnest representation to the authorities to stop all the Falkirk markets was disregarded to Scotland's sorrow,) have spent a large amount in testing whether sheep are susceptible of the disease by infection, or capable of conveying it to cattle. The report was to this effect:

Two aged Cheviot sheep, two three-year-old ditto, two Danish sheep, two Swedish sheep, and two lambs, comprising five different breeds, from different countries and counties, were selected. Our intention originally was to have them confined one hour daily amongst the cows, as close confinement (being contrary to the nature of sheep) might generate disease of some kind. According, however, to the instructions of Professor Dick, who thought an hour insufficient, they were, in addition to the hour in the middle of the day, shut up from six in the evening to eight next morning—in all fifteen hours out of the twenty-four—in contact with the worst possible cases of rinderpest. The sheep were treated in this manner for twenty-two days, and were eventually released by Professor Dick's certificate to the effect that they were clear of any disease whatever. In accordance with Dr. Andrew Wood's suggestion, and as arranged at a meeting with the Lord Provost, magistrates, and members of the scientific committee, the sheep (less two, handed over to Dr. Smart) were conveyed to a small field, and were put into it for the purpose of testing whether sheep, if not susceptible of plague, would infect cattle—four cattle—viz., one shorthorn cow, one calf, and two foreign cows. The cattle and sheep were together for over thirty days, and have been inspected by Professor Dick, whose certificate is to the following effect:

"I certify that I have this day examined eight sheep and four cattle at Gilmore-place. The sheep were kept for upwards of three weeks in the sanitarium amongst diseased cows without being affected with plague, and have been rather longer in a field with four healthy cattle, and all still remain in good health. (Signed) "WM. DICK."

The Town Council of Edinburgh passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Swan for the expense and trouble they have been at.

SHEEP SHEARING.—The admirers of good stock had an opportunity of witnessing the shearing of some fine sheep at Mr. E. TOWNSEND's, Pavilion Center, Gen. Co., N. Y., May 16th, belonging to Mr. TOWNSEND and to Mr. N. E. WHEELER of Vt. Mr. WHEELER'S ewes were two years old—their weight of carcass and fleece, as follows:

No. 1.	Carcass	65 lbs.	Fleece,	13 lbs.	14 ozs.
" 2,	"	50 "	"	10 "	02 "
" 3,	"	68 "	"	11 "	08 "
" 4,	"	67 "	"	12 "	10 "
" 5,	"	78 "	"	12 "	01 "
" 6,	"	65 "	"	12 "	04 "
" 7,	"	60 "	"	14 "	02 "
" 8,	"	67 "	"	14 "	06 "
" 9,	"	75 "	"	15 "	02 "
" 10,	"	59 "	"	12 "	10 "
" 11,	"	67 "	"	12 "	04 "
" 12,	"	79 "	"	12 "	14 "

One 2 year old ram, Tiger—weight of carcass 115 lbs—fleece 26 lbs., one year and four days' growth.

Mr. TOWNSEND'S sheep—Ewes, 2 years old:

No. 1,	weight of carcass	78 lbs.—fleece,	11 lbs.	12 ozs	
" 2,	" "	85 " "	11 "	12 "	
" 3,	" "	74 " "	13 "	02 "	
" 4,	" "	72 " "	15 "	02 "	
" 5,	" "	67 " "	14 "	08 "	

RAMS.

No. 1,	age 13 mo., 10 days,	carcass 65 lbs.,	fleece 15 lbs.	00 oz	
" 2,	" 13 " 6 "	" 68 "	" 14 "	06 "	
" 3,	" 11 " 23 "	" 80 "	" 11 "	02 "	

No. 1 and 2, sired by the Goodhue Ram bred by NELSON SAXON, Waltham, Vt., from Hammond stock. No. 3, sired by Little Wrinkly; dam bred by REUBEN HALL, Vt.; ewes bred by Mr. TOWNSEND.

No's 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, of Mr. WHEELER'S ewes were bred by GIDEON D. MINER of Bridport, Vt.; sired by the Crane and Hamilton ram, he from the Dea. Jones' ram, bred by VICTOR WRIGHT. No's 8, 9 and 10 are triplets, and 11 and 12 twins, sired by Sweepstakes. These took the first premium at the late State Sheep Fair at Rochester, and all the Sweepstakes premium at the same place. They are, as these records show, of moderate size but of fine form and appearance, having all the points of superior sheep. It may be proper to remark that they were shorn on a cold day, and their wool was quite clean and free from oil for unwashed sheep. The same may be said of all the sheep reported above. Mr. WHEELER'S ram Tiger, weighing only 115 pounds, produced the remarkable yield of 26 pounds. It is safe to say that few rams ever acquitted themselves as well. He bids fair for a National reputation.

Messrs. WHEELER and TOWNSEND deserve great credit for the "aid and comfort" they are rendering to wool growers and sheep breeders. They delight in good stock, and appear to be very fair and honorable dealers. C. P. BISSELL, Esq., of Le Roy, and H. T. BROOKS of Pearl Creek, being called upon, congratulated the farmers upon the great improvement they had made in sheep, and acknowledged our obligations to the sagacious and enterprising sheep men of Vermont. Mr. C. MOULTON of Pearl Creek, Wyoming Co., was present, who has lately introduced many valuable sheep from the flocks of Messrs. HALL, STOWELL, REMELEE and others of Vermont, and has done very much for the sheep breeders of Western New York.—H. T. B.

Dairy Department.

CHEESE MAKING.

FROM the address of Mr. WILLARD of Herkimer, before the American Dairymen's Association, delivered at Utica, January 10th, 1866, we present a few quotations. He says:

"In manufacturing there are several points that are important to insure high flavor. The first is pure, clean, sweet milk when it goes into the hands of the manufacturer. If we are to arrive at the highest excellence in flavor, manures and dirt, or the droppings of unclean udders, with filthy hands, must be kept from the milk. The pails and all the utensils used should be kept scrupulously clean. The nature of milk ferments is very imperfectly understood by most dairymen." These are found in the dirt from the hands of the milker; from that pertaining to improperly cleansed pails and other dairy utensils. "Sometimes these ferments are of such a bad character and proceed so rapidly, that the curds become filled with gas and float upon the surface of the whey before they are of a proper texture for the press. This makes bad work and often results in the loss of cheese. I have had but little experience in floating curds, and shall not try to point out the best manner in which they should be treated. But it would seem that some means should be immediately taken to check the progress of fermentation. This can be done in a measure by diminishing heat, or by the addition of salt. I have tried two methods, and in both have been successful in obtaining a firm cheese, but, of course, of unequal flavor from that of good milk. First, by drawing the whey, cooling with sour whey and salting. In both instances the curds were pressed two days, and cheese cured in a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees. I do not pretend to give a rule for others to follow, but am only giving my own experience. The subject is alluded to for the purpose of fastening the bad condition of milk upon the guilty parties—unclean, negligent dairymen, or those in their employ.

"In making cheese the rennet used is of great importance, as much of the bad flavored samples found in the market, comes from the use of a tainted article. None should be used but such as has been properly cleansed and preserved. It is stated that in several cases of poisoning, which occurred from eating cheese last season, the cause was traced directly to the use of bad rennet. The stomach of a healthy calf is nearly white. The contents should be turned out and all the specks or dirt wiped off with a cloth, and the skin thoroughly salted inside and out, stretched on a board or crotched stick and hung up to dry in a place of moderate temperature. If taken out in the summer it may be dried in a hot sun.

"In making skim cheese the milk is set at 82 degrees; the highest heat at 96 to 98 degrees, and three pounds of salt to 100 lbs. of curd. The curd is usually pressed in 16 inch hoops from four to six inches high. These are less rich than those made from pure milk, but deemed more healthful as food by many. In making cheese from pure milk the temperature should be generally 2 or 3 degrees lower, though some make no distinction in temperature in consequence of the quality of the milk. A clean cloth is then put around the cheese, when it is turned over and again subjected to the action of the cheese press. It is left thus till the following day, when it is turned two or three times and subjected to such pressure as is deemed requisite to impart the necessary consistency and dryness. Three days is about the usual time devoted to the process till the cheese are transferred to the store room, where they are frequently turned and annointed with melted butter. Cheese require much attention as they are subject to cracking, and if not attended to, will soon become infested with a lively population."

ABORTION IN COWS.

AT the winter meeting in Albany of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, the subject of abortion among cows was brought up, and called forth the follwing discussion:

Mr. Gould suggested the appointment of a Committee to collect statistics. Mr. Lewis said that the Farmers' Club of Little Falls, Herkimer County, had collected a mass of facts without any satisfactory result. Mr. Peters said that abortion did not prevail in the wheat region—it is only serious in the districts of old pastures. Mr. Prentice said that 18 of his cows upon his farm near Albany lost their calves, and he sent his whole stock for nearly a year to St. Lawrence County, and, since its return, has had no cases of abortion. The Hon. A. B. Conger contended strongly for the theory of abortion being produced by fungi, which he thought could be discovered by miscroscopic examination. Mr. Geddes and Mr. Willard showed that the disease prevails just as much upon farms where there is no old pastures and no fungi (as suggested by Mr. Conger) upon the grass as it does in any other locality. Mr. Willard read a letter from Dr. Bell of Ohio, suggesting spiders' webs, which abound some seasons upon grass, as the poison that produces the trouble, as it is well known that this substance administered to animals will produce abortion. Mr. Lewis said that a pint of ergot given to a cow produced no effect, and that upon two grain farms, all at times under the plow, all the cows upon one, and none upon the other, suffered abortion.

It therefore seems to remain an unsettled question what is the cause or cure.

GOOD BUTTER.

A FARMER, residing near Philadelphia, writing to the Baltimore Sun, on the subject of butter making, says:—I have my cows come to profit about March, when I commence to feed them on cut feed, corn meal and wheat middlings, mixed, which I continue to feed till I turn out to pasture, when I feed four quarts of corn meal per cow per day for a month or six weeks. I generally sow corn to cut for my cows when pasture gets short, which I find pays well. We never allow the milk to stand to cream over 48 hours, skimming it twice a day, and keeping the cream in the coolest place in the milk-house. We churn once a week. We like to have the cream at a temperature of about 60 degrees before commencing to churn, when it will require about ten minutes to bring the butter. Immediately after taking the butter from the churn it is salted and worked; in the evening it is worked again, and on the following morning it is worked the third time and done up for market. Before pasture we flavor our butter with carrots grated and stewed up in new milk, strained and left to get cold. It is put into the cream before churning.

Spirit of the Press.

Sources of Farm Manure.

W. H. WHITE of South Windsor, Ct., writing to the Boston Cultivator on the resources a farmer has from which to draw fertilizers for his land asks:—"Does the reader make the most of his resources? Is there nothing left that can be converted into fertilizing material? When every resource is exhausted, then it is time to resort to commercial fertilizers. How is it with the hog-pen? Is that well supplied with good material to absorb the liquid as well as the ammonia? A free supply will tend to keep the hogs clean and furnish a quantity of rich manure.

Then there is a privy, which is too frequently allowed to waste its ammonia, instead of having absorbents supplied to fix it. A tight vault, into which dry muck, plaster, loam, &c., may be introduced and mixed, will supply several loads of poudrette, superior to what the market affords, with little labor. The hen-roost will supply several barrels of good guano, the quality of which there is no question, when home-manufactured, by supplying dry loam, plaster, &c., with frequent overhauling.

Was the Reaping Machine Known Anciently?

A CORRESPONDENT of a foreign journal uncovers the following bit of curious Agricultural history:—That those "barbarians" who were our ancestors had reaping machines there can be no doubt in the minds of those who read the following much overlooked passage of PLINY, who wrote between the years 60 and 70 of the Christian Era:

Of reaping there are various methods. On the broad plains of the Gauls enormous machines, with teeth set in a row, placed on two wheels, are driven through the standing corn, a horse being attached to it in the contrary way of attaching horses. Thus the corn being cut off falls into the furrow.—*Pliny's Natural History, Book* 18, *Chap.* 30.

Food in the Natural State.

THE Boston Cultivator objects to grinding or cooking food for farm stock, or rather questions the utility of the practice. It says:—"We have less faith than many, in interfering with the laws of the animal economy, as is done by cutting, grinding or cooking feed, so often recommended in these times. Rapid eating is condemned in man and in the race horse; why may it not be injurious to sheep and oxen, hens and hogs?"

Is it a necessity to eat rapidly because the food presented is prepared or cooked? If it is injurious to prepare food for stock or lost labor to do it, is it not equally so in the case of man?

A New Stump Machine.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural Register states that Mr. John Barnes, of Baltimore, removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner:—"Last fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the center of the stump ten inches deep, and into it put about half a pound of oil of vitrol, and corked the hole up tight. This spring the whole stump and roots, extending through all their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated." Any one, having faith in this stump extractor, can try it at small expense.

Plow Deep.

IN an address, recently delivered in Massachusetts by JOHN A. GOODWIN, he says:—"Agriculture is an exception to the general rule, and thrives the more as you run it into the ground." In other words, plow deep and form a good base for the seeding which is to follow.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE WHEAT CROP—*Prospects East and West.*—An intelligent correspondent of the RURAL thus confirms recent reports:—"Having traveled quite extensively in the Western States the last few weeks, I am able to give you an estimate of the probable crop of winter wheat in the West this season. Taking the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky the crop will scarcely be half the average yield. In Indiana and Ohio the wheat is so badly winter-killed that it will not average more than one-fourth the usual crop, and the same may be said of the eastern section of the State of Illinois. But in the western portion of the latter State (from Alton northward up the valley of the Illinois River,) it looks very fine. I never saw winter wheat look better in the month of April. An old resident of Kentucky informed me that in a large portion of that State they would scarcely get their seed; in fact, so poor is the prospect for a crop, that where they can get help they are plowing up their wheat and putting in spring crops. Of course, this failure does not apply to the spring wheat, of which large crops may be raised in some parts of the West."

A correspondent writes us from Lawrence, Mich., that the wheat in Van Buren and Berrien counties, within the influence of Lake Michigan, looks very promising. Clover is also very high, and other crops look well. Throughout Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland the wheat prospects are reported to be very encouraging. In the Genesee Valley wheat is fair; there is rather more than an average area sown. From other sources we learn that the winter wheat in Michigan is not extensively injured by the winter. We hope for a good crop. Wheat never was scarcer in Rochester than now. Prices from $2.80 to $3.25.

CATALOGUES OF AG'L MACHINES, &c.—We are in receipt of a "Catalogue of Agricultural Machinery, manufactured at *The Joseph Hall Agricultural Works*, GLEN & HALL, Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y." Messrs. GLEN & HALL announce that they "have secured the Works so long owned and occupied by the late JOSEPH HALL, together with all the patterns, tools and facilities; and, retaining in their employment all his late Foremen and experienced Mechanics, they are now prepared to supply the celebrated Hall Threshing Machines and Clover Mill. The experience of a long association with Mr. HALL, while assisting in the management of his business, having enabled them to become thoroughly acquainted with his views in the construction of Agricultural Machinery, they feel warranted in guaranteeing their Machines to be in no degree inferior to the well known and justly celebrated Hall Thresher and Separator, as heretofore made by him. In building Machines, they intend to spare no expense necessary to secure durability or successful operation. They will be built of thoroughly seasoned lumber, well painted in vermilion, handsomely ornamented—and warranted to be capable of doing first-class workmanship when properly used." As the new proprietors are young men of enterprise and "to the manor born," we have no doubt they will fully sustain, if not increase, the reputation of the long-established and widely known "Works." See their advertisement.

We have also received a Catalogue of the "American Ag'l Works; Office and Saleroom No. 17 Cortlandt St.; Manufactory corner 24th street and 10th Avenue, New York,—Manufacturers of the *Columbian Mower and Reaper*, Smalley's Improved Corn Plow and Cultivator Combined, Betts' Branch Beam Hilling Plow, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Also, Agents for Self-Acting Gas Machine—all sizes, from 10 to 300 burners. DUANE H. NASH, General Agent." Several of the machines and implements made at these Works are superior and highly approved. The Columbian Mower and Reaper—advertised in the RURAL—is soon to be placed within the reach of our farmers, through the agency of C. B. CORSER, Esq., of Rochester.

TWO OR THREE INQUIRIES.—Mr. D. G. WYETH, Licking Co., Ohio, wishes to propound the following inquiries to RURAL readers. "Is there any composition roofing sufficiently valuable to justify its use on substantial dwellings? Which is the most *profitable* roofing, tin, slate or shingles? Can a living spring of water be produced by excavating a deep gutter any certain number of feet into the side of a hill (having an angle, say, of 45 degrees,) and making a good drain in the bottom of it? In 'Rural Brief Mention' April 28th, you speak of wagon axles, &c. If 'axles of solid iron are the most reliable, durable and lightest of draft' for heavy loads, why are 'thimble axles best for ordinary farm purposes?' A leading wagon and carriage maker once told me that in his opinion the thimble axles run easiest, stating that if the axle turned in the box it would alter the case materially. I have never been able to believe it. The less surface the less friction, the less friction the easier all machinery runs."

In the notice of wagon axles, referred to by our correspondent, we wrote particularly of axles designed to bear up extremely heavy loads,—say from three to seven tons. For such purposes experience has demonstrated that solid iron axles are better than the thimble axles. But when iron axles are made light enough for ordinary farm purposes, they are more liable to break than thimble or wooden axles. Besides, where the bearing of the load is constantly varied, as on a wagon axle when passing over uneven or stony ground, a large axle, having free play, seems to run easiest.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—In the South the aspect of affairs is brighter, as a general thing, than could have been reasonably expected so soon after the trying and exhaustive struggle through which those States have passed. So sudden a change in the system of labor practiced there could not well occur without producing more or less derangement, but reports generally concur in the conclusion that business is adjusting itself to the altered circumstances of the country with a celerity as remarkable as unexpected. Immediately preceding the late rebellion, in the Southern States, the product of cotton was five millions of bales a year. It is now estimated that, should no untoward circumstances occur, the crop of the present year will be from three and a half to four millions of bales. Even the less amount is better than could have been anticipated under the circumstances.

HOPS IN MICHIGAN.—Hop culture is increasing in that State. It has proved profitable thus far, and new yards are being set extensively. Hops are one of the products of the soil that can be profitably transported to a distant market. There is no kind of "fancy farming" that Western farmers can engage in, with better prospects of success, than the growing of hops.

CHESHIRE PIGS.—Those who have inquired for Cheshire Pigs, are referred to advertisement of J. L. CLARK.

HORTICULTURAL.

TRIP AMONG FRUIT GROWERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Having just returned from a trip among the strawberries growers in the southern part of New Jersey, I send you an account of it, as it may interest a few of your readers. In the vicinity of Cinnaminson the plants are looking very fine, although rather backward, and I think will be ten days later than last year, which will be about June 1st. WM. PARRY, a well known nurseryman of that section, was the first person called upon; he was planting a large quantity of Knox's 700, or Jucunda as they are called. His plants are healthy looking with the promise of plenty of fruit. He has a great variety of plants and does not hesitate to express his opinion in regard to the quality or value of either of them. One variety called Metcalf's Early, he considers valuable to growers who wish a very early variety. He has twelve acres now under cultivation in strawberries; also twelve in raspberries and twelve in blackberries. The Philadelphia Raspberry is considerred very early by him, and a new variety of blackberry, called Wilson's Early, promises to be very choice. The vines all look well, but it was rather early in the season to judge of the prospect of fruit.

NATHAN LEEDS is also quite an extensive grower. His plants all looked well and gave promise of a good crop. He has a new variety called the Ida, with which I was much pleased, as it promises to be a vigorous, hardy grower, and should it prove to be a prolific bearer will be a valuable variety for the more northern sections, as it can stand more dry weather than any other variety, and will certainly become very popular for field cultivation. Near Moorestown there are several large growers. JOHN S. COLLINS has about ten acres in strawberies, all looking well. Several others were also called upon, and the plants found looking finely. In this section the strawberries are cultivated in beds. The growers of this section have been accustomed to sending their fruit to the Philadelphia market, but this year they intend sending it to New York as they think it willl be more profitable.

Hammonton was the next place visited. This is one of the new settlements on the pine lands of N. J., similar to Vineland, and not far distant from it. The plants here were looking badly, many of them having the appearance of being killed by frost. They are cultivated almost exclusively in hills, which in a great measure accounts for it, as the tops afford but little protection, the cold reaches the roots more easily. As this settlement is laid out in small sections, there are no very large growers. Last year the crop was large and fine and made a handsome return. I did not have an opportunity of examining very closely or extensively, as there is no hotel in the place, and I could obtain accomodations in a private house only for a limited period, consequently my stay was short. This defect, however, will soon be remedied, as a fine large hotel is being erected, and will be completed during the summer. I would advise fruit growers to visit this section, and examine their system, as they think it the best known in the country. Their idea is to 'get the most out of a small space of ground, as some have only five acres and some from ten to fifteen. The pear crop looks well here, and some think they will have a fair crop of peaches.

From here I went to Bergen Co., N. J., and Rockland Co., N. Y. There the plants are doing well, considering the extreme cold weather we have had during the winter. Many of the fields have been thinned by the frost, but those left are quite promising, and if not injured will be likely to yield a fair crop. One night during my visit there (May 14th) it was so cold as to form ice. In conclusion, I will state that the apple and cherry trees were loaded with blossoms, and in all probability we will have a good crop of these fruits throughout the State. The pear trees also looked well. There are no peaches grown in this section, but the peach crop of New Jersey may be set down as a dead failure.

NOW AND THEN.

New York City, May 18, 1866.

RHUBARB WINE—ITS DEFENSE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I am a subscriber to and constant reader of your valuable journal, and having noticed from time to time some strictures on the manufacture and properties of Rhubarb wine, and nothing as it were in its defense, permit me through the RURAL, to enter my protest to your opinion of its value as a medicinal agent.

It is commendable in any journalist to guard community against all impositions, if they are really such, whether it be in wine or any thing else. But editors, like other mortals, may be mistaken in opinions, and frequently are mistaken, as their warfare with each other with the pen fully demonstrates. I regard you as mistaken with reference to the Rhubarb wine question.

It is said "the Rhubarb wine is made of the common pie-plant and nothing more," thereby intimating that there is no difference in varieties, or ignoring varieties altogether. Dr. JOHN KING in the Eclectic Dispensatory, enumerates twelve varieties of the Rhubarb, only two of which are of much value in medicine, viz: "The Rheum Palmatum and Rheum Undulatum." The inference would therefore appear reasonable, (as the manufacturers of the wine claim,) that the variety whose root is the most acceptable for medicine, its juice will be found the best adapted for wine making. There is evidently always a certain relation existing between the body of any plant and its juices. Each has its own peculiarities—constitutionally and organically—having a laboratory within itself—manufacturing its own juices and building up its own body of cells differing more or less from all others of the same species. This principle holds good with regard to grapes as well as rhubarb. Do all grape vines produce the same quality of grapes? And do the various varieties of the grape produce a wine of equal quality? As well may we claim it for the grape as for the rhubarb. The root of the rhubarb is used by all classes of physicians as an alterative, tonic, astringent, &c., in certain conditions of the system.

Now, how was it ascertained what the specific action of the drug is, on the living organism, until demonstrated by experience? Slight apparent variations in the proportion of ingredients will materially change the effect of the compound medicinally, which chemistry might fail to detect. The introduction into the stomach is a better test of the relative value of agents than the manipulations of the chemist. I have within the past year seen rhubarb wine used with marked advantage where grape wine and brandy had failed to benefit—in chronic hepatic derangements, kidney affections, dyspepsia and general debility. It appears to be peculiarly adapted to the enfeebled by reason of age. But the most grave objection urged is, that "it is a poison." I will ask what medicine, when taken in over doses, is not a poison? If it were not, it would be worthless as a medicine. But a dose that will kill one person may be a proper medicinal dose for another, or for the same person under different circumstances; (and it is only as a medicine that I would encourage the use of rhubarb wine, grape wine or brandy.) Should strychnine, nux vomica, pulsatilla, opium, tobacco, &c., &c., be stricken from the list of remedial agents because they will destroy life in over doses; or, in other words, are poisons? Friend Editor, is not the true "poison" as convertible as cold and heat? Either cold or heat will destroy life; why then not avoid both;—we do—the extremes—the excesses—which play the mischief.

But another objection is, "rhubarb wine don't taste good—is not palatable." I am not disposed to quarrel with any one as to whose palate shall be the standard. Each can best judge for himself. But when a beverage is presented to twenty individuals, men, women and children, indiscriminately, and nineteen out of the twenty regard the beverage as pleasant and palatable, it looks rather odd to hear the exceptional one charge the nineteen with "a vitiated or uncultivated taste." It is true, rhubarb like grape wine may be good, bad or indifferent. All the conditions must be complied with in the manufacture in the one case as well as the other. It may be made of a poor variety of the plant, poorly and bunglingly made—put into sour or musty casks—sugar inferior, &c., &c., all, or either of which, will proportionately detract from its quality. I regard the rhubarb wine as possessing sufficient merit to establish a place for itself eventually among those agents which, when properly used, bless mankind.

In much good will, I am yours truly,

HIRAM HUGHES.

Savona, Steuben County, N. Y.

REMARKS.—We have only a few comments to make on the above plea in favor of the Rhubarb compound. If it is found to be a good medicine, let it be made and used as such. We have never written a word against employing it as a remedy for disease. But we submit that this use requires but a small portion of the amount being manufactured. Besides, if our correspondent states a fact "that the variety whose root is the most acceptable for medicine, its juice will be found the best adapted to wine making," why don't the dealers advertise and their dupes plant Turkey Rhubarb? And further, if so much medicinal virtue of the wine depends in the root, wouldn't it be a better plan to make the wine from the root alone? Its virtues would be more concentrated. Wine made from the root of Turkey Rhubarb! Would'nt it be a stimulating, agreeable, *healthy* beverage to set on the dinner table of a dyspeptic epicure? Let us not be misunderstood. We write against the attempted introduction of this compound as a common beverage, believing that it contains an acid base which renders its frequent use deleterious. We don't believe it is honest to adulterate (for which at present it is chiefly used) grape wine with it, or to sell it under the fair name and fame of Sherry, Champagne, or other superior wine. Good cider or grape wines can be produced in this country, cheaper than this stuff, and with them, as a common beverage, having an extensive and therefore remunerative sale, this so-called Rhubarb wine can never compete. It may possibly be worth something, in some cases, as a medicine, but if so, we don't advise every farmer or fruit-grower to rush into the business of producing it, thinking, meantime, that he will make a fortune by stocking the drug stores.

ORCHARD SCRAPING.

ED. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—You would like to hear from "the man who has tried it extensively"—i. e., scraping rough bark off orchard trees. I'm one of 'em. I tried it extensively, last season, particularly. I went to the old homestead and found that the scarcity of labor during the war had caused the grand old orchard trees to be sadly neglected. They *did* look rough—moss grown, bark-bound, lousey, and as if they had stood still three years. I took a sharp hoe and went at them, scraping them until they looked red. I scraped trunk and limbs—the larger ones as high as I could reach and the interlacing branches would permit. Nearly a week of hard labor was employed in this manner. I then got soft soap and rain-water and made a very strong suds, and with pole and swab washed the trunks and limbs of the trees as thoroughly and faithfully as I had scraped them. Nearly another week was spent at this work, I believe. Did it do any good? The old orchard soon burst into bloom and made an astonishing growth of wood, and yielded a glorious crop of well-grown fruit to pay for my attention to its sanitary wants. And it did this in the midst of an apple region where there was a short crop last year. The truth is, my two weeks' labor with hoe and swab yielded the owner of those trees at least $200 worth of fruit more than he otherwise would have obtained. And I am naming a modest amount. I think he would put the increase at a higher figure.

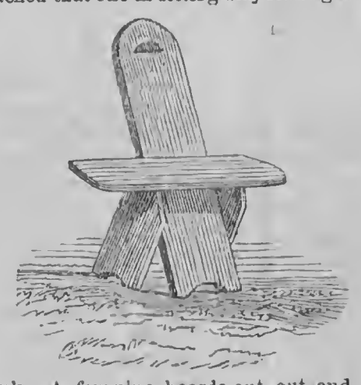
What does scraping do for an orchard that needs it? It does for it what currying a horse does for him! It opens the pores, breaks up the lurking places of insects, lets the sunlight upon the growing wood, thus awakening all the functions of the developing bark. But the washing with soap-suds is *not* of secondary importance. It is essential, and if done twice during the growing season, *will pay*. And then *in the autumn*, after the leaves drop and the fruit is gathered, whitewash the trunks and bodies of the trees. Do not do it in the growing season, but when the trees are at rest. The action of the frost upon the white-wash will cause it to cleave off in the spring, cleansing the tree, destroying any lurking lice, and preparing it for the spring and summer campaign, as no other process I have ever witnessed, or tried, will do.

It is not too late, nor will it be for a month, to scrape and wash old orchards.

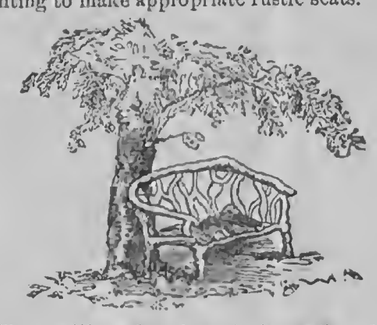
May 21, 1866. LEAD PENCIL.

RUSTIC SEATS.

THE Garden and Lawn are incompletely furnished if they are not supplied with some kind of seats whereon one may repose to admire their beauty and enjoy their fragrance. Fortunately these seats need not be costly; it would, indeed, show bad taste to have them so. Something easy, graceful, fantastic, rustic, cheap, is appropriate—something that the sunshine or the wind will not harm, or have its beauty destroyed by the rain. The materials for such seats are nearly always at hand—at least on every farmers' premises. All that is required is a little taste, a little skill and patience to construct them. The branches of the trees may be bent and shaped into tasteful chairs, and any desired form given them. A favorite shade tree on the lawn may be surrounded with seats so attached that one in sitting may lean against the



trunk. A few pine boards cut out and nailed together as represented in the engraving, will form a cheap and convenient rustic seat, which will be admired from its very simplicity and quaintness. Of materials there are plenty around almost every homestead—tasteful labor only is wanting to make appropriate rustic seats.



The position of such seats is worthy of consideration. As they are mainly intended for use in hot weather they should be amply shaded. A position should be chosen that commands a good prospect—if not of a distant landscape, then of the beauties of the lawn and the flower-garden. Some, at least, should be screened from

observation by shrubbery—fragrant if possible—where one may read or work. The season is at hand when the Garden and Lawn offer their greatest attractions, and every thing that tends to make them more enjoyable should be provided.

FRUIT RAISING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—The Cairo, (Ill.,) Times asserts that there is no section of the Union equal to Southern Illinois for the production of fruit. It mentions the names of five fruit growers who have an aggregate of 26,000 peach and about 2,000 apple trees. They have also considerable land devoted to the culture of grapes and strawberries.

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Having traveled quite extensively in the Western States during the last few weeks, I am able to give you an estimate of the prospects of the fruit crop in some portions of the west. The cold last winter was very severe upon all fruits, especially the more tender varieties, which are almost a total failure. There will be no peaches north of Centralia, Ill., and I have seen vineyards of two and three acres in this State in which full three-fourths of the vines were killed down to the ground. The cold weather of the past few weeks has nearly ruined the cherries of this region, and there will be a great scarcity of the small fruits generally.

In Southern Illinois the peach crop was, two weeks ago, very promising, and, unless affected by the recent cold weather, the yield will be very large. Peaches are grown in that region very extensively. A resident of that section told me that peach orchards containing from 10,000 to 15,000 trees were no uncommon thing, and that one grower sold his crop of peaches last year for the snug sum of $25,000. "Some peaches!"

It is too early yet to form an estimate of the apple crop, though there are no very encouraging indications. The fruit growers of Western New York can safely count on a good market for their fruit again this year.

P. S. Louisville, Ky.—Early strawberries from Nashville, are in the market here at 40 cts. a quart. H. G.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 14, 1866.

UNPRODUCTIVE FRUIT TREES.—Sometimes fruit trees are unproductive from other causes than poverty of the soil, or neglect of the orchardist. They often grow too luxuriantly to bear well. In this case root-pruning is very effectual, and is performed by digging a circle round the tree. A fifteen year old tree, for instance, may be encircled at five feet from the trunk. No rules can be laid down for this; judgment must be exercised. If cut too close the tree may be stunted for years, and if too far it will not be effective. The aim should be to reduce the root about one-third.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

A TREE WITHOUT FRUIT.—An acacia of a rare species, of which the like is only to be seen in the Jardin des Plantes, has just been transplanted in Paris. It was planted as a "tree of liberty" in 1773 in the great courtyard of the Imperial Library in the Rue de Richelieu, where it has flourished ever since. In consequence of the great additions making to the Imperial Library it became necessary to remove the acacia. It was at first proposed to cut the tree down, but it was subsequently resolved to transplant it, and it is now to be seen in an adjoining courtyard.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

COLORED PLATES OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, &C.—Messrs. E. DARROW & BROTHER have laid upon our table some specimens of the very fine lithographic colored plates of Fruits, Flowers, Evergreens and Shrubbery, of which they are the publishers. Their list is very extensive, comprising most of the varieties cultivated, for which they received the first premium (large silver medal) at the N. Y. State Fair in 1865. The specimens are drawn and colored from Nature, and the fruits, if not satisfactory on the dinner table, will adorn the parlor, and the flowers will please the eye, if not the smell, almost equal to real ones. Nurserymen, amateurs, and fruit and flower growers generally, can obtain a full supply of the plates by addressing the above firm, Rochester, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS—THEIR ENEMIES.—In my experience this season in raising cabbage plants, I find they are subject to two enemies. The first is a small white worm with a black head, about an eighth of an inch long, which eats into the root and entirely destroys the plant. The other is a small black shining bug, known here as the cabbage bug. It begins its ravages soon after the plant is out of the ground and eats off the first leaves. Perhaps some of your correspondents who have had experience in raising cabbage can give, through the RURAL, a recipe for preventing the ravages of these pestiferous insects.

Will some one be so kind as to inform my wife how to make whiskey vinegar.—A SUBSCRIBER.

YOUNG MAPLE TREES.—We have noticed that the young maples from seed have come up very abundantly this spring. In the forests, along the edges of fields bordered by maples, and under the shade trees in the streets we have seen thousands of young maples. In thick, compact turf they have sprung up in multitudes. If they grow so easily under these circumstances it certainly ought to be an easy matter for our western friends to supply themselves with young trees by sowing the seed under favorable conditions.

PROTECTING TREES FROM MICE.—Mr. J. M. BATES writes us from Titusville, Pa., that instead of using newspapers to protect his trees, S. W. A. of Cortland, Ill., would find that a little crude petroleum smeared on the body of the tree would be an effectual guard against mice, rabbits, sheep, &c. Mr. B. has tried the remedy with good success. Perhaps it would be a healthy wash for the bark of the tree.

TRANSPLANTING HONEY LOCUST.—(Subscriber.) Transplanting the young trees from the nursery bed to the rows, may be done at any time, regardless of size, providing the season and weather are suitable. They should not be left in the nursery bed when so large as to crowd each other, and materially interfere with a vigorous growth.

CRANBERRY RAKE.—We have a request from Mr. N. T. HALL, of Virginia City, Montana, for a description of a rake or machine for gathering cranberries. Will some one who is posted furnish a description for publication? And if the implement is a really valuable one to cranberry culturists, we would like a drawing of it also.

HAWTHORN PLANTS.—Mr. W. B. HALSTED, East Porter, this State, inquires where he can purchase hawthorne plants for a hedge. They are probably little called for and somewhat scarce; but probably some of the nurserymen of this city have them. You can ascertain by writing to them.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

ABOUT CLEANING TEETH.—Mr. MOORE: Will you please find a little place in your very popular paper for an improvement on Rev. H. W. BEECHER's advice to the people "to clean the teeth." I agree with Mr. BEECHER in all excepting *one* thing;—but I am surprised that a gentleman who is reported to be so wise, should use so little common sense as to advocate the cleaning of the teeth in the morning and omit the cleaning of them before retiring. Why clean them in the morning, after they have been corroding all night? They are clean only a couple of hours at the most, but have been corroding from six to ten hours. I think if the rule of cleaning the teeth at night was practiced more in the homes of our American people, there would not be so great a demand on Dentists for false teeth as there is now.

I hope Mr. BEECHER (if this should meet his intellectual eye,) will not be offended at my audacity in thus alluding to a subject which his pen, guided by his steady hand and wise brain, has condescended to write upon. But let my simple rule be added to his advice, and both combined in practice must result in the accomplishment of much good.—A VT. FARMER'S DAUGHTER, *May* 1866.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—Whites of eight eggs; ½ pound of butter; ½ pound of sugar; ½ pound of flour; ½ pound of corn starch; one teaspoon of cream tarter; ½ teaspoon of soda; a little lemon.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Eight tablespoons tapioca; one quart of milk; five eggs, (two whites left out for frosting.) Soak the tapioca three hours. Bake three-fourths of an hour. After it is done add sugar to the whites and frost it, putting it in the oven to dry.

Sauce for Tapioca Pudding.—Half cup of butter; one cup of sugar; one egg, stirred to a cream—enough boiling water to thin. Add a little nutmeg.

SUPERIOR CORN CAKE.—One coffee cup sweet milk; ½ cup rich sour cream, or in the absence of cream ½ cup of butter; two eggs; one tablespoon of sugar; one teaspoon of soda; a little salt. In thickening use one cup of flour, two cups of corn meal. Bake twenty minutes.—E. A. CARWELL, *Herkimer, N. Y.*

TO REMOVE VARNISH STAINS.—"IRENE," of Madison, Ohio, asks how varnish stains may be removed from white linen cloth. This may be done by rubbing the stain on each side with wet brown soap; mix some starch to a thick paste with cold water; spread it over the soaped places, and expose the cloth to the air. If in three days, the stains have not entirely disappeared, repeat the process. She also asks whether a scratch, on the face of a mirror, can be obliterated or restored by quicksilver. We answer no;—at least the manufacturers of looking glasses say so. About the proportion of alcohol requisite to dissolve sealing wax, we are not informed further than this:—It will not dissolve the common article, made of beeswax and tallow, but that made of shellac it will. The proportion is easily ascertained by experiment.

THE EGG PLANT.—A lady correspondent wants to know if the fruit of the egg plant is good to eat, and if so how to cook it? We answer that the fruit is eatable, and by some is deemed a luxury. It is used by some to season soups and stews, but is generally cooked by frying. The egg should be cut latitudinally into slices about half an inch thick and be allowed to stand awhile till a portion of the juice runs off, by tilting the plates on which the slices are placed. It is then browned upon a griddle or in a spider, with an application of salt and butter to taste. The flavor will be improved if the egg is peeled before cutting up.

CORN BEER.—Boil a pint of corn till it is soft and add to it one pint of molasses and one gallon of water. Shake them well together in a jug and set it in a warm place. In twenty-four hours a nice beer will be produced. When this is gone add more molasses and water. The corn will answer for several weeks. A little yeast occasionally forwards fermentation.

DRYING BEEF.—It is stated that flies can be kept from beef hung up to dry, in warm weather, by the use of black pepper. Heat a shovel red hot and sprinkle the pepper upon it. The smoke will rout the flies at once. Follow this up three or four days as occasion may require and the flies will give it up.

GOOD YEAST.—Take a dozen good potatoes, boil and mash fine; add one cup of white sugar and a quart of boiling water. After standing ten minutes add a quart of cold water and half a pint of yeast, and bottle off. A half pint of this will make one large loaf of bread.

A GOOD WHITEWASH.—The Chemical Gazette says:—To make a good whitewash: take a clean water-tight cask or tub and put in a half bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring on boiling water sufficient to cover it five inches deep, stirring it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When this is done, dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden and prevent cracking. A cream color may be made by adding to the above three pounds of yellow ochre. The Scientific American says, that if to this wash glue be added it will cause the wash to stick and not come off where touched. A half pound of glue will answer for a wash-tub full.

Ladies' Department.

THE WISHING-GATE.

'Twas on a clear bright Autumn day
That cousin John and I
Strolled in the little winding paths
That through the meadows lie;
And far above, the wild birds broke the mountain's solemn hush,
And close beside, but out of sight, we heard the river rush.

John was silent, and so was I,
And never a word we spake,
Till, with a smile and half a sigh,
He on the silence brake,
Saying "We're near the 'Wishing-Gate,' and we must linger there;
For truth in this quaint fancy hides—a wish may be a prayer."

We stood there, cousin John and I,
Beneath the fading trees,
A sound of singing, sweet and fresh,
Came to us on the breeze;
'Twas but some little children by the river side at play,
But it seemed a gate in heaven had closed when it had passed away.

I know what wish was in my heart,
God only knows beside!
And what John thought I cannot tell;
I only know he sighed.
And then we turned away, and went upon our quiet walk,
Speaking in solemn tones, like theirs who in a churchyard talk.

That's ten years since. Five years ago
A good ship, homeward bound,
Sank down with six hundred souls
In sight of English ground.
John's chair stood ready at our hearth, his room was decked with flowers;
Six hundred homes were desolate, and one of them was ours!

And now to day I stand alone
Beside the "Wishing-Gate;"
The walk has tired me very much,
And it is growing late.
But this I feel, that Death doth keep the troth which Life might break;
That many a hope which sleeps on earth in heaven shall awake.

[*Leisure Hour.*

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHERE ARE MY SCHOOLMATES GONE?

As we listened, a short time since, to a song with this title, the thought at once applied itself to our mind. And, as we glance backward through a period of years, a panorama, varied, yet forcible is presented, and with deep interest we study its different features. How strange are life's realities! How different the anticipations and the realizations! With all the vivid imagination of little children we planned our future lives all sunshine. We were never to know separation, and predicted that the future would lavish naught but smiles upon us—thinking little that that fate which sundered the precious box, in which were hidden all the sorrows of the world, and which were then scattered throughout all space, should ever cross *our* pathway. But thus it is. We have realized somewhat the changes of time in friendships suddenly severed—trusts frequently betrayed. But as in all deserts there are some oases, so we find pure, loving friends among our schoolmates. And as we think of the many little frolics and strolls enjoyed together, the confidence so often entered into, their self-denial and readiness to assist when in difficulty, it lightens the heart, and again we seem to live over those days.

Looking far backward we see distinctly the first day of school. Tear-drops mark its history, but very soon, accustomed to the strangeness and the strangers, they wear away, and we begin to feel a little at home. Again we look and *one* alone of those early schoolmates remains, within our knowledge, and he a *College* lad—

A tall young man, with a stove-pipe hat—
A black moustache, and a pink cravat.

We remember, just now, one GERVIE from the "Sunny South," and it saddens the heart to think of her blighted youth. The light of hope seems darkened in her earth-life altogether. But her heart is full of love and confidence and enables her to look upward and pursue her lonely way.

Now, before we go up stairs with the "*big girls*," comes our first knowledge of the changeability of human nature. Strange it seemed that one highly esteemed could in so short a time sever and seemingly forget the ties of friendship. We then thought, in hours of misfortune, 'twould be but the natural inclination of the heart to turn to some tried friend and true, and disclose its griefs. But pride assumed the defensive, and we saw that friend turn coldly away, and even strive to avoid us. 'Tis but seldom that we meet now, and then, as *formally* as possible, she receives our congratulations.

Another feature is presented in the scene, and we recognize a countenance ever the same, pleasant, good natured, and familiarly known by all, teachers and scholars, as "that mischief FANNIE ——." If ever anything went wrong, or anything was hidden, we always suspected her, and in this direction sought an explanation. None but she dared brave the chidings of the teachers, and often, as soon as the last rebuke was given, she went plotting *again*, and ere long some unsuspecting girl was the victim of her mischievous designs.

Again, memory brings before us one of whom we are entirely ignorant. We remember the *chief* trouble of her school-life was the *Latin language*. In it there was little variety for her, and her verbs were always in the third conjugation, perfect, indicative, passive, *third person*, plural and agreeing with *ego*, *understood*. Just now my mind's eye rests upon a sweet, truthful picture, not altogether unknown to you, dear RURAL! Ever faithful, ever true, together we have shared the trials and joys of school-life; each has striven for the same rewards, and now each has left the old academy, and find our companions, of scarce a year ago, *widely scattered*. Some have sought more popular institutions, wherein to cultivate their talents; others have sought to instill into youthful minds the knowledge there attained, and one,

"A blooming maid, unbinding the roses from her hair,"

has indeed moved

"Mournfully away from amidst the young and fair."

It hardly seems real that she, so fully fitted for all the enjoyments of life, possessing all the qualities of a highly cultivated mind, could be no longer one of our number.

Oh, glory of our race that so suddenly decayed!
Oh, crimson flush of morning that darkens as we gaze!
Oh, breath of summer blossoms that on the desert air,
Scatters a moment's sweetness and flies we know not where!

And so we ever find life, full of change. But we will not linger with our friends. We should find them scattered up and down the earth, and the history of many would be sad. Wedding scenes have been frequent, and scarcely less so those of Death. But we recognize o'er all a Father's guiding hand, and to His protecting care cheerfully commit ourselves and schoolmates wherever they may be.

Rome, May, 1866. A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RECIPE FOR MAKING TATTLERS.

TAKE a handful of the vine called Run-about; the same quantity of the root called Nimble-tongue; a sprig of the herb called Back-bite, (either before or after the dog days;) a tablespoonful of Don't-you-tell-it; six drachms of Malice; a few drops of Envy, (which can be purchased in any quantity at the little grog-shop in the south-east corner of ——'s block, or at the tea-table of Miss Nancy Nightwalk.) Stir them well together, and simmer for half an hour over the fire of Discontent, kindled with a little Jealousy. Then strain it through the rag of Misconstruction, cork it up in a bottle of Malevolence, hang it upon a skein of Street-yarn, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before taking a walk, and the patient will be enabled to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

Lake Ridge, N. Y. *. *. *.

FALSE STEPS.

IT is rather a striking circumstance that the matter in which men and women most commonly take a serious false step is that which is least readily acknowledged. Probably about the most fatal blunder that anybody can perpetrate is a bad marriage; and, moreover, of all blunders this is the commonest. It is also one which the parties to it most carefully conceal from themselves. The reluctance which people feel to recognize, even in their own minds, an irreparable mistake such as this, is a measure of the sincerity with which they are willing to attribute ill-fortune to their mistakes in other pieces of conduct. Certainly nobody can blame them for making the best of what is irretrievable. If a man finds that his wife is shamefully extravagant, or a great fool, or a shrew, he may be more than pardoned for not trying to see what a fearful burden he has been at the trouble to tie around his neck. And when a woman finds that her husband is a tyrant, or intolerably self-opinionated, or openly indifferent to her, she is right in making the best of her bargain. Where a real false step has been taken, everybody does all that he can do to make it as little mischievous as may be. When people are found bemoaning some one blunder as the cause of all their ills, instead of leaving the blunder to itself, we may be pretty sure either that they do not mean what they say, or else that their ills have been the natural results, not of one false step, but of a confirmed habit of mental staggering and stumbling.—*Saturday Review.*

TOILETTES AT A FLORENTINE BALL.

THE Italian ladies do not appear to be at all behind their Parisian sisters in the mania for finery. At a fancy ball lately given at Florence by the wealthy banker and Senator, Signor Fenzi, a lady is described as having achieved "the most absolute triumph of plastic beauty," by appearing in a simple skirt of white satin over a tight-fitting flesh-colored silk, while the classic "cothurn" replaced the modern shoe. A Hungarian lady, the youthful Countess Karsly, if less paradisaic in her garb, was yet more "the cynosure of neighboring eyes." She represented the Mer de Glace. Beneath a double veil of white and of blue tulle, by way of clouds, appeared the terrific undulations of the Mer de Glace, painted and woven on a white satin skirt. Sharp-pointed blocks of ice, bears, chamois, birds of prey, hunters—nothing characteristic was omitted. A very loose tunic, forming a train, depicted on the left side a mass of white and blue clouds, and on the right a splendid sun darting rays of light. At the bottom of the white satin skirt a light silvered stuff simulated hoar frost. The body of the dress was of white satin, cut in small pointed basques, trimmed with swansdown and glass. The Countess' frosted hair was prevented from falling quite loose by crystal chains, while her head was framed, as it were, in swansdown.

"You would not take me for twenty?" said a nice girl to her partner while dancing a few evenings ago; "what would you take me for?" "For better, or for worse," replied he.

A YOUNG girl is a fishing-rod, the eyes are the hook, the smile the bait, the lover the gudgeon, and marriage the butter in which he is fried.

Choice Miscellany.

THE VOICE OF THE GRASS.

HERE I am creeping, creeping everywhere;
By the dusty roadside,
On the sunny hillside,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

All around the open door
Where sit the aged poor,
Here where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

In the noisy city street
My pleasant face you'll meet,
Cheering the sick at heart,
Toiling his busy part,
Silently creeping, creeping everywhere.

You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming;
For in the starry night,
And the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping, creeping everywhere.

More welcome than the flowers,
In Summer's pleasant hours;
The gentle crow is glad,
And the merry bird not sad,
To see me creeping, creeping everywhere.

When you're numbered with the dead
In your still and narrow bed,
In the happy Spring I'll come
And deck your silent home;
Creeping, silently creeping, everywhere.

My humble song of praise
Most gratefully I raise,
To Him at whose command
I beautify the land;
Creeping, silently creeping, everywhere.

"RURAL" REMINISCENCES.

[AN esteemed lady contributor sends us the accompanying article with this remark in a private note:—"Among my MSS. I find a paper devoted to the RURALS of Lang Syne, which you are at liberty to publish." The article delineates volumes of the RURAL published several years ago, when the titles of some of the Departments were different, and most of them were embellished with appropriate illustrative headings.—ED.]

HOLLAND PATENT, May, 186-.

DEAREST ISADORE:—You remember the RURALS? I have recently renewed their acquaintance. Like true friends, the better they are known, the more do they challenge admiration and respect. This *may* apply to the whole RURAL family, but the particular RURALS to which I allude, are MOORE'S, issued weekly at Rochester, whose surname, you remember, is NEW-YORKER.

Would you like the history of my acquaintanceship, and the condition in which I left my friends? Well, it is a sad tale, if we consider their individual well-being, but when we reflect that the true mission of life is to subserve the highest interest of the world, their history grows luminous as ——, but I will not philosophize this fairy-like morning. The RURALS in question were two somewhat antique volumes that had been preserved with the view of binding at some future time which had never transpired; so when our picture-loving JOHNNY was found to be in need of an accession to his picture books the old RURALS were brought into requisition and their pictorial illustrations converted into a scrap-book, which to his baby eyes was one of the seven wonders, and when regarded in connection with his life-investing interest, it became scarcely less so to more experienced visions.

Rifled of their illustrations, the file, in so dilapidated a state, was adjudged to be the ragman's legitimate portion. About that time I chanced to remember that when a little girl my love was warmly incited toward a lady who sent me some very choice stories for my own scrap-book, which at that time afforded me much pleasure and profit—profit, inasmuch as it helped to establish a habit of industry, without which what is life but literally a vapor. A good man, who has seen much of the world and is not tired of it, says:—"The grand essentials to happiness in this life are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for." If we have the something to do, dear DORA—if it be that which GOD requires, and for which he has provided the requisite gifts—have we not the three grand essentials of happiness combined?

But to return to the RURALS. As "there is no way of judging the future but by the past," the conclusion was quite natural that some little Misses—no more little girls—that I wot of, might be interested in the stories that remained; those were accordingly rescued from the ruins, after which the "Ladies' Olio," the "Choice Miscellany," and the "Sabbath Musings" came in for their quota of attention—each embellished with an appropriate illustrated heading.

Closely regarded, pleasant studies were these little embellishments. The Ladies' Olio—an impersonation of industry, intelligence and genuine childish sport, with a back ground illustrative of the Fine Arts. Choice Miscellany embodies authorship and its somewhat ponderous productions, in association and apparent harmony with the poetry of unintelligent nature if, indeed, nature may be said to embody such a department. Sabbath Musings represents the Word of GOD upon whose open page rests the crucifix haloed with glory; on the right the waiting ones have erected an humble tribute to the dear ones gone before, while on the left stands the rustic church whose Gothic features none, not even those who are most rigidly Puritanic have longer any reason to fear, or wish to transform. And who, dear ISADORE, does not admire the more imposing arch, and interior features, impressive with music, poetry and painting?—who can be indifferent to the sublimities of Christian worship, howmuchsoever he may protest against its corruptions? How I love to hear those swelling anthems—now like the adoring angels—now like the wailing of the lost! How I love to contemplate those reproductions in art of the great passions and wants of our holy religion! How I long to visit that land that has inspired the rehearsal of the wonders of Creation and the realities of a "Victim CHRIST" in their deepest significancy.

Do I wonder?—was I writing of the RURAL? Then will I leave classic Italy and take hitherward my flight that I may plume my pinions in my quiet home in the Empire County of the Empire State. Once more imagine me amid a chaos of literature and art, and, if you can, imagine me to have become so earnestly impressed with the system of "Domestic Economy" as to be induced to fag through the whole file again, to appropriate those columns over which the busy-bodies preside—columns which, by the way, quite supplant the poetic corner of the Ladies Olio, of which, from time immo-*Moore*-ial, they have been positive rivals.

The Useful Olio interposed so eloquently in behalf of its Chemistry, Mechanism and Philosophy that even those to whom material science is a humdrum branch of knowledge could hardly be disregardful of its merits. The Educational Department revived the associations of by-gones. The old school-house is familiar—with its mathematical apparatus, its bodies celestial and bodies *terrestrial*, both of which are beyond the precints of masterly attention. Why not exhibit the interior with its fixtures properly adjusted, and, as I have turned critic, note the relative dimensions and location of the various objects? What do you think of that school-room accomodating such considerable instruments—and such considerable lads?

Agriculture has reached the golden harvest, and Horticulture has gathered in her bounteous treasures, while the lovely Flora has brought in "the last rose of summer," along with some dainter offerings to attest her appreciative regard for Pomona, her more utilitarian sister. The "Traveler" has vanished—good angels speed him on his journey.

The "Youth's Corner," well filled with Anagrams, Enigmas, and divers other problems, with a commendable profusion of "Reviews," "Aphorisms," "Sirings of Perls," "Salmagundies," etc., contribute to make up an aggregate of interest in favor of the RURAL, which, as a family paper, has few compeers, if, indeed, it is not entirely nonpariel.

Now I confess to you, dearest ISADORE, that I never before noted with minute attention these little artistic features of the RURAL. Do you think me singular or solitary in this? Are we not all too insensible to the beautiful objects so lavishly scattered around us? Were we not perpetually surrounded by such master pieces of nature, and copies of art, we should be more regardful of their merits, which now so imperatively demand the mission of the pen to portray their less obvious but rarely less beautiful phases.

The mission of the pen then must be semi-material, semi-spiritual, otherwise it takes up the material kingdom and invites the inner sense to take cognizance of its creations through which to behold and adore the Creator.

The sequal to the history of the RURALS referred to may be summed up as resulting finally in two other volumes—viz., a Pictorial Scrap-Book and a vade-mecum of Domestic Economy.

Au revoir, MAUD.

HOW TO LIVE.

A WEALTHY gentleman of Boston, several years ago, gave the editor of the Worcester Palladium a short narration of his own experience. He had an income of $10,000 a year, (a large sum then, but not considered so now,) a house in town, and a country seat a few miles out. He had several children—a coach, fine horses and a driver; and took pleasure in riding every day with his children.

One day, when riding, the thought struck him that each one of his children would expect to have a fine house, and coach, and horses and driver, as their father had before them, and to live as he lived; and if they did not they would be unhappy. He did not think that all of them could have things as he had them, or live as he was living; and he rode home; sent his coach and horses to market and sold them; bought a cheap carryall, and became his own driver.

With emphasis he declared that no amount of wealth could induce him to return to his former mode of living, for if any of his children should chance to be poor, as in all probability some of them would be, they should not suffer in their feelings by the reflection that their father rode in his coach while they had to rough it on foot. The example he gave them afforded him a satisfaction greater than his wealth had to bestow.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND A NOBLE HOUSE.—Germany sends over a fresh and good anecdote of Mr. Lincoln: A lieutenant in one of the German armies, whom debts compelled to leave his fatherland and service, succeeded in being admitted to the late President, and, by reason of his commendable and winning deportment and intelligent appearance, was promised a lieutenant's commission in one of our cavalry regiments. He was so enraptured with his success that he deemed it a duty to inform the president that he belonged to one of the oldest noble houses in Germany. "Oh, never mind that," said Mr. Lincoln, "you will not find that to be an obstacle to your advancement."

MANY who think a great deal of the maxim that "truth shouldn't be told at all times," can't be made to understand that falsehood never should.

A FOOL in a high station is like a man in a balloon—everybody appears little to him, and he appears little to everybody.

Sabbath Musings.

HASTE NOT! REST NOT!

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

WITHOUT haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm and sunshine guide it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed,
Mar for aye the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward then with all thy might;
Haste not! years can ne'er atone,
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have pass'd away.

Haste not! rest not! calmly wait!
Meekly bear the storm of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not! rest not conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE RICH AND POOR MEET TOGETHER.

"THE rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all."

How these words have kept running in my thoughts since a late visit to the Cathedral at Buffalo. We spent almost half a day in this, the finest Cathedral in Western New York. It was not time of service, but the edifice was open as always. We were standing near a prostrate image of the crucified Saviour, when the farther entrance door opened and a little child walked up the aisle—a little beggar girl, bare-foot, dirty and ragged; she had one of those pinched, half-starved faces, so often seen among the poor in cities; it betokens heart-hunger oftener than physical need—oftener still, both. She set down her basket of cold pieces and knelt with clasped hands before the image. The child is praying—her face loses half its hardness. But the door opens again; a lady magnificently dressed enters—she too approaches. Surely she will go and kneel before some other shrine; the infant JESUS is in an alcove just by her now; but no, she passes it, merely with a salutation, and comes on past the Virgin and the Holy Saints and kneels here. The dainty silk touches the tattered little dress; the poor, cold feet had never before covering so costly. "The rich and the poor" have "met together;" together they look upon the agonized face and the crown of thorns: together they murmur the same prayers to their common Saviour.

We turned away, gladdened and yet saddened. Thought turned quickly to another church—a church where the pew-doors were closed and the aisles had velvet carpeting—a church which was kept shut six days in the week, and where the poor seldom or never came. Conscience said, "We Protestants can learn much from these Catholics yet." But again a door opens—a little almost unnoticeable door opposite the entrance. This time it is a priest, with cap, and long, black flowing robe, that enters; he does reverence to the Virgin MARY and crosses himself before the Saints; then with heavily resounding footsteps he comes down the aisle. His manner is no longer devotional, his face is full of avarice; *his* heart cannot be sanctified by grace, for no answering purity of expression is in the face. We fancy it was such priests that LUTHER found when he went on his quiet pilgrimage to Rome.

The spell is broken. We thank GOD for the Reformation and for the uprising of a holier church, the teachings of which bring man in spiritual contact with his maker. But the impression yet remains, and like BANCHO'S ghost, will not "down." In this one thing the old Romish church is better than ours—they have no "fashionable churches." "The rich and poor meet together." A. L.

State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa.

CHURCHES IN AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE United States as a whole, are better provided with churches and ministers and the means of grace than any other country of the world, unless we except England and Scotland, where the noble free church movement alone has added hundreds of churches since 1844. The city of New York, for instance, with a population of one million, numbers now three hundred and eleven churches; Brooklyn, lying opposite, with about three hundred and fifty thousand, numbers nearly two hundred—many of them in both cities very costly; while Stuttgart, with seventy thousand individuals, has barely ten; Berlin, with six hundred and thirty thousand, hardly fifty. In the country matters are still better. In the lesser towns and villages, especially in New England, we find, as a rule, a church and a preacher to every ten thousand, sometimes even to every five hundred souls; while in Berlin it is known that there are congregations of thirty thousands, forty thousands, nay, of seventy thousand souls, in which, of course, the care of souls becomes practically an impossibility. What a colossal monstrosity in the metropolis of German science and culture!—*Rev. Dr. Schaff.*

RELIGION is not only an act, or a series of acts, but also and essentially a state of mind, an order of the faculties, a temper and condition of the soul. It is essentially love of truth and goodness, devotion to humanity, reverence for justice, worship of holiness. It is the accordance of the soul in all its sentiments with the spirit of God.

The Naturalist.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEHOLD BIRDS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY ELIZA A. HAND.

NUMBER II.—HABITS, &C.

I WISH to preface my remarks on the habits of our summer songsters with some general observations.

"Happy as a bird," says one, delineating a joyous care-free temperament, undepressed by regret for the past, apprehension for the future, or sorrow in the present. By those uninitiated in the vicissitudes of bird-life, this phrase is considered sufficiently descriptive of that portion of animated nature from which it is derived. A bird is to them the incarnation of liberty and music. His Maker has presented him with the freedom of the globe. He goes where he pleases, sings when he wills, and pays no taxes. But a patient observer of birds soon becomes convinced that their seemingly erratic actions are influenced by the same inexorable laws of necessity that control the graver demeanor of other creatures. Nor is it probable that even the exercise of their musical powers is merely the overflow of animal happiness. As it is rarely extended much beyond the period during which they are occupied in the discharge of their parental duties, it doubtless subserves some important purpose in the economy of their existence in reference to the propagation of their kind, and though we cannot assume that their "sweetest songs are born of saddest thought," neither would it be safe to affirm "they have no sorrow in their songs." The gift of song, or at least its exercise, appears to appertain chiefly, though not exclusively, to the male bird. Besides their songs, birds have an almost infinite variety of notes adapted to express the varied exigencies of their lives. These, indeed, are so diversified that a person very familiar with the voices of different species, is often surprised by some new note, or combination of notes. This, with their frequent change of place, and the fact that the smaller birds seem disposed to congregate in the vicinity of human habitations, tend to give the impression that the individuals of each species are more numerous than they really are. Any one who has visited the interior of a considerable forest, can scarcely have failed to notice its voiceless and wingless silence, rarely broken but by the shrill note of the woodpecker, or the clear whistle of the nuthatch. Its solitude is in strong contrast to the music and motion that greet you on the outskirts, in the open groves, and especially in the shrubbery surrounding a dwelling.

CALAMITIES OF EGGS AND NESTLINGS.

From the untiring industry of birds in nest-building, and the large number of eggs deposited, one would suppose there must be a great increase annually, and we wonder that they are not troublesomely multiplied. But when we become aware of the many and destructive enemies, reptile and quadruped, that prey upon the eggs and young, we are surprised rather that they are not exterminated. From several years' observation, I think that over one-half of the eggs deposited are destroyed, and less than three-fourths of the young hatched safely, take flight from the nest. By far the larger number of eggs are destroyed a short time previous to hatching, and the young are most liable to destruction a few hours before they would have left the nest. The cause of the destruction of the eggs at this particular time, I conjecture to be the more assiduous attentions of the male to the mother bird, and the unguarded manner in which she receives the food with which he supplies her while sitting on or near the nest, accompanied often by an interchange of tender chirpings, which betray their precious secret to their watchful foes.

The reason for the calamities of the nestlings seems sufficiently obvious. For, so far as my observations extend, all young birds that are fed in the nest, our song birds included, are born blind, and scarcely any change is perceptible until they are two or three days old. But as their sight and strength are augmented, they become increasingly restless, and as the period of leaving the parental home approaches, they are often very demonstrative and clamorous, especially in the reception of their food. This enables their enemies to discover their retreat with but little difficulty. The time during which the young remain in the nest corresponds nearly with that of incubation,—the former usually exceeding the latter a day or two. When the plumage of the parent birds is dissimilar, that of the young bears most resemblance to the female, but they ordinarily have peculiar tints by which they can be distinguished from either.

PLUMAGE, NEST-BUILDING, BREEDING, &C.

The difference in the color of the plumage of the sexes, which is so remarkable in some species, is confined apparently to the adult birds, and where it exists, brilliant hues, as well as musical gifts, are almost exclusively the prerogative of the male. Until incubation commences, to sing and shine and eat are his chief employments. Leaving to his more soberly attired mate the task of constructing the family mansion, he imposes on himself the duty only of leisurely attending her as she goes forth, like the ancient Hebrews, to get straw where she can find it, performing the office both of hod-carrier and master builder. For at this period of their conjugal relation, the female possesses a monopoly of the humble and useful virtues, while her lord displays the showy accomplishments—the exhibition of architectural skill by the male being even more rare than of musical talent on the part of his mate. The female ordinarily commences her building operations at earliest dawn, and it is then that she toils most assiduously; towards noon her labors are in a measure intermitted, but resumed again later in the day.

Each species appears to be limited to a specified number of broods, when they are so fortunate as to rear them without any fatal casualty. But when the eggs or young are destroyed before the latter have ceased to require the attentions of the parents, their efforts to repair their losses are renewed until the breeding season is past—this season being with some species extended nearly into autumn, while with others it is restricted to a few weeks. Some birds occupy the same family mansion for a succession of years, repairing and adding thereto like a western pioneer, as circumstances may demand. Others erect a new habitation annually; others still, and these are by far the greater number, build afresh for the accommodation of each successive brood. These temporary nests are usually, though not always, of slighter construction, requiring less material than those designed for more permanent use. The local attachments of birds are singularly strong. Unless some radical change has been made in the spot chosen for nesting or its surroundings, they will haunt the same neighborhood for years. The persistent occupancy of one place by the Bluebird and Phœbe, is a familiar fact to all dwellers in the country. They seem also to have favorite localities for feeding their young after they have left the nest, for perching, and for the exercise of their vocal powers.

SEASONS AND TIMES OF SINGING.

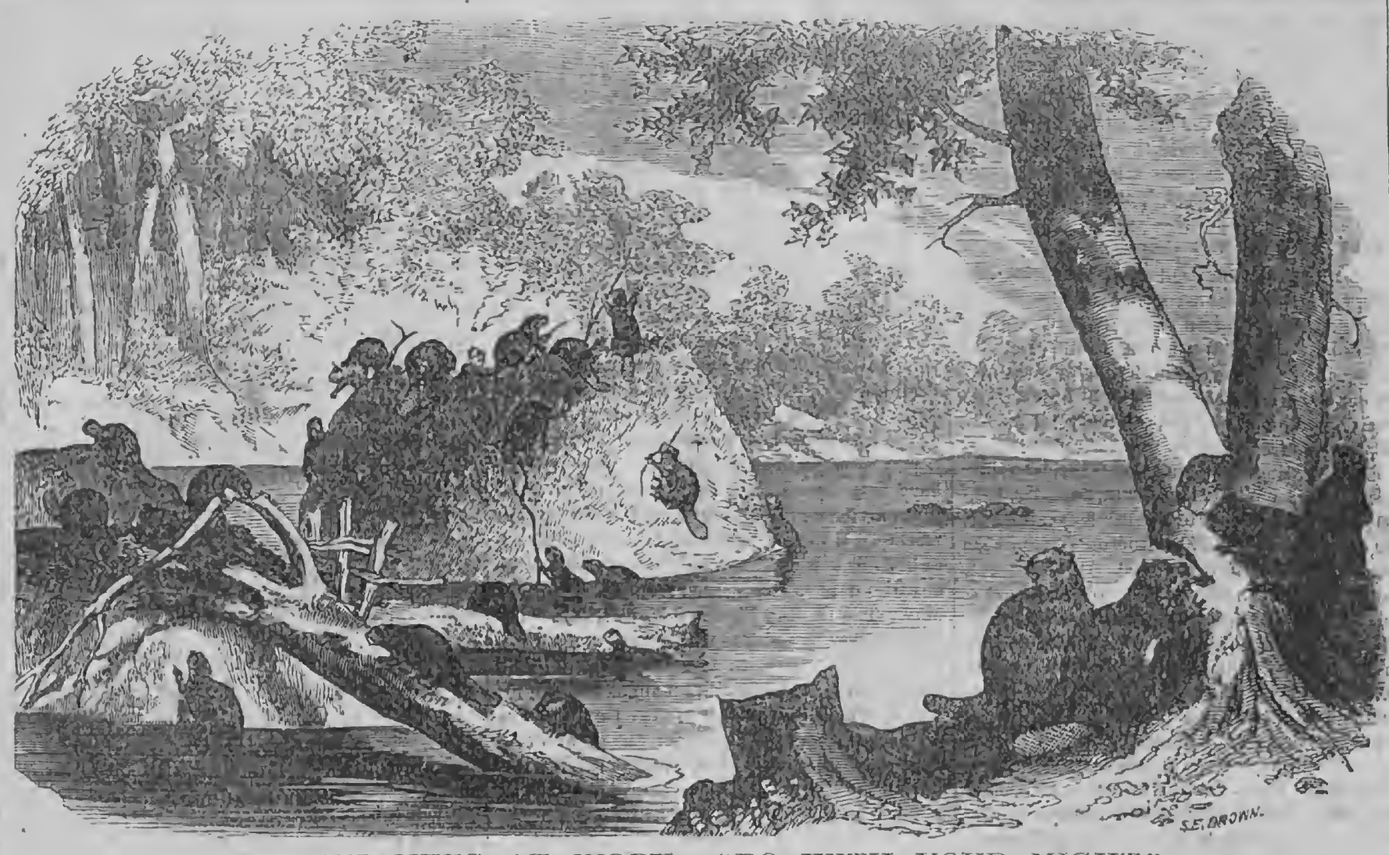
It is during the months of May and June that birds sing most constantly, and with the most evident zest. From this time they gradually become silent, or at least occasional rather than habitual singers. Toward the latter part of August an entire musical strain from one of our more familiar songsters, with the exception of the song-sparrow, is almost as rare as in November. There are several species that are still vocal and continue so until near the middle of October, but they are chiefly those that keep aloof from dwelling houses. Taken together, birds sing with the most fervor at earliest prime. About sunrise they are for a time partially silent, and then re-commence with more moderation. In the middle of the day they are again reticent, but become tuneful toward sunset. A few forest-loving species continue so some time after nightfall, and it is not very unusual in a warm night to hear a single strain warbled by the little songsters that perch in our household trees any time between dusk and midnight. And there are one or two species, denizens of the forest, which commence their matins long before the stars pale in the coming light. In the exercise of their musical powers, birds appear to be much influenced by atmospheric temperature. Some love to pour forth their notes from tree-tops in the full glare of day; others seek a shady recess, and others are rarely tuneful except in moist or cloudy days. But if the weather is wet, windy and cold, nearly all are silent.

INCREASE, CHANGE OF LOCALITIES, ETC.

No doubt climatic variations have considerable effect on the increase or diminution of some species of birds in certain localities, but an abundant supply of suitable food, or the reverse, is probably the chief cause of changes in this respect. The great improvements in agriculture have resulted in the cultivation of a large number of new varieties of fruits and grains, which have, in most instances, brought with them their corresponding insect-pests, and this increase of insects and seeds will doubtless be followed, in due time, by the birds which habitually subsist on them. Many birds that were indigenous to New England forests, have nearly disappeared, or at least are now seldom heard, their places being filled by others which have come in the suit of civilization and culture. In the spring of the year we often hear, for a time, sweet, unfamiliar notes, and get a glimpse of some pretty songster that we do not see again till the return of the same season. These we suppose are pilgrims to some land of promise beyond, who make a brief sojourn to refresh themselves—set up their tabernacle for a few days, and pour forth their offering of praise. Sometimes there appears a transient visitor, gleaming with the bright hues of his native South, possibly on a pleasure excursion, or as a pioneer who may some day consent to become a permanent resident—a supposition not without a parallel, of which the Ruby Hummingbird and Baltimore Oriole, are instances.

CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS.

Ornithologists divide our smaller birds into three classes,—granivorous, insectivorous, and omnivorous. These divisions may serve as general designations, to indicate their usual preference in regard to food, but strictly speaking, all, with few exceptions, are omnivorous. The young of nearly every species that I have noticed, are fed during the first days of their existence on small insects or worms; and the majority of those that ordinarily prefer this kind of food regale themselves occasionally with a dessert of fruits and seeds in their season, however plentiful their usual sustenance may be.



THE BEAVERS AT WORK.—"DO WITH YOUR MIGHT."

Our illustration represents a scene very rarely observed at the present day, though formerly not uncommon—a colony of Beavers busily engaged in constructing a dam and cone-shaped huts. The scene is an animated one, and will especially interest our youthful readers, many of whom have heard and read about the Beaver, though few have ever seen one, either in his native haunts or elsewhere. Using their teeth for saws and axes, and their tails for trowels and beaters, the Beavers are great workers, and proverbially the most industrious of animals.

The habits and characteristics of the Beaver are but little understood, and those who have written on the subject do not agree in some particulars. A gentleman of this city—LEWIS H. MORGAN, Esq.,—has devoted much of his time for years past to studying the history and investigating the habits of the Beaver, spending weeks and months in localities where he could closely observe the operations of the curious animal, both by day and night. We learn that Mr. M. has written, and is about to publish, a work embodying the results of his researches, with suitable maps and illustrations, and we prophesy that it will prove the best and most popular authority on the subject extant.

Various Topics.

THE POWER OF CIPHERS.

THE enlightened man may have a clear understanding of thousands, and even millions; but much beyond that he can form no distinct idea. A simple example, and one easily solved, will illustrate the observation. If all the vast bodies of water that cover nearly three-fourths of the globe were emptied, drop by drop, into one grand reservoir, the whole number of drops could be written by two words, "eighteen sextillions," and expressed in figures by annexing twenty-four ciphers to the number eighteen, (18,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.) Man might as well attempt to explore the bounds of eternity as to form any rational idea of the units embodied in the expression above; for although the aggregate of drops is indicated by figures in the space of only one inch and a-half of ordinary print, yet, if each particular drop were noted by a separate stroke like the figure 1, it would form a line of marks sufficiently long to wind round the sun six thousand billions of times!

Now, observe, if you please, the marvelous power or value which the ciphers, insignificant by themselves, give the significant figures 18. The young reader will be surprised to learn that the use of the cipher to determine the value of any particular figure, which is now practiced by every schoolboy, was unknown to the ancients. Therefore, among the Greeks and Romans, and other nations of antiquity, arithmetical operations were exceedingly tedious and difficult. They had to reckon with little pebbles, shells, or beards, used as counters, to transact the ordinary business of life. Even the great Cicero, in his oration for Roscius, the actor, in order to express 300,000, had to make use of the very awkward and cumbrous notation, CCCIↃↃↃ CCCIↃↃↃ CCCIↃↃↃ. How very odd this seems—"in the year of our Lord MDCCCLXVI!" (1866.)—*Educational Monthly.*

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

THE cedars grow on a rocky knoll lying in the embrace of a great semi-circular basin in the mountain side. They stand alone, as best befits them, without any other tree near. About 400 of them remain, but only a few of these heard the sound of Herman and his axe-bearing host. If these few had been more accessible, I believe the modern Hermans would soon have demolished them. They all stand within a very small circuit, and the seven oldest are called the Apostles. These seven alone are believed to be real ancients, i. e., to date from a time before the Kings of Israel, mighty, wise and strong. They stand in the center of the whole group, surrounded and guarded by their descendants and kinsfolk. The natives almost worship these trees, and ascribe to them a sentient existence. They hold an annual festival beneath their branches, which, being now near at hand, we have been strongly persuaded by the chief of a neighboring village to stay and witness. All the world and his wife comes up to it; and the feast, though nominally a religious one, is said to lead to a good deal of irregularity. So it is now, as of old, when the prophet accused the people of asking counsel of the stocks, they sacrifice upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under oaks and poplars and elms, because the shadow thereof is good. It is, however, a glorious place for solemn worship—truly a temple not made with hands—in the bosom of the great hills, and beneath the shade of trees pregnant with solemn associations of the past.—*Good Words.*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND FRED DOUGLASS.

MR. LINCOLN'S cordial reception of Frederick Douglass, at their first meeting at the White House, has become widely known through the distinguished orator's own account of it in a public lecture. In August or September, 1864, Mr. Douglass again visited Washington. The president heard of his being in the city, and, greatly desiring a second conversation upon points where he considered the opinion and advice of a man of Mr. Douglass's antecedents valuable, he sent his carriage to the boarding-house where he was staying, with a request that Mr. D. would "come up and take a cup of tea" with him. The invitation was accepted; and probably never before in our history was the "executive" carriage employed to convey such a "guest" to the White House! Mr. Douglass subsequently remarked that "Mr. Lincoln was the first white man he ever passed an hour with, who failed to remind him, in some way, before the interview terminated, that he was a 'negro!'"—*B. F. Carpenter.*

LIBRARIES IN ITALY.—Regenerated Italy has an inquiring mind. The people read, and libraries are springing up in all directions. The total number, three months ago, was 210; of which 164 are open to the public—46 not so. These 210 libraries contain 4,149,387 volumes. Emilia possesses more than a quarter of these. Lombardy is the next richest province, having 800,000. Tuscany comes next, with 600,000. The Abruzzi and Basilicata are the poorest. The total means possessed by all these libraries amounts to 746,317 francs, of which sum 87,770 francs are derived from endowments belonging to the institutions; 486,986 francs represent government grants; 94,404 communal grants, and 8,233 provincial grants.

THE SPHINX.—An exhibition, "The Sphinx," by Col. Stodare, has created some sensation in London. A head appears on a three-legged table, with apparently, nothing under it, makes a speech, and answers questions. The Reader says that the Colonel, having applied for a patent, which was refused, had to specify his secret, which is simply an optical illusion. The table, instead of being open underneath, as it seems to be, is occupied by two mirrors extending from the two back legs and meeting at the front leg. The triangular space enclosed by the glasses serves to contain the legs and body of the Sphinx, whose head appears on the top of the table.

IF a man's opinions and arguments can be disproved and refuted, he is in no danger of being persecuted on account of them.

Reading for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE WILD ROSE'S LESSON.

FAR away in a dark forest grew a little wild rose, tall and straight, with green, glossy leaves. There were beautiful old trees around a little clearing, so that it was like a pleasant cave, with soft, green carpet and little rustic seats around the sides, covered with moss and tiny lattice windows, through which the sunlight came and covered the carpet with shadows. A little brook sang a gentle melody for the flowers, and all day long the place was filled with bird-songs. Robins with their large, round eyes, and yellow birds that, when they flew, lighted up the shadows like rays of sunshine, and little chippie birds, whom the lowly violets love; and there were dear little nests, with queer, downy birdlings, and squirrels, and bees, and great homely frogs that chanted vespers when the birds were still, and ants so busy they had never had time to see half the pretty things around them, and gnats darting about in the air as the fishes did in the water. When the snow had melted in the spring and the blue birds came back from their journey south, Little Wild Rose donned a new, bright spring dress of green, and when the quiet "moon of strawberries" stole softly over the trees, and red berries peeped through green leaves, the beautiful pink petals pushed aside the green sepals that had guarded them so long, and it greeted all its fellow flowers with a bright smile. Then it grew larger and brighter every day, diffusing sweetness all around, and the bees visited it and it gave them delicious nectar. It loved the unpretending violets that grew near by, and the song of the brook.

But one night, when all were asleep, it looked up—up to the leaves in the tree-tops, and shining through them was a beautiful star, gazing down at Little Wild Rose, as it sailed through the sky. When the morning came and the star hid itself from the great fiery sun, the Wild Rose looked around on all the flowers, and behold! they were all bowing to it and called it queen. Then Little Wild Rose grew proud and scorned the violets and simple stream. But by-and-by its crown, of which it had been so proud, faded, and when a little breeze looked in upon it, its beauty vanished and its delicate leaves lay dry and unseemly-looking upon the ground. Then the rose was sad and wished to die. But Flora, the guardian mother, came and whispered to the drooping rose, "Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof, and the poor in spirit is better than the proud in spirit."

C. WHEELER.

A PET LION.

A GENTLEMAN visiting a house in Algeria, says:—"In a few minutes the door opened, and a lion entered the room, the man only leading him by the tuft of his mane. He was a magnificent animal, two years old, full grown, all but his mane, which although but a foot long, made nevertheless a respectable appearance. He did not seem to care about our being strangers, but walked about the room like a large dog, permitted us to take liberties with him, such as patting him, shaking a paw, and making him exhibit his teeth and claws. He showed, however, a marked predilection in favor of old acquaintances, and lying down before them, turned on his back to be scratched. After a scratch or two he began to yawn, and was fairly settling himself for a nap, when a cigar was puffed in his face, a proceeding he evidently did not approve of. Rising in a hurry, curling his lips, and wrinkling his nose, he exposed to view a splendid set of teeth, a sure sign he was not pleased. A hearty sneeze seemed to restore him to good temper; and bearing no malice, he returned a friendly pat, bestowed on him by Capt. Martenot, who had been the aggressor, by rubbing his head caressingly against his knees."—*Kennedy's Algeria and Tunis.*

A WORD of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEHOLD ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 18 letters.
My 16, 1, 9, 10 protects us from the inclemencies of the weather.
My 7, 17, 6, 19 is very necessary to our comfort.
My 2, 9, 4, 14 is the way we like to see things.
My 18, 9, 11, 8, 6 is an essential article of food.
My 10, 11, 8, 14, 15, 5 is used by many.
My 3, 13, 12, 19 is where we get a delicacy.
My whole is a thing indispensable to good housekeeping.

H. K. E.

Olean, Ohio.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Moes skeap fo hirse dna etrih horwt,
Dna esom fo tyfol afme;
Tub lislt, fo lal ratch's screpoin resots,
Vegi em a gbthle ogdo mena.
Ievg em a aemn, ouhhtg saevdre nisdw
Wolh dolynl donnr ym edah,
Hatt llwl otn edi ewnh I ma oegn,
Ubt llits na nlleeufne hesd.

Seneca Falls, N. Y. STELLA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 852.

Answer to Acrostical Enigma:—Love your enemies.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Black Thunder.

Answer to Anagram:

Let every minute as it springs
Convey fresh knowledge on its wings;
Let every minute as it flies
Record thee good as well as wise.

Answer to Charade:—Ox.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 2, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE U. S. Treasury and Sub-Treasuries contain over eighty millions of dollars in specie.

The "Bounty Bill" passed the House on the 25th of May by an almost unanimous vote.

The Senate joint-resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States, has passed the House.

Preparations are being made to issue $300,000 of fractional currency this week, to take the place of a similar amount which is mutilated.

It is understood that Mrs. Davis is in Washington to urge that her husband be transferred from Fortress Monroe to some northern prison.

Special Treasury Agent Dexter, of Mobile, who was under sentence of a Military Commission and fined $250,000, has been discharged by President Johnson.

It is contemplated to build a new and costly Executive Mansion on the high grounds east of the Capitol, and turn the White House into a fire-proof building for the State Department.

The Post-Master General has ordered a contract to be made with the "Steam Navigation Company" to convey the mails from Portland, Oregon, to the Dallas, at $10,000 per annum.

An effort is being made in Washington to postpone the trial of Jeff. Davis until next fall. [We learn by telegraph, that Jeff.'s counsel have made a demand of the Government to try their client in June or release him on bail.]

Commissioner Alberger, and other representatives of the New York Canal Board, were heard last week by the House Committee, in opposition to the proposed Niagara Ship Canal. Judge Morton of Illinois, and A. P. Grant of Oswego, N. Y., spoke in favor of the measure.

Financial advices from Washington state that the export of foreign gold causes no uneasiness there. The condition of our foreign trade is regarded as sound, and the Treasury Department will continue to sell gold freely to sustain a temporary drain of specie that may turn in our favor.

Southern Items.

BUTTER is selling in Mobile at one dollar per pound.

The Red River levees have given way, and the whole adjacent country is submerged.

The Tennessee Senate has rejected the resolution favoring a division of the State.

The Raleigh (Ga.) Standard denounces a proposition to erect a monument to General Stuart.

The North Carolina Convention to re-organize the State, assembled at Raleigh on the 23d of May.

The Southern Pacific Railroad promises the completion of 45 miles of the road in two months.

The Congressional Investigating Committee commenced examining witnesses in Memphis relative to the late riots, the 23d ult.

Gen. Baird, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, reports that he is furnishing food to the inhabitants of the overflowed districts in that State.

Accounts from most of the "Cotton States" represent that the growing crop of cotton is seriously impaired by cold weather, heavy rains, and the overflow of the cotton lands.

Instructions from Washington were received at Fortress Monroe, May 25, to give Jeff. Davis the freedom of the fort, on his parole, during the day, he returning to his room at night.

Gov. Jenkins of Georgia, has commenced a large purchase of corn and provisions for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased rebel soldiers, in accordance with a recent enactment.

An election for State Officers will be held in Texas on the 25th of June. At the same time a vote will be taken to adopt or reject the new Constitution. Its adoption is considered certain.

A case involving the Constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill has been decided adversely in the Circuit Court of Virginia. The question was as to the admissibility of a negro witness in a civil action between two white men.

All the Freedmens' Courts in Tennessee have been abolished, and colored people are now admitted as competent witnesses throughout the State. The Legislature has passed a bill making all persons, without regard to color, equal in law.

From Peru.

THE city of Callao, a few miles from Lima, Peru, was bombarded on the 2d of May, or more properly an attempt was made to do so, by the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Nunez. The number of Spanish vessels engaged in the action was six—some of them iron-clads. The Peruvians had nine batteries mounted with 32-pounders, 300-pounder Armstrong guns and 450-pounder Blakely rifled pieces. The Peruvians also had two iron-clads and three gunboats.

The Spanish vessels commenced operations about noon. The firing of the Peruvians is represented to have been made with great effect during the entire action both by the batteries and the iron-clads. Soon after the battle commenced, it became evident that the Spaniards were getting very roughly handled. In the meantime a battery of two 300-pounder Armstrong guns, was blown up, killing and wounding every one in the vicinity. The Peruvians also had a 300-pounder dismounted at the first fire, yet they succeeded in crippling several of the vessels, and about 5 o'clock the Spaniards retired out of reach of the batteries. Two of the vessels were so badly injured that they had to be towed to a place of safety by those less injured. Their loss is very heavy. The Admiral is reported to be badly wounded.

The Peruvians are said to have lost 60 killed and 170 wounded.

The Peruvian Secretary of War, Senor Dalvez, was among those who were killed by the explosion in the battery.

The city is reported to be injured but little—the batteries giving the fleet all the work which it could do. It is thought that the vessels are so badly injured that another attack will not soon be attempted. The Peruvians are prepared.

Great Fire in Oil City.

A DISPATCH from Oil City, Pa., dated May 26th, says:—"The most destructive fire ever in the oil regions occurred at Oil City to-day. The whole east side of the Creek, comprising half the business portion of the city, is in ashes, consisting of seventy-five stores, eight hotels, forty dwellings, one church and seminary. Loss $1,000,000; insured $100,000.

The following are among the principal sufferers; Gordon & White, Mercantile Building, $40,000; insured $5,000. Fox, Fuller & Co., lumber, $70,000; insured $12,000. Robson & Co., Pipe Works, $80,000; insured $5,000. Alfred Wright, tools and tubing; loss heavy. Bishop & Dawson, dry goods, $10,000; insured $5,000. Burchfield, Casterline & Co., hardware, $30,000; insured $12,000. Williams & Co., $20,000; insured $20,000. The oil shipping portion of the city sustained no loss. Over one hundred and seventy-five families are homeless."

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.—An officer from Fort Laramie reports 500 Indians already there, waiting the arrival of the treaty Commissioners in June. By the time the treaty opens, he thinks 1,700 lodges, equal to 7,000 or 8,000 red skins, will be present. Among the number already arrived is a Sioux Chief named Red Cloud, who has been warring upon the whites for 20 years, and has never visited a white settlement or military post in friendship before. Red Cloud says that the last Sioux rebellion was instigated by British agents. The Chippewa Indians have ceded to the United States all the lands heretofore claimed by them.

CHILI.—An American officer who was at Valparaiso during the bombardment, writes that "during the whole fight our Minister, General Kilpatrick, was riding on horseback through the town encouraging the firemen. The Chilians cheered him wherever he went. He is an accomplished writer, speaks good Spanish, and is well liked by the whole community. [Advices from Valparaiso of April 17, report the blockade raised, and that the Government has brought into force the import and export duties as they were previous to the blockade.]

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.—Maj. Gilbraith, sent by Gen. Howard to investigate the Memphis riots, reports that the civil authorities have not taken the slightest notice of them, and seem to regard the feuds as simply skirmishes between the police and the negroes; that the papers of Memphis are at the root of the whole matter; that they have incited riot and murder for months, and this is only a legitimate result of their inflammatory and incendiary writings, and the poor whites, between whom and the negroes a warlike spirit has for a great while existed, have been but their tools.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The U. S. Senate last week appropriated for the fort near Detroit, $50,000; fort at Oswego, $50,000; fort at the outlet of Lake Champlain, $50,000; Fort Schuyler, $30,000; for defenses at Willett's Point, $50,000; Fort Hamilton, $30,000; Fort Tompkins, $50,000; defenses at Sandy Hook, $50,000; Fort Mifflin, $25,000; for platforms for large calibre cannon in important harbor defenses, $100,000; for survey of northern and north-western lakes, $50,000; for purchase of sites and for sea coast defenses, $35,000.

THE EASTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Eastern Division, $368,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, being the amount due on the last section of twenty-three miles, which was accepted by the U. S. Commissioners last November. The road is now completed for ninety-seven miles up the Kansas Valley, from the Missouri border to a point thirty-eight miles west of St. Louis. The road will be open 420 miles west of St. Louis on the 15th of July next.

BRAZIL.—Our Government has received reliable information that the Imperial Government of Brazil is resolved to open the coastwise trade to ships of all nations. This concession has been obtained by the Liberal party after a long struggle, and it is believed to be an earnest of future and still more important changes in the commercial policy of the country. The opening of the Amazon cannot be much longer delayed.

BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.—The Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati is approaching completion. It is one thousand four hundred feet long, and has an elevation above the river of one hundred feet—spanning the Ohio, and connecting Cincinnati with Covington in Kentucky. The structure is estimated to cost, when completed, $1,750,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—News from Honduras of May 4, is to the effect that a band of Indians from Yucatan had made a raid on the mahogany cutters on the Rio Brasa, and plundered every one they could find. Considerable excitement was manifested in Belize on the occasion of the raid, as it was feared that other Indians would make a similar movement.

THE HEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY.—A dispatch from New York, dated May 26, says "the city is remarkably healthy, and the sanitary measures are becoming more and more thorough. All fear of cholera seems over in this vicinity."

FOREIGN NEWS.

INTELLIGENCE received from England to the 16th of May. During the preceding week a great panic in financial affairs took place in London and Liverpool. Failures the most gigantic seem to be the order of the day. We notice failures ranging from £80,000 to £12,000,000! Both Houses of Parliament and the English press and people denounce Spain for the bombardment of Valparaiso. Gratitude is expressed to Commodore Rogers of the U. S. Navy, for the part he took in the affair. The conduct of the U. S. in the Fenian matters is satisfactory. Austria will soon have 900,000 men in the field. The troops destined for Mexico are to be sent under the French flag. A number of reigning German Sovereigns have had a conference in Wurtemburg. Prussia is preparing for war. Orders have been issued from Constantinople to raise the army to its full strength, and to call out the reserve. Hopes of peace are all being regarded as illusory. It was expected that 200,000 Austrians would be fully prepared for war the 15th of May. The London Times of May 11, says "the whole Prussian army is massed along the frontiers; that Austria is bringing into the field every man she can raise; that she is panting for war." The Bavarian and Italian Governments are preparing with all haste for the great struggle, which all seem to think near at hand.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts last week conferred on Benjamin F. Butler the office of Major-General of the State Militia, under the new organization.

DURING the past two months, twenty-two deaths from starvation have occurred in New York city, ten from suicide, and twenty-seven from drunkenness.

A MASS of copper weighing 12,347 pounds, which yielded eighty-seven per cent. in ingots, was smelted at the Ontonagon (Mich.) copper works, last week.

A LARGE portion of the tunnel on the Mount Jay branch of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, caved in on Sunday, the 20th of May. No person was injured.

THE entire business portion of the town of Hudson, Wis., was destroyed by fire on the 20th of May. The cause of the conflagration is not known. Loss $350,000.

EIGHTY-SEVEN cases of arms belonging to the Fenians of New York, have been seized in Erie, Penn. They were consigned to a prominent Fenian in that city.

AN old cannon exploded in Galt, C. W., on the 24th ult., (Queen Victoria's birthday,) as a party were firing a salute, killing two men. They were blown to pieces.

IT is published that the leading stockholders and a majority of the directors of the Western Union and American Telegraph Companies have agreed upon a basis of consolidation.

THE locks on the Genesee Valley Canal above Dansville (N. Y.) have been completed, and water was being let into the canal at Mt. Morris and beyond that village on the 25th ult.

INFORMATION has been received from the American Consul at Halifax, stating that the cholera has entirely disappeared from the quarantine station, the city and its vicinity.

A BILLIARD match in New York between John Deering of New York, and Joseph Dion of Montreal, last week, resulted in a victory for Dion, who scored 1,500 points to Deering's 1,366.

LEMUEL COOK, a revolutionary soldier, died in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., the 19th ult., aged 102. The N. Y. Tribune says that there are but two now living who were soldiers in the war for independence.

THE Academy of Music in New York and several other large and costly buildings in the vicinity, were destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000. Two firemen were burned to death.

A DISPATCH from New York May 24, says "no new cases of cholera have been admitted on board the Falcon (hospital ship) since May 17th, and there were forty-five persons under treatment yesterday, none of them, however, for cholera."

A STALLION TROT between a California horse named "Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.," and a New York horse, "Com. Vanderbilt," mile heats, best three in five, for $1,500, over the Fashion Course, last week, was won by the former in three straight heats: time, 2.30¼, 2.30 and 2.27¾.

A TELEGRAM dated Eastport, Me., May 22, says "two boats, loaded, it is supposed, with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British war steamer Niger steamed from Campo Bello to the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated."

BOTH branches of the Connecticut Legislature have concurred in the election of Gen. O. S. Ferry as United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Foster, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March, 1867. The vote in the Senate stood for Gen. Ferry, Rep., 13; for R. D. Hubbard, Democrat, 8.

PENCILINGS BY THE WAY.—A gentleman who has recently traveled through all the Northern States, and has amused himself by collecting statistics of the consumption of articles of luxury, announces that among the appliances of the toilet Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" enjoys by all odds the greatest popularity. Sold everywhere.

LARGE PROFITS can be made by active men in the *Stencil Name Plate Business.* Complete outfits of tools and stock of the best quality furnished by M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union St., Boston, Mass. Send for price list. 851-4t.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, May 29, 1866.

IT will be seen, by quotations below, that the market for flour and wheat has an upward tendency in this market. The best grades of flour command $16 ℔ barrel—a point rarely reached, if at all, since 1816. The same is true, of course, in reference to wheat—the quotation for white wheat being five cents higher than last week. The sensitiveness noticable in the grain market is no doubt caused by an apprehended short harvest the present season, but the fears entertained will probably prove to have been exaggerated, when the harvest shall have been gathered in. In the provision line the quotations show little variation. Butter rather tends upward if any thing. There is little cheese in market and quotations are rather nominal than otherwise.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.		FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16 00	Apples, green	$1,50@ 1,75
Do. red wheat	$11,00@14,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	12@ 14c
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Peaches	00@ 80c
Do. buckwheat	4,00@ 4,00	Cherries	35@ 35c
Millfeed, coarse	13,00@14,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu	75@ 100c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,75@ 1,90	Onions	50@ 60c
Wheat, red	2,85@ 2,85	Carrots	40@ 40c
Best white	2,90@ 3,05	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Corn, old, ℔ bu	75@ 80c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Do. new	75@ 80c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Rye	70@ 80c	Green calskins	15@ 17c
Oats	55@ 60c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,50
Barley	80@ 85c	Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
Beans	0,75@ 1,25	SEEDS.	
MEATS.		Timothy ℔ bu	$5,00@ 5,50
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,00
Do. new mess	$2,00@23,00	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 19c	Peas	1,95@ 2,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Flax	1,85@ 2,00
Beef	12,00@14,00	SUNDRIES.	
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	8@ 10c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Hams	18@ 20c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,00@0,00
Shoulders	14@16c	Do. large egg	8,50@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. small egg	8,45@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. stove	8,75@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	10@ 12c	Do. chestnut	7,70@0,00
DAIRY, ETC.		Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Do. packed	23@ 25c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@2.90
Cheese, new	18@ 22c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	35@ 45c
Do. old	00@ 00c	Hops	40@ 50c
Lard, tried	22@23½c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,75@9,00
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	6,00@7,00
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 30c
Do. rough	0@ 6½c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
Eggs, dozen	18@ 19c	Do. extra	16@ 00c
FORAGE.		Barrels	37@ 42c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@14,00		

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 26.—Cotton 41@41c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,40@14,00 as to quality. Wheat, $1.15@2,72. Rye, 75@78c. Barley, dull. Corn, 80@88c. Oats, 54@60c. Hops, 20@70c. Pork, new mess, $30,50@30,75; old do, $29,00@29,50; prime, $24@24,50; Shoulders, 12½@13½c; Hams, 17½@18½c. Lard, 19@22½ cts. Butter, 30@45 cts. Cheese, 10@20c.

ALBANY, MAY 26.—Flour, $9@15.00. Corn meal $1,75@1,87 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $3,20. Rye, $1 10. Barley, no sales. Corn 85@90c. Oats, 55@70. Pork, $33@36. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 21c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 35@44c. Lard 22@24c. Cheese 20@22c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, MAY 26.—Flour, sales at $9,50@13,00.—Wheat, inactive. Corn, 58@61c. Rye, Barley, and Peas, nominal. Oats 47@50c. Pork, $31,00. Lard, 22½c.

CHICAGO, MAY 26—Flour, $6,22@13,00; wheat, $1,20@1,87½. Corn, 50@59c. Oats, 30@34c. Rye, 60@72c. Barley, 50c@1.00. Beans, $1,00@1,75. Mess pork, $30@31,50. Lard 20@22½c. Butter, 16@23c. Cheese, 18@22c. Potatoes, 65@83c. Eggs, 15@16½c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 22—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,50@17,50; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 6@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@10c; Swine, 10½@10¾c.

ALBANY, MAY 25.—Beeves $5@10,50; Sheep, 5½@7½c. Hogs, 10@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MAY 23.—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $150@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $45@110. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs, wooled, 7@9c.; sheared, 5@6½c. Veal Calves $3@9. Shoats—Wholesale 12@13½c.; retail 14@16cts.—Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides 8@9c. ℔ ℔; country lots 6@7c.; tallow 7@8c.; calfskins, 15@17c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each; country lots 75c@1,50; shearlings, 20@25c.

CHICAGO, MAY 23.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,25@$8,50. Sheep, sales at $3,50@6,85. Swine, sales at from $8,25 to $9,65.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.—Sales, 45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ¼ and ⅜ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@22c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MAY 23—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania.—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 48@50; coarse, 45@50c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 50@60c; medium, 47@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@85c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@55c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@55c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

CHICAGO, MAY 23—Fine, washed fleece, 45@47c; medium, 42@45c; coarse, 35@42c; unwashed, ⅓ off, factory pulled, 30@35c; tub-washed, 45@50c.

MARRIED.

IN Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., on the 22d ult., by the Rev. WM. H. GOODWIN, Major HOLLISTER E. GOODWIN, of Geneva, N. Y., and Miss JENNIE M. BROWN.

AT the residence of Gen. T. J. THORP, Portage, N. Y., May 17th, by Rev. Dr. KELLOGG, Mr. STEPHAN HOSMER, of Avon, and Miss EMMA F. THORP of Nunda.

DIED.

IN Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 10th, of consumption, LOIS WELLS, wife of PHILETUS RULIFFSON, aged 34 years, 3 months and 14 days. She suffered long, but with Christian fortitude and patience.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

FOR SALE—CHESHIRE PIGS, Strictly pure, 6 weeks old, $10 each. Also Brahma Eggs, $1 per dozen. JOHN L. CLARK, Waterloo, N. Y.

ROOFING SLATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER is Agent for the Middle Granville Slate Quarries, and can fill orders for Purple, Green, or Variegated Slate promptly. J. W. OSBORN, 10 James St., Albany, N. Y.

$28.80 PER DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, Male and Female, in a pleasant, permanent and honorable business. For further particulars, *free*, address A. D. BOWMAN & CO., 115 Nassau Street, New York. [Clip out and return this notice.]

AGENTS WANTED OF EITHER SEX—One new Hunting Silver Case Watch retails at $20, one superior Sewing Machine at $25, given to those who will act as Agent for us. For terms, circulars, &c., address, with stamp, HOYT, NOYES & CO., P. O. Box 5,101, Boston, Mass.

AARON ERICKSON & CO., Wool Commission Merchants, NO. 174 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON. ☞ Liberal cash advances on consignments. [54-13t

1,000 AGENTS Wanted. A GOOD Reliable Agent Wanted in every Town to take the entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the BEST, MOST SALABLE and PROFITABLE articles of every day use ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from $10 to $20 a week easily.—Enclose stamp for full description and illustrated catalogue. N. Y. MANUFACTURING CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1866. On and after June 1, 1866, and until further notice is given, Interest will be allowed on deposits in this Bank at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum on all accounts not exceeding in amount ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; and at the rate of FOUR per cent. on sums above One Thousand Dollars, but not exceeding THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Interest will be computed from the first day of the month succeeding the time of the deposit, and to the first day of the month preceding the time of withdrawal.

All moneys deposited on the first day of the month will commence drawing interest on that day; but no interest will be allowed on deposits remaining for a less time than THREE MONTHS, nor on any sums exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, (except in case of Trust Funds, for which a special agreement is made.)

By Order of the Board of Trustees, E. R. HAMMATT, Sec'y. 854-13t

PURE ITALIAN or GOLD COLORED QUEENS for sale. Also the BEST BEE HIVE in the world. Send for Circulars. K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

H. H. BABCOCK, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF Coates & Osborn's Engine Pump, FOR ELEVATING WATER. Preferable to the old Water Ram. Send for Circular. *ALSO,* Wooden Well and Cistern Pumps Manufactured by me for the past 18 years, which I am now offering entirely to the wholesale trade. I would invite the attention of all anxious to make money to this trade. I would also call your attention to my WOODEN WATER PIPE, For conducting water under ground, the cheapest and best in use, for watering cities and villages, conveying water to Railroad Tanks, Distilleries, Breweries, Tanneries, Cheese Factories, for Chain Pump Tubing, and water courses of every description. H. H. BABCOCK, Watertown, N. Y.

THE JOSEPH HALL AGRICULTURAL WORKS, GLEN & HALL, PROPRIETORS, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Manufacture the justly celebrated FIRST PRIZE HALL THRESHING MACHINES, With Planet, Cary, Hall and Woodbury Horse Powers; COLLINS' COMBINED CLOVER THRESHER, HULLER AND CLEANER, &c., &c. As an evidence of the superior quality of our work we may state that the Hall Threshing Machine exhibited last year at the State Fairs of Illinois and Michigan, in competition with the machines of Buffalo, Massillon, Chicago, and other leading builders, was on both occasions unanimously awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the latter Fair, an *actual trial* under the direction of the Society being had. ☞ Catalogues of Machines and repairs, with prices and terms, sent free to all applicants. Address GLEN & HALL. GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.—EASTER, GAMMON & BATES, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. HOOKER, Detroit, Mich.

TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS FOR MARKING SHEEP Shearing is close at hand and good smart agents are wanted everywhere to canvass for orders. See notice in Rural, of April 21st, page 132. The following are a few of the many complimentary notices from practical shepherds and the agricultural press: "No stamps for marking sheep equal them."—*H. S. Randall.* "I think they are superior to anything of the kind that I have ever used."—*Martin Hammond.* "I shall be glad to see them in general use."—*Prof. M. Miles.* "We have frequently seen his stamps on exhibition where they have always been favorably received by practical men."—*Country Gentleman.* Stamps, by express (charges paid, to all parts of the country, except the Southern States,) at the following prices:—One set of figures, $2,25; two do., $4; four do., $7; six do., $9. Initials, 25 cents per set, additional. Send for Circular to Agents. Address 854-2t A. TODD, JR., Pulteneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.

DEWEY'S COLORED FRUIT PLATES. 850 VARIETIES COLORED FROM NATURE. Embracing all leading varieties of Fruits, Berries, Flowers, Evergreens, Shrubbery, &c., grown and sold by Nurserymen. ☞ Horticultural Societies are adopting these books for Prizes—bound in gilt for Centre Table. ☞ Nurserymen and Tree Dealers should order the new Catalogue now. ☞ Plate Books with leading varieties on hand.—Prices, $10, $15, $20 each. ☞ Center Table Books made to order, in fine bindings, for amateurs, containing Fruits, Flowers, &c., cultivated on their own grounds. Catalogues sent gratis. Address D. M. DEWEY, AGENT, 853-2t Horticultural Bookseller, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT. SPENCER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING Fruit Jars, The most reliable. A perfect success. The easiest to open and close. Will produce the greatest and most perfect vacuum, without which fruit will not keep well. ☞ Consult your interests and buy no other. Wholesale headquarters, No. 22 Exchange st., Rochester, N. Y. 849-tf COLEMAN & BARNES.

WHO WANTS TO LOSE A YEAR OF CIVILIZATION?—Then plant *this* Spring. OSAGE ORANGE, best selected, 1 year, 1000 packed, $5. SWEET POTATO, packed 500, $2,50; 1000, $3; 5000, $15. TILDEN TOMATO, 30c doz.; other sorts 100, 75c. Also Cabbage, Pepper, Egg Plants, &c., &c. Of FLOWERS AND PLANTS. ACHYRANTHUS or Iresene, gorgeous, bran new, violet purple leaf bedder—*no green whatever about the leaf or stem*—thoroughly distinct, neat, vigorous, worthy, 50c. COLEUS VERSHAFFELT, (also recent) most splendid crimson, green and bronze bedder, strong plants 25c; $2,50 per dozen. VERBENAS, best stock and assortment, I think ever offered West, $1,20 doz.; 100, $7; 1000, $60. NEW VERBENAS, of this year, 31 sorts, strong plants, the set $6. LANTANAS, profuse, perpetual, large variety, 20c; $2 doz. VINCA, rosea and alba—superb, perpetual, 20c; $2 doz. ALTHEAS, extra assortment, flower splendidly in August and September, $1,50 doz. DENTZIA CRENATA, fl. pl. exquisite, profuse, full double, *new*, 25c; $2,50 doz. CRAPE MYRTLE, POMEGRANATE, fine bedding shrubs, 25c; $2,50 dozen. HELIOTROPE, MIMULUS, SALVIAS, in variety, 20c; $2 doz. Also new ROSES, new double PETUNIAS, GERANIUMS, LOBELIAS, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, &c., in great variety. ☞ Now, and up to June 15th, is the time to plant the above. Some of the best Osage Hedges the writer knows West, were set the last of June—all it needs is plants in good order, a reasonably moist season and fair treatment. *Fix up your new places.* Address F. K. PHŒNIX, 853-3t Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ill.

WM. WEBSTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y. LANDSCAPE GARDENER, *Topographical Engineer & Consulting Horticulturist.* Surveying done, Maps and Plans for Laying out Cemeteries, Parks and Gardens, furnished. Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds AND FLORAL GUIDE, FOR THE SPRING OF 1866, Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with A COLORED BOUQUETTE AND FIFTY WOOD ENGRAVINGS of the newest and best flowers and containing about 70 pages. ☞ Sent to all who apply enclosing Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. ☞ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address 833-tf JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great American Tea Company.
Patent Sorghum Machinery—E W Skinner & Co.
The Kirby Machine—D M Osborne & Co.
Improved Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr.
Hall Agricultural Works—Glen & Hall.
Rochester Savings Bank—E R Hammatt, Sec'y.
1000 Agents Wanted—N Y Manufacturing Co.
$33,80 Per Day—A D Bowman & Co.
Agents Wanted—Hoyt, Noyes & Co.
Roofing Slate—J W Osborn.
500 Agents Wanted—I L Garside & Co.
Cheshire Pigs, &c., for sale—John L Clark.
Pure Italian Queen Bees—K P Kidder.
Eureka—The best Steel Engravings—S B Williams.
Coates & Osborn's Engine Pump, &c H H Babcock.
20,000 Agents Wanted—E W Losey & Co.
Ready To-Day—M W Dodd.
Wool Commission Merchants—Aaron Erickson & Co.

The News Condenser.

— Red hair is going out of fashion in Paris.

— Cotton prospects in Texas are unfavorable.

— There were 459 deaths in New York last week.

— The indebtedness of Rhode Island is $3,930,395.

— All the Government property at Cairo has been sold.

— The rinderpest has just made its appearance in Ireland.

— The bankrupt bill has passed the House of Representatives.

— Gen. McClellan is expected to return home from Europe shortly.

— The number of deaths from cholera are increasing in Liverpool.

— Over 3,000 shad were caught at Haddam Island, Conn., Thursday week.

— There has not been a spring for 30 years in which so little rain has fallen.

— The suspension bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati is nearly completed.

— It is said Garibaldi has accepted the command tendered him in the Italian army.

— A cotton factory in Macon, Ga., is turning out 90,000 yards of sheeting per month.

— Fears of another Fenian invasion are causing much excitement in New Brunswick.

— Twenty-six deserters from the army have just been sent to the Cincinnati penitentiary.

— The Albany Law School has closed its spring term. There were ninety-eight graduates.

— Smuggling continues very active on the Canadian border, and officers are busy making arrests.

— A new paper to be called "The Hub of the Universe," is to be started at Boston next month.

— A mackerel fleet of a hundred vessels rendezvoused in Newport (R. I.) harbor Friday week.

— A man named Dehart, some 70 years old, died in Champagne Co., Ill., on Friday week from starvation.

— A respectable young girl of New Orleans has what is pronounced by the physicians to be ancient leprosy.

— Dr. Pusey, the celebrated English divine, whose name has become so familiar, is expected soon to visit this country.

— The Tennessee Senate has rejected the resolutions favoring the formation of East Tennessee into a separate State.

— In the city of New York 10,000 persons make their living in the rag business, which amounts annually to $3,000,000.

— On and after the first of July next, all State bank notes in circulation will be subject to a Government tax of ten per cent.

— The Erie (Pa.) Dispatch says the preparation for grape cultivation along the lake shore for the coming season is enormous.

— A little girl 7 years old was burned to death in this city Sunday week by her clothes taking fire while playing around a bonfire.

— All the parties implicated in the Adams Express robbery in January last have been arrested, and nearly all the money recovered.

— Probst, the Philadelphia assassin, expresses deep penitence for his wholesale butchery, but not for the murder of Christopher Deering.

— Hon. John A. Andrew is to deliver the address at the Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society at Brattleborough next September.

— Mrs. Lucy Gore, one of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre, recently died in Pennsylvania. Only two more living witnesses are left.

— The steamer-load of women bound for Washington Territory, under the guardianship of Mr. Mercer, arrived at San Francisco last week.

— All the cabin berths in European bound steamers are engaged for several weeks ahead, so great is the rush for summer travel to the old world.

Special Notices.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

We have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.

Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

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A beautiful book, in antique style, $1,75. This work will excite great attention, and, take a place among the very first of its class.
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By the author of "Mary Powell." The first edition was absorbed within a week after publication.
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THE KIRBY IS DURABLE, being mostly of iron and steel. It has all the weight on ONE drive wheel.
It has the INDEPENDENT ACTION as perfectly as any two wheel machine.
IT has an ADJUSTABLE reel, used both in mowing and reaping.
IT has a REVOLVING track CLEAVER.
IT is an ECONOMICAL MACHINE to use, the average repairs being *less than One Dollar* per year!
IT is a LIGHT DRAFT machine.
IT is the LIGHTEST, STRONGEST and CHEAPEST machine in use.
IT is PERFECTLY SAFE to work, and easily managed.
IT is QUICKLY CHANGED to work as a Mower, a Hand-Raking Reaper or a Self Raking Reaper.
As a MOWER, it is ahead of all others.
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As a COMBINED MACHINE, it is ahead of all others.
As a SELF RAKING REAPER it is ahead of all others.
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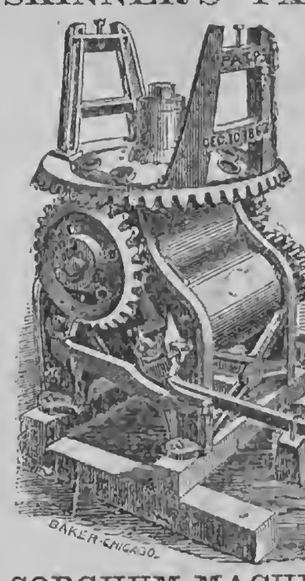

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Long Tried and Well Liked!
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HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS
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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

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OUR SORGHO HAND BOOK, containing full descriptions and illustrations of our different sized Mills and Sorghum Machinery, and embracing a treatise on the growth and manufacture of Sorghum, sent free on application.

Parties wanting our machinery should send in their orders early, as towards the close of the season we receive more orders than we can possibly fill.
Address E. W. SKINNER & CO., Madison, Wis.

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Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists. 853-4t

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR MOWING MACHINES, do they need repairing? If so, don't wait until the day you wish to commence haying. Extras for all the different styles of Machines manufactured by me since 1852 furnished to order.
The old Iron Frame Ketchum Machines can be altered over and made *better than when new*, and just as good for mowing, as a machine that would cost you $125. If Extras are ordered send the No. of the Machine for which they are wanted. It will be found on the inner end of the finger-bar. Machines sent for repairs should be packed so as to make as few packages as possible. Mark each package to my address. Also the owners name and advise me by mail. Price List of Extras sent on application. Head your letters with the name of your Post Office, County and State. [853-8t
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For Grinding Grain—requires from one to four Horse Power. Manufactured by the
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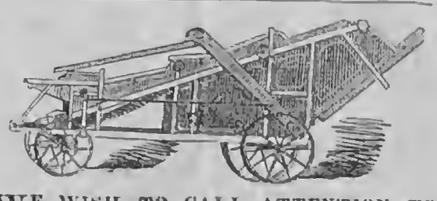

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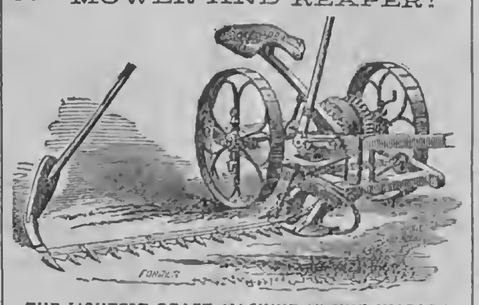

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Flexible Folding Bar; simple in construction, durable and fully warranted. Average draft of the Monitor compared with that of other machines in 1865:

Average draft per inch.		*Average draft per inch.*	
Wood's	6.50 lbs.	Ohio	4,78 lbs.
Monitor, same trials	4,60 "	Monitor, same trials	3,30 "
In favor of Monitor	1,90 lbs.	In favor of Monitor	1,48 lbs.

Buckeye, average draft per inch.....5,11 lbs.
Monitor, " " " " at same trials..4,11 "
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Send for Descriptive Circular, with Prices, Reports of Trials, References, &c. F. NISHWITZ, Proprietor,
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IT IS SIMPLE, SAFE, AND EFFICACIOUS. Price only 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

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4,000 Broom Handles in Ten Hours.
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2,000 Fork " " "
And other handles in proportion. We warrant this to be the capacity of the Lathe, and the work to be better finished than any other machine. For coarser work its capacity can be doubled.
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Will *saw from the log*, 500 Broom handles, 400 Hoe handles, 300 Fork handles per hour—warranted.
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John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.
PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Humbletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-tf

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TO FARMERS!
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It is made from the night soil and offal of New York City, and has been in use by thousands of farmers for over quarter of a century; $1 will manure an acre of corn in the hill, and increase the yield one-third.
A Pamphlet with the experience in its use on Lawns, Garden Vegetables, Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, of hundreds of Farmers, some of whom have used it for over 20 years, containing also *price*, directions for use, &c., will be sent *free* to any person applying.
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USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 841-13t

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DASH CHURN.

THIS CHURN, as finally improved and patented has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. It has received the highest approval of practical and scientific men and the press, and been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM by the N. Y. State Ag'l Society. It was lately exhibited at the Farmers' Club of the American Institute and acknowledged to be the greatest improvement on the old dash churn ever yet invented. The dashers are worked by a horizontal handle, and a steel spring raises them to the surface of the cream, thus relieving the operator of the most laborious part of churning. By the peculiar shape of the upper (adjustable) dasher, air is carried to the bottom of the churn at every stroke. All parts of the churn with which the cream comes in contact are wood. In brief, the most competent judges pronounce this the best and cheapest arrangement ever invented for ease of churning and making superior butter. This
MODEL ADJUSTABLE CHURN
is now extensively made by the SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING CO., (which has built a large factory for the purpose,) with a view of supplying all orders from any part of New York, which territory is reserved. The Company proposes to sell Rights of Counties and States, except New York, and to furnish Churns to purchasers of such rights at a liberal discount, if they do not wish to manufacture. Every Churn is made of the very best material, and in the best manner.
Sizes and Prices.—Five sizes of the barrel-formed Churn (see cut,) are manufactured, holding from five to thirty gallons. The retail price of No. 1, (the largest size, thirty gallons,) is $16; No. 2, (three-fourths barrel,) $14; No. 3, (half barrel,) $12; No. 4, (quarter barrel,) $10; No. 5, (one-fifth barrel,) $8. *Orders for single Churns must be accompanied by cash.*
Rights will be disposed of for States and Counties, except New York State, which is reserved.
Address H. P. WESTCOTT,
Sup't. Seneca Falls Churn M'f'g. Co.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell I. W. LAMB'S Protecting Stands. They are *absolute* protection against *ants* and other creeping insects. ☞ PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. A rare opportunity for agents to make money and do good. Address, with stamp, T. E. JOHNS, General Agent, P. O. Box 972, Rochester, N. Y. See illustrated advertisement in Rural of April 7th, page 114. 847-tf

MARYLAND and VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.—Owing to the civil war the Southern farms are now offering for sale at reduced prices in the most fertile portions of Maryland and Virginia. The mildness of the climate and variety of productions offer peculiar inducements to Northern farmers. The subscribers have constantly on hand farms improved and unimproved, Dairy, fruit and grazing farms; country seats, coal and timber lands in all sections of Maryland and Virginia. Also, residences and building lots in and around Baltimore and Washington. Faithful and accurate descriptions can be had by addressing JOHN GLENN & CO., No. 59 Second St., Baltimore. [847-8t

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A new, practical, and original work, illustrated with 123 Designs and Plans of Houses of moderate cost, including stables and out-buildings, with a chapter on the construction of Balloon Frames.
Price $1,50, mailed free to any address.
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LIFE LEAVES.

THE following poem is touchingly beautiful. Many an eye will be dimmed by a tear as it reads these lines, and the thoughts go wandering away to "memory's wild wood:"

THE day, with its sandals dipped in dew,
Has passed through the evening's golden gates,
And a single star in the cloudless blue
For the rising moon in silence waits;
While the winds that sigh to the languid hours
A lullaby breathe o'er the folded flowers.

The lilies nod to the sound of the stream
That winds along with lulling flow,
And either awake, or half a-dream,
I pass through the realms of long ago;
While faces peer with many a smile
From the bowers of Memory's magical isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears
That check the path of life's April hours,
And a longing wish for the coming years,
That hope ever wreaths with the fairest flowers:
There are friendships guileless—love as bright
And pure as the stars in the halls of night.

There are ashen memories, bitter pain,
And buried hopes and a broken vow,
And an aching heart by the reckless main,
And the sea-breeze fanning a pallid brow:
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore
Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambitions wild,
And the fierce desire to stand in the van
Of the battle of life—and the heart of the child,
Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man,
But short are the regrets and few are the tears,
That fall at the tomb of the banished years.

There is a quiet and peace and domestic love,
And joys arising from faith and truth,
And a truth unquestioning, far above
The passionate dreamings of ardent youth;
And kisses of children on lips and cheek,
And the parent's bliss which no tongue can speak.

There are loved ones lost! There are little graves
In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees,
Where the streamlet winds, and the violet waves,
And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze;
And we mourn for pressure of tender lips,
And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.

And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies,
And the night's first look to the earth is cast,
I gaze, 'neath those beautiful summer skies,
At the pictures that hang in the hall of the past:
Oh, Sorrow and Joy, chant a mingled lay
When to memory's wildwood we wander away!

The Story Teller.

MR. PHILLIP'S HIRED MAN.

HORACE GLEASON was a most useless fellow, albeit, a fine looking one, had it not been for a certain effeminacy of countenance, induced by his habit of living rather than by a natural effeminacy of character. There was evidences of the popinjay in his dress, a supreme air of easy indolence in his whole person. The only son of wealthy and indulgent parents, he had thus far found only smooth walking, since they carefully removed every obstacle from his path. Mrs. Gleason was a tender, persistent, unwise mother. She would not allow him to be inducted into the routine and drudgery of the counting-house as his father had been. The result of his training was slothfulness. His time was spent in lounging on the sofa and waiting on the ladies. He was a good partner for a dancer, could sing well, and "whisper a tale in a fair lady's ear such as would please." His winters were passed in drawing-rooms, his summers at fashionable watering places, where he danced attendance on the belles of the season. As a natural sequence, he found existance a bore at the early age of twenty-one. You are not to suppose from what has been said that there was a dearth of the nobler faculties. Far from it. He was surrounded by a mental atmosphere resembling those dreamy, smoky August days that act on us as a kind of narcotic. Friction would make a man of him.

"I am going to the country, mother," startling up under the impulse of a new thought.

"So early, my son? Why, what will the Ellingwoods think? It is only the beginning of May, you know."

"I don't care for the Ellingwoods. I am bored to death with the monotonous round in which I have hitherto revolved. I want the privilege of being *me*, instead of somebody who moves and speaks to please the *creme de la creme*."

"Where do you propose to go?"

"Where the fashionable will not throng. I am going to hire out to some farmer."

"What do you mean? You are surely not in earnest?"

"Seriously, I am."

"You'll get as brown as a Malay."

"I don't care—it's a good color; and I want a change."

"Horace, what madness! what will people say?"

"They'll call me 'eccentric,' a general term in high life, embracing all manner of evil and oddities. There is Tom Hyatt, who drinks his quart of brandy a-day; he's 'eccentric,' for he is worth half-a-million in his own right. Hyacinth Golding is a gambler and a villain; but he has an old miser of an uncle who has made a will in his favor; and he, too, is 'eccentric.' I have a rich father, and I can do what I list, and I shall only be mildly spoken of as that 'eccentric Horace Gleason.'"

There was a cutting sarcasm in his tone. He was in new guise, and Mrs. Gleason was astonished.

"What *does* ail you, my son? I never heard you talk so before."

"I never was so uneasy before. I have reached a point where I must do something, or else I shall become a mere imbecile."

"But to be a servant, Horace, you who have had one at your beck ever since you were born—why, it is preposterous!"

"Nevertheless, my lady mother, I shall try it."

"Your father is amply able to pay your bills; why don't you board instead?"

Opposition was so unusual that Horace enjoyed it, and adhered to his scheme with greater pertinacity.

"I am tired of all that, I tell you."

"But you are not very strong, and I am afraid hard labor will injure your health."

"I shall take it moderately at first."

"What if your task-master be severe?"

"I will promptly leave him."

"You forget Loraine Elmer—what will *she* say?"

"I don't care a fig."

"I thought you were engaged."

"Engaged? It was nothing more than a flirtation on either side."

"Oh! But you are old enough to begin to think of settling down."

"Well," with a twinkle of mirthfulness, "I do think of it. I'll find you a daughter-in-law while I am absent."

"Mrs. Gleason was horrified.

"Some robust country girl, with a peony face, and general uncouth appearance?"

"Perhaps! A live woman, at any rate, who will rap the laziness out of me, and *not* an automaton, nor the original of a fashion-plate."

Mrs. Gleason began to cry. She knew of but one type of rustic maids, and it certainly was not prepossessing.

"Oh, dear! I suppose you *will*; you've got so contrary all at once."

Horace commenced a retreat.

"Don't worry, mother. Kiss me good-bye, for I am off by the six o'clock train."

Two days afterwards he was in the town of W——, away up among the mountains of New Hampshire. Leaving his baggage at the depot, he started forth in search of employment. He met with ill-success; for his appearance was against him amongst those shrewd, stout yeomen, who even in that sterile region have the knack of making "two ends meet," a significant expression, meaning that they are cool calculators in reference to ways and means. He grew weary at length, and seated himself by one of those clear springs that gush out everywhere among the White Hills. It was grassy, and shaded by maples. The spot, as well as his limp physical state invited the approach of Morpheus, and he was soon wrapped in slumber. Near by was a garden, and beyond that a Gothic cottage. Out from its entrance-way came dear little Bell Phillips, humming a wildwood song, as she tripped down the footpath leading to the spring. Our hero slept like a second Rip Van Winkle, unconscious of the presence of the hoyden who cautiously approached him. Mischief dimpled her cheeks as she carefully dipped a long branch in the sparkling water, and shook it over the sleeper. Horace sprange to his feet, but the fairy fled through the gate as if winged. He caught a gleam of curls flashing in the sunshine, saw a pair of charming feet encased in tiny Polish boots, and floating, pink drapery—that was all; but it was sufficient to set his pulses wildly beating.

"An angel!" he exclaimed. "Only I don't know that heavenly visitants busy themselves in giving shower-baths to wayfarers. It may be, though, for I verily stand in need of one," eyeing askance his wristbands, which were stained with perspiration. "Perhaps it is a happy omen. At all events, I'll follow. Confound these farmers! I thought they would jump at the chance of employing a gentleman; but they all have the idea that I am a good-for-nothing or a rascal. I don't know that they are wrong. I'll try again; and if I am refused, I will act upon my mother's suggestion, namely, board."

A few moments after, he stood in the large, airy, clean kitchen of the cottage.

"Would you like to engage a man for the season, sir?" addressing Mr. Phillips.

That gentleman gave him a rapid scrutiny with a pair of intelligent eyes, as if he were taking the guage of his mental and physical stamina.

"Well, I don't know. You are not much used to work, are you—have never swung a scythe, or guided a plow, I guess?"

"No, sir, I have not; but I believe I can learn."

"It will blister those white hands, and in no wise tend to improve their delicacy."

There was an ineffable contempt in the accentuation of the words that struck to the soul of Horace. He had prided himself upon the beauty and symmetry of these members of his body. Now he regarded them with self-abasement. They were selfish hands. What had they ever accomplished for others?

"I have a disposition to alter their hue."

"What wages do you expect?"

"You may pay me what I earn; it is immaterial to me."

"Immaterial! you are strange. That is an indefinite and unsafe way of doing business, young man."

"Well, I don't know anything about a farm. I am just from New York."

"Ah!"

This last item of information gave dissatisfaction, and Mr. Phillips took no pains to conceal it.

"You have been a dry-goods clerk, then?"

"No, sir."

"Studied law, and got disgusted with the profession?"

"No, sir."

"An actor and hanger-on at the theatres?"

"No, sir."

"What *did* you do for a living, then?"

"I was a gentleman."

"A gentleman! That means a blackleg; for you remember the old adage, 'Satan always finds something for idle hands to do.' I don't want you, sir."

Horace turned to leave. Just then a head covered with a rich profusion and confusion of golden brown curls was framed in the doorway.

"Please hire him, father. It is too far for me to walk to school, and I dare not ride Zollicoffer."

The father was very fond of his daughter, and acquiesced at once.

"Can you manage a spirited horse?"

"Yes, sir."

"You may stay, sir."

Horace was duly installed as hostler and chore-boy. He found the change he sighed for; but it is doubtful if he would have remained long in the humble position had no other attraction held him. Where his Rachael was, he was contented to be. Her deportment towards him was a whimsical mixture of authority and deference.

It would be "Horace, you may get a pail of water, or you may churn to-day." Then looking up at the open, cultivated physique, her mode of speaking to him seemed inappropriate, and she would endeavor to amend it, "I mean, will you please do it?"

After many trials and ludicrous episodes of experience, Horace became skilled in the different branches of industry. What though he did get laughed at for sundry redundances toward mother earth, such as planting half a pint of corn in a hill, he gradually learned to proportion these matters, and his agricultural efforts were crowned with success—the grand ultimatum by which every man is judged, whether he be king or linker. Before the summer was over he was expert at swinging the scythe, and so won "golden opinions from all kinds of people." He was a favorite of rural papas, but was too fascinating to their marriageable daughters to be a general favorite of their sons. The agreeable, handsome servant was on terms of equality with them all, and was invited to all their gatherings. He and Bell, on one occasion, made two of a party bent on a fishing excursion to a neighboring stream prolific in trout. As was best and most convenient, they separated from the rest of the company, and angled by themselves. Bell grew excited with the sport. In her eagerness and hurry she tangled her line, and in attempting to unsnarl it, drew the hook into her hand.

"Horace, come here, please! I have caught a fish I did not intend to catch—how shall it be freed?"

"Poor little thing!" taking the tiny rose tipped fingers in his. "The ugly metal will have to be cut out—will you trust me to do it?"

"It will hurt so."

"Not as much as it will if you wait until it is swollen and inflamed."

"Cut it out, then."

"You will be still, won't you?"

"I'll try."

Pain caused the tears to fall, and made her feel faint; but she kept her promise. At length the hook was out, and he flung it away.

"My darling!" he said unconsciously, as he held her close.

The color mounted to her brow.

"I have kept it long enough to myself—I may—I *must* speak now. I have loved you, Bell, more and more ever since you gave me a shower-bath. Can you love me? Will you be my wife?"

A grave shadow fell over her countenance.

"I *believe* you are good, but I don't *know* it, Horace. Please don't be angry, and think me over cautious. I ought to be truthful, you know. I am afraid to say that I love and will marry you."

"Why?"

"Won't you be offended if I tell?"

"No."

"When you came here, I thought you were a prodigal who had spent a fortune in 'riotous living,' and who refused to go back to a 'father's house,' as did the wiser one we read of in the Bible—was it so?"

"It was not. I don't wonder, however, that you formed this opinion of me. My youth was shiftless and monotonously miserable. Understand me. I have not been dissipated in the lower sense of the word; for I have not been addicted to the gross vices common among young men. I was a block of drifting wood, floating about on the tide of fashionable society. I will show that I am capable of something better."

"You *have* shown me, Horace."

"My home is a luxurious one, my father a man of influence, one of the merchant princes of New York. I can prove my statements if it is necessary. I know in *your* estimation these last considerations weigh lightly in comparison with the man himself—will he do?"

"He will do," she said.

"Mother, I have married my country-girl," was his abrupt remark to his maternal parent, when his first greeting was over. "This is she," and he drew Bell towards him with a proud, fond smile.

Bell bore the examination of the lady's critical eyes admirably.

"What do you think of my choice, mother?"

"She will do. You always had excellent taste, my son."

"Thank you!"

"She will create a sensation, I assure you, in our circle—such a fresh, pearly little creature. I am in a hurry to have her introduced," and Mrs. Gleason actually embraced her daughter-in-law in token of her approval and admiration.

"I am not so anxious about the sensation she creates elsewhere as I am about that with which she inspires me."

"Selfish fellow!"

"But haven't I grown good looking, mother?"

"You are dark, and your hands are horrible. The tan and coarseness will wear away after a while."

"Now, mother mine, you are not complimentary. I admire them. They got brown and tough when I mowed last summer."

"I wish you wouldn't refer to your low occupations."

"Low occupations! why, they and this darling have made a man of me. I was nothing but a walking signboard for the tailor when I left home."

"How wilful and independent you are!"

"It is because I have some one in here besides an idler," he said, striking his well-developed chest. "Some one who isn't too lazy to assert *himself*."

"But now that you have returned you must conform to the customs of the society in which we move."

"But this is only a visit. I want Bell to see and be seen, and then we are going back."

"Folly upon folly! We will not listen to it."

"I have learned to like the vocation I have chosen, and I am happy in it, therefore it is not folly. You shall come out and help Bell and me pick strawberries this summer."

"This is a disappointment to me."

"I am sorry; but the country is the best place for me. I am not a Nimrod, but a Jacob; and I enjoy keeping sheep and reading 'The Rural.' My ambition is to be a good man, a first-class agriculturist; and I am heartily sorry if it clashes with your schemes for my ease and aggrandizement. But there is one thing settled, Mr. Phillips can't spare his 'hired man.'"

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BY putting an eye out, what leaves nothing but a nose? Noise.

WHY is the letter Y like an extravagant daughter? It makes pa pay.

WHEN a bear enters a dry-goods shop, what does he want? Muslin (muzzling.)

WHAT is that which people wish to have, and then wish to get rid of? A good appetite.

WHY are the hotel landlords now-a-days like snipes? Because they're pretty near all bill.

WHEN is money damp? When it becomes due in the morning and mist in the evening.

WHO is the lady whose visits nobody wishes, though her mother is welcomed by all parties? Mis(s)fortune.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

THE planting season is nearly ended, and that of cultivating and harvesting is at hand. Of all times in the year there is no one that calls for more activity and vigilance from the farmer than this. He should therefore be *ready*. Like a good general going forth to fight a battle, he should have his forces well in hand, his implements shining and in order, and his plans matured.

The Grain Field.—If there is any rye mixed with the wheat it is time to cut it out. After the rye has headed, but before the ear of the wheat makes its appearance, is the best time. If there be only a little it will take but little time, and you will have a clean crop and good seed; if there be much it should certainly be cut or it will depreciate the price of the wheat. Rye increases wonderfully fast in wheat. Suppose there is only one head to a square rod—you would hardly notice that—it will produce twenty grains. In selecting seed wheat from the crop you will get at least five of these. Every grain will tiller so as to produce, on an average, ten heads. Thus where there is one head of rye this year in the wheat, if you do not cut it out, and take your seed from the crop, you may expect to see fifty growing next year. If possible the grain fields should be weeded. Canada thistles can be rapidly pulled out with properly shaped tongs. Although it is much work to keep every crop absolutely free from weeds, yet it is the only plan that will produce a clean farm; and there is this encouragement, that if the work is faithfully done it is growing less every year.

The Corn Field.—The wood-ashes made on a farm cannot be put to a better use than to manure the corn. A large tablespoonful to a hill will answer, and they should be applied as soon as the corn comes above the ground. Plaster sometimes has a remarkable effect. In the large corn fields of the West these fertilizers may be sown broadcast by hand or a machine, yet where the labor can be readily had to apply them by hand directly to the hill, it is the best way. Ashes, doubtless, in some measure prevents the ravages of the cut-worm; and any application to the hill is an effective scare-crow. If any hills have failed to come, or worms have destroyed the corn, do not omit planting again. You will get corn fodder if not corn. Begin early to cultivate; it is easy to kill the weeds when they are small, and you will get your field in proper order and condition to be neglected when the haying arrives.

Potatoes.—These, if planted in furrows and deep enough, may be harrowed as soon as they began to break through the crust. A light harrow should be used. If this work can be thoroughly performed it will save once hoeing. If the potatoes were planted on the surface, so that the harrow would tear out the seed, a heavy brush drag may be used. This work should be boldly undertaken; if the seed is not misplaced and uprooted there is little danger of harming the tops. The cultivator may be used at an earlier stage of the potato crop than would be advisable in corn. Dirt thrown on the young potato tops is not hurtful, but it is ruinous to the tender corn. With this advantage of early tilling potatoes should not require the use of the hoe more than corn.

Corn Fodder and Cabbage.—It is not too late to sow corn for fodder. If possible you should have for this purpose a rich, mellow, clean piece of ground, convenient to the spot on which you wish to feed the corn. Having proper soil it is as well to sow the seed broadcast; otherwise it is better to plant very thick in drills, just wide enough apart to admit of passing a horse and cultivator through. It pays to grow corn fodder to feed the cows in midsummer when grass is scant. Managed in this way the labor is not great. It is the *curing* of the fodder which is costly. If the cows are pastured a long way from the barn where they are milked, so that they have to remain in the yards over night, then it is good management to have a patch of corn fodder near the barn and feed them some every night. Such a course will help out a short pasture wonderfully. We have heretofore advised setting out cabbages for use in fall and early winter. A large amount of the very best kind of feed for milch cows may be produced on a small area of land by growing cabbages.

Roots.—Sugar beets and mangolds may yet be sown for winter and spring use, if the soil is very rich and in fine order. Swede turnips may also be sown, but there is no hurry about the common English turnip.

Farm Machinery.—There will be a great demand for this on the farm during the next three months. Everything should be in order for immediate use. Especially overhaul the reaping and mowing machines. It may require some time to get the necessary repairs, and that time could be ill spared when they are wanted for immediate use. See that the hay rack and other haying tools are in readiness—the first load of hay may have to be hauled in just before a shower when every minute is precious. Provide some barley forks for the handling of loose barley. They are indispensable.

MANURING CORN WITH SALT.

IN analyzing the ash of corn stalks, Prof. JOHNSON found it to contain of soda two hundred and eighty-six parts in one thousand, or more than one-quarter of the mineral elements of the stalk. The ash of wheat straw contains only two parts of soda in one thousand; barley and rye three each, and oats ninety-seven. Thus it appears that soda is an important element in the corn stalk, and the best way of supplying it directly to the plant that we know of, is to apply a top dressing of common salt (chloride of sodium.) Salt and ashes mixed and dropped by hand in small quantities on each hill, will often have a wonderful effect in improving the appearance of the corn. Especially is that the case when the plants look yellow, and are backward and unthrifty. And anything which invigorates the young corn, and creates a rank stalk, is apt to induce an abundant yield of grain. This application is likewise as good as any remedy known to prevent the depredations of the cut-worm. We hope some of our readers will try some experiments in this line during the coming season, and report them to the RURAL. Try some rows across the corn field with salt, some with ashes, some with plaster, &c., and observe which gives the best results.

FARM NOTES.

A New Discovery.

I WENT down to the old meadow to-day and saw there something noteworthy. I suppose it was nothing new, however, and that I might have seen it many times before if I had only opened my eyes. May be you can explain the "why and the wherefore," most observant reader. So I will describe what I saw.

The meadow is principally in herdsgrass. It has been mown some six years. The aftermath is pastured off in the autumn. One end of the field, comprising about three acres, is dry and a gravelly soil. On this piece the Timothy has "run out" and June grass taken its place. The result is but little hay on the three acres,—scarcely two loads last season. But in walking over it to-day to examine the condition of the grass, I saw several spots, two or three feet in diameter, sending up a *very* rank growth, while the rest of the piece had no better appearance than it had last year. The growth of these spots was absolutely astonishing It was June grass, like the rest about it, but very dark in color, fully twenty inches in height, and extremely thick. If the whole field was like those spots, it would require cutting in ten days, as it would lie flat on the ground, and it would yield fully three tons per acre—I think I might safely say *four* tons. But I will quit guessing and appeal to figures. There were three pounds of grass on one square foot. That would give at least one-half pound of hay; or about 136 pounds of hay to the square rod. In round numbers we will call it *ten* tons per acre. (I will let my guesses stand, just to show how little reliance is to be placed on that method of estimating.)

When I made the discovery of what might be *if* the spots were only thick enough on the meadow, I naturally set about investigating the cause of the rank growth of grass. First, I attributed it to the solid excrements of the cattle pastured on the field the last autumn; but on looking about I discovered many of them lying about weather-beaten and dried, and they seemed to affect the herbage in proximity to them but a trifle. Besides, on parting the thick grass on the spots, and examining the bottom, there was no trace of the solid excrements of cattle there, nor of any other manure. "Well," thought I, "this is curious. Perhaps some of the 'fellers' who sell bone dust, guano, or some patent concentrated fertilizers, have found out that I write now and then to the RURAL, and want to get a certificate from me. So they have been round here in the night dropping a pinch here and a pinch there of their wonderful manure, keeping dark about the matter until they see it turns out well when they will be after me to certify."

With the evidence before my eyes I concluded that the manure, whatever it might be, was certainly worth applying to the land. The difference between a quarter or half a ton without manure and *ten* tons with the manure, is enough to satisfy any reasonable man that it will pay to use the fertilizer. I am anxious to see the man who sells it. He can get a good trade out of me, and I will certify besides on a blank and let him fill it up.

P. S.—Upon thinking over the matter I am inclined to believe that it was the liquid manure from the cattle, deposited the previous autumn on these spots, which caused the wonderful growth of grass. If so, will some observant farmer inform me whether it will pay to save the liquid manure from the stables through the winter, and apply it to the meadow—on the supposition that it will increase the yield as above estimated? Also, what are the chief ingredients of the liquid manure which most promote the growth of grass?

Signs of Rain.

THE earth was very dry. No rain had fallen in a long time, and all were looking anxiously for "signs" of a coming storm. The direction of the wind, the color of the sky, the shape of the clouds, and their varied hues at sunrise and sunset, were all prophesied by; and many thought the rain at hand when the swallows flew low, or they heard the cocks crow before midnight, or the dog and cat ate grass, or the new moon took a shape so that she would not hold water between her horns. The barometer even, was vacillating and could not be relied on. But one afternoon the cellar bottom grew moist and even wet. At night, PATRICK said that the outlet of the long tile drain, which had been almost dusty for days was wet with water coming down the drain. I strolled down the road at sundown and met the Deacon. "We shall have rain shortly," said he, "the brook back of the barn is rising, and I never knew that sign to fail. If the brook rises in a dry time it is sure to rain in a few hours. At noon the water did not run in many places in its bed, but to-night there is quite a stream."

Well, it did rain copiously the next day, and I remembered that the sign which most surely foretold the storm, was the rising of water to the surface of the ground. The springs increased and the brook flowed more. Water rose into the drains and made its appearance at their outlets. Why should the water rise to the surface before a storm? Because, when a storm approaches, the atmosphere becomes less dense, or lighter. Its pressure on the earth is not so great, hence water rises to the surface more freely. CHIEL.

RAISING AND TRAINING COLTS.

AFTER a cold, drizzling rain of two days, the sun shines out this morning clear and beautiful, as it should in this sweet month of bursting buds and unfolding leaves. The air is chilly, however, and fires in the drawing room and office are quite comfortable.

But how lingers that out-break of young life which Nature is ever supposed to make in this May month? The green grass is grown but little, and the trees have scarcely as yet begun to show their early leaves. The season thus far has been very backward. Half of the month has now passed away and the cold air of old hoary-headed Winter still lingers in the lap of young Spring. We know not how such soft, musical poets as SPENCER and TUPPER would attune their lyres to these cold and unpleasant days of a week or two past; but should any darling minstrel attempt it we imagine there would be a *shivering* among the strings very much like the *cadernas* of one of our operatic prima donnas at the finish of some difficult Italian air.

But no matter; here I am sitting at the window, looking out upon the hurrying crowds of the street as they sweep along in their various business pursuits—and while thus looking, there goes by a mother with its young foal by its side looking pinched and drawn up as if the poor "wee thing" had been almost entirely left to itself in these cold and stormy days of a week past. Its suffering appearance at once brought to my mind the existence of the RURAL, with its great circulation, and I could not help but think that at this time a word might not be out of place in it about

COLTS.

It is a truth, at least in these parts, that our farmers, with here and there an exception, pay but very little attention to their mares with young foals, especially those that come early in the season. This neglect often results in a great injury, both to colt and dam. A near friend of mine lost, two years ago, a young Royal George foal, from a valuable mare, simply from neglect. It was left out in a cold storm soon after it came into this "breathing world," and becoming chilled the young thing was found the next day, dead.

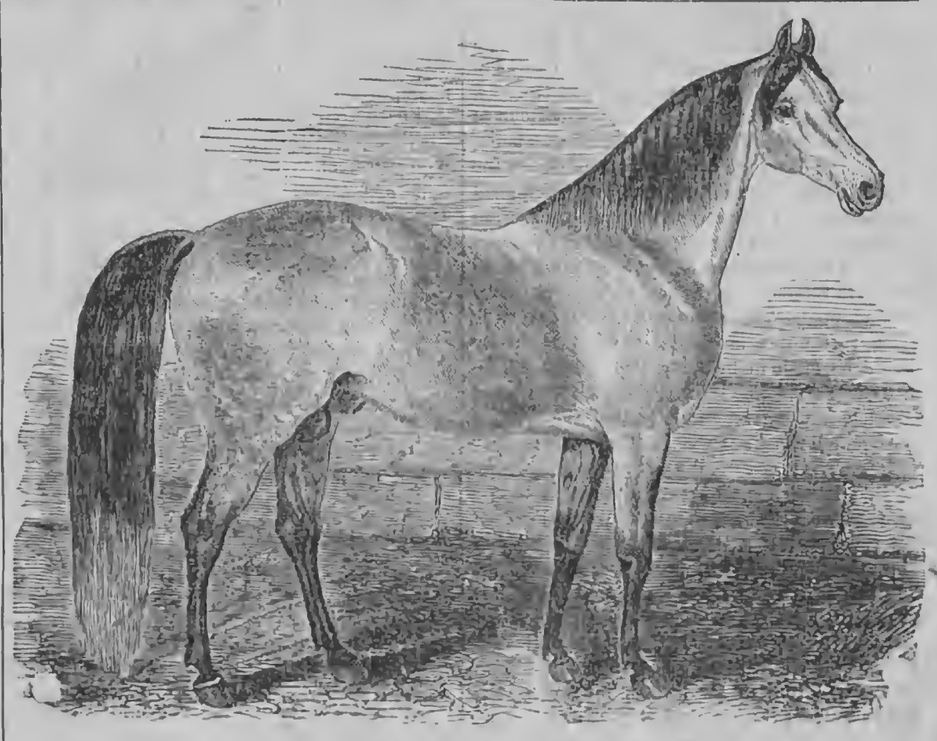
In this climate, our farmers and stock breeders cannot be too careful of their early-born colts;—not a day should be allowed to pass but what they are looked after, until they have not only gained strength, but the weather has become warm and settled. During the cold spring storms they, with their mothers, should always be sheltered. There are several gentlemen here who take great pride in breeding fine colts, and raising them; and this one particular which I have mentioned, they regard as highly important to the proper growth of the colt.

Farmers, as a rule, work their mares while nursing. I do not consider this practice a bad one, only where they are worked to such an extent as to heat their milk and weaken their natural vigor. If, however, I were purposing to raise a really valuable colt, I should prefer to let the dam run without a collar or saddle until weaning time in the fall. At this time, the mare should be put on short grass or feed for a few days and milked. But this all farmers' boys, even, understand, and consequently need not be told. After the colt is taken from its mother it should be kept out of sight and hearing for a considerable time, and with other feed should have daily an allowance of bruised oats. Proper care at this time should be understood as an important aid in the making of the future horse. Now he should have every care and attention. If neglected, he will be very apt to show it afterwards, not only in size but in vigorous health. Farmers should bear this in mind, and not leave their colts at this period to take care of themselves as is frequently the case.

After the colt has been weaned, the *breaking*, or more properly the training for future use, should at once be commenced. I do not believe, as many of our farmers do, in letting the colt run until he is three years old before the work of *educating* is commenced. When the colt is early handled and taught to believe by kindness that his keeper is his best friend, he soon grows fond and tractable, and when the proper time arrives is broken to harness with the greatest ease. Mr. GEO. EFFNER of this city, who has for years paid considerable attention to colt raising and breeding, assures me that a colt should always be learned to go in harness when two years old. At that age he finds no difficulty in managing them if they have been previously bitted. He has now some three or four Royal Georges at that age, which go in harness as well as any old stager.

But the subject of the management of colts has often been discussed by eminent breeders, as well as trainers, and ought to be much better understood than it generally is. Old ways are clung to by most of our farmers with a pertinacity that appears to me almost censurable. Almost every thing which looks like innovation upon the customs of our fathers in relation to the farm is distrusted, but not so much so as formerly. This prejudice, however, toward what is called "book farming" is, I believe, slowly giving away under the influence of such journals as the RURAL, and I think as much in the matter of breeding and raising colts as any other part of the business of the farm. H. MILLARD.

Buffalo, N. Y., May, 1866.



A THOROUGH-BRED FAST HORSE.

THE RURAL lately gave a fine picture of a Clydesdale horse. As this is the season to talk about, use and breed "fast nags," as well as heavy work horses, will the RURAL give us the portrait of a model roadster or "*goer?*" If thorough-bred, with a lengthy pedigree, the better, though that does not always insure the desirable combination of "Style and Speed."—AVON.

In response to the above we give the portrait of the thorough-bred stallion, "TOM WONDER," sired by Tom Crowder, dam by Woodpecker. Tom was raised by Col. MURPHY of Lexington, Ky., and was for many years, (say from 1853 to 1862,) celebrated for his great speed, both as a trotter and a racer, and also for beauty of proportion and development of bone and muscle. He was kept on Long Island in 1862, and was then described as over 15 hands high, and weighing about 1,000 lbs. Color, dapple-gray; legs and feet black, and mane and tail black with silvered ends; head and general form strongly Arabian; gait, a fine, square trot, until strongly urged, when he paces. "He can show a 2.30 gait on a trot, and can pace a mile in less than 2.20 to a wagon, when conditioned; has shown a half mile, in private, inside of one minute. When four years old he won a race in Cincinnati, (beating Frank Pierce and Joe Wilson,) making 2d heat in 2.28, the fastest 4-year old time ever made in a public race." Tom subsequently won at several noted races. In October, 1856, he beat Tecumseh and Reiner (pacers) at the great National Fair at Boston, taking the premium.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TRANSPORTATION TO STATE SHEEP FAIR.

THOSE who hold Superintendent's Certificates of having taken Sheep to and from the State Sheep Fair and receipts for Freight on the N. Y. Central Railroad, are requested to forward them to A. F. WILCOX, Fayetteville, N. Y., for settlement.

HENRY S. RANDALL,
Pres't N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. A.

☞ WE give up nearly our entire space in this issue to reports of shearings, descriptions of samples, &c.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

A FRIEND in West Virgina, writing us in respect to the proposed Wool Tariff asks:—"Why this inexcusable delay in placing it before Congress and urging its passage? I need not ask you to look at the vast importation of wool now taking place."

The subject was fully brought before the U. S. Revenue Commission, months ago—a body appointed by Congress to investigate and report on the Revenue Laws. The committee appointed by the U. S. Wool Growers' Association was also heard before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the latter body has all the papers, statements, &c., prepared on the subject. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and members of the Revenue Commission informed the Wool Growers' Committee that the revised tariff bill could not be properly submitted to the action of Congress untill the internal revenue bill was disposed of as portions of the tariff must be adjusted in reference to the scale of internal revenue adopted. The strongest assurances were given that not a moments' unnecessary delay would be made in bringing the wool tariff before Congress. The leading friends of the Wool Growers in Congress admitted that the internal revenue bill must have precedence. While they and the Wool Growers' Committee deeply regretted the delay, they were compelled to rest satisfied with the arrangement. When the internal revenue bill will be disposed of depends upon Congress. It will probably be passed before long. We beg to assure our West Virginia friend that the Wool Growers' Committee has, from beginning to end, left no stone unturned. It has flinched from no labor—made no delays. It has had to wait for others, but nobody has had to wait for it.

OHIO STATE SHEEP SHEARING.

THIS took place at Wellington, May 15th and 16th. The Ohio Farmer says the opening day was fair and the people came out in large numbers. "About 150 sheep were in the pens, mostly from the counties contiguous to the place of exhibition." Although the invitation was extended to the owners of all breeds, none but Merinos were presented. The second day opened with a cold, drenching rain, notwithstanding which 70 fleeces were taken off. Want of space prevents us from giving full particulars at present. The following is the report of the weighing committee:

OWNER.		Age.	Wt. Sheep. lbs.	Fleece. lbs.	ozs.
John Howk,	Ewe,	3	76	11	
J. E. Whitney,	Ewe,	2	72	11	10
L. L. Sears,	Ewe,	2	71	8	10
" "	Ewe,	2	75	9	03
J. W. Worcester,	Ram,	1	59	12	06
" "	Ram,	1	74	10	03
W. W. Whitney,	Ewe,	2	93	10	02
W. Green,	Ram,	1	87	8	03
F. Peck,	Ram,	1	68	10	02
E. A. West,	Ram,	1	74	10	06
" "	Ram,	1	80	10	09
O. W. Houghton,	Ram,	1	71	9	13
E. Campbell,	Ewe,	3	63	8	11
" "	Ewe,	3	66	13	10
John Howk,	Ewe,	2	50	8	08
W. W. Whitney,	Ewe,	2	73	7	07
C. Webster,	Ewe,	1	61	10	11
" "	Ewe,	1	56	9	08
W. Green,	Ram,	1	76	8	01
C. Webster,	Ram,	2	96	14	
J. W. Worcester,	Ewe,	1	44	8	05
" "	Ewe,	1	49	9	14
J. E. Whitney,	Ewe,	1	42	6	13
" "	Ewe,	1	45	6	08
John Probert,	Ewe,	1	45	6	06
E. Campbell	Ewe,	2	86	11	15
J. Howk,	Ewe,	1	55	8	05
E. Matchum,	Ewe,	1	55	10	03
J. W. Worcester,	Ewe,	1	40	7	15
Aug. Whitney,	Ram,	2	99	13	15
E. A. West,	Ram,	2	78	12	14
W. Green,	Ram,	1	76	8	01
S. H. Sherwood,	Ram,	2	123	17	06
J. E. Whitney,	Ewe,	2	71	10	13
Kennedy & Hamilton,	Ram,	2	115	17	12
O. W. Houghton,	Ewe,	1	61	7	11
Carey, Boyer & Twitchell,	"	1	56	8	14
Camp & Close,	Ram,	2	108	18	15
E. A. West,	Ram,	2	75	10	
O. W. Houghton,	Ewe,	1	64	8	07
C. Webster,	Ram,	2	96	14	
W. Bennett,	Ewe,	1	51	9	10
J. W. Worcester,	Ewe,	1	51	8	13
Carey, Boyer & Twitchell,	"	1	58	9	08
" " "	"	1	73	12	05
J. Comstock	Ram,	2	90	13	13
Kennedy & Hamilton,	Ram,	2	92	15	03
John Probert,	Ram,	2	79	10	13
J. Comstock,	Ram,	2	85	13	06
John Howk,	Ram,	2	118	18	14
O. West,	Ram,	3	119	13	03
W. Sanger,	Ram,	3	135	18	01
E. Campbell,	Ram,	3	106	14	04
" "	Ewe,	3	69	12	14
" "	Ram,	2	112	13	
J. L. Clark,	Ram,	3	128	14	
O. West,	Ram,	3	116	14	16
W. M. Spafford,	Ram,	2	88	17	04
M. F. Kellogg,	Ram,	4	142	11	14
F. Salisbury,	Ram,	3	140	18	11
John Howk,	Ram,	4	132	19	01
Ransford & Kerr,	Ram,	4	116	22	15
Carey, Boyer & Twitchell,	"	2	95	19	03

SENECA, PHELPS AND HOPEWELL SEEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

THE Wool Growers' Association of the towns of Seneca, Phelps and Hopewell held its annual Shearing Festival on Saturday the 19th of May, at the residence of WM. BUCHAN in Hopewell, whose barn afforded ample accomodations for such a gathering. The day was very fine and the show of sheep from the different towns was good; more sheep were exhibited than could be shorn. A splendid dinner was prepared by the ladies. Many were present and every thing that the appetite could wish for was spread upon the tables, at which about two hundred ate. The meeting passed off with the best of feeling prevailing, and will probably long be remembered by those present. The following is the result of the shearing:

Names		Age. y m	Age of fleece. y m	Wt of carcass. lbs	Wt of fleece. lbs oz
Wm. Buchan,	cwe†	2	11	19 80	8 5
" "	" s	2	11	19 81	10
" "	" s	2	11	19 75	10 2
G. W. Freshour,	" s	2	11	19 67	8 1
" "	" s	2	11	19 84	10 7
C. Bray,	" s	2	11	19 64	11 11
" "	" s	2	11	19 62	10 2
" "	"	2	11	19 66	9 2
" "	" s	2	11	19 52½	9 3
" "	"	2	11	19 89½	9 10
L. A. & J. Page,	" s	3	11	19 56½	8 8
" "	" s	2	11	15 53	11 10½
" "	" †	3	11	19 70	9 10½
" "	"	1	1	10 43½	9 3
" "	"	1	1	45	9 13
H. Arnold,	" s	2	1	8 60½	9 4½
" "	" s	2	1	62	12 2½
J. H. Benham,	" s	4	10	15 75	11 5
B. Childs	"	2	11	19 60	9 13
W. A. Reed,	" s	3	11	19 63½	6 14
" "	" s	3	11	19 64	7 15½
" "	" †	3	11	19 77	8 ½
J. Childs,	" s	3	11	19 68	7 11½
" "	" s	4	11	4 81	10 9
" "	" s	3	11	19 71½	8 1½
D. Pierson,	" s	4	11	77½	7 15
S. P. Ottley,	"	1	1 1	1 50½	10 8
" "	"	1	1 1	1 42	6 14
C. P. Whitney,	Ram,	1	1	66½	12 2
" "	"	1	1	81	13 8
I. Newkirk,	"		10	10 19 81	13 14½
James W. Reed,	"	1	1	66	8 10
Pitt May,	"	1	1	19 78	14 ½
Albert Childs,	"	1	1	66	9 13
S. P. Ottley,	"	1	3 1	3 98½	13 10½
Joel Reed,	"	4	1	16 113	15 8½
H. Metcalf,	"	3		11 26 128	16
D. Pierson,	"	2	1	93½	13 9½
H. Arnold,	"	1	1	8 76½	15 4
" "	"	5	1	4 107	18 12
W. A. Reed,	"	2	1	95	14 15
J. Childs,	"	2	11	15 95	14 15
E. W. Parker,	"	1	1	8 89½	11
Freshour, Buchan & Park,	"	3	11	13 108	17 11
R. Case,	"	2	1	87½	19 5
L. A. & J. Page,	"	6	11	15 112½	19 15
J. H. Benham,	"	3	10	15 90½	17 5½

Those marked s, suckled lambs. † in lamb.

ENON VALLEY (PA.) SHEEP SHEARING.

AT the first Annual Sheep Shearing of the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association of Enon Valley, Lawrence Co., Pa., held May 8, the following premiums were awarded:

First Class.

J. G. Seanor, best ram lamb, carcass 49 lbs., wool, 9 lbs.
J. H. Russell, 2d " " " 63 " " 16¾ "
J. G. Wilson, best ewe " " 49 " " 8¾ "
J. G. Seanor, 2d " " " " 48 " " 9 "
J. White, best ram " " 103 " " 21¾ "
J. G. Seanor, 2d " " " " 69 " " 12 "
J. G. Seanor, best ewe lamb, car. 70 lbs., wool, 11 lbs. 12 oz
J. G. Wilson, 2d " " " " 81 " " 11 " 11 "

First Class—Premium for Style and Quality.

D. C. Eaton, best ram, 106 lbs. carcass; 14 lbs. wool.
W. Pader, 2d best ram lamb, 57½ lbs. " 9¾ " "
D. Fields, best ewe, 47 " " 7¾ " "
J. C. Marshall, 2d do. 54 " " 7½ " "

All shorn in the grease.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

LARGE FLEECES, SAMPLES, PORTRAITS, &c.—H. M. BOARDMAN of Rushville, N. Y., calls our attention to the fact that no mention is made in the report of the State Sheep Fair, in this paper, of his heaviest fleece. It was from a yearling ewe and weighed 18 lbs. 9¾ oz He says our omission "is thought, by some, rather remarkable." We followed, so far as they went, the records kept by the Secretary of the Association. That officer labored under the impression that he was expected only to keep a record of the fleeces entered for shearing prizes. We were not made aware of this until the shearing had nearly closed. We then, from memoranda accidentally preserved by him and by others preserved by the weighers, sought to make the list complete, and hoped we had done so. We shall be very glad to fill other omissions in the list, if any there are.

We are informed that R. C. COOKE of Whitehall, N. Y., sheared five ewe tegs, exposed to the weather since September last, the fleeces of which weighed 55 lbs. One sheared 13½ lbs. They received no grain, and one had a lamb. They were bred by BAKER & HARRIGAN of Comstock's Landing, N. Y., and were the get of "Young Gold Drop."

R. R. WRIGHT, West Cornwall, Vt., writes us that his Infantado ram Gold Drop, 3 yrs. old, got by E. HAMMOND's Gold Drop, dam by Sweepstakes, g. dam bought of Mr. HAMMOND, was sheared May 10th, and his fleece, one year old, weighed 19¾ lbs. An enclosed sample of his wool is of fair quality, 2¾ inches long, with black ends and considerable yolk.

RICHARD RICHARDS, Racine, Wis., sends us eleven samples of wool, all of which are of good style and quality. No. 1, (2½ in. long) is from a 3 year old ewe, dam from stock brought from Vermont by Mr. NASH; sire "Robertson Rich," bred by J. T. & V. RICH, and owned by H. HEMINGWAY of Whitewater. Weight of fleece 10 lbs. This ewe as one of 3 took 1st prem. at last Wisconsin State Fair. No. 2, (2¾ in. long.) from 2 yr. old ewe, bred by R. RICHARDS, got by Washoe, bred by Mr. REMELEE of Vt., and sold by him to Mr. HEMINGWAY, dam bred by Mr. PLUMLY of New Haven, Vt., got by HAMMOND's Sweepstakes; g. dam bred by E. HAMMOND and got by Long Wool. Weight of fleece 13 lbs. 6 oz.; one of 3 first prem. ewes at last State Fair. No. 3, (2¾ in.) from 5 yr. old ewe; took 2d prem. at last State Fair. No. 4, (2½ in.) 3 yr. old ewe got by Washoe out of a ewe got by Robertson Rich; g. dam by Matchless, bred by A. J. WOOSTER, Cornwall, Vt. Fleece 13 lbs. 4 oz.; 2d prem. last State Fair. No. 5, (3 in.) ewe teg bred by R. RICHARDS, got by Washoe, dam full blood Paular, got by ram sold by J. T. & V. RICH to R. T. GRAVES, Cambria, Wis. Fleece 10 lbs.; as one of three took 1st prem. at last State Fair. No. 6, (2¾ in.) 2 yrs. old, full sister to No. 5. Took 1st prem. on yearling, as one of three, at last State Fair. Fleece 10 lbs. 4 oz. No. 7, (2⅝ in.) bought last fall of F. H. DEAN of West Cornwall, Vt., for $200. Fleece 11 lbs. 12 oz. (She is the ewe on the right in the rear of group published in RURAL, Nov. 11, 1865.) Was got by Little Wrinkly. No. 8, (2½ in.) from 2 yr. old ewe got by Washoe out of a ewe got by WOOSTER's Matchless, before mentioned. Took 1st prem. on yearling, with Nos. 2 and 6, at last State Fair. No. 9, (2¾ in.) 2 yrs. old. Same blood as preceding. Fleece 9 lbs. 12 oz. No. 10, (2¾ in.) 11 mos. old, bred by ROYAL WITHERELL of Shoreham, Vt., got by E. A. BURCHARD's Old Eathan, dam bred by E. A. BURCHARD, got by Tottingham ram out of a ewe from the late ERASTUS ROBINSON's flock. Carcass 41½ lbs. Fleece 7 lbs. 10 oz. No. 11, (2⅞ in.) yearling ram, full brother to ewe No. 2. Weight of fleece not given, as he was not sheared when Mr. R. wrote, because the ram has been ailing. The sample is in every respect a superior one. We have given Mr. R.'s statements at unusual length, (in mere connection with samples,) because it is easy to see that they are made with great care and fidelity—because his sheep are unquestionably good ones—and because his samples are put up and described in a business-like way. His statements concerning diseases, &c., will be given hereafter.

I. V. BAKER, Jr., sends photographs of BAKER & HARRIGAN's stock ram Young Gold Drop and 7 year old ewe Lady Hammond—that is to say, they are photographs of drawings. The living animal cannot be well photographed. They are portraits of beautiful sheep.

WM. L. DORLAND of Saratoga, sends us two samples of wool of 8 mos. growth, and asks a particular comparative description of them, which he says are from a "thorough-bred Spanish Merino" ram, 2 yrs. old this spring. The wool is harsh, dry, and lacks style. It appears worn, however, from having been pulled by the outer end from the skin. It is of fair length, age considered.

HENRY TALCOTT of Jefferson, Ohio, sheared a lot of two year old ewes, not summer housed, which raised lambs, and their fleeces averaged 8½ lbs. We think this is doing well.

L. H. FULLMER, Fredericktown, Pa., sends us a sample from a "small" ram owned by AARON DEGOOD, and asks our opinion of it. We assume this is done at the wish of the owner, or we should make no reply. He states that the ram will shear "about 11 or 12 lbs." The wool is 2¾ in. long, fair style and amount of yolk, and is of about the fineness now usually sought in rams, i. e., somewhat coarser than is considered desirable in ewes. If the conjectured weight refers to unwashed wool, the fleece will be too light for wool of this quality.

G. W. HITCHCOCK, West Hoosick, N. Y., writes that POTTER BAKER, of same place, sheared from a ram teg 17½ lbs.; carcass 70 lbs.; age 13 mos. 9 days; —from a ewe teg, 14 lbs.; carcass 50 lbs.; age 13 mos. 15 days. Mr. H. says in both cases the wool was "fine." This is excellent. (We wish all correspondents who write of other mens' sheep would state whether they do so at the wish or with the approbation of the owner. And it is better, especially where fleeces are so heavy, to enclose us a sample of wool from each sheep, stating from what part taken.)

JOHN BARKER, North Granville, N. Y., writes us that the ram "Profit," 2 yrs. old, owned by himself and S. C. BARKER, sheared 27¾ lbs.; first fleece 21 lbs. "He was got by Old Wrinkly, dam Atwood." A cut of the ram is forwarded. It represents a strong, fashionable sheep. (We would like a sample of the wool.)

JOHN CLUNIE, Brockville, Canada West, has sent us a sample "cut from top of shoulder of a yearling ram, cross of a Canadian Leicester ewe, by Plath No 329, one of the four rams bearing the description enclosed." The four rams are pure blood Negretti, imported from Pomerania, N. Prussia, and took the 1st and 2d prizes in their class at the Provincial Exhibition held at Hamilton, C. W., in Sept., 1864. The sample is 2 in. long—time of growth not given. It has considerable yolk, and the style and quality are about those of ordinary half-blood Merino wool. It is a fair carding wool. If the sample is of a year's growth, the cross rather strikes us as a failure—for it does not equal long Merino wool for either carding or combing. It is harsher, has less luster and style generally, and obviously lacks in comparative strength. The cross may offer advantages in respect to mutton and weight of fleece—but on these points we have no information. We wrote to Mr. CLUNIE on the subject, but have not received his reply. We confess we have not much faith in a cross as violent as that between the Merino and Leicester—but we are glad to have enterprising men try experiments, and we hold that they should always have fair play, and the results they obtain should be judged without prejudice.

Communications, Etc.

MAKING AND REPAIRING ROADS.

IN response to our inquiries, Mr. JOSHUA CHAFFEE of Geddes, this State, sends us the following hints about making and repairing roads:

"Across a swamp or boggy ground use green brush if convenient, to form a footing 8 or 10 feet wide, packing them butts out, and even with a row of stakes. Throw sods or anything convenient on them, until a team can be used attached to a cart or wagon with dumps. In some cases a team may be wooden-shod, and perform on quite soft ground without brush, &c. In most districts there is *some better* material in knolls or hills than the average. This, plowed, shoveled upon wagons, with the proper dumps, and properly deposited, is far preferable to the old plan of plowing and scraping in and leaving, when repairing old roads.

Making roads of gravel is accomplished after the same rule as in making of stone, for the course should be pursued of keeping the finest of the material used to *perfect the surface*. I use a strong rake with four iron teeth, three inches apart, and can usually dump and rake for four or six teams to draw when going half or three-fourths of a mile, and if put on ten to fifteen inches in depth, it is not too much for me, though much depends on proper dumps, good teamsters, and willingness of all hands to work. The best dumps for common farm wagons are of basswood sawed 2½ by 5 inches, and the side-boards 1¼ by 14 inches, are designed to rest on the bolsters, so that when a board is raised a dump is loose. Cleats may be nailed on, and end-boards used, which are necessary in drawing *good gravel*. When a piece of road is once formed, and is not too flat, a harrow should pass and re-pass several times, and the stones, if any there be, thrown off.

In making road with stone, all the larger ones should be drawn to the lowest places and properly deposited; then such as are of suitable size, (not larger than 4 inches in diameter,) should be dumped—the biggest of them thrown along in the center of the road. Dump the next load one-half its length upon the preceding load, and throw forward the larger ones. And now if a very good and nice road is to be made, gravel and smaller stones, broken or crushed stone, can be used and the new road made perfect. This throwing along is the secret of making a good road of it, which, if managed with industry and skill, will make as perfect a road of the common coarse stone-heap, as may be found made of pounded stone by the McAdam type.

To prevent roads on hills from wearing, make a slight mound in the center of the best material at hand, and cut the gutters in form of the letter V. On steep hills these should be made every few rods, and they are very useful on slight descents. I have traveled hill roads of 4½ feet rise per rod, and now often pass on one altered from 4½ feet, in parts, to 3 feet per rod, for 24 rods in one grade, and that same road may by alteration be brought to a grade of 20 or 22 inches per rod. Here, three miles west of Syracuse, we have a bed of tolerably good gravel within the limits of the (old turnpike) road, and in three different seasons we drew over 1,200 loads upon one road, and where it was put on a proper depth, the road is never bad, and cannot be *very* bad for some years. But—! the owners of the gravel say *No!* to our getting any more gravel.

I find a great difference of opinion regarding the using of gravel from pits. Custom has generally allowed quite an amount to be used without any pay asked, but the dollar is more and more sought for yearly, and the wool grower is the gravel owner in many instances, as in our case. Some say we have a right to all that lies within the bounds of the highway, and may take it to any part of the district; others, that it may be used only as far as the farm it adjoins follows on the road, and many claim that we have no right to use from a pit unless we remunerate, or get consent of the owner of the land. If people were awake to the subject, our roads might all be made good in a few years with but the present amount of taxation, by judiciously depositing all the (worse than useless) stone that are picked off *in the low places* and drawing from greater distances gravel in winter. But as a general thing, the tax is worked out most grudgingly, and about as much evil as good done."

Spirit of the Press.

Renovating a Poor Farm.

A FARMER in Pennsylvania recently sent to the Germantown Telegraph an account of his operations on a poor, worn out farm, which he bought several years since. Upon the improved portion of the land scarcely any thing could be made to grow. Fortunately there was lime-s one within reach, and the second year a quantity was converted into lime, and fifty bushels to the acre applied. Corn was planted, but the yield was very poor. Oats followed the next year, when a marked improvement in yield was noticed—the product being forty bushels to the acre. The land was seeded at the same time, to clover and timothy, and a fine crop of each produced two seasons in succession. The ground was then broken up again and fifty bushels of lime to the acre sown upon it. It was then planted, and the result was eighty bushels of good corn to the acre, exclusive of the offal. No manure was used or other fertilizer besides the lime, except a handfull of plaster to a hill. By the use of lime, and the manure naturally produced from a limited amount of stock, the owner of the place has so improved its productiveness as to appreciate its value nearly fourfold. It cost originally thirty dollars per acre. An offer of one hundred and ten dollars per acre for it has been declined.

Farm Fences—Hedges.

THUS far, we believe, the experiment of substituting the hedge for rails in fencing farms, has not proved very satisfactory. Some of the shrubs are too weak to afford the necessary protection to crops; others grow too large and absorb an undue proportion of the strength of the soil, while, if cut back much and often they soon die out. The Maine Farmer suggests that the native shrub, known vulgarly as the barberry, botanically, *barberis vulgaris*, is a promising material for a hedge on gravelly soils. It was, years ago, found in profusion in certain portions of Northern Pennsylvania, and from its thorny armor was well calculated to deter cattle from an attempt to pass through the defence it offered when clustered together. Its fruit is of an acid flavor and is much prized by some for its imputed medicinal properties. It would not cost much to make a trial of it in sections where it abounds, as the seeds can be readily obtained by soaking the fruit in tepid water. Sown closely in drills it might, perhaps, prove to be an improvement on the hedge material customarily used with such unsatisfactory results.

Oats and Peas.

THESE articles, ground and fed together, are commended highly by a writer in the N. Y. Times. The meal may be mixed, advantageously, with cut straw, well saturated with water. On ground that is foul, the seeding for this crop should be deferred till the middle of June, so that, by a proper preparation of the soil, the weeds will be so far injured or destroyed as to give the mastery to the peas and oats. These should be put in with a drill in the proportion of about two bushels of peas and one and a-half bushels of oats, well mixed, to an acre—planting about three inches deep. In most cases the oats will keep the pea vines erect, allowing the pods to fructify and fill much better than when lying upon the ground.

The "Haw" in Horses.

SOMETIMES horses are rendered blind by the growing up of a fleshy substance from the lower corner of the eye till the sight is wholly obscured. To cure or remove this excressence the Prairie Farmer recommends an ointment composed of prepared calomine thirty-six grains, red precipitate one drachm, cinnabar eighteen grains, and hogs lard one ounce. Apply twice a day, to the enlarged "haw," a portion of the ointment of the size of a small pea. Keep the animal on low diet and in a darkened stable. If this fails, draw out the fleshy substance with a wire hook and clip it off with a pair of scissors as the enlargement takes place.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON.—June, the first month of Summer, opens with a genial temperature, and warm, gentle showers—quite different from the cold and dreary May just passed. The weather has been wet, cold and altogether unpleasant for weeks. Sunshine and a warm atmosphere are greatly needed by soil cultivators, and we trust they will be speedily vouchsafed.

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.—The N. Y. State Agricultural Society's Trial of Implements, open to the States and Canada, is to commence at Auburn on the 10th of July proximo, and continue until the trial is complete. From the programme given in the last number of the Society's Journal we extract the following items:

Mowers and Reapers.—1. Mowing Machines for two horses; 2. Reaping Machines—hand rakers; 3. Combined Mowers and Reapers—hand rakers; 4. Combined Reapers, with self-raking or dropping attachment; 5 Combined Reapers for use as self-rakers, or hand rakes, as preferred; 6. One-Horse Mowers.

Other Implements and Machines.—7. Horse-Powers on the endless-chain principle; 8. Sweep Powers; 9. Thrashing Machines; 10. Combined Thrashers and Cleaners; 11. Hay-Presses; 12. Fanning Mills; 13. Horse Rakes; 14. Hay Tedders; 15. Machines for Gathering and Loading Hay; 16. Horse-Power Hay-Forks; 17. Portable Steam Engines; 18. Hay and Straw Cutters; 19. Grain Separators.

Entries.—Entries to be made at the Secretary's office, Albany, at least one week previous to July 10th.

Entrance Fee.—The charge for entries will be $25 for each implement in each class.

Prizes.—In each of the *nineteen* classes above given, the Society's large Gold Medal (costing $75 or more), is offered as the first premium for the best machine. For the second best, a cash prize of $25. But in any class in which only a single machine is offered for competition, this machine may, after trial, be *recommended* to the Executive Committee to receive the Gold Medal, if, in their opinion, worthy of the award. And in no case are awards to be made by the Judges, except upon machines, in their opinion, possessing adequate merit.

Implements not included for Trial in the above list may be placed on the Show Grounds for exhibition only, if so desired, on payment of an entrance fee of $5 on each implement.

Programmes for the trial of implements and machinery will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Society, Albany, and by D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

PROFITABLE BEE-CULTURE.—Mr. DAVID HARDY of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., writes us that after forty-five years experience in bee-culture he has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that bee-keping may be made a profitable branch of rural industry; and being desirous of calling the attention of all who may feel an interest in the subject, he sends the RURAL the following statistics of his Apiary for the past year:

May 1st, 1865, Dr.	
To 38 colonies of bees at $6,50	$247,00
Interest one year	17.29
Taking care of them	40,00
32 new hives at $1,50	48,00
Glass honey boxes	10,00
	$362,29
May 1st, 1866, Cr.	
Sold 18 colonies at $6,50	$117,00
On hand 52 colonies	338,00
Sold 383 lbs. cap honey at 25 cents	95 75
Sold 242 strained at 20 cents	48.40
Used in family, &c., (estimated,)	16 00
26 pounds of wax at 37½ cents	9.75
	$624,90
	362,29
Profit	$262,61

THE KIRBY MOWER AND REAPER.—As will be observed by reference to advertisement, this old favorite of many farmers is still alive and in the field for 1866, with the several improvements added of late years. Messrs. OSBORNE & Co., write us that *over Eighteen Thousand* of these machines have been manufactured at their establishment in Auburn within eight years. Such great success is a test and guaranty of merit, and it is safe to award to the KIRBY all that is claimed for the machine.

MENDENHALL'S SELF-ACTING HAND LOOM.—We again commend this invention to farmers and others. It is simple, easily understood and operated, and turns out as fine and substantial fabrics as any power loom, at the rate of from 12 to 30 yards per day, according to quality,—producing satinets, twills, jeans, plain cloths and beautiful balmorals, all on the same warp, and may be changed from one to another in a single minute. See new advertisement.

BEET SUGAR MAKING IN THE WEST.—The Prairie Farmer of the 2d inst., says the Germania Sugar Beet Co., at Chattsworth, Ill., have their entire crop of beets—between 550 and 600 acres—already planted. The machinery for manufacturing the sugar is rapidly arriving and being put in place ready for fall use. The beet sugar question in the West can hardly fail to be definitely settled this year. We have no doubt of the entire success of this enterprise.

PEPPERMINT CULTURE.—Will some of your correspondents please answer the following questions through the RURAL: What kind of soil is best adapted for the cultivation of peppermint? What is the cost of a distilling apparatus? and what amount of oil can be realized per acre from a fair average crop? What is the best time and method of planting?—JAS. M. DICKSON, *Barton, Wis.*

SALT FOR SLABBERING HORSES.—Mr. C. L. CARTER, Union City, Ind., writes that in his vicinity horses were troubled last fall very much with slabbering; many died, as their owners supposed, from that cause. Mr. C. observed that the horses which had plenty of salt did not slabber so much as others, and that their general health kept good.

BURNING STUBBLE.—A correspondent asks—"Will some of the readers of the RURAL give their experience in burning stubble, or other trash on the land? whether burning it over would not destroy insect eggs, and thus more than compensate for the loss of the manure that the straw would make."

A BOSTON WOOL COMMISSION HOUSE.—Woolgrowers are referred to the card of Messrs. AARON ERICKSON & Co., of Boston. Our acquaintance with this firm is such that we can commend it as reliable to any wishing to send wool to an eastern market.

WHEAT IN THE SOUTH.—The Southern Cultivator says that the wheat prospect throughout the South is very flattering.

POTATOES.—An unusual breadth of land is devoted to potatoes this spring in Western New York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR is to be held at Easton, September 25—27, 1866.

HORTICULTURAL.

WHY ORCHARDS DETERIORATE.

FRUIT trees, like every thing else whose sustenance is derived from the earth, are subject to decay, but by improper management they are often killed before their natural productive power is half exhausted. This is not the fault of the variety planted, the locality, nor of the severity of the weather, except in rare instances, but of those who have the care and culture of them. The trouble generally arises from the want of thought or the cupidity of the owner. He plants an orchard, the trees perhaps twenty feet apart. In a few years, if they grow well, their branches will cover a large portion of the intervening space. But some ground is still unshaded, and the orchardist thinks it a pity that this should lie waste. The plow is introduced, and what is the result? Simply this: hundreds and hundreds of the small fibres, reaching out from the main roots in search of sustenance for the trunk, are severed; their absorbing and conducting power is destroyed and the tree and branches, sustained by their active functions, withers; ceases to yield its wonted burden of fruit, and, after a few years of languid life, prematurely dies. The truth is, the farmer asks too much of his soil; wants it to impart vigor and fruitfulness to from fifty to eighty trees to the acre, besides giving him a crop of corn or potatoes annually. To secure the last he cuts the thousands of fibers of his trees with the plow, and then wonders why his orchard decays and dies prematurely! This is bad policy and poor practice. Do not ask too much from the soil. Give it a chance to nourish and sustain one product to a full development rather than, by a multiplication of them, to secure stinted samples of immature ones. The earth, properly manured and tilled, is munificent in its gifts to man, but when overtaxed by a multiplicy of exactions its response to his labors will be fable and unsatisfactory.

WILL FRUIT GROWING PAY?

J. J. W., Washington, D. C., wants to know whether he can make a living for his family by raising fruit some ten miles, more or less, from Washington City, either in Maryland or Virginia. This inquiry involves several considerations. First, the number of persons in the family, and whether any of them can give aid towards their own support. Second, the means possessed to purchase a place on which to cultivate fruits and to procure the necessaries of life while preparing the land for production. Other considerations might be mentioned, but those are the main or prominent ones.

We are not personally cognizant of the adaptability of the section of country mentioned to the purposes of fruit growing, but, from reputation, should consider it well suited to the production of many varieties of fruit much in demand in all cities. To stock a new place with fruit trees, and bring them to a bearing condition, requires several years preparation, and our correspondent best knows whether his means will permit him to purchase labor and wait for his recompense. If the means are at hand to pay for a place, already stocked and matured to the point of production, the want of practical experience in its management, as in his case, though an objection, is not an insuperable one. With a taste for the business and a purpose to succeed, we think the experience of a year or two would supply a sufficient knowledge of the business to render future labors pleasant and remunerative. But should means be wanting, or but scantily supplied, we think the chances of failure greater than those of success.

HEAD THE WEEDS AND THISTLES.

THOSE who have gardens planted should remember that as the plants emerge from the ground and begin to grow, their enemies, the weeds, will do the same. These should be met at once and all the time, as they check the development of useful vegetation by robbing it of the invigorating properties of the soil. These noxious plants are ravenous eaters and if allowed free course will despoil the useful of that nourishment which is essential to their perfection. The prompt removal of these enemies with the hoe serves the double purpose of killing an enemy and invigorating the growth of a friend. If, therefore, you would have a good garden, one pleasing to look upon and productive of nutritive commodities, hoe early and hoe often. The result will prove a satisfactory remuneration for the labor bestowed.

If the season so far has been unpropitious to the growth of garden products it has not been backward in the production of weeds, Canada thistles and grass. These are sufficiently developed to challenge to the attention of horticulturists wherever the soil will permit a profitable use of the cultivator and hoe. It is the opinion of many who note the "signs and seasons," that a fruitful summer is before us, backward as the spring has proved. But to realize the results promised more than common care in cultivation will be necessary. The enemies of profitable vegetation have got an uncommonly good start and nothing but prompt and persistent efforts can deprive them of the advantage already gained. Hoe, then, every one who has the implement and the ground on which to use it.

IT often occurs in June that melons and cucumbers seem to languish for the want of moisture. This they should get, but it should not be by drenching them with cold, hard water. A pailfull of hen manure, well soaked in a barrel of water, will make a strong and grateful manure for the vines. Its application should take place in the evening or during cloudy days.

THE CURRANT WORM.

A SUBSCRIBER from Erie, Pa. writes thus:—"For a season or two past we have been troubled in this section with a green worm about an inch in length on our currant bushes, which strips them of every leaf and does not allow the fruit to mature. They are again making their appearance, and some information through the RURAL would greatly oblige us."

That green worm is an old acquaintance of ours, and the constant readers of this paper are also well acquainted with it, from description and illustration at least, but mindful of new subscribers we republish seasonable information concerning its origin and habits. It is, doubtless the Gooseberry Saw Fly of Europe, and is supposed to have been imported into this country in the stocks of nurserymen. The flies emerge from the ground as soon as spring fairly sets in, generally in the beginning of May, and soon after the female deposits her eggs on the under side of the newly expanded leaves. The larva is hatched in about a week, and immediately commences feeding on the tender leaf, increasing its size until it is about three quarters of an inch long. The broods of caterpillars appear in succession until October, but in greatest numbers in June,—for after attaining their growth, the grubs descend to the earth, and in two or three weeks, come out again as perfect insects, ready to lay another quantity of eggs. Thus there is a perfect succession kept up as long as there are leaves to supply them with food.

It would be easy enough to destroy a single crop of worms, but to contend with successive swarms all summer is almost impossible. Thus far the best remedies discovered are hand-picking; removing the soil, and with it the grubs of the insects, early in the season, from under the bushes; and the application of Hellebore in the form of a powder dusted on the bushes. The latter remedy may be procured at the drug stores. It should be lightly dusted on worms and leaves as often as the vermin re-appear. This is, perhaps, the best remedy yet discovered to prevent the ravages of the currant worm.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

RECENTLY, Dr. TRIMBLE gave a conversational lecture before the Sportsmens' Association of Essex county, Mass., on the usefulness of birds as insect killers.

The Baltimore Oriole, on its first arrival in this latitude, feeds on the caterpillars infesting fruit and shade trees. Then it eats drop worms in their season, and also the curculio. This is a beautiful as well as a useful bird.

To the Downy Woodpecker, a winter bird, was awarded high praise as a searcher after and destroyer of the apple worm, for which it bores and labors assiduously. The little but unquiet Chick-a-dee feeds upon this worm also, though it does not bore for it like the woodpecker.

The Cedar Bird was mentioned as having a bad reputation because of its penchant for cherries. Its sins, in this respect, are deemed of small consequence considering its great usefulness as a gross feeder upon canker and span worms, and other injurious insects. The Yellow Bird, a near relative of the Cedar, is also commended for its destruction of worms and insects—the especial enemies of the fruit and wheat crops.

The Catbird, the Whippoorwill, the Swallow, Bob-o-link, Blackbird, Yellow Billed Cuckoo, the Wren, and Sparrow, the Quail, and many others of our common birds, were commended for their usefulness, as shown by examinations of the contents of the stomachs of hundreds of them. Birds and insects have, alike, their uses according to the Doctor's theory of a chain of being—are each and all instrumentalities by which the earth is made a home suited to man to whom the dominion of it is given. But this power or authority requires discretion in its exercise on the part of man.

"If," says the Doctor, "he crushes insects indiscriminately, he will probably destroy more friends than enemies. If he shoots a Cedar bird because it takes his cherries, he shoots a friend that has been proved to eat thirty-six canker worms at a single meal, and wants several meals a day. The canker worms are the substantial food for a month—the cherry is a desert that soon cloys. The canker worm is destroying year after year the leaves on thousands of orchards, and is rapidly extending over the country. It is here—and except as checked by this and some other birds, would soon destroy not only our orchards, but the shade trees of our streets and parks."

The amount of the matter seems to be, according to the views of the lecturer, that beasts, birds and insects are but links in a common chain of being, or, as another phrases it, "parts of one stupendous whole," made to eat and be eaten. But for the propensity of birds to feed upon the insect tribes, the latter would become so numerous and destructive as to render a famine in the land inevitable; hence man should protect the birds, not destroy them even when caught in the act of vindicating their cherries or their grain.

The following quotation may not be out of place here:

"The beaks of all species of birds differ from each other, but the beak of each is formed exactly for taking the insects its instinct teaches it to choose as its food. Many of the birds live exclusively on insects—as the Warblers, Bluebirds and Creepers. Some, again, that are classed as insectivorous, will occasionally take berries, cherries or grapes—as the Orioles, Mocking-birds, Catbirds and Thrushes. Some seem omnivorous, and eat almost anything, as Robins and Cedar birds, and are gross feeders. A large class, as the Bob-o'Links, Black birds, Finches and some of the Sparrows, will live on insects in Summer and seeds in Winter, or mix them when they can find both. Others again have a still wider range, as Jays, Crows and Butcher birds."

WORMS—WORMS—WORMS!

WOULD that all creation could take a "vermifuge" that would expel and utterly annihilate these rascals. They are bound to be the death of our fruit trees, unless we are the death of them. Can a tree live without leaves? Can it bear fruit when nearly stripped of its foliage? I have spent a full month in trying to get the caterpillars out of my apple orchard, and they are there yet, as much at ease as a squatter on his Western claim. My neighbors are troubled in the same way. We have shot at them with *deadly weapons;* white-washed, soap-suds'd and lye'd them—put lye on them. You could'nt lie about them if you should try, for the half would'nt be told when you had *stretched it* as much as you could. We have roasted them with burning torches; thrown them down and stamped upon them—furiously, and poured out upon them all the vials of wrath found in modern apothecary shops—still they come.

I write for information. Please tell us their mode of propagation and dissemination. If we should kill all within five miles of us; we are mad enough to do that, if it don't take too long—will they come sailing back with the wings of a butterfly and lay the eggs for a more bountiful crop? If they can only get about by *crawling*, if we know our own hearts, I think we are *resolved to "head them or die!"*

Not very far off there are millions and billions and trillions, more or less, upon miserable cherry trees and sprouts that are suffered to infest the fence corners just to breed these pestiferous vermin. Is the RURAL a lawyer, and can the owners or the trees be "abated" as nuisances?

Lastly, would it be proper to ask the President to interpose his veto, or shall we first speak to Mr. STEVENS about it? H. T. B.

FLOWER SEEDS—WHY MINE DID'NT GROW.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:—I wish to make known to the readers of the RURAL the following facts, which I discovered last spring while planting flower seeds. These facts, if generally understood, I think will exonerate many of our seedsmen from the blame often charged upon them of selling poor seeds.

I planted a few seeds of the *Nasturtion* in a box, and after waiting a sufficient length of time, as I thought, for them to come up, and as they did not show themselves I dug them up. They looked all right and one was sprouted, so I planted them again and soon the sprouted one came up, but no others. After waiting until I began to think they never would come, I dug them up again. As they showed no signs of sprouting I broke them open, and I found inside of the seed from one to six little skippers, which looked precisely like the cheese skipper in size, color and shape. About the same time I took some seeds of the *Columbian*, that I bought the year previous of Mr. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., and tied them up in a piece of thick factory cloth and buried them in the ground in my garden, in order to sprout them for future planting. I also planted in the same way some seed of the *Phlox Drummondii* that I raised in my own garden the year previous, and after they had laid long enough to sprout I took from the ground and on opening I found them sprouted and among them quite a number of the same kind of skipper that were in the *Nasturtion* seeds. After taking out the worms I planted them. A few of the *Phlox* seeds came up but none of the *Columbine*. I think they eat off the sprouts. Can any one tell how the worms came there? MRS. E. C. PAULL.

Middleville, Barry Co., Mich.

SCRAPING ROUGH BARK FROM TREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I noticed in your last issue that R. T. H. of Ballston Spa, asks for "the opinions of those who have practiced the operation extensively." My experience is, that it is beneficial to scrape the rough bark off fruit trees, and to wash them. Forty-five years ago this month, I purchased land in this village, on which I now reside, four acres of which were cleared and fenced, and over 200 apples trees set out thereon, then about eight years from the seed. I have taken up for building, garden, railroad purposes, &c., over 100, so that I have now only about ninety trees left. They have generally been well taken care of, trimmed, scraped, and washed. During the last three years they have been thoroughly scraped twice, and washed three times; scraped once up to the smooth bark, and filth and dirt removed out of the crotches. The wash is a composition of soft soap, lime, sulphur, ashes and clay, rubbed on with an old broom.

What the cause is, I cannot say, but it is a fact that most of these trees, many of which are very large and tall, and more full of blossoms than I have ever known them, are healthy and vigorous. And what is a little strange to me is, that while other orchards in this section are covered with the nests of the tent caterpillar, and overrun by that detestable vermin, my trees have scarce a nest upon them. I have searched carefully and do not think I have found over twenty nests on all of them; most of them are upon the sweet trees. Whether this scarcity of caterpillars is owing to the scraping and washing, I cannot say, but I believe the thorough care taken of the trees, by trimming, mulching, especially the scraping and washing, are the reasons why the trees are so vigorous and healthy, and not infested by worms in their old age. And if the absence of caterpillars only is owing, as I believe it is, to the scraping and washing, it will pay to scrape and wash.

I know of trees and orchards in sight of where I am now sitting, that have had no care—have not been trimmed or scraped—the limbs so thick and matted, and many of them dead, that a monkey could not get through them; the crotches filled with rough bark, filth and dirt, where worms "can lay their eggs and die," that are now literally covered with caterpillars' nests; and the wiry animals, so large and numerous that they appear to dance a polka as they hurry up and down the branches after the foliage, stripping it almost entirely from the trees. My trees are not so. And why not? That's the question. They were grafted "long time ago." But I was cheated, as many other were, by the grafters. Nearly all had to be grafted a second time, after we found out the cheat. Notwithstanding all this cutting, the trees are healthy and vigorous. I do not pretend to be a writer or an instructor; but I hold that a thing well done will generally pay well; poorly done may as well not be done at all A. S. STEVENS.

Attica, N. Y., May, 1866.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER-PLANT.

THE Salsify is a hardy biennial plant, and is principally cultivated for its roots, the flavor of which resembles that of the oyster; whence the popular name.

The Oyster plant succeeds best in a light, well enriched, mellow soil; which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches. The seed should be sown annually, in the same manner and at the same time as the seeds of the carrot and parsnip. Make the drills fourteen inches apart; cover the seeds an inch and a half in depth; and thin while the plants are young, to four or five inches asunder.

The roots are prepared in various forms; but when simply boiled in the manner of beets and carrots, the flavor is sweet and delicate. The young flower stalks, if cut in the spring of the second year and dressed like asparagus, resemble it in taste, and make an excellent dish.

The roots are sometimes thinly sliced, and, with the addition of vinegar, salt, and pepper, served as a salad. They are also recommended as being remedial or alleviating in cases of consumptive tendency.

There is but one species or variety now cultivated.

FRUIT GROWING IN ANCIENT TIMES.—Fruit growing appears to have engaged the attention of mankind in ancient days. Solomon, the wise king, said he made gardens and orchards, and planted in them all manner of fruits. Subsequent to him, Homer describes the garden of Alcinous, which was simply a fruit orchard of four acres in extent.

"Four acres was the allotted space of ground,
Fenced with a green enclosure all around;
Tall, thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold,
The red'ning apple ripens into gold.
Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows,
With deeper red the full pomegranate glows;
The branch here bends beneath the weighty pear,
And verdant olives flourish 'round the year."

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—A correspondent from Michigan asks us if we can inform him where the cultivated cranberry plants may be procured. He states he has an appropriate spot for cranberries, and that the native plants grow near him. We cannot inform as to where cultivated plants may be procured, but if native vines are near at hand, that produce fine fruit, why not plant them? We should not plant *any* cranberry vines without first seeing or knowing the quality of fruit they produce, and if wild ones yield as fine fruit as any, are they not as good?

SOFT SOAP FOR APPLE TREES.—A correspondent writes us that an experience of fifteen years has proved the fact that soft-soap applied to the bark of trees with a stiff brush will remove all kinds of insects, the bark will become smooth and healthy, and the trees will bear abundantly every year; also, old trees that are partly decayed can be made healthy by removing the dead branches and applying the soap freely as above stated."

SOAPSUDS FOR ROSE BUSHES.—C. P. B wishes to inquire through our columns whether soapsuds is valuable for rose bushes, or detrimental. "I have been advised [writes our correspondent] to throw it on mine, and another says you will kill your roses. If any body knows the truth of the matter, I would like to be correctly informed."

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The summer meeting of this Society will be held at the Court House in the city of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 27th day of June. Session to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. There will be an exhibition of Fruit on the occasion, to which all are invited to contribute.

WHAT WILL DESTROY THEM?—What process shall I take to destroy ants which collect on the peony buds and eat them? Also the large black ants which have assembled *en masse* in a cupboard where I keep clothing? What has brought them there I cannot imagine.—KATE.

Domestic Economy.

"KEEP COOL."

THE exhortation to coolness is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers or heads of families. A compliance with the injunction to "keep cool" does not imply apathy in the management of a household. On the contrary, it imports an intelligent supervision of the several departments of family economy, to the end that errors may be detected and a corrective, when necessary, applied.

These reflections spring from a very simple circumstance—one too common in the affairs of every-day life. A neighbor had made an addition to her family in the person of a young and rather green girl or help. In her anxiety to be "smart," this help broke a rather cherished article pertaining to the dinner service. The crash excited the ire of the mistress; the delinquent was frightened, and apprehending personal chastisement, made a hasty effort at a retreat. In doing this she fell, carrying with her the table and all its contents. The crash of crockery was general—the ruin complete.

Now all this loss and annoyance was the result of a hasty yielding to passion. The first breaking was annoying, no doubt, but being accidental it should have served as a caution for the future, rather than as a pretext for the indulgence of passionate reproaches against the offender.

It is pleasurable to state that, in her cooler moments, the party referred to admitted the absurdity and impolicy of the passion in which she had indulged, and declared that the lesson taught would, in the end, perhaps, prove to have been cheaply purchased even at the expense of her cherished store of China.

In the management of a household the guiding head will find frequent occasions for the exercise of all the patience and self-control at her command; and, happy will she be if, in the midst of family cares and perplexities, she shall be able so to govern her own passions as to render her a fitting exampler to those whom Providence has entrusted to her care and guidance.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

RECIPE FOR BROWN BREAD.—For two loaves—three pints of warm water; one teacup of Indian meal; one of wheat flour; three large spoonsful of molasses, or two-thirds of a teacup of brown sugar; one teaspoon of salt; one of saleratus dissolved in warm water; one teacup of yeast. Mix the above and stir in enough unbolted flour to make as stiff as can be conveniently worked with a spoon; let it rise. Bake about one hour.

COOKIES.—One cup white sugar; one half cup butter; two eggs: one teaspoon saleratus; nutmeg.

PORK CAKE.—Two cups of chopped pork: two cups boiling water; two cups sugar; one cup molasses; one-half pound of currants; one half pound of raisins; three teaspoonsful saleratus; cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg to the taste.—A FARMER'S WIFE, *N. Y.*

UNBOLTED FLOUR BREAD.—O. V. R., asks a recipe for unbolted flour bread. Here is mine, and an excellent one it is: One quart of buttermilk or sour milk, saleratus enough to make it foam; a pinch of salt; half a teacup molasses. Stir it as thick as any stirred sweet cake. Bake in a deep tin one hour with a steady hot fire. Add an egg if in a hurry for your bread, as it will bake sooner for it.

Will some of your readers tell me what Azumea is, and where?—SAWYER.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—One cup of corn starch; one cup of butter; two cups of flour; one cup of sweet milk; two cups of pulverized sugar; whites of six eggs; one teaspoon of cream tartar; one half teaspoon of soda.—AMELIA, *Oneida Co., N. Y.*

TIMELY RECIPES—SELECTED.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.—Into three pints of flour, rub dry, two teaspoons heaping full of cream tartar; add half a tea-cup of butter, a little salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a pint of milk or water. Mix quickly and thoroughly, roll to an inch in thickness, and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. Take a quart of strawberries and add cream and sugar to make a sauce. For this purpose small-sized, rather acid berries with sprightly flavor are preferable. When the short-cake is done, divide it in three layers, butter them, and spread the strawberries between. Eat while warm.

STRAWBERRY DUMPLING.—Make crust same as directed for short-cake; roll half an inch thick; put about a gill of strawberries for each dumpling. Bake, steam, or boil half an hour.

STRAWBERRY PIES.—Line your pie dish with crust made in the usual manner; fill the dish with good ripe strawberries of medium size; sprinkle on a little flour, and sugar in proportion to the acidity of the berries. Cover with a thin crust.

STRAWBERRY JAM.—For every pound of strawberries take three quarters of a pound of sugar. The berries should be mashed in a preserving kettle, and the sugar thoroughly mixed with them. Boil from twenty minutes to half an hour, stirring constantly.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Take strawberries when fully ripe, strain, and to each pint of juice add a pound of the best refined sugar. Boil briskly, skimming when necessary for ten or fifteen minutes, or until it will jelly, which may be known by dropping in a little cold water. If done, it will fall to the bottom in a mass.

Ladies' Department.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"SOMETIME.

In the door-way he stood, pressing softly my hand;
The setting sun made the earth seem divine,
And I whispered (quite softly) "*Come and see me again*,"
And the answer he made was, "*Sometime*."

The cool evening breeze rustled gently along,
And lightly it touched his brown hair—
One more look in my eyes, and then he was gone,
But "*Sometime*" seemed still in the air.

My heart felt so strangely—my cheeks seem'd a-flame
As I thought of the look in his eyes;
Did he love me?—Who knows?—but wild was my brain
When "*Sometime*" before me would rise.

For "*Sometime*"—When is it? to-morow, next year,
In the future, ah! far, *far* away,—
Or will it be *never*? 'Tis this that I fear,
And it seems but *more* true every day:

For weary I've watched 'till hope almost has fled,
And *so drearily* drag on the hours,
But I will not despair 'till each *bright dream is dead*,
For "*Sometime*" may come with the flowers.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOODLAND CEMETERY.

To-day I for the first time passed through the gate, and slowly wended my way along the graveled path, beautifully bordered with green, which leads to this "Silent City of the Dead." Not a sound was heard, save the grating of my own footfall upon the beaten path, the mournful sighing of the wind thro' the branches of the trees, and occasionally the low chirping of some beautiful little songsters, that seemed to be chanting a requiem above the still forms slumbering so quietly beneath the sod.

On one side of the path, with an evergreen tree waving its branches above it, is a plain marble slab. Simple and significant as it may appear to the casual observer who looks *beyond* to gaze upon the towering monument, is the sight of this simple headstone, reared by the hand of *affection*. The portrait of a man, with an inscription underneath which says, "*Here sleeps my Dear Husband*," caused the tears of true sympathy to flow freely from my eyes. It was with a reluctant step that I turned away from this grave of a stranger, musing upon the mysterious workings of Divine Providence which are said to be "just and right."

A vault next attracted my notice. I ascend the stone steps, seat myself on a low seat, and with my head resting against the heavy stone door, contemplate at my leisure the scenes with which I am surrounded. Many mounds are before me; the evergreen and weeping willow waving above them; the Arbor Vita, Myrtle, and beautiful flowers of various hues, nestle closely to the damp earth, as a fond child is oftenn seen clinging to the bosom of a loving mother. I half unconsciously murmur, "What a beautiful place in which the weary body can find a resting place, after the soul, the immortal spirit, has flown on Angel wings to join the throng which surround the Throne of our Father and our God.

Again—I was speculating as to whether the spirits of those whose bodies are entombed, can, from their higher home, gaze upon the mounds underneath, where lie their earthly, decaying bodies, and weeping friends weave the "chaplet of flowers" and strew the varied beauties of nature, lovely tributes of regret, above their graves. Methinks, if it were possible, they would stoop down from their heavenly home and whisper sweet words of *hope* and consolation—would bid the weeping mourners *look up* and be comforted — would bring before their minds bright and beautiful visions of the Celestial City, into which, thro' death, they had been transplanted. O! would that it were so! Happy would I be if the spirits of my departed friends would softly whisper in my ear, as I sit musing by this tomb of a stranger, and tell me *all is well*—that they will safely guide and guard me thro' all trials, however severe, and that when I, too, shall put on the garb of Immortality, together we will roam through that bright garden of our God.

The fast gathering twilight admonishes me that I must depart. Reluctantly I retrace my steps along the same path I before trod, and out thro' the same gate. Sadly I turn, my eyes moistened with a falling tear, roams for the last time, perhaps, over this "City of the Dead;" but may the silent communion I have held with my own thoughts be of lasting benefit. Prayerfully are my eyes turned upward, and from the fullness of my heart call down a Benediction. E. H.

Crawford Co., Pa.

MARRYING FOR SHOW.

To the questions often asked of young men as to why they do not marry, we sometimes hear the reply, "I am not able to support a wife." In one case in three, perhaps, this may be so; but, as a general thing, the true reply would be, "I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live." In this again we see a false view of marriage—a looking to an appearance in the world, instead of a union with a loving woman for her own sake. There are very few men of industrious habits who cannot maintain a wife, if they were willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The great evil is, they are not willing to begin life humble, to retire together into an obscure position, and together work their way in the world, he by industry in his calling, and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others by their fine houses and fine clothes.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BE PATIENT WITH THE CHILDREN.

BY GRACE VERNET.

Little Charley came in the other day in the greatest joy at the possession of a handful of sweet May blossoms, the first of the season. My heart bounded at the very sight of them, for did not I once gather just such ones, away back in the morning of my life?—and how quickly did thought traverse the space between *now* and *then*, to the sunny slope where they grew. Charley held up the flowers exultingly, generously giving two of the prettiest to little two-year old Johnny, who never knew anything about flowers before. Then, exclaiming, "Mamma, where's a dish to put them in?" he began eagerly to fly about. But "mamma" was busy, and how effectually was his, I might say *our*, joy dampened at the answer, "If you don't keep out of my way with your *tormented* old flowers, I'll throw every one away."

Poor Charley began to cry, and threw himself upon the floor in childish grief, which soon merged into passion as he thought of his beautiful flowers and the harsh treatment they would get from his mother; and he lay there sobbing, muttering over and over, "I'll never bring my mamma any pretty things when I get big," till little Johnny, seeming to understand the case, held out his little tin dipper, which put Charley in mind of his own dipper which was soon filled with water and the precious flowers in it. Then I showed him their tiny cups and the small stamens, till the good-natured look came back, and we had a good time over them after all. Little Johnny brought his two flowers to me with their poor heads in the water and stems sticking straight up, and what matter if he did spill a little water on the floor and on my dress, it did'nt do one half the injury that one cross word would have done the little innocent.

And now I would ask how much longer would it have taken "mamma" to notice the flowers and speak a few words in their praise, and to get a vase and place them where we could all see them, instead of their being hidden out of sight on top of the bureau behind a pile of books?

Mothers, do you think your children never need any of your sympathy in their pleasures, small to you, no doubt, but great to them? How much better to have spent a few moments with Charley, pointing out the beauties in the tiny leaves, impressing upon his mind a lesson of the goodness of the Creator in giving us these beautiful objects, and deepening his love for beautiful things. Instead he learned to think evil and wicked things, to cherish resentment against his mother, and all because of one impatient outburst of thoughtless words. If mothers would but interest themselves more in their children's amusements, they might insure themselves, and the children also, against many a trial of temper. I know it requires a constant care and watchfulness to guide them always aright, but does fretting, scolding and storming about, lessen it any? Then it is *so much* better and pleasanter to have them good-natured than to be always in a broil. It is but for a few years that this care must be exercised for they will become so habituated to being pleasant tempered, that their youthful years will be controlled by the habits taught them in infancy. Mothers can hardly begin too early to train their children to obedience. It is so much easier than to wait till they are older. Every mother possessed of even a small degree of intelligence can mould the disposition of her children, if she will only have the courage and patience, and not give way to weak and foolish indulgence, which will cause her cares and troubles for her child to extend through the years of its youth, if not to maturer years.

South Dedham, Mass., May, 1866.

Hints to Mothers.—If you wish to cultivate a gossiping, meddling, censorious spirit in your children, be sure when they come home from church, a visit, or any other place where you do not accompany them, to ply them with questions concerning what everybody wore, how everybody looked, and what everybody said and did—and if you find anything in all this to censure, always do it in their hearing. You may rest assured that if you pursue a course of this kind, they will not return to you unladed with intelligence; and, rather than it should be uninteresting, they will by degrees learn to embellish in such a manner as shall not fail to call forth remarks and expressions of wonder from you. You will, by this course, render the spirit of curiosity—which is so early visible in children, and which, if rightly directed, may be made the instrument of enriching and enlarging their minds—a vehicle of mischief, which shall serve only to narrow them.

An Error of the Times.—Dr. John E. Tyler of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, in a recent report, alludes to the increasing number of persons who are carried to the Asylum owing to over-worked brains. Dr. Tyler urges upon all the necessity of taking proper recreation, of being regular at meals, and he asserts "overworkers deceive themselves by the belief that they can bear more than others, or that they can bear what they are doing because they have so long borne it without breaking down." The over-worked class which have come under the Doctor's particular notice are merchants, professional men, and overtasked female scholars and teachers in our public schools. A few dollars less, a few cases passed over to young lawyers, and little less knowledge, would to-day have kept several who are now inmates of asylums, happy members of society.

A young lady, whose father is improving the family mansion, insists upon having a beau window put in for her benefit.

Choice Miscellany.

WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Of all the amusements of the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There is not one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing;"
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly use it,
And not, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish, indeed—
My purse was something fatter;
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter;
That I might make oppression reel
As gold can only make it,
And break the tyrant's rod of steel
As gold can only break it.

I wish—that sympathy and love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion;
That scorn, and jealousy, and hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of ocean!

I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that parsons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that practising was not
So different from preaching.

I wish—that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor,
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander;
I wish that men their vows would mind,
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,
And every good ideal,
May come, erewhile throughout the earth,
To be the glorious real;
Till God shall every creature bless
With his supremest blessing,
And hope be lost in happiness,
And wishing be possession.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"GOING—GOING—GONE!"

"Going—eight 'n' a half—'n' a half—going."

It was only an old article of furniture,—a bureau that had seen better days, and in whose recesses in those better days, perhaps, had lain the unneeded garments of some darling gone to Heaven,—only this that was "going." Perhaps it had been almost sacred to that lost darling's mother, because of a tiny pair of shoes and a little dress that it shut out from sight, but not from remembrance. Or may be those old drawers had hid from careless eyes sweet missives of affection, a lover's tokens, a treasured semblance of a face that was handsomer to *one* than was any other. There may have been sentiment enough to make a poem of, connected with that old piece of furniture about which was gathered a heedless crowd of people, and of which the auctioneer was crying "going—going."

"Sentiment"—say you—"sentiment in an auction-room?"

Yes, they *sell* romance and sentiment there, every day. You and a great many other good people, who don't believe in either, are the buyers.

"Absurd!"

Is it? You have wealth, and like to gather about your home that which will prove to your neighbors that you have also taste. You visit the auction-rooms, and see a beautiful piece of vertu "going" at a low figure. It will look well upon your mantel, or center table, you think, and you make the bid that secures it. Do you buy any sentiment there? Another than you once cherished the pretty trifle you have bought, cherished it for somebody's sake—perhaps a brother's, a sister's, a mother's, or a lover's,—and parted with it only because want came, with its wolfish cry, and sentiment must be sold to get bread. And you bought it.

They sell sentiment everywhere. It is one of the staples in trade. It isn't probable that you will see in any corner of your daily paper an advertisement stating that a certain number of heart-throbs will be sold for a dollar; but you will see any number of advertisements that signify the same. Necessity places the old homestead beyond family control, and it must be sold to satisfy creditors. It is advertised—"A Home for Sale." Is it weak to suppose that sentiment can cling around that word—"home?" Do not hearts cling closely to that which the word signifies? It is sold, and for every dollar realized there are a great many heart-throbs given. When the auctioneer rings the changes on "going—going," there is something more than buildings and broad acres going. That which is dearest on earth to two hearts grown old together,—the place where in the years gone by they commenced life hand in hand, where the laughing prattle of the first-born was the sweetest music they ever heard, and whence the dear little feet walked out into that country where the young never grow old,—*this* is "going." Strange eyes will look carelessly upon the delicate marble slab at the head of that little grave down in the orchard; and strange feet will press thoughtlessly the violets peeping up over the mould of what once had nestled very near their hearts.

"Going,"—a family circle into segments; a home-chain, link by link, one way and another, out upon the world; each segment to make for itself a whole, if it may,—each link to gather unto itself something from the great chain of a common humanity, but never more to complete that bright circle of love that was turned around the old hearth-stone.

"Going—going—gone." Only three little words, but there is more in them than often is contained in as many elaborated propositions and a "lastly." The red-faced man who lustily shouts them by the hour, preaches a homily more practical by far than many of those presented week after week from fashionable pulpits. Unwittingly preaching, may be, but not the less really. It isn't always necessary that a man be just behind the church desk, in order to preach a good sermon. Neither need he take a text. There are sermons that come home to the heart, and make deep impressions, and do good, that are not preached by men in black broadcloth or surplice.

"Going"—blushes and beauty,—bright hopes and happy realizations,—year by year, day by day, and hour by hour. Sweet flowers going to decay; dearly loved ones going out from the hallowed influence of goodness and purity; love and tenderness going out of hearts that are sore from wounds carelessly given; and the soul-light going out of eyes that we look into with confidence and trust. All that is good and pure, and beautiful,—all that makes this life other than the dullest existence—"going—going,"—steadily, ceaselessly.

Childhood, with its simple faith, its care-free laugh, its purity; youth, with its frankness, its warm impulses, its ambition, its freedom from unholy desire, its ready confidence; manhood, with its golden opportunities, its unused strength, its quick perceptions, its adaptation; and age, with its ripe experience, its gray hairs, its imperfect accomplishments, its distrust,—all are—"going, going."

And we are powerless to stop the swift-moving tide. We may have attained the full measure of manhood, and have acquired all the strength that will ever be ours, but we are powerless still; powerless as when in childhood we felt so weak, and longed for the ripened years when we should feel so strong! The years rush by swifter than they ever did before,—harvest after harvest passes ere we have gathered a tithe of the sheaves we covet,—and with them are going what sums up the miserable fruition of hopes that once promised so rich a garner.

"Gone." Is there another monosyllable that has as much within it as has this little word—"gone?" It has fallen upon your ear many and many a time without conveying to you a thought of its full meaning. Have you *ever* realized how much it means? Has it echoed deep in your heart as you have stood by the open grave of a dear one departed, and have seen the coffin settling down so heavily, while the weight seemed crushing all brightness out of your life? Have you whispered it sadly—sobbingly—at the midnight hour, as you have laid your hand upon the pillow beside you where that dear head so lately rested? Have you breathed it sighingly, as a voice like another's, only not so sweet—another's that will never again make music upon earth—has fallen upon your ear and recalled dear old songs and the memory of a dearer singer?

"Gone." Have you said it to yourself as you have looked back over years wherein you buried opportunities misimproved? Has thought, lightning-like, shot back over years that in the retrospect seem to you but as months, and brought up old faces, old associations and old loves, only to taunt you with that echoing refrain?

It is a dirge over all that is past, as it must soon be over all that is present. The sea moans it over fair ships that never reached their harbors, and over forms of grace and manliness that vanished suddenly and forever. Summer breezes sigh it as they waft to us the memories of departed June; the sweet forget-me-nots breathe it tenderly of those who are still fondly remembered; and soon, very soon, will it record the finis of our own life-chapters,—"Gone."

Albany, N. Y., May, 1866. Gulielmum.

WIT AND WISDOM.

He who can weather the storm need not storm at the weather.

If a writer does not make his book concise, the reader can do it for himself.

The birds are the most successful of agriculturists, as their crops never fail.

Why does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? It is a pupil under the lash.

Why is the assessor of taxes the best man in the world? Because he never underrates anybody.

Let us always go beyond the duties that are marked out, and keep within the pleasures permitted.

Dr. Chapin says there is a class of men too shallow to have a conscience, and too cold to have a heart.

An editor afflicted with hand-organs thinks the rinderpest cannot be compared with the grinderpest.

If a man keeps too many mastiffs, hounds, pointers, setters, terriers, his earnings will all go to the dogs.

He who has not forgiven an enemy, has never yet tasted one of the most sublime enjoyments of life.—*Lavater.*

Surely the most painful recollection on earth is that of having had it in our power to do good, and the neglect to do it.

It is strange that so much is said about "our common country" when everybody knows that it is a most uncommon one.

No man can ever become eminent in anything unless he work at it with an earnestness bordering on enthusiasm.—*Robert Hall.*

We should give as we receive, cheerfully quickly and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WATCHING.

Almost alone! There's but one more
Left this side the silent shore.
Long I have waited and weary grown,
Watching on the strand of the great unknown.

Waiting for barks that went out on the tide,
And now are moored on the other side—
Barks that went silently one by one,
Leaving me here almost alone.

They were freighted each with a precious soul,
As they drifted away o'er the wave to the goal
On the island of bliss, the pearl-strewn shore,
Where the pure in heart shall rest evermore.

Hearts that I loved, thus borne away
To dwell in the light of eternal day,
Passed through the sunlit gates of the west,
And now on the beautiful isle are at rest.

But my eyes are not gladdened by sight of sail,
Or boat coming in on the rising gale:
Ah, how many are watching sadly in vain,
For fairy barks to return o'er the main;—

Bringing back friends, the loved and the lost,
To this world with tempests of sorrow tossed—
Back to its trials, its care, and its strife,
Back to this weary working-day life.

"Lakeside," 1866. C——Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FORGET NOT GOD.

"Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes. Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied, then thy heart be lifted up, and thou forget the Lord thy God."

These words were addressed to the children of Israel, and are a part of the instructions which God gave them when they were about to enter into the land of Canaan. May they not with propriety be considered as applying to many in the present day? Like theirs, ours is a "good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills,—a land of wheat, and barley, and vines,—a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scareeness—a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass." In this goodly land very many find that their herds and their flocks, their silver and their gold, is being multiplied. How sad if, in our prosperity, we should forget the Great Giver and source of all our blessings. For pride ourselves as we may on our wisdom, our diligence and prudence, our skillful plans and well-executed schemes for the accumulation of wealth, the goodness of God is at the foundation of it all. He gives the power of mind to plan. It is His gift that elevates us above the beasts, or makes us to differ from the poor imbecile whose thoughts wander powerlessly from object to object. No ground for pride here, but abundant reason for gratitude to God. He likewise gives us strength of body to carry our plans into practice. Life and health are from Him.

And lastly, it is God who gives success. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." God gives the rain and the sunshine; His wisdom and power have distributed the subtle elements in the air and earth, without which not a single spire of grass could grow. His hand has impressed the mysterious laws of Nature which govern the germination, the growth and the maturity of the grain. God is everywhere. Evidences of His power and wisdom, His goodness and love, surround us on every side. Shall man, the creature and recipient, forget the great Creator, and the giver of every good gift? To remember God as taught in His word, is to obey Him—"to keep His commandments, and His judgments, and His statutes." It is not simply to remember that there is a God, but in addition to this, it is to strive to know and do His holy will. God has created us; in Him we live and move and have our being; in His providence we are located in a land like Canaan of old, fertile and fruitful, with civil and religious privileges scarcely equaled in the history of our race. Surrounded by blessings, we are swiftly passing on through life, and the hour approaches when we shall go to the presence of our Judge to render account for our stewardship. How important that we heed the divine command, "Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God." Local.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

There is one expression in the Word of God that has always come home to me with very great power and sweetness. It is that where God is spoken of as acting toward men *for his own name's sake*—or, for his own sake.

Christ is never more wounded in the house of his friends than when they murmur; nothing seemed so much to overcome his forbearance with the Israelites.—*Lady Powerscourt.*

"Thou art my portion, O Lord" Behold here the test of rectitude, of happiness, of a Christian. Speak this truly, O my heart, and all that is within me, or I am undone forever.

It is remarkable that the words in all European languages which express forgiveness or pardon, all imply *free gift.*—*Whately.*

If parents were really faithful to their children, there would be fewer unconverted adults. —*Baxter.*

There is no sin we can be tempted to commit, but we shall find a greater satisfaction in resisting than in committing.—*Mason.*

I never knew how it was, but I always seemed to have the most come in when I gave the most away.—*Baxter.*

The Reviewer.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. By HERBERT SPENCER, author of "The Principles of Psychology," "Illustrations of Progress," "Essays: Moral, Political and Esthetic," "Education," etc. Volume I. [12mo.—pp. 475.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS volume, as its title implies, relates, generally, to the Science of Life. Necessarily it commences with an examination of those elements in nature, whose proper combination evolve and sustain life. These are considered as to their individual characteristics and powers; as to their adaptability to commingle one with another, producing new forms of organic matter, and thus severally aiding in giving that variety to the mineral and vegetable world which we observe in their productions. Not having read the volume, otherwise than by a glance at a paragraph here and there, we are not prepared to say how the deductions and conclusions arrived at by the author harmonize with the opinion generally prevalent on these subjects. Our impression is that the divergence, from the commonly received opinion on the points mentioned, is considerable. This the reader can decide for himself. The book is presented in good style, and may be had of STEELE & AVERY.

THE ADVENTURES OF REUBEN DAVIDGER; Seventeen years and four months captive among the Dyaks of Borneo. By JAMES GREENWOOD. [12mo—pp. 344.] Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is a book that will prove fascinating to young men and boys who have a desire to indulge in wild adventure on the ocean among desert islands and savage tribes of men. It is of the Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family Robinson, and Masterman Ready stamp. The imagination takes hold with eagerness of the account of one who, from the moment he leaves his native land, seems to be for years the mere sport of fashion, experiences the changes incident to solitary life on an uninhabited island, captivity among pirates, being prime minister to a Borneoese Chief, and pearl fishing. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION, drawn from Nature and Revelation, and applied to Female Education in the Upper Classes. By the Author of "Amy Herbert," and other Tales: "My First History of Rome;" "Night Lessons from Scripture;" "History of the Early Church," &c., &c. Two volumes in one. [12mo.—pp. 476.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS is a work in which all educators, and especially those engaged in promoting female education, will feel a deep interest. To such we commend it as worthy of careful examination. In the preface the author modestly says:—"Whether what has been said is true or false, wise or unwise, the world must judge: but the one sole desire of the writer has been to base the principles of education upon the teaching of GOD in Nature and Revelation." The volume is issued in the best style of the house whence it emanates. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

MYSTERIES OF BEE KEEPING EXPLAINED. Containing the Result of thirty-five years Experience, and directions for using the Movable Comb and Box Hive, together with the most approved methods of propagating the Italian Bee. By M. QUIMBY. [12mo—pp. 248.] Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd & Co.

THIS is a newly written and illustrated edition of Mr. QUIMBY'S former work. *That* has proved of value to thousands of bee keepers, and *this*, with its riper experience and added knowledge, cannot fail of giving better satisfaction. Thirty-five years experience!—what beginner in bee keeping will not bring this to his aid? We notice the author has no patent hive to introduce, and expresses his opinion freely on the merits and demerits of the various ones seeking popular favor.

LETTERS OF LIFE By Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY. [12mo.—pp. 414.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE admirers of the voluminous writings of Mrs. SIGOURNEY should all possess this autobiographical souvenir of one of the most gifted and useful of American women. As a memento of the lamented authoress it will be cherished by thousands familiar with her writings, and by those and other thousands its simple life history will be read with interest and instruction. It is one of those works which needs no commendation, its simple announcement being sufficient to secure wide attention and perusal. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

INDIAN CORN, ITS VALUE, CULTURE AND USES. By EDWARD ENFIELD. [12mo—pp. 308.] New York: Appleton & Co.

THIS work is a clever compilation of facts, opinions and theories, gathered from practical men, Agricultural journals and books, and relating to the culture and use of the great cereal of our country. While it is no disparagement to its merit to say that it offers nothing new to the readers on the subject it embraces, its value as a manual and work of reference is sufficient to recommend it to every corn-grower and stock-raiser.

THE FARM, THE HOUSE, THE BARN-YARD AND THE GARDEN. By D. H. JACQUES. [12mo—pp. 170 each.] New York: G. E. & F. W. Woodward.

THESE are a series of manuals, comprising four volumes, on the subjects above mentioned. They are well written, profusely illustrated, and handsomely bound. The four volumes embrace most of the subjects pertaining to farming, and form quite a complete farm library. The work on Architecture will furnish valuable hints to those intending to construct any kind of farm buildings, which alone might be worth many times the cost of the entire series.

THE GALAXY.—This new "Fortnightly Illustrated Magazine of Entertaining Reading" improves as it progresses. The third number announces the proprietors, who are none other than Messrs. W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, publishers of the Army and Navy Journal—young men of ability, and "to the manor born" in periodical literature. It has been enlarged to 96 pages, and the publishers say The Galaxy will be an original American Magazine of the highest class—that arrangements have been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country—and that the articles will be signed by the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions. The number before us is attractive in its brown and gilt externals, and its varied and excellent contents may well be styled "Entertaining Reading." Published at 39 Park Row, New York—$5 per annum, or at the rate of 25 cents a number for any period.

A NEW WORK BY GAIL HAMILTON is in the press of her publishers, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston. It is specially adapted to summer reading, and bears the taking title of "Summer Rest." Most of the articles in this volume are now printed for the first time, and will be found equal to any of the author's most brilliant essays. Halicarnassus appears again on the carpet; and his exploits in the way of gardening and other domestic matters are made very amusing.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR HONORED DEAD.

THE nation owes a tribute to the soldiers who fell for the preservation of this Government, which it can never repay. The sacrifices which the brave men made for Union and Liberty can never receive an adequate compensation. They went forth to the battle, and left home and all the fond associations which cluster around them in their own peaceful dwellings, and many never returned to visit friends and kindred. They had a truly patriotic spirit, and knew that *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori;* still their lives were as precious to them as ours are to us who are living. They left friends as dear—they left homes as bright, and associations as pleasant as ours; and all this they did for the sake of our Nation's integrity and freedom. Who dare accuse them of false patriotism? Who will say that they were prompted by self-aggrandizement and by selfish motives? If any one would accuse them of mercenary incentives, let him look at the sacrifices undergone; let him view their struggles and see their privations, and then who will censure them as acting for their own interests? Some sleep in their graves, far away from home, washed by southern streams. Some fell in Forts, where they were defending the flag of their country, and they are no less honored, for it was a bloody reach for liberty. Still others went down on the ocean, while they were fighting and nobly maintaining the honor of our national ensign.

Thus we see their heroism never faltered, and when danger threatened them they fought the fiercer. Many hearthstones are made vacant by the death of some brave member who fell battling for the right. But now they are at rest, and nothing will disturb them evermore; the constellated stars shall keep vigil over their graves. D. H. PINGREY.

Harrisburg, Pa., 1866.

THE FRANKLIN FUND.

IN a recent number of the Boston Journal is an account of the accumulation of the one thousand pounds sterling set apart in the will of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, to be loaned out to young married mechanics under twenty-five years of age, to the amount of sixty pounds each. These loans were to be repaid in yearly instalments of ten pounds each with interest. The first loan was made in May, 1791. In 1811 the fund had increased to nine thousand dollars, when a Treasurer was appointed. After a series of years this functionary resigned the charge, when a Committee was appointed to examine and report on the condition of the Franklin Fund. This they did on the 17th of February last, when it appeared that the bequest of a thousand pounds had risen to the sum of $110,166.58. It was anticipated by the donor that in one hundred years the thousand pounds would have increased to one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds. In this event the hundred thousand was to be devoted to public improvements in and about Boston, and the remaining thirty-one thousand pounds, he provides, shall be let out again on a similar plan and, as he estimated at the end of the second hundred years that the sum would be four millions and sixty-one thousand pounds sterling, he donates three millions to the State and the balance to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, thus terminating the fund.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM.

ABOUT 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540, Antheminus, an architect, arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldron, and the house was shaken with the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Brasco de Garay tried a steamboat of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garay.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle on the Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Invention," A. D. 1663.

In 1701, Newermen made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1766 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778 Thomas Payne first proposed the application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffrey constructed a steamboat on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Smyington made a voyage in one, on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1732 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1789 John Fitch, of Connecticut, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1794 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1783 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1810, from Charleston to Liverpool.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WINFIELD SCOTT, for over half a century an officer of the United States Army, and for many years its General-in-Chief, departed this life at West Point, on the 29th ultimo, aged eighty years. Three days previous to his death, Gen. SCOTT was out, and he retained his consciousness up to the moment of his decease. On the announcement of his death, tokens of grief were manifested throughout the country, and President JOHNSON issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1866.

The President with profound sorrow announces to the people of the United States the death of Winfield Scott, the late Lieutenant General of the Army. On the day which may be appointed for his funeral, the several Executive Departments of Government will be closed. The heads of the War and Navy Departments will respectively give orders for the payment of appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WINFIELD SCOTT was born at Petersburg, Va., June 13th, 1786. He was educated at William and Mary College, and studied law, but after a brief practice of that profession, entered the army in 1808, as a Captain of Artillery. In July, 1812, on the declaration of war with Great Britain, he was advanced to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and ordered to the Canada frontier. He arrived at Lewiston while the battle of Queenstown Heights was in progress, and crossing the river, took part in the engagement with conspicuous gallantry; but was finally taken prisoner with his command. He was soon exchanged and joined the army under General DEARBORN, as Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel. In the continued naval and land attack upon Fort George, May 27, 1813, he commanded the advance, which drove the enemy from the Fort, where he was severely hurt by an explosion of a magazine. In the autumn of 1813, he commanded in the advance of WILKINSON'S unsuccessful expedition against Montreal. In the spring of 1814, he was made a Brigadier-General, and established a camp of instruction at Buffalo, where he introduced the French system of tactics, and disciplined his forces with great skill and success.

On July 3d, 1814, SCOTT, in conjunction with General RIPLEY, crossed the Niagara River, took Fort Erie, and the next day advanced upon Chippewa, where, on the 5th, he fought and defeated the British after an obstinate struggle. Twenty days later he fought the battle of Lundy's Lane, in which he had two horses killed under him, and was twice severely wounded. His conduct in these battles, which added largely to the reputation of our arms, was eminently distinguished by skill and valor, and gained for him great and general admiration. Before operations were resumed on the Canadian frontier, the treaty of peace was concluded. Gen. SCOTT was offered the post of Secretary of War, which he declined, and was promoted to be Major-General. He soon after visited Europe, where he was received with distinction, especially in France. In 1832, at the time of the Nullification troubles in South Carolina, he was sent to command the United States forces at Charleston, where he displayed great prudence, tact and discretion. He was again employed as a pacificator on the Canadian frontier during the insurrection in Lower Canada in 1837, and again on the north-eastern boundary in 1839. On both these occasions he exerted great energy and displayed good judgment in successful efforts to preserve the peace of the country. On the death of Gen. MACOMB in 1841, he became General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. The war with Mexico began in May, 1846, and March 9th of the following year, SCOTT landed with 12,000 men at Vera Cruz, and after a short siege, captured the city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and on April 8th the army began its march into the interior, and on the 18th encountered General SANTA ANNA strongly posted at Cerro Gordo with an army twice as numerous as the American. The Mexicans were defeated with great loss, and Jalapa, Perote and Puebla were rapidly captured. At Puebla the army remained for several months, waiting for re-inforcements. On the 7th of August, SCOTT, with 10,000 men, moved on the City of Mexico and entered the valley which surrounds the city on the 10th. SANTA ANNA had assembled an army of 32,000 men for the defense of the Capital, but was defeated with heavy loss in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. Mexico was taken September 14th, which virtually ended the war. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed March 2d, 1848, and Mexico was soon afterwards evacuated by the American armies.

In 1852 General SCOTT was the unsuccessful nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency, receiving 1,386,580 votes to 1,601 274 for the Democratic candidate, General PIERCE. He received the electoral votes of Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1855 the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-General was conferred upon him, and in 1859 he was ordered to the extreme north-west, when serious differences as to the boundary line of the United States and British America had arisen, and where, with his usual judgment, he effected a satisfactory settlement. On the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, SCOTT embraced with zeal and energy the side of the Union and the Government. He urged upon President Buchanan the wisest precautions for the defence of our military posts, which were totally neglected by that functionary. On the inauguration of LINCOLN, he took charge of the defence of the capital, the organization of the army of the Union and its establishment upon the strategetic points of the country. Notwithstanding his great age and infirm health, he showed astonishing energy and rendered services to the cause of the Republic, in its hour of deadliest peril, which will forever endear his name to a grateful people.

On November 1st, 1861, he retired from active service, retaining by special act of Congress his full pay and allowances; and on November 9th sailed from New York for Europe, hoping there to recover his broken health. He had scarcely arrived in Paris, however, before the rumors of war with Great Britain, occasioned by the Trent affair, caused him to hurry home in case his services or counsels might be needed. He has since lived in retirement, occupied chiefly in preparing his autobiography, which was published in two volumes a year or two ago. He recently returned from a visit to the South, where he spent the winter for the benefit of his health.

General SCOTT was in person of large size, of dignified and stately presence, and with much of the manners and appearance of the old school of Virginia gentlemen of the times of Washington, Marshall, Monroe and Jefferson. He had some faults of temper and of disposition, of no great importance in themselves, which interfered sadly with his popularity, and doubtless were the main cause of his failure to attain the highest reward which the people could bestow upon him for his long and faithful services. But there is no stain that we have ever heard upon his character, and in his public life he presents from first to last a brilliant and unblemished record. The conquest of Mexico proved his great abilities as a military commander, and his conduct during the late rebellion was a shining manifestation of the patriotism that glowed as fervently in the bosom of the infirm veteran of eighty as when in the flush of strength and manhood he led the charge on the British lines at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

HOW TO GET UP REFRESHED.

EVERY person who toils daily upon a farm in warm weather, should be careful to practice a system of ablution at the close of each day's labor. Sometimes he may be so exhausted as to render this anything but an inviting performance; yet by its omission he loses much of the refreshment which the hours of repose are designed to impart. Cleanliness of person is essential to sound and refreshing slumber, hence the labor of keeping one's person clean is amply repaid by the elasticity which follows from nightly ablutions, before retiring to rest. These are especially requisite during the haying and harvesting season when profuse perspiration is a certain concomitant of hard and protracted labor. Keep clean and sleep soundly,—go to bed unwashed and rise in the morning unrefreshed, with a feeling of lassitude which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.

Reading for the Young.

ABOUT BEGINNINGS.

DID you ever see an engine try to start a train of cars? How it puffed and groaned and wheezed, just as if the iron horse had hardly strength enough to move such a ponderous load! But when he gets fairly under way he goes on merrily for miles and miles, as if he loved to do it, giving now and then a defiant snort, as much as to say, "Who says I can't draw a heavy load?" But if he once fairly stops, then there is all the old trouble to start again.

Did you ever take a bath in a cold morning? The water looks so clear and chilly that you have a good mind to let it alone just this once, and wash when the weather is milder. The first touch stings like ice; you shudder and start back as if you were freezing. But you don't freeze, and as soon as you begin to rub yourself with a coarse towel, you are all in a glow. Your cheeks are red and your eyes are bright, and you are much warmer than when you stood shivering, thinking, "I can't do it."

Does it seem very early sometimes when the breakfast bell rings in the morning? You like breakfast, every one of you, but you don't always like it at the right time. You are very warm and very sleepy, and the bed seems a much more desirable place than it did last night, when you were so unwilling to go to it. Just now you are on the most intimate terms with the blankets, and you can't bear the idea of parting. You cannot see to dress, for your eyes are closed, and it seems very hard to get them open. But in a few minutes they are wide open and shining, the new winter suit is buttoned, the tangled hair is smooth and the second bell sounds like the voice of a playmate, "Come on, boys, we are waiting!" The bed does not look so tempting now; you go by it without a glance, and have no desire to creep back among its pillows. Sleep is over and stirring life has begun.

You see from these facts that beginnings are often hard. The French says, "It is the first step that costs." They mean that it is much harder to begin than to keep on, harder to do a thing the first time than the second or third. but no good job was ever done without beginning. Every happy day begins with getting up, every clean boy has a bath, every excursion train starts with a strain and a puff. Every hive of honey had a first bee who gave it half her breakfast in a luscious drop; every great fortune began by saving a first dollar that somebody would have been glad to spend; every noble man was once a brave boy who began to do right when it would have been easier and pleasanter to do wrong. Perseverance is a very fine thing, but how can we persevere in any good course till we begin it? Let us begin to-day.

"COULDN'T! CAUSE HE SUNG SO!"

LEANING idly over a fence a few days since, we noticed a little four year old "lord of creation" amusing himself in the grass by watching the frolicsome flight of birds which were around him. At length a beautiful bobo-link perched himself upon a drooping bough of an apple tree which extended to within a few yards of the spot where the urchin sat, and maintained his position apparently unconscious of the close proximity to one whom birds usually consider a dangerous neighbor.

The boy seemed astonished at his impudence, and after steadily regarding him for a minute or two, obeying the instincts of his baser nature, he picked up a stone lying at his feet and was preparing himself for a good aim. The little arm was reached backward without alarming the bird, the Bob was within an ace of damage, when lo! his throat swelled, and forth came Nature's plea. "A link—a link—al-l-n-k, bob o-link, bob-o-link! a-no-weet! I know it—I know it! a-link! don't throw it! throw it, throw it," etc., etc.; and he didn't. Slowly the little arm subsided to its natural position and the despised stone dropped. The minstrel charmed the murderer! We heard the songster through and watched his unharmed flight as did the boy with a sorrowful countenance. Anxious to hear an expression of the little fellow's feelings we approached him and inquired: "Why didn't you stone him, my boy? you might have killed him and carried him home."

The poor little fellow looked up doubtingly as though he suspected our meaning, and with an expression half shame and half sorrow, he replied: "*Couldn't cause he sung so.*" Who will say that our nature is wholly depraved, after that; or even that music hath no charms to soothe the savage breast? Melody awakened humanity and humanity—mercy! The bird was saved and God was glorified by the deed. Dear little boys don't stone the birds.

BITS OF WISDOM.

A MAN may have a great deal of manner and no manners.

As a general rule, age makes the good better, and the bad worse.

HE who has ceased to enjoy the superiority of his friend, has ceased to love him.

HOT water satisfieth no thirst, angry words mend no broken cups and saucers.

DON'T have too many friends. He who can't count his friends can't count upon them.

KEEP carefully out of a quarrelsome person's way, and still more carefully out of his ways.

PEOPLE perform the greater part of the voyage of life before taking on their ballast; hence so many shipwrecks.

A BRAVE man in battle dies with his feet to the foe. A man who kicks his enemy lives with his foot to the foe.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 9, 1866.

CANADA NOT CONQUERED!

FENIAN FILLIBUSTERING A FAILURE!

THE past week has been one of excitement, especially on our Northern Frontier from Vermont to Detroit. On the 31st of May the Fenians commenced a fillibustering demonstration on Canada—an "army," under command of Gen. O'NEIL, of Nashville, Tenn., crossing the Niagara River, near Buffalo, and taking possession of Fort Erie shortly after midnight on the morning of the 1st inst. The result of the "raid" (for it was little else) is given in another column. The Provinces and several millions of Canucks, *were going to be taken;* but our latest advices (Monday P. M.) indicate that the upshot of the matter was a farcical fizzle—though some lives were lost on each side. The Finnigans "marched up the hill and down again," or rather, crossed the river, and, being worsted, the conquering heroes, in attempting to recross (retreat) to the American side, were seized by the U. S. Steamer Michigan, and held as prisoners!

—There is talk of another and greater raid soon to take place at some point east, but we trust no such folly will be attempted—as it would show the leaders of the Fenians to be greener than their flag—and that if it is the U. S. authorities will unite with those of Canada in frustrating the designs of the fillibusters. But we don't believe our trans-Ontario neighbors will be demollished yet awhile.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE J. DODGE of Fort Fisher fame, has been appointed Consul to Bremen.

The Senate Committee have agreed to report the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, not expecting, however, that it will pass this session.

There is an effort being made to resuscitate the Colorado question, with a hope of its passage over the President's veto.

The Senate confirmed, last week, James Wilson as Minister to Venezuela, and William Faxon as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

There were on the first day of June 1,650 National Banks in the United States, with an aggregate circulation amounting to $276,590,525.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations against the introduction of the cholera.

A contract has been concluded by the Government with Adams' Express Company for the exclusive transportation of all moneys and securities of the United States.

A military commission has been convened at Washington for the trial of Col. Paulding on the charge of violation of orders in depositing Government funds in the Merchants' National Bank.

The House Committee last week discussed the Mexican question, Gen. Banks presenting resolutions strongly re-affirming the "Monroe Doctrine." It was proposed to sell arms and ammunition to Mexico and take bonds in pay. An effort was also made to have Congress indorse the fifty million loan. The Committee did not arrive at any definite conclusion.

It is reported in Washington that U. S. Paymasters have over $15,000,000 on deposit with National Banks, without security. At Leavenworth, a bank with $100,000, has $1,000,000 on deposit; and at New Orleans, a bank with a capital of $300,000, has $2,000,000 on deposit.

The Comptroller of the Currency gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Merchants' National Bank at Washington, that they must present the same and make legal proof thereof to James Kennedy, Receiver of such bank, on or before the 26th day of August next.

From Mexico.

A SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH says "the Mexican Imperial Consul has received dispatches (official) from Mazatlan of May 16th, stating that the Liberals had attacked the garrison of Hermosillo, and after a bloody struggle captured and pillaged the town. Imperial forces subsequently arrived, and after killing two hundred Liberals, drove out the rest, and captured most of their booty. Fourteen American citizens had been murdered and robbed by the Liberals.

The Imperialists defeated Corona at Singaloa, driving him 33 miles, killing 18 men, and capturing a large amount of ammunition.

Several wealthy families had arrived there who had previously fled from the Liberal rule.

Published accounts say that at the sack of Hermosillo the Liberals murdered thirty-eight foreigners and five hundred citizens who helped to defend the town.

A strong division of Imperialists started from Mazatlan on the 16th in pursuit of Corona.

A letter from Hermosillo corroborates the account of the atrocities which the Liberals committed at that place, and states that stores were ransacked, rich inhabitants laid under contribution, and all who could not pay were immediately murdered."

THE INDIANS.—A dispatch from Fort Laramie, Decotah, May 30, says "the Indian Peace Commissioners arrived this evening. There is a large attendance of Sioux, Arrapahoes and Chevennes. The prospects for a treaty of peace are flattering. The council opens June 1st." By treaties with the Indians on the Arkansas River, reservations are set apart for the undisturbed use of these tribes. Disputes hereafter are to be settled by arbitration. All the tribes are pledged to maintain perpetual peace.

A Fenian Raid upon Canada.

FENIANISM, as many supposed, had been pretty effectually buried by the recent bursting of the bubble at Eastport, and the Canadians began to breathe more easy. But suddenly the Brotherhood are again astir, and something of an unusual nature, it became evident, was about to be inaugurated. A movement of some description, it was plainly to be seen, was soon to take place from Buffalo, at least, and probably from other points along the frontier. The "signs" were *sure* this time; and on the memorable first day of June the Fenian hosts who had congregated in Buffalo and along the Niagara River, by various mysterious maneuvers, succeeded in getting possession of a steam tug and several canal boats, and landing in the Queen's dominions took possession of Fort Erie. But few British troops were in garrison at that point, and they made no opposition to the invaders. The Fenians numbered, it is thought, from 800 to 1,200, and they were constantly re-inforced by squads who crossed the river in small boats. The men as they landed, (the main body as well as the stragglers,) were soon perfectly organized—a man from Tennessee, (Gen. O'Neil,) being in command—and all furnished with muskets.

From Fort Erie the Fenians marched northward, as it was supposed, to attack Chippewa, destroying telegraphic communication and tearing up the railroad track for some distance. They encamped on Friday night, (the 1st inst.,) several miles from the place of landing, and threw out pickets. On Saturday morning the army moved forward, soon came in sight of the "red coats," and skirmishing immediately commenced. Fights took place during the day at Ridgeway, Frenchman's Creek and other places, as we learn, (denominated battles,) in which the Fenians are represented as "driving the British." But it soon became evident to the commander-in-chief that without being speedily re-inforced, (he having no artillery,) the "cause" would be overthrown—the British having, it was ascertained, at least 5,000 troops to confront his command. And then as the U. S. authorities were preventing re-inforcements from "going over" to the aid of their friends, the only practicable way to escape the halter, was to *escape back to America*, in doing which the whole command, including the General, were gobbled up by the U. S. gunboat Michigan, and are now (June 4) safely anchored under her guns. The number of killed and wounded in the *battles*, we learn, was Fenians, 3 killed and 17 wounded; British, 2 killed and 7 wounded.

We have heard of "great things" being done on the St. Lawrence River by the Fenians, but we *guess* we'll wait a short time before giving the news in detail.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—The Internal Revenue Bill, which has occupied much of the time of the House of Representatives for several weeks, has passed that body by 111 to 11, substantially as it was reported by the Committee. The section authorizing gas companies to add the tax to their customers' bills was stricken out. An amendment transferring the appointment of a special Commissioner from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, was rejected 46 to 73. A proviso that the income lists shall be open to inspection, but not furnished nor allowed to be copied for publication, was rejected 55 to 66. An amendment prohibiting the removal of any revenue officer without the consent of the Senate, unless for malfeasance in office, during the recess of Congress, was also rejected 57 to 66.

THE CHOLERA.—Two more steamers arrived at the New York Quarantine last week with cholera on board. One of the vessels (the Peruvian) had 758 passengers. During the voyage there were thirty-five deaths from cholera. The vessel was from Liverpool. Thirty-nine cholera patients were transferred from the Peruvian to the hospital ship on the 30th of May. The other cholera vessel, (the Union,) also from Liverpool, had 434 passengers. Thirty-four died of cholera on the passage. Forty-five cholera patients were admitted to the hospital ship, May 30th, from the Union. The vessel left Liverpool the 16th. There were 104 cholera patients in the hospital ship the 2d inst. No new cases in New York city.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—The obsequies of Lieut.-General Winfield Scott, (whose death as will be seen elsewhere occurred the 29th ult.,) took place at West Point, N. Y., the 1st inst. The Government was represented by a Congressional Committee, by a number of high officials of the Army designated by Gen. Grant, and by officers of the Navy. All Government offices were closed on the day of the funeral, minute guns were fired by the Army and Navy, and the insignia of mourning was generally observable in the cities and villages throughout the country. The funeral was attended by a vast assemblage of citizens.

WHEAT FROM ENGLAND.—United States Consul Dudley at Liverpool, informs our Government that a vessel was loading with wheat (May 4th) in that city destined for New York. The cargo was to be 15,000 bushels. The Consul says, "I am told it is American wheat, imported, and now being sent back to be sold in the States."

UNITED STATES MARSHAL MURRAY seized in New York last week, on the steamer General Sedgwick, from Galveston, 8,000 rounds of ammunition and 50 revolvers, consigned to the Adjutant-General of the Fenian Brotherhood. From correspondence which fell into the Marshal's hands, it appears that the property was stolen from one of the Federal camps in Texas.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.—The authorities of Oberlin College, Ohio, make an appeal to the public for $150,000. Of this amount, $60,000 are needed for building purposes, and the balance for endowments. There is in this College an average annual attendance of 1,120 students.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ADVICES from Europe received by steamer Hibernian to the 23d ult. The London Post of the 22d, publishes a Paris telegram stating that it is definitely arranged that representatives of France, England and Russia on one side, and Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other, are to assemble in a short time in Paris, under the Presidency of M. Drouyn L'Huys, for formally opening the conference to solve pacifically the pending questions between Austria, Prussia and Italy. The Austrians are constructing an intrenched camp near Vienna. A Vienna dispatch states that the alliance between Prussia and Italy binds each to support the other in case of attack by Austria—the treaty to continue till the end of the present year. A modification of the French Cabinet is again spoken of. Arrangements, it is said, have been perfected by France, to transport home the whole French force in Mexico. The cholera is on the increase in some parts of England. The cattle plague is spreading in Ireland. We see nothing in the late foreign intelligence about the Fenians either in Ireland or England.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE British authorities in Calcutta have just completed a census of the city. The whole population, including the suburbs, is stated to be 1,000,000.

THE liquor dealers of the city of New York have issued a circular asking a pledge not to vote for any man who is not opposed to the present excise law.

WITH the improved machinery now in use, it is confidently expected that the Hoosic Tunnel will be completed in eight years—if the funds do not give out.

THE American Sharpshooters' Association of Chicago has arranged for a grand festival in that city to commence on the 13th inst., and close the 17th.

THE sale of $30,000,000 of Government gold has caused an increase of the specie reserve of the banks to the extent of more than six millions of dollars.

THE Washington National Intelligencer asserts upon official authority, that the amount of gold in the country is not more than one hundred millions of dollars.

SWEENEY says that Head Center Stephens is an English spy; Romero calls Santa Anna a French spy, and Santa Anna denounces Romero as an Austrian spy.

THE proprietor of a restaurant in London, C. W., advertises for "five or six boys to catch frogs for the season." Frogs, it would appear, are very popular there.

IT is believed there is a conspiracy in New York to burn every theatre whose manager belongs to the Managers' Association. Three have already been destroyed.

BURGLARIES are of almost nightly occurrence in Troy, N. Y., and the police are completely nonplussed by the operations of the shrewd gang of criminals that infest that city.

THE corner-stone of the monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas is to be laid on the 13th of June, with imposing ceremonies. Governor Oglesby of Illinois, is to be the orator on the occasion.

GENERAL GEORGE W. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance of this State, has been appointed by the President to reside at Sierra Leone, to take cognizance of matters connected with the slave trade.

THE Telegraph Committee of the New York Board of Fire Commissioners have decided against the present telegraph system, which is very unreliable. The street telegraph is considered far preferable.

THE wealthiest congregation in New York city, perhaps in the whole country, is that of Ascension (Episcopal) in Fifth Avenue. The aggregate incomes last year are shown by the official returns to have been nearly $18,000,000.

IN the New York Board of Health last week, Commissioner Bergen read a paper stating that several bodies had been washed ashore at Coney Island, sewed up in bedticks, supposed to be victims of cholera, thrown overboard from vessels.

ABOUT three hundred and fifty miles west of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a chalk ridge or mountain one hundred and fifty miles long. Its general range is east and west. It is soft, and specimens are easily detached from the mass with a knife.

THE arrangements for constructing a new Academy of Music in New York city are already advancing toward perfection. The directors intend that the building shall be a great improvement upon the one destroyed; and it is their purpose to make it entirely fire-proof.

TWO SCULLING MATCHES have been made in England between Henry Kelley, the champion of Putney, and Hills, the American champion. The races will be for £250 a side each race. The first race will be four miles; the second, five miles. Both will take place the same week on the Tyne, early in July.

GEORGE PEABODY'S property, notwithstanding his large gift of $1,250,000 for the benefit of the London poor, is now estimated at about $30,000,000. The Massachusetts (U. S.) Assessors require him to make a return of his income since 1862, on the ground that he has always claimed to be an American citizen.

LA BELLE FRANCE ECLIPSED.—A letter just received by Phalon & Son from an American lady in Paris, containing an order for two cases of their "Night-Blooming Cereus," concludes with these words, "*Votre parfum est le mélleur du monde*"—"Yours is the best perfume in the world." Remember, this is from Paris, the capital of the world of Fashion! Sold everywhere.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE.
ROCHESTER, June 5, 1866.

THE tone of the produce market for the past week, has not been what was generally anticipated it would be. No indications are yet given of a decline of breadstuffs—a result anxiously looked for by the mass of consumers. Flour continues firm, at last quotations, and so does wheat. Corn and rye have advanced five cents per bushel with the tendency still upward.

Provisions are also firm, at previous quotations, with a slight advance in smoked meats. Eggs are scarce with a tendency to advance. Coal is higher, but from what cause is not readily apparent.

The wool market shows no change and but little doing as yet in this commodity. Below are the current rates of articles in this market.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	17,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16 00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	11,00@14,00	Apples, green	$1,00@1,75
Do. extra State	9,00@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ ℔	12@ 14c
Do. buckwheat	3,00@4,00	Peaches	60@ 80c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@14,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 30c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,75@ 1,90	Potatoes, ℔ bu	85@ 112c
Wheat, red	2,65@ 2,75	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	2,75@ 3,05	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	80@ 85c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	80@ 85c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Oats	55@ 60c	Green calfskins	17@ 18c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,50
Beans	0,75@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$5,00@ 5,50
Do. new mess	32,00@33,00	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	12,00@14,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	20@ 22c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	14@15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,00@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,00@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	8,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	8,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 30c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	18@ 22c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔	35@ 45c
Lard, tried	22@23½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	9,00@9,25
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	6,00@7,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	19@ 20c	Candles, box	15@ 15½c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	16@ 00c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@15,00	Barrels	37@ 42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.—Cotton 37@38c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,15@14,00 as to quality. Wheat, $1.77@2,15. Rye, quiet. Barley, dull. Corn, 70@80c. Oats, 48@70c. Hops, 20@70c. Pork, new mess, $30,31@30,62; old do, $29,00@29,50; prime, $24@24,50; Shoulders, 12½@13½c; Hams, 17½@18½c. Lard, 19@22½ cts. Butter, 22@42 cts. Cheese, 10@20c.

ALBANY, JUNE 2.—Flour, $9@16,00. Corn meal $1,69@1,80 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,75@3,20. Rye, $1,10. Barley, 78c. Corn 81@81c. Oats, 51@62. Pork, $31@31. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 21c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 35@38c. Lard 22@22½c. Cheese 20@22c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, JUNE 2.—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00.—Wheat, inactive. Corn, 58@60c. Rye, Barley, and Peas, nominal. Oats 44@46c. Pork, $31,00. Lard, 22½c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 2—Flour, $7,25@14,00; wheat, $1,30@1,-65½. Corn, 48@55c. Oats, 30@34c. Rye, 66@68c. Barley 82@87cts. Beans, $1,00@1,75. Mess pork, $30@31,00. Lard 20@22½c. Butter, 16@22c. Cheese, 11@22c. Potatoes, 60@82c. Eggs, 18½@20c.

TORONTO, MAY 30.—Flour, $6,25@9,25. Wheat, fall $1,-37@1,95; spring, $1,35@1,40; Barley, 50@60c; Rye, 56@60c; Peas, 68@70 cts; Oats 32@33c. Mess pork, $22,50@24; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 13@15cts; Bacon, 10@12c; Beef hams, 13@14c. Butter, 15@18c; Cheese, 13@15c.—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 29.—Sales Beef Cattle, $14.00@18.50; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@10c; Swine, 10@10½c.

ALBANY, JUNE 1.—Beeves $5,25@10,75; Sheep, 6@8c. Hogs, 10¼@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, MAY 30.—Beeves, sales at 13@14½c. Working oxen $175@200 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $80@100. Heifers, $50@45. Sheep and lambs, sheared, 5@5½c.; wooled, 7@8c. Veal Calves $6@10. Shotes—Wholesale 10@13½c.; retail 14@16cts.—Fat hogs, 10@11½c. Hides 8@9c. ℔ ℔; country lots 6@7c.; tallow 7@9c.; calfskins, 23@25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each; country lots 75c@1,50; sheerlings, 20@25c.

CHICAGO, MAY 31.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@8,50. Sheep, sales at $4,50@4,85. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,75.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 29.—Sales, 45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@25c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@45c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@33c; Smyrna, 25@40c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, MAY 30—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 48@50; coarse, 40@42c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 50@60c; medium, 47@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 50@55c; superfine, 45@65c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@35c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

CHICAGO, MAY 31—Fine, washed fleece, 45@47c; medium, 42@45c; coarse, 35@42c; unwashed, ¼ off, factory pulled, 30@35c; tub-washed, 45@50c.

CINCINNATI, MAY, 30.—Coarse fleece at 38@45 cts.; medium to fine do. 45@55c.; tub washed, 50@60c., and unwashed, 23@30c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

THE STRAW-LINED BEE-HIVE manufactured and for sale by S. IDE & SON, Medina, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED—Without the knife, by J. H. DURFEE, 91 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

ROSE BLUSH—A Delicate, Natural Color for the cheeks; will not wash off or injure the skin. WARRANTED. Mailed for $1,15. Address G. BLACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—Both local and traveling,—male and female. Steady employment the year round, and no capital required. Business new, light, and desirable. For particulars address CONKLIN & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Second Term of 1866, will open July 18. Board, Washing and Tuition for 20 weeks $100 in advance. Apply for a Circular to WM. H. ALLEN, President Ag'l College, Centre Co., Pa. 855-4t

AGENTS WANTED.—50c sample sent Free, with terms, for any one to clear from $20 to $35 daily in three hours. Business new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by male or female.—Circulars, with full particulars, will cost you nothing. Address WILLARD & Co., 315 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWEET TURNIP SEED.—SOW this Month—best on ridges. Pure, perfect seed grown by me last year sent, postage paid, 2 oz. for 20 cts.; 1 oz. for 50 cts. Also, the WHITE FLAT (strap-leaved,) sure to bottom, tenderest, best for general crop and only sure variety to sow in corn—will be ripe and ready to send at same rates by 1st July. Order early of H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks Corners, N. Y.

NEW AND CHOICE PIANO MUSIC.

AFLOAT ON THE TIDE.	*M. Keller.* 30
BE KIND TO DARLING SISTER NELL.	*H. P. Danks.* 30
KISS ME WHILE I'M DREAMING.	*Wimmersteat.* 30
I LOVE THE LITTLE RIPPLING STREAM.	*Crosby.* 30
DEAR FATHER, DRINK NO MORE.	*Ackerman.* 30

One or more of these beautiful songs will be sent, post paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

NEW YORK STATE AG'L SOCIETY.

IMPLEMENT TRIAL

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF AUBURN,

Commencing on the 10th day of July,

With the trial of Mowers, and will continue until all the Implements shall be tried.

Trial open to all the States & Canadas

Entries to be made at the Secretary's Office, Albany, *at least one week previous* to the 10th of July. Entrance fee $25 for each implement in each class.

A programme of the Trial, with a list of implements to be tried, and a list of Judges will be furnished on application to the Secretary. B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

J. STANTON GOULD, President.

State Ag'l Rooms, Albany, May 24, 1866. [855-2t

LIGURIAN OR GOLDEN BEE FROM ITALY.—The above are *correct* representations of our late importation of Italian Bees from which we are now propagating Queens for sale, on Lake Erie, (twelve miles from the main land) where no native bees exist.—*Every Queen warranted pure.* Send for sample of bees, descriptive price list, &c. Address W. A. FLANDERS & CO., Shelby, Ohio.

N. B.—The above cuts are copy righted.

IMPORTANT TO CIDER MAKERS.

THE JERSEY

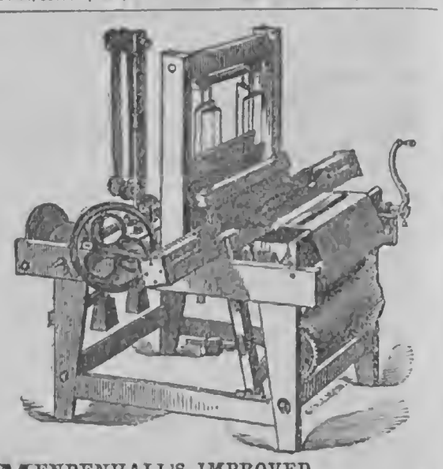
POWER APPLE GRINDER,

(Butterworth's Patent,)

For grinding Apples, Peaches, Sugar Beets, and other kinds of Fruits and Vegetables. This machine has an iron cylinder, containing steel grater knives, which are adjusted and secured in their places by set screws, and when they need sharpening or renewing, can be taken out and reset in five minutes time. With an ordinary Two-Horse Power, it will grind fine and uniform, one hundred bushels and upwards, of Apples per hour,—is so constructed that it cannot be injured by the stones,—needs very little if any repairs, and by the superior manner in which it does its work; one month's use will pay for the Mill.

This machine has been thoroughly tried in different sections of the country, always effecting, wherever used, the highest recommendations, and is warranted to be, both in point of economy and durability, greatly superior to every other kind of Cider Mill. Send for Circular. Manufactured and for sale by P. BUTTERWORTH, Trenton, N. J.

AGENTS—D. R. BARTON, Rochester, N. Y.; TAPPING & BRO., Alton, Ill.; J. F. VAN DERANTER, Sturgis, Mich.



MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND-LOOM.

Is the most simple, durable and reliable Loom ever invented, and has never failed to give entire satisfaction. *Farmers don't sell your wool* when you can more than *double your money* by manufacturing it into goods on this Loom. No skill is required to weave upon it. A boy or girl can operate it. For Descriptive Circulars, Price List, and sample of weaving done on the Loom. Address, with stamp, GREENWOOD LOOM CO., Cincinnati, O., or A. B. GATES & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING.

HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY.

A new and practical system of

Teaching and Educating the Horse.

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Author of the "Horse and his Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc.

With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1,25.

This popular author, who has made the Horse his lifelong study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple, and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal, that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time.

IT TELLS YOU—

How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a balky horse.
How to break a halter puller.
How to break pulling on the bit.
How to break a horse afraid of a buffalo.
How to teach horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip without bridle, bit, or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse.
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried.
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage.
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without bitting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach a horse to kiss you.
How to teach him to shake hands.
How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.

Sent to any address post paid on receipt of price.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., PUBLISHERS, 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

855-2t

WE WILL PRE-PAY FREIGHT ON any of the following Machines when ordered by parties living in locality where we have no Agents.

COLUMBIAN MOWER & REAPER

The only perfect Combined Machine in use—has two Driving Wheels. FORWARD cut when MOWING, and REAR cut with SIDE DELIVERY when REAPING. Second to none as a Mower, superior to all as a Reaper, and has a perfect

SELF RAKE.

Smalley's Corn Plow and Cultivator,

FIVE implements in one. A boy can manage it with ease. It is a perfect FURROW COVERER, HOER, HILLER and HARROW. The best implement in use for covering Grain.

BRANCH BEAM HILLING PLOW.

No Farmer should be without one of these *light* and *simple Double Mould Plows.* Has *movable Wings* suitable for rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart. Send for Illustrated Pamphlets with *Terms to Agents.*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS, 17 Courtland Street, New York.

DUANE H. NASH, General Agent. 855-2t

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great American Tea Company.
Horse Training made Easy—John E Potter & Co.
Columbian Reaper and Mower—D H Nash, Agent.
Mendenhall's Improved Hand-Loom—A B Gates & Co.
Important to Cider Makers—R Butterworth.
New York State Agricultural Society—B P Johnson.
Ligurian or Gold-n Bees—W A Flanders & Co.
Microscopes for 60 cts—Geo B Washburn & Co.
Wanted, Agents—Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin.
Pure Italian Queens—E M Tucker.
New and choice Piano Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Felon Academy—Rev B A Smith.
Washington Washer—S Macferran.
Clipper Mowing Machines—Peekskill Manf'g Co.
To make Money—T Elwood Zell & Co.
Agents Wanted—Willard & Co.
Peat Machine—Peekskill Manf'g Co.
Sweet Turnip Seed—H H Doolittle.
Agents Wanted Everywhere—Conklin & Co.
Agricultural College of Pennsylvania—W H Allen.
Rose Blush—G Blackie & Co.
The Straw-Lined Bee Hive—S Ide & Son.
Cancers Cured—J H Durfee.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Important to Cider Makers—R Butterworth.
Itch—Salt Rheum—Weeks & Potter.

The News Condenser.

— The small pox prevails in Porto Rico.

— Ohio courts granted 837 divorces in 1865.

— There is not a liquor shop at Beverly, Mass.

— There are 23 savings banks in Rhode Island.

— Indians are becoming troublesome in Arizona.

— Steamboat fare from Albany to New York is $1.

— There are 937 convicts in the Illinois penitentiary.

— Colorado paid $120,000 in revenue taxes last year.

— No Austrian troops have been or will be sent to Mexico.

— Forty assistant Paymasters are ordered mustered out.

— A break has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

— There are indications of an early adjournment of Congress.

— In Essex Co., Mass., 63 liquor sellers stopped business last week.

— The Tennessee Legislature adjourned Monday last to the 8th of October.

— Jeff. Davis is allowed the freedom of the Fort during the day on parole.

— The cholera still lingers at Liverpool, but does not seem to be an epidemic there.

— The business portion of Hudson, Wis., was burned Saturday week. Loss $350,000.

— A couple divorced lately at Hartford, Ct., have repented since and been re married.

— Strawberries from Norfolk, Va., were sold at Boston last week at $1.75 per quart.

— Two fires in Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday week, destroyed over $150,000 worth of property.

— Levees on Red River have given way, flooding the country from Natchitoches downward.

— Gen. Burnside was inaugurated as Governor of the State of Rhode Island on Tuesday last.

— Secretary Seward has written to the Governor that Louisiana passports are illegal and void.

— The soil in parts of East Tennessee swarms with locusts, and in the woods swine are busy rooting up the ground in search of them.

Special Notices.

Itch. Salt Rheum. — Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-tf

IMPORTANT TO CIDER MAKERS.

THE *Jersey Power Apple Grinder*, (*Butterworth's Patent*,) for grinding Apples, Peaches, Sugar Beets and other kinds of fruit and vegetables. See advertisement on 186th page, and send for circular.

Manufactured and for sale by

R. BUTTERWORTH, Trenton, N. J.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and NOISES IN THE HEAD, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
36 Hanover Street,
836-26teow Boston, Mass.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1861 and 1865, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $4 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.

Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for a circular of the SUPERIOR MACHINE manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RURAL. 5t

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to

830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

PEAT — PEAT — PEAT. — All Persons interested in the manufacture of Peat for fuel, should call and see our new Peat Machine in successful operation. This machine works in the most perfect manner, and all parties interested should come and examine it. For further particulars call on or address

835-4t PEEKSKILL MANF'G CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

TO MAKE MONEY.—AGENTS WANTED for MACARNEY'S GREAT 10,000 RECEIPT BOOK, containing all useful information. A great work for farmers. The best books for agents now in the market. Send for Circular—sent gratis—tells you what you can do.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL & COMPANY,
855-4t Nos. 17 & 19 South 6th St., Philadelphia.

CLIPPER MOWING MACHINES.—Farmers send for a Descriptive Circular of the CLIPPER before buying a Mower, they give universal satisfaction where used. We are also making BRICK MACHINES, CANE MILLS, PEAT MACHINES, &c., &c. Send for descriptive circulars.

835-4t PEEKSKILL MANF'G CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

$52 PER TERM WILL PAY for BOARD, FURNISHED ROOM and WOOD at UNION ACADEMY, BELLEVILLE, JEFFERSON Co., N. Y. Tuition from six to eight dollars; Commercial College and Telegraph School attached. Superior advantages afforded for the study of Ancient and Modern Languages and Music. FALL TERM commences TUESDAY, Aug. 21st, 866. Please address, for catalogue, Rev. B. A. SMITH, Principal, or E. H. HILLER, Sec'y. [836 tf

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS for SALE, 1866.—Each Queen is warranted that every worker shall distinctly show the yellow band; if not I will send one gratis or return the money. I have cultivated the Italian Bees the past three years and I know that the color of the Queen is no proof of their purity. Mr. KIDDER has sent me four Queens; as the workers of each Queen were part dark, they were not pure. For further inquiry inclose postage stamp and address

E. M. TUCKER, Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y.

WASHING-TON WASHER—No washing machine has ever advanced so rapidly into popular favor as last season, wherever it has been introduced. 1,000 machines were sold in Chicago in the first 3 months—$30,000 worth of rights have been sold and not one-fifth of the territory is yet disposed of. A splendid opportunity now offers to introduce it into the State of New York. Will send machine on receipt of $10.

Address with stamp, S. MACFERRAN,
721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—Disabled Soldiers or other men of energy and good business capabilities to sell by subscription Bingle's new pictures, the "First Blow for Liberty and "The Apple Gathering." We publish, also, several of the most popular and reliable subscription books issued in the United States and on which experienced canvassers are making from $100 to $400 per month, clear of expenses. Stale business experience by letter or call upon MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, 25 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. Residents of Eastern States should address the same firm at 40 Walker St., New York. 835-tf

AGENTS WANTED OF EITHER SEX— One new Hunting Silver Case Watch retails at $20, one superior Sewing Machine at $25, given to those who will act as Agent for us. For terms, circulars, &c., address, with stamp, HOYT, NOYES & CO., P. O. Box 5,101, Boston, Mass.

AARON ERICKSON & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants,
NO. 174 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
☞ Liberal cash advances on consignments. [834-13t

PURE ITALIAN or GOLD COLORED QUEENS for sale. Also the BEST BEE HIVE in the world. Send for Circulars.
K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

THE JOSEPH HALL
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
GLEN & HALL, PROPRIETORS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Manufacture the justly celebrated FIRST PRIZE
HALL THRESHING MACHINES,
With Planet, Gray, Hall and Woodbury Horse Powers; COLLINS' COMBINED CLOVER THRESHER, HULLER AND CLEANER, &c., &c.

As an evidence of the superior quality of our work we may state that the Hall Threshing Machine exhibited last year at the State Fairs of Illinois and Michigan, in competition with the machines of Buffalo, Massillon, Chicago, and other leading builders, was on both occasions unanimously awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the latter Fair, an *actual trial* under the direction of the Society being had.

☞ Catalogues of Machines and repairs, with prices and terms, sent free to all applicants.

Address GLEN & HALL.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.—EASTER, GAMMON & BATES, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. HOOKER, Detroit, Mich.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1866.
On and after June 1, 1866, and until further notice is given, interest will be allowed on deposits in this Bank at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum on all accounts not exceeding in amount ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; and at the rate of FOUR per cent. on sums above One Thousand Dollars, but not exceeding THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Interest will be computed from the first day of the month succeeding the time of the deposit, and to the first day of the month preceding the time of withdrawal.

All moneys deposited on the first day of the month will commence drawing interest on that day; but no interest will be allowed on deposits remaining for a less time than THREE MONTHS, nor on any sums exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, (except in case of Trust Funds, for which a special agreement is made.)

By Order of the Board of Trustees,
851-13t E. R. HAMMATT, Sec'y.

$1,500 PER YEAR, paid by SHAW & CLARK, Bidneford, Me., or Chicago, Ill. [850-13t

PERMANENT SHEEP LABEL.—See Illustrated advertisement in Rural, April 21st, page 130.
819-13t C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS FOR MARKING
SHEEP
Shearing is close at hand and good smart agents are wanted everywhere to canvass for orders. See notice in Rural, of April 21st, page 132. The following are a few of the many complimentary notices from practical shepherds and the agricultural press:

"No stamps for marking sheep equal them."—*H. S. Randall.*

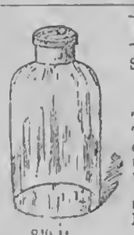
"I think they are superior to anything of the kind that I have ever used."—*Edwin Hammond.*

"I shall be glad to see them in general use."—*Prof. M. Miles.*

"We have frequently seen his stamps on exhibition where they have always been favorably received by practical men."—*Country Gentleman.*

Stamps, by express (charges paid, to all parts of the country, except the Southern States,) at the following prices:—One set of figures, $2.25; two do., $1; four do., $7; six do., $9. Initials, 25 cents per set, additional. Send for Circular to Agents. Address

854-2t A. TODD, Jr., Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.



PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING
Fruit Jars.
The most reliable. A perfect success. The easiest to open and close. Will produce the greatest and most perfect vacuum, without which fruit will not keep well.

☞ Consult your interests and buy no other. Wholesale headquarters, No. 23 Exchange st., Rochester, N. Y.

819-tf COLEMAN & BARNES.

WM. WEBSTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
Topographical Engineer & Consulting Horticulturist.
Surveying done, Maps and Plans for Laying out Cemeteries, Parks and Gardens, furnished.

Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

10,000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell I. W. LAMB'S Protecting Stands. They are *absolute* protection against *ants* and other creeping insects. ☞ PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. A rare opportunity for agents to make money and do good. Address, with stamp, T. E. JOHNS, General Agent, P. O. Box 972, Rochester, N. Y. See illustrated advertisement in Rural of April 7th, page 114. 847-tf

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
THE KIRBY

IT MOWS! IT REAPS! IT RAKES!

THE KIRBY is acknowledged to be one of the most perfect Machines for harvesting grain and grass.

THE KIRBY IS SIMPLE, the use of each part can be understood at a glance.

THE KIRBY IS DURABLE, being mostly of iron and steel. It has all the weight on ONE drive wheel.

It has the INDEPENDENT ACTION as perfectly as any two wheel machine.

It has an ADJUSTABLE reel, used both in mowing and reaping.

IT has a REVOLVING track CLEAVER.

IT is an ECONOMICAL MACHINE to use, the average repairs being *less than One Dollar* per year!

IT is a LIGHT DRAFT machine

IT is the LIGHTEST, STRONGEST and CHEAPEST machine to use.

IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE to work, and easily managed.

IT IS QUICKLY CHANGED to work as a Mower, a Hand-Raking Reaper or a Self Raking Reaper.

As a MOWER, it is ahead of all others.

As a REAPER, it is ahead of all others.

As a COMBINED MACHINE it is ahead of all others.

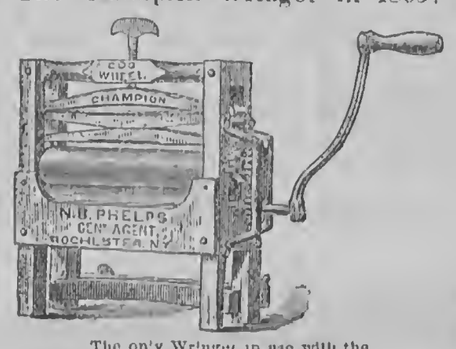
As a SELF RAKING REAPER it is ahead of all others.

☞ Call on the Agent in your neighborhood and examine THE KIRBY thoroughly. Manufactured by

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

ROOFING SLATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER is Agent for the Middle Granville Slate Quarries, and can fill orders for Purple, Green, or Variegated Slate promptly. J. W. OSBORN, 10 James St., Albany, N. Y.

A GOLD MEDAL.
SILVER MEDAL! BRONZE MEDAL!
AND FOUR OTHER
FIRST PREMIUMS
were awarded to the Manufacturers for
The Champion Wringer in 1865!



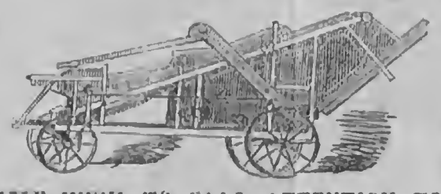
The only Wringer in use with the
Patent Cog-Wheel Roller Regulator!
Which allows the rollers to separate and adjust at both ends without separating the Cog wheels.

COG-WHEELS
Are indispensable, as they prevent the rolls from twisting on the shaft. They also prevent strain upon the clothing. But *to be practical*, they must allow the rolls to separate at both ends.

THE CHAMPION is fastened to a tub with

THE PATENT CURVED CLAMP,
Which has an equal bearing on the tub the whole length of the Wringer, while all other Wringers are merely fastened to a single stave at each end. None should buy a Wringer before knowing the true merits of the Champion. ☞ For sale in almost every city and town in the Northern States. N. B. PHELPS,

832-tf General Agent, Rochester, N. Y.



WE WISH TO CALL ATTENTION TO our STEAM THRESHERS. Also HORSE POWERS AND SEPARATORS of different sizes. Great improvements have been made this year. Send for our Circulars. Address JONAS W. YKO,

853 6t Robinson Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

HALL, SHEPHERD & BOOTH,
REAL ESTATE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENCY,
Corner Burdick & Main St., (Up Stairs,)
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of Real Estate, collection of debts, and payment of taxes in Michigan. Enclose stamp and receive one of our Real Estate Bulletins. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES—Wm. A Wood, Pres't. Michigan National Bank, Kalamazoo; Latham Hull, Pres't. 1st National Bank, do; Wm. A. Booth, 95 Front St., New York.

HOWARD'S COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
Two sizes, the Best Combined Machine in the World! Price reduced.

Howard's No. 1 and 2 Mowers, light draft, no side draft, both perfect Mowers. Price less than any Mower offered for sale.

Howard's Star Mower, 2 wheel, folding bar.—This Mower is all iron—strong and durable, easy draft, and has all the good qualities of any other two-wheel Machine and some improvements others have not. Price List of Extras sent on application. In ordering Extras give the No. of the Machine for which they are wanted. I also manufacture CADWELL'S HORSE HAY FORK, a superior article. Address R. L. HOWARD,

May 19, 1866. [853-6t] Buffalo, N. Y.

WIND MILLS.—SELF-REGULATING for Pumping, Grinding Grain and other purposes, from one to thirty Horse Power.

—*ALSO*—

ORVIS' AMERICAN FARM MILL,
For Grinding Grain—requires from one to four Horse Power. Manufactured by the
EMPIRE WIND MILL MANF'G CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
MILLS BROS., Agents, 90 West Lake St., Chicago.

J. & S. SNOW, 112 State St., Rochester, N. Y.—Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER, Manufactured by HIRAM CURTIS, Albion, N. Y. Also, a full assortment of "Extras," for Buckeye Machine and the justly celebrated **CURTIS PLOW!**

Those wishing to secure a Buckeye Machine, should give their orders at once, as a limited number only are being manufactured. [852 4t] J. & S. SNOW.

FANCY FOWLS, GEESE, DUCKS, Pigeons, &c., for sale. Also Eggs from $2 to $3 per dozen. For Circular, address

850 6t R. H. HAINES, Box 53, Elizabeth, N. J.

ALL FARMERS SHOULD USE COLLINS & CO.'S solid Cast Steel Plows. Warranted to be of lighter draft and easier to hold than any other Plow made. See testimony on page 170, of Rural, issue of May 12, 1866. COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., New York

$60 WILL PAY FOR AN ENTIRE SET of Bound Volumes RURAL NEW-YORKER from No 1 to No. 17—10 first Volumes are Family Papers bound, 6 new volumes. This is probably the only full set for sale. Address WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker, Office.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR MOWING MACHINES.—do they need repairing? If so, don't wait until the day you wish to commence having. Extras for all the different styles of Machines manufactured by me since 1852 furnished to order.

The old Iron Frame Kirby Machines can be altered over and made *better than when new*, and just as good for mowing, as a machine that would cost you $125. If Extras are ordered send the No. of the Machine for which they are wanted. It will be found on the inner end of the finger-bar. Machines sent for repairs should be packed so as to make as few packages as possible. Mark each package to my address. Also the owners name and advise me by mail. Price List of Extras sent on application. Head your letters with the name of your Post Office, County and State. [853-9t

Address R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS
Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists. 833-1t

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.

John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1863, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.

PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-tf

The LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

SETS UP ITS OWN WORK, KNITS ALL sizes, widens and narrows, knits the heel into the stocking, and narrows off the toe complete; knits the Single, Double, Ribbed and Fancy Flat Webs, producing all varieties of Knit Goods, from an infant's stocking, mitten or glove, to a lady's shawl or hood. No other machine in the world can do any one of these things.

☞ For particulars, see this paper of March 3d and 10th, pages 75 and 83, or, for circulars, address, inclosing stamp, **Lamb Knitting-Machine Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.** 845-tf.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!
TO FARMERS!
The Lodi Manufacturing Company (the oldest manufacturers of Fertilizers in the United States) offer their Celebrated Poudrette for sale at lower prices than any other fertilizer in Market.

It is made from the night soil and offal of New York City, and has been in use by thousands of farmers for over quarter of a century; $4 will manure an acre of corn in the hill, and increase the yield one-third.

A Pamphlet with the experience in its use on Lawns, Garden Vegetables, Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, of hundreds of Farmers, some of whom have used it for over 20 years, containing also *price*, directions for use, &c., will be sent *free* to any person applying.

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
843-13t 66 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

STAMMERING
Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, &c., address SIMPSON & Co., 277 W. 23d St., N.Y.

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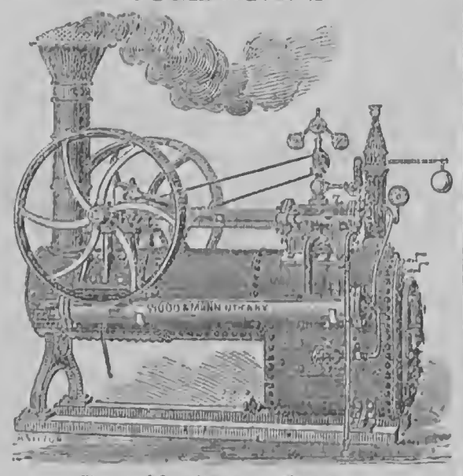

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MALTBY HOUSE,
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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY POEM.

BY GULIELMUM.

I've a sweet little poem as ever was seen,
Or by mortal ear ever was heard;
'Tis as full of rich beauty as summer's first green.
And as soft as the sunlight with shadows between,—
'Tis as glad as the song of a bird.

'Tis the Memory of Childhood, this poem of mine,
And 'tis done up in green and in gold;
With the brightest of pictures its pages all shine;
And within them is mirrored forth life's richest wine
That we drink ere the years have grown old!

Of the happy by-gones, when the days were so fleet,
This poem of mine ever sings;
Of the old cottage home, and the moss-covered seat
By the brook, where the waters made melody sweet,
And the wood where the wild flower springs;

Of the old apple tree at the end of the lane,
And the swing that just under it hung;
While a part of the poem reminds me again
Of my cot; 'neath the roof, where the soft falling rain
The sweetest of lullabys sung!

And the numbers grow tremblingly tender and low
As they breathe of a fond mother's prayer,
By the cot, as she knelt in the dim long ago,
And that filled all the room with a holiness, so,
As it floated away on the air!

There are voices that in it make music as sweet
As the songs of the angels can be,
And their silver like tones make the rhythm complete,
While I fancy I hear the soft falling of feet
That I think may be coming to me!

When the twilight's soft hush steaketh into my heart,
And the stars look out over the earth,
Then I dream o'er my poem—of life the best part—
And I sigh, as I think, while the bitter tears start,
It may be all my living is worth.

We may wander far off from the pure and the true,
As we sail our barque over life's sea,
But the purity that in our childhood we knew
Will lie deep in our heart *all* the later years thro',
Though asleep there it ever may be.

And the poem that fills with its rhythm our soul,
And in memory singeth its rhyme,
Will forever sing on, as the fleeting years roll
One by one with their hopes and their fears to their goal,
Of the truth of the earlier time!

Albany, N. Y., May, 1866.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JOHN MARTIN'S LESSON.

BY MAY MAPLE.

"REMEMBER, JOHN," said MRS. MARTIN to her larger half, as he was getting ready to go up town, "I shall need some wood this morning. You had better see about it before you go away."

"Yes, I'll warrant there's something wanted. If ever I'm in a hurry, it's 'JOHN, cut some more wood,' or 'JOHN, don't forget the wood-pile.' I believe you burn more wood than any three women in town; I'm sure I cut enough yesterday to have lasted two days, if it had been used reasonably."

"Well, there's not a stick cut now; you know you were very free with it last night, when our friends were here. You kept filling up the stove till the sitting room was like a furnace, and when I gently hinted to you the idea of being a little more sparing of the wood, you said there was plenty of it and *you* intended to use it. Now I desire you to keep *me* supplied with as much as *I need* to burn to keep us comfortable."

JOHN MARTIN strode out of the room in high dudgeon, went directly to the wood-pile, took his ax and went to work. At the end of ten minutes, he threw down his ax and started up town in great haste, as though he had some very important business on hand. On his way he met an old friend, with whom he spent half an hour in very pleasant conversation; then they parted, each going his own way. On reaching the central corner of the village he met a host of his friends; each greeted him with a cheery good morning and "How are you, old boy?—you are just the one we wished to see." "What will you bet that our party has not beat this time?" Then followed a long discussion on some political question, which occupied two hours.

By this time quite a crowd of idlers had collected about the corners. But don't think they are *all* going to stand there all day to talk over government affairs; for one says: "Come, JOHN MARTIN, I want to play one game of checkers with you; haven't time for more, for my wife sent me down to the store in a great hurry."

"Well," said JOHN, "*I* haven't much time to spare, but I will play one game with you, just to let you see how quick I can beat you." The one game was played, which took about fifteen minutes; then they must try just one game more, until the second, third, fourth and fifth were finished; and still they could not part. *Three* hours passed away in this manner. At last JOHN grew tired of playing, and his comrade thought of the buzzing there might be around his ears if he did not *hurry* home. As *he* left, another friend said, "Come, JOHN, let's go and take a ride round town. I've just been trading horses, and would like *your* opinion of the new span; *I* think they are just as good a span as there is in town."

"Well, I haven't much to do to-day; I believe I'll go," and off they started for the ride.

Now let us see how MRS. MARTIN has spent her morning. First she cleared away the breakfast service as soon as possible after JOHN left. Then she swept the sitting room and arranged every thing in the very best order, and to finish she brought in a small armfull of wood, ready to build a fire should she chance to have any calls during the morning: she did not keep a fire going in the sitting room all the time because her husband *had not time to chop the wood*—at least that was what he said—and had no disposition to hire it done.

The work of the sitting room completed, she passed into the kitchen. Preparations for baking were the next on the programme, and pies, cakes and other "fixins'" were got ready as quickly as possible. Now came the work of building a *good fire* to do the baking—only a little fire had been kept thus far, for MRS. M. knew by past experience that she must economize to the uttermost or she would not have wood enough to do all she knew was necessary to be done, for this was Saturday. The work of building a good fire was not to be accomplished in a moment of time, for the wood was light and not very dry. (MR. MARTIN always got light wood, because it was easier to work up.) But after gathering up a basket of chips, which, by the way, were not very plenteous—for *they* were gathered closely each day to help the wood to burn, also to make it last a little longer—the fire begins to burn. Now she places the flat-irons upon the stove, and while the irons and oven are heating she starts for the sink, where stands a pan of dishes waiting for their ablutions. By the time this work is done, the oven is ready for the various articles prepared for it, and the flat-irons are ready to use—for JOHN'S shirts must be ironed, and there is no end to the collars and undersleeves to be smoothed. This ironing was commenced on Tuesday and would have been finished on that day, as every good housewife desires, but for the want of wood.

When the work of that Saturday morning was completed, MRS. MARTIN had just six sticks of wood left to last the remainder of the day. When JOHN MARTIN returned at night the stove was cold, and, of course, the wood used up. "What," said he, "is *all* that wood burned up that I cut this morning?"

"It appears to be," said his wife. "How long did you expect it would last?"

"Why," said he, hesitating a little, "until night, at least. Is supper most ready?"

"Perhaps it may be in the course of half an hour, always provided we can have *fire* enough to boil water for tea," said MRS. MARTIN.

As JOHN had eaten nothing since morning, he hurried out to chop some wood, for his stomach told him he would have a good appetite for his supper. He soon had a *good fire*—for what man can not find the materials to build a quick fire if he wishes to; even he will tear a board from the barn or a rail from the fence, and *then* hear him boast of his powers; of course he will make the woman think—*if he can*—that the fire is built of the self-same wood that *she* cannot make burn. All the spring and a good part of the summer, (in fact for many months preceding,) had this careless, thriftless habit been indulged in on the part of JOHN MARTIN, while his wife had to beg, like the veriest street beggar, from day to day, for what wood she *needed*.

But "it's a long road that has no turn." One morning in August, MR. MARTIN, with some half dozen work-hands, went to the harvest field in great haste, immediately after breakfast. They were going to do a "big" day's work that day. Neighbor B.'s hands could not *begin* to do the work that *they* would do that day.

MRS. MARTIN made all the preparations for her dinner possible before trying to build a fire, because it was so very warm that morning, and she wished to avoid heating up the house more than was necessary. Now she went out after wood, but not one stick could she find fit for the stove, and there were no chips. What could she do?—it was now eleven o'clock, and in less than an hour the men would be up for their dinner. They were nearly half a mile from the house; she could not call JOHN. The thought was suggested, "I might go after him," but that idea was cast aside, as she said aloud, "No, I *will not* go to him in this broiling sun. I will do what I can, and perhaps teach JOHN a lesson that may last a life-time. I have borne with this neglect and carelessness long enough. I suppose I might go round the lots and pick up wood, as I've done many times before, but I *will not* do so; I'll just let him know that I've done gathering sticks for fuel, like some poor peasant. If he cannot chop wood himself, he may hire it done, and he *shall*, too, or *I will*;—*he* shall pay for it, at least." And MRS. MARTIN walked into her kitchen with a firm step and flashing eyes.

She arranged the dishes upon the table—whatever was to be cooked was already upon the stove—taking care that nothing edible should be upon them excepting some butter. Then she went out to the wood pile and found some sticks that were nearly "sled length"—the shortest ones there—and brought them in and put them in the stove—or what she could of them. Of course the stove was not made for such long wood, and the wood was not fitted for the stove, so the door was left "wide shut," and one end of the wood rested on the floor at some distance from the stove. Next she took the broom and an old pan and went out where the chips were—not, and swept the ground until she had gathered enough of fine particles of wood to answer her purpose. This she carried in and put in the stove. When it was almost twelve o'clock, MRS. MARTIN took some paper and a match, to start a fire. She soon had a grand—not fire, but—smoke, for the draft of the stove was none of the best when every thing was right about it, and now the draft was not improved by having the door left open. Just as she had got the wood to smoking nicely—(and you should have seen how it did puff out, to appreciate its delightsomeness,)—she heard the voices of her husband and the workmen as they were coming in to their dinner.

She went into the dining room, closing the door after her and seated herself, not calmly, but quietly—for she expected a scene when her liege lord should come in and find his dinner in its original raw state. She heard the tramp of the men as they came into the kitchen, headed by JOHN. She had taken pains to close all the windows and doors of the kitchen before leaving it, so that by the time the men came up the room was well filled with smoke. She heard JOHN open the door, and then, "Wh-e-w, what in creation's to pay now?" said JOHN, as he stalked into the dining room, the men close upon his heels in haste to get out of the kitchen. "What's the trouble with the stove, JANE?" said MR. MARTIN to his wife.

"Perhaps you had better examine it and see what is the trouble," she replied.

He marched back to the kitchen and exclaimed suddenly, as his eyes rested upon the poor, forlorn stove with its great burden, "What the *deuce* have you got all this long stuff piled in here like this for? No wonder it smokes so like all creation."

"I thought it was best to use such as was provided for me," said MRS. MARTIN, meekly, as she went about opening doors and windows.

"Well, get the dinner on the table and I will take this stuff out. You might have known this would not burn."

"Do you wish me to put the dinner on the table in its natural state?" inquired MRS. MARTIN.

"Why; haven't you got the dinner cooked at all?"

"Do you think that fire would do much towards it, MR. MARTIN?"

"Well, I should think not. But give us some bread and milk, and then have an early supper, for we are in a great hurry."

"There is no bread."

"What in the world!—no bread! Then what have you got to eat, for the Lord's sake? Why didn't you bake yesterday? You knew that I was expecting work-hands to-day."

"I did not bake yesterday for the same reason that I've not baked to-day; there was no wood chopped."

"Confound it, why didn't you tell me there was no wood this morning, and not wait till this time?"

"In the first place, JOHN MARTIN, *I* was in a hurry and did not know the wood was gone. In the second place, I don't think it's my duty to stand guard over the wood-pile, and I'll do it no longer. If you cannot chop your wood, you may get some one to do it for you. I've made the last call for wood that I shall for some time to come; *remember this* if you wish to avoid a similar scene."

JOHN left the kitchen; but he soon came back with a good armfull of wood. It was nearly two o'clock when the men went back to their work. The first thing MR. MARTIN did was to hire a man to chop his stock of wood for the year. He had learned a good lesson.

Wit and Humor.

WHO CAN PAY FOR BUTTER NOW?

AIR—"*Who will care for Mother now?*"

SEE the kine so sleek and hairy,
Calmly chewing at their cud;
Pastures green around them growing,
Gad flies buzzing in the wood,
Tell them that you know'd their answer,
As you question every cow—
Molly, tell me, tell me truly,
Who can pay for butter now?

Chorus—Around the market I am marching,
Asking who will tell me how,
In the name of all that's fearful,
Who can pay for butter now?

Farmers tell us to our sorrow,
That the cows are dry this year;
But who from this can comfort borrow,
While butter's so extremely dear?
Should you offer them but forty,
They'd kick up a precious row;
So I insist on loudly bawling,
Who can pay for butter now?

Chorus.—Around the market, &c.

DON'T WANT TO HIRE.

THE following conversation was given us by a gentleman of the city as having actually occurred a few days ago. Desiring to engage freedmen on his farm for the present year, he addressed, among others, a stout-looking fellow with—

"Boy, do you want to hire next year?"

Freedman—"What sort of work is it, sir?"

Citizen—"I want hands on my farm; can I get you for one?"

Freedman (with a pompous air)—"Well, no; I don't about care hiring next year—what will you take for your place?"

Citizen (somewhat surprised)—"Twenty dollars per acre."

Freedman—"How much would it all come to at that?"

Citizen (making a mental calculation)—"Six thousand two hundred dollars."

Freedman—"Y-e-s; what are your terms?"

Citizen—"One-third cash; the balance in one and two years, with eight per cent. interest."

Freedman—"Wouldn't you make some deduction if I was to pay the whole in cash, and gold?"

Citizen—"Certainly, eight per cent."

Freedman—"Make it ten."

Citizen (decidedly astonished)—"Very well."

Freedman—"*I'll take it!*"

The gentleman was then informed that he should have the money the next day without fail.

Look out, ye legislative Hotspurs! the freedmen will have all your lands in a dozen years!

A DUTCHMAN, a few days ago, picked up a bound volume of documents, on the back of which was stamped "Pub. Docs." "Teyful," said he, "vat kind of pooks vill dey print next? As I lif, here is vou on *pup togs*."

A DUTCHMAN'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

WE have listened to many effective arguments in favor of total abstinence, but we have never heard one more exhaustive than that of the honest German who was asked to speak at a meeting of the friends of total abstinence. As to the precise locality of this meeting, our readers are at liberty to exercise their guessing faculties. After some hesitation he arose and said:—"I shall tell you how it vas: I put mine hand on my head, and there vas von pig pain. Then I put mine hand on my pody, and there vos anoder. There vas very much pains in all mine pody. Then I put mine hand in my pocket, and there vas nothing. Now there vas no more pain in my head. The pains in my pody vas all gone away. I put mine hand in my pocket, and there vas twenty tollars. So I shall shtay mid te temberance." Aside from the moral prospects of the question, the Dutchman's "experience" tells the whole story.

"MADAM, your boy cannot pass at half fare; he is too large," said the conductor of a railway train, which had long been detained on the road by the snow.

"He may be too large now," said the matron, "but he was small enough when we started."

The conductor gave in, and the boy passed for half fare.

MR. QUIBBLE, reading that "it has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, that a clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself," observed that that might be very well as a measure of economy, but that even in the hardest times he should prefer to marry a woman.

"DID any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school. "I have," shouted a six-year-old at the foot of the class. "Where?" inquired the teacher amused by his earnestness. "*On the elephant!*" was the reply.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 31 letters.
My 31, 28, 14, 20, 16, 2, 33 is one of the United States.
My 4, 23, 8, 24, 15 is an article of furniture.
My 17, 22, 12 is a bird.
My 5, 21, 19, 6, 10 is a coin.
My 31, 26, 1, 22, 7, 17 is a specimen.
My 25, 11, 26, 27 is used for fuel.
My 18, 29, 30, 11, 9 is a river in one of the Eastern States.
My 25, 33, 3, 13 was a politician.
My whole may be found in every number of the Rural. E. NAIRN.

Greenville, Mich.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 17 letters.
My 8, 3, 14, 10, 5, 17, 15, 16, 17, 13, 6 is one of the United States.
My 7, 1, 4, 9 is a city in Asia.
My 2, 4, 11, 12, 5 is a river in the United States.
My whole is a lake in America.

Clayton, Mich. J. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

A NGSO orf het tpseria nad trass,
A eerhe fro eht dlan atht ebor su;
Adn yaaw ot het pmea
Hitw a disorle's pamrt,
Nad a ougnsir iunno rsuoch.

Ellington, Wis. N. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 853.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Be honest, understand your faults and nothing extenuate.

Anwer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—B will arrive 20 minutes before A.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs. And when any of them come to New York, we shall be pleased to have them call upon us and make themselves known.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the CLUB! Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford.

BRODHEAD, Green Co., Wis., May 8th, 1866.

To the Great American Tea Co., 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York City:

The package of Tea I ordered of you came safely to hand. All are highly pleased with their Teas. Your best is superior to what our merchants *call their best*, and sell for $2 to $2,50. The Oolong is far better than what they sell at $1,70. I herewith send another order amounting to $131. I could send you a much larger one, but many of our farmers are so afraid of being humbugged. They say that, if you give as good satisfaction this time as you did before, they will then "*go in*." Send the goods by United States Express, with bill for collection, as before. Also bill by mail to myself. You will hear in a larger way from this section next time. Mark the box to my address. Respectfully yours,

W. B. MACK.

ORDER NO. 2.

5 lbs.	Best Oolong, T D Laird, at $1	$5 00
5 "	do L Simons, at $1	5 00
2 "	do Mrs Howard, at $1	2 00
5 "	Uncolored Japan, C Lampson, at $1	5 00
1 lb.	Imperial, D Gunnison, at 80c	80
2 lbs.	Green Tea, James Spencer, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	Imperial do at $1,25	2 50
3 "	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	3 75
1 lb.	Uncolored Japan, do at $1,25	1 25
2 lbs.	Imperial, J B Kirkpatrick, at $1,25	2 50
5 "	Gunpowder, Franklin Mitchell, at $1,25	6 25
2 "	Imperial, Moses Kirkpatrick, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	2 50
6 "	Imperial, T T Cortelyon, at $1,25	7 50
4 "	do James Kirkpatrick, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	5 00
2 "	Uncolored Japan, do at $1,25	2 50
4 "	F P & D Coffee, do at 30c	1 20
1 lb.	Uncolored Japan, Austin Cole, at $1	1 00
1 "	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
2 lbs.	Imperial, J N Davis, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	Young Hyson, do at $1,25	2 50
1 lb.	Imperial, Jacob Teneyck, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
5 lbs.	Young Hyson, Robert Brown, at $1,25	6 25
3 "	Imperial, S Graham, at $1,25	3 75
2 "	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	2 50
3 "	do Dr. Springsted, at $1,25	3 75
3 "	Young Hyson, do at $1,25	3 75
3 "	Uncolored Japan, Wm Hall, at $1,25	3 75
1 lb.	do Mrs Chas Clinton, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Oolong, do at $1	1 00
3 lbs.	Imperial, Walter Smith, at $1,25	3 75
3 "	Gunpowder do at $1,25	3 75
2 "	do W Mitchell, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	Young Hyson, do at $1,25	2 50
4 "	do R Colton, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	do P Teneyck, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	Uncolored Japan, do at $1,25	2 50
1 lb.	do W B Mack, (getter-up of this club,) at $1,25	1 25
2 lbs.	Imperial, R J Day, at $1,25	2 50
5 "	Uncolored Japan, R J Day, at $1,25	6 25
	Total	$131 00

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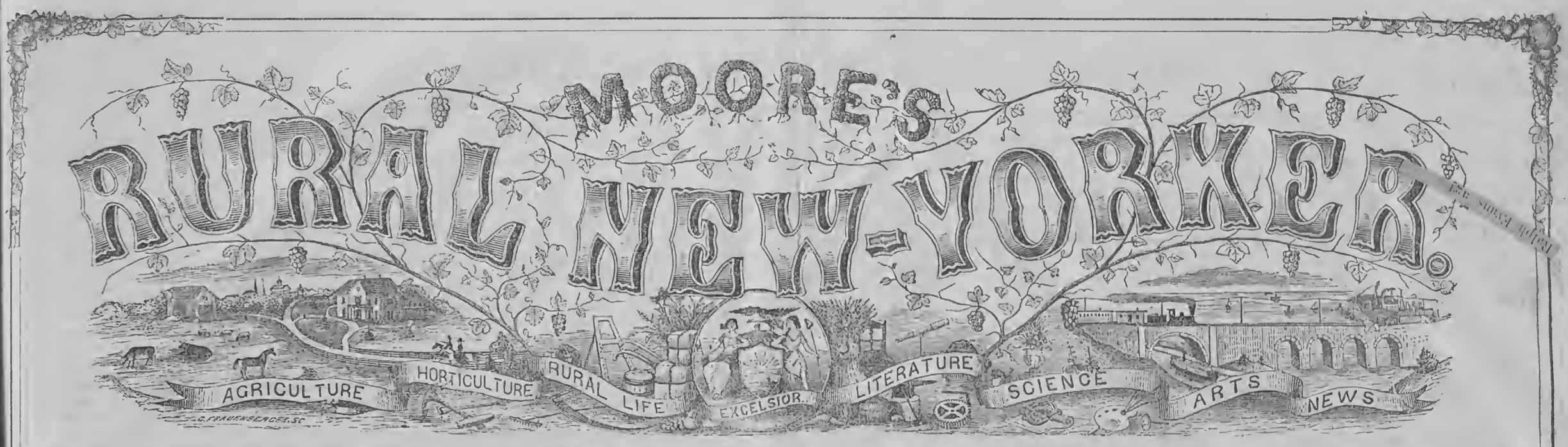

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

IT is the boast of American Agriculture that it is better supplied with suitable, labor-saving implements than that of any other nation. High priced labor has stimulated the invention and assisted the introduction of improved farm machinery, and the most meritorious labor-saving farm implements have originated in the United States. But while inventors have done well the manufacturers of farm machinery very frequently fail in coming up to the proper standard. American farmers justly charge them with shoving off a large amount of poor work. There is a great demand for the machinery; one or two firms often control an implement of extensive use, and if farmers will only take them, the sellers are not particular if a poor quality of timber is used, or it is unseasoned, or the iron poor, or the whole finish and workmanship shabby.

To remedy this we advise farmers to *insist* on having good work and material in a new tool. Patronize the firms that put the best material and workmanship in their wares, and therefore deal honestly. It makes great difference in the wear and work of a machine, as every machanic knows, whether the parts are well fitted and adjusted, the bolts tight in the holes, proper material used everywhere, and a high finish given to all parts. We have seen plows so put together that the whole weight of the holder could not prevent them from "running on the point;" and reaping machines whose unseasoned timber the sun had so shrunk and warped and altered in shape that the patentee himself could hardly swear they were his own invention.

Let farmers scrutinize closely every implement they buy; a thick coat of paint sometimes covers miserable work and material. If an important and costly tool is not in all respects what it should be in point of material and workmanship, it is more economical to spend time in procuring one that is right, than to run the risk of vexatious breakages in hurrying seasons, and an untimely wearing out of the implement and consequent loss of capital.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

MANY valuable horses are yearly spoiled, or nearly so, by the improper management of those having them in charge. Careless or ill-tempered grooms do much mischief to horses. The first do their work in a slovenly manner, while the last, though thorough enough as regards labor, perform their operations in so rough a manner as to excite the animal to resistance, rendering him suspicious and intractable. The first thing to be done, in taking in hand a strange horse, is to come to a pleasant understanding with him. On approaching the animal for the first time, if of the right stamp, the horse will examine the party making his acquaintance with great intentness. The scrutiny should be mutual—eye meeting eye steadily, and, on the part of the groom, pleasantly. If the result of the examination on the part of the horse be favorable, a deep and long drawn respiration will succeed, followed by a return to the food upon which he had been solacing himself when first interrupted, implying thereby that he is ready to be dealt with in such a way as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned. On the contrary, if the interview has not been agreeable, the horse will throw up his head, look angry, and move restlessly about, indicating that a continuance of the acquaintance is not desirable. In this case, soothing words with corresponding manipulations; the exercise of patience, a virtue as effective with horses as with the genus homo, will generally terminate in a good understanding. This once established, there will be little chance of trouble thereafter. If severity, at any time, becomes indispensable, let it be of a character so decisive as to carry conviction and reformation with it. These attained, let the treatment be such as to convince the animal that nothing is remembered to his detriment in consequence of past disagreements.

In grooming a horse men sometimes use a heavy curry-comb and a heavier hand, not because they are necessary to the cleaning process, but simply to see how the animal will "cut up." This is all wrong, and it is a pity that a groom thus abusing his power, could not be made to change places with the horse as often as the wrong is perpetrated. Many horses, and good ones too, are thin-skinned and peculiarly sensitive to the touch of the curry-comb. Such might well be spared the infliction, since a wisp of hay and a card with fine teeth will be found ample for the purposes of cleaning and friction. A heavy and rough instrument, used with an unsparing hand, makes the horse suspicious, sours his temper and sometimes induces disagreeable retaliation. A horse well and properly groomed twice a day, will appear better, feel better, work more vigorously and be less likely to become ill, than if neglected or left to such grooming only as a fence corner or a friendly rack may supply.

BEET SUGAR.

A WESTERN exchange, referring to the cultivation of Sorghum, or the so-called Chinese sugar cane, says "it is not all that was anticipated by those who were most active in promoting its introduction a few years ago. The crop, it is true, is what may be called a reliable one, and the yield sufficiently abundant; but the product is not a sugar that promises to assume a very high rank in commerce. Thus far the greatest success that can be claimed for Sorghum is the production of a cheap sirup that, for offensiveness of taste, is without a rival. So far as any experiments yet made, either in attempts to manufacture sirup or sugar from Sorghum, have demonstrated, there is not much prospect that Sorghum will ever become the rival of our Southern sugar cane. To find that rival which will prove its adaptation to a more northern climate, our agriculturists will probably be compelled to turn their attention to some other sugar-producing plant."

This Northern rival to the Southern cane is supposed to be found in the sugar beet, and the prairies of the West just the place to grow it to the greatest advantage. The rapid increase, in the production of beet sugar in Europe is seen by the following:—In 1827, the product in France was only 1,000 tons. In 1837, it had reached 39,000 tons; in 1857, 150,000 tons, and by a late arrival, the estimated product is 250,000 tons. In Belgium and Austria, the increase has been equally rapid, the former having trebled her yield in the last fifteen years, and the latter having increased in twenty years from 8,000 to 85,000 tons. The increase in all the countries of Europe since 1828 has been from the small aggregate of 7,000 tons to a total in 1856 of 568,500 tons—which is something more than one-half of the total annual consumption of sugar in all Europe.

It is believed by many that but a few years will elapse before beet sugar will become prominent in the products of the West.

SALT FOR STOCK.

As this subject is one of importance to farmers, we have endeavored to present the views of practical and experienced men regarding it. Hence its frequent discussion, recently, in these columns. We will give the opinions of a "Subscriber" from Winona Co., Minn., and then "rest the case" for the present:

"I have noticed what has been said of late in the RURAL about feeding salt to cattle. The article entitled "Salt Eating an Unnecessary Habit," causes me to give you my experience and observation on the subject.

My father, in Western New York, always thought it necessary to salt all his stock (horses, cattle and sheep,) once a week. They seemed to relish it, and were always eager to obtain it about so often. On the Wabash, Ind., cattle cared nothing about salt,—would scarcely ever taste it. But those same cattle brought to Southern Minnesota are ravenous for salt—more so than I ever saw cattle in New York State. One family here, from reading a popular Hydropathic journal, learned that salt given to cattle was worse than thrown away. Their cattle became a nuisance to the neighborhood—would eat great holes in the ground where other cattle had been salted—and in one instance broke into a neighbor's shanty (we had nothing but shanties and no fences here then, some dozen years since,) and ate all he had, a bushel or more. Cattle appear to require more salt in summer than in winter. I have fed a good many beef cattle here through the winter, and they will not eat well all the time unless salted regularly. And there is a difficulty in getting butter from the milk of cows that are not salted. Is it not such places as along the Wabash, (Ind.,) where cattle do not require to be fed salt, that causes some people to think it an "unnecessary habit?" And do not cattle in such places obtain what salt nature requires in some way?—perhaps in the water they drink, if not in their food."

REMEDY FOR CUT-WORMS.

WE hear much complaint from farmers of the abundance of cut-worms that have appeared in their fields. It is time now for them to commit their ravages, and any efficient remedy would be valuable. A correspondent from this State sends the RURAL the following hints:

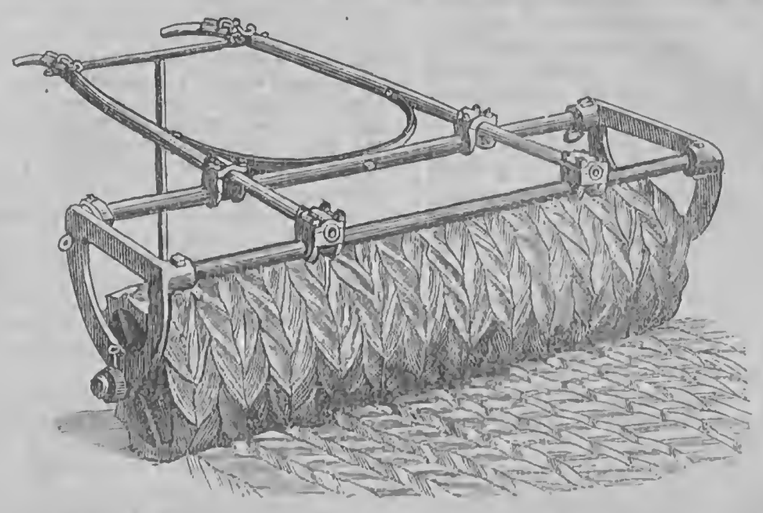
"Several of my neighbors have spoken of the multitude of grubs or cut-worms they found in their fields when planting their corn. They also expressed much apprehension that injury might be done to the crop. I have somewhere seen directions for making holes in the ground near the hills and in the marks made for planting, into which the worms (it was said) would fall and die.

My nearest neighbor, J. J. CORNELL, said the other day that several years ago he had partly prepared a piece for corn, when a very heavy rain storm came on. He finished marking the ground in the afternoon after the rain, and, as it was very wet, the horse made deep holes with his feet. In the morning they found five, ten, fifteen, and as many as fifty grubs, in these holes, dead. He supposed that the wet drove them out of the ground on to the top, and in crawling about they fell into these holes, and being unable to get out, died. It would seem as though if four holes were made with a stick an inch or two in diameter on opposite sides of the hills and in the furrows made by the markers, perhaps the worms might be to some extent destroyed."

ASHES AND PLASTER ON CORN.

J. C. M., Scottsville, N. Y., thinks plaster and ashes should not be mixed and applied together to corn. He says:—"Many farmers are in the practice of mixing plaster and ashes to apply to their corn on the hill after it has come up. But were they familiar with the composition of the two substances they would soon quit it. Plaster, (or more properly, sulphate of lime,) indicates by its name of what it is composed, sulphuric acid and lime. Between the acid and the potash contained in the wood ashes, there is a strong affinity. Consequently as soon as they are brought together, the acid, having a greater affinity for the potash than it has for the lime, it leaves the lime and unites with the potash, and both are neutralized, thereby destroying the effect of each. The plaster is now nothing more than ground limestone, which may be easily proved by putting the hands into ground plaster, and then attempting to wash it off with soap. In this case the acid leaves the lime and the potash leaves the grease, as the acid and plaster have a greater affinity for each other than they have for the lime and grease,—therefore, the hands are covered with grease."

SOW BUCKWHEAT.—If there is any truth in the prevalent representation that the wheat corp of the present year will be far below the customary average it is important that farmers should seek to make good the expected deficiency by devoting a liberal portion of their land to the growing of buckwheat. There is plenty of time yet to prepare the ground for this product, which, for winter use, is an excellent substitute for wheaten bread. In any event it cannot fail to pay liberally, should the season prove ordinarily favorable to the maturing of the crop. Those who have the land for the purpose can readily prepare a few acres, thereby supplying for their families a considerable portion of their winter bread, besides having a surplus for the market.



SPENCER'S EXCELSIOR ROLL AND CLOD CRUSHER.

WE illustrate a very useful implement which has but recently been brought out in England, namely, Spencer's Excelsior Roll and Clod Crusher. There are some useful ideas embodied in this clod-crusher, of which we hope our manufacturers will hasten to avail themselves. As the discs work independently the pressure is equalized, and they will consolidate the soil to the roots of plants in a very perfect manner. In case this implement is used after wheat is sown in the fall it leaves the ground in a somewhat rough state, at the same time compacting the soil around the roots of the wheat plants, and this rough state enables the wheat to endure the winter better than if the surface were made flat as with a common roller.

Such a clod-crusher would be a great help in pulverizing clay lands when in preparation for the wheat crop. It would be not less valuable on light sands to compact them for the same object. The maker claims that by its weight and shape it will crush and destroy cut-worms and grubs in the soil over which it passes. Hence its use on meadows infested with worms would be beneficial; and on the corn fields of this country its value would be inestimable if it would destroy the cut-worm. We believe a heavy clod-crusher would certainly be one of the most efficient remedies that could be applied to destroy this pestiferous worm; and this one has a shape peculiarly adapted to this purpose. All implements designed to improve the condition of the land to receive seed should be looked upon with favor by American farmers.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Early Haying.

WE notice that some practical farmers, whose experience covers the experiments of many years, give it as their opinion that much is lost annually by not commencing the haying season early enough. It is asserted, too, that customarily a large portion of the nutritive properties of the grass is lost by over drying the hay in the meadow before putting it into the mow or stack. They are doubtless right in both of these assumptions. The natural juice of the grass should be retained as far as practicable, but this cannot be done if the grass is allowed to become dead ripe before being cut, or is suffered to be scorched to death in the process of curing. If no rain intervenes between the time of cutting and taking the hay to shelter, very little exposure to the sun will be necessary. Placed in cocks, soon after cutting, and left to stand a day or two, will be ample as a process of curing. The hay will be much more nutritive than dried to a crisp.

What will Pay Best?

THIS is a natural question for a farmer to ask, but an answer is not always readily given. A man, with two or three years experience on a farm, can determine pretty nearly what crop is best suited to each section of it, so far as quantity or yield is concerned, but it is not so easy to decide what particular product will pay best in any particular year. Sometimes the potato crop is short and the price of that product reaches a very high figure. The next season each farmer doubles his quantity of potato ground, and the result is a redundant market and low prices. Then follows diminished production again, and so on, year in and year out. This is one of the annoyances of trade, and pertains to all callings, to a certain extent. That farmer will probably succeed best who pursues a generally uniform system—diversifying his crops regularly, so that he may have something to sell of each class of products, whatever the ruling price of them in the market may be.

Forty-Six Years' Experience.

A FARMER who has had experience as a farmer for forty-six years, gives to the American Agriculturist some notes on his farming practice. Among other things he remarks:—"Some men say that corn will degenerate and run out. My father got a kind of yellow 12-rowed corn in the year of the great eclipse, in 1806, which I remember very well. I took it from him in the spring of 1820 and have it now. It is an early, sound corn, very easy to husk. I can raise 80 bushels of shelled corn to the acre with no extra labor, planting 3½ feet apart each way. I have another kind of 8-rowed yellow corn, which I got in 1828, which will grow and ripen in 90 or 100 days. Wheat, oats and potatoes will degenerate and wear out (with ordinary culture.) * * We do not harvest our grain and cut our hay early enough in this country. When I commenced farming I was closely watched by my neighbors, who said I plowed too deep, cut my hay too early, and cut my grain too green. I have farmed on twelve different farms, and the result has been, I have tripled the crops on an average."

A New Agricultural Theory.

M. VILLE, an eminent chemist, recently announced at the Sorbonne, that all vegetables are to be found in the same elements, which are fourteen in number, some organic, and others mineral. M. VILLE asserted that he had attempted to manufacture vegetables, just as he would proceed to make a chemical compound. "In order that his operations should be placed beyond suspicion, he took for his soil calcined sand; that is to say, an inert matter possessing no element of fertility. After several experiments, M. VILLE discovered that fertility could be produced by the employment of four agents—ozone, phosphate of lime, lime and potash, and that these agents applied to any soil, no matter how barren, would render it capable of producing plentiful crops." He exhibited, in the course of one of his lectures, samples of corn and sugar cane produced on the principles of his theory. The latter was raised in Egypt. The result of the experiments went to prove that only four of the fourteen elements mentioned were necessary for fertilization—the air and ground supplying the remainder. "These four agents must be used in different proportions, according to the crop which is placed in the ground. The principal agent for wheat is ozone; whilst, for turnips, it is phosphate of lime. M. VILLE recommended alternate crops; say, the first year, turnips, with a manure of phosphate of lime; the next year, wheat, with ozone; and the third year, clover, with a mixture of lime and potash; and in the fourth year, wheat, which would need no manure, the four fertilizing agents being sufficiently strong in the ground."

Scratches in Horses.

MR. J. INGRAM, alluding to the subject of scratches on horses in a late number of the Vermont Farmer, and the cures recommended, some of which he pronounces cruel, says:—"If the issues on the legs of a horse are kept open and clean, he will never be troubled with scratches, and if through neglect he may have contracted this complaint, all that is necessary to effect a speedy and complete cure is to cleanse their issues and rub them well with lard. The worst cases will readily yield to this simple remedy."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

TRANSPORTATION TO STATE SHEEP FAIR.

THOSE who hold Superintendent's Certificates of having taken Sheep to and from the State Sheep Fair and receipts for Freight on the N. Y. Central Railroad, are requested to forward them to A. F. WILCOX, Fayetteville, N. Y., for settlement.

HENRY S. RANDALL,
Pres't N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. A.

MARKETING DOMESTIC WOOL.

Plan for having our Domestic Wool brought to Market under a proper System.

THE inauguration of such a system can only be arrived at when the Wool Growers shall have come to the conclusion that "honesty is the best policy," and obtain by it at all times the full market value for their wool. Whether they will adopt the wiser plan of shearing their sheep in the unwashed state, or continue to wash them, it is necessary, under either system, that the shearing should be done carefully; the fleece should then be skirted, that is, tear off all the yellow belly, breech and head wool, and take off any dung-locks—then fold up the fleece carefully, without tying.

Make the wool into three grades, say: Fine, Medium and Common; pack each by itself; then the skirtings (bellies, breech, head wool, locks, &c.,) if there be enough, in a sack by itself, or, if otherwise, in the end of one of the other sacks, and each sack properly marked. The buck fleeces should also be packed separately, and it would be advisable, if such an arrangement could be made all over the country, to pack only a certain number of fleeces (say forty) in each sack, whereby the grower, as well as the buyer, could easily ascertain the average weight per fleece.

The skirting of the fleeces will greatly improve their appearance, thereby securing a much better price, and the classifying into grades will save the heavy expense of opening, grading and repacking after being received in the Eastern market; besides preventing the possibility of the coarse and fine fleeces adhering to each other when being unpacked, leading to the qualities being more strictly sorted at the factories than when all kinds are packed together.

I advocate the above system as it has proved to the satisfaction of wool growers and manufacturers in Silesia and Saxony for quite a number of years, they having established the rule to deduct 10 per cent. from the full amount of wool for locks, for which only half price is charged; or, in other words, 5 per cent. discount on the full value of the *fleece*, is taken as an allowance for locks, no matter whether there may be 10 or 15 per cent. of them.

Respectfully, H. D. TELLKAMPF.

REMARKS.—In our issue of May 5th, we expressed our views, very unreservedly, in regard to *intentional* adulteration of wool by the admixture of foreign substances—especially where such adulterations are concealed, or so far put out of sight as to escape ordinary inspection. All this we thoroughly detest. But Mr. TELLKAMPF asks more. He asks growers to put their wool in the extra condition in which it is sold in the markets of Europe. We are quite ready to give him a hearing, because we esteem him an honorable wool merchant, who would be glad to introduce reforms in our whole system of marketing wool. But until the *buyers* first learn that "honesty is the best policy"—*until they are willing to make the price correspond with the condition of the article*—we apprehend it will be quite in vain for him, or any other person, to urge growers to skirt their fleeces, classify them, or take any other measures to put them above *the usual fair marketable condition*. These things will do in "Silesia and Saxony." Why? Because in those countries a just discrimination is made in price between wools so prepared for market and those put up in inferior condition. But let the American grower do what Mr. TELLKAMPF recommends, and what would be his reward? The agent buying on commission would say to him: "Sir, your wool is in excellent condition—you deserve much credit—but I am only authorized to pay so much for any wool, and cannot exceed my instructions." The local speculator would give no more, on the ground that "——— county wools can be sold for only so much in market." Both agent and speculator would give their highest price for unskirted and unclassified wools. What then is the holder of skirted, &c., wools to do if he refuses to sell at the same price? He knows if all the clip is bought out of the neighborhood but his own, the local agent's accounts with his employer closed, and the local speculators stopped buying, that it will not pay any new buyer to come after his separate lot, and that therefore there is a strong chance of his being compelled to keep it thro' the year. And what better can he expect the next year? One resource would indeed remain. He could forward his clip to the city market. But we ask in all candor, if any holder of a small or ordinary sized lot of wool ever found it any more profitable to send it separately to market on his own account, than to sell it even to local agents or speculators!

We wish to submit a respectful proposition to Mr. TELLKAMPF and others who think as he does. Continue your missionary labors, gentlemen, but first introduce your proposed reforms *at home*, among the buyers. Make it remunerative to put wools in extra condition, and then you can with good grace urge sellers to put them in that condition.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SHEEP SHEARING AT CLARENCE, N. Y.—A lover of good sheep, cooked or uncooked—an appreciator of good wool, especially in the form of shirts and stockings—I accepted an invitation to a sheep shearing at Col. H. B. RANSOM'S in Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., to witness the shearing of some American Merinos belonging to W. B. RANSOM, son of Col. R., and N. E. WHEELER of Middlebury, Vt., a reputable dealer in blood sheep. Mr. WHEELER'S ewes were two years old, in fair condition. The wool was clean, and of good quality.

	Carcass. lbs.	Fleece. lbs.	oz.
No. 1,	66¾	10	15
" 2,	65	11	1
" 3,	67	10	9
" 4,	65	10	15
" 5,	76¼	13	4
" 6,	61¾	10	
" 7,	65½	9	15
" 8,	78¼	9	3
" 9,	62¼	11	2

The above ewes had lambs by their sides.

Mr. RANSOM'S ewes and fleeces weighed as follows:

	Carcass. lbs.	Fleece. lbs.	oz.
No. 1,	82	11	
" 2,	82½	12	8
" 3,	79	10	6
" 4,	72	12	
" 5,	81	11	3
" 6,	75	10	12
" 7,	70	10	
" 8,	84	11	6
" 9,	73½	14	1¼
" 10,	92	11	1

Ram Red Jacket weighed 82 lbs., and sheared 14 lbs. 5¼ ozs. of clean, beautiful wool. I requested Mr. RANSOM to cleanse this fleece and publish the result. I doubt whether a fleece will be found that will sell for more after cleansing, according to the weight of the sheep (82 lbs.) and *by this test fleeces must be tried*. This fleece was long, fine, had a beautiful crimp, very thick set, very even, and *had just about as much oil as was needed*. Will *ponderous fleeces* be so good as to inform the public what is the *use* of more grease than there is *any use* in! Red Jacket was from one of the best flocks in Vt., of pure Atwood blood. Mr. RANSOM purchased his ewes of H. F. DEAN, Vt., and bred them to "Little Wrinkly," owned in Vt. They were two years old and have lambs by their sides that promise well. Their wool was clean and handsome.

Mr. RANSOM deserves great credit for his enterprise in procuring such fine sheep at so great an expense. There are few good sheep in his vicinity. Mr. HARLOW of Alden, Mr. TOWNSEND of Pavilion, Mr. LUSK of Batavia, and other prominent sheep breeders were present. We were sumptuously entertained by Col. RANSOM, *the first white male child born on the Holland Purchase*. He opened his eyes upon a vast and fertile region, stocked with wolves and no sheep, and has lived to see it stocked with sheep and no wolves. Yet vigorous and active, what a change he has beheld! The honors of the house were performed by his wife, a very agreeable lady, as active as a young woman—to say the least of it.—H. T. B.

SHEEP SHEARING AT HONEOYE.—The wool growers of Richmond, Bristol and Livonia held a sheep shearing in Honeoye, Ontario Co., on the 21st of May, 1866, of which the following is a report:

Owner.		Wt. of carcass. lbs.	Age of sheep.	Age of fleece. m. d.	Wt. of fleece. lbs.	oz.
Gideon Pitts,	ewe,		lamb,	11 25	9	2
" "	"	65½	do.	13 10	9	13
H. H. Goodwin,	"	66½	13m 15d	13 15	16	5
A. Leach,	ram,		3yrs	11 20	16	9
Wm. R. Pitts,	ewe,	64	2yrs	12	12	2
A. M. Beeman,	"	60	1yr 2d	12 2	10	5
Gideon Pitts,	"	76½	1yr	12	12	10
S. D. Short,	ram,	91	1yr	12	13	
Ray & Reed,	"	128	3yrs	12 7	25	10
Gideon Pitts,	ewe,	71	1yr 15d	12 7	8	15
John P. Ray,	ram,	77	lamb,	13 15	12	9
Gideon Pitts,	"	58	10m 20d	10 20	7	3
Joseph Gilbert,	"	113	12m 20d	12 20	17	
J. C. Short,	"	100	14m	14	17	4
S. D. Short,	ewe,	82	3yrs	11 8	15	5
Wm. Trimmer,	ram,	91	2yrs	12	16	3
Wesley Ray,	"	104	2yrs	12	14	9
Gideon Pitts,	ewe,	57	1yr 10d	12 10	8	1
J. C. Short,	"	78	lamb	10	15	
S. D. Short,	"	80	2yrs	11 8	10	13
A. Leach,	ram,	101	2yrs	12	16	14
Wm. R. Pitts,	ewe,	78	2yrs	12	12	10
Gedeon Pitts,	"	65	11m 25d	11 25	7	13
Alden Adams,	ram,	105	3yrs	11 13	18	8
H. H. Reed,	"	62½	1yr	12	13	11
J. C. Short,	"	72	lamb	14	12	4
Franklin & Bishop,	"	119	3yrs	11 9	17	1
Purcell & Huff,	"	105	2yrs	12	18	2

TUSCARAWAS CO. SHEEP SHEARING.—Report of a public shearing held on the Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Fair Grounds, May 8, 1866.

OWNER.	Sex.	Age.	Wt. of carcass. lbs.	oz.	Wt. of fleece. lbs.	oz.	Wt. of carcass to 1 lb. wool.
J. B. Deardorff,	E	2	76	12	10	10	7 1-5
W. C. Deardorff,	E	4	80		11	2	7 1-5
" "	E	1	55	8	7	2	7 2-3
" "	E	4	69	8	9	9	7 2-9
" "	E*	1	42	8	10	8	4
J. B. Deardorff,	E	2	61		8	3	7 1-2
" "	E	2	55	4	9	9	5 7-9
" "	R	1	93		10	8	8 9-10
C. Slingluff,	R	1	67	8	8	12	7 2-3
J. Waddington,	E	1	44		7	4	6
" "	R	2	80	12	11	7	7
J. Watkins,	E	1	40	8	8	2	5
" "	E	3	83	12	7	3	11 3-7
T. Nelson,	E	2	63	12	9	10	7 2-9
"	E	2	70	12	9	2	7 2-3
"	E	2	82	4	9	12	8 1-2
H. Moshier,	E	1	43	4	6	11	6 1-2
"	E	1	42	4	7		6
"	E	3	72	12	9	15	7 1-3
J. Deis,	R	4	132	8	16	7	8 1-16
Geo. Riker,	E	1	56	12	9	14	5 2-9
" "	E	1	51	12	9	11	5 1-3
John Coventry,	E	1	47		9	5	5
" "	E	1	67	12	5	8	12 1-3
" "	E	1	47	12	8	4	5 3-4
" "	R	1	50	12	4	10	11
" "	R	1	61		4	4	14 3-8
Slingluff & Lewis	R	1	67		11		6
" "	R	4	110	4	17	9	7
J. Heagle,	R	1	102	4	13	7	7 2-3
W. Page,	R	1	51		8	14	5 3-4
J. Carson,	R	4	147	12	14	1	10 1-2
Wm. Warford,	E	2	57	8	10	2	5 3-5
P. Deis,	E	1	70	4	11	15	5 7-8
A. F. Olivin,	R	2	94		10	15	8 1-2
I. Swyhart,	R	3	93		13	8	7
S. Holmes,	E	3	86	8	10	4	8 3-7
W. B. Gray,	R	2	82		10	9	7 4-5
G. B. Deardorff,	R	3	101	8	13	13	7 1-3
J. J. M'Coy,	E	1	53	4	11	15	4 1-2
R. Evens,	R	3	118	12	14	10	8 1-9
N. Swearinger,	R	3	129	12	10	13	7 3-7
J. Patterson,	E	4	86	4	5	8	15 3-5
"	E	4	82		5	1	16 1-3
Moffit & Mathews	R	105½	15	4			6 3-4

* Suckled lamb.

The undersigned Committee being appointed to weigh carcass and wool, at Tuscarawas Co. shearing, beg leave to report the above as being correct.

DR. MCPHERSON,
J. WALTON,
DR. J. SLINGLUFF.
Committee.

The above report is sent us by Mr. W. DEARDORFF of Canal Dover, who calls our attention to the yearling ewe marked *, and adds—"If you can find a greater percentage of wool to weight of carcass, I should like to see it reported. The condition was thin, but not poor, and was sheared as sheep are usually sheared; the time one o'clock, P. M. She is a pure Infantado, sired by Mr. GORBY'S Hannibal."

SHEARING AT EAST PALESTINE, OHIO.—The following list will show the result of the public Sheep Shearing at East Palestine, Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 12th. The fleeces fell short of their weight last year, which is said to be the case in general. There was a good turn out of those who had no interest in the sheep in competition:

OWNER.	Sex.	Age. yrs.	Wt. of sheep. lbs.	Wt. of fleece. lbs.	oz.
John Taggart,	Ram	2	106	19	2
Robert Taggart,	"	3	104	14	8
A. L. Martin,	"	2	118	17	15
Jeff. Billingsby,	"	4	113	13	4
John Taggart,	"	3	126½	19	11
Thos. Hamilton,	"	2	93½	16	4
A. E. Leonard,	"	2	131	19	10
R. Chamberlin,	"	2	91	11	12
G. W. Justison,	"	2	113	16	8
John Taggart,	"	1	81½	9	4
Joseph Bayless,	"	2	90	16	10
" "	"	1	94	13	13
Wm. Harvey,	"	6	126½	13	13
Thos. Hamilton,	"	1	69	8	2
Thos. Fitzsimons,	"	4	112	15	11
M. H. Bayless,	"	3	107	18	
John Nevin,	"	3	127	11	13
Jeff. Billingsby,	"	1	65	10	5
Joseph Bayless,	"	1	83	15	4
A. L. Martin,	"	1	97	16	15
"	"	2	114	11	9½
"	"	1	91	12	12
"	"	1	67½	11	1
Joseph Bayless,	Ewe	1	49	7	9
"	"	1	57	8	5
Robert Taggart,	"	1	44	8	5
A. L. Martin,	"	1	50	10	4
Thos. Fitzsimons,	"	4	65	6	12
A. L. Martin,	"	2	68	12	9

[With the above report we received from Mr. A. L. MARTIN a sample of wool taken from the ewe last named. Of the ewe Mr. M. says:—"She was bred by myself. Her dam was bred by Mr. HAMMOND of Vt., and was got by his ram 'Sweepstakes.' She was got by Mr. JOHN STAPLETON'S ram 'Captain' of this county, bred by VICTOR WRIGHT of Vt., and a half brother of Mr. THOMAS GORBY'S 'Hannibal,' of this State." We will forward the sample to Dr. RANDALL.]

Dairy Department.

CHEESE-MAKING—CHESHIRE METHOD.

THERE is, perhaps, little substantial difference in the mode of making cheese here and in England, still a few remarks about the Cheshire mode of proceeding may not be out of place.

The cows are not turned out to graze, but are fed and cared for in their stalls, and milked there. This is done twice a day with much uniformity, at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. The cheese is always made in the morning, hence the evening's milking, which is placed in pans or coolers during the night, will require skimming before being mixed with the warm milk of the morning. When the cream is removed from the night's milk about half of the latter is warmed to a temperature of 100 degrees, and added to the balance of the cold milk. To this is then added the new milking of the morning and the whole well stirred about in the cheese tub. The cream is then mixed with warm milk and poured into the cheese tub and the whole sufficiently agitated to render the solution of a uniform character, while its temperature is raised to about 85 degrees. The annato, or coloring matter, if any is used, is mixed with the milk before the rennet is added to it. A half an ounce is deemed sufficient to color a seventy pound cheese. The rennet is now added, when the milk is left undisturbed till coagulation takes place.

When the curd is thus formed, it is broken up and then allowed to stand about a quarter of an hour. It is then pressed down with a pan, forcing the whey into the latter till a large portion of the liquid is removed. Again the curd is broken by the hand, a breaker or curd mill, and allowed to settle into a mass by the removal of another portion of the whey and the gathering of the curd to one side of the cheese tub, when a considerable weight is placed upon it. The whey, thus forced out, is also removed and more weight added till the mass become comparatively dry. Again it is broken up and renewed, and greater pressure employed for about six hours. The curd is then cut into small sections or cubes and seasoned—a pound of salt for every forty pounds of curd. The mass, thus manipulated, is ready for the cheese cloth, hoop and the press. The pressure applied should be sufficient to start the whey freely and be increased by degrees as circumstances require. Skewering the cheese is sometimes practiced to give a more rapid and perfect egress to the whey. The cheese will be formed in about six hours, when it is taken from the hoop and the edges paired off. These pairings are sometimes returned to the mass by making an incision in it and inserting them therein.

CUTTING GRASS FOR MILCH COWS.

MR. SCOTT, a highly successful dairyman of Vermont, has all his hay in the barn by the first of July. Mr. LEWIS, a prominent dairyman of Herkimer county, fully endorses the practice of Mr. SCOTT. He said, on a late occasion, that he had demonstrated from actual experiment that such hay was in every way better for milch cows than hay, as ordinarily harvested, and an additional feed of meal. Indian meal was bad in its effects. He had formerly fed it, and its use had always given more or less trouble with stock. It was a fruitful source of garget and other inflammatory diseases. Since he had abandoned the use of grain and depended upon the hay made from early cut grass, nicely cured, his cattle had escaped the various troubles to which they were subject on the other course of treatment, and their condition as to flesh was all that could be desired. He thought farmers in time would come to see the advantages of securing hay of this character, since it approximated very nearly to grass in pastures, and contained all the elements for the development of milk, flesh and muscle in connection with a high degree of health.

A LARGE DAIRY FARM.

THERE are three men in Marion Co., California, who are reputed to have the most extensive dairy farm on this Continent. The farm is situated on the coast at a place called Point Reyes Branch, and consists of seventy-one thousand acres of land—ten thousand of which is of a character well adapted to the pasturage of sheep the year round. They have now nine thousand sheep on this ground, requiring no other care than herding at night time. It is the purpose of the proprietors to extend their dairy operations up to about four thousand cows. A cheese and butter factory competent to manufacture the milk of a thousand cows is already completed and others will be added as the stock accumulates to render them necessary. It is intended, when the whole plan is perfected, to devote the milk of a thousand cows to the production of cheese, and that of three thousand to the article of butter. The capital and labor involved in such an enterprize must be of gigantic proportions.

THE CHEESE MARKET.—Accounts from Little Falls and St. Johnsville cheese sales for the past week, show no considerable variation in prices. The stock on hand is not large, and the early made nearly closed out. Factory made cheese ranges from 18½c to 19¼c per pound. Private dairy products are lower, ranging from 8 to 14c.

BUTTER and lard should not be kept in the same apartment with kerosene, as all fats readily absorb and retain odors, and the fine aroma of butter may thus be seriously injured.

Spirit of the Press.

Hogs as Workers.

EVERY one on a farm must have noticed that hogs, during the spring months, are very industrious in rooting up the ground and extracting therefrom various kinds of roots. An especial favorite is the poke root, which is dug up and eaten with great avidity. In this case the hog becomes a useful laborer and would deserve unqualified commendation, but for a propensity to root in the wrong place sometimes. In overturning and mixing up compost heaps they are very dilligent, and, when their labors are restricted to the proper localities, they are highly beneficial.

A Change of Products.

AT a recent Convention of farmers held in Illinois, one gentleman proposed a change from grain growing to that of wool. As a reason for this he stated that one season he sent forward to the Eastern market, by way of Chicago, a lot of corn which, when sold, brought less than the expenses of storage and transportation by the sum of $27,00. He then changed from corn to wool and sent forward the year's product, for which he received $9,800, while the expenses of transportation were only $392. The freight on the same value in corn would have been $2,000. Here was a large gain certainly, by a change of products,—but the question naturally arises whether, if this transition from one product to another, were to become general among farmers, the wool business would not be over-done in its turn, rendering another change necessary.

Will Tell of It.

THE editor of the Farmers' Pearl, (Mo.,) in lecturing his patrons, for certain short comings in their farming practices, gives a portion of them this warning:—"We intend soon to make a trip out among the farmers of Missouri, and where we see the house, barn, barnyard, and pig sty, all in one yard we will tell of it. Where we find the gate swinging open for want of a latch, or leaning against the fence for want of hinges, or the barn door full of rails for want of a door, or the fence torn down whenever there is a team to be driven in or out of the yard, or field, we will tell of it. Where we find pigs rooting up the garden, the sheep and rabbits barking the orchard, or the cattle or horses turned in to browse upon it, we will speak of it. Where we see your farming tools laying out all winter to rot and rust, and your wagon not run under the shed, when you have a shed to put it in, we will speak of it. It is not right."

Ox Yokes.

A FARMER recently asked through the columns of the Country Gentleman for directions how to make a good ox yoke of a medium size. An answer was given through the same medium to this effect: The yoke should be four feet four inches long—the sweep in the center being upward instead of downward as in the common ox yoke. The staple to pass through this center sweep horizontally instead of vertically—throwing the pressure of the draft upon the top of the neck and shoulders of the ox instead of the wind pipe, as the downward sweep of the yoke and a vertical insertion of the staple tend to do. We have never seen a yoke made as proposed, but the principle of construction seems to be the true one. For logging and timber purposes, however, we think that a considerable dimunition in the length of the yoke would be an improvement. For quickly repeated heavy dafts with a chain, as in clearing new land and moving timber, the oxen should not be widely sundered by the yoke as they derive greater steadiness when their bodies closely approximate each other. For plowing or drawing the cart or wagon the long yoke is certainly the best. The horizontal insertion of the staple into the yoke, seems philosophically correct, and no doubt will prove to be so in practice.

A BALTIMORE correspondent of the Country Gentleman describes a mill or machine for grinding fodder, at the rate of from five to six tons per day.

Rural Brief Mention.

"WHAT ABOUT THE PRICE OF WOOL?"—This is a question often asked now-a-days, and is one of absorbing interest to many of our readers. From what we can learn as to the condition and prospects of the market, we think prices will advance, and that good wools, in proper condition, will command fair rates. The wools of this State, for example, ought to bring, this season, from 50 to 75 or 80 cents, according to quality and condition. It is pretty well known that eastern wool houses are nearly or quite bare of both foreign and domestic wool, there being less on hand than at any previous period for several years—and foreign wool cannot now be imported for less than 53 to 55 cents. Another thing to be considered is the fact that the machinery for manufacturing wool has been largely increased—probably doubled—within the past five years. It is estimated that to keep this machinery in even moderate operation, a supply of one-third more than all the wool grown in the United States will be required. Eastern Wool Circulars express surprise at the high prices at which the market opens at the West, yet we reckon they will be more surprised before the close of the season—especially as they also report that "manufacturers are still quite free purchasers," "trade is good," "prices for fleece are well sustained," &c., &c.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES!—The President and Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society have just issued an important circular relative to the appearance of the Rinderpest in this country. From it we take the following announcement, advice and caution which should be heeded by farmers and others:—"We do hereby make known the existance of rinderpest or pleuro pneumonia among the cows in the stables of New York and Brooklyn, and earnestly advise all purchasers of stock to examine those which are offered for sale with reference to this disease. We also advise that in case the disease makes its appearance in any herd, the sick animal be immediately and rigidly separated from the rest. The period of incubation of this disease varies from forty to sixty days. It is well ascertained that this disorder is strictly infectious, as it never occurs where the animal has not come into contact with the diseased animals. * * The meat of animals suffering from pleuro pneumonia is dangerous when used as human food. It is very probable that diseased herds which are now being excluded from the city, will be offered for sale at very low prices to farmers. This contingency calls for additional precautions on the part of purchasers."

WILLOW RAISING.—Mr. Z. BREED of N. H., an intelligent, practical farmer, and formerly an agricultural editor, gives the Boston Advertiser an interesting letter from Waterbury, Vt., on the subject of Willow Raising and Peeling in that locality. After speaking of a machine for peeling willows, invented by GEO. J. COLBY of Waterbury, and the profits of willow growing, Mr. B. adds:—"Willow raising is to be an important branch of our national farming. I say what I do, advisedly, and as an agricultural man looking to the advancement of our agricultural interests. I have raised willows at the rate of 8 tons to the acre, which now would be worth $200. The drawback is in peeling. Mr. COLBY has once offered $10,000 for the best willow peeler invented within three years after date of offer. This shows of what importance he, as an old willow raiser, considers the subject. Thousands of acres of what is now worthless land, producing no available crop, might be converted into willow plantations, giving a net income of $50 per acre. Shall this interest then be disregarded, or shall it be fostered and be 'kept before the people?'"

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—(L.) In answer to your inquiry we can give no better remedy or preventive for gapes in chickens than the following from Mr. BEMENT:—Strip the vane from a small quill feather, except half an inch from its extremity; this should then be dipped in spirits of turpentine; and the chicken being securely held by an assistant, the feather so prepared is passed neatly down through the small opening of the windpipe, which is readily seen at the base of the tongue, and giving it one or two turns will generally bring up and destroy the worms. The turpentine at once kills the worms, and its application excites a fit of coughing, during which those that were left by the feather are expelled. This mode of application requires some dexterity, and at times the irritation proves fatal. We therefore suggest the shutting up of the chickens in a box with some shavings dipped in spirits of turpentine, when the vapor arising from the extended surface produces, in most cases, an equally beneficial result. Creosote, used in the same manner, has been found most extraordinarily efficacious.

VERMONT FARMER.—The Vermont Record, an excellent weekly published by D. L. MILLIKEN, Brattleboro, Vt., has recently been changed from a 16-page quarto to an 8-page double quarto (about the size of the RURAL,) and part of the paper is now devoted to Agriculture under the heading of *Vermont Farmer*, with this affix to the title—"Vermont is the leading Agricultural State in New England, producing the most Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Hops, Wool and Maple Sugar." The portion of the paper thus devoted to Agriculture is well filled, and we wish the combined Record and Farmer augmented prosperity. $3 a year.

BUCKWHEAT FOR THE HOP LOUSE.—I saw in a Chicago paper that by sowing buckwheat among hops it would use up the lice, which almost entirely destroyed the hop crop of this section last season. Please tell us through the RURAL what you know about it.—H. A. GROVER, *No. Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y.*

We know nothing about it. Do any of our correspondents? If buckwheat sown in the yard *is* a remedy for the hop-louse it would be worth a great deal to have the information disseminated. But we do not believe such is the case.

KILLING ALDERS.—(W. H. N.) Some people believe there is a particular day in summer when if alders or other shrubs or weeds are cut they will invariably be killed. You may notice, however, that the believers in this theory have plenty of these pests on their premises; nor can they ever tell their neighbors when to cut and surely destroy the weeds. So you may conclude it is a humbug. Perhaps you will find on another page the information you desire about the horse pitchfork.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—It has been decided to hold the Annual State Fair of Ohio at Dayton, commencing on the 25th of September and ending on the 28th. Dayton is a thriving city, in the Miami Valley, containing a population of about thirty thousand.

TANNING SKINS.—A. W. O. wishes some one to inform him through the RURAL how to tan dry hides with the fur on.

HORTICULTURAL.

PRUNING IN JUNE.

We find some excellent suggestions on the subject of pruning fruit trees, by J. T. Elliot of Grand Rapids, Mich. They accord exactly with what we have said over and over again in these columns. His communication is dated May, and he begins thus:—"The season for trimming fruit trees is approaching," and then goes on as follows:

"We all remember the old apple and pear trees, where (New-England) we had to be 'boosted' to reach the lowest branches; and coming out here, we have imitated our fathers, follies, and fared worse than they. They pruned in February and March, and we have known no better. Letting go all discussion of what *their* interests may be—and looking at home—all experience I hope will not be lost on us and *that* experience all points one way. *Prune while the wood is growing if you wish the scars to heal quick and sound. Say in June.*

"Limbs that grow close together, and parallel, and that cross, must have one of them removed. The formation of crotches must be avoided, or else we lose more or less of trees by splitting down when they get to bearing. If practicable, establish a leading branch, and grow laterals at intervals. Some will need little, and other sorts much cutting."

Mr. Elliott also advises to grow heads low, with the lower branches not over two feet, if possible, from the ground. They stand the high winds better, and handsomer, and the fruit is more easily got at. If the plow cannot approach the tree in consequence of this system of growing, so much the better, as a plow never ought to get near a fruit tree. All this is sound doctrine. Low-branched trees also protect their trunks against the hot sun of summer, which sometimes is very injurious, as well as, to a certain extent, against the freezing and thawing process of winter.

There is a marked difference between the amputated limbs of trees that have been operated on respectively in February and June or July. The first often show, especially where the limbs are of any considerable size, a black stump, which never changes, except to decay; while those of the latter readily heal over, and present a neat appearance. Besides, early summer pruning insures fruit buds, while spring pruning gives us only wood.

THE DOOLITTLE RASPBERRY.

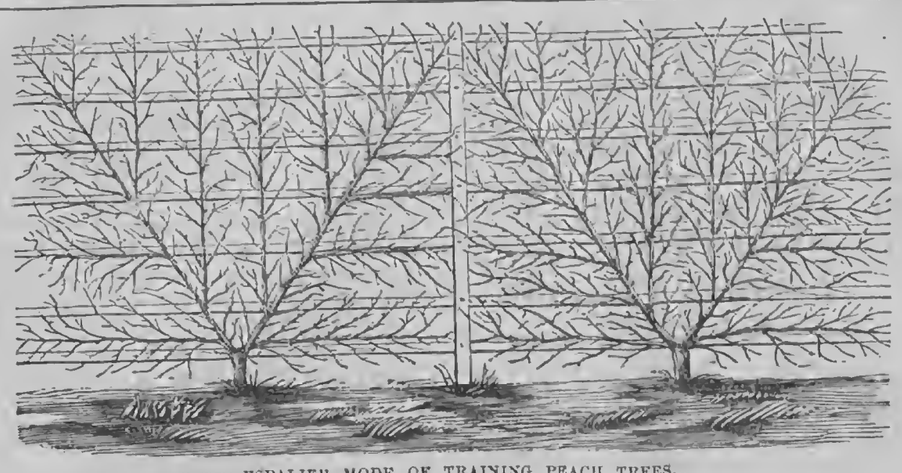
A. Babcock of Benton Harbor, Mich., writing to the Country Gentleman, says:—The merits of this raspberry are not, in my opinion, yet fully known or appreciated by the rural population of this country. It should find a place in the garden of every family having control of a single acre of good land. It is very hardy. It is as certain to produce a crop as the potato. Its culture it simple. I know of no berry that is equal to the improved Black Crab Raspberry for *canning*, for *drying*, for *jam*, or for *wine*.

It is the opinion of several fruit growers here, that this berry can be grown about as cheaply as wheat, bushel for bushel, not including the picking. No fruit retains its flavor, or keeps better when canned, than this raspberry. It is easily and rapidly dried. Dried raspberries are now worth 60 cts. per lb. in Chicago. Three pounds of the fresh berries will make about one pound of dried fruit. The time is not far distant, in my opinion, when 20 bushels of this berry will be grown for every single bushel now produced. There is no reason why any family having any land, may not have a *liberal*, understand me, a *liberal supply* of this wholesome and delicious berry, not only during its season of ripening, but during the entire winter and spring; not once a month or week, but *every day* should a goodly quantity of this, or some other good fruit, be seen upon our tables. You can have a good supply of this raspberry when the peach, pear, cherry, blackberry, and even the apple fail you; therefore I urge you to plant for your use, from 200 to 500 plants, according to the size of your family. You will never regret it, I assure you. More berries and less pork. As pork goes out of fashion the demand for canned and dried berries will increase, of course. What a nice thing to have a few jars of raspberry jam or jelly, and several hundred cans of the same berry, stowed away in one's cellar for liberal every day use. Cheaper than pork, far more wholesome, and then how pleased are the children. Good butter is now selling here at 50 cents per pound, and scarce at that. I would recommend raspberry jelly as a substitute for spreading on our bread. An excellent jelly (one lb. sugar to one lb. juice) would cost only about 15 or 20 cents per lb., growing the berries yourself, having only the sugar to buy. More berries and less pork.

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.

A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medical qualities:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medical agents known to the profession.
2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the use of disease.
3. That he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone.
4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.
5. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most wholesome article in use.

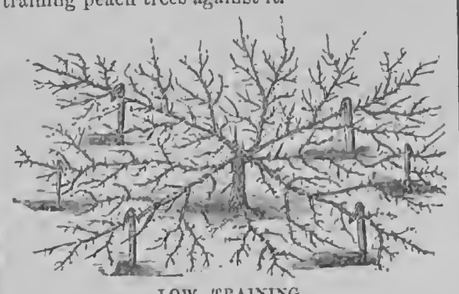


ESPALIER MODE OF TRAINING PEACH TREES.

PROTECTION FOR PEACH TREES.

It is a good thing for every one who occupies and cultivates a garden spot to grow enough peaches for a family supply. But in a large portion of the country it is impossible to do this, unless one resorts to artificial means for protecting the peach trees against the effects of severe cold in winter and late frosts in spring. This protection may be had at a less expense of labor and money than is generally supposed, and the purpose of this article is to describe and illustrate some methods which have been actually tried and found to be efficient by practical men.

Where a wall is at hand, or a tight board fence—which may be on one side of the garden or yard—espalier training can be practiced with great success. A fence six feet in height will answer, though a higher one would be better. If it runs north and south trees may be planted on both sides. A rich, deep, suitable peach soil is requisite, so that the trees will grow vigorously and be healthy. When the trees are set they should be headed down very low, and only such branches be allowed to grow as are needed. They require care and attention, pinching some shoots, removing some, tying up others, so that the desired form will be attained. We illustrate two specimens of espalier-trained trees which are very perfect in form, which, however, is not beyond the reach of any one who will devote sufficient *attention* to the work. They should be trained, as the engraving shows, from four to six inches away from the fence. To protect them from severe cold and spring frosts, it is only necessary to set up boards or poles in front, and pack straw against the trees. Probably in most cases the fence itself would be ample protection, but a crop is insured by using the other means. A tight board garden fence can be made doubly useful and highly ornamental by thus training peach trees against it.



LOW TRAINING.

Another method successfully practiced, which we illustrate, is to train the trees close to the ground. When the trees are set for this method they should be headed down to within a foot of the ground. As the branches grow, train them along horizontally, keeping them down by pegs. It is easier to keep under weeds and grass by mulching underneath the branches, than it is to till the soil. As winter approaches the branches may be bent quite to the ground and covered with earth, or straw, evergreen boughs, or boards may be used; but if covered with earth there is not so much danger from mice. The covering of earth should be removed when spring is fairly come, and in case frosts are afterwards apprehended some old matting, cloth, or straw may be used for protection. The limbs should not be allowed to grow so erect, when in bearing, as to render the bending down to the earth for covering again a difficult operation. When the fruit is heavy on the branches some support may be given to keep them from the earth.

To those who desire yearly abundance of this luscious fruit, but whose hopes are too often "nipped in the bud" by "untimely frosts," we commend these methods of peach-growing—if, only, you have that genuine love for horticulture which will insure for the work timely care and thorough culture.

TALKS ABOUT GARDENING.—NO. III.

BY REV. G. F. A. SPILLER.

Laying Off.—The kitchen garden should be convenient to the house and kitchen. To a farmer who has an abundance of means, plenty of help, and a wife who can do nothing in the garden, this advice may amount to nothing. But in West Tennessee there are very few persons so opulent or excessively refined but what are deeply interested in the kitchen garden. In fact, where there is a garden, the wife, as a general thing, is the gardener. True, occasionally a plow hand, with plow, comes in and tears up things, but it is the wife who gives the finishing touch. For her sake the garden gate should not be far from the house.

Most farmers' wives are industrious women. With them economy of time is wealth, yea, it bringeth luxuries. She has a few moments to spare. As the garden gate is not far off, she takes a hoe, and calls for "aunt" to come from the kitchen, and the two work the garden with deep interest and spirited pride. It is much to be regretted that farmers have such an anxiety to raise cotton and corn that they cannot find time to assist their better half in garden operations, for, if they only knew it, it is a paying business. A garden should be located in regard to the convenience of the wife and the cook. If it should be a poor spot, no matter; it can be made rich. It is much easier to enrich it than for the wife and cook to trudge several hundred yards several times a day to a rich spot.

We will suppose that you have decided tha the garden shall be on the east side of the house. Well, stick down a stake where the north-west corner part is to be. According to the size you intend your garden to be, so you must measure. If in a parallel line with the east side of your house to the south-west corner part, where you must also put a stake. Whether you intend your garden to be a square or parallelogram you must first describe a right angle. This is easily done. Measure off from the north-west corner part in a direct line with the south-west corner part eight feet, and stick down a stake. Get you two poles, one six feet and the other ten feet long. Put one end of the 6 foot pole at the north-west part and let it lay east. Put one end of the 10 foot pole against the stake. Draw the other ends of the two poles together and you have a true right angle. You are now enabled to lay off your garden with parallel sides. It is just as easy to do so as to lay it off in a nondescript style, which not only proclaims your want of taste and ability to combine beauty with utility, but it seems to say to the passer by, "Here lives an ignorant man."

As a garden requires to be annually manured, there must be a gate on one side of the garden. I prefer having two gates just opposite each other. One is in the lane and the other in the orchard. It is not always convenient to turn round in the garden, so I pass into the orchard and turn round. The posts should not be more, and they need not be less, than nine feet apart. The holes should not be less than three feet deep.

West Tennessee.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

The following are the prices of fruits, vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending June 7th:

Fruits.—The stock of apples being very small, and the quantity poor, prices are nominal. Strawberries are arriving freely. We quote:

Russetts, Roxbury ₩ bbl	$6 50@7 00
Russetts, Golden, ₩ bbl	4 50@6 00
Apples, Common Western ₩ bbl	2 00@3 00
Cranberries, choice, ₩ bbl	12 00@15 00
Cranberries, second quality, ₩ bbl	6 00@9 00
Strawberries ₩ quart box	13@ 25

Dried Fruits.—Dried apples are quiet in consequence of an increasing supply of berries and other kinds of fruit in season. Peaches are in good request and prime are scarce. Other fruits are little changed.

Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ₩ lb	19@ 20
Peaches, New Southern, ₩ lb	32@ 34
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ₩ lb	20@ 22
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ₩ lb	16@ 19
Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	50@ 52
Blackberries, ₩ lb	30@ 42
Raspberries, ₩ lb	45@ 50
Plums, ₩ lb	32@ 33

Vegetables.—Old Potatoes have continued in fair supply and active demand for the past week. Peach blows are in good request, and much higher prices than are quoted have been obtained.

Mercers, ₩ bbl	$3 50@4 25
Jackson White, ₩ bbl	3 75@4 00
Buck Eyes, ₩ bbl	3 00@3 25
Dykemans, ₩ bbl	3 00@3 50
Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	4 00@4 50
White Onions, ₩ bbl	2 00@3 50
Turnips, White, ₩ 100 bunches	5 00@6 00
Green Peas, ₩ bbl	5 00@7 00

Beans and Peas.—The supply of beans are light, and higher prices are obtained. We quote:

Beans—Kidneys, new, ₩ bush	$2 40@2 50
Beans—Marrows, ₩ bush	2 50@2 75
Beans—Mediums, ₩ bush	1 90@2 00
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ₩ bush	1 50@2 00
Peas—Canada, ₩ bush	1 15@1 20
Peas—Green Marrowfat	1 30@1 50

PUTTING BUGS TO USE.

A correspondent of the Vermont Farmer says:—"Having seen it several times stated that the little insect known as the lady-bug would keep plants free from spiders and other vermin, I last year put a lady-bug on to each of three coffee plants which had begun to be infested with lice. These bugs remained on two or three rows of the bed during the whole season, and these rows were entirely free from vermin, while the other part of the bed was badly damaged by lice. If the lady-bugs were instrumental in this matter, they may be considered as friends of the gardener, and their presence should be considered a blessing. They might be made especially serviceable to house plants. This bug, as you probably know, is of a reddish yellow with black stripes, and is about the size and shape of half a good sized pea, and multitudes can be easily found in early summer on alder and other bushes.

Plant Beans.—Those who have a few rods of spare ground cannot use it more profitably than to plant it with beans. String-beans, to our taste, are an excellent dish—healthful and easily prepared. A rod or two of ground properly cultivated will afford a rich return in this article and at small cost.

STRAWBERRIES AND BOXES.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—In answer to W. of Davenport, I would state, that the great bulk of strawberries that come to this market are the small varieties, the Early Scarlet and Scotch Runner, and are all hulled. We are having several new varieties of late years which are very large and choice. These are sent to market with the hulls on, as they are considered ornamental. The hulls are very objectionable on all others.

In regard to the size of boxes, I would say that 72 solid inches make a quart. The form of boxes is varied, some being square and some oblong, others round. A box 5 inches square and 3 deep holds a trifle over a quart. The Gift Fruit Box is 6 inches long, 4 wide and 3 deep. These proportions are inside measure. The sides of the boxes project below the bottom in order to protect the fruit when first packed, as the boxes should always be filled rounding up. The bottoms are left about half an inch narrower than the box, as a means of ventilation.

The round baskets are the favorites. They are larger at the top than bottom. Thus relieving the bottom berries from much pressure. These can be procured by the thousand where they are manufactured, and shipped at a slight expense, as they chamber in very close. The outside cases can be made by any carpenter.

New York City, June, 1866. Now and Then.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.

If grown in hills, all strawberries need mulching to keep the fruit clean, though some sorts need it less than others, and so soils ditto. Those who are picking the fruit at the time of reading this item will notice this fact, that a little time spent in mulching is time well spent. Near the sea shore, coarse salt hay makes the cheapest mulching. Inland, any grain straw may be used. So may pine straw, or small evergreen boughs. Another good material is the early grown grass of the lawn. It should be placed around the plants as soon as cut, and it will then keep its place. Mulching early and thickly keeps down weeds, saves work in that line, and enriches the soil. If the bed needs enriching, it is a good plan to mulch it in Autumn or early in Spring, after the first working, with the coarsest manure. This will wash clean before the berries ripen, thus enriching the roots, keeping the surface moist, and the fruit out of the dirt. We have one variety of strawberries with fruit-stalks so long that we can tie them up to stakes. It is some work to do so, but the fruit is beautiful. On the contrary, the fruit-stalks of the Wilson are so short that it is difficult to place mulch under them, if neglected until the berries need such protection.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DWARF APPLE TREES.

The culture of dwarf apple trees [i. e., worked on the paradise stock] is yet very limited in our country, and it is only within a few years that they have attracted any attention; but as they become better known, and their real value appreciated, they will, we are sure, be considered almost as indispensable as the pear. They are less particular as to soil than the pear, grow quite as readily, occupy but little more space than a currant bush, and bear three to six dozen of large and beautiful fruit each. Besides this, they are so completely within the control of the cultivator, that if the canker worm attacks the trees, they can easily be destroyed by the application of the whale oil soap. Now that this pest is so destructive to orchard trees, the bush apples supply their place, and the same ground, covered with a dozen or two trees, will produce nearly the same quantity as a standard, and much larger and more beautiful fruit.—*Hovey's Mag*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Books on Gardening.—(A. H. D.) "The Gardeners' Text Book," and "The Garden," are the titles of two very good manuals for a gardener. "An Essay on Manures," by Samuel L. Dana, will probably give you the desired information respecting manures. See list of books in the Rural.

Spring Planted Trees.—These should be carefully examined from time to time. If the wind has leaned them place them in the proper position and stake them. If any do not start vigorously but show signs of dying, cut them back more severely, mulch them, and in case of drouth water freely

Late Cabbages and Cauliflowers.—Seeds may yet be sown for a late crop. Cabbages especially are more certain, when designed for a winter crop, if sown late. The heads are firmer and they keep better. All vegetables for winter use should be ripened as late in the autumn as possible to have good keeping qualities.

Names of Flowers.—(E. A. M., West Liberty, Iowa.) The specimens of flowers sent us for the purpose of being named have been examined and names given are as follows: No. 1. *Mertensia Virginica.* No. 2. *Claytonia Caroliniana.* No. 3. *Dodecathaon meadia.* No. 4. *Lithospermum canescens.* No. 5. *Polemonium.*

A. M., Putnam, O.—The blackberry leaf you sent has been examined. The reddish covering on the under side appears to be a species of fungus or rust similar to that noticed on wheat grown in shady or damp places. What the insects are which trouble you we are not advised. Is it supposed that the appearance of the leaf is owing to their presence? It is probable that a suitable supply of snuff thrown upon the leaves or a sprinkling of salt and water, tinctured with kerosene, would cause them to decamp.

Privet for Hedging.—(W. S. H.) To make a hedge you should set the cuttings about six inches apart. The plants should be subjected to the usual method of pruning for hedge making. Privet is not generally used for other than ornamental fences or screens. It is a tolerably fast grower. As a single shrub, it attains a height of twelve or fifteen feet. A serious objection to setting privet extensively is its liability to blight—die out in spots—which is supposed to result from pruning.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Soft Gingerbread.—Six teacups of flour; three of molasses; one of cream; one of butter; one tablespoonful of ginger; one of saleratus.

Kisses.—One cup butter; two of sugar; three-quarters of a cup of water; half teaspoon soda; two eggs; four cups flour. Drop on a tin; place a lump of sugar in the center of each.

Rice Cake.—Three eggs and the same weight of ground rice, same weight of sugar, well beaten. Bake quickly in a mold.

Silver Cake.—Two cups sugar, one of butter, three of flour, ¾ cup of sweet milk; the whites of eight eggs; two teaspoons cream tartar; one of soda.

Gold Cake.—The same as the above, only using the yolk instead of the whites of eggs.

Delicate Cake.—One coffee cup of sugar, same of flour; one half cup of butter; whites of four eggs; one lemon rind grated.

Jelly Cake.—One cup of sugar, three eggs, one tablespoon of sweet milk, one of butter.

French Cake—very good.—One and a half cups of butter, three eggs, two cups sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoons cream tartar, one of soda; add the butter and sugar, then the flour and cream tartar; beat the whites to a stiff froth, add that and soda last.

Coffee Cake.—Two cups sugar, one of molasses, one of cold coffee, four of flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cloves, same of cinnamon, three eggs.

Cookies.—Three cups sugar, two eggs, one cup cream (sour,) one-half cup of butter, half teaspoon soda; flour enough to roll.

Healthy Custard.—One quart new milk. Set over a slow fire, and do not let it boil; beat 4 eggs with 2 tablespoons of sugar, (add seasoning to taste,) then stir it in the milk until it thickens; but do not let it boil.

Wedding Johnny Cake.—One pint of sour cream, same of sweet milk, half cup of butter, 3 eggs, tablespoon salt, same of soda, one quart of meal, one pint of flour, one pint of raisins, half pint citron. This makes a very large cake, and is delicious, and if one does not marry more than once in a life-time, can well afford to make it. Bake in a six quart tin pan one hour.

Potato Stew.—Four quarts of water; half dozen good sized potatoes pared and sliced; half cup of rice; handful of finely cut cabbage; two good sized onions sliced; two tablespoons even full of salt; one tablespoon of butter; a little pepper. When nearly ready to serve up, beat together one egg with a little flour and water and stir in. This is far better and healthier than pork stews.

Cheap and Quick Made Breakfast Cakes.—One pint of new milk; 3 eggs, and flour to make a stiff batter; little salt. Drop in a spider with one tablespoon of hot fat.

Healthy and Excellent Pie Crust.—One cup of sour cream; half cup of lard; tablespoon of salt. Rub the lard and salt through the flour; add half teaspoon of soda to the cream, and wet up as you would with water.

Old-fashioned Short-cake.—I noticed some weeks ago an inquiry how to make an old-fashioned short-cake. I have watched with interest to see if Young America did really know how to do it. A number have responded, but it doesn't sound like the old-fashioned yet. Will you please try mine, or rather my dear old mother's:—One quart of buttermilk; one tablespoon of lard (unmelted); salt to taste; roll out; make diamonds with a fork, and place in a spider and set before the glowing coals of a fire-place. Oh! it is delicious, and brings up pictures of long ago that are not at all unpleasant.—J. M. I., *Adrian, Mich.*

We shall be glad to receive further contributions from J. M. I.

Inquiries.—Will some one of your numerous readers please inform me through the colums of your paper, the best method of making rye bread? and oblige—E. H. P., *Ohio.*

Will some of the readers of the Rural inform me how to make hop yeast, and also hop yeast bread?—A Subscriber, *Salisbury, Vt.*

A SCRAP BOOK.

A correspondent, S. W. A., gives his method of making a scrap book from such agricultural journals as he does not preserve for binding. He says:—"In cold stormy days, when it is not comfortable to work out-of-doors, and no other business offering, I cut from the papers all that I consider worth preserving, and arrange in four sorts, each to be pasted in a separate book. The good stories in one; the scientific, the useful, and curious of whatever length in another; the recipes for cooking and miscellaneous matters in a third, and in the fourth the anecdotes. I use old volumes of the Patent Office Reports which are mostly out of date, cutting out about two-thirds of the leaves. If a particularly good thing occurs in them it is retained. On the balance of the leaves the scraps are pasted, two columns to a page on both sides of the leaves. The books will be only a trifle thicker when filled than they were originally, and will prove very useful for reference and amusement. An index to the recipe book should be made for ready reference."

The Best Clothes Line.—An exchange says the best clothes line for a family to use is a galvanized wire one. A section of Telegraph wire was used five years without housing, and was as good at the end of that time as when first strung on the posts.

Ladies' Department.

THE LOVER'S VIGIL.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Mary, dear Mary, list! Awake!
And now, like the moon, thy slumbers break.
There is not a taper and scarcely a sound
To be seen or be heard in the cottages round;
The watch-dog is silent, thy father sleeps,
But love, like the breeze, to thy window creeps;
The moonlight seems list'ning all over the land
To the whispers of angels like thee;
O lift for a moment the sash with thy hand
And kiss but that hand to me,
Mary—
O kiss but that hand to me.

Gently awake and gently rise!
O for a kiss to unclose thine eyes!
The vapors of sleep should fly softly the while,
As the breath on thy looking-glass breaks at thy smile.
And then I would whisper thee never to fear,
For Heaven is all around thee when true love's near;
Just under the woodbine, dear Mary, I stand,
Still looking and listening to thee!
O lift for a moment the sash with thy hand,
And kiss but that hand to me,
Mary—
And kiss but that hand to me,

Hark! Do I see thee? Yes, tis thou?
And now there's thy hand, and I hear thee now!
Thou look'st like a rose in a crystal stream,
For thy face, love, is bathed in the moonlight gleam.
And could my kisses like stream circles rise
To dip on thy dimples and spread round thine eyes!
And oh! to be lost on a night such as this
In the arms of an angel like thee—
Nay stay but a moment, one moment of bliss,
And smile but forgiveness to me!
Mary—
Oh, smile but forgiveness to me.

Nobody, sweet, can hear our sighs!
Thy voice just comes on the soft air and dies.
Dost thou gaze on the moon? I have gaz'd, as I rove.
Till I thought it has breath'd Heaven's blessing on love;
Till I've stretched out my arms, and my tears have begun,
And nature, and heaven, and thou seem'd but one.
Adieu, my sweet Mary; the moon's in the west,
And the leaves shine with tear-drops like thee.
So draw in thy charms and betake thee to rest,
O thou dearer than life to me,
Mary—
Thou dearer than life to me.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEHOLD ADORNMENTS.

The adornment of our homes, inside as well as out, makes them more attractive to the inmates; cultivates an elevated taste for the fine arts, educates the mind, and calls into requisition all the finer qualities of our nature. Look at the homes of those whose dwellings in their inside arrangements exhibit walls bare of any of the works of art aside from the papered walls, and contrast them with those where we see ornaments, such as beautiful pictures and paintings, hung in handsome frames, together with many other useful and ornamental articles, and which do we find most desirable? In which do we find the most cheerful, happy and contented inmates, as well as the most refinement and best educated minds, capable of giving, as well as enjoying, entertainment of the highest order? I would not be understood as intimating that only in the houses of the wealthy, who can afford the more costly works of art, are these things to be found or desired; but in the homes of those in less affluent circumstances, those who earn their bread with the labor of their hands, and "in the sweat of their brow"—these homes should be made attractive, so that when the body becomes weary the eye may have something upon which it may fall, which will call into action an entirely different range of thought, relieving the strain on those which act upon the muscles of the body, and in this way overcoming that bodily weariness which would, under different circumstances, be far from agreeable.

"But," says one, "how can I beautify my rooms? It takes all I can earn to clothe and support my family." In reply let me say, that many little adornments may be made at odd intervals of time, by the daughters, or by the young housekeeper whose taste and skill will be greatly educated in such employment. These may be simple and of very little cost in money, and yet when completed be more highly prized, and equally ornamental, with the more costly works of the wealthy. A handsome Antique, Oriental or Grecian painting, with a frame covered with ornamental leather work or pine cones, and hung on the wall, would give an entire different aspect to a room. Then for the parlor table a card basket of cone, leather, or butternut work would please the eye. A whatnot for the side or corner of the room, ornamented with leather work or cones, would help beautify and at the same time be useful in furnishing the same. Either or all of these may be done by any one of ordinary taste and ingenuity at only a very small cost, the materials being readily obtainable by all. Aside from the ornamental part, the mind is delightfully entertained and employed in constructing such ornaments. Invalids may oftentimes be greatly benefited in such light employment by diverting the mind from their ills. When once we have these things, we have something of which we may be proud to look at and to show our friends for the rest of our lives. With ordinary care they will last as long as any of the more costly works of art.

WM. H. WHITE.

South Windsor, Conn.

At a fancy ball at the Tuileries, lately, there was a quadrille of all nations. The prettiest girl in Paris was chosen to represent France. It was the charming Miss Beckwith, an American! She wore a white satin dress, with a tri-color sash. Brunettes rejoice! Miss Beckwith is described as having beautiful black hair.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PLEA FOR CHILDREN.

Children always were, in *my estimation*, *an abused race;* and, although I am a "child of older growth," yet I still retain the idea. I can remember how my red hair used to *stand on end*, and my lips *part*, when I was called "sissy," or "young'un;" and even now it provokes me to hear people call a child a *little brat*, forgetting that they, too, once bore that endearing name.

People talk of children never having any cares or troubles. Of such I would ask, Have you ever been a child? Have you ever had your hopes suddenly blasted when mother refused to let you visit some of your playmates — or your happiness destroyed because your doll had been broken by a careless brother, or your blocks burnt? To be sure these are trifling things, but are they not as hard for the little one to bear as heavy sorrows for the man or woman?

And, again, we hear people say "Children never have to think what they will wear when that's gone, or where their next meal is coming from." To all this, I will answer in the words of the Bible, "Therefore, I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for the body, what ye shall put on, and why take ye thought for *raiment?* Consider the lilies how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

J. R.

Valley Farm, N. Y., 1866.

NELLY'S ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.

Girls, you want to get married, don't you? Ah, what a natural thing it is for you young ladies to have such a hankering for the sterner sex? It is a weakness that woman has, and for this reason she is called the weaker sex! Well if you want to get married, don't for conscience sake act like fools about it. Don't go into a fit every time you see a hat and a pair of whiskers. Don't get the idea into your heads that you must put yourself into the way of every young man in the neighborhood, in order to attract notice; for if you don't run after them, they will run after you. Mark that!

A husband-hunter is the most detestable of all young ladies. She is full of starch and puckers, she puts on so many false airs, and she is so nice, that she appears ridiculous in the eyes of every decent person. She may generally be found at church or meeting, coming in, of course, about the last one, always at social parties, and invariably takes the front seat at concerts. She tries to be the bell of the place, and thinks she is. Poor girl! You are fitting yourself for an old maid, just as sure as the Sabbath comes on Sunday. Men will flirt with you, simply because they love to do it; but they have no more idea of making you a wife than they have of committing suicide. If I were a young man I would have no more to do with such fancy women than I would with a viper.

Now, girls, let Nelly give you a piece of her advice, and she knows from experience that if you practice it, you will gain the reputation of being worthy girls, and stand a fair chance of getting respectable husbands. It is all well enough to finger the piano, &c., but don't neglect to let grandmama or your mother teach you how to make pies and puddings, and get a meal of victuals good enough for a king. No part of a housekeeper's duties should be neglected; if you do not marry a wealthy husband, you will need to know how to do such work; and if you do, it will be no disadvantage to you to know how to instruct a servant girl to do these things as you would have them done.

In the next place don't pretend to be what you are not. Affectation is the most despicable of "accomplishments," and will only cause sensible people to laugh at you. No one but a fool will be caught by affectation; it has a transparent skin, easily to be seen through. Dress plain, but neatly. Remember that nothing gives a girl so modest, becoming and lovely an appearance as a neat and plain dress. All the mummery and tinsel-work of the dress-maker and milliner are unnecessary. If you are really handsome, they do not add to your beauty one particle; if you are homely they only make you look worse. Men don't court your face and jewelry, but your own dear selves.

Finger-rings and folderols may do to look at, but they add nothing to the value of a wife—all young men may know that. If you know how to talk, do it naturally, and not be so distressingly polite as to spoil all you say. If your hair is straight, don't put on the curling tongs to make believe it is not. If your neck is dark, wear a lace collar, but don't be so foolish as to daub on paint, thinking that people are so blind as not to see it; and if your cheeks are not rosy, don't apply pink saucers, for the deception will be detected, and you will be laughed at.

Finally, girls, listen to the counsel of your mothers, and ask their advice in everything. Think less of fashion than you do of home duties, less of romances than you do of the realities of life; and instead of trying to catch beaux, strive to make yourself worth being caught by them.

Bonnets in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph writes:—"The one great object of my admiration in Paris is the bonnet—its ever-changing shape, its splendor, its disappearance, and its 'dark days of nothingness.' What do you think bonnets were yesterday? Not crape, nor tulle, nor silk, nor satin, nor velvet, nor straw. No, nothing but flowers. I saw one lady with a bonnet of daisies, and another who had on her head a handful of lilies of the valley, festooned with green ribbon. If it really is anything, a bonnet can scarcely be less than a few lilies of the valley, which at Florence would cost half a Paul. Another lady had a wreath of wall flowers."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE ROBIN HAS COME.

Robin red-breast hath come, and sweetly doth sing
His farewell to Winter and welcome to Spring;
And he tells us in song how happy is he,
Perched on the top of the old maple tree.

His notes sound as sweetly, his tune is the same,
Oh! I am so glad he is with us again;
I know he is happy, and his heart full of glee,
As he chirps and sings in the old maple tree.

Other songsters, with plumage more bright and gay,
Are warbling their songs, on this merry spring day,
But none have I seen, however gaudy they be,
That could sing with him on the old maple tree.

Then welcome, dear Robin, so early in Spring!
What joy to our hearts your presence doth bring;
Welcome, thrice welcome!—may your home ever be
Close by our cottage in the old maple tree.

Martinsburgh, N. Y., 1866. ALLIE S.

THE CHAPEL.

From the German of Uhland for the Rural New-Yorker:

BY JOHN B. DUFFEY.

Stands the chapel on the mountain—
Down the vale its still looks go;
Gay and clear, by mead and fountain,
Sings the shepherd-boy below.

Floats the bell's tone down in sadness,
Swells the death-chant's awful cry;
Silent is the song of gladness,
Listening looks the lad on high.

Up there for the grave lie ready,
Those who in the vale were gay:
Shepherd laddie, shepherd laddie,
There they'll chant o'er thee one day.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ACTIONS vs. WORDS.

BY C. A. CHURCH.

There is an old maxim as old as time, for what I know, which says "Actions speak louder than Words." This is true everywhere and at any time—reaching from the pulpit to the family circle, from childhood to tottering old age. Its truthfulness is manifested in the school-room and in the work-shop; in the cabinet and on the battle-field; among the civilized and the heathen. 'Twas not Bonaparte's words that shook the kingdoms and empires of the East, and caused rulers to weep and fear for their thrones; it was not the loud voice of the brave McDonald that led his little army to pierce the Austrian center, but his actions. Where the white plume waved, his enemies knew was a man that *acted*, and that knowledge alone was as a conquering army in their midst. When acting Sheridan met his retreating troops at Winchester, his cry was not "go back," but "come back." "Face the other way, boys; *we* are going back to *our* camps." Every soldier felt that the day was saved, for there was action in his words, and they were ready to follow and act also.

When Education was just creeping from her cradle, and the world grew dark with fear as the earthquake cracked the rocks, or the beautiful comet rode forth at night, there was a time when words would frighten an enemy and fierce threats bear off the victory. But now we of this day—and especially Yankees—are slow to take a man's word for his wisdom or his power,—we had rather see "the thing done." A man's tongue is his best friend, and also his worst enemy. Just as long as words will bear him up he is safe; but when they will not—and that time will come sooner or later—if he has not actions to match his words he must fall. Wo be to that man who has a fast tongue and a slow arm, for his voice is heard among his fellows as is the low murmurings of brooks among the roarings of mighty cataracts—not heard at all! The fly that escapes from the spider's net shuns it ever after. Words alone have saved many of the human race, so also have actions,—but words, with actions to suit those words, have saved many more.

We hear a young man "talking like a minister" to his companions of the benefits derived from, and the arguments for, "total abstinence." He tells them of the first "*one drop*," as it was told to him by a dying mother or near friends, when but a child in drunkenness—descending the first step to a drunkard's home and grave. He points them to a moss-covered mound by the way-side, and says, "beneath the shadow of that old leaning, rotten slab, is my father's grave, and beside it where the grass grows so green, and the roses are so red, sleeps a martyred brother." But ere the sun goes down he staggers into their presence—just from the bar! That young man's words sink into insignificance compared with his example, and his school mates shrink from his presence with a firmer purpose to remain as they are than words could form.

In yonder cottage is one whom age and worldly cares have summoned to leave his father's roof to seek a livelihood amid the bustle and tumult of a moving, hurrying world. Mark how slow and silently that family gathers around the last spread board at home. Words are almost unknown to-night, for actions only can tell the true meaning of the word—farewell. The last grasp of the hand, the kiss, the would-be hidden tear, are more powerful than books of words,—they will never be forgotten. Verily, "Actions speak louder than Words."

Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1866.

No two human beings were ever alike either in body or mind. In other words, nature has been engaged in making men and women six thousand years without making one that she thought it worth while to repeat.

Parents who are ignorant of their duty will be taught, by the misconduct of their children, what they ought to have done.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

Who does not love the charming spring-time? After cold winter has yielded her scepter to the more genial influences of this lovely season,—tiny flowers peeping forth to greet us, and the little birds once again cheering us with their notes—are we fully prepared to appreciate and enjoy it? It is upon this—the glowing beauty around me, also some never-to-be-forgotten past scenes of my life, that I am now thinking deeply and undisturbed. It is so quiet and lovely here; nothing comes within sight of my eyes, or aught of sound disturbs my mental vision—the tenor of my thoughts, or the sublimity of the scene I am now beholding. I am calling up in long review the memory of loved departed ones. Yes, some dear ones have been called from our earthly home to hold communion with and meet face to face their Creator, and their loved forms are now moldering in the dust from whence they sprung. Only a short time ago and they were with us, moving in the same circles, and performing similar works to those we daily engage in; but the Reaper entered our midst and gathered them unto his harvest—

"There is a Reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Ot not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth
And took the flowers away."

It is twilight, calm, peaceful twilight, and the last flickering rays of the sun are lingering still, seemingly tardy to depart from the green grass and the blue blossoms of the Forget-me-not peeping lovingly above. It is now gone, but if gone from here its beauty seems to be all in the clouds above, for they are beautiful, excelling all the arts of man—the splendor of the palaces of this lower world. How truly do I feel to join in the language of the Poet—

"Oh, Nature! how in every charm supreme,
Whose votaries feast on raptures ever new!
O for the voice and fire of seraphim,
To sing thy glories with devotion due!"

EDITH H.

PUNCHING THE LITERARY LIONS.

The Round Table, which is a sort of keeper in the literary menagerie, is just now stirring up its animals with a long pole. It declares, in effect, that they are lazy, dull, stupid; have eaten too much dinner; or are dying before their time. Thus it stirs its stick among them:

What are American writers doing to-day? Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Curtis, Mitchell, Holland, Stoddard—who has produced or is producing any distinctive work? Barring Mr. Longfellow's translation of Dante, we know of nothing that is likely to bring any credit to our literature. Mrs. Stowe and Gail Hamilton seem to have exhausted their stock of originality. Bancroft lets the "History of the United States" drag along with no encouragement of an early completion. Grace Greenwood, Fanny Fern and Rose Terry appear to have reached the limit of their power and genius. They have passed from the stage. Even Brownell, Boker and Leland are dumb. From Mr. Tuckerman we have a volume of essays—only tolerable. The pen of James Parton has no theme, and Headley has disappeared at about the same time with J. S. C. Abbott. Not even the recent war finds a worthy historian, or a poet. In fact, the literary field was never so barren, never so utterly without hope or life. Meanwhile, Sylvanus Cobb, Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Stephens, are having a boundless opportunity, and "The Gold Brick" is the best selling book of the year. Unhappy facts! Disgrace to our scholars and authors! * * * Our writers do not seem to gain upon themselves. Longfellow has never written anything so good as "Evangeline;" Mitchell has never equaled his first volume of "Reveries;" Holland grew brilliant with "Bitter-Sweet," and has never written anything to compare with it; Holmes retired on the glory that came from the "Autocrat;" Stoddard gave us the "King's Bell," and nothing since; and Bayard Taylor does not seem to have the old-time fire. * * * We want a great poem from some poet, or a startling volume of essays from some new hand—somebody who will help us to think and live. We are sick and tired of this never-ending stream of insipidity, weakness and puerility. Either genius has left us or is too indolent to make itself known. Who will awaken us from this sleep? Who will first show us the signs of a genuine literary reviving?

OCCUPATION.

Occupation! what a glorious thing it is for a human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent — rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that they may brighten the future — flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling; and most selfish is he who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion that brings no joy to his fellow men.

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

Sabbath Musings.

GOD'S WORKS.

What God does is done so sweetly,
So completely,
And so still—
Every part becomes amazing—
While we're gazing
At his skill;
And so new the old appeareth—
So much finer as it neareth—
That the spirit—thrilling, soaring,
And adoring—
Sense of his perfection drinketh
To its fill;
And each bosom prayeth, thinketh,
"Do thy will."

[*The Congregationalist.*

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ASLEEP IN JESUS.

Our Saviour when on earth called little children to his arms, that he might bless them. Likewise at death he calls them from the cradle to rest in his bosom; where their pure spirits will glorify him forever. But their mortal bodies, that we so love, sleep in the quiet grave, to which our minds often wander at twilight, and in the silent watches of the night. We see them in our dreams; they mingle again with us in the home circle, clad in robes of blue and crimson, with their familiar glossy curls, and eyes radiant with delight, chattering and singing like birds in spring-time, and in childish fondness clasping with their dimpled hands their toys and flowers, and all the beautiful things that children love, bringing back sunshine and gladness to the bereaved circle. Alas! they vanish imperceptibly from our view, like the flashing tints of the rainbow. Those angelic messengers of love are gone, gone forever from earth! We awake, but imagine that we see them still, and hear their sweet voices, though so long silent, and the place of their repose so far away, that only strangers can seldom visit the spot where where they are so closely nestled together—sheltered by the love and blessing which Christ has given them. How sweet the thought that they were so early called from the sins and temptations of maturer years.

It was my privilege, not long since, to re-visit a cemetery in which I had for many years cherished with deep affection a most solemn interest. Neither time nor absence had diminished my attachment to that hallowed place. I entered with the anxious solicitude of a widowed mother, seeking the graves of her little ones who had long since faded from earth! Many years had intervened since my last visit there. Modern improvements had so changed the appearance of the place that I was at a loss, on entering, what course to take. At length I discovered three little mounds, side by side, and as I approached my eyes once more rested on their fond names, and on the familiar inscription, "Sweet is the Sleep of Innocence." I paused in solemn awe! It was sanctified ground on which I stood, and the precious dust beneath angels had long kept in charge. Methought how holy, and yet how beautiful, is this place; and if angels are permitted to visit earth, would they not seek the sacred stillness of the city of the dead? Heaven seemed near. I could but mentally exclaim,

"Surely yon heaven where angels see God's face,
Is not so distant as we deem,
From this low earth!"

The air was fragrant, and the song of birds broke in sweet cadence upon the ear, as their rich melody was borne above, and around amid the lofty monuments, and the little moss-covered stones, and among the waving branches of the drooping elms and willows. Nature, even there among the tombs, had, in the profusion of her gifts, scattered many emblems of love and purity. A small rose-bush, the blossoms of which had fallen, seemed to keep sentinel at the head of those little sleepers, together with a few wild flowers. A sweet loveliness rested over the face of nature; as the rays of the sun seemed brighter amid the dark shadows of the evergreen, whose spiral summits point to immortality, to inspire the soul with hopes and joys which can never die.

Many years had passed since kindred or friends had enjoyed the privilege of shedding affection's tear over the remains of those once so dear. The dews of the evening were the only tears, and the sighing of the night winds the only notes of sorrow that rose and fell over the remains of those little ones who "Slept in Jesus." During this long interval of years, time and sorrow had done their work. A chastened joy pervades the soul, and the thought that those whom Jesus early called, will surely arise with him in glory, forbid all tears, and kindles hope in the heart, as we contemplate

"The less of earth, the more of heaven."

Mothers, weep not that your houses are left desolate, but contemplate by faith a reunion in heaven. Though they are priceless gems in the Saviour's crown, they are still our babes, redeemed and saved by His blood, and placed there to draw our affections heavenward. Precious thought, that they have gone before us. "Though bitter the parting, the sorrow was blessed." The thought that we shall see them in glory, fully compensates for all our sorrows. Then, bereaved mothers, let us all rejoice and thank our Heavenly Father that he has provided a place of rest for all our little ones.

"The love that gathered babes of old
Within its sweet embrace,
Hath found in yonder peaceful fold,
For our sweet lambs a place."

Westmoreland, N. Y., 1866. E. W. B.

By how much lower the Saviour was made for me, by so much the dearer may he be to me.—*Bernard.*

Useful, Scientific, &c.

A CHAPTER ON GRINDSTONES.

UTILITY OF GRINDSTONES—WHERE OBTAINED—A LARGE QUARRY—HOW THE STONE ARE QUARRIED AND MANUFACTURED—HOW PACKED FOR MARKET, &C. &C.

STONE, in a general sense, implies a mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter. Large portions or accumulations have the more sounding name of rocks. It implies firmness and inertia. The stone or rock family is made up of numerous varieties, differing in their texture somewhat, but agreeing in their general characteristics. Stone is of great and extensive use in the construction of buildings of all kinds; in opposing a barrier to the encroachments of the ocean surge; to the careering waters of the rushing and swollen river. In the lofty crests of mountains, in pyramids and in statues of the gigantic mould, stone becomes poetical, and is made to partake of the sublime. Hence, we read of the rock or stone of ages—of lively and precious stones. But it is not of the granite, marble, veined or white, nor of the "stone of stumbling," of which we purpose now to speak, but of a variety which plays an important part in the economy of civilized life—THE GRINDSTONE.

Fashioned for this office, the inert mass becomes a lively stone—an active and important agent in forwarding the purposes of human industry. The Grindstone is indispensable to the manufacturer in giving a polish and finish to the varied implements of cutlery which human wants have rendered necessary. It is prominent among the agencies employed in the gun shop; in the business carried forward by the carpenter and joiner; in the shop of the tanner and currier; in that of the wheel-wright and carriage-maker; and last, though not least, to the farmer, for keeping in order his axes, scythes and other implements of rural labor.

Being thus important in the offices it performs, the process of manufacturing the Grindstone, though presenting no intricate features, can scarcely fail of proving of interest to the readers of the RURAL.

The Scientific American, in giving the accompanying illustrations and substance of the annexed description, pertinently says:—What should we do without grindstones in the manufacturing arts? The dependence on them is so great that if the supply were stopped a cry would go up from the workshops far and near. From the cutlers' shops, from the grinders of axes, and the armories; from those who make scissors, and from the glass cutters' shops, where the crystal goblets gleam like jewels; from the mechanic who has only a chisel to sharpen, and the housewife whose knife is dull; from the farmer who is waiting in the field where the harvest is white for the sickle. These all would cry out if they were suddenly deprived of grindstones.

VIEW OF GRINDSTONE WORKS AT BEREA, OHIO.

In view of their utility, their history from the rise and progress of the stone—from the deposit in the quarry to the finished state—will be interesting. Grindstones are procured in many places; they are imported from Franec, England and Nova Scotia; they are also made on the shores of Lake Huron. But the largest and by far the most extensive quarries are in the State of Ohio.

The principal illustration at the head of this article gives a view of the works of F. M. STEARNS & Co., Berea, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, twelve miles from Cleveland, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Lake Shore and Cleveland and Toledo Railroads. It will give the reader a good idea of the extent of the business. Like stacks of cheeses the stones are piled tier on tier; and in the distance may be seen workmen getting out others. The subordinate illustrations show clearly how the several operations are carried on. As, for instance, in Figure 2, the workmen are in the act of quarrying. The huge slabs or layers may be cut of any length either 20 or 200 feet long, and 6 inches or 6 feet thick, to suit circumstances.

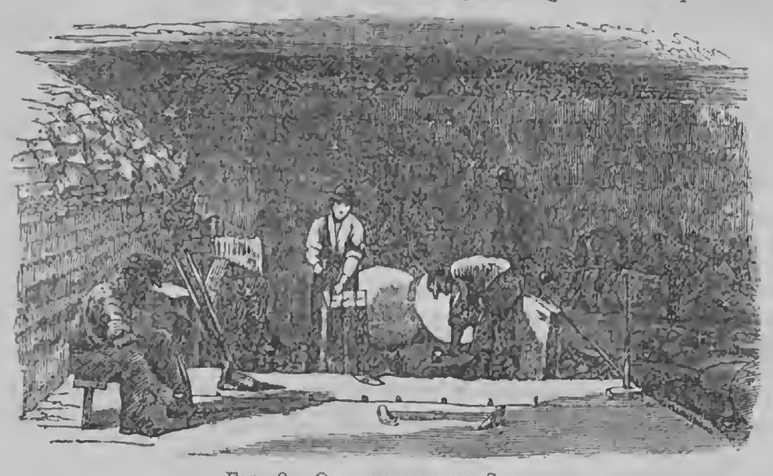


FIG. 2—QUARRYING THE STONE.

The method of quarrying such a block is as follows:

The surface dirt having been removed, trenches or channels are cut at each end of the piece to be quarried; after this, small holes, 12 inches apart in a parallel line, 12 feet from the face, are made. In these holes iron wedges, one and a half inches square by six inches long, are placed and struck heavily with a sledge. The layers, in the natural state, are piled one upon the other, extending back, we know not how far, and are seldom found joined together. The piece is then separated into small blocks of 50 or 5,000 pounds weight, according to the size of the stone required.

Another workman is shown in Fig. 2 in the act of splitting these blocks with wedges, at the same time gazing at the reader—being attracted, probably, by the proceedings of the photographer at the moment these views were taken. Having shaped the stone partially, it is then necessary to chip off the square corners so that it becomes octagonal; this having been done a workman proceeds to put an eye in by picking it out. This may seem paradoxical, but is strictly the case, as will be seen by referring to Fig. 3. Here another workman, also looking at the reader instead of his work, has the stone before him on a block, and with a sharp steel pick is making a hole in the center. It is then taken away to be turned off true. This is done on a rude sort of lathe, but quite sufficient for the purpose. It consists of a revolving mandrel, square at the part to receive the stone, which is then tightly keyed to the mandrel through a hole in the end. Two men then apply rods of Swedish iron to the revolving stone. These rods are five feet long, one and a half inches wide, and five-eighths of an inch thick, tapered to a point by the blacksmith and afterward hammered to a hooked point by the workmen. The stone runs about 125 revolutions per minute. The men are able to turn about 100 to 200 in ten hours—varying in size from 50 to 200 pounds in weight. Large and small sizes are turned in the same way.

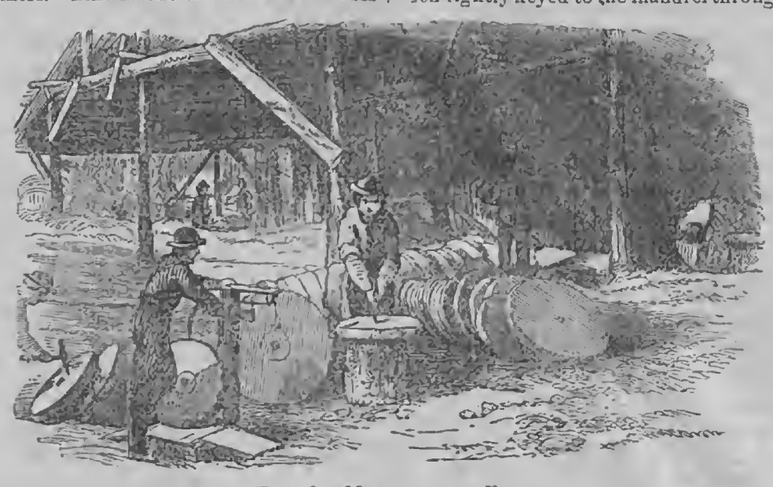


FIG. 3—MAKING THE EYE.

Back of the stone is an exhaust fan, which sucks off all the dust as fast as it is made, so that the room is free from fine particles which are very injurious to the lungs. This dust is carried to the top of the building, and from thence scattered to the four winds of heaven to fall on the just and unjust.

And this is the way grindstones are made.

Besides grindstones, Messrs. STEARNS & Co. prepare other articles, such as block stone for ornamental buildings, flagging, well covers, saw grinders for gumming saws, ash houses, cisterns, currier blocks for tanners' use, also ax bitts, scythe-stones, shoemakers' and kitchen sandstones. The latter are made by breaking the stone into proper size, and are subsequently ground to the required form.

The machine for grinding these stones into the desired shape, consists of an upright shaft on which a wooden head is fastened and filled with scraps of nail plate. Sand and water are used in the same manner as on cast-iron plates in marble manufactories. The advantage that such a rubber has over a cast-iron plate is, that it will cut more than three times as fast. For where the nails are driven in, the wood being softer, wears away more rapidly and leaves a constant cutting edge, which may be felt by pressing the finger upon the rubber. The stone to be ground is held in the hands of the workman, and by skillful practice he is able to give it the desired form.

Those grindstones that are to be shipped to a great distance must be securely packed. This is accomplished by a peculiar invention patented by F. M. STEARNS, June 20, 1865, and shown in Fig. 5. A number of stones are placed in a row, and at each end is a wooden head, about the size of the stone, through which a wooden shaft and an iron rod is pushed through the eyes of the stones, and the whole are bound firmly together with a nut and screw. Slats are then fastened across the stone from one head to the other, and hooped to prevent them from being knocked off; so that if their destination be California, or some foreign country, they will arrive in good condition.

Small stones for mechanics, farmers and general purposes, are made and mounted. The eye is made to fit any desired size of shaft, and an adjustable rest for grinding mowing machine knives, or any other tools that require special angles, is attached. This fixture was patented by F. M. STEARNS, Dec. 27, 1864.

Besides these, a stone of 18 inches in diameter, in wooden troughs, for ship and store use, and stones from 6 to 12 inches for kitchen use, are made. These are fitted with iron troughs from castings made at their works.

The shoe stones are sold in cases of 75 pounds, scythe stones in quarter-gross boxes; and ax bitts, oil stones and kitchen sand stones, in 10-pound boxes.

Grindstones are universally abused by persons who should know better. They are not only exposed to all kinds of weather, but they are also left in water, and otherwise damaged. Such abuses should not be practiced. When not wanted they should be kept out of water and under cover.

The capacity of the works is about twenty tons of grindstones and from ten to fifteen car loads of flagging, building and other miscellaneous stone—when in full operation—per day. They are shipped by rail direct from the quarry of F. M. STEARNS & Co., Berea, Ohio, without change of cars, to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, and all intermediate places; and, by lake, to Canada, and foreign countries via the Welland canal.

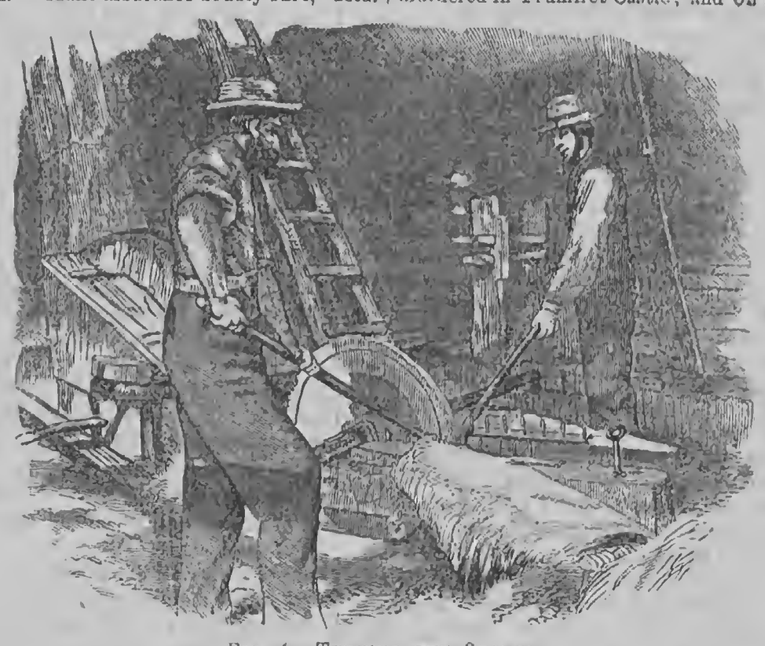


FIG. 4—TURNING THE STONES.

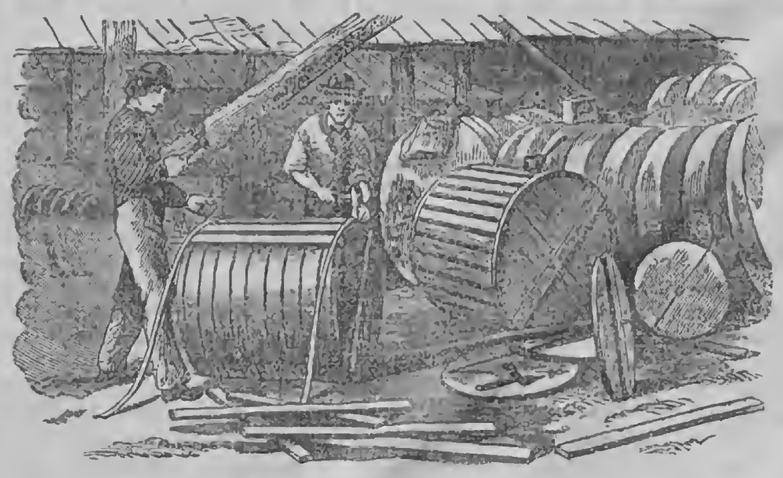


FIG. 5—PACKING THE STONES.

Various Topics.

FAMILIAR SAYINGS.

"MAKE a virtue of necessity," Shakspeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona. "All is not gold that glitters," Merchant of Venice. "Screw your courage to the sticking place," (not *point*,) Macbeth. "Make assurance doubly sure," Ibid. "Hang out your banners upon the outward walls," Ibid. "Keep the word of promise to our (not *the*) ear, but break it to our hope," Ibid. "It's an ill wind turns no good," usually quoted "It's an ill wind blows no one any good," Thomas Tusser. "Christmas comes but once a year," Ibid. "Look before you leap," Ibid., and "Look before you ere you leap," Hudibras, commonly quoted "Look before you leap." "Out of mind as soon as out of sight," usually quoted "Out of sight, out of mind," Lord Brooke. "Though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us," Roger l'Estrange, 1704. "All cry and no wool," (not *little wool*,) Hudibras. "Count their chickens ere (not *before*) they are hatched," Ibid. "Through thick and thin," Dryden. "When Greeks join Greeks, then was the tug of war," usually quoted "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," Nathaniel Lee, 1692. "Of two evils I have chosen the least," Prior. "Richard is himself again," Colley Cibber. "A good hater," Johnson. "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs," Goldsmith. "Not much the worse for wear," (not *none the worse*,) Cowper. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Thomas Morton. "No pent-up Utica contracts our power," Jonathan Sewell. "Wise and masterly inactivity," Mackintosh, in 1791, though generally attributed to John Randolph. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens," (not *countrymen*,) resolutions presented to the House of Representatives December, 1790, prepared by General Henry Lee. "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute," Charles C. Pinckney. "The almighty dollar," Washington Irving. "As good as a play," King Charles, when in Parliament attending the discussion of Lord Ross' divorce bill. "Selling a bargain," is in Love's Labor Lost. "Fast and Loose," Ibid. "Pumping a man," Otway's Venice Preserved. "Go snacks," Pope's Prologue to Satires. "In the wrong box," Fox's Martyrs. "To lam," in the sense of to beat, "King and no King," by Beaumont and Fletcher. "A little bird told me," comes from Ecclesiastes 10:20: "For a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."

> "He that fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day."

These lines, generally attributed to Hudibras, are really much older. They are to be found in a book published in 1656. The same idea is, however, expressed in a couplet published in 1543, while one of the few fragments of Menander, the Greek writer, that have been preserved, embodies the same idea in a single line. The couplet in Hudibras is:

> "For those that fly may fight again,
> Which he he can never do that's slain."

"Hell is paved with good intentions," though found in Johnson and Herbert, was obviously in that day a proverbial expression. Walter Scott ascribes it to some "stern old divine." "There is a good time coming," is an expression used by Sir Walter Scott in "Rob Roy," and has doubtless for a long time been a familiar saying in Scotland.

THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF THE MONTH.

THERE are certain days, which hold a conspicuous place in the history of different nations in common, as well as of different public characters. As regards one of these days, at least, the coincidence is very striking. The fourteenth has been memorable in many ways, and memorable perhaps above all other days for assassinations. Let us note a few of the more famous: On the 14th of May, 1610, Ravaillac murdered Henry IV. of France; on the 14th of July, 1793, Marat was killed by Charlotte Corday's dagger; on the 14th of February, 1400, Richard II. was murdered in Prumfret Castle; and on the same day of the same month, 1696, the dastardly plot to assassinate William III. was discovered and frustrated.

Captain Cook was killed on the 14th of February, 1799, and Admiral Byng was executed on the 14th of March, 1757, the victim of an unscrupulous administration. The Duc de Berri was stabbed on the 13th and died of his wounds on the 14th of February, 1820. An attempt was made at Baden by Oscar Becker, a half mad student, to kill the King of Prussia on the 14th of July, 1861. On the fourteenth of January, 1858, Orsini and Pierri were guillotined for their diabolical attack on the life of the Emperor of the French; and on the 14th of April, 1865, the atrocious and cold-blooded assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward, convulsed America with grief and idignation, and shocked the whole civilized world.

WHAT comfort there is in the name which gives assurance of a love that can neither change or fail.

THE best Government is that in which the law speaks instead of the lawyer.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Harpoon Hay Fork—D B Rogers & Sons.
Restore your Sight—Dr J Stephens & Co.
Agents Wanted—National Publishing Co.
Dr Foote's Advertisements—E B Foote.
Porter's Heroes' Memorial—J S Van Allen.
Canvassers Wanted—Winslow & Chandler.
$200 per Month—Monadnock Sewing Machine Co.
Agents Wanted—Willard & Co.
A Fortune—W K Lanphear & Co.
Wanted—E G Ford.
Black Spanish Chickens—E Hopkins.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 16, 1866.

End of the Fenian War.

THE Fenian movement on Canada, as was predicted last week, has culminated in an entire failure. Destitute of a base whence men, batteries, ammunition and commissariat supplies could be accumulated, prepared and forwarded without molestation from the rear, a successful forward movement was generally regarded as impracticable—especially in the face of a prepared and disciplined foe. This conclusion is justified by the result. Officers of experience, men inured to war, of undoubted courage, and enthusiastic in the cause, were not wanting; but, crippled as they were by circumstances, a successful invasion of Canada as a means of freeing Ireland, could hardly be looked for by the cool and reflecting outside of the invading organizations. The failure of the enterprise is complete. The Fenian forces are rapidly receding from the front—transportation being supplied by the United States—and the war of invasion is abandoned. An abrupt termination to a wild movement for Irish independence or restored nationality.

The sudden termination of the Fenian War upon Canada is attributable to the fact that the United States Government adopted stringent measures to preserve neutrality. Gen. Sweeney, and other leaders of the Fenians, were promptly arrested by our Government, which of course speedily caused a collapse of the grand army of raiders.

Affairs at Washington.

IT is thought at Washington that Congress will adjourn on the 4th of July.

The House Committee have decided against admitting Utah into the Union as a State.

A tri-weekly mail is to be established between Virginia City and Nevada, via Humboldt, to Boise City, Idaho.

Leonard Huyck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, Washington, has been released from custody under $50,000 bail.

The total debt of the United States on the 1st inst. was $2,799,979,450.76. Amount of funds in the Treasury at that date, $129,691,983.25.

It is published that it will take nearly three millions of dollars to carry out the treaties which have recently been made with the Indians.

The District Supreme Court decided on the 8th inst. that the act of Congress re-troceding Alexandria county to Virginia from the District of Columbia, was unconstitutional.

The Secretary of the Treasury is sending notices to the officers in the South who have been unable or unwilling to take the test oath, that they will be required immediately to vacate their several offices.

The number of criminal pardons issued by President Johnson since his inauguration is officially given as one hundred and sixty-four; and for political offenses, twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-one.

The President issued a proclamation on the 6th inst., denouncing the Fenians, and warning all persons against sheltering or assisting any of their number. Gen. Meade was appointed to the command of all the forces detailed for the preservation of neutrality on the frontier. Civil as well as military and naval officers of the Government were instructed to enforce the law.

The Government, on the 5th inst., ordered that the Fenian prisoners captured by the gunboat Michigan as they were returning from the late raid at Fort Erie, be released. The conditions were that the privates be released on their own recognizance to appear at Canandaigua, N. Y., for trial when wanted, and the officers to give bonds of $500 each, to appear at the same place for trial when notified of the time.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have instructed their Chairman, Mr. Chandler, to report adversely upon the House bill to facilitate emigration. The Committee also instructed Mr. Chandler to recommend the repeal of the act of 1864, introduced by Mr. Harris, creating the Bureau of Emigration.

The merchants of Chicago, fearing that the New York interest in the Senate may defeat the House Niagara Ship Canal Bill, proposed to send on a delegation to urge the matter, but the Illinois delegation do not deem it necessary, and feel the utmost confidence that the bill will pass just as it came from the House.

Southern Items.

A TERRIBLE hurricane passed over Pulaski, Tenn., on the 6th inst.

Twenty-five thousand rations have been sent to the people flooded on the Red River.

United States Judge Darrel of Louisiana, has pronounced the "test oath" unconstitutional.

A Mr. White, formerly of Mosby's guerrillas, has been elected Mayor of Leesburg, Virginia.

The waters are now receding in the lower part of Louisiana, and it is believed permanently.

The Episcopal Convention in session at Louisville last week, elected Rev. George Cummings of Chicago, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

More than half the students at the University of Virginia are over thirty years of age, and many of them heads of families.

The cemetery at Andersonville, Ga.,—the charnel-house of the South—is found to contain the graves of 12,972 Union soldiers.

Howell Cobb is practicing law at Macon, Ga. He is very popular there, and has quite as much business offered him as he can transact.

We learn that at the election recently held in West Virginia, an amendment to the State Constitution was ratified which disfranchises rebels.

The steamer Oak with nine persons and five hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton, was burned a few days ago, near Wilmington Island.

A gigantic cotton factory has been built at Carrolton, Miss. It contains 180,000 spindles, and 1,300 looms, and goes into operation July 1st.

The steamboat "City of Memphis" exploded her boiler near Memphis a few days since, killing eight persons. Several others were very dangerously scalded.

In a tornado at Augusta, Ga., June 5th, a school-house was thrown down and seven children killed and nine wounded. The crops were seriously damaged by hail.

The workmen engaged in collecting and burying soldiers and civilians who died in the U. S. service in and about Hampton, Va., have recently interred about 4,000 in the Hampton cemetery.

The Congressional Investigating Committee has closed its labors at Memphis. They find that nearly two hundred distinct crimes, of almost every variety, were committed during the three days of riot—many perpetrated by city officials.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen in the district containing the States of Missouri and Arkansas, reports to the Commissioner that the number of rations estimated as necessary to be issued to the destitute of that district during the month of June, are as follows:—Whites, 89,000; freedmen 11,000.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., dated June 6, says;—"There was quite a large attendance in the United States Court Room to-day. Messrs. Reed, Brady and Brown, counsel for Jeff. Davis, were present. Mr. Hennessy, Assistant District Attorney, moved the postponement of the trial of Jefferson Davis till the first Tuesday in October next, which motion was granted by Judge Underwood. The Court adjourned to that day."

Destitution in Alabama.

GOV. PARSONS of Alabama, has addressed a letter to Gen. Howard, urging the necessity of the Bureau increasing its distribution of rations. By a recent census of that State, forty-three out of fifty-two counties return 52,921 destitute persons, and he aggregates the starving poor at 64,000. During the war, Alabama lost 40,000 men—over one-half heads of families—and there are 60,000 (white) widows and orphans. They could raise no crop last year on account of the presence of armies, and the Legislature at its recent session authorized the issuing of State bonds for the purpose of procuring food, but they have failed to make them negotiable, and the Governor purposes coming North to put them in the market for provisions. The citizens who are able contribute freely, and the mortgaging of farms and crops to raise food is almost universal. Feeble women and decrepid old men walk miles to obtain rations, and it is quite customary to meet frantic mothers on the road-side crying, with their starving children. There are 100,000 destitute whites and blacks, to 20,800 of which rations were issued daily during May, and he urges that the number be increased for June to 50,000. Their wheat and potato crops then to be gathered in daily will give great relief, and it is believed the number of rations after August can be materially cut down.

Postponement of Davis' Trial.

A LETTER from Richmond, Va., the 6th inst., says:—Among the reasons given by Mr. Hennessy for making his motion to postpone the trial of Jefferson Davis to-day were:

Mr. Davis is not now and never was in the custody of this court, but is held by the United States Government as a state prisoner, and if he were in custody of this court, the Attorney-General could not now come here and try the case, and Mr. Davis is in delicate health, and it would be a cruelty in this unhealthy season to subject him to a protracted trial.

Mr. Brady, of counsel for Mr. Davis, said the reason his client was not in custody of this court was, that no copy of the indictment had been served upon him nor any list of witnesses, nor any other act done required by the statute. Still he was anxious for a speedy trial.

Judge Underwood said Chief Justice Chase, who was to preside on this trial, had named the first Tuesday in October, when it would be most convenient, and the Attorney-General had indicated that he could not now give the case the attention which its importance demanded.

The court was then adjourned till the first Tuesday in October next.

Foreign Items.

TRIAL by jury has recently been introduced into the Russian Empire.

A meeting of all the French learned societies is to take place at Amiens next August.

Eighty-three new journals at a sou each, were published in Paris on the first of May.

The first volume of a Hindostan translation of Shakspeare has just been issued at Bombay.

Advices from China say that the total exports of tea in 1865 to America and Great Britain were about 16,000,000 of pounds more than in 1864.

The profits of the London Gazette for last year are returned at £13,300. The Edinburg Gazette's profits for the same time were £2,370, and those of the Dublin Gazette £858.

Prince Alfred of England has been made a Peer of the Realm, under the title of Duke of Edinburg and Earl of Kent. He was expected to take his seat in the House of Lords on the 24th ult., the Queen's birthday.

Three Paris theatres were recently sold at auction at the Palais de Justice,—the Ambigue Comique for 1,236,000 francs; the Theatre du Varieties for 1,050,000 francs, and the Theatre Montmatre for 126,000 francs.

The construction of a sub-marine tunnel between Calais and Dover is seriously contemplated. Levels have been taken, plans drawn, and a special commission has reported to the Emperor of the French on the feasibility of the proposed scheme.

From an official return it appears that in 1865 there were 2,567 offenders committed for trial in Scotland. Of these, three were sentenced to death, 179 to penal servitude, 1,884 to imprisonment, 18 to reformatory schools, and 216 to be whipped, fined or discharged on bail.

The population of London was estimated by the Registrar-General on the 8th ult. at 3,054,940.

From Mexico and Jamaica.

VERA CRUZ advices of the 25th of May, state that trouble is brewing between the rebel colonists in Cordova and the Indians who formerly occupied the land.

It was rumored that a representative from the Fenian Brotherhood had been very cordially received by Maximilian. It was supposed the representative came on Fenial official business.

The Emperor is very hard pressed for funds—Charlotta, the Empress, refusing to supply him from her own pin-money any longer.

It is reported that the first detachment of the French army will leave Mexico in October next.

[Senor Romeo, Mexican Minister at Washington, declines to have any official intercourse with Gen. Santa Anna.]

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, May 21st, say that the Governor has given orders that all broken packages of goods must be inspected by an officer of the customs before the drawback will be allowed on their exportation.

The Kingston Journal of the 16th of May, says the Clergy Bill will expire in a short time, and it is a subject for serious consideration whether it ought to be re-enacted.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN NEWS received to May 31. Financial affairs in England continue to improve. It is published that the Great Eastern will be ready to sail on the Atlantic cable expedition by the 28th inst. The Dublin police have arrested five persons who are supposed to have aided Head Centre Stephens in making his escape. It is asserted that Austria refuses all propositions relative to the cession of Venetia. Many thousands of men are engaged on the fortifications of Vienna. There is no indication of a relaxation in warlike preparations. A Vienna dispatch of the 30th of May says that preparations for war continue in all parts of the Empire, but the execution of the late decree for a levy of fresh troops will not be proceeded with at present—the requirement having already been fully met by the recent large enrollment of volunteers. The Austrian Government has ordered a forced loan of 12,000,000 florins in Lombardy and Venetia. It is asserted in the Berlin journals that Austria was in treaty with a Polish leader, who distinguished himself in the Polish insurrection, with a view of placing him at the head of a revolution in Prussian-Poland. The Brussels Journal states that Kossuth is acting in concert with the Italian Government, and is endeavoring to excite a revolution in Hungary. It is believed in England that all the Powers interested will assent to the conference soon to be held in Paris.

THE LADIES AND THE PRESIDENT.—A pleasant scene was witnessed at the White House a few days ago. A number of young ladies, pupils of a female institute at Baltimore, of which Prof. N. C. Brooks is the principal, and representing Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and other Southern States, visited Washington expressly to pay their respects to the President. They were most cordially received, and Mr. Brooks, on behalf of the young ladies, addressed the President in a neat little speech, assuring him of their high admiration for his elevated statesmanship, and their grateful appreciation of his kind conciliatory feelings towards that section of country from which they came, in his efforts for the restoration of the Union.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH EXPLORATIONS.—A San Francisco dispatch of May 31, says:—Major F. L. Pope, Assistant Engineer of the Russian American Telegraph, has reported to Col. Bulkley, Engineer-in-Chief, that he has surveyed the country from Lake Tatla to the head waters of Steeking River, British Columbia, a distance of 300 miles, and found an excellent route for building a telegraph line the whole distance. The country north of the Steeking River is believed to be of a similar character. After traveling five hundred miles on snow shoes, Major Pope reached the ocean, seven hundred miles north of Victoria. The native Indians were favorably disposed to the enterprise.

COLORADO RAILROADS.—Four railroads are being pushed forward from the Missouri River towards Denver, Colorado. The great question with the people living in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, is, which of the main lines will reach them first. By next winter there will be but four hundred miles of staging between Denver and the States. One stage route will strike the rails of the Platte Valley branch of the Union Pacific Railroad near Fort Kearney, and another at a hundred miles beyond Fort Riley, Kansas Valley branch of the Union Pacific, and the time to New York will be but six days.

GRAND LODGE OF FREE MASONS.—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order, which is now holding its annual session in New York, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Grand Master, R. D. Holmes of New York; Deputy Grand Master, S. H. Johnson, Sing Sing; Grand Senior Warden, James Gibson, Salem; Grand Junior Warden, James R. Anderson, Le Roy; Grand Treasurer, John W. Sumner, New York; Grand Secretary, James M. Austin; Grand Chaplins, Rev. Bros. Schoonmaker, Ewer and Platt, the present incumbents.

FROM ARIZONA.—A letter from Prescott, Arizona, states that several public meetings have been held there to consider matters before Congress. A strong protest has been made against the Pomeroy bill, which proposes a gift of the public lands for the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado River, and for building roads from there to Salt Lake and Prescott. Resolutions were also adopted opposing the absorption by Nevada of all the territory west of Colorado.

THE CHOLERA.—In spite of all efforts to confine the cholera to quarantine, it is gradually getting a foot-hold in New York city. During the past week quite a number of cases of genuine Asiatic cholera have occurred in the city, half, we should judge, proved fatal.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

ON the second inst., a serious mutiny occurred in San Francisco on board the ship Seminole, just setting sail for New York. Several sailors were stabbed.

GARIBALDI has issued an address to the young men of Italy, summoning them to rally to his volunteer standard, to enforce the great idea of national unity.

GEN. ULLMAN, who commanded a body of negro troops in the late war, has, it is announced, accepted of a position in Garibaldi's volunteer corps.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S 65th birthday was celebrated in New York city on the 1st inst., by the Mormons stopping there, by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE people of Cincinnati have resolved to sell one hundred and fifty thousand concert tickets—the money to be expended towards re-building Pike's Opera House.

THERE were 11,882 acres of land taken up in the Iowa Land Office in April last for actual homestead settlement. A large amount was taken on speculation.

THE Canadian Government has decided to issue licenses to fishing vessels at the rate of fifty cents per ton, and to confer equal rights upon American fishermen.

COLONEL BOOKER, who commanded the British regular force in the late fight at Ridgeway, has been relieved of his command for unworthy conduct on the battle-field.

THE Rhode Island Legislature has appointed a select committee, with Gov. Burnside at its head, to erect a monument to the soldiers from that State who fell during the war.

THERE are now over 32,000 miles of railroads constructed in the United States and in operation. The aggregate cost of constructing these roads is supposed to have been $1,440,000,000.

IT is reported that large beds of coal have been recently discovered in Middlesex and Monmouth counties, New Jersey, of a very excellent quality. It burns freely and leaves no clinkers.

GEN. NEAL DOW sailed for Liverpool a few days since, having been invited by the temperance reformers of Great Britain to aid them in their efforts to get a national prohibitory law.

SHAD were never more numerous in the Connecticut River than this season. At Hadden Island, 3,000 were caught in one day a short time since—over 800 at one haul of the net.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH in Cleveland, Ohio, was recently entered by burglars, and the vestry robbed of its contents. Not an article was left, and the sacrilegious thieves even drank the sacramental wine.

IN the course of an investigation in New York last week, it came out that the practice was common among cigar manufacturers to put cigars into boxes bearing Spanish marks, and sell them as imported goods.

THE funeral of the Canadian volunteers who were killed during the late Fenian invasion at Fort Erie, took place in Toronto on the 5th inst. Business was entirely suspended, and the houses draped in mourning.

THE latest census of the Republic of Peru gives the population at about 2,500,000—900,000 of whom are shown to be of Spanish descent, 1,400,000 descendants of Indians, and 200,000 negroes and mixed races.

GOV. LYON of Idaho, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the massacre of sixteen friendly Indians by the whites, in the vicinity of Idaho City, and fears that such acts will bring on a general Indian war.

IN the suit between the California State Telegraph Company and the Pacific Telegraph Company, the latter has been restrained and prohibited from telegraphing between the cities and villages in Nevada and California.

THE Grand Rapids (Wis.) Democrat says that there are over 40,000,000 feet of logs in the Muskegon River, and that they are destined to remain there through the dry season, unless an unusual quantity of rain shall fall at one time.

THE New York Port Society has recently adopted the plan of lending libraries to vessels leaving, the books to be exchanged on the return of the vessel,—a movement which will do much to relieve the monotony of a sea voyage.

FROM a report prepared by the Chamber of Commerce in New York, it appears that the total number of vessels captured by the rebel privateers was 283, their tunnage being 132,307. The estimated value of vessels and cargo was $25,546,000.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, the well known rebel agent, has applied to the London Bankruptcy Court to be declared a bankrupt, stating as the cause of his failure—"Disappointment in the execution of my contract with the Confederate States of America for the building and running of iron-plated postal vessels." His debts are stated at $54,775.

WE CAN DO WITHOUT EUROPE.—Every thing Americans need American skill can supply. Nay, more; the fact that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is the admitted superior of all the European perfumes, shows conclusively that in the refined luxuries, as well as the comforts of life, we are ahead of the Old World. Sold everywhere.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolved in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, June 12, 1866.

THE tone of our market remains much the same as during the last week. Flour remains without much change, though a slight advance on that from red wheat is noticable. There is no quotable change in wheat or corn. Beans are firm with an upward tendency for the lower grades. Butter and cheese show a slight decline. Eggs are scarce and higher. Hay is lower, and, under the influence of promising weather, the tendency is still downward. The wool market is not fairly opened in this region yet—the shearing being later this year than for many seasons past. Crop prospects are improving daily and the general feeling of the public correspondingly elate.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,50@14,00	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,75
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔	12@ 14c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,75@ 1,90	Potatoes, ℔ bu	112@ 125c
Wheat, red	2,65@ 2,75	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	2,75@ 3,05	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	80@ 85c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	80@ 85c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 7c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 6c
Oats	55@ 60c	Green calfskins	12@ 13c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,50@2,50
Beans	1,00@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 30c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$5,00@ 5,50
Do. new mess	$2,00@33,00	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,00
Do. clear, ℔	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,75@ 2,00
Beef	12,00@14,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 21c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	16@16c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,00@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,50@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	8,50@0,00
Geese, ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	8,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	23@ 23c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@16c
Cheese, new	16@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@3,00
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔	35@ 45c
Lard, tried	23@23½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	9,00@9,50
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	6,50@7,50
Do. rough	0@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	20@ 21c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FODDER.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	3@ 4gc

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.—Cotton 38@40c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,90@13,75 as to quality. Wheat, $1,72@2,25. Rye, $1,22. Barley, dull. Corn, 80@84c Oats, 52@80c. Hops, 20@70c. Pork, new mess, $30,50@30,75; old do, $29,25@29,50; prime, $24@24,50; Shoulders, 12½@13½c; Hams, 17½@18½c. Lard, 19@22½ cts. Butter, 23@30 cts. Cheese, 8@20c.

ALBANY, JUNE 9.—Flour, $9@16,00. Corn meal $1,90@1,80 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,20@3,30. Rye, $1,12. Barley, 56c. Corn 52@59c. Oats, 56@69. Pork, $32@37. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 30@35c. Lard 22@23½c. Cheese 20@22c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, JUNE 11.—Flour, sales at $9,50@15,00.—Wheat, $2,05@3,00. Corn, 67@68c. Oats, 47@50c. Rye, 103c. Barley, $1,12. Beans, $1,25@1,50. Peas, $1@1,80. Seeds, Clover, $6@8,00; Timothy, $5,00@5,50. Flax, $2,50. Mess pork, $31,00; lard, 22½@23c. Butter, 25@30c. Cheese, 16@17c. Salt, $2,00@2,35. Dried apples, 18½@19c; green do. $5 ℔ bbl.

CHICAGO, JUNE 9—Flour, $7,25@15,00; wheat, $1,00@1,07½. Corn, 48@50c. Oats, 29@32c. Rye, 60@70c. Barley 55@70cts. Beans, $1,00@1,75. Mess pork, $30@31,00. Lard 22@22½c. Butter, 17@20c. Cheese, 17@22c. Potatoes, 70@80c. Eggs, 18@18½c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,25@14,25; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@13c; Sheep and Lambs, 8½@8c; Swine, 10@10½c.

ALBANY, JUNE 9.—Beeves $5,50@11,00; Sheep, 7@8½c. Hogs, 10@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 7.—Beeves, sales at 12@14½c. Working oxen $175@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 5@6½c.; wooled, 6@8c. Veal Calves $5@7½. Shoats—Wholesale 10@18½c.; retail 14@16½c.—Fat hogs, 10@11½c. Hides 9@9½c. ℔; country lots 7@8c.; tallow 7@9c. calfskins, 20@25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each; country lots 75c@1,50; shearlings, 30@35c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 6.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@8,75. Sheep, sales at $4,00@5,25. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,55.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.—Sales, 45@50c for native and ¾ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 33@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, JUNE 7—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania.—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 55@60; coarse, 47@53c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; common, 45@48c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@65c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@55c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@35c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 6—Fine, washed fleece, 45@48c; medium, 42@45c; coarse, 38@45c; unwashed, ⅓ off, factory pulled, 30@35c; tub-washed, 45@50c.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 6.—Coarse fleece at 40@45 cts.; medium to fine do. 45@50c.; tub washed, 40@47c., and unwashed, 28@30c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1;—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FOR SALE—BLACK SPANISH CHICKens, pure, 3 months old, $2 per pair. Also Eggs $1 per dozen. E. HOPKINS, Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD MANUFACTURER to manufacture the best Potato Digger ever invented. Patented March 6, 1866. For Sale—Three valuable Patent Rights, by States or Counties. For particulars address E. G. FORD, Delphos, Ohio. [859-62tco

PORTER'S HEROES' MEMORIAL, is the only engraving published to commemorate the heroes of New York State, who gave their lives for the Union. Canvassers are making from $6 to $10 per day. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Address J. S. VAN AUSTIN, General Agent, Box 736, Rochester, N. Y. 859-2t

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR LEpine's National Oil Portraits of Distinguished Persons, consisting of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Washington, Martha Washington, President Johnson, and others. Also a new Work of Art—the best thing in the market. Call and see specimens, or send for circular. Exclusive territory given to good men. WINSLOW & CHANDLER, Gen'l Agents, No. 9 Spruce Street, New York.

The News Condenser.

— Chicago gas-fitters have struck for $4 per day.

— Admiral Nunez of the Spanish Pacific squadron is dead.

— The State prison at Sing Sing contains 1,075 convicts.

— Rochester nurserymen lost $100,000 by the recent hail storm.

— A man out West boasts of having eaten 49 eggs at one meal.

— Peat as fuel for railroad engines is a success in Connecticut.

— There are 23 rebel Generals now doing business in New Orleans.

— Over 600,000,000 feet of lumber were received at Chicago last year.

— President Johnson has been invited to visit the city of New York.

— The salary of the Mayor of Brooklyn has been increased to $5,000.

— Public water fountains prove an injury to the beer shops in London.

— A savant in London has discovered the fact that trichinæ infests mutton.

— Brooklyn's public schools and new school houses will cost $537,569 this year.

— The Luckie Brothers of London, Eng., have suspended—liabilities £80,000.

— The Cape Cod fishermen are catching large quantities of mackerel this season.

— It is estimated that $5,000,000 are annually expended in Illinois for fencing.

— The prospect for a large crop of apples is very encouraging in New Hampshire.

— The Lowell (Mass.) Manufacturing Co. has declared a dividend of $50 per share.

— A pure breed Durham cow, 3 years old, was sold lately at Brattleboro, Vt., for $500.

— Schoharie Co., N. Y., has no occupants for its jail and no business for its courts.

— Mrs. Galloway of Hardin Co., Iowa, died lately from the effect of a rattlesnake bite.

— It is said the mills of Portland, Oregon, will turn out 12,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

— Prof. Blot, the French cook, recommends roast beef as the best meat for summer use.

— An old negress called "Aunt Biddy," died at Macon, Ga., last week, aged 112 years.

— It is said two new cotton factories are to be built at West Point, Ga., the coming summer.

— A western farmer is convinced that bituminous coal is a sure preventive of hog cholera.

— The arsenal at Macon, Ga., was lately destroyed by an explosion, and several negroes killed.

— Prophets are debating in Maine papers whether the end of the world is to come in 1869 or 1873.

— Forty South-Down ewes, owned by Hon. E. Cornell, New York, have produced fifty fine lambs.

— The State law permitting colored testimony in civil courts has gone into operation in Tennessee.

— Dr. Hale of Rock Co., Wis., has been fined $786.86 for kissing the wife of a Mr. Havens of that county.

— Disbursing officers have been ordered to transfer their deposits from National Banks to Sub-Treasuries.

— The annual meeting of the N. Y. State Editors' and Publishers' Convention will be held at Le Roy on the 21st inst.

— Widow Sherman of West Springfield, Mass., had a husband, a brother, 20 cousins and 17 nephews in the Union army.

— A man in Cincinnati is taxed on an income of $20,000, who eleven years ago exhibited a monkey in the streets for a living.

— San Francisco is going to be supplied with water from a lake in the Sierra Nevada Mountains by an aqueduct 200 miles long.

— The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Bridge across the James River, which was destroyed April, 1865, was completed on Friday week.

Special Notices.

Itch. Salt Rheum. — Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-tf

IMPORTANT TO CIDER MAKERS.

THE *Jersey Power Apple Grinder*, (*Butterworth's Patent*,) for grinding Apples, Peaches, Sugar Beets and other kinds of fruit and vegetables. See advertisement on 186th page, and send for circular.

Manufactured and for sale by

R. BUTTERWORTH, Trenton, N. J.

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.

Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Change of Address. — Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

KITTATINNY,—The largest, sweetest, hardiest, most delicious, productive, and every way *the best* Blackberry known. Send stamp for terms, testimonials, &c., new edition, to

830-26t E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

New Advertisements.

A FORTUNE TO ENERGETIC MEN with a sett of our Stench Tools. Warranted the best made in the United States. Send stamp for specimens and price list. W. K. LANPHEAR & CO.,
856 8teow Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL'S works on Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on the subject. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock master on the American Continent. Over 20,000 copies already sold. One large 12mo. volume of 454 pages,—printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sent post-paid on receipt of price $2. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CAMP, the Battle Field, and the Hospital, or Lights and Shadows of the Great Rebellion.

Splendidly illustrated with over 100 fine Portraits and beautiful engravings. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, the Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac, and Siege; Startling Surprises, Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once Historical and Romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the War has called forth. Send for circulars and see our terms.
Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
856-4t 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STRAW-LINED BEE-HIVE manufactured and for sale by S. IDE & SON, Medina, N. Y.

CANCERS CURED—Without the knife, by J. H. DURFEE, 91 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

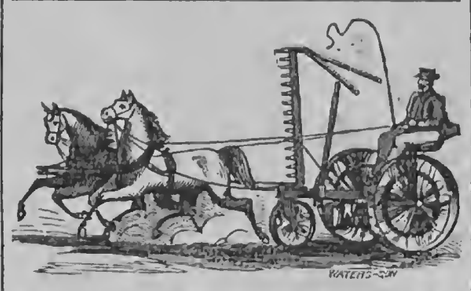
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Second Term of 1866, will open July 18. Board, Washing and Tuition for 20 weeks $100 in advance. Apply for a Circular to WM. H. ALLEN, President Ag'l College, Centre Co., Pa. 855-4t

AGENTS WANTED.—50c sample sent Free, with terms, for any one to clear from $20 to $25 daily in three hours. Business new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or travelling, by male or female.—Circulars, with full particulars, will cost you nothing. Address WILLARD & Co., 315 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED
SELF-ACTING HAND-LOOM.
Is the most simple, durable and reliable Loom ever invented, and has never failed to give entire satisfaction *Farmers don't sell your wool* when you can more than *double your money* by manufacturing it into goods on this Loom. No skill is required to weave upon it. A boy or girl can operate it. For Descriptive Circulars, Price List, and sample of weaving done on the Loom. Address, with stamp, GREENWOOD LOOM CO., Cincinnati, O., Or A. B. GATES & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK STATE AG'L SOCIETY.
IMPLEMENT TRIAL
TO BE HELD IN THE
CITY OF AUBURN,
Commencing on the 10th day of July,
With the trial of Mowers, and will continue until all the implements shall be tried.
Trial open to all the States & Canada
Entries to be made at the Secretary's Office, Albany *at least one week previous* to the 10th of July. Entrance fee $25 for each implement in each class.
A programme of the Trial, with a list of implements to be tried, and a list of Judges will be furnished on application to the Secretary. B. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
J. STANTON GOULD, President.
State Ag'l Rooms, Albany, May 24, 1866. [855-2t

A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING.
HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY.
A new and practical system of
Teaching and Educating the Horse.
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Author of the "Horse and his Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc.
With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1,25.
This popular author, who has made the Horse his lifelong study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple, and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal, that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time.
IT TELLS YOU—
How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a balky horse.
How to break a halter puller.
How to break pulling on the bit.
How to break a horse afraid of a buffalo.
How to teach horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip without bridle, bit, or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse.
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried.
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage.
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without bitting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach a horse to kiss you.
How to teach him to shake hands.
How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.
Sent to any address post paid on receipt of price.
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., PUBLISHERS,
855-2t 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.



WE WILL PRE-PAY FREIGHT ON any of the following Machines when ordered by parties living in locality where we have no Agents.
COLUMBIAN MOWER & REAPER
The only perfect Combined Machine in use—has two Driving Wheels. FORWARD cut when MOWING, and REAR cut with SIDE DELIVERY when REAPING. Second to none as a Mower, superior to all as a Reaper, and has a perfect
SELF RAKE.
Smalley's Corn Plow and Cultivator,
FIVE Implements in one. A boy can manage it with ease. It is a perfect FURROW COVERER, HOER, HILLER and HARROW. The best implement in use for covering Grain.
BRANCH BEAM HILLING PLOW.
No Farmer should be without one of these *light* and *simple Double Mould Plows*. Has *movable Wings* suitable for rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart. Send for Illustrated Pamphlets with *Terms to Agents*.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
17 Courtland Street, New York.
DUANE H. NASH, General Agent. 855-2t

SHEEP AND WOOL are great and paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo—454 pages, illustrated. Price $3—sent post-paid.
Address. D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

PEAT—PEAT—PEAT.—All Persons interested in the manufacture of Peat for fuel, should call and see our new Peat Machine in successful operation. This machine works in the most perfect manner, and all parties interested should come and examine it. For further particulars call on or address
855-4t PEEKSKILL MANF'G CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED OF EITHER SEX—One new Hunting Silver Case Watch retails at $20, one superior Sewing Machine at $25, given to those who will act as Agent for us. For terms, circulars, &c., address, with stamp, HOYT, NOYES & CO., P. O. Box 5,101, Boston, Mass.

PERMANENT SHEEP LABEL.—See illustrated advertisement in Rural, April 21st, page 130.
849-13t C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

HOWARD'S COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
Two sizes, the Best Combined Machine in the World! Price reduced.
Howard's No. 1 and 2 Mowers. light draft, no side draft, both perfect Mowers. Price less than any Mower offered for sale
Howard's Star Mower, 2 wheel, folding bar.—This Mower is all Iron—strong and durable, easy draft, and has all the good qualities of any other two-wheel Machine and some improvements others have not. Price List of Extras sent on application. In ordering Extras give the No. of the Machine for which they are wanted. I also manufacture CADWELL'S HORSE HAY FORK, a superior article. Address R. L. HOWARD,
May 19, 1866. [855-6t] Buffalo, N. Y.

TO MAKE MONEY.—AGENTS WANTED for MACKENZIE'S GREAT 10,000 RECEIPT BOOK containing all useful information. A great work for farmers. The best books for agents now in the market. Send for Circular—sent gratis—tells you what you can do.
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855-4t Nos. 17 & 19 South 6th St., Philadelphia.

THE JOSEPH HALL
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
GLEN & HALL, PROPRIETORS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Manufacture the justly celebrated FIRST PRIZE
HALL THRESHING MACHINES,
With Planet, Cary, Hall and Woodbury Horse Powers; COLLINS' COMBINED CLOVER THRESHER, HULLER AND CLEANER, &c., &c.
As an evidence of the superior quality of our work we may state that the Hall Threshing Machine exhibited last year at the State Fairs of Illinois and Michigan, in competition with the machines of Buffalo, Massillon, Chicago, and other leading builders, was on both occasions unanimously awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the latter Fair, an *actual trial* under the direction of the Society being had.
☞ Catalogues of Machines and repairs, with prices and terms, sent free to all applicants.
Address GLEN & HALL.
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.—EASTER, GAMMON & BATES, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. HOOKER, Detroit, Mich.

PURE ITALIAN
or GOLD COLORED
QUEENS for sale,
Also the BEST BEE HIVE in the world.
Send for Circulars.
K. P. KIDDER,
Burlington, Vt.

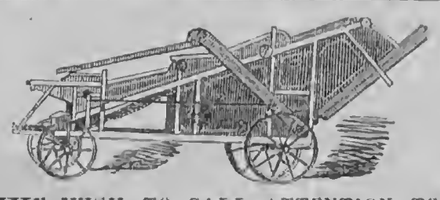
WANTED—AGENTS—Disabled Soldiers or other men of energy and good business capacities to sell by subscription Ritchie's new pictures, the "First Blow for Liberty and "The Apple Gathering." We publish, also, several of the most popular and salable subscription books issued in the United States, and on which experienced canvassers are making from $150 to $300 per month, clear of expenses. State business experience by letter, or call upon MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, 25 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. Residents of Eastern States should address the same firm at 60 Walker St., New York. 855-4t

CLIPPER MOWING MACHINES.—Farmers send for a Descriptive Circular of the CLIPPER before buying a Mower, they give universal satisfaction where used. We are also making BRICK MACHINES, CANE MILLS, PEAT MACHINES, &c., &c. Send for descriptive circulars.
855-4t] PEEKSKILL MANF'G CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

$52 PER TERM WILL PAY for BOARD, FURNISHED ROOM and WOOD at UNION ACADEMY, BELLEVILLE, JEFFERSON Co., N. Y. Tuition from six to eight dollars; Commercial College and Telegraph School attached. Superior advantages afforded for the study of Ancient and Modern Languages and Music. FALL TERM commences TUESDAY, Aug. 21st, 1866. Please address, for catalogue, Rev. B. A. SMITH, Principal, or E. H. MILLER, Sec'y. [855 tf

AARON ERICKSON & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants,
NO. 174 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
☞ Liberal cash advances on consignments. [854-13t

ROOFING SLATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER is Agent for the Middle Granville Slate Quarries, and can fill orders for Purple, Green, or Variegated Slate promptly. J. W. OSBORN, 16 James St., Albany, N. Y.



WE WISH TO CALL ATTENTION TO our STEAM THRESHERS, Also HORSE POWERS AND SEPARATORS of different sizes. Great improvements have been made this year. Send for our Circulars. Address JONAS W. YEO,
853 6t Robinson Machine Works, Richmond, Ind.

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REAL ESTATE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENCY,
Corner Burdick & Main St., (Up Stairs,)
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☞ Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of Real Estate, collection of debts, and payment of taxes in Michigan. Enclose stamp and receive one of our Real Estate Bulletins. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES—Wm. A. Wood, Prest. Michigan National Bank, Kalamazoo; Latham Hull, Prest. 1st National Bank, do.; Wm. A. Booth, 95 Front St., New York.

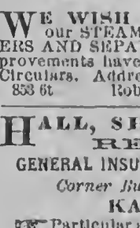
$60 WILL PAY FOR AN ENTIRE SET of Bound Volumes RURAL NEW-YORKER from No 1 to No. 17—10 first Volumes are Family Papers bound, 6 new volumes. This is probably the only full set for sale. Address WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker, Office.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

$150 A MONTH.—New Business for Agents. [850-13t] H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1866.
On and after June 1, 1866, and until further notice is given, interest will be allowed on deposits in this Bank at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum on all accounts not exceeding in amount ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; and at the rate of FOUR per cent. on sums above One Thousand Dollars, but not exceeding THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Interest will be computed from the first day of the month succeeding the time of the deposit, and to the first day of the month preceding the time of withdrawal.
All moneys deposited on the first day of the month will commence drawing interest on that day; but no interest will be allowed on deposits remaining for a less time than THREE MONTHS, nor on any sums exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, (except in case of Trust Funds, for which a special agreement is made.)
By Order of the Board of Trustees,
854-13t E. R. HAMMATT, Sec'y.

$1.500 PER YEAR, paid by SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or Chicago, Ill. [850-13t



849-tf

PRESERVE YOUR FRUIT.
SPENCER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING
Fruit Jars.
The most reliable. A perfect success. The easiest to open and close. Will produce the greatest and most perfect vacuum, without which fruit will not keep well.
☞ Consult your interests and buy no other. Wholesale headquarters, No. 23 Exchange st., Rochester, N. Y.
COLEMAN & BARNES.

WM. WEBSTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
Topographical Engineer & Consulting Horticulturist.
Surveying done, Maps and Plans for Laying out Cemeteries, Parks and Gardens, furnished.
Those at a distance by sending size of Ground, location of House, &c., can have Maps for laying out forwarded by mail. *Address as above.*

10,000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell T. W. LAMB'S Protecting Stands. They are *absolute* protection against *ants* and other creeping insects. ☞ PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS EACH. A rare opportunity for agents to make money and do good. Address, with stamp, T. K. JOHNS, General Agent, P. O. Box 972, Rochester, N. Y. See illustrated advertisement in Rural of April 7th, page 114. 847-tf

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
THE KIRBY

IT MOWS! IT REAPS! IT RAKES!
THE KIRBY is acknowledged to be one of the most perfect Machines for harvesting grain and grass.
THE KIRBY is SIMPLE, the use of each part can be understood at a glance.
THE KIRBY is DURABLE, being mostly of iron and steel. It has all the weight on ONE drive wheel.
It has the INDEPENDENT ACTION as perfectly as any two wheel machine.
IT has an ADJUSTABLE reel, used both in mowing and reaping.
IT has a REVOLVING track CLEAVER.
IT is an ECONOMICAL MACHINE to use, the average repairs being *less than One Dollar* per year!
IT is a LIGHT DRAFT machine.
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MOVE STEADILY ON.

BY ANNIE E. HOWE.

Move steadily on, move steadily on,
On in this world of ours,
Whether there's thorns your path upon,
Or whether 'tis strewn with flowers;
In the sunshine bright, or the pelting storm,
If December, or May,
With a *brave, true heart*, and a daring arm,
Move steadily on your way.

Move steadily on, move steadily on,
On in this world below,
Whether it be o'er a smooth, green lawn,
Or plunging 'mid drifts of snow;
Whether your friends prove false or true,
Whether you're sad or gay,
Be sure you are right, then *dare* and *do*;
Move steadily on your way.

Move steadily on, move steadily on;
Never sit down and sigh
Over some cherished landmark gone—
Over a cloudy sky;
There is light, there's peace, there is rest ahead;
There're pleasures that fadeless stay;
Move steadily on with a *firm, true tread*;
Move steadily on your way.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PARDONING THE REBEL.

BY MARTIN A. BUTTERFIELD.

"SUSAN, have you heard the news?" asked SAMUEL KENNEDY of a beautiful young lady, who was sitting by his side on a sofa in a neat little dwelling in Gettysburg.

"Yes, SAMUEL," replied SUSAN MORELY; "I have heard that the President has called for seventy-five thousand men to suppress this foolish rebellion in the South. I fear those wicked fanatics will bring themselves to a disgraceful end by their rash actions; although I hoped their threat would not amount to anything."

"SUSAN, my dear, we will not discuss the matter," replied SAMUEL;—"you know I am of Southern birth, and educated differently from yourself. My sympathies are for my native States, and now that they have resolved to resent the wrongs which have been heaped upon them by the North, and throw off the yoke which has so long been chafing them, I feel it my duty as well as my privilege to go at once and offer my feeble services to our cause."

"What! you do not mean to say that you intend to join in this foolish rebellion, do you?" exclaimed SUSAN in surprise.

"Certainly, my dear," replied SAMUEL. "I could not disgrace the Southern blood which runs in my veins by remaining here while my fellow countrymen are battling for liberty and for justice. It will be hard to part with you, SUSAN, but I must do my duty, and when the South has gained her independence, which I think will not be a great while hence, I will return to claim you as my bride, and take you to my pleasant home in Old Virginia, to spend the rest of our days in peace and happiness."

"SAMUEL KENNEDY," exclaimed SUSAN, rising to her feet and fixing her soft, blue eyes sternly upon him, "how dare you think that I will consent to such a thing. *Me* a traitor's wife! No, SAMUEL, much as I love you I cannot think of that. If you will insist on raising your hand against our Government, and in trampling our starry flag in the dust, you must never think of my being your wife, for I will never wed a traitor."

"Oh! SUSAN, you distract me," cried SAMUEL, taking her hand in his. "Do not talk that way, my dear; you certainly will not break your promise to me."

"If you will relinquish this foolish notion I will not break it, certainly not," replied SUSAN; "but if you will not you must forget me, for I will have nothing to do with a man who seeks the destruction of this Government."

"I love you almost to madness, SUSAN," said SAMUEL—"but I cannot let that prevent me from doing my duty. To-morrow I start for Richmond to offer my services to my insulted country, and if you are determined, it shall be so. I can give you up, but it will be a bitter trial for me indeed."

"Very well, sir, you can leave me, then, as soon as you wish, for I have a duty to perform as well as you," replied SUSAN,—"and that duty is to keep myself from the society of traitors. Go, Mr. KENNEDY, if that is your determination, and forget me as soon as possible—and rest assured that you have no place in my memory."

"Oh! my dear SUSAN, you drive me mad," cried SAMUEL.

"Do not call me your dear any more, if you please, sir," exclaimed SUSAN; "from what I have said you must be aware that I do not wish your company longer."

"I can leave you, but I can never forget you, SUSAN," said SAMUEL, preparing to go. "I may return, if my life is spared, and perhaps you will forget your prejudices by that time. Good-bye, SUSAN."

"Good-bye, sir," replied SUSAN scornfully.

When he had gone, SUSAN sank on the sofa and burst into tears, now that she fully realized that SAMUEL was gone forever. A little more than one year before he came into the place to attend college, and a strong attachment had sprung up between them, which had resulted in an engagement. His father was one of the wealthiest merchants of Petersburg, Va., consequently he was considered quite a desirable "fish to catch," and being a gentleman in every sense of the word, as far as outward appearances are concerned, he found no difficulty in winning the affections of the acknowledged belle of Gettysburg. But at the outbreak of the rebellion, when KENNEDY declared his intention of aiding in destroying the Union, SUSAN'S patriotic heart could no longer receive his love, and with a noble sense of duty she bade him leave her forever, and release her from her promise to be his wife.

The next day the cars bore SAMUEL KENNEDY to his Southern home, and, although it was a severe struggle, SUSAN strove to forget him forever.

Time passed rapidly away, but no tiddings came of the "rebel KENNEDY" as he was called, and he was soon forgotton by his college associates. Several calls for volunteers had been made, many of SUSAN'S friends and relatives were in the Federal army, and her old lover was forgotten. The rebels began to be partially successful, and were now approaching Pennsylvania. Nearer and nearer they came to the city of Gettysburg, until at last, they were confronted by the army of Northern patriots who rallied around the starry banner. The terrible battle which ensued is familliar to all, and we will not attempt to describe it. From hill-top to hill-top, from valley to valley, the terrible conflict raged with terrific fury, until the Union arms were victorious,—compelling the ruthless invaders to retreat in confusion, leaving the dead and dying on that gory field.

Immediately after the battle the patriotic inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity hastened to the relief of the suffering thousands, who were crowded into barns and deserted dwellings, or lay on the field, unable to care for themselves. Foremost among the number was SUSAN MORELY, who in company with several others visited the field to render what assistance they might to the sufferers. Some old sheds in one part of the field were filled with men wounded in every concievable manner, lying upon the ground which was reddened by their own life's blood. To this miserable hospital SUSAN and her party directed their steps. Here were huddled together friend and foe, Federal and Confederate, now helpless and needing care alike. After the "boys in blue" were cared for, and everything done which could be to make them comfortable, SUSAN directed her attention to a group of Confederates who were lying apart from the rest. Among them was one wearing the uniform of a rebel major, who appeared nearly insensible to all that passed around him. A deep gash on the top of his head showed the passage of a fragment of shell, and in his left side appeared to be a severe gunshot wound. She was about to offer him a cup of water when he slowly opened his eyes and looked at her a moment, then closing them again murmured something in an inaudable tone. SUSAN uttered a cry of surprise, and stood a moment gazing vacantly at him; then stepping forward said:

"Mr. KENNEDY, do you want a drink of water?"

He opened his eyes, and looked wildly at her as if doubting his senses; then, raising his blood-stained hand, exclaimed—"Oh my GOD! SUSAN is it you?"

She grasped the offered hand and pressed it warmly. A strange feeling caused her heart to beat faster than usual. What was it? She surely could not love him now that he bore the title of rebel Major,—but from that time she could think of no one but Mr. KENNEDY, although she tried hard to foget him.

In a few days he was removed to a more comfortable hospital, and for many long weeks life hung on a brittle thread. SUSAN visited him occasionally, and despite her efforts to the contrary, her mind would wander back to the time when they were together, loving and happy; and the sight of that pale, sorrowful face, as he looked so passionately on her, served to continually strengthen her former love. Finely he begand to amend: and five months from the time he was found in the old shed, he was able to walk about. He now visited SUSAN at her home, and as he sat by her side on the sofa—the same on which they sat three years before—he took her hand in his, and looking into her lovely face, said:

"SUSAN, it is a long time since we sat here before. Oh! I will never forget the last visit I made you, and had I heeded your advice I would have been a happy man to-day. But I was hot-headed, and rushed blindly to my own destruction. I have now taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and am resolved to leave the South forever. Never again will I take up arms against my country. I have done very wrong, but I hope you will forgive me, and renew the promise you made so long ago,—for if you will but pardon the rebel he will again be happy."

SUSAN placed her head on his bosom and whispered "Yes, SAMUEL, you *were* a rebel, but I will cheerfully pardon you, and renew my promise to be yours forever."

A few months later the weekly papers of Gettysburg chronicled the marriage of MISS SUSAN MORELEY and MR. SAMUEL KENNEDY.

DANIEL WEBSTER AT BUNKER HILL.

WHEN Daniel Webster was delivering his memorable speech at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument the crowd pressed forward to such an extent that some were fainting and some being crushed. Officers strove in vain to make the crowd fall back. They said that it could not be done. Some one asked Mr. Webster to make an appeal to them. The great orator came forward, stretched forth his hand, and said, in deep, stentorian tones, "Gentlemen, stand back." "It cannot be done!" they shouted. "Gentlemen, stand back," he said with a changed voice. "It is impossible, Mr. Webster, impossible." "Impossible?" repeated Mr. Webster; "impossible? *Nothing is impossible on Bunker Hill!*" and the vast crowd swayed and rolled back like a mighty wave of the ocean.

IF we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have muscles, we must labor; and these three—thought, love, labor—include all that is valuable in life.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 34 letters.
My 18, 22, 25, 31, 32, 33 is the name of a great city.
My 6, 8, 14, 25 is the name of a bird.
My 18, 17, 3, 33 is the name of an animal.
My 21, 18, 4, 6 is a farming utensil.
My 1, 12, 8, 7, 33 was the name of an ancient priest.
My 26, 25, 28, 18, 19, 27, 10, 13 is a branch of study.
My 10, 33, 23 is a fluid.
My 29, 30, 25, 21, 20 is the name of a federal officer.
My 34, 2, 2, 16 are articles of provision.
My 24, 15, 8, 18, 19 is the way some persons rise.
My 5, 3, 11, 14 is what physicians sometimes give patients.
My 9, 8, 12, 19 is a vehicle used in most cities and towns.
My whole is a saying that all should observe.

Marshall, Mich. D. S. PARTRIDGE.

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For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

Two men bought 100 acres of land for $200. There was some improvement on one end of the land. They agreed to divide it thus:—Each man was to take one hundred dollars' worth of land, but the man on whose part the improvement came was to take his at one dollar per acre more than the price at which the other took his. Required the number of acres each man takes, and the price each pays per acre?

Washington, Ohio. T. OSMOND.

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For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Isegempl fo het lyodgo rutufe,
Tressatfoe fo eth carr ot eb;
Rhothgn het kisnch fo terhs'o tesorfun,
Ostimees rae fedvsouhca ot em.

McHenry, Ill. ELLEN A. COLBY.

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ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 854.

Answer to Household Enigma:—A cheerful, loving wife.

Answer to Anagram:

Some speak of riches and their worth,
And some of lofty fame;
But still, of all earth's precious stores,
Give me a bright good name.
Give me a name, though adverse winds
Howl loudly round my head,
That will not die when I am gone,
But still an influence shed.

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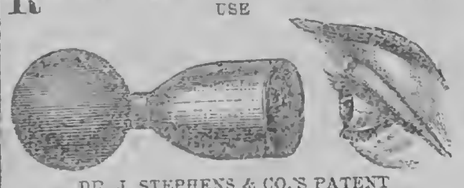

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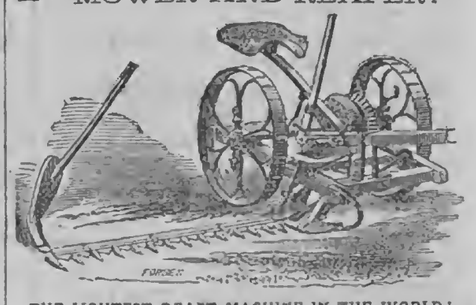

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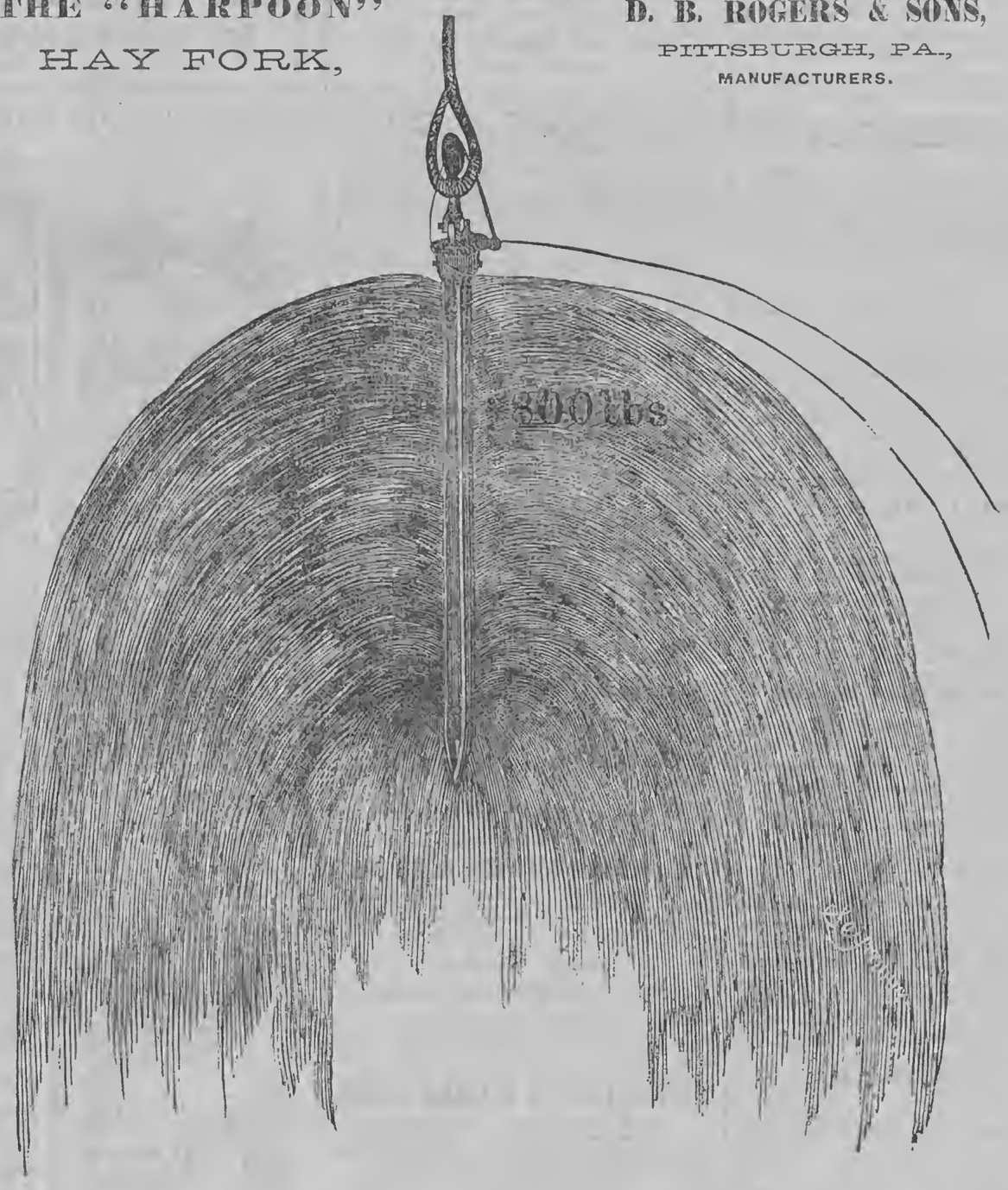

THE ABOVE CUT exhibits a *sectional* view of a load of hay as elevated by the "HARPOON" HAY FORK. Although marked 800 pounds, *it will as readily take up* 1,000 *pounds!*—and some farmers testify to *setting two horses* with it on a trial of its lifting capacity. It is made of *iron* and steel, and is very light and strong. It does not get out of order, and cannot be broken in using. A boy can work it, and delights to do so. It is *safe* to work with and works well in all kinds of hay. It does *not* scatter, but holds all it penetrates, and takes up clean and drops its load flat and nice and leaves it in condition to handle easy, when desired to take hay out of a mow or stack. In a word—as a Farm Implement it is second to none in utility, and in point of utility, durability and simplicity it is superior to any fork or hay-pitcher in market. *Any farmer* desirous of purchasing a good fork should *try* the "HARPOON" by all means before buying any other kind—and see that it is properly stamped. (See caution.)

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AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR. LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

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VOL. XVII. NO. 25.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 857.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS ABOUT HAYING.

FEW farmers farm as well as they know how. Generally they are more perfect in theory than in practice, and this arises sometimes from circumstances which it is impossible to control, and frequently from want of energy and careful foresight. Take haying for an instance to illustrate these assertions. There comes a certain time when the farmer sees that the clover should be cut. That time, we think, all things considered, is just before the period of full blossom—before brown clover heads appear much in the field. A prolonged period of wet weather may then delay the cutting beyond the proper time, and the farmer is not in fault; but more frequently it is not the weather which puts back the cutting of the clover, but some other unfinished farm work—hoeing perhaps. The remedy for this clash of farm work is well laid plans, energy and plenty of help in executing them.

It is a nice thing to make the best of hay; even if the weather be good it requires skillful manipulation to attain the object. Clover must not be exposed too long in a hot sun. Let it cure in the *shade*, or in other words, in the cock. All the sunning it requires is just sufficient to wilt it. Dried grass is not *hay*. When the water in the grass is evaporated sufficiently to make it safe to bulk it, fermentation changes it to hay. Now this fermentation should take place partly in the field—in the cock. It will be finished in the stack and mow. And the less the grass is dried in the sun and wind, and gotten in proper condition to undergo the fermentation in the stack without danger of mold or heating, the sweeter and brighter will be the hay.

Of all our common crops for hay, clover injures most, perhaps, by getting over ripe. The stalk is then worthless. Stock will reject it, and in handling it the over-ripe leaves break and fall off or crumble to powder. You may set it down as a sound farm maxim that more food will be obtained by cutting clover one week before it attains its full growth, than one week after the blossoms begin to dry up. And there is another important consideration in favor of early cutting—it gives a good chance for a crop of clover seed.

The quality of the hay depends also a great deal on the fermentation which it undergoes in the mow or stack. The nature of this is not very well understood. It varies greatly in different years, with grass in apparently the same condition. Doubtless the quality of the grass affects it materially—whether it is rich in certain nutritive elements or not.

In stacking or mowing large quantities it is well to provide some method of ventilating the hay—thus permitting the heat and vapor to escape freely. A small quantity of quick lime—say two quarts to a ton—has been highly recommended by practical men as a preventive against mold. Salt is sometimes used for the same object, and to some extent it is beneficial, as it renders the hay more palatable to stock. But salt also gathers moisture; hence it should not be too freely used, or too much reliance placed on its preservative qualities, if the hay is not in proper condition.

CULTIVATING AND HOEING.

THE heavy rains that have fallen throughout a large portion of the country since the planting season, will increase the labor of hoeing and cultivating. The soil is compacted and crusted over, and the grass and weeds are started vigorously. Early cultivating is necessary. You may now see plainly the advantage of straight rows, for in them the cultivator may be run much closer to the hill than where they are crooked. But it is impossible to wholly clear the grass from a hill of corn or potatoes, or to smother it with dirt with a cultivator—hence some hand work is essential to a clean crop. This labor should be done early in the season.

We believe the machine is not yet made that can be called a perfect corn cultivator. Drills yield the most corn to the acre, but it takes more work to make the crop. Can there not be a drill constructed that will plant two rows at once, and afterwards have cultivator teeth attached to it, and be turned into another tool? With the same gauge as the planter it would do perfect work. Different kinds of teeth should be made for the various stages of the crop. Two horses should be used and the driver could ride. This method would save marking the land, and the after culture would be easy and expeditious.

GETTING READY FOR HAYING.

THE season of haying is rapidly approaching and the question with each farmer should be, "am I ready?" An affirmative answer will imply that if he uses a machine he has one ready for the operation. If scythes are to be used these should be looked to and made ready for use. Then there are the rakes, horse and hand, to be prepared; old ones mended or new ones purchased. Pitching forks should be gathered together and their condition tested. New handles or new forks may be necessary, and it is bad policy to omit providing them till the moment they are needed for use. Have all these implements ready before they are really wanted for use and much annoyance and delay will be avoided.

The barn should also be examined and the fixtures made ready so that the hay may be housed at a moment's notice. All refuse stuff and partially decayed matter should be removed from the bay and the scaffoldings so that the new crop may be housed in a fresh and cleanly state.

It is time too for the preparation of the hay rack, so that it may be readily placed upon the wagon or cart ready for use when wanted. It is annoying in the face of a rising shower to get a load of hay caught out by the breaking down of a hay rack through a lack of proper care and examination.

If the farmer has not barn room enough to store his hay and stacking is required, he should determine before hand the position of each stack; and if a crib is to be used as a base for the stack, the materials for making it should be prepared and placed near the ground the stacks are to occupy. By suitable preparation, in these respects, the business of the hay harvest will be greatly facilitated and the cost of gathering the crop much diminished.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Weeds—Sod—Hay Sold too much—Short Crops of Grain and Fruit—Late Planting of Corn—Farmers Advised to Plant more—Doing so Myself.

AMONG the weeds here, I find many of my old familiar friends. The burdock, the yellow-dock, the elder—and some weeds you at the North are not troubled with, as garlick, which on some farms is very troublesome in winter wheat, though this section is clear of it. I have not seen any of the Canada thistle yet,—but in some fields plenty of white daisy. As a general thing the land does not seem as weedy as at the North. I think on most farms weeds are more easily kept down. Where permitted to grow they are very luxuriant, indicating a strong soil. The ground sods over readily—and when once in grass, if properly used, a splendid sod is the result. But in many cases, the majority, the farmers rarely manure their grass lands, but mow until they give out and then plow up and re-seed. The temptation to sell hay overcomes their ultimate prudence. It is as true here as in colder regions that meadows and pastures, to be long useful must be occasionally top-dressed with good manure.

The *habitans* say they do not remember so cold and bad a spring here since 1816, and still corn and potatoes are looking well and bid fair for a good crop, though people are yet planting both. The grass crop is reported a failure over all the State, and the hay crop will be a very light one indeed. Winter wheat will generally be a good deal less than an average crop. It is now heading out and a pretty good opinion can be formed of the prospect. The peach crop is reported a failure, though the little orchard I have will bear a good fair crop. We shall also have a good crop of apples, though I hear great complaints of failure in other sections.

There have been frost, more or less severe, up to the 20th of May, but none that has even injured my tenderest vines. I have no reason to complain of the season, for if I were on the old farm I should call it rather a forward spring;—for there we have planted corn as late as the 1st of June, and made a good crop. Here they report having had a good yield planted as late as the 15th. Of course I can give no reliable opinion, but we are grinding good corn which came from a field planted as late as the 12th of June. As a general rule the farmers here say corn is best which grows from seed planted as early as the 1st of May. We shall know experimentally by another year.

It promises now to be a bad year for the farmers over a larger surface of the United States than any which we have had for a long series. If any accident befall our corn and potato crops we shall come near a famine—for the surplus of former crops is more completely used up than in nearly or quite twenty years past. The importation of wheat and flour from Europe has rather an ugly look. We have had war; we may yet have pestilence and famine. It behooves every farmer who can to put in some crop, if not too late, that will furnish human food. Plant corn till the last moment. Plant beans—sow buckwheat—plant potatoes, if in sections where not too late; all will be wanted before another harvest. I am acting upon my own advice, for we shall plant both corn and potatoes, and liberally, after this date, (June 1st,) and take the chances. We started with the intention of planting about 30 acres of corn. We have now about 80 acres on the other farm that is up, and shall put some 15 more in this farm, and at least 10 acres of potatoes, and we have already at least five that are up and looking well—some showing new tubers as large as a good sized "piece of chalk." I think I have never seen so much alarm as to ultimate crops manifested among farmers as I have the last few days. However, this is a *big country*, and I do not imagine Providence will permit the people to starve.—T. C. P.

W. Friendship, Md., June 1, 1866.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

The Potato Bug—A Remedy.

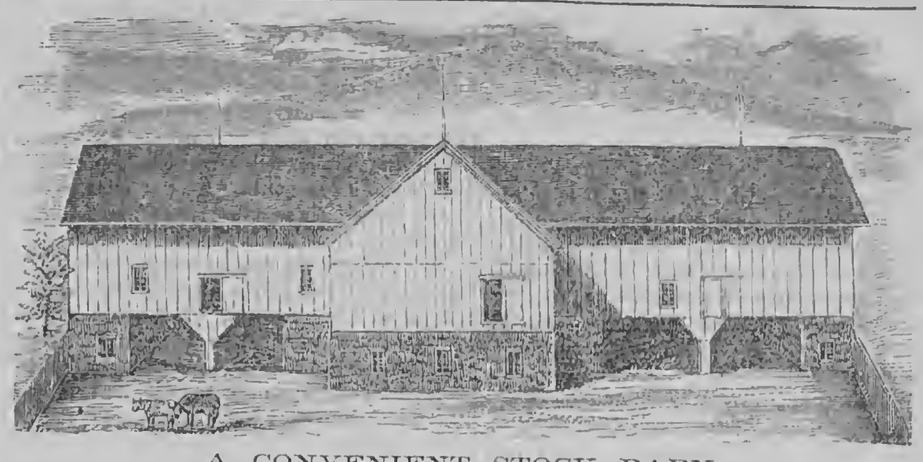
MR. AMOS DE HAVEN, writing to us on this subject from Knox Co., Ohio, says:—"In the RURAL of May 26th, I find an article on the Potato Bug, without a remedy against its ravages. For the benefit of such of your readers as may be visited by that destructive bug (or beetle,) I will give you an infallible remedy, which I have practiced with entire success for several years when all else failed to check its ravages. The ingredient is easily obtained near all towns or cities that are lighted with gas, and need only be applied once during the whole season. As I have never had a bug return after applying the remedy, which is simply the refuse lime from gas works. As soon as the bug makes its appearance sprinkle the vines while the dew is on. A bushel of lime is plenty for an acre, but more will do no harm."

Fish Offal.

THOSE who reside near places where considerable fishing is done will often have noticed and have been offended by the stench arising from the multitude of fish-heads and small rejected fish left to rot and taint the air in such places. This nuisance might be profitably abated by farmers residing in the vicinity of it, with a very little expenditure of time each day. If the fish-heads and rejected small fish were gathered in baskets and distributed about the corn or vine hills, and covered up lightly with vegetable mold, a marked improvement in the vigor of the growing plants would be manifested while their productiveness, at maturity, would be correspondingly great. It may not be a very pleasant way of procuring fertilizers, but it will certainly prove a paying one to all who may pursue it. In this manner a double object is accomplished—a nuisance is abated, and money made by the operation.

Can Glanders be Cured?

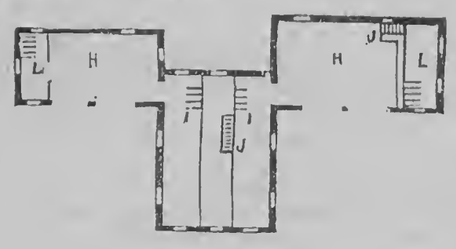
THIS question has been often asked and as often answered in the negative. Recently experiments have been made with hyposulphite of soda, which seem to indicate that the disease is not incurable. On this subject a correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm, says:—"In the last two numbers of Braithwaite's Retrospect are reported a series of experiments with the hyposulphite of soda, with a view to test its powers in arresting fermentative diseases. Among these experiments, a number of dogs were inoculated with the virus of glanders. To a portion of them the hyposulphite of soda was administered; the others were left to nature. All the former recovered, and all of the latter died." If there is anything in this of a reliable character, a fair trial will soon make it manifest. It is supposed that one or two drachms administered two or three times a day will be sufficient. It may require more, but experiment will determine the quantity to be used, and also its value as a cure for glanders.



A CONVENIENT STOCK BARN.

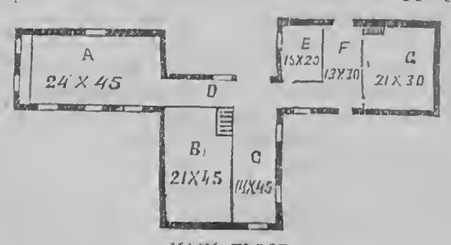
A NEW SUBSCRIBER wishes a plan of a Stock Barn for 35 to 40 head of cattle. Perhaps we cannot do better than to publish the accompanying plan, furnished for the RURAL some time ago by Mr. L. S. HARDING of Oneida Co. We think it will meet the wants of the inquirer and many others. It was built before the war and cost from $1,800 to $2,000. Mr. H. thus describes his barn:

"My barn is of medium size, designed to stable about 40 head of cattle, and the storing of fodder that will feed that amount of stock. It consists of a main building and two wings. The main building, 35 by 45, fronting the east. The wings are built at the west end and at right angles with the main building, running past or on to the same 10 feet. The south wing is 24 by 45; north wing 30 by 50.



BASEMENT.

H, H, Manure Sheds; L, L, Stables; J, (whole of main basement,) Stables; I, Stalls.



MAIN FLOOR.

A, Tool Room; B, Bay; C, Floor; D, Passage-way; E, Granary; F, Floor; G, Bay.

The ground was an easterly slope, with a fall of about 2 feet to the rod, the earth being removed until a level was obtained. The basement walls are 8 feet high, 2 feet thick, constructed of cobble stone, laid in cement, with trench underneath 2 feet deep, 2½ wide. There is a space, you will notice, in front of each wing not walled in. This part is used for shed and manure, and this space is necessary for these purposes.

All of the middle basement is used for stabling, and has an alley in center with stalls and mangers on each side facing the same. The passage-ways from this stable open into that portion of wing basements which is used for shed and storing of manure. The other stabling is in north end of north wing and south end of south wing. These rooms are ventilated and lighted by 20-light-7-by-9 windows, that let down from top, 7 in main stable, and 1 in each of the other two, beside several in top of wall, 6-lighted 8 by 10, hung with hinges and buttoning up to timbers above. The bottom is cobble stone and sand paved into the earth.

The plan of upper portion of this building is as follows:—Floor 14 by 45 on the north side and lengthwise of center building; bay on south side 21 by 45, taking therefrom the passage-way, 10 feet wide, 7 high; also, space for stairs and small space for pitching fodder below, and loft over floor as is common where the floor is placed in the center. The north wing floor is 13 by 30; bay 21 by 30, taking therefrom the same as other bay. Granary 16 by 20, 8 feet high; passage-way 10 by 18, 8 feet high. Over these is a loft. The south wing lower floor, 24 by 45, is a tool room and workshop, with the exception of small space at south end, used for dropping fodder from loft above to stable below. Posts 15 feet in center and north wing; south 12 feet; windows 12 lights, 8 by 10, for ventilating; 15-light 7-by-9 windows in gables. The siding is pine, one inch, planed and matched. Projection of roof 2 feet. Paint, zinc.

The angles formed by connecting buildings together in this way, make a very leeward space that cannot be obtained in buildings of most other forms. The wall of basement is higher than the old method of building such walls, and this I consider very necessary to the health of stock as well as the preservation of timbers overhead; in fact, I consider my mode of ventilating ample. The different parts being of the same grade, it is much more convenient passing in and out with stock and manure, than if some parts were higher or lower than others. I consider stone flooring much preferable to plank, as it soon becomes water-tight; therefore, there is no foul matter arising as with leaky floors."

Should He Venture It?

WE know of a farmer who has one hundred acres of land, ninety of which are under cultivation. There are a few hundred dollars yet due on the premises. He has the stock and necessary farming implements for a suitable cultivation of his land. Along-side of him is another hundred acres for sale which he is anxious to secure. By selling a portion of his stock the sum demanded down can be raised, while for the balance a long credit can be obtained. The question with this person is, "Will it be safe to buy?" It may be so, but are not the chances against success? Do they not render it, we do not say possible, but probable that the purchase of another hundred acres will involve the loss of the first one and consequently of both? It is the old temptation in the "garden" over again in a slightly modified form. There was no pretence, on the part of the tempted, that they were not amply provided with all needed good, but, not satisfied with this, they wanted more because it was of possible attainment. They took more and lost all. This other "hundred acres" is no doubt desirable, but prudence would seem to counsel, "pay for the first hundred before venturing on a second with greatly crippled means to meet the additional responsibility involved."

The Cattle Disease.

THE Irish Farmers Gazette, of June 2d, denies that the cattle plague has appeared in Ireland though a disease differing from that, and in some cases fatal in its effects, has developed itself in some localities. Assuming that this is the much dreaded rinderpest farmers are represented to be pressing their cattle on the market with feverish anxiety. The market being overstocked, sales, if made at all, are at rates ruinous to the seller.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

TRANSPORTATION TO STATE SHEEP FAIR.

THOSE who hold Superintendent's Certificates of having taken Sheep to and from the State Sheep Fair and receipts for Freight on the N. Y. Central Railroad, are requested to forward them to A. F. WILCOX, Treasurer N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. A. prior to the 16th day of July next, for settlement. Those not received by that date cannot be acted on.

HENRY S. RANDALL,
Pres't N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. A.

MORTALITY AMONG SHEEP.

A GREATER mortality occurred among well kept and valuable sheep, during the winter of 1865–6, and the succeeding spring, than in any previous ones during our recollection. It does not appear to have been confined to any particular State or region of country. We hear of it east and west, north and south. As always happens in such cases, however, its prevalence was by no means uniform in the regions of its visitation. In those which suffered most, many flocks remained entirely healthy. And the best managed flocks often lost more than the most ordinarily managed ones, when all the apparent conditions of climate, locality, keeping, &c., were the same.

The deaths of valuable stock rams was perfectly unprecedented. Some died of inflammation of the lungs, some of brain fever, and some of that wasting away (characterized by paleness of the nose and eyes and waxiness of the latter,) which has received no recognized name*. The greatest mortality fell upon tegs and this spring's lambs. We will give a few samples of our correspondence.

JOHN MCCLELLAND, New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Pa., writes that he wintered 250 sheep, divided into five flocks—each having comfortable and sufficiently ventilated sheds—each having a separate yard from half an acre to two acres in extent, with water, &c. They were fed in their sheds, confined at night, and let out at 10 in the morning. They were fed regularly, good timothy hay twice a day and a little grain at noon, generally oats, but part of the winter mixed with corn. The only point wherein Mr. McC. doubts the correctness of his treatment is the fact that the manure was allowed to accumulate in the sheds through the winter. His tegs wintered well and ate well until the middle of April, just before turning out to grass. Three or four died before turning out and thirty afterwards. The symptoms were dullness of the eye, loss of appetite, stupidity. Some shook their heads, but this was observed in but few cases. There was a slight yellow discharge from the eyes and nostrils—that from the latter often tinged with blood. "After death liver and lungs did not appear healthy—looked rather white—in some cases gall had overflowed—all had more or less bloody water in thorax." Eight or ten heads were examined. There were strong traces of inflammation. In every case there were from 8 to 15 grubs of different sizes. Mr. McC. suspects that the irritation caused by grubs might have produced the inflammation. (We wish we could give his letter entire.)

J. HEALY, South Danville, N. Y., commenced the winter with 200 sheep, 57 of which were tegs. He lost one-third of the latter. They died very suddenly, when in good flesh—sometimes within an hour of being visibly attacked. Some refused to eat, drooped two or three days, then were attacked by diarrhea and died two or three days afterward. Others had diarrhea at first, but retained their appetites. Most of these recovered. They were well fed and cared for in all respects. After death, more than a quart of water was found, in some instances, in the cavity of the chest, while the pericardium, or heart-case, was distended to twice its usual size with clear, yellowish water. The sheep were watered from a new cistern, and Mr. H. thinks it possible the lime might have exercised an injurious effect. (We do not think the malady can be accounted for in this way.)

H. B. NEVINS, Perry, N. Y., writes that some flocks in his vicinity lost half their number of tegs. "The first symptoms were loss of appetite and running at the eyes. They became costive, stood with heads down and eyes half closed. They gnawed the fences, and some pulled the wool from others and ate it. They ate a little grain at first, but finally would almost refuse to eat it. There was but slight discharge from the nose, in some instances none at all. Their heads, on being opened, appeared like those of healthy sheep. The manipius was filled perfectly full, and its contents were as dry as meal." This Mr. N. considers the cause of the disease. Every kind of remedy was resorted to—cathartics, tonics and stimulants—but all to no effect.

J. M. FORREST, Fowlerville, N. Y., writes:—"Almost, if not quite every, flock owner in this section has lost more or less tegs this spring by a disease that seems to me to resemble consumption more than anything else, although nine men out of ten say it is grub in the head." (We shall try to find room for this letter entire hereafter.)

J. H. DUDLEY, Henrietta, Loraine Co., O., writes:—"Last winter was the hardest one within my experience to keep sheep in good condition. Some farmers lost a good many, others none. The only visible symptom besides being thin, was a bloody or dark-colored mucus at the nose. If it was a catarrhal affection—which seems probable—it was more malignant than anything of the kind previously seen among us. The lamb-drop fell behind that of previous years."

DON C. GATES, Wheatland, Clinton Co., Iowa, writes: (Jan. 23d,)—"A large proportion of last spring's lambs in Iowa have died. They commenced discharging at the nose, and after drooping a few days death ensued. Upon examination their lungs presented the same appearance as a person's who has died of pneumonia. Some farmers have lost as many as 200."

J. S. & S. N. ELDER, Elder's Mill, Beaver Co., Pa., write that they have been quite unfortunate with their tegs. They went into winter in good condition, were well and carefully managed and continued to improve until the middle of March. They then continued to eat well, but fell off in condition until early in April. "The pulse became feeble and lips and skin colorless. Two were opened. The web was much inflamed and about a pint of bloody water was found about the stomach and bowels."

I. T. PIERSON, Crystal Lake, McHenry Co., Ill., lost half his lambs from 140 sheep, by goitre. M. D. MORSE, Tiro, Crawford Co., O., lost 20 lambs out of 67. Small boned, weak, and many had appearance of being dropped prematurely. No indications of goitre. Mr. M. also lost one third of his ewe tegs. HENRY OSBORN, West Hoosick, N. Y., lost a portion of his lambs by white scours. JOHN VANDEVORT, Sublette, Ill., says that out of a small flock of Merinos, he has but two lambs living. "They were dropped very small and feeble—some not more than a fourth of the usual size. They died from one to 24 hours after birth." SAMUEL BOARDMAN, West Rutland, Vt., writes that nearly one-fourth of his lambs had goitre. Most of them died in a few hours. He says—"It is prevalent in almost every flock in this region."

We might copy similar statements from a large number of letters received from nearly all parts of the country. The complaints of weak, imperfect lambs, are far more numerous than those of goitre. The destruction of lambs is probably as great, in point of number, taking the Northern States together, as it was in the great epizootic of 1862,—though perhaps it is not so great, in any one region, as it then was in portions of New York and other States.

Numerous causes are suggested by the writers of the letters. As a general thing, they are not satisfactory—and in many cases are contradictory. Long observation has thoroughly satisfied us that the origin of disease cannot possibly be traced, in a multitude of cases, to direct, visible causes. One man assigns it to circumstances which exist in ten thousand other instances with perfect impunity. We believe that among sheep, as among human beings, there occur seasons of peculiar unhealthiness. This arises probably from atmospheric conditions. In some cases these elude scrutiny—in others they are partially apparent. For example, one year is marked by the prevalence of typhus fever among the people. The next year it does not come, although every visible circumstance seems equally to invite it. When it prevails, families that allow no impurities about their premises, that live in high, dry situations, where no generating causes of malaria are discoverable, are frequently scourged with its severest visitations. In years when it does not prevail, those who live in the worst situations, and in dens of filth, escape its ravages. So it is among brutes. The goitre, imperfect development, and rheumatism among lambs—pneumonia, affections of the brain, catarrh, and the destructive pale-disease among tegs—are common to one year, while they are hardly heard of the next, though the management of the sheep is substantially the same.

Some of these maladies of sheep are, it is true, becoming much more common than formerly—and they seem to be, to a certain degree, continuous in particular flocks and localities. In such cases, we should carefully look for special exciting causes.

We attribute the general increase of disease among American sheep, in a great measure, to causes within human control. In England and portions of the Continent of Europe, where highly artificial systems of management have long been practiced, disease has prevailed to a ten-fold greater extent than in the United States. We are beginning to pursue similar courses with similar effects. It is natural to sheep to rove at will. It is natural to it to seek high, dry, airy situations and to work for its food. Its natural food was simple and varied. In the winter storm it sought the shelter of the cliff, but never burrowed in a hole or crawled into a cave. It was emphatically a dweller in the open air and the sunshine.

Civilization and its attendants—farming profit—demanded a modification of these habits. The sheep must crop the lands of its owner and every man does not own a mountain, or a square league of pasturage. Hay costs money, and economy in its use requires that it be fed under cover and in racks. The farmer cannot afford to have every feeble sheep or weakly lamb die. They must therefore be sheltered from the rigors of winter in northern climates. This somewhat lets down the standard of hardiness in the healthy, and it preserves the weakly to grow up, breed, and thus debase the vigor of the flock by introducing into it animals of weak constitution.

The changes from the natural habits of the sheep are necessary—but are they not carried too far? Do we not give our sheep too much "bread and butter" to eat? Do we not confine them too closely? Do we not house them too much and too warmly? Every man says, "I feed nothing but hay and a *little* grain." But his sheep are *fat* during the entire period of pregnancy, when for the good of their young they should be only in good fair condition. Every man has a yard to his stable. Sometimes it is two rods square and its bottom is covered with straw and manure. The sheep has little temptation to go out where it cannot dig for green food. Many a flock fed indoors exclusively, and even watered indoors, grows fat and lazy, like other pampered animals, and scarcely moves out of the stable once a day. Every man's sheep stable, is, in his opinion, well ventilated: yet when you first enter it in the morning it literally reeks with the gases escaping from the warm bed of manure, saturated with urine, which covers its bottom.

In our opinion, this high keep, this confinement, this want of the natural proportion of green feed in winter, and these close stables are reducing the stamina of our sheep and are prominent among the causes which are subjecting them to the numerous ailments and epizootics which have long been known in Europe, but which are mostly new in our country.

* Some have termed it consumption, but the appearance of the lungs, after death, shows the utter inappropriateness of the name.

Communications, Etc.

MOWING MACHINES.

As the season is nearly at hand for using mowing machines, allow me to offer a few suggestions to farmers who contemplate purchasing, as this class is very numerous. Having had considerable experience with them, and used various kinds, I wish to point out some of the necessary qualities of a good machine, that those buying may be able to obtain the best. It is not my purpose to discuss the value and importance of the mower, for it has become a necessity and is a paying investment. The relative value of the hay crop is greatly increased by its use, as it can be cut in exactly the right season and secured in the best of order; it can also be cut closer, thus increasing the yield.

In the first place, two drive-wheels are indispensable for a mower alone, but for reaping one is the best. Both wheels should have cogs and be geared so as to act in unison with each other when going ahead, but should not drive the knives when backing. The cutter-bar should be forward of the drive-wheel, as it is safer, more convenient and easier drawn—as the nearer the team is to a load the easier they will draw it; more convenient, as it enables one to see the knives and horses at the same time; safer, as, in case the driver is thrown from his seat, he will fall behind the knives. How often it happens that the driver is horribly mutilated by being thrown forward of the knives when they are behind the drive-wheel. This fact should be borne in mind when purchasing. As it usually falls to the lot of boys to do the driving, it is but just to insure them as far as possible from being crippled for life. It is claimed by manufacturers of rear-cut machines that any obstructions can be more readily discovered,—but this is merely a whim, as in thick grass nothing can be seen unless it is above the top of the grass, and could be seen equally as well with a forward-cut machine.

A machine should be light and strongly made of the very best material, and geared sufficiently high to prevent clogging. The lever to raise the cutter-bar should be placed in a convenient place, and should possess sufficient power to easily raise the bar to any height desired. The guards should bolt on to the cutter-bar, and not riveted, as many are, being readier taken off and replaced by new ones. They should be of malleable iron, cast with a bevel edge, hardened for cutting. The machine, together with the cutter-bar, should run entirely on wheels, and those of the bar so arranged as to be readily raised or lowered to vary the cut high or low. Little or no weight should rest on the horses' necks. And last, though not least, the machine should be as simple as possible and answer the purpose designed. Avoid all unnecessary or intricate gearing; few gear wheels, and those large, are by far the best.

By observing these simple directions, none need be deceived with a poor or inferior machine. AGO.

Southern New York, 1866.

REMARKS.—Our readers will understand that, in publishing a communication, we do not necessarily endorse the ideas of the writer. Nor do we, in giving the above, wish to open a discussion on the merits of the various machines before the public. Many, at least, of the ideas in the above article are doubtless sound, but we will remark that it is not materially essential to have the cutter-bar of a mower placed forward of the driver's seat in order to ensure good work or easy draft. In point of safety for the driver it may be better, but in a combined machine this position of the cutter-bar is manifestly not so advantageous as the rear position. Nor should we fully endorse our correspondent's assertion that it is necessary for the cutter-bar to run entirely on wheels, shoes being of as easy draft and wearing longer.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES.

As your readers are interested in whatever proves worthy of cultivation, and superior to old varieties of plants, fruits and vegetables, a little experience with a few of these new potatoes will not be out of season.

Not having anything to sell in this line, I can speak from comparatively disinterested motives. The Early Goodrich Potato has here proved all that has been claimed for it, both in regard to its earliness, productiveness and eatableness. While it is about as rapid a grower as the Michigan White Sprout, it yields much better, and is of superior quality, which considerations will give it the first rank in a few years, and we think it will long stand unrivaled—the result and reward of the labors of him whose name it bears. I see it in a number of gardens along side the White Sprout, and the vines are the most flourishing and vigorous of any I ever saw in the month of May, and bid fair to yield double those of the White Sprout.

Of GOODRICH's late sorts, the Cuseo, Gleason, Pinkeye, Rusty Coat and Copper-Mine have been tried. The first named turned out wonderfully for the season, and the quality was good, though not equal to the others. As a market potato it certainly will be most desirable, as it will yield nearly (yes, quite,) double some of the others, and bring as much per bushel. Last year the Cuseo brought us ten cents more in the Philadelphia market than the well known Buckeye.

Odessa, Del., 1866. B. H.

PROPER FOOD FOR STOCK.

EDITORS OF RURAL:—In commenting on the objections of the Boston Cultivator to cut, ground and cooked food for stock you ask: If it is injurious to farm stock, is it not equally so in the case of man? I answer yes; and if we carry the deviation from the natural diet of stock to the same extent that we have man's, they will ere long be subject to as many diseases, and need as many doctors and hospitals as we now do. If man has shortened his days from more than 900 years to 60 or 70, it is certainly not very flattering to his improved mode of living; but this is of but little consequence in a pecuniary point of view, since man now so universally owns himself. But when we come to horses and other farm stock, it is quite a consideration, for they cost money. This being the case, would it not be well to study nature and her inexorable laws more, and let them cut, shell and grind their own food, as nature appears to have designed they should, and thus escape the penality attached to a violation of Nature's laws.

How few farmers appear to think that grass was designed for horses, if we judge from their practice of keeping them from it till the middle of summer. If we wish to keep them healthy we should allow them grass as soon as it grows in the spring, and not stint them in their allowance of hay and grain in consequence. Grass will not spoil their appetites, as many suppose, but will keep them healthy; and a healthy horse always has a good appetite. Watery food for warm weather, and dry food for cold weather, is Nature's rule; and if we observed her laws more we should have less cause to complain of sickness in our families, and among our stock.

Regard Nature, and she will regard us.

Schoolcraft, Mich., June, 1866. I. W. C.

HORSE-SHOEING.—We advise your correspondent, T. W. B. of Lowville, and all other blacksmiths, to consult Mr. A. TYRRELL of Batavia, N. Y., Patentee of the Expanding Horse Shoe, for information on quarter cracks, contracted feet, &c., &c., and we advise Mr. TYRRELL and all others possessing important improvements on shoeing or anything beneficial to horses and horsemen, to advertise them in the RURAL.—A. P.

Spirit of the Press.

Extraordinary Calf.

THE Highland Democrat tells of a calf in the village of Peekskill, which weighed, when six hours old, 136 pounds. It is a brother of a celebrated steer of that village, from the same mother, weighing 2,600 pounds, and about three years old. The mother is what is called a Swiss cow, and the father an imported pure Durham of Henry Ward Beecher's herd.

A New Farm Yearly.

THE Rural Advertiser, for June, in remarking on the various fertilizers used by farmers says there is one unfailing source of supply within reach of every farmer. This is found in deep plowing and a proper pulverization of the soil. In other words, "*depth of soil beneath* their crops and fertilizing atmospheric gases *above* them." By plowing an inch deper every year, a new farm, so to speak, is obtained. Of course there is a limit to this, but the trouble generally is, that but few persevere till they reach it.

Agriculture in Canada.

THE quantity of grain produced in Canada annually seems almost fabulous. Of wheat last year over 25,000,000 bushels were grown; 12,000,000 bushels of peas; 40,000,000 bushels of oats; over 1,500,000 tons of hay; 13,000,000 bushels of buckwheat; 28,000,000 bushels of potatoes; and 10,000,000 bushels of turnips. Canada also produced 30,000,000 pounds of beef, sheared 5,000,000 pounds of wool, and made 45,000,000 pounds of butter. The number of milch cows, horses, sheep and pigs is considerably over 2,000,000.

Farmers and Barometers.

ON a late occasion, as reported in the Tribune, the subject of barometers, for the use of farmers as a guide to the weather, was up before the Farmers' Club in New York city for discussion. Several gentlemen spoke on the subject, but not one of them regarded a barometer as of any use as an indicator of rain. There were old and experienced farmers present participating in the discussion. They had tried the barometer for several years each and found it useless as a guide to wet weather. As to wind it was conceded that it might be regarded with more favor.

The South for Stock Raising.

THE Cultivator & Country Gentleman having expressed the opinion that the Southern States are less adapted to the business of stock raising than the more Northern ones, waked up a Mississippian who denies the assumption in favor of the North entirely. He states that an experience of thirty years, in the South, convinces him that all kinds of farm stock thrive as well there as in the Northern and Western States of the Union, while the advantage is decidedly with the warmer section on the score of cost in rearing the stock, owing to a milder climate. All else, being equal there would seem to be the difference between the cost of feeding during a long winter and a short one, if nothing more.

Rural Brief Mention.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.—Agents and others interested in the circulation of this journal are advised that a new Half Volume will commence on the 7th of July proximo—during the publication of which we should be glad to reach the One Hundred Thousand Subscribers which we trust the RURAL merits. All disposed to aid in accomplishing an object so laudable and desirable, are referred to Notice, Premiums, &c., at head of News Department—page 202.

FEVER IN THE MONEY MARKET.—The war-like aspect of affairs in Europe, combined with the movements in Congress to repeal the neutrality laws—thus opening the Canadas to the operations of the Fenian organizations in the States—seem to have had a galvanic effect upon the gold market, sending it up, rocket-like, from 44 to 67¾ and then declining to 63¾ where it remained at last accounts—Monday, P. M. Whether a future advance or decline is to result will depend we presume mainly upon the character of the news which may be received by the next arrival from Europe. As respects the neutrality laws we apprehend there is little occasion for excitement, as the prevalent impression at Washington seems to be that the effort at repeal will prove abortive. Should the gold excitement continue, however, it is probable that the government will apply a soothing prescription, by again stepping into the market as a seller of gold. If this does not assuage the gold fever it may be regarded as of a chronic type, curable only by the exhaustion usually attendant upon a protracted run.

BUENOS AYRES CLOVER.—*Vegetation by a New Process.*—Mr. C. W. COOKE, Superintendent of the Waterloo (N.Y.) Woolen Mills, writes us that he thinks he has discovered a new thing in the process of vegetation. He sends us a sample of Buenos Ayres clover seed found in some wool from that country. This wool was scoured on Thursday, in a solution of soda ash and muriate of soda raised to a temperature of 140 degrees. On Friday it was boiled one and a half hours in a solution of five pounds of bichromate of potash and five pounds of alum for 200 lbs. of clean wool. On the Monday morning following, the clover seed, adhering to the wool, had sprouted and grown one and a fourth inches in length. The seed and the sprouts sent verify this statement. Our correspondent, in view of these facts asks—"Cannot a modification of this operation be applied to many kinds of seeds," thereby promoting a more rapid vegetation than ordinary? The querist adds—"We have observed this in our wool before several times. Once the operation had been continued by coloring black in a solution of logwood and fustic—boiling one hour. It has generally been supposed that boiling in water—212 degrees—would destroy all the vegetative power of seeds, but this is a plain case to the contrary."

NOT THE RINDERPEST, BUT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—While closing last week's RURAL for the press, we received a copy of a telegraphic dispatch purporting to give an extract from a circular just issued by the President and Secretary of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, announcing the appearance of the Rinderpest in the stables of New York and Brooklyn. Supposing the dispatch correct we gave it publicity. After the paper had been put to press, however, we observed that the extract read "rinderpest *or* pleuro-pneumonia," and as the diseases are quite different, concluded there was some mistake. And it seems the statement was erroneous—for Col. JOHNSON, Secretary of the State Ag. Society, writes us that the circular only announced the existence of *pleuro-pneumonia*, and that the officers have no knowledge whatever of the appearance of the rinderpest in this country. The error was made by the publishers of the circular and copied by the telegraph.

FOUR RULES FOR BORROWERS.—A subscriber in Illinois requests us to publish the following "for the benefit of those who depend on borrowing"—adding that his neighbors trouble him exceedingly by borrowing the RURAL, and sometimes without his consent. The Rules are "sound"—especially the last:

1. *The Iron Rule.*—Never borrow anything whatever if you can possibly do without it, nor then unless with the *consent of the owner*. 2. *The Silver Rule.*—Use the article borrowed more carefully than if it was your own, and don't retain it beyond the time agreed on. 3. *The Golden Rule.*—As soon as you have done using the thing borrowed, return it with thanks. 4. *The Diamond Rule.*—Never borrow MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, but *subscribe for it.*

SMALL FARMS IN MARYLAND.—Our Southern Contributor, Hon. T. C. PETERS, of W. Friendship, Md., writes us that, as he has had several letters inquiring for small farms, and as there are none for sale in that part of Maryland, he has concluded to divide up one of his farms of about 400 acres into two, three or more farms. He will sell for $40 to $60 per acre—$10 down—"to persons who will agree to improve the property, as the inducement in selling is to get good neighbors." To those who wish to embark in the cultivation of small fruits, and grapes, the location has great advantages. Would it not be advantageous to both soil owners and the country, were other proprietors of large farms in Maryland to do likewise?

SCRATCHES, WOUNDS, &c., ON HORSES.—A correspondent writes that for scratches, galls and wounds of any kind on horses he uses with good results the following remedy:—Add to water saltpetre enough to make it taste moderately strong, then blue vitriol sufficient to slightly color the water. Apply two or three times each day. I once cured a fistula on a horse with this preparation, and I know of nothing equal to it for any sore or wound. The ingredients may be kept on hand, and the wash manufactured when needed, very quick.

AN ELEGANT HOMESTEAD—Is offered for sale in our Special Notice column. It is one of the finest suburban homesteads in Western New York, situated in a beautiful and very thriving village within twenty minutes ride, by cars, of Rochester. The residence and surroundings are very desirable, and worthy the attention of any one possessing means and taste.

SOW SEED EVENLY.—"A *sower* went forth to sow." We should be apt to say, a man or a farmer went forth to sow. Was "sowing" a distinct trade in Palestine? Whether it was so or not, the importance of sowing the seed evenly and properly, no farmer can doubt. If sown in streaks, it will grow in streaks.

CATTARAUGUS CO. ANNUAL FAIR.—By a note from H. S. HUNTLEY, Esq., Secretary, we learn that the Annual Fair for Cattaraugus county is to be held at Olean on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of Sept. next.

CARE OF OXEN.—Take care of the oxen, as the warm weather and the shedding of their coats spoil their appetites for dry food. If possible, give them a little something good to take.

HORTICULTURAL.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

This excellent and valuable vegetable is unknown in the majority of farmers' families. Yet it may be easily grown, and in abundance. The seed should be sown early, as it is slow to germinate. A small bed will supply plants enough for a large number of families. If you have neglected sowing the seed it is best to procure the plants when they are about two inches high. Set them out in fine, moist soil, three inches apart. They bear transplanting well. In this position they will grow stocky, and become well rooted. The middle of July is soon enough to transplant to the rows when the crop is designed for winter use; but if the plants attain a height of four or five inches, they may be moved earlier. It is not well to let them get too large before the last transplanting.

The soil should be rich, but not made so with coarse or unrotted manure, for that might impart a bad flavor to the celery. The best is grown on dry, mellow soil. It should be deep and rich to give room and food for the roots, which are numerous and strong. Make the rows three or three and a-half feet apart, and plant six to eight inches apart in the row. The old-fashioned method of planting in trenches is not followed by the large growers of this vegetable for market. Plant on the surface where the soil is rich and warm. When the plants have attained a height of ten or twelve inches, earth them up for blanching. A dry day should be chosen for that operation, and the dirt should be made fine. Draw up the leaves so they will not be covered, and be careful not to plant any earth on the top of the plants—in the axils of the leaves. That would cause them to decay. Repeat the earthing up from time to time as the plants increase in size.

At the approach of winter the celery may be taken up, the waste leaves removed, and all rotten and worthless parts separated from the sound. A good way to store it for winter use is to pack in sand or fine mold, in a dry, cool cellar. It is then accessible at all times. Large growers for market pack it in trenches in the field, and cover with boards, straw and the like, to keep it from freezing.

Celery grown on the surface requires more room than when grown in trenches, as there must be soil enough between the rows to earth up with, but it is much less labor. It is one of the very best of vegetables for winter use. If not liked at first, a taste for it is soon acquired, as with tomatoes. It is convenient and healthy, and all farmers' families should be liberally supplied with it.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

Training the Tomato.—It don't pay to let the tomato vines trail on the ground. The fruit decays, and does not ripen. Brush, cut fine and placed under the plants before they lop over, is a clean, cheap and excellent support. The vines may be tied to a single stake, if pains are taken to pinch off the side branches and lead up a central shoot. This is a French method and is said to be successful. Trellises of various forms will suggest themselves to every tomato grower. A pile of stone laid around the plant would be excellent, for it would keep the fruit clean, and also radiate a good deal of heat to the plant. The tomato is a native of torrid climes and requires heat. The stone-pile would admit of the plant taking a natural and advantageous form of growth. Grass, straw or boards will answer—at any rate put something under the vines to preserve the fruit. A small shrub, having many limbs, may be stuck in the ground by the side of a plant, and it will afford a good support.

The "Cabbage Bug."—A correspondent writes that "the ravages of the cabbage bug may be prevented by placing pieces of woolen cloth, saturated with kerosene, among the plants. The cloth must be re-supplied with kerosene from time to time, as it evaporates. I have saved plants of the Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Dianthus in this way, the beetles leaving at the first application. Many plants liable to be attacked by the cut-worm, may be saved by encircling each plant with a walnut leaf, set edge downwards."

Remedy for Mildew.—In 1852 the French Government recommended the following remedy—first proposed by a gentleman, M. Grison, in the *Journal de la Societe d'Horticulture Pratique de l'Ain:*—One pound of flour of sulphur, and one pound of slack lime, to which three quarts of water are added, gradually, by stirring the mixture; the whole put over a slow fire, and to remain boiling, stirring it until reduced to 2½ quarts. The liquid, after the solid matter has deposited, is to be corked in bottles, and in case of want, mixed with one hundred times the quantity of rain water, and applied all over the plants, first before the buds open, and a second time before the blooming, and the cure generally is radical.

Oil versus Insects.—The slightest drop of sweet oil put on the back of a hornet, bee, beetle or similar thing, will cause its instant destruction. We are told that the breathing pores are closed, and life is instantly smothered. Hence greasy water is a good application to destroy insects. A tablespoonful of coal oil put in a common garden-pot of water and sprinkled over a seed-bed when the little jumping beetle is noticed on the young cabbages, will instantly destroy the whole brood. Coal oil also acts as a manure to vegetation. When used, care must be taken to stir the water and oil, so that the latter, floating on the top, will not run off first. So saith the Gardeners' Monthly. Wonder if the same remedy would banish the currant worm?

Don't Mix Apple and Pear Trees.—"Inexperienced planters," says D. W. Lathrop in the Magazine of Horticulture, "in setting gardens of half an acre and upwards, are frequently impressed with the idea that it is desirable—for some reason not clearly distinct in their own minds—to intersperse apple and pear trees in the same line or to plant alternately." This practice he found erroneous for the reason that the apple tree, being an uncommonly gross feeder, and rapid grower, robbed the pears of the aliment essential to growth and productiveness.

About Watering Plants.—Some journals recommend a free application of water to cucumber and melon vines during dry weather. Is this application beneficial to the plants or the reverse? Last year we had a few cucumber vines in the garden. The weather was scorching hot and the vines wilted daily. At evening a liberal supply of rain water was applied to the roots, at intervals of a day or two, with the exception of a single hill. All the watered ones withered away and finally died prematurely, while those which were spared the evening drenchings flourished and bore fruit. Was not the water the cause of premature decay and death in this instance?—B.

FRUIT TREE WORMS—A WORMIFUGE.

Mr. Rural:—In your issue of June 9th H. T. B. sets forth a most piteous howl and lament, which is heard from one end of the land to the other, as far as your broad ægis extends, and all about *worms*. While he is making such a lamentable howl, thousands upon thousands are lamenting in silence over the same evil. Heretofore I have been troubled with the *same complaint*, but now I walk forth with the air of a conqueror, and go forth (among the trees) from conquering to conquest—carrying CERTAIN and INSTANT *death* and destruction to *everything* in *any caterpillar's* nest that can be found. Only *one* application to each nest is necessary; and *three* times over the orchard to find nests that were not found before, is all the time necessary to devote. The remedy is *simple*, *effectual*, and *does not* injure the trees; and if all farmers should try it, I verily believe in three years the *whole country* would be rid of the pest. I have tried it three years, and have had but few this year.

The remedy is this: 1st, a long pole with a swab on the end. 2d, a pan of kerosene oil. 3d, dip the swab in the oil and swab the nest, *twisting* the swab round the nest, and in *less than a minute* every *worm and egg is killed*. The best time is early in the morning or late in the afternoon, as *all* the worms are in the nest then.

It wants but little kerosene,
It wants but little time;
The trees will all the better seem,
The fruit more fair and fine.

Then try it, farmers, one and all,
Exterminate the foe;
The worms that cause the fruit to fall,
Are in *your power* now.

Yates Co., N. Y. V. T. B.

WILD FLOWERS—CULTIVATION.

Within the last few months we have received a number of letters from the West, enclosing samples of various wild flowers common to the Western States. They grow, some on the prairies, and others in the wooded sections, while several are common to both. It is said by those who are experienced in the business of flower culture that some wild varieties are difficult to manage when transferred from their native wilds to the flower garden, but, as a general thing, the effort at domestication has proved successful. According to the opinion of the "Cultivator," the main reason for lack of success with wild plants is found in the fact that they are transplanted, as a general rule, at the wrong or growing season of the year. The proper time for transplanting is when the leaves begin to decay and the stems to fold down. On being removed it is recommended that the roots be covered with soil corresponding to that in which they grew most vigorously when in their natural state. With these precautions taken it is believed that a large portion of the wild flowers of the West can be successfully domesticated, adding variety and beauty to the well arranged flower garden, both in city and country.

TURNIP FLY AND CURRANT WORM.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—For the benefit of "A Subscriber," and others interested in cabbage and turnip raising, let me say that soaking the seed 12 hours in a warm and strong decoction of tobacco, will prevent the fly from injuring the first two leaves. If the fly attacks the third and fourth leaves, dust them with a mixture of 20 parts plaster, 3 or 4 of ashes—such as are cleaned from under the oven in cooking stoves,—and one of sulphur. For the cabbage worm apply soot,—a tablespoonful around the stem at transplanting. I have used the above several years, with success.

Copperas—sulphate of iron—a solution one pound to eight gallons of water, applied from a watering pot, will destroy the currant worm. It is cheaper and more easily applied than white hellebore. N. B. Pearsall.

Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y.

Flower Pots.—Ladies who are fond of cultivating flowers in the house, will find a great benefit to the plants by spreading a coating of moss over the earth in their flower pots. This keeps the water from evaporating, and the temperature more uniform. Tea-grounds are often used for the same purpose. Where a flower pot sets in a saucer, with a hole in the bottom of the pot, put a little sand in the saucer, and you have a simple and admirable arrangement.—*Ex.*

Cabbage and Cut-Worms.—An exchange states that cabbage plants may be easily and perfectly protected from the ravages of the cut-worm by wrapping around the stem of each plant a piece of writing paper extending an inch or two above and below the surface of the ground when the plant is set out.

GIANT OF BATTLES ROSE.

We give an engraving of *The Giant of Battles*, one of the best of the dark Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Its color is a most brilliant, glowing crimson, and its size and form are well shown. There are several excellent seedlings.

The *Giant of Battles* is of dwarfish habit, hardy, a constant bloomer, as in favorable seasons, when well treated, it is scarcely ever out of flower from June to October. On this point it will perhaps be well enough to give a hint. The Perpetual Roses will bloom constantly if they grow constantly, and not otherwise, as it is only the young wood that bears the flowers. To keep the plants in constant growth, then, it is necessary to have a very rich and deep soil. One half sod from an old pasture and one half well rotted manure, makes an excellent soil for roses. There is very little danger of getting the soil for roses too rich, and there is very little pleasure in growing them in a poor soil.

A CHAPTER ON ROSES.

FORMING ROSE PILLARS.

Roses of more moderate growth are often trained to poles or small pillars from 6 to 12 feet high. Some of the Hybrid China roses are well adapted to this use; and even some of the most vigorous Moss roses, such as the Princess Adelaide, may be so trained. Where a pole is used, two stems are sufficient. These should be examined, and cut back to the first strong, plump bud, removing the weaker buds always found towards the extremity of a stem. Then let the stem so pruned lie flat on the earth till the buds break into leaf, after which they are to be tied to the pole. If they were tied up immediately the sap, obeying its natural tendency, would flow upward, expanding the highest bud, and leaving many of those below dormant, so that a portion of the stem would be bare. (The same course of proceeding may be followed with equal advantage in the case of wall and trellis roses.) The highest bud now throws up a strong leading shoot, while the stems below become furnished with an abundance of small side shoots. In the following spring the leading shoot is to be pruned back to the first strong bud, and the treatment of the previous year repeated. By pursuing this process, the pillar may, in the course of two or three years, be enveloped from the ground to the summit with a mass of leaves and blossoms.

STANDARD ROSES.

We may choose some of the most hardy and vigorous ones of the June roses—we mean such especially in the class known as the Hybrid Chinas—and encourage the growth of a single strong, upright stem, removing all other shoots from the base of the plant as fast as they appear. The stem should be kept straight by tying it to a stick till it has gained strength enough to hold itself erect. Thus, in a single season, we shall have, with some varieties, a stem five or six feet high. Early in the spring prune it down to the first healthy and plump bud. During the following season, allow no shoots to develop themselves, except at the top; and, in the succeeding spring, prune back these top shoots to two or three eyes. All these eyes will, in turn, develop into shoots, and these, again, are to be pruned back like the first. Thus, in two or three seasons, we obtain a thick, bushy head at the top of a tall, upright stem—in short, a standard, capable of bearing even a New-England winter.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Some of the more hardy kinds of climbing roses, as for example, the Queen of the Prairies, may be induced to wear borrowed robes, and assume beauties beyond those with which nature endowed them. At the proper season they may be budded here and there with some of the most hardy and vigorous of the June and Hybrid Perpetual roses. As these varieties bloom earlier than the Prairie roses, the period of bloom of the climber will be greatly protracted by this process, while at the same time it will be made to bear flowers incomparably finer in form and color than its own. It will be necessary, however, in our northern climate, to protect it by nailing mats over it, since otherwise many of the buds will be killed; and, as it is expected to yield more than its natural share of bloom, it should be stimulated with more than the usual manuring, and pruned more closely than the ordinary climbing roses.—*Parkman's Book of Roses.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Why don't the Ladies Attend the Fruit Growers' Meetings?—This question has occupied my mind for some time and as I have not been able to solve it, I conclude to ask you about it. For my part I see no reason why there should not be a full and free attendance of ladies at these meetings. The *subject* would interest every one; the *object* cannot fail to call forth the hearty co-operation of every true American lady, and is worthy the attention of the noblest minds.

If it is proper for ladies to attend Agricultural Fairs (and who would question the propriety?) and even a *horse-race*, why should it be out of place for them to attend Fruit Growers' meetings? Have any of the gentlemen objected? If so, was it only through fear that the ladies would draw off all the prizes. There certainly can be no more laudable or health-giving employment for ladies than fruit growing—whether pursued as a means of support, or mere recreation,—and these meetings seem to me just the place to obtain needed information, and settle mooted questions.

Come, sisters, let us accompany the "Lords of Creation" to these meetings; grace their halls with flowers, and their tables with fruits of our own raising—*such* fruit as *man* never raised before, and cause them to regret their long neglect of us.—A Farmer's Daughter, *Erie Co., N. Y., June* 16.

The Agriculturist Strawberry.—Last spring (while in the army in Arkansas) I ordered from J. Knox, Pittsburg, Pa., about 40 strawberry plants, including 3 of the Agriculturist, to be sent to Delaware, my native State, in the hope that I might live to see the close of the war, and return to the farm to enjoy this excellent fruit. In this I was not disappointed, for the three plants produced more runners than all the others, and endured the winter without protection. The soil is a stiff clay, and I expected to find the plants all dead after such a remarkably cold winter. The other kinds were one dozen Golden-seeded, one dozen Russell, and one dozen Fillmore. Though the fruit of the Agriculturist is not yet ripe (as I removed the plants this spring) the berries promise to be the largest I have ever seen.—B. H., *Odessa, Del.*

Evergreens.—Those set last spring should be hoed frequently so as to keep the grass and weeds from around them. Mulching with cut grass is good treatment. If a drouth comes on do not let a handsome, newly planted evergreen die from want of moisture. But be sure to water freely; drench the roots. Loosen up the soil around the trees with a fork, when it is dry, so that the air may penetrate it, and then beat it down again.

The Lawns.—Frequent mowing makes the green, smooth lawn. Common farm scythes are hardly fit for lawn use; short, broad scythes are best. Keep them sharp. When lawns are mown often it is not necessary to remove the grass—it soon withers and is unnoticed. Where the grass is long use it as a mulch for some part of the garden.

Trap for Insects.—A gentleman in New Haven, Ct., has caught in his garden, with twenty-four wide-mouthed bottles, partly filled with molasses and vinegar, three bushels of flies, bugs, millers, etc. The bottles were hung upon his garden fence. During the first seven days, the amount of flies, etc., caught was forty-two solid quarts.

Names of Flowers.—(D. W. M., Winchester, Ind.) The samples of flowers sent, were duly received but inadvertently mislaid at the time and hence the delay in complying with your request. The names of the flowers are as follows:—No. 1. *Mertensia Virginica.* No. 2. *Claytonia Virginiana.*

Profitable Cabbage Crop.—A. B. Fay of Lunenburg, Mass., on one and three-fourths acres of land, raised forty tons of cabbage heads, which sold for $1,500. He thinks the use of superphosphate of lime had much to do in causing so large a crop.

Domestic Economy.

INQUIRIES, ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Lamb's Knitting Machine.—Will you inform me through the Rural, as to the merits of the Lamb Knitting Machine? Is it what the manufactures recommend it to be? Is it worth the price they ask for it?—or, will it pay to send for one?—Subscriber.

Years ago we examined and voluntarily commended the Lamb Knitting Machine, and have had no occasion to change our opinion of its merits. The Rural's notice was the first, or among the first, it received from any paper, and given before the machine had been introduced or offered for sale. Since then it has been greatly improved and is now being extensively manufactured in this city, and also in Springfield, Mass. We do not know how highly it is recommended by the manufactures, but we believe it to be a very meritorious machine, that it is worth the money asked, and will prove a good investment to those having much "knitting work," on hand.

About Bad Varnish.—Can you tell me what will remove bad varnish, that will not dry, from furniture? I have tried strong soap-suds and benzine, neither of which are effectual. The varnish is sticky and the dust settles in it, which looks very badly.—A Subscriber's Wife.

If the varnish was copal, there is no solvent, except at a very high heat; but a strong solution of potash or wood ash lye, applied with a brush, will destroy the oil in which the gum was dissolved. Wash off and re-varnish with a varnish that is first proved as to its drying qualities.

How to Color Shirts.—In answer to an inquiry of a member of the 4th Heavy Artillery in reference to coloring shirts, a lady correspondent writes:—The bark of the beech, hemlock, chestnut and oak will make nearly the same color. Cut the bark into small pieces; steep over the fire till the strength is out. Then take out the bark and put a little copperas into the dye in about the proportion of a small teaspoonful to each shirt. After stirring well put in the goods and in half an hour you will have a good purple that will not fade. It will color cotton and wool nearly the same shade.—L. C., *Albion, Erie Co., Pa.*

A Disinfectant.—One pound of green copperas dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a sink drain, will effectually destroy the foulest smells. For water-closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse with as simple green copperas. Dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, it will render a hospital or other place for the sick free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away.

Canning Fruit.—J. S. G., Livonia, N. Y., writes:—As a caution to those canning fruit in glass or using the same, I would like to state through your paper what may already be known by many, that particles of glass are liable to flake off the inside of the can and mix with the fruit, which renders obvious the propriety of carefully removing all such particles before using the can, as much as possible, and examining the fruit before eating.

Strawberry Cream.—Mash the fruit gently; drain it on a sieve; strew a little sugar on it; when well drained, without being pressed, add sugar and cream to the mince, and, if too thick, a little milk. Whisk it in a bowl, and as the froth rises, lay it on a sieve; when no more will rise, put the cream in a dish and lay the froth upon it.

To Remove Iron Rust.—The juice from the rhubarb, or pie-plant, will remove iron rust from clothes as effectually as lemon juice, and is much more convenient to country people; and its economy is, we think, preferable.—Hettie.

Inquiry.—Will some one of your numerous readers, please inform me through the columns of your paper, the best method of making rye bread? and much oblige.—E. H. P., *Coventry, Ohio.*

Porridge for Invalids.—The yolk of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of malzena, three of cold water, a little salt; mix well together, then add one pint of boiling water; sugar if desired.—A Reader, *New York.*

Currant Jelly.—An "Old Housekeeper" sends to the Massachusetts Ploughman a recipe for making currant jelly, thus:—"The fruit should be as short a time from the bushes as possible. Pick over the currants to remove any leaves, dirt or twigs; have a square of wool flannel that has been well washed; put as many currants into it as a woman can squeeze *dry*. To every bowl of juice measure the same of granulated sugar. Put the juice into a China-lined sauce-pan; let it boil, and immediately add the same amount of sugar as of juice. Let it boil twenty minutes, skim it, and it is ready for the jars or glasses. Let it stand a couple of days, covered with gauze or muslin. Cut paper large enough to cover over the sides of the jars. Dip them in white of egg, and cover. Use *no* brandy papers, or paper, next the jelly. Set in a cool place."

To Preserve Cider.—One of the lady readers of the Maine Farmer tells how to preserve cider sweet and clear. To one barrel of cider add one pound of mustard seed, two pounds of raisins and one-fourth of a pound of cinnamon in the stick. This will preserve the cider finely.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WILD HADASSAH.

BY GEORGE H. POWERS.

Who is she?—the queenly maiden—
Sitting in the oaken chair,
Curling, combing out the tresses
Of her dark, luxuriant hair.

See the melancholy softness
Brooding in her liquid eyes,
Like a flush of dreamy moonlight
Wandering over Paradise.

Can you guess the meaning of this,
Why the somber of her eyes
Sparkles like a wave of moonbeams
Dipping into Paradise?

'Tis because her *mind* is shattered,—
Knows she neither night nor day!
Life is almost dead within her—
Giant MANIA holds its sway!

From a bunch of soiled letters,
Yellow with the use of time,
May be gathered *half* the story—
Written in love-sister rhyme.

For the rest—go read the story,
How a faithless lover broke
The fond heart of trusting maiden—
Reason kneeling to the stroke!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BIRD-SONG IN PROSE.

THE freest, gayest, happiest creature that breathes the air of Heaven, on light distended wing I sport from tree to tree, from wood to wood. Fearless and unfettered as the listless wind, I perch me on the cloud-capt mountain pinnacle, whose towering summit laughs to scorn the puny strength of human *foot* to tread. I skim that boundless meadow of space above which stretches the lamp-hung dome of my sylvan home, and, soon as the day-king springs from his eastern couch, bathe in his first rich, yellow beams, ere yet they have received a taint from earth.

To me there is no solitude. The GOD whom I adore, ever dwelling in His forest sanctuary, teaches me to find companionship in every leaf and flower and every living thing. The babbling brook and the bright, smooth pebble mirrored in its glassy wave, and even the quick-cleaving lightning and the hoarse-muttering thunder inspire me with no fear, for in them, too, I see evidences of His pervading care.

But did you ever witness our summer-morning revels? At earliest day-spring the deep, holy silence is broken by the clear, startling note of the alarm bird, and, one by one, the green woods ring with a thousand gleeful tones; and oh! the wild, pulse-maddening play, as, yielding to the inspiration of that stirring hour, the healthful blood goes dancing through the veins, while the long, loud anthem swells to a full chorus to greet the rising sun. Our Æolian harp, swept by the fingers of the wind, accompanies the ærial choir of voices, attuned to a melody that knows no discord, in chanting the praises of an Omnipotence whose bounty demands no other homage than an unceasing ecstacy of enjoyment.

Thus careless of the morrow—our common store-house the universal earth, plenteously supplied by our Mother Nature, the handmaid of the Most High—slaking our thirst at the living fountain that wells up pure and sweet from the solid rock—secured by a leafy canopy from the dripping rain and the scorching noon-tide blaze—earth presents no happier race than ours.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1866. A.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UTILITY OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

THERE are times when the cup of joy seems full,—when the sparkling eye and the glowing countenance give utterance to the pleasures of the soul. There are other times when the care-worn expression of every feature tells of wearing toil, business perplexities, overwhelming grief, or continued disappointments that are driving hope from the heart. At such times, who does not find relief in contemplating the beautiful scenes which GOD'S lavish hand has everywhere spread before us? Who does not feel that these communions with Nature are a sweet relaxation from the exhausting labors of life? Surely, no one confined much within doors, by stern duties, can return from a June morning walk, amid green fields, bright green leaves, and the sweet melodies of beautiful birds, without feeling his cares lightened, his heart made better, and without fresh courage to enter into the daily conflicts with men.

Beauty exerts a hallowed influence over the stubborn heart of erring man. When temptations beset him, it throws around him a gentle restraint; when infuriated by violent passions it exerts over him a soothing power that calms his turbulent spirit and stays the revengeful hand. The tendency of the beautiful is to make vice more odious and virtue more attractive; self is forgotten, laudable emotions are excited, thought is purified, and the mind is turned to objects of the most exalted character. Associations with the truly beautiful afford us the purest, holiest pleasures, and the influences of such associations are the most sacred. True beauty is the emblem of innocence and purity. It came from Heaven

"To cheer the soul when tired of human strife,
To soothe the wayward heart by sorrow rent,
And soften down the rugged road of life."

Greene, N. Y., 1866. L. D. B.

IF you love others they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasant echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

FUTURE HOUSEKEEPING.

WE sometimes catch ourselves wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with, are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so admiringly, have persuaded them to become their wives? We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them not only acknowledging, but boasting of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing would so lower them in the estimation of their friends, as the confession of an ability to make bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment.

Speaking from our own youthful recollections, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and sometimes we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young miss to appear rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experiences, and that the most loving, romantic and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise food, and the house kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all the practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for a husband to sit and gaze at a wife's taper fingers and lily hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil, or put the smallest piece of food therein.—*New Age.*

AMERICAN CHILDREN.

MR. TROLLOPE does not have faith in the good results of American training for children, and expresses his views of the matter as follows:

"I must protest that American babies are an unhappy race. They eat and drink just as they please; they are never punished; they are never banished, snubbed and kept in the back-ground, as children are with us, and yet they are wretched and uncomfortable. My heart has bled for them, as I have heard them squalling, by the hour together, in the agonies of discontent and dyspepsia. Can it be wondered that children are happier when they are made to obey orders and sent to bed at six o'clock, than when allowed to regulate their own conduct; that bread and milk are more favorable to soft, childish ways than beef steak and pickles three times a day; that an occasional whipping, even, will conduce to rosy cheeks? It is an idea that I should never dare approach to an American mother; but I must confess that, after my travels on the western continent, my opinions have a tendency in that direction. Beef steak and pickles certainly produce smart little men and women. Let that be taken for granted. But rosy laughter and winning, childish ways are, I fancy, the product of bread and milk.

FUN AT HOME.

DON'T be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your heart lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work begins that ends in gambling houses and reckless dissipation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones it will be sought at other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and fire-light of a home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic fireside.

CRINOLINE VANISHING.—If Paris is still destined to give the law in matters of female attire, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the days of crinoline are numbered. The doubting Parisienne is gradually abandoning that much abused institution. For morning dresses the iron cage is still used as a necessary adjunct to the looped-up skirt, which it serves to keep high and dry out of the mud. But in the evening it is the fashion to wear a long trailing dress called a *queue a la comete.* What is lost in breadth is more than compensated in length, and it is doubtful whether, as far as general convenience is concerned, this change is for the better.

"SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY."—Such was the brief but impressive sentiment which a friend wished us to add to an obituary notice of "one who had gone before." What better tribute could be offered to the memory of the loved and lost? Eloquence, with her loftiest eulogy, poetry, with her most thrilling dirge, could afford nothing so sweet, so touching, so suggestive of the virtues of the dead, as those simple words:—"She always made home happy."

LABOR IS GENIUS.—When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work. This is a secret that many never learned, and don't succeed because they don't learn it. Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty, and the great curse to a great blessing."

WE talk of the rewards of approving conscience, but it seems a little hard to devote one's life to labors of love, and receive no more palpable compensation. He who has a name, never so humble, if it be the garner of affection, may defy the changes and chances of the outer world.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE STARS.

THE stars how brilliantly they shine, in heaven's blue arch above.
I've often thought their glances bent on sinful man in love;
They seem to wear the same kind look they did when childhood's eye
First with its wondering, earnest gaze, discerned them in the sky.
How often then in twilight's hour I stood and gazed alone,
On all the thousand sparkling gems that in yon blue vault shone.
They seemed to smile on me so mild, and bless the eager look
With which I marked the beauteous things in nature's open book.
When Spring her verdant mantle cast, and flowerets sprang to birth,
There in yon heaven with looks of light they shone on this fair earth.
When Summer, with her sober look, so slowly o'er us came,
They still shone on in quietness, and brightness all the same;
And Autumn, with her treasures rare, still found them ever true;
And Winter, too, when o'er the earth his icy chain he threw.
I loved them, and my heart went forth their shining looks to meet;
They seemed to wear a pleasant look, my wond'ring looks to greet.
And now when upward there I gaze, though I'm from home afar,
I seem to find a friendly face in ev'ry twinkling star.
Though 'tis but fancy, yet methinks it lightens many an hour,
To think they're kindly watching us, when round us sorrows lower.
They speak to me of higher things, and tell me of His love,
Who formed the starry worlds, and taught each in its course to move;
Who guides the creatures He has made, and loves them one and all,
And even marks, when to the ground, the tiny sparrows fall.
And happy we, who thro' His works, His wisdom o'er can view;
And can with Him, through Nature fair, communion sweet renew.

Elkhorn, Wis. B. C. D.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHOM MAY WE TRUST?

WHEN the mind of man was yet unstained by sin, and pride, envy and deceit had not incorporated themselves into our natures, this must indeed have been a happy world. All was truth, sincerity and love. Hatred and treachery were not then hidden beneath the ever-ready smile, nor was crime lurking beneath a fair exterior. But affairs have greatly changed. The world is full of fraud and deceit. In early youth we know it not, but in our childish simplicity and faith, yield ourselves to every inviting hand. In more advanced age, as we near a state of manhood or womanhood, do we see more of this disposition,—but not till we have tasted the bitterness of the betrayal of confidence do we begin to inquire "who are our friends?"

There was one of our own age, whom we met at that old school, where we passed so many happy hours. He seemed sincere in all his professions of friendship and we believed that he would be true. The thought did not enter our mind that he, whom we believed so noble and free from deception, could be moving beneath the banner of policy. But alas! how blind are we to the secret thoughts of our companions. He played his part well, until he thought his most favorable moment had come, when he began to act. He had those to deal with who were true to each other and his planning proved of but little avail. A lady of our acquaintance, having failed in playing the same game, found herself deserted and despised by her old companions.

Such characters are disdained by all, yet how many there are of them! We meet them on every promenade—in the drawing-room and in places of public worship. They mingle with us in every day life, extending the hand of "friendship," (as it would be termed,) and greeting us with a smile, as though to express their pleasure. Such "friends" may be desired by some, but as for me I more admire one who has the manliness to come to me and say, "I hate you," when that sentiment is in his heart, than to see him, snake-like, lying ever near me, eager to exercise his power of "back-biting." He is much more to be respected who is not ashamed to have his cause of displeasure known, than he who will exert himself to avoid you, for fear he might be requested to give a reason for his coldness.

Though there are very many of these "false-hearted" personages, yet I would not make all people such. Far from that! There are a few, scattered here and there, throughout society, who are all they seem to be. It affords us pleasure to meet with such, while performing the great journey of life. The weary mind can unveil its cares to such a friend and find a true sympathizer. We turn to them for aid, in times of affliction, and go not away unrewarded. They grieve at our distress and rejoice when we are glad. When the mind is weighed down by sorrow and the world seems dark and gloomy—when we are about to relinquish the object of long labor and fall back in despondency—a word from one in whom we trust seems to give us new strength to struggle on yet a little longer. A true and constant friend is, indeed, a rich treasure, but such are very rare. If we would be valued for true worthiness let us live true to ourselves and we will be true others.

Williamsfield, Ohio. CLARENCE G.

THERE is no keener sting to pain than the memory of former pleasure.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TWO DESPERATE FOES.

BEWARE of two desperate assassins who are prowling about, in every part of the country, plundering, burning, and murdering—destroying both property and person. Thousands of true, noble men have fallen by the hands of these two merciless ruffians, who, had they been spared might have been ornaments to society, and blessings to the world. They attack not only men, but women and children—not only the wealthy, but rich and poor alike. They not only destroy property, but they kindle the fires of passion—consume the body and the soul. They not only make life miserable, but their hateful influence debases the mind—"the immortal part, that was not born to die"—and thus extends beyond the bounds of Time, into the great Hereafter.

They create in the soul a lingering lust that burns with an unholy and unceasing fire, destroying all that is beautiful there, leaving the blackened brands of infamy where once the flowers of innocence and purity were wont to grow. Their victims are in every town. In every burial-ground we find the remains of those whose ruin they have wrought. They make our paupers and our criminals—they fill our asylums and our prisons. They rob the widow and the orphan of their home, and turn them out upon the world, friendless, homeless, and forsaken. Oh! I have seen a noble, generous man, in the vigor of his manhood—the pride of his friends, the hope of his family—in a few short weeks cut down, leaving his wife a widow, and his children orphans—his home, his property, his all, being taken by these two vagabonds, who were his murderers.

Reader, these two desperadoes are hurrying thousands of your fellow men into premature graves, every year. They rob you of your money, and your noblest, truest men. And yet you retain your temper, and extend the hand, instead of pointing the artillery.

The names of these two relentless enemies of the human race are — *Rum* and *Brandy.*

Rodman, N. Y., 1866. D. M. HODGE.

WANT OF DECISION.

A GREAT deal of labor is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who if they had only been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterward; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, and that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over squeamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.—*Sidney Smith.*

TO YOUNG MEN.

YOUR course in life will be in a great degree what you choose to make it. You may become distinguished in some department of labor, or live, known only by a small circle of acquaintances. You may be useful in exerting an influence for good and leave an elevated impression on the minds of those with whom you have been associated, or you may be a "plague spot" in society, and remembered only for mischief done during a course of folly and infamy.

In a country like our own, where nobility of birth cannot command position independent of capability, the sphere of action is exceedingly large. The avenues to usefulness and distinction are numerous, and the facilities for acquiring the requisite means of advancement are within the grasp of every young person in the ordinary walks of life. Raise, then, the standard of attainment high, have lofty aims and noble aspirations. Never be satisfied with present attainments, much less with those of your predecessors who have been placed in similar circumstances.

CORRECT SPEAKING.

WE advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of using good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible the use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisitions of good language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which show rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

Sabbath Musings.

IN MEMORIAM OF WINFIELD SCOTT. MAY 29, 1866.

BY ERNEST TREVOR.

LET the bell toll.
The warrior's gone to rest,
For Death has touched,
What fear ne'er did, his breast,
Let the bell toll.

Let the bell toll.
The war of life is o'er,
He hears the welcome
Of the other shore.
Let the bell toll.

Let the bell toll.
The Nation mourns her son,
But says, 'mid tears,
"His wreath was nobly won."
Let the bell toll.

Let the bell toll.
He saw our glory rise,
Joyed at its noon,
Died 'mid sunny skies.
Let the bell toll.

Let the bell toll.
We give him to the earth—
A sacred trust—to wait
The second birth—
Let the bell toll.

[*Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FOREBODINGS.

WHY overshadow the Present with sad forebodings for the Future, the key to which is held alone by the hand of GOD? And yet how many a life is made desolate, how many a fireside clouded by anticipations of something which may never occur, and because of an unwillingness to trust the future in the hands of Him to whom we owe our life and being! Does not Nature teach us the simple lesson of faith? Did the seasons ever fail to come and go? When the autumn leaves fall, leaving the trees to stretch their naked arms toward Heaven, do we doubt the coming of another spring-time that shall clothe them in beauty and verdure? Why then should we doubt the wisdom and goodness of GOD in hiding the future from our view?

Oh ye who go about with solemn faces, murmuring because of some imaginary evil—trembling lest the future shall not be strewn with roses—go learn a lesson of meekness and contentment from the robin warbling forth his song of praise—from the blue-eyed violet just peeping from the earth where it has lain hidden under the winter snows—and then take up the burden of life with a cheerful heart; so living and acting in the present that when it shall have mingled with the past there may be no vain regrets for misspent hours and idle murmurings.

Cazenovia, N. Y., 1866. S. E. W.

SABBATH REST.

WILLIAM PITT died of apoplexy at the early age of 47. When the destinies of nations hung in large measure on his doings, he felt compelled to give an unremitting attention to affairs of state. Sabbath brought no rest to him, and soon the unwilling brain gave signs of exhaustion. But his presence in Parliament was conceived to be indispensable for explanation and defense of the public policy. Under such circumstances, it was his custom to eat heartily of substantial food, most highly seasoned, just before going to his place, in order to afford the body that strength, and to excite the mind to that activity deemed necessary to the momentous occasion. But under the high tension both brain and body perished prematurely.

Not long ago one of the most active business men of England deliberately determined to devote his Sabbaths to his accounts. Wealth came in upon him like a flood. He purchased a country-seat, determining that he would now have rest and quiet. But it was too late. He became apoplectic. Although his life was not destroyed, he only lives the wreck of a man.—*Hall's Journal.*

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—A sophist wishing to puzzle Thales, a Milesian, one of the wisest men of Greece, proposed to him, in rapid succession, these difficult questions:

The philosopher replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with how much propriety the reader can judge for himself.

What is the oldest of all things?
God, because he always existed.
What is most beautiful?
The world, because it is the work of God.
What is the greatest of all things?
Space, because it contains all that is created.
What is quickest of all things?
Thought, because in a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

CHRISTIAN FORGIVENESS requires that we shall cherish no feelings of malice or revenge against a wrong doer, but feelings of personal kindness. It does not require, however, that we shall not assert our wrongs and withstand the wrong-doer, as Paul did the Phillippian magistrates, and Jesus the officer who smote him. It does not require that we shall receive him into our confidence and fellowship. It forbits it. It *requires* that we shall stand aloof from him.—Jesus does it towards his wrongdoers, and we should not aspire to go ahead of him. Sufficient should it be if we can but *follow* him.

FEAR not to have every action of your life open to the inspection of mankind. Remember that a nicer casuist than man sees into your least actions. Answer to Him, and fear no man.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION.

GOOD farm hands are scarce and readily obtain wages proportionably higher than are now paid in any other department of labor. On the other hand, our metropolitan cities swarm with indigent fortune seekers, all eager to enter the great temple of trade,—even through its meanest and dirtiest avenues. A New York paper relates how a gentleman of that city, advertising in two of the daily papers for a clerk, received three hundred applications for the coveted place in two days. No small proportion of the young men thus adrift in our cities seeking the uncertain chances of earning a livelihood are the sons of farmers. They have become dissatisfied with the farmer's vocation; they seek a shorter and easier road to wealth: at the very root of their discontent is the conceit that they are too smart to submit to the drudgery of agricultural or mechanical pursuits—together with the notion, as prevalent as it is pernicious, that industrial pursuits entitle a man to but a secondary place in society, and are not remunerative.

It is the lack of the class of young men we have spoken of that they have no settled aim or purpose in life—that they have not made choice of an occupation. And above all things else we would impress it upon the minds of all such that the first and best thing to be done is to fix their energies on the pursuit of some definite, legitimate calling and "stick to it." It is not always easy for a young man to make a choice of this kind, or determine the kind of work he is best fitted to accomplish. But the sooner he can bring his energies to bear around some great central object the better. And nine times out of ten the best beginning he can make is in some industrial calling. He will feel less embarrassed by inexperience here, and will be most likely to lay the foundation of habits indispensable to success. It is no good indication when young men, and farmers' sons at that, are seeking places as clerks and positions of every kind to *avoid* labor, — all before they are out of their teens. Yet really the coveted places are most laborious. Where one man is injured or broken down in constitution by undue physical exertion, hundreds, nay thousands, die or linger semi-helpless and imbecile, the result of overtaxed mental energies. Most of the strictly business avocations confine men closely indoors and restrict them almost wholly to artificial habits of life. Nature's almost constant warnings pass unheeded in the excitement of the hour, and men pay the last penalty, *death*, before they have lived out half their allotted time.

But people get to live under more or less unnatural conditions by the force of habit, and habit also becomes hereditary. Hence from this consideration, as well as others, we say it is best that those who recruit the various departments and callings of our social fabric are better "to the manor born." Those born and reared in the country should properly fill the ranks of the agriculturist. Let those of the families of tradesmen and business men fill the various town occupations. There will of course be exceptions caused by special native qualifications which point irresistibly to some particular pursuit, and which ought to be respected. But aside from this we maintain the proposition that farmers' sons and daughters should not hasten to the town in order to *start in life*, where every adverse chance is multiplied a thousand fold.

Society tends greatly to the encouragement of the evil we are deprecating. There is a prevalent impression that industrial pursuits are not lucrative, and young men certainly have some reason to feel that they are not the most honored and do not command the highest respect. Wealth, power and place are very worthy attributes in the estimation of mankind,—still agencies which directly produce all these occupy a place quite inferior to the accidental possessor of them, possession being plainly *nine points* in the law of public opinion. * * Together with the notion that labor is degrading is found another equally prevalent and just as erroneous, — the idea that farming does not pay. We believe it can be demonstrated that energy and first class abilities are just as well repaid in the business of Agriculture as in any other business. And there are not wanting in illustration men who have accumulated colossal fortunes solely by the legitimate pursuits of husbandry. *Does not pay?* Men of the best, or at least supposed to be of the best abilities go to the teacher's, the clergyman's and the accountant's desk, — they fill the ranks of science and of letters, and the busy marts of trade, where it is supposed second rate talent cannot enter. And the mass of mankind, out of which all these have been gleaned and furnished with the best advantages and culture which our civilization can bestow, — this remainder or residue makes up the class known as farmers, vulgarly denominated "clod-hoppers." And out of which of these various classes come the largest proportion of individuals who succeed, according to the world's estimate of success.

Among merchants not more than one in a hundred of those who start in business ultimately obtain a competence, is the testimony of those familiar with the statistics of trade. And it is the same in all the other avocations. It is only first rate talent which can be said to have a reasonable chance of success. And it is just as well known that the industrious possessor of even a few acres rarely fails in the end to secure a fair competence for himself and family. If a person of but medium ability, he is almost certain to make a good living and add something to his estate yearly. If possessed of extra business ability, the way to wealth, prosperty and influence is at least as clear as it is in any other business. As examples of what men of this class may accomplish when they turn their abilities to agriculture we might refer to the late JACOB STRWN of Illinois, and thousands of others, of whom he was but the representative —men who were not born rich or even lucky as the world terms it. But they *created* wealth, — they *controlled* destiny.

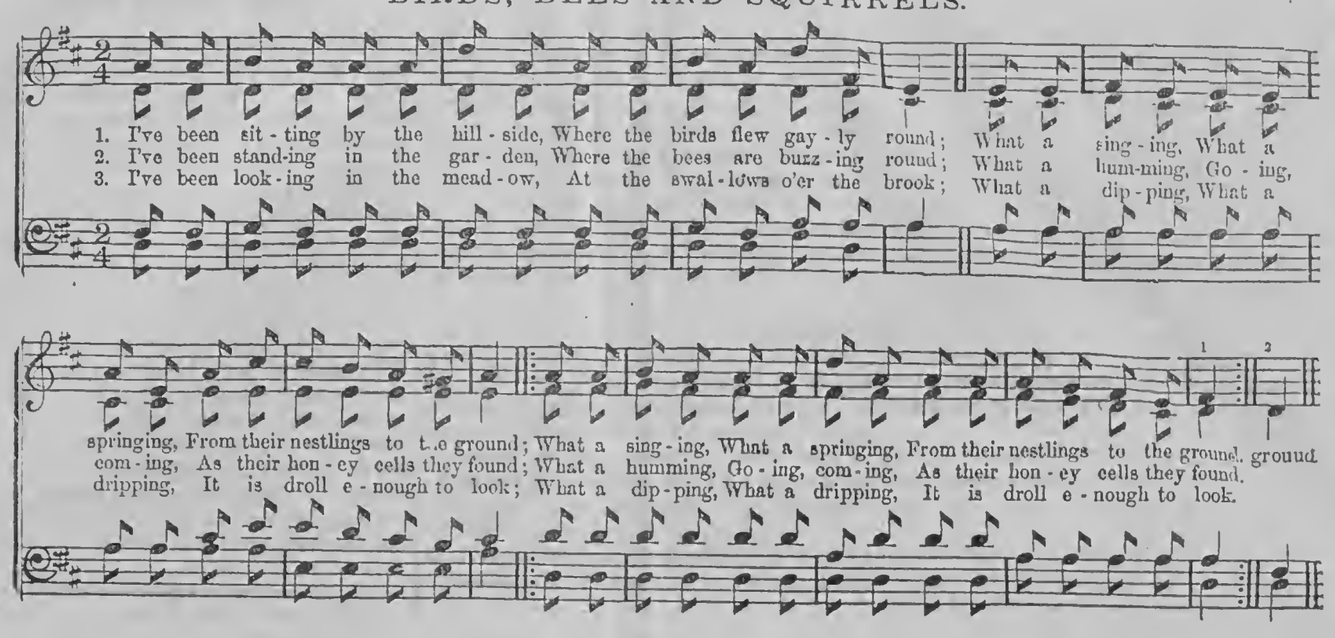
Talk of luck — it assists men about as much as it assists MORPHY in his resistless sweep of the chess board, or GRANT and SHERMAN in their victorious marches. When will men learn and realize that GOD by his good Providence, or by His universal and unchangeable laws, established in the beginning places at the disposal of every one of average abilities and bodily health, abundant materials out of which to create, not only a livelihood, but a fair share of the luxuries and elegancies of life? Ours is a country of vast and varied resources. Able and energetic workers, men strong nerved in muscle and in brain are most needed and will always have a par value. Because as a people we have been successful and have all the elements of boundless prosperity within our reach we cannot stop here. The willing hand of Industry alone can call forth abundance of good and perfect things, — even where Natnre is most bountiful. We may all regain the lost paradise, but it must be at the price of care and pains-taking labor. Golden grain, luscious fruits — flowers that minister to our love of the beautiful — the regal products of the mine,—these do not spring up at our feet.

Undoubtedly the calling of the Agriculturist demands the exercise of talents of no mean order. He of all others should be strong and versatile in his faculties. The executive and administrative faculty, so valuable, and withal so rare, is in the highest degree essential to success here. It is the difference in the development and use of this faculty which, in reality, makes the difference in the results achieved at the end of a life-time in the men who started in life with nearly equal chances, and to whom almost equal opportunities have been presented. What our country most needs to-day is more intelligent agriculturists — men who have faith in and respect their vocation, and enter upon it in the spirit of the ancient when he said, "If the office cannot confer honor upon me, I will confer honor on the office."

Young men of America! — you who have not yet made choice of a business for life,—there is no higher or nobler vocation than may be found in the pursuits of industry—no more honorable title than that of AMERICAN FARMER.

Ann Arbor, Mich. L. W.

BIRDS, BEES AND SQUIRRELS.



4. I've been wandering by the woodland,
Where the squirrels * sport so free,
What a springing,
Running, leaping,
Up and down, from tree to tree.

5. While all creatures are so happy,
While they sport in beaming light,
I'll be striving,
I'll be thriving,
Ever cheerful, ever bright.

6. Soon the neighbors now will join us,
With the sun's departing ray,
Then with singing,
Voices ringing,
We will close a happy day.

* Pronounce either *squirril* (short i as in the first syllable of miracle), or *squirrel*.

CAN FISH JUMP OVER DAMS?

IT is sometimes asserted by those whose general piscatorial knowledge cannot be doubted, that salmon, and some other varieties of fish, make their way over mill dams and other perpendicular obstructions by a jumping process. We have seen fish emerge from the water, with contorted bodies, many a time, but have no recollection of ever having seen one clear a mill dam, or a perpendicular obstruction of rock, in this way.

The muscular power of fish is very great, as is evident from the distance they project themselves from the surface of the water; this, however, is not properly a jump, but simply the prolongation of the motion imparted to the body by the muscular effort of swimming when under water. Thrown, by the velocity acquired under water, above its surface, the vibrations by which this effect was produced are momentarily continued, hence the contortions witnessed while the fish is out of its proper element. Fish, in seeking to pass mill dams and rocky obstructions, do not rise at a distance for the purpose of clearning them at a leap in mid air. On the contrary, their efforts are made in the water, but owing to the force or sinuosity of the current, they are sometimes thrown out of it by the prolonged force of previous muscular effort.

A waterman, in skulling his boat, makes his oar perform the same operation that the tail of the fish does when a movement in the water is made. The tail, by its rapid vibration, forces the body forward while the back fin serves as a cut-water and balance, preventing the body from turning over or inclining laterally so much as to weaken the propelling force of the tail or skulling-oar. When the body of the fish is in repose the side fins act as balances, keeping it upright, but the moment progress is to be made, these are closed to the body so as to offer no resistence from the pressure of the water against them. The muscular force employed, in making rapid progress through the water, must be very considerable, judging by the effects produced.—B.

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN UTAH.

A SALT Lake City, Utah, correspondent of an Eastern paper writes:—"You have tight money markets sometimes in the East. I have read of how semi-savage nations 'barter.' I saw it cited, as a curious fact, in the newspapers, that in Georgia eggs are used as 'small change,' but in Utah I see around me a people, a prosperous people, doing the business of life almost without money at all. In Salt Lake City itself, right in the line of travel, there is some money; but in the country settlements which radiate thence into every valley and by every water course for 100 miles, it is literally true that they have no circulating medium. Wheat is the usual legal tender of the country. Horses, harness, vehicles, cattle and hay, are cash; eggs, butter, pistols, knives, stockings and whisky are change; pumpkins, potatoes, sorghum molasses and calves are 'shinplasters,' which are taken at a discount, and with which the saints delight to pay their debts (if it is ever a delight to pay debts.) Business in this community, with the currency, is a very curious and amusing pastime. A peddler, for instance, could take out his goods in a carpet-bag, but would need a 'bull' train to freight back his money. I knew a man who refused an offer to work in the country at $50 a month, because he would need a 'forty-hundred wagon and four yoke of oxen' to haul his week's wages to the whisky shop, theatre, &c., on Saturday evening. That was an inconvenience, truly. And yet the farmers in the country towns suffer from an exactly opposite grievance. They cannot keep their big sons from sneaking into the granary at night and taking off a half bushel or so of wheat, carrying it to the dram-shop and having a 'high.' When a man once lays out his money in any kind of property, it is next to impossible to reconvert it into money. There is many a man there, who, when he first came into the valley, had no intention of remaining more than a short time, but soon got so involved that he could never get away without making heavy pecuniary sacrifices. Property is a Proteus, which you must continue to gripe firmly, notwithstanding his slippery changes, until you have him in his true shape—now you have him as a fine horse and saddle; presto, he is only 60 gallons of sorghum molasses; now he changes into two cows and a calf, and before you have time to think, he is transformed into 15 cords of wood up in the mountain canon; next he becomes a yoke of oxen, then a 'sutler' wagon; and thus is he about to slip from you at last in the form of bad debts."

THE BRITISH UNION JACK.

THE Union Jack, that "Meteor Flag of England," is now a combination of the Crosses of SS. George, Andrew, and Patrick which combined, represent the three kingdoms united under their sway of the crown of England. The original Union Jack was formed of the Crosses of SS. George and Andrew, and declared to be the national ensign by James I., on the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. But at the beginning of the present century, 1801, when Ireland was united to the kingdom of Great Britian, it became necessary to add the Cross of St. Patrick. The present JACK is blazoned as follows; "On the field azure, the cross saltire of St. Andrew argent, surmounted by that of St. Patrick gules, over the cross of St. George fimbriated of the second." The union jack is only used on flags, except on the shield placed by the side of the figure of Brittannia (there are two t's for the *Britanniarum* on our copper coins, but only one on the silver,) on our pennies and half pennies. It was granted as an honorable augmentation to the late Duke of Wellington, to be borne on a shield of pretence. The term jack is supposed to have originated from *Jaques*, the French word for James, the monarch who first ordered its use.

TIME, who is a great thief and steals all we may possess, begins with petty larcenies and ends with one whole world.

A CAROLINA ROMEO AND JULIET.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial relates the following:—It appears that true love has been revived in this State, from the following narrative, communicated by an acquaintance whom I knew in the Army of the Southwest.

Early in the struggle a young lawyer entered the rebel service from this town, and obtained a Captain's commission, deferring an engagement of marriage with a young woman of high social position and broad acres of cotton (disassociated from any in her toilet), until the contest had terminated. The loving twain agreed, that if one should die before the other, the survivor should follow to the tomb, and they made such promises as did the fair Imogene to Alonzo the Brave. At the battle of Five Forks, in Virginia, the Captain was killed; and the sad news being communicated to his mistress, she made her will, and prepared for death, though carefully concealing her determination from her relatives.

A few weeks after the fall of the young officer, the morning following the afternoon of his funeral, which she attended, pale and tearless as a statue, she was found dead in her bed. Her parents said she had expired of congestion of the brain, but a note left by their daughter informed them of her intention to commit suicide, which she did with hydrocyanic acid; and, as the sentimento-religious rhapsodists would have us believe, joined her lover in a realm of happiness, where the amaranth of affection forever blooms.

USEFUL PLANTS.

ACCORDING to a German author, the number of useful plants has risen to about 12,000; but it must be remembered that these researches have been completed only in certain portions of the earth. There are less than 2,500 known economic plants, among which are reckoned 1,100 edible fruits, berries, and seeds; 50 cereals, 40 uncultivated edible graminaceous seeds, 23 of other families; 250 comestible rhizomes, roots and tubers, 37 onions, 420 vegetables and salads, 40 palms, 32 varieties of arrow-root, 31 sugars, 40 salads. Vinous drinks are obtained from 200 plants, aromatics from 266. There are 50 substitutes for coffee, 120 for tea. Tannin is present in 140 plants, caoutchouc in 96, gutta percha in 7, rosin and balsamic gums in 380, wax in 10, greece and essential oils in 330; 88 plants contain potash, soda and iodine; 650 contain dyes; 47, soap; 250, fibers which serve for weaving; 44, for paper making; 48 give materials for roofing, 100 are employed for hurdles and copses. In building, 740 are used, and there are 615 known poisonous plants. According to Endicher, out of 278 known natural families, 18 only seem, up to the present time, to be perfectly useless.

A CURIOUS FACT.—There is rather an amusing article in the Scientific Opinion on the "Proportion of the Sexes." It says that the changes which have taken place in various countries in the proportion of the male to the female portion of the population, present a curious problem. In England and France the excess of females is rapidly increasing — while in Austria the contrary is the case. In Austria the diminution of female births has been continual and increasing since 1836; at present it amounts to three-tenths per cent. in six years—a rate which, if continued for two centuries, would leave few women in the country. In England, as is well known, the change is progressing in the opposite direction. Strange, also, that there should be more female births in town than in rural districts!

GOING TO SLEEP.—A French Physiologist, M. Cabinis, gives the process of going to sleep. He says:—The muscles of the legs and arms lose their power before those that support the head, and these last sooner than those that support the back; and he illustrates this by the cases of persons who fall asleep on horseback, or while they are sitting or walking. He conceives that the sense of light sleeps first, then the sense of taste, next smell, and lastly that of touch.

WE ought to be able to endure almost anything in old age, for we have at the worst but a short time to be miserable.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOME.

To what place does the heart so fondly cling and with so pleasing recollections as to the home of childhood? It is a word which lies very near the heart of us all; imbedded in tender and sacred associations; all that is endearing in the relation of parents and children, brothers and sisters—a mothers's watchful care and a father's kind protection — all cling around the word HOME. Over it is always spread the radiance of those remembered joys, such as the morning of life only knows. There are those dear playmates, with whom we joyfully reveled in early youth, before a thought of earth's cares and responsibilities had thrown its shadow over our brows. With them we wandered through the fields and in the groves, plucking the wild flowers by the way, unmindful of the toil the busy world was holding in reserve for us. It is pleasing to us in after years to allow the mind to wander back to that old homestead, and, in imagination, to live those childish pleasures over again. It seems to give us new life and create within us new aspirations.

The man who makes for himself a happy home, possesses the chief means of all earthly comfort and bliss. What need he care for the world's favors or frowns if his home seems to invite him to rest and peace. It is a place of refuge, both in adversity and prosperity. None there turn coldly away. When "the world goes wrong," when misfortune overtakes us, when the distrust of our fellow beings follows us through every walk and by-path of life, when we are wronged and neglected, what a blessing, what a balm to the wounded spirit, to be enabled to enter our peaceful dwellings, where affection is ever awaiting us, and be soothed by those whose love makes our life a blessing, and the unfeeling world a paradise.

The child, as soon as it is able to lisp the words, will say—"I want to go home." The student, weary with long study, waits for the term to close, when he throws aside his worn books and cheerfully shouts—"I'm going home." The soldier, worn with marching and fighting, thinks by day and dreams by night of the "dear ones" who are waiting to greet him home. Yes, home, sweet home, "be it ever so humble," *is dear to us all.* HATTIE C. ACKLEY.

LITTLE HELPERS.

CHARLEY was crying. He was the little baby, three months old. George left his play, and came running to see what was the matter. Georgie was only a two-year-old baby himself; though he could talk "like a little man," and loved his new brother with a love big enough to fill a great manly heart.

"What will Georgie do to help us?" thought weary mamma, holding the restless baby, as she saw him leave his little new rocking-horse and come to her aid. Yes, even then, mamma had learned to expect help rather than trouble when Georgie came.

What *could* the little darling do to help? Not much, you think. He climbed up on a stool, and took Charlie's little fat fists in his, and put his bright face up to baby's and said:

"What the matter, Charlie? Don't you cry, Charlie, and I'll tell you story, Charlie. 'Jack and Jill went up the hill,' Charlie."

Charlie stopped crying, though he did not understand the words; for, somehow, Georgie's sunny face comforted him; but mamma, who did understand all, was comforted yet more.

Will all the dear children who have baby brothers and sisters follow Georgie's example, and try to be little helpers? — *Child at Home.*

FRANKNESS.

BE frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do what is right. If a friend ask you a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased, and at a sacrifice. Deal kindly and firmly with all men, and you will find it the policy which wears the best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to do one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and speak out doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be known and read by all men. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but as a matter of policy.

BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU WRITE.—"Don't write there," said one to a lad who was writing with a diamond pin on a pane of glass in the window of a hotel. "Why?" said he. "Because you can't rub it out." There are other things which men should not do, because they cannot rub them out. A heart is aching for sympathy, and a cold, perhaps a heartless word is spoken. The impression may be more durable than that of the diamond upon the glass. The inscription on the glass may be destroyed by the fracture of the glass, but the impression on the heart may last forever.

WHEN you are in danger from external enemies, look *out*. When the peril is from your own unbridled passions, look *in*.

CONSIDER how few things are worthy of anger and thou wilt wonder that any but fools should be in wrath.

NEW HALF VOLUME!

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE Second Half of Vol. XVII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will commence on the 7th of July proximo—affording all wishing to do so a good opportunity to subscribe. Agents, and other friends of the paper, will please note the announcement—bearing in mind that our books are not yet full, and that every subscription aids us in our endeavor to render the RURAL increasingly acceptable and valuable. We trust every friend of the paper and its objects will not "forget to remember" this, and be governed accordingly whenever an opportunity is presented of inducing an acquaintance to join the "Rural Brigade." All subscribers whose terms expire next week, will find the number of the paper (258) printed after name on address label. In renewing, as we hope all will,—either by remitting singly, or joining or forming a club,—we trust no one will neglect to invite others to give the paper a trial for six months or a year. Single or club subscriptions will be received for six months at the same proportionable rates as for a year, and free copies, etc., allowed in proportion. See offer of Special Premiums below.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

TO EACH PERSON procuring and remitting according to Club Terms ($2.50 per copy,) for *Twenty New Yearly Subscribers* to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, *before the 1st of August*, 1866, (subscriptions to begin not later than July 7,) we will give a handsome copy of **Webster's New Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary**, the LOWEST CASH PRICE of which is TWELVE DOLLARS! This splendid and popular work contains *over Three Thousand Illustrations*, is elegantly printed on fine paper, and substantially bound. It is the best Book Premium, of its price, that can possibly be offered, and those who secure it will have a life long treasure. *You*, Reader, can secure it by a little effort,—*Now is the Time to make the Effort!*

TO EACH PERSON procuring and remitting or paying to the RURAL NEW-YORKER—at least *three* being *new* (before Aug. 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than July 7—we will send post-paid a copy of **Randall's Practical Shepherd**;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a FREE copy of the RURAL one year, instead of the book, if preferred.

TO EACH PERSON procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be *new*,) we will send the RURAL free for one year, and a post-paid copy of the PRACTICAL SHEPHERD

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 23, 1866.

Death of General Lewis Cass.

A DISPATCH from Detroit on the 17th inst. announced the demise, in that city, of General LEWIS CASS, at the ripe age of 81 years. This intelligence was not unexpected, as it has been known for months that he was gradually sinking, with no hope of recovery or even a partial restoration to health.

During his long life he was much before the public in a military and civil capacity, sustaining for many years an untarnished private reputation. As a public man he was less fortunate, having been abused by his political opponents as roundly and persistently as were CLAY, WEBSTER and others, by theirs; yet he, like them, lived to see this bitter spirit of censure greatly modified by a less prejudicial judgment of the motives which prompted his action and guided his course as a public man.

His political life embraced no inconsiderable portion of that of his country during the most stormy periods of its history; and it is but just to his memory to say that he was able as a legislator and diplomatist, patriotic in his impulses, and ever solicitous to promote the prosperity and honor of his country. That he was devoid of some of the weaknesses incident to man, however gifted in talent and elevated in aims, is not pretended, still it may be truthfully asserted that he had as few of them as any of his illustrious cotemporaries who, with him, shed luster upon the legislation and diplomacy of the age in which they lived. The public positions held by Gen. CASS during his long public career, were many and varied, in all of which he exhibited a talent and patriotism honorable alike to himself and his country.

Affairs at Washington.

The "Reconstruction" Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has passed both Houses of Congress by over a two-thirds vote.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to adopt the tariff on wool recommended by the American Wool Growers' Society.

The passage of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill is likely to occur, with Mr. Morgan's amendment requiring the sanction of the State of New York.

The Post-Master General has refused to increase the pay for carrying the mails on railroads in the New England States as petitioned to do recently.

A new Pension Bill is before Congress which gives the widow of the soldier or sailor, in addition to her present pension, $2 a month for each of her children.

Col. W. W. Seaton, editor of the National Intelligencer, died in Washington on the 17th inst., aged 81 years. He had been connected with the Intelligencer for more than half a century.

The President has "approved" a new postal law just passed Congress, that allows pre-paid and free letters to be forwarded from one post-office to another free of charge. Dead letters may be restored to the writers also, free of postage.

Col. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is in Washington. It is reported that his business is to have a "talk" with the Congressmen about repealing the Neutrality Law. The subject of repeal is now being discussed by the House Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom it was referred by the House a few days since.

Southern Items.

THE people of Texas are subscribing to a "Davis Defense Fund."

The Mobile Times learns that the rebel General Slaughter recently died in Mexico.

A terrible storm recently swept over Pensacola Bay, (Fla.,) doing much injury to shipping.

On the 29th ult. a tornado entirely destroyed the light house at Bay Point, Port Royal Harbor.

The United States Court at New Orleans exacts the test oath of all new attorneys, but admits all qualified before the war.

A National Cemetery is to be established at Fredericksburg for the interment of the Union soldiers killed near there and at Chancellorsville.

Beef cattle are much cheaper in New Orleans than in New York. N. O. papers of the 7th inst., quote first grades at 13c. to 14c. per pound.

The people of the entire Mississippi Valley are soliciting national aid to strengthen the levees—thus preventing another inundation.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was reported in command of some Fenian cavalry, is, says the Richmond papers, quietly at work at his home near Alexandria, Va.

A gentleman who has been traveling extensively in West Tennessee, reports that the most prominent of the late slaveholders are in favor of granting negro suffrage.

Official reports to the Freedmen Bureau from East Tennessee, say the people of that section are very industrious, and that there will be quite as much grain raised this year as in 1860.

Reports from the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama say that the grain crop in that State for the present year will compare favorably in quantity and quality with crops before the war.

An effort has been made to procure the release of Jeff. Davis on bail, but Judge Underwood has refused to grant the request, on the ground that the accused being a prisoner of war, he has no jurisdiction in the question referred to.

A Red River letter gives afflicting accounts of the overflow and destruction of property. The floods are everywhere subsiding, however, and the planters are putting in cotton as fast as the water recedes; but the crop must be very light.

The Central Railroad Bridge between Augusta and Savannah, Ga., (destroyed by Sherman,) has just been finished, and trains passed over it on the 12th. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, most stringent quarantine regulations have been established for the ports of Savannah, Brunswick and Darien. E. M. Lazarus and J. T. W. Walter, U. S. Collectors, have resigned, as they could not take the test oath.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard urges the acceptance of the "Plan of Reconstruction," and the probabilities are that its advice will be taken. It is supposed, also, that Arkansas will be ready to acquiesce, while Tennessee has practically done so already. There are, however, no indications at present that any other Southern State will accept the terms offered. The Richmond Whig predicts that every Southern State, if the people are allowed a voice in the decision, will indignantly repudiate the "Plan," preferring to wait, indefinitely, rather than accept the humiliating terms (it says) proffered by Congress.

From Mexico.

INFORMATION from Mexico, received by the French Legation in Washington, states that Gen. Bazaine, the French commander, has received positive orders from the Emperor Napoleon to concentrate the French troops at Mexico, Puebla and Orizaba, and make no more hostile demonstrations. Seventy-five per cent. of the troops will go to France in October, and the remainder next year. Maximilian is reported to be entirely out of money, and that he made a raid, under the sanction of Gen. Bazaine, upon the chest of the French Paymaster-General.

There are also intimations that Louis Napoleon desires to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has received information that General Bazaine had notified the French troops in the city of Mexico that the Emperor had ordered their withdrawal. Hostilities against Mexico are to cease forthwith. The French officers declined to accept service and promotion under Maximilian by remaining after the troops left.

Some Americans, mining in the Michoacan placers, were taken by the Liberals and disarmed.

A Liberal repulse is mentioned as occurring at Teotitlan on the 30th of April. Mazatlan is so closely besieged by Imperialists that provisions are becoming scarce.

Great jealousy existed between the French and Austrian troops, and the entire Imperial army is dissatisfied with the Mexican campaigns.

A large number of Americans are said to be in the ranks of the Liberal army.

The complete defeat of Cortinas is announced in the Mexican papers on the 27th ult., at Patito Blanco. Several Americans were reported killed in Cortinas' army.

The Confederates captured by the Liberals are not likely to be released soon—at least the young men—as they have been ordered to be put into the Liberal army.

Vera Cruz dates of the 1st inst. announce that the Liberals are much encouraged by the correspondence between the United States and France.

Santa Anna is still regarded by the Liberals in Mexico as a traitor. They consider his late efforts to prove his loyalty as an entire failure. He is charged with recognizing the Empire, and by the laws of Mexico is liable to be tried by court-martial for treason.

The N. Y. Herald's Mexico correspondent says that the Imperial Government will not be abandoned without a fierce struggle, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the French troops.

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.—The telegraph of Monday last reports one death from cholera in Baltimore on Sunday afternoon. The victim was from New York city, having arrived in Baltimore on Saturday. He was sick but a few hours. [The disease is increasing in New York.]

INDIAN MASSACRE.—We learn that a large party of Indians in Idaho Territory recently attacked a party of fifty Chinamen near Owhizee, killing forty-nine of them. The massacre took place in the immediate neighborhood of a fort.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.—The Senate of this State, for the first time under the present Constitution, met on the 12th inst., as a judicial tribunal. Charges of malfeasance in office having been preferred some time since against George W. Smith, County Judge of Oneida county, Governor Fenton called an Extra Session of the Senate to try the case. It being necessary to go through with much formality by all parties concerned, the Senate, after "organizing" until the afternoon of the 15th, adjourned to the 28th of August next at 11 A. M.

COAL.—The N. Y. Tribune of June 13, says "the large shipments of coal from the mining regions of Pennsylvania justify the hope that fuel will soon experience a further reduction in price. During last week the enormous aggregate of 301,647 tons was sent to market,—216,859 tons more than was brought out in the corresponding week of last year. The shipments for the current year already amount to 4,145,140 tons, being an increase of 1,278,977 tons over the product of last year at the same date."

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—It is announced that a seam of gold has been found in the Vermilion region, varying in size from a small grain to nuggets as large as a seed of pearl barley. The "region" spoken of is in the British possessions. Several armed vessels are watching the Fenians, who, it appears, are quite numerous in the Pacific States, with a large sprinkling of them in the Queen's dominions.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association will be held this year at Geneva, Ontario county, commencing on the 31st of July next. It is expected that the session will last three days, and be one of unusual interest.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Canadian Government has applied to England for eight thousand additional troops, including a regiment of cavalry, with artillery in proportion.

DANIEL P. POWERS, a hotel proprietor, has been fined $1,400 by a jury of the U. S. Court at Chicago, for failing to affix revenue stamps to receipts for money.

FROM Ottawa, it is reported that in the Confederation Scheme, Canada East is to have two Houses of Parliament, while Canada West is to have but one House.

MERCER'S exportation of females to Washington Territory proves a poor speculation. The women don't get married, and they talk of suing Mercer for damages.

SINCE the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Canada, eighty-four Canadian Fenians have been arrested. They are now in jail in various parts of the provinces.

BISHOP HOPKINS of Vermont, the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and his wife, celebrated their golden wedding last week. The Bishop's age is seventy-six years.

THE Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, are erecting a spacious College at Westdale, Penn., for the education of their own children. It will cost over $200,000.

A MAN in Sandusky, Ohio, has discovered a process for hardening copper, and secured a patent for it. The metal is called selected copper, and can be worked without friction.

NEBRASKA CITY PAPERS claim that the State organization has been carried for the Union State Ticket, and that a Union majority in both branches of the Legislature has been elected.

A NEW police regulation has gone into force at Chicago. All persons found loafing in the streets who can give no reputable account of themselves, are arrested and lodged in the station house.

INDEPENDENCE DAY will be celebrated at Washington by an Association of the "Oldest Inhabitants." Also, by the colored people, who are making arrangements to be escorted by a regiment of colored militia.

As an instance of the growth of the Western Union Telegraph Line, it is stated in an article in the N. Y. Tribune that the net earnings of this line for the year 1856 were $87,716; for 1861, $241,245, and for 1865, $1,400,000.

A BUILDING for the Branch United States Mint at Carson City, Nevada, is to be erected at once. Designs and instructions for this building were sent from Washington last week to the Superintendent of the building at Carson City.

THE Fenian excitement in New York city appears to have subsided. It is supposed now that a fusion of the rival factions will take place, and that henceforth Stephens' plan of operations will be adopted by the Brotherhood.

A STEAM CARRIAGE made its appearance in Broadway, New York, on the 12th inst. The carriage was about ten feet long, contained six men, and was guided with ease and precision. Its speed was about that of a street horse-car.

AN injunction has been obtained by the citizens of Seguin's Point (below New York city) against the Metropolitan Board of Health, restraining them from using the property lately seized on Staten Island as a site for a hospital for cholera patients.

IT is reported that the feeling in Canada in favor of hanging all the Fenian prisoners has subsided with the excitement and terror occasioned by the invasion. Only the Canadians found in arms and the leaders will, it is thought, be punished with death.

AT Newport, R. I., the Yearly Meeting of the New England Friends is now being held. There are several of the most eminent of their ministers present, including representatives from Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and several other States.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS received from Europe to June 6. The marriage of Princess Helena is to take place the 5th of July. Considerable excitement, (financially and otherwise,) in England, on the European war question. It seems to be certain that the proposed "European Conference" has been abandoned owing to the demands of Austria, which were regarded by England, France and Russia as tantamount to a refusal of all negotiations; and it remains for the armed powers to negotiate among themselves or commence war. Hopes of peace have almost vanished. France has notified England and Prussia that negotiations are at an end. Napoleon said:—"Well, Austria takes upon herself a grave responsibility." The Austrian army is 800,000. The Prussian army is the largest she ever had. Italy has an immense army—95,000 of them are volunteers. The London Times says the first hostilities will commence in the Elbe Duchies, but that the great move of Austria will be an attempt to possess herself of Silesia.

VENEZUELA.—Advices from Caraccas of the 24th of May, state that the Venezuela Congress had adopted a resolution to unite with Peru and Chili in the war against Spain. The President vetoed the resolutions, and certain classes of the population commenced a riotous attack on the Spanish Legation at Caraccas.

PERU.—We have advices from Peru to the 23d ult. Nothing had been heard from the Spanish fleet since its defeat at Callao. Quiet prevailed, and the utmost cordiality and good will is manifested toward the people and Government of the United States.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE. ROCHESTER, June 19, 1866.

THE produce market this week is quite unsettled owing to the excitable state of the gold market—the latter having advanced twenty per cent. since last week. The last quotation of gold was 167½. There is very little doing in wheat. Prices range from $2,75 to $3,25—the latter for best grade of Canada white. The flour market is affected the same as that of wheat and from the same cause—the rise in gold consequent on heavy exportations of that article.

The wool market can hardly be said to have opened yet, but small lots are taken at figures ranging from 40 to 50 cents per pound.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,25@16,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$18,50@14,00	Apples, green	$1,50@1,75
Do. extra State	9,00@10,00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔	12@14c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@0,00	Peaches	00@30c
Millfeed, coarse	15,00@16,00	Cherries	30@35c
Do. fine	18,00@19,00	Plums	25@25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,75@2,00	Potatoes, ⅌ bu	112@125c
Wheat, red	2,50@2,75	Onions	50@60c
Best white	3,00@3,03	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	80@85c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	80@85c	Green hides trim'd	7@7c
Rye	90@100c	Do. untrimmed	6@6c
Oats	55@60c	Green calfskins	17@18c
Barley	80@85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,25@2,50
Beans	1,25@1,50	Lamb pelts	25@50c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu	$5,50@6,00
Do. new mess	32,50@33,50	Clover, medium	6,50@7,00
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔	18@18c	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,00@10,00	Peas	1,85@2,00
Beef	12,00@14,00	Flax	1,90@2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	8@10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@22c	Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Shoulders	14@16c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	$,00@0,00
Chickens	18@20c	Do. large egg	8,50@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	8,55@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10@12c	Do. stove	8,85@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,80@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@28c	Do. Char ⅌ bu	15@16c
Cheese, new	15@20c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,60@3,00
Do. old	00@00c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	40@50c
Lard, tried	22@23½c	Hops	30@50c
Do. rough	15@00c	Whitefish, ⅌ bbl	9,00@9,50
Tallow, tried	9@9½c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s	7,00@8,00
Do. rough	0@6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	21@22c	Candles, box	14½@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ⅌ ton	$,00@14.00	Barrels	37@42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 16.—Cotton 39@41c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,50@13,75 as to quality. Wheat, $2,20@2,35. Rye, $1,10. Barley, dull. Corn, 83@94c. Oats, 54@58c. Hops, 15@50. Pork, new mess, $32,50@33,25; old do, $30,00@31,00; prime, $26,00@26,50; Shoulders, 13@15cts; Hams, 17½@19½c. Lard, 19½@22½c. Butter, 20@40 cts. Cheese, 18@20½c.

ALBANY, JUNE 16.—Flour, $9@16,00. Corn meal $1,60@1,61 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,15@3,30. Rye, $1,25. Barley, 78c. Corn 88@92c. Oats, 55@58. Pork, $33@37. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 30@35c. Lard 22@23½c. Cheese 20@21c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, JUNE 16.—Flour, sales at $9,50@15,25.—Wheat, $2@2,21. Corn, 60@73c. Rye, Barley, and Peas, nominal. Oats 44@48c. Pork, $33,50. Lard, 23c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 16.—Flour, $7,25@16; wheat, $1,74@1,74½. Corn, 52@55c. Oats, 31@34c. Rye, 61@71c. Barley 85@90cts. Beans, $1,00@1,75. Mess pork, $30,50@31. Lard 22@22½c. Butter, 18@23c. Cheese, 17@23c. Potatoes, 75@78c. Eggs, 16@17c.

TORONTO, JUNE 15.—Flour, $5,75@6,50. Wheat, fall $1,60@1,80; spring, $1,30@1,40; Barley, 45@55c; Rye, 56@60c; Peas, 68@70cts; Oats 32@33c. Mess pork, $22,50@24; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 13@15cts; Bacon, 10@12c; Beef hams, 13@14c. Butter, 14@16c; Cheese, 18@15c. Wool, 33@35—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 12—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,00@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@14c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@11c; Swine, 10@10½c.

ALBANY, JUNE 16—Beeves $5,00@10,50; Sheep, 6@7½c. Hogs, 10@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 13.—Beeves, sales at 12@14½c. Working oxen $175@300 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 5@6½c.; wooled, 6@8c. Veal Calves $5@7½. Shotes—Wholesale 10@13½c.; retail 14@16½c.—Fat hogs, 10@11½c. Hides 9@9½c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 7@8c.; tallow 7@9c.; calfskins, 20@25c.; pelts, $2@2,50 each; country lots 75c@1,50; shearlings, 20@25c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 13.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@$8.50. Sheep, sales at $3,50@5,00. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,30.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.—We have had a firmer feeling in the market for both domestic and foreign fleeces since this day week, owing to the advance in gold, but the business has been limited and confined entirely to the immediate wants of the trade:—45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ⅝ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@38c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@48c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, JUNE 14—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 62@65c; medium, 55@60; coarse, 47@53c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; common, 45@48c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 50@65c; superfine, 45@55c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 30@35c; Cape Good Hope, 30@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 15@45c; East India, 20@50c.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 12.—The new crop is coming in more freely and finds a ready market. On some grades prices have advanced 1@2c ⅌ ℔. We quote:—*Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece at 40@45c; medium to fine do, 50@55c., and extra, 55@62c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 23@30c.; washed, 37@45c.; tub washed, 40@47c.; pulled, 34@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 20@25c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 40@42c; medium, 42@47c; fine, 47@50c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, JUNE 13—Fine, washed fleece, 40@45c; medium, 40@45c; coarse, 35@40c; unwashed, ½ off, factory pulled, 30@35c; tub-washed, 45@50c.

☞ The subtle essence of the Queen Flower of the Tropics is concentrated in Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," a perfume so delicious, permanent and refreshing, that in all the varieties of floral scents there is nothing that can vie with it. Sold everywhere.

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— The Cherokee Chief, John Ross, is dead.

— Oregon has 10,000 more men than women.

— The peach crop in Delaware will be a failure.

— There are 41 graduates at West Point this year.

— It is said that Guizot has become a Roman Catholic.

— There are 60,000 active Masons in the State of New York.

— Victor Hugo lost 370,000 francs by recent failures in London.

— The movement for a State in Montana is said to be a failure.

— New Jersey is fitting up an elegant Home for Disabled Soldiers.

— The steamboat captains on the great lakes are using fish for fuel.

— Beef cattle are cheaper in New Orleans than they are in this section.

— Bayard Taylor is going to Colorado on a horse-back lecturing tour.

— The population of New Jersey has increased 101,671 in five years.

— Illinois has raised $40,000 for a home for soldiers' orphans in that State.

— Work has been commenced for the erection of the new capitol at Albany.

— Horace Greeley is put down as one of the New York half millionaires.

— The oil wells at Tehanntepec, Mexico, are said to be yielding enormously.

— The Chicago Lake tunnel will, it is thought, be completed by the first of October.

— Southern accounts concerning the condition of all kinds of crops are more favorable.

— Gen. Grant and Schuyler Colfax had their pockets picked at the funeral of Gen. Scott.

— It is said Texas farmers have harvested the finest crop of wheat ever raised in that State.

— Congress will set apart July 4th as a day for public observances in memory of Gen. Scott.

— 500 Indians, from the Cattaraugus Reservation, came to Buffalo to enlist in the Fenian cause.

— There are in New York city 40,000 vagrant children, the offspring of crime, vice and pauperism.

— Western papers report that the recent rains have greatly improved the appearance of growing crops.

— A little boy named Geo. S. Fling was instantly killed by being run over by a street car in this city Monday week.

— Orders have been received at Sandusky for the final and complete evacuation of Johnson's Island by the Government.

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Deafness and Catarrh Cured by DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL, office 79 Main street, Rochester, N. Y. Catarrh in the Head and Throat and Discharges from the Ears, with or without partial Deafness, he can treat successfully without seeing the patient, if the case is plainly stated. Letters of consultation must contain one dollar. Price of Treatment reasonable.

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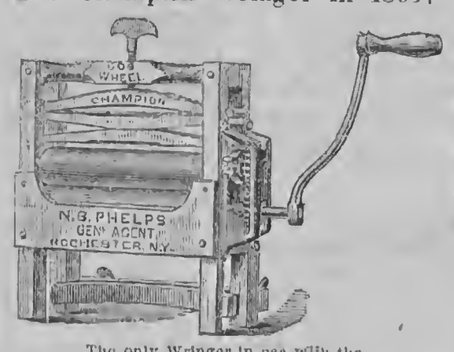

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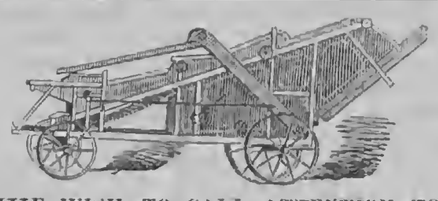

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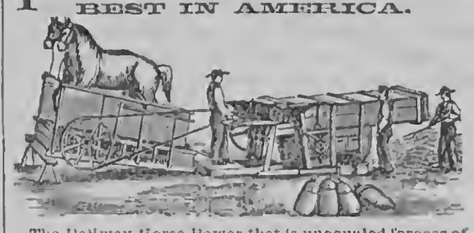

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SENECA LAKE.

BY JAMES PERCIVAL.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
The wild swan spreads his snowy sail,
And round his breast the ripples break,
As down he bears before the gale.

How sweet at set of sun to view
This golden mirror spreading wide,
And see the mist of mantling blue,
Float round the distant mountain side!

On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
O, I could ever sweep the oar,
When early birds at morning wake,
And evening tells us toil is o'er.

[*N. Y. Citizen.*

A LANDSCAPE.

Long lines of leafless hedges brown,—
Red fallows,—meadows dun,—
An avenue of rosy clouds
Down towards the sunken sun.

An ancient yew with hearse-like plumes,—
A spectral village spire,—
Weird fingers of a hoary ash
Traced on a sky of fire.

A timid star that glimmers faint
Through ether pearly gray,—
A landscape there was none to paint,
Yet lives for many a day.

'Twas there we stood long years ago,—
Two lovers, hand in hand;
There parted,—never more to meet
Either on sea or land.

[*Shilling Magazine.*

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MARGARY VERNE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

How well I remember her face as I sit here to-day, thinking over all the happy past, when our two lives ran so closely together. I have her picture here before me, but not half so beautiful as she was in reality. I can see her again far better when I close my eyes, and let my mind wander back to those early days. Hers was a face not to be forgotten; it used to remind me of Indian Summer, so clear and dark, with, now and then a dusky shade stealing over it and hiding itself in the depths of those large brown eyes that seemed at other times to be brimful of sunniest light; the fringed lids drooping a little, and the color coming and going in her cheeks as bright as the hues that linger about the heart of the wild rose; a mouth just small enough to be beautiful, with full red lips closing over teeth of exquisite whiteness; and her chin, with its tiny dimple, suggesting all her delicate sensitiveness, as it trembled or grew quiet under her impulsive feelings. Ten years have passed since I saw her last with a smile on her lips, but one scarcely born of content or happiness, for she had grown into a cold, quiet woman then, wholly unlike the gentle MARGARY I had loved and lost. Her father brought her to our pleasant little village when I was in my seventeenth year and before six weeks rolled round we were firm friends, and our young friendship bade fair to ripen into woman's love, that holiest of emotions, next to the wifely mystery that is born in some hearts, but of which mine is desolate. Our tastes were similar and our thoughts seemed as if ripened on a common branch, so truly did they correspond. Her favorite authors were mine and there were few things we enjoyed more than to get into the wide window-seat in her father's library, and dropping the heavy curtains so as to shut ourselves out from the room, sit and read from the same page, or quietly talk to each other of the thoughts and aspirations that were but waiting for fulfillment, but somehow have so strangely fallen out of our hearts.

Her father was the richest man in W———, while mine was only the village pastor; yet the difference in our stations made no difference with us, loving each other so truly and unselfishly, or at least *thinking* we did. I had come to know her so well and love her so dearly that I forgot we were not socially equals, and forgetting that, had built up a famous romance in my own imagination, of which MARGARY and PHILIP, my only brother, were hero and heroine—so, though their meeting was not all as I had arranged it to be, there seemed nothing strange in their liking one another from the first, and after awhile of their almost forgetting me, while I thought of nothing but their mutual happiness. PHILIP had been at college every since MARGARY and her father came to our village, and as he had never been home in his summer vacations, he knew nothing of them, except what the glowing descriptions with which half my letters were filled could tell him. How well I recall that summer morning eighteen years ago, when we were expecting him home. Every incident of that day is as distinct in my memory now as if it were but yesterday! MARGARY had come down early in the morning, bringing two exquisite bouquets from their own garden, and we had arranged them on his dressing-table, giving the dainty muslin curtains sundry pulls to make them hang just straight, smoothed down once more the snowy counterpane, and MARGARY had just gone down to gather a bunch of fresh roses to lay on his pillow, when the lumbering old stage coach stopped at the little gate and the driver began to throw off trunks and boxes to get at the two old leather ones belonging to the minister's son. PHILIP did not wait to look after them, but hurried up the path, his clear voice ringing out as joyous as ever, as he shouted, "Home again!"

We were all gathered in the porch as he came up, and father and mother had him first, and then he turned to me, with, "Well, NINA, one kiss for your good-for-nothing brother." "Twenty of them," I replied, in action as well as in word, before I found time to say, "PHILIP, here is MARGARY." "And I hope Miss VERNE is well," he rejoined, almost carelessly, though I knew by the clear sparkle in his eye, that he was pleased with her, and that he even thought her beautiful. She had on a dark crepe of some sort, that evening, with crimson sparkles on it here and there, and a few geranium leaves in her dark hair—a simple dress, for her, for MARGARY VERNE loved gay dresses and flowers and jewels too. She looked up with genuine and undisguised admiration in her bright eyes at my handsome brother, as she returned his bow and said she was glad "for NINA's sake" that he was home again. I thought then as they stood there together how delightful it would be if they would only like each other as well as I hoped they might, and I might sometime call her sister. My sweet MARGARY! God forgive me for ever doubting you one little moment!

The evening passed pleasantly, so pleasantly that when the clock in the corner struck nine, we were all surprised to find the time had slipped away so fast. It was but a few minutes later when we heard a carriage drive up the graveled road, and as father opened the door we heard Mr. VERNE's voice asking if MARGARY were ready to go home. She hurried to throw her shawl and bonnet on, and PHILIP insisted then on going out and putting her in the carriage, while her father was saying a few words to us about our good fortune in having our son and brother home again. PHILIP came in again and sat by the window a long time, half silent, only answering the questions put to him so eagerly by us all, and seeming glad when our good mother proposed his going to his room to rest. He seemed to have something on his mind that he could not shake off, and there was a look in his eyes as if he were daring to think wrong thoughts, when he took the candle from my hand and bade me good-night; but it was gone the next morning, and he was the same joyous, fun-loving brother as ever, joining heartily in all my plans and admiring my friend to my entire satisfaction.

The days passed quickly and happily enough, and MARGARY was the companion of all our rambles. I could see that she was daily learning something in the sweet lessons of love, but I was too glad to say a word and could only look my content. They often took long rambles off on the hills, together, when I was too busy with our household avocations to accompany them; but I knew that PHILIP never missed me, and even MARGARY seemed forgetful, for the time, of her loving NINA. Well,—for all that, I was both proud and happy, and more than ever so when old Mr. VERNE came to look on my brother with more partiality, for at first he had seemed to regard him with distrust, a feeling which in my heart I had keenly resented, for in my eyes he had scarcely a fault. We were the only two who had lived to grow up, and I almost idolized him—but I forget myself thinking over those old days.

When autumn was shaking the last of her withered leaves into the lap of winter, and the long evenings had come when we anticipated so many pleasant hours together, PHILIP astonished us all by saying he must return at once to Boston, to begin the practice of law which he had long ago decided was to be his profession. I protested and MARGARY shed some tears, but father and mother said it was right and best that he should go out into the world and earn a home for his chosen bride. Oh! how MARGARY blushed then! The color came, wave after wave, into her cheeks and even to her forehead,—and as for me, why, I believe I fairly danced up and down for joy, to think that after all MARGARY VERNE would be my sister, 'till PHILIP bade me "hush." He scarcely seemed as glad as I expected him to be, but as they seemed quite satisfied with each other, I thought I had no right to complain. So PHILIP went—all the house seeming wrapt in gloom for a few days; but after those first lonesome days had passed we regained some of our old mirthfulness, while MARGARY seemed glad as ever, as she received long letters from her lover, two or three times a week. Then too, Mr. VERNE had interested himself for PHILIP, and the prospect was that they would be married early the next summer, "sometime in May, probably," MARGARY said to me with a sweet blush and smile. How busy we both were, for *I* was as much interested in all that was going on, as if it were me, NINA MOORE, who was to be a bride, and, as the winter advanced we were busier than ever, for at Christmas PHILIP was coming home for a two weeks visit, and that time must be a holiday for us all. The few weeks which we had for anticipation seemed to go by on leaden wings, but the bright day came at last, glowed into golden noon, and faded to a sweet twilight, and just at night-fall we all gathered in the porch, waiting his arrival for he had written he would be there in the evening stage. As we heard it on the road we hastened to open the door wide that he might see all the warmth and comfort within, even before he should reach the gate. But the old stage lumbered by and as the driver caught sight of the familiar group, he called out, "No passenger for the Parsonage to-night," and we looked at one another with anxious faces, and sobered into earnest talk as we went back into the house, that seemed already to have lost half its cheerfulness.

MARGARY would go home, and so we sent the little boy who lived at the house in the double capacity of errand-boy and scholar to my kind old father, over to Mr. VERNE'S, and the old servant soon came with the sleigh for Miss MARGARY. We bade each other good-night in the firm conviction that morning would bring the absent one, but two whole days passed and we heard nothing, and it was not until late in the evening of the third day that PHILIP reached home, pleading unavoidable business cares to account for our disappointment. He came right to us first, and though I had half expected him to go up to Mr. VERNE'S as soon as he arrived, I did not find any fault with him for lingering with us that evening and waiting even half the forenoon of the day following before he started for the great house. However he made up to MARGARY for his long absence, for he staid with her until evening. The next morning she came over to our cottage and I noticed as she came in she had a queer, frightened look which I had never seen on her face, and she told us she had been startled by a strange woman who insisted on speaking to her, asking "if she were Miss VERNE," and "who lived in the little cottage where she was going." She said she hastened on her way without replying, for she thought she might be crazy. PHILIP watched her saying this with a look almost as unquiet as her own, and I remember thinking how dearly he must love her to be moved by so slight an occurrence. It was an hour or more before MARGARY recovered from the fright which the crazy woman had caused her, and even then she would start at a sudden touch or a whisper, but we finally forgot it all in the pleasant merriment of the evening and enjoyed ourselves most heartily.

It was quite late when we separated for the night, I standing in the low doorway watching PHILIP and the slight figure beside him going down the orchard path, for he had persuaded MARGARY it was much nearer that way, and though I knew quite different I said nothing and only smiled to myself to see how eager PHILIP was to be with her to the latest possible moment. How fresh all the incidents of that evening are! As I sit here watching the firelight to-night I can almost see before me the familiar faces, and the sweet voice of MARGARY VERNE seems ringing in my ear with a happy "good-night." Oh! these rare, sweet fire-light fancies, when all the golden legends of the young heart seem to start into real meaning and fruition, seeming part of our sadly altered lives; how we watch the blaze until it dies away, thinking of the difference between the now and then! [Concluded next week.]

A STORY FOR GOOD LITTLE GIRLS.

MA-RY HAR-RIS was a lit-tle girl who lived in Chi-ca-go. She was a ve-ry pret-ty lit-tle girl, and one day an old bach-e-lor fell in love with her. So he used to write some fine let-ters to her, and call her "Rose-bud" and "Puss" and "Lit-tle Mol-lie." But he went to Wash-ing-ton, and got mar-ried, and soon for-got his "Lit-tle Mol-lie." When Ma-ry Har-ris heard the news, she bought a pret-ty pis-tol and went to Wash-ing-ton, too. There she found the old bach-e-lor in a big build-ing, which they called the Treas-u-ry De-part-ment. So she went up to him, and shot him with the pret-ty pis-tol. The bul-let went into the old bach-e-lor. This made him feel bad, and he died. Then Ma-ry Har-ris cried, for she was a good girl, and ve-ry af-fec-tion-ate. Then the Sec-re-ta-ry came to see Ma-ry Har-ris, and pit-ied her ve-ry much. Then the ed-i-tors came to see her, and pit-ied her ve-ry much. For Ma-ry Har-ris was ve-ry pret-ty and *so* af-fec-tion-ate. And the jail-ors of the pris-on all pit-ied her; and the judg-es and the ju-ry that tried her, and the law-yers all pit-ied lit-tle Ma-ry Har-ris. So they let her go free; and the good ju-rors said it was all a mis-take—that she hadn't kill-ed any-body. And ev-ery-body kiss-ed Ma-ry Har-ris, because she was a pret-ty girl. And the peo-ple all huz-za-ed. And ev-ery-body was hap-py and huz-za-ed, ex-cept the old bach-e-lor, who couldn't huz-za, be-cause he was dead. Oh, what a nice thing it is to be a pret-ty lit-tle girl, and shoot an old bach-e-lor! Lit-tle girls, be af-fec-tion-ate and shoot old bach-e-lors.

CHICKEN IN HIS HAT.

NAT is very poor, rather light fingered, and it is said not so bright as his parents could wish. The other day, while passing a neighbor's, Nat saw a brood of chickens and immediately caught one to carry home. He had not gone far, however, before he saw the owner coming up the road, and not knowing what to do with the chicken to conceal it, at last succeeded in crowding it into his hat, which he again placed upon his head. But the chicken, having a long neck, and being also pressed for air, managed to thrust its head through an opening in Nat's old straw hat. Nat was presently accosted with:

"What have you got in you hat?"

"Nothing but my head," said Nat.

"But I see a chicken's head sticking through the top of it."

Nat, taking off his hat and looking at it in feigned astonishment, exclaimed:

"Wal, how do you s'pose that critter came in there? He must have crawled up my trowsers leg."

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For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters.
My 13, 5, 11, 6, 1, 2, 17, 7 have been subdued.
My 22, 14, 24, 27 is a kind of bird.
My 15, 9, 13, 9, 4, 21 is yet to be.
My 6, 12, 7, 1, 11, 26, 13 is a very short time.
My 8, 16, 10, 3 is what we all remember with pleasure.
My 7, 8, 21, 5, 10, 11, 25 was a successful Union General.
My 4, 11, 1, 23, 14 is a rule in Arithmetic.
My 18, 19, 20, 3 is to present.
My 25, 17, 20, 25, 12, 18 was an American writer.
My 1, 2, 10 is a boy's nickname.
My 3, 26, 6, 18, 10, 11 is a puzzle.
My whole is a beautiful thought.

Genesee Valley, N. Y. "VIE."

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Griplim fo het rimalipe nabneD, sapne anebteh donyre thiegh,
Erwhc a mbeurigni aeetsl dastntch padred ni neutsseghtil,
Klie a ahroy gikn, neott-trehaed, how ihs rhoten thdo ilfi,
Htugoh ihwt gea eh metrbel, rotett—aled ni iehnnig eurlpp iistl.

Clinton, N. Y. MOLLIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 855.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Pope's Essay on Man.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Miscellaneous or Geographical Enigmas.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Moosetocknaguntic.

Answer to Anagram:

A song for the stripes and stars,
A cheer for the land that bore us;
And away to the camp
With a soldier's tramp,
And a rousing union chorus.

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WHO MINDS A COLD?

IT seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way; and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standing remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid those dreadful alternatives?

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Is an inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lungs' cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT effects a speedy cure by producing free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough, and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

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All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
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COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street.

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We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs. And when any of them come to New York, we shall be pleased to have them call upon us and make themselves known.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the CLUB! Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford.

The following letter tells its own story:

CHILLICOTHE, PEORIA CO., Ill., June 2d, 1865.

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Gents.:—The teas I ordered from you arrived here one week ago to-day, and they give entire satisfaction to all that have tried them. Enclosed please find $193,25, amount in full for the above-named teas, by express. Also, another Club Order for $261,25 worth more of the same quality of teas, as per following list. Please send it to my address, with bill, to be collected on delivery. Send by American Express Co., via La Salle, Ill., to Chillicothe, Ill.

Hearty thanks for complimentary package.

Yours, &c., T. POOL.

5 lbs. Young Hyson, John Cravens, at $1,25 ..... $6 25
2½ " do J Hathaway, at $1,25 ..... } 6 25
2½ " Imperial, do $1,25 ..... }
1 lb. Uncolored Japan, G W Pool, at $1,25 ..... 1 25
1 " Oolong, do $1,00 ..... 1 00
5½ lbs. Young Hyson, Jacob Booth, at $1,25 ..... 6 25
2½ " do F S Wilmer, at $1,25 ..... } 6 25
2½ " Imperial, do at $1,25 ..... }
2 " do Dr H A Raney, at $1,25 ..... } 6 25
3 " Uncolored Japan do $1,25 ..... }
1 lb. Imperial, E Mitchel, at $1,25 ..... 1 25
1 " do J S Kenner, at $1,25 ..... 1 25
2 lbs. do Orlon Powell, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
5 " do Samuel Butler, at $1,25 ..... 6 25
2 " Uncolored Japan, Weldman Fuller, at $1,25. 2 50
1 lb. Oolong, S A Lyon, at $1,00 ..... 1 00
2 lbs. do J J Calder, at $1,00 ..... 2 00
2 " do A P Webler, at $1,00 ..... 2 00
2 " Uncolored Japan, Thos Caldwell, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
2 " Young Hyson, Geo W Belt, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
2 " do Sam'l Powell, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
2½ " Imperial, B S Scott, at $1,25 ..... } 6 25
2½ " Gunpowder do at $1,25 ..... }
2 " Young Hyson, A C Shumway, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
1 lb. Oolong, do at $1,00 ..... 1 00
3 lbs. Imperial, A Hakes, at $1,25 ..... 3 75
5 " Young Hyson, John Miller, at $1,25 ..... 6 25
2 " Oolong, Mrs L Booth, at $1,00 ..... 2 00
2 " Young Hyson, J W McCutchin, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
2 " do Philip Peck, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
2 " do S H Wetmore, at $1,25 ..... 2 50
1 lb. Uncolored Japan, do at $1,25 ..... 1 25
1 " Young Hyson, Geo P Smith, at $1,25 ..... 1 25

And seventy other names. Bill, total amount for club, $258,25.

☞ The above will show how to get up clubs.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

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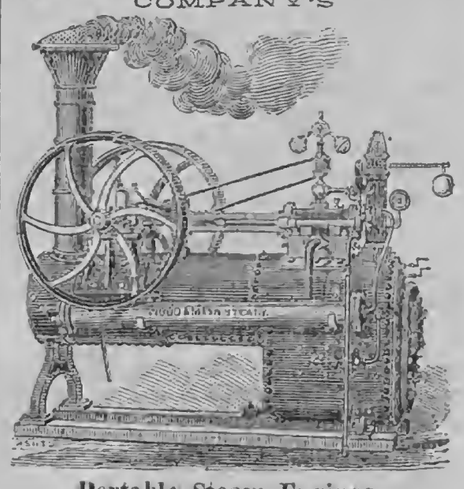

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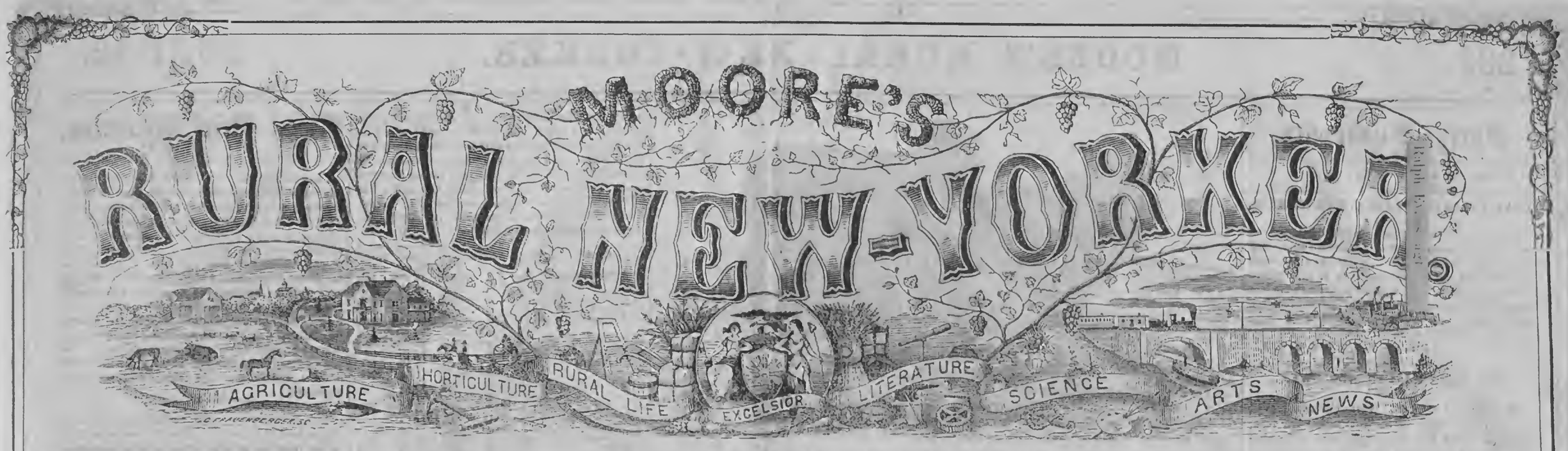


TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

VOL. XVII. NO. 26.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 858.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM WORK "ALL IN A HEAP."

THIS is likely to occur on the farm at the present time of year. The planting season is gone, and that of cultivating and harvesting is present. The problem for the farmer to solve is, how to perform his hoeing and cultivating, haying and harvesting in proper season, and not slight or neglect any part of the work. For it is a fact that in many of the States it has become impossible, of late years, to advance the corn crop sufficiently to complete the work on it before it is time to begin haying. Such is the case this year over a large area of country. And further, there are many other jobs on the farm that demand time and labor. Sheep-shearing is not over,—there may be some manure to be heaped to get it in condition for top-dressing the wheat in the fall, and the summer fallow ought to be plowed this month at the latest, to secure one of the best advantages of a fallow—the chance to clean the ground.

So the farmer has his hands full of work, and if, in addition, the weather is rainy, he is apt to be somewhat gloomy and discouraged. The remedy lies in skillful planning of work, the use of labor-saving implements, plenty of help, and energy in directing and performing the labor. The farmer cannot afford to waste a day's time at present. Visitors that claim his attention from business are seldom welcome, and "city cousins" and friends who admire his strawberries and cream and the smell of new mown hay, shouldn't object to milking the cows and handling the pitchfork.

FALLOWING IN THE CORN-FIELD.

THERE is no crop grown which admits of such easy and thorough cleaning of the land in connection with its cultivation, as does the corn crop. In this respect it has advantages nearly equal to the summer fallow; and as our farming becomes more systematic we think more importance will be attached to this point, and a rotation which includes the fallow as a means of cleaning the land will not be generally adopted. With proper tools it is just as easy to subdue the weeds in a corn-field as on the fallow, and the advantages on the side of the corn-field are that the labor directly benefits the crop, and when the corn fully occupies the ground so as to preclude further cultivation, the weeds have a slim chance of growth during the remainder of the season. Hence, as we cultivate our corn-fields we should be thoughtful of the succeeding crop. Frequent stirring of the soil smothers and decays the root, and that furnishes a rich mold for the grain that follows. Many grasses and weeds that infest a corn-field do not start till mid-summer, and if these are destroyed by late cultivation, and seeding prevented, they will diminish yearly.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT.

WOULD it not be a good—a paying thing, if each farmer would open an account with his farm, so that, at the end of the year, he could foot up and see whether the farm was in debt to him or he to the farm? In other words, to ascertain whether he has made money or lost it during that period. Such a proceeding would involve some labor, but if the system were once adopted, and carefully followed up for a few months, that labor would become a source of pleasure. To carry out the system properly the farm should be divided into sections, numbered A, B, C, and so on, combining the whole. If section A is devoted to corn, charge it with interest on its cost; with the manure applied to it and the cost of application; with the expense of preparing it for the crop; with seed planted; tillage and harvesting: the preparation for and cost of marketing. So of all the other sections according to their letters or numbers. Stock should be debited and credited in the same way, so that, at the end of the year, it may be seen what sections and what stock have improved beyond the expense bestowed upon them, and which have fallen short or involved a loss.

To perform this labor properly, to make it one of continued interest rather than a disagreeable task, the farmer should carry with him a small book or journal in which all expenses and for what incurred, should be jotted down. When the labors of the day are closed let these several items be charged, in the home journal or account book, to the various sections of the farm for whose benefit they were incurred. At the end of the season add the total charges against corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes fruit, &c., and give each credit for what has been sold, as also for what remains on hand, at a fair valuation. The house should be charged for its cost and what is consumed in it, and credited with the shelter and provisions it has supplied to the household. The footings of these several accounts will show the cost of the year's operations and the remunerative returns which each has supplied—will indicate the loss or gain, for the time covered by them, with sufficient accuracy to serve as a pretty sure guide to the changes of management, if any, proper to be made for the ensuing season.

HARVESTING HAY.

FARMERS are beginning to see the propriety of harvesting their hay early. The true principle is, to secure it so as to have *grass the year through*, for it is known that butter can be made in the winter as well as in the summer, and on hay alone. But it must be grass, cured; not "hay;" not woody fibre—as is commonly the case, necessitating the use of grain or roots.

Grass cut when getting into bloom, and cured, as the woman cures her "yarbs," is the unquestioned true way with our most discriminating farmers. Cure in the shade, whether of clouds or barn. But this is practicable only on a small scale, and will do for those who have but a single cow or a horse. With the dairyman it is different. He must trust to the weather, or to the hay-cap, or to both—for it is safe to apply the cloth at once as soon as the cock is made, as no risk is incurred then or uneasiness felt.

Cut when the dew is off, and wilt thoroughly the *leaves;* then throw in cock. Let it be done before the sun has deprived it of its sap—its nutritive juices. These will preserve themselves, with but a slight change, that change to take place in the cock—in the "sweating" operation. Two days will but partially effect this; it requires three or four days at least. Then expose to the air; but be very cautious you do not *dry*. There are many who oppose this way of harvesting hay. They are not thoroughly conversant with its effect. Others, more experienced, hold a different view. They have the facts—carefully carried out—and in their case they are established. They have forever given good-bye to "wood" for cattle, which ripened grass is as near as can be, and which, fed alone, always impoverishes cattle. We prefer even badly-cured grass to well-seasoned hay when mature, unless it is for horses. Cows will eat it when whitened with mould, and do well.

We saw this demonstrated to our surprise years ago, when accident caused the harvesting of a crop which was just touching the blossom. It was clover. The cutting of the field was necessitated, and the grass but indifferently cured. It was little more than half dry, and thoroughly wilted,—and in this condition put into the barn. When it came out in the winter, it required an effort to separate it. It was black and white by spots, and seemed half rotten. It was thus thrown to stock. Cattle and sheep fed eagerly upon it, the cows improving in milk. The impression produced upon us at the time was surprise. But it taught us a lesson. We reported the case. We have since seen similar cases, all resulting in the same way; so that it seems almost impossible to spoil clover when early harvested. But this damaged condition—as it is to a greater or less extent—need not be repeated. Good weather will cure thoroughly in the cock clover or Timothy. It will do it in a rainy time with the hay-cap. Without the hay-cap, and with the rain, grass put up will darken; but, unless the rain is unusually severe and lingering, it will not destroy it, though it gives it a bad look: it will still be better than the hard stalks of Timothy or red-top, such as are thrown before cattle to breate over and eat little.

We wish nothing better than well-cured clover, cut when tender, for milch cows. We wish nothing else but that, unless the cow is thin in flesh. A little concentrated food will make flesh; it will not aid the milk, only so far as the cow is improved by the addition of strength and capacity. But we find Timothy good also cut early, though a little more maturity seems to make it more grateful to horses. However, in no case should it be ripened.

To secure hay early, it is important to commence harvesting early, so as to make allowance for the chances of foul weather. A week's time has a great effect at this stage of the plant's growth. A rain of two weeks, or weather unfit for harvesting, will throw the crop out of the pale of cured grass, and will make hay of it. We are to begin then in time, so as barely to get the sugar, which forms at the blossoming time. A little sooner is perhaps more advisable than a little later, taking the risks of the season into consideration. F. G.

AMONG THE STONES.—NO. II.

HOW TO MAKE STONE WALL.

ANOTHER very excellent method to rid the land of stone is to put them into walls—not the nondescript, disjointed apologies that too often greet our sight in passing through the country, which look as if dumped out of a cart in zig-zag form—the owners of which deserve to be indicted by a grand jury and sentenced to spend their days wandering upon "John Brown's Tract," without benefit of clergy—but straight, firm, trim-built ones, such as *farmers*, worthy of the name, adorn their premises with. There is a right and a wrong way to build walls, as well as to do other things, and if we commence right we shall be quite sure to end right. In soft and loose soil there should be a ditch dug the width of the bottom of the wall and from one to two feet in depth, and filled in with such small stone as are unfit to put in the body of the wall. This serves to drain off the water from the surface and prevent the ground from heaving, which is the usual cause of walls falling down. If they pass over ridges and across hollows, there should be outlets at right angles with the ditch at the bottom of the ridges to convey away the water; otherwise the ditch will remain full, and in cold weather freeze and gradually force out the stone from their position, when the wall, of course, will tumble down.

When the small stone are filled in the ditch, draw and roll on them the large ones to form the bottom of the wall; they should be well secured in their places and made perfectly solid, as the whole structure rests upon them. The base of the wall should not be more than two and a-half feet wide, unless the stone are very large, when they may project beyond the average width. Do not lay more than one course of stone without binding them by others that reach through the entire width; never suffer the sides to be laid up and the center filled in with small stone. Pay off such a workman and send him away without his dinner—he deserves to fast for the imposition. It is cheaper to build the wall when the stone are drawn and finish the work up at once, leaving nothing behind to be cleared up; but this is not always practicable nor very essential. A wall is strongest that has a gradual slope on both sides from the bottom upwards; four feet is a sufficient height, but they may be built four and a-half feet if preferred. There should be a course of large stone laid upon the top to prevent the displacement of the smaller ones by animals and bipeds, and to give it a more finished appearance; some place the earth taken from the ditch against the wall, forming a slight bank, but this should not be done, as the action of frost upon it has a tendency to loosen the stone.

I have said nothing about putting sticks in the wall; they are an advantage, and when walls are built of cobble stone, sticks should invariably be used. They add somewhat to the expense, but supposing that farmers act on the principle that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, the increased cost should not prevent their use. They are easily and quickly made, either by being rived out of any free-grained wood, or by sawing that which is tough or cross-grained into half-inch boards and cutting them the desired length; by this last method, if laid in regular courses, a beautiful and permanent wall is made. The sticks or boards, on account of the dry state they are kept in by the stone, last a long time. Some object to walls as being expensive to build, and often needing repairs, and as being cumbrous and unsightly, but I think those who keep a correct account of the cost of construction and material, will find the balance in their favor when compared with the cost of a rail or board fence. Besides, the material of the former is indestructible, while that composing the latter is very perishable, and each year is becoming more scarce and expensive.

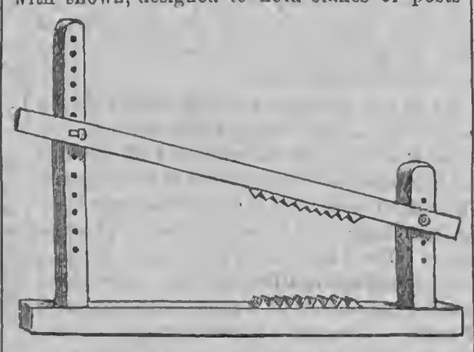
Walls also answer the double purpose of ridding the land of stone and as a safeguard for its productions. As to repairs, a *good* wall will need none for the first dozen years; after that time an occasional spot may need some attention, but much of it will stand firm one-half of the three score and ten years of man's allotted life, while a rail or board fence will often be prostrated almost its entire length, and must as often be rebuilt, with a loss of material. A rail is also found thrown off, or a board loose, frequently during the season. As regards beauty, &c., I think a well-finished, symmetrical wall, when contrasted with the irregular, dilapidated worm fence of the country, will not suffer in the comparison. A nice board or picket fence may be as ornamental. I am inclined to think that some farmers suppose walls to be a sort of half hardy production, and they need protection, from the manner they screen them from the elements and observation, by means of the elders, brambles, thistles, weeds, &c., that are suffered to grow up around them. This would seem to be the only conclusion to be arrived at, unless they are thus suffered to grow as ornaments. One would suppose that, did they desire ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, &c., they would place them around their dwellings; but, on the contrary, such farms are almost invariably destitute of these surroundings. Farmers, make at least your outside fences of walls, and do not longer attempt to till the soil while it is encumbered with stone. G.

Minetto, N. Y.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Post or Rail Clamp.

DIFFICULTY is often experienced in firmly holding posts, or rails, or stakes when sharpening, hewing, or otherwise working them. A simple, cheap, but effective contrivance is herewith shown, designed to hold stakes or posts



firmly. Any farmer, with a few tools, can make one in a couple of hours. The bed-piece and lever should be from eight to ten feet long; the former may be of any convenient size, but the lever should be of tough wood, and small enough to allow it to spring a little when brought down on the timber. A piece of iron ten inches long, with teeth cut in it, should be fastened to the bed-piece, and a similar one to the lever, as shown in the engraving.

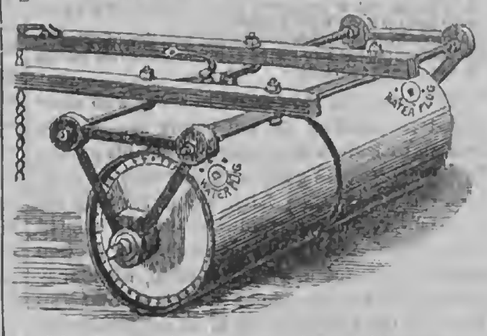
An Old Planter on Cotton Prospects.

A BRIEF reference in a recent number of the RURAL to the prospective Cotton Crop of the South, has elicited a reply from Dr. M. W. PHILLIPS of Mississippi, who excepts to the statement as to the amount of cotton likely to be grown the present year. He asserts that the chances are that instead of a crop of three or three and a-half millions, it will be less than two millions of bales—probably not much over one million. Dr. P. says that higher estimates do great "wrong to cotton planters by reducing the intrinsic value of that which remains in the hands of producers, which is very small," and to a still farther depression of prices hereafter; that there was not seed enough in the South to produce three and a-half millions of bales; that much of what was there was old and but partially reliable; that there was not money enough in the country to pay for an extended and effective planting; that the negroes do not and will not work as effectively now as formerly; that the predictions of a large crop are made by speculators for purposes of their own and known to be false; that the tax of five cents on the pound, imposed by the Government, will tend still further to diminish production till equality is restored by taxing other products, (such as corn, wheat, hay, butter, &c.,) in the same way. If this is not done, many who would cultivate cotton will turn their attention to stock and grain raising—letting the business of cotton growing slide. Dr. PHILLIPS concludes by saying that he has no cotton to sell, no ax to grind, but from an experience of thirty years in cotton growing deems himself competent to give a pretty accurate estimate as to the cotton production of the present year.

—We cheerfully give the correction, and are right glad to hear again from Dr. P., with whose articles in the agricultural journals we have been familiar for nearly thirty years. May he live long and prosperously, and keep stirring up his countrymen, both South and North, to works of improvement.

Land Roller.—Novel Feature.

WE illustrate a new kind of land roller of English make, which possesses superior advantages. It is made of cast-iron—the best material



used in the construction of rollers. The novel feature of this implement is the construction of the sections of the roller so as to hold water, which is introduced, at the apertures shown in the engraving. The weight of the roller is thus varied at the pleasure of the operator, and the increased weight maintains such a position as to secure the lightest draft possible.

Sheep-killing Dogs.

THE Valley Farmer proposes a plan for the detection and punishment of dogs which prowl about in the night, killing sheep. The plan is this:—When a sheep is killed, proceed to make a pen of rails, about six feet high, each round of rails converging toward the center,—so that the opening at the top shall be less than the space embraced at the bottom. In this pen place the remains of the slaughtered sheep, and secure the rest of the flock for a few nights in some other locality. The presumption is that the dog or dogs will revisit the place where the sheep was killed, and scenting the remains in the pen, will clamber over the rails and into the trap. Once in, the peculiar construction of the pen will prevent their escape, hence they will be on hand in the morning to answer for their misdeeds. The pen should be so arranged as to prevent the dogs from digging out, as they will sometimes attempt to do when other means of egress are denied.

Preservation of Grain.

THE following is the report of a Committee "on preserving grain in rarified air," to the French Academy, and is worthy the consideration of grain dealers. The apparatus made for carrying out the process consists of one or more sheet-iron cylinders, each provided with a manhole on the top for the introduction of the grain, and a hopper below through which it can be discharged. A partial vacuum having been made within the cylinder, by means of an air pump, it was found that this could be maintained during six months or more. All the insects which attack grain, and particularly the weevil, were quickly destroyed by the rarified air of the cylinder. The grain was perfectly well preserved during the six months devoted to the experiments of the committee.

Cattle in England and Ireland.

ACCORDING to the cattle census of England and Ireland for 1865, as reported in Thom's Almanac, the latter country exceeds the former in the value of its cattle. The value of cattle in England and Wales in 1865, was £28,000,000, while for Ireland it was £30,000,000. This, to us, is an unexpected result, the prevalent opinion being that England was much richer in herds than Ireland.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

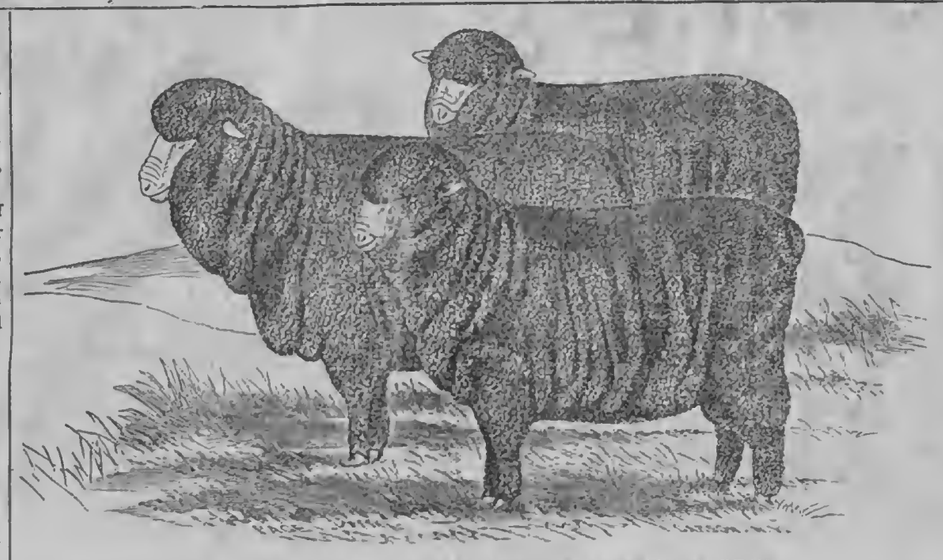
TRANSPORTATION TO STATE SHEEP FAIR.

THOSE who hold Superintendent's Certificates of having taken Sheep to and from the State Sheep Fair and receipts for Freight on the N. Y. Central Railroad, are requested to forward them to A. F. WILCOX, Treasurer N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. A. prior to the 16th day of July next, for settlement. Those not received by that date cannot be acted on.

HENRY S. RANDALL,
Pres't N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. A.

MR. DEAN'S INFANTADO EWES.

HARRISON F. DEAN, West Cornwall, Vt., writes us:—"The three Infantado ewe tegs, a cut of which has been sent you, were bred from ewes I purchased of H. W. HAMMOND in Jan., 1862. No. 1, dropped April 16, 1863; got by Sweepstakes. First fleece, 9¾ lbs. No. 2, dropped April 4, 1863; got by Gold Drop; fleece 12 lbs. 2 oz. No. 3, dropped April 10, 1863; got by the CONDIT & GREEN ram, own brother of Kearsarge; fleece 10 lbs. 5 oz."



GROUP OF INFANTADO EWES OWNED BY HARRISON F. DEAN.

WOOL BUYERS' RESOLUTIONS.

J. H. DUDLEY, Henrietta, Ohio, writes:—"A nest of wool buyers met at Cleveland recently and laid down some sweeping rules in regard to purchasing wool." The meeting took place the last week in May, and the resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the many just causes of complaint from manufacturers and dealers that our wool is yearly degenerating in condition, we recommend to the growers that they thoroughly tag and wash their sheep, tub washing the tags, (and keeping them separate from the fleece,) and not allow the sheep after washing to run more than from six to ten days before shearing; to tie up the wool with smooth, light-colored twine, not exceeding twice each way, and in all respects to have it as free from foreign substance as possible, and every way in good condition. We confidently say, that with proper attention to these reasonable recommendations the standard of our wool will regain its former reputation, and be enhanced in value. Manufacturers will hereafter select only wool in good condition, and will avoid greasy, dirty fleeces.

Resolved, That the members of this convention recommend to all dealers and buyers that they neither purchase, themselves, nor allow their agents to purchase any wool excepting on the following conditions: 1. A deduction of one-half on all unwashed buck fleeces. 2. A deduction of one-third on all washed buck fleeces. 3. A deduction of one-third on all other unwashed fleeces. 4. That all heavy, unconditioned and badly cotted or stuffed fleeces shall be classed as unwashed. 5. A deduction on all wool tied with an unnecessary amount of twine. 6. The prosecution under the law for fraud, for any attempt to misrepresent or to deceive as to the inside condition of fleeces in reference to tags, manure, dead wool, or any foreign substance. 7. To pay the outside limit of the market for wool in good condition, this being but a matter of justice to those growers who put up their wool honestly.

Resolved, That we denounce the practice of employing incompetent buyers as being detrimental to the interests of the trade.

The names of the dealers in wool who composed the meeting are not before us. We are willing to believe they were respectable gentlemen who acted in good faith, and who believed they were legislating fairly and impartially for the "interests of the trade." But they labored under the disadvantage that all persons do who attempt to judge a whole question, when they understand but one side of it. We will take up some of their recommendations and briefly examine their effects.

That in regard to thorough washing and tagging is unobjectionable, taken in connection with the one to buyers "to pay the outside limit of the market for wool in good condition." But on what ground are these gentlemen authorized impliedly to assume that from "six to ten days" is the utmost proper limit between washing and shearing, consistently with good condition? Sheep exposed to frequent drenching rains or to cold weather, after washing, are frequently scarcely more fit for shearing on the tenth than on the first day thereafter. Moreover, different breeds, and even different families of the same breed, secrete yolk ("oil") with different degrees of rapidity. Wool ought not, for the interests of the manufacturer, or even of the dealer, to be shorn when it first becomes dry after washing, and before enough *new* yolk has been secreted to give it a glossy look and a silky feel. Wool will not sell as well in such condition, nor is it believed will it *keep as well*, if it has to be stored for a long period. The very trifling amount added to the weight of the fleece in becoming properly *re-lubricated*, is as nothing compared with the advantages thus secured, and perfectly legitimately secured. Intelligent manufacturers have never objected to it; indeed they have expressed to us their preference to receive wool in this condition. And this condition is to be determined by the eye and the fingers, not by the lapse of a particular number of days.

The scale of deductions recommended on unwashed wool, would operate most unjustly, and tend exactly to defeat its own object. Did not the wool dealers assembled at Cleveland know that a long-wooled English ram's fleece, in ordinary condition, unwashed, would not shrink "one-half" even in *scouring!* Did they not know that the amount of yolk in a Merino ram's fleece unwashed, would vary fifty per cent., even in the same animal, if in one case that animal was, after the fashion among breeders, carefully housed from all rain storms throughout the year, and in the other, exposed to the storms of spring, summer and autumn, and not *closely* sheltered even in winter, according to the custom of the great body of the farmers of the Northern States? In the Southern States, (Texas, for example,) sheep are not housed at all, and what with the drenching of the winter rains, and what with the desiccating influence of the climate, their wool is often almost as free from *yolk* unwashed, as are many of our northern wools after washing. Did they not know that it has been fashionable among a class of Merino breeders, for the last few years, specially to cultivate an increase of yolk, and that even under the same treatment as respects housing, many of their sheep carry twice as much yolk as the old-fashioned Merinos of the country?

Now, by submitting all unwashed wool to the same rate of shrinkage, is it not obvious that a direct bonus is paid on the production and preservation of the greatest attainable amount of a foreign substance in the wool, which, beyond a very limited quantity, is as useless to the manufacturer as so much dirt? If we concede, for the sake of argument, that, taking all the rams in the country together, the rule of deducting half weight, (to put their wool on a par with thoroughly brook-washed wool,) is about a fair one, is there any justice in compelling the owners of unhoused and drier fleeced rams to submit to the same deduction with those whose rams carry a double or treble amount of yolk? In other words, have buyers a right to strike an average, and compel one class of wool growers to make up the losses sustained from another class?

Equally great differences exist in the amount of yolk, and in the modes adopted for its preservation, in the case of ewes. And the "recommendation" being made to apply to "all other" besides rams fleeces, would also include wethers. Suppose some Ohio farmer picks up a lot of the greasiest eight or ten pound fleeced Merino wethers to be found in that State, houses them from all storms the year round, feeds them highly, (this both promotes the growth of wool and the secretion of the yolk,) and then offers their fleeces to some one of the dealers who assembled at Cleveland, under the rule laid down! Would the latter take it on those terms? Why not? It is so nominated in the bond. It would, it appears, be worth just as much to him as the same weight of unwashed wool of the same quality from the lightest fleeced sheep in Ohio, after being exposed to all the storms of the season!

Now we wish respectfully to ask whether the dealers above mentioned buy their wheat, butter and broadcloth on the *average* system?—or do they know of anybody who purchases these commodities on that system? Suppose that A, B and C take three parcels of wheat of the same quality to Cleveland to sell. Each has omitted some process necessary to secure thorough cleaning. A's lot contains a gill of foul seed (or dirt) to the bushel, B's two quarts, and C's a peck. Does the Cleveland grain merchant say: "Gentlemen, you have all omitted a cleaning process recommended by me, and in such cases I make no discrimination in regard to actual condition; my rule is uniform; you must each submit to the same rate of deduction." Would such a system as this accord with business principles or fair play? Would it be tolerated by any but the wool grower? Will wool growers tolerate it? Who has the right morally, or on any other ground, to establish regulations so unjust, so unnecessary and so purely arbitrary? If the wool growers of Ohio permit themselves to be fastened to this Procustean bed, we have much mistaken the men.

Let all commodities be sold in market according to their actual quality and condition, each seller answering for his own sins of omission and commission—but not those of his neighbor. There is no more need of an arbitrary rule in respect to impurities in wool, than in wheat or butter. There is no more difficulty in deciding on its actual and relative condition. It requires practice and skill to be a good judge and buyer of butter. If a crew of greenhorns were annually let loose all over the country, buying up butter on commission, they would doubtless make miserable work of it, as the same sort of people do when they buy wool. The wool merchant and manufacturer can as well afford to employ skillful buyers as the butter merchant.

We are glad that the Cleveland meeting had the grace virtually to acknowledge the existence of incompetent buyers by denouncing the employment of them. This is the very root of the matter. It is the incompetent and miserable mode of buying which has rankly flourished since the wool growing became an important interest in the country, which has driven multitudes from the business and originated the "dishonest manner of washing and handling" wool, as the Cleveland meeting term it in their preamable (which we have omitted.) Gentlemen, you have put the cart before the horse! Before you pulled so stoutly at the mote in the grower's eye, you should have taken care of the beam in your own. True, you have mentioned the main cause of the difficulty, but you have not named it as such cause. You have not admitted its universality, or even hinted that it has been common. You have treated it as a sort of an abstraction at the tail end of your resolutions, instead of putting it, where *cause* always ought to be put, before the *effect*. You have denounced and lamented over the degeneracy of Ohio wool growers—but left "mankind in general" to suppose that the Ohio wool *dealers* are, as a body, the pinks of perfection in their business; that *they* have always done right; that *they* condemn with becoming indignation, and of course do not employ, incompetent buyers. Truth is truth, come from where it will. But when wool growers are exhorted to penitence and good works, they would *feel a little better* to have it come from those who have had no part in inciting the sin, and who at least have set the example of repentance! We think we should laugh to hear a dram-seller lecturing a crowd of tipsy men on the impropriety of intemperance.

Please to remember another thing, gentlemen. When you recommend unequal and arbitrary rules to regulate the wool market, you must be aware that such rules are only necessary for the guidance of "incompetent buyers." Does not your action, then, savor a little of a disposition to use such buyers, if they are the cheapest and handiest, or else of a disposition to put forth an unnecessary and uncalled for recommendation?

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

HEAVY PERCENTAGE OF WOOL.—A correspondent at Middlebury, Vt., writes:—"I noticed in RURAL of 16th June, in account of Tuscarawas Co. sheep shearing, that a ewe owned by W. C. DEARDORFF, one year old, sheared 10¼ lbs.: weight of carcass 42½ lbs., i. e. a pound of wool to 4 lbs. of carcass; and the reporter adds:—'If you can find a greater percentage of wool to weight of carcass I should like to see it published.' HENRY W. HAMMOND of this place sheared from his yearling ram Kearsarge 2d, 15 lbs. of wool; weight of carcass 48¾ lbs. This is a pound of wool to 3 7-30 lbs. of carcass. The ram was in fair condition."

J. MARSHALL, Bacon Hill, Saratoga Co., N. Y., writes:—"If you will look at enclosed slip from Whitehall Chronicle, you will see that a ram 3 years old, owned by VIELE & MARSHALL, sheared 24 lbs. of wool to 94¾ lbs. of carcass. The fleece was of just one years growth. This beats Mr. DEARDORFF. The ram was pure Atwood, (Infantado,) bred by VICTOR WRIGHT."

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—SAMUEL HAWKINS, Beallsville, Washington Co., Pa., sends us samples of wool which he says are about medium ones from his flock of the Dickinson & Wells' stock. The teg samples are about 3 inches long; that from his stock ram a little upwards of 3 inches. The wool is of good style, very soft, and of fine, though not Saxon quality. The wool ends in points, not in square masses. The stock ram produced 20 lbs. of wool; weight of carcass 102 lbs. Few American Merinos exhibit so large an amount of yolk. Mr. H. says:—"I shear about 300 ewes and tegs. My average weight of fleece, brook washed, is 5 lbs. I don't get paid for my wool in proportion. Those that sell coarse wool, dogs hair and burrs, get the same price. I sold first last years' clip at 70 cents; top clips in the winter at 65c."

J. B. FRISBIE, Baldwinsville, N. Y. sends a sample of a few days less than 11 months growth from a ewe. It is 2¾ inches long, and of excellent style and quality. The ram's wool is deficient in style and lacks in yolk if the animal was housed.

HIRAM BURDG, Butlerville, Jennings Co., Ia., ram teg—2¾ inches—quality and style middling—yolk abundant. Ewe teg—3¾ inches—quality and style good. Three year old ewe—2 inches, (9 months and 7 days growth,)—quality and style excellent.

D. C. GILLIS, Chesterfield, Fulton Co., O.,—ram—age not given but obviously 2 years old or over—fleece 13 lbs. 10 oz., 1 year and 14 days growth—carcass 104 lbs.—wool 2¼ inches, fine, drylsh, white, with black top. Got by Mr. WOOD's Curly, he by the old ROBINSON ram. Mr. G. asks if he is a suitable ram to cross with grade ewes, averaging 5 lbs. of wool. His wool is too short and dry, and his weight of fleece too small in proportion to carcass to make him a superior ram for that purpose. Ewe—2 years old—2¾ inches—weight of fleece 10¾ lbs.—weight of carcass 60 lbs.—style and quality good.

A SHEARING OF MERINO RAMS was held in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 12th, on the premises of WM. SAWENS. The day was fine and the show excellent. Of the 21 stock bucks that were shorn the average weight of fleece was nearly 17 pounds.

OWNERS.	Gross Wt.	Age.	Wt. of fleece.
J. R. Langworthy,	146	2	18
Samuel Gilmore,	113	2	16¼
Elisha Winans,	158	4	19
Wm. Sawens,	139	3	22
"	93	1	11¾
Geo. Hinsdale,	124	4	16½
Hiram Bartholf,	153	3	16¼
Miner Strong,	140	3	16¾
Rufus Clark,	105	1	10¼
Winslow Sumner,	116	2	19¼
" "	68	1	9½
B. C. Simonds,	89	1	13¼
Asher C. Holmes,	110	2	14
Shadrack Harmon,	116	3	15½
" "	120	3	16¾
S. E. Ellinwood,	140	3	17
A. H. Colby, Jr.,	83	2	12½
Dan. Churchill,	113	1	13
Charles Churchill,	147	3	17½
D. L. Dodson,	139	2	19
"	136	2	15
Dexter Ewell,	115	2	16¼
Dudley & Gyle,	124	2	18½
Edwin Durham,	151	5	16½
J. W. Mix,	100	2	17¼
"	124	3	15¾
" Ewe	95	2	13

SHEEP SHEARING AT RICHMOND, MCHENRY CO., ILL.—On the 5th inst. our second sheep shearing came off in Richmond. The day was not very favorable, as it rained part of the forenoon, and very hard the day before, keeping many away. The show of sheep was excellent. Shearing did not begin until nearly 12 o'clock, consequently the number sheared was not as large as if the day had been favorable. There was a general falling off in the weight of fleeces from last year. The best one fell off nearly two and a half pounds in fleece, and gained one pound in carcass. Can Mr. RANDALL give a reason for it? The following is the statement of shearing:

Owner.	Sex.	Age. yrs.	Wt. of carcass. lbs.	Wt. of fleece. lbs. oz.	Age of fleece. mths.
C. J. McKesson,	ram,	2	124¼	17 8¼	12¼
"	"	1	84¾	9 10	12¼
G. Cooley,	"	2	103½	12 1	12¼
B. F. Gibbs,	"	4	118½	21 2½	12
R. L. Bassett,	"	2	88¼	14 13½	12¼
" "	"	2	89	12 13½	12¼
C. Thompson,	"	4	107¼	15 7½	12
J. Veazie,	"	2	119	14 12	12
J. F. Parker,	ewe,	2	104¼	10 12	11
" "	"	2	104¼	11 12	12
" "	"	1	76¾	14 4	
" "	"	1	80	11	
" "	"	3	94¾	10 5	12
" "	"	1	85¼	11 7	
A. Thomas,	"	1	90¾	13 14	
J. H. Wodell,	ram,	3	113½	16 8½	12
S. Buell,	ewe,	2	65	12 6	12¼
" "	"	2	71¼	13 14	12¼
" "	ram.	2	107¼	17 7	12¼
G. W. Hunt,	"	1	83	11 12	
" "	"	1	85¼	9 10½	
" "	ewe,	1	74¾	10 15	
" "	"	3	131¾	12 12	11¼
H. Fenner,	ram,	4	126¾	17 14½	11
J. Vosburgh,	"	3	127¾	11 14	11
O. Gibbs,	"	2	94¼	15 14	12¼
J. W. Smith,	"	2	112¾	16 13½	12

Best staple was awarded to R. L. BASSETT. 2d, J. H. WODELL. 3d, G. COOLEY.

H. C. MOSES, *Secretary*.

Dairy Department.

BUTTER MAKING.

IN the New York butter market the Orange county product holds the highest rank and commands extreme prices always. Its excellence is, in some measure, to be attributed to the superiority of the pasture lands in that region over most if not all other sections of the State, but more particularly perhaps to the greater care and attention bestowed upon the manufacture of the butter and its preparation for market. The numerous springs of soft and cool water gushing from the hills in Orange and contiguous counties, afford admirable sites for spring houses—a great and important aid in the manufacture of butter—an advantage that the western section of the State is but partially possessed of. In the process of manufacturing it is presumed there is but little if any difference between that pursued in Orange county and other dairy sections. In hot weather, after the butter is salted and worked over it is taken to the spring and immersed in the water, where it remains during the day, when it is worked and packed. For winter butter a small teaspoonful of pulverized saltpetre and a large tablespoonful of white sugar are added for twenty odd pounds of butter at the last working. As a general thing no coloring matter is used in factory butter. The working is done on an inclined slab with beveled sides running down to the lower end, and within four inches of each other, at which point a wooden lever, fitted into a socket, is attached as a working instrument—performing the office of the butter ladle. The firkins for packing are of white oak, carefully and neatly made, and well soaked in cold water before being used. When filled they are headed up, and strong brine poured into the top—a hole being made for the purpose—filling up any empty places that may remain after packing. Thus prepared it is ready for market.

GOOD BUTTER vs. FOUL CELLARS.

GOOD butter can't be made in foul cellars. Nothing receives a taint more easily than butter. It becomes infected readily by offensive odors. Much sweeter, better butter is made in spring-houses than in cellars. Decayed cabbages, turnips, etc., in a cellar, do not impart any virtues to butter, but deteriorate it badly. Good butter is one of the great luxuries of the table; and nothing but the most scrupulous care and neatness will secure it. Early in spring give the cellar a thorough cleansing, and scrubbing if you please. Then whitewash it from top to bottom. A little lime scattered about in heaps is also beneficial. Have an opportunity to ventilate cool nights and mornings. But be able to close tight in warm weather. Shut in the cool air and give it no chance to escape. Then if you will scald your pans and crocks and buckets with *boiling* water daily, and use the proper skill and care, you can make and pack butter that it will be a pleasure to eat.—*Rural World.*

STRAINING BUTTERMILK.

A DAIRY-WOMAN writing to an exchange paper, recommends the straining of buttermilk as a matter of economy. She says:—Place a common wire sieve over a milk pail, and pour the buttermilk into it; with a spoon move the strainings gently from one side of the sieve to the other, until the buttermilk is drained off. What is left in the sieve is called false butter, and makes excellent shortening. If there is a large dairy, and butter made during the season, the strainings can be tried out, by placing them in an iron kettle over the stove, and simmering slowly until the sediment settles to the bottom. Turn off the top. The oil thus obtained answers the same purpose as real butter, in every department of cookery; besides it will do to fry cakes in, or oil cheese, &c.

If a dairy-woman has never been in the habit of straining the buttermilk, she will soon learn, by so doing, that it is quite a saving.

THE CHEESE MARKET.—The Little Falls cheese market on the 13th showed a falling off in the supply, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather and a small appreciation in prices. First class from dairies sold at 17½ a 18½. Factory 19 a 20c. The reaction in the gold market will probably check any considerable further advance.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON, CROP PROSPECTS, &c.—The weather has at last become seasonable,—the temperature being warm enough to start corn and other plants which have been kept back for want of ordinary June heat. At 11 A. M. to-day (June 25,) the thermometer marked 90 degrees in the shade in our office, and several preceding days were nearly as warm. Of course the backward crops, having been bountifully supplied with moisture, are growing apace, and reports as to the prospects of most crops in this region are correspondingly favorable. Though the spring and summer to June 20th, were very cold, wet and discouraging, the present indications are quite favorable—far more so than even the sanguine anticipated the first of June, and of course the chronic croakers are disappointed.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—The monthly report from the Department of Agriculture, June 22d, embraces intelligence from the principal wheat growing sections of the Union. The prospect was that the yield of wheat would be from seven to eight-tenths of an average crop in the States of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York, while in Ohio and Indiana it was much less flattering for winter wheat. As a partial recompense for this expected diminution in the yield of winter wheat, there has been sown a much larger breadth of spring wheat than formerly. This crop is said to promise well, and will aid materially in supplying the deficiency caused by the failure of the other variety.

THE ELLIOT HAY-LOADER.—A Subscriber in Columbiana Co., Ohio, writes us asking whether Elliot's Patent Hay-Loader is worth anything, and if it will pay to get it up at a cost of $35. He says that agents have been selling the right in his section at from $300 to $600 per township, and wishes to know how badly the farmers are sold. In the RURAL of March 24th, last, we answered an inquiry relative to the loader named, by stating that we had no practical information concerning its merits, and advising farmers not to invest money in the patent until they had seen the machine tested. We have only seen a model of the loader—such as the agents use in selling territory—but all the testimony we have from disinterested parties is adverse to its utility. And if, as we are informed, the loader is useless, those who purchase rights with a view of making or using the machine, not only lose their money, but injury is done to those who offer for sale really valuable inventions. Will those who can testify as to the practical value, or worthlessness, of the loader, impart their knowledge through the RURAL, for the benefit of farmers?

RINDERPEST—SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—F. J. M., Dansville, N. Y., wants to know the symptoms attending an attack of the cattle plague and how the cattle act when first assailed. The disease is said to be identical with the "Russian Steppe Murrain," and commences with tremblings—a continuous twitching of the muscles of the shoulders, extending sometimes to the flank, with an occasional tremor of the whole body. These muscular motions decrease in intensity as the disease progresses and nearly cease at the period of dissolution. Before the muscular movements become of a marked character the eyes exhibit a watery appearance with swollen and drooping lids and a heavy look. After a short time diarrhea sets in, passing rapidly into dysentery with fluid and very dark discharges, with some blood. Tenesmus or straining very frequent and apparently painful. Urinal discharges deep colored and made with difficulty. Feverish about the horns at first, with a gradual subsidence of the temperature. Pulse feeble but rapid: thirst active and water taken with avidity. Occasional discharges of offensive matter from the nose. In most cases the prostration of the animal is rapid, but occasionally the disease runs several days before death supervenes.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—The Secretary of the Ind. State Board of Agriculture, W. H. LOOMIS, Esq., advises us that their next Annual Fair is to be held at "Camp Morton," near Indianapolis, the first week in October—commencing Monday, Oct. 1. The grounds—made historic by their occupancy during the rebellion, first as a military rendezvous, and later as a rebel prison—embrace thirty-six acres of beautiful land, near the city and of easy access. The premiums are liberal and well arranged. Ample arrangements will be made to accommodate all classes of exhibitors, and no pains will be spared to render to exhibitors full justice and fair accommodation. The Secretary says—"Our friends from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and elsewhere, are cordially requested to come forward, as heretofore, and assist Indiana in making the best State Fair of the season." It is evident that our Hoosier friends are in earnest, and we predict that they will have a rousing Fair. For premium lists and posters, address the Secretary at Indianapolis.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—It having been stated that several of the more stringent of the French Patent Laws would be suspended during the continuance of the Universal Exhibition next year, information was sought at Washington as to the truth of the report. The answer is that no such suspension is contemplated—the report in relation thereto being erroneous.

SILK WITHOUT WORMS.—M. BURNET, a Frenchman, is reported to have discovered that the bark of the mulberry tree can be manufactured into silk, thus dispensing with the labors of the silk worm. He is engaged in buying up bark for the manufacture of silk—his experiments having been so successful as to warrant a prosecution of the business.

A UNION OF COLLEGES.—The Governor of New Hampshire recommends the union of the proposed Agricultural College of that State with Dartmouth College at Hanover. A like union in some other States would not be a bad operation, judging from the difficulties attending the establishment of separate Colleges for Agricultural instruction.

CHANGE IN THE GAME LAW.—The last Legislature of New York amended the law in reference to the killing or vending woodcock, making the section read as follows:—"No person shall kill or have in his possession, or expose for sale, any woodcock, between the first day of January and the first day of August of each year."

WOOL SHIPMENTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—According to Clough's Circular and Pastoral Advertiser of March 23d, the shipments of wool from Victoria, mainly to England, from the 10th of October 1865 to March 10th 1866, foot up an aggregate of 27,976,444 lbs., valued of $9,474,605.

HORTICULTURAL.

ABOUT STRAWBERRIES.

THE strawberry season has fairly come in the Genesee Valley. The weather has been favorable. Sufficient rain has fallen for the wants of the crop, and the yield will probably be abundant and the berries large. We cannot imagine how any one having a hundred square feet of spare ground should fail to raise strawberries. There is nothing difficult about their culture, and little that is uncertain. Tree fruits may utterly fail but the berries can be depended on. A farmer can have no valid excuse for not growing a family supply of this luscious and healthy fruit. Where room is plenty the best way is to plant in rows; let them run together, and plow up after taking one, or, at the most, two crops.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune, dating from Southern Illinois, says he has grown strawberries ten years, and knows less about them now than he thought he knew when he begun. He says it is a fact that the best crops are frequently grown where the beds are but little cared for—overrun with weeds. When kept in hills they are apt to set more fruit than the plant is able to thoroughly mature. We do not consider these facts arguments in favor of shiftless culture, but they indicate that mulching, plenty of moisture, and thinning out the fruit-stalks on the hills, or supplying additional manure after the berries are set, are necessary. We have no doubt but that strawberries cultivated in hills should be supplied with manure in liquid form after the fruit has set.

Moisture is essential—it is the very life blood of the strawberry; this fruit is very sensitive to drouth, as its roots run near the surface. It would be a good plan to plant narrow beds—say three feet wide—with shallow ditches between them, and at night fill these ditches with water. In localities where water could be made to flow into them without much labor, such a system would give very satisfactory results in dry seasons. The ordinary method of sprinkling the plants with a common watering pot has little effect.

FRUIT GROWING A DIFFICULT BUSINESS.

THE enemies of fruit are numerous, and they seem to increase and strengthen as each year passes. Time was when a few trees on a farmer's premises yielded his family a supply of smooth, perfect, well-ripened apples; when the over-ripe peach that parted from its stem and fell to the earth, would not be raised to the lips, but the fairer, fresher one that clung to the bough; when long rows of currant bushes hung down their branches, reddened with fruit, every year to the ground, and no loathsome worm stripped off the foliage. It was easy for the farmer to grow fruit, and if the markets of that time had been as favorable as those of to-day, what wealth would have rewarded the fruit-growers! But as the demand for fruit increased, and it was extensively grown, its enemies increased—the insect and the blight came—and to-day it is only by a constant struggle, and the most skillful and watchful care, that perfect fruit or an abundant yield of it gladdens and rewards the grower.

California at present is in the same position with respect to insect enemies of fruit, that we were in the early stages of culture. The fruit-growers there are gathering their easiest harvests. But let them not flatter themselves that exemption will always be maintained. They might bar out an invading army, but what barrier will they rear against the herds of crawling worms and flying insects?

It must be acknowledged that to grow fruit successfully and profitably in the Atlantic States is a difficult business. If fruit-growing and farming are combined it will demand the use of far more capital and labor than formerly. The work in the orchard interferes with that on the farm. Hence to a great extent the two branches should be separated—at least the same amount of labor cannot be expected to answer for both. The farmer may be a fruit grower, as he may carry on any other outside business, but he should proportionally increase his capital and labor. Should the farmer then grow fruit? By all means—enough for family use and some for the market. But he should not expect this fruit to cost him nothing. Thorough culture, timely pruning, and fighting insects will cost something, and if these are neglected the result will be a failure.

GRAPE CULTURE.

IN a late number of the Prairie Farmer was a communication from JOHN ASHTON, on the culture of the grape. He has been twenty years engaged in the business of grape growing and should be pretty well posted in reference to it. We quote the following:

"To grow grapes successfully for any purpose there must be a proper bed for the roots. I have seen grapes grown upon bog earth, and do well in dry seasons. I have seen them planted on rocks with scarce a foot of soil over them, and have known them to do well; and I have known them planted over a heavy bed of clay, but never knew them to succeed on the latter, when their roots got to the clay. When a soil too deep for them, allowed their roots to get too far from the atmosphere, it always produced a disease we call "shanking," in England. This disease shows itself in this form, viz: When the grapes are changing color, the foot-stalk of the berries begin to shrivel up, and of course the fruit does not ripen out. * * * * *

"While out on the praries it struck me that the soil was too deep in many places; and in your dry, hot summers the same fate would follow the vines in England. If I were planting vines on prairie land, I would take the same trouble with them that I would on English clay lands, feeling convinced from experience that it is best to plant well at the beginning rather than try to mend afterwards.

"Vines will grow on almost any soil, but to get good grapes is another thing. Vines often fail for another reason, when planted, namely, letting little bits of wood, chips or sticks, get buried about their roots. These form upon them a white stringy fungus, which finds its way among the roots, and soon ruins them. I visited Mr. Meredith's vineyard in England some months before I left, and I found he was very careful about the matter that went to his borders, not even allowing unrolled manure to be put on them. He is the most successful vine-grower in that country. I saw about twenty-thousand vines all in the best of health; and his success is mainly owing to his care of the roots. He uses oyster shells in large quantities to mix with his soil, and rarely, if ever, mixes manure with it, but uses liquid manure instead during the growing season. I found this for four years to be the best."

ORCHARD PRUNING.

IT is perhaps useless to mention the subject of orchard pruning in the face of other work now pressing on the attention of the farmer. We will state, however, that DOWNING recommends pruning apple trees "a fortnight before midsummer," while another good authority, prefers "a week or fortnight after midsummer" for the same operation.

The inferexce, from these opinions, is that *summer* is the time to prune, but that the precise point of time when the work should be done, is not of any great importance. All the more prominent orchardists, however, decide in favor of summer pruning as being much more favorable to the health and productiveness of the trees than the former practice of winter and spring pruning.

HARBORING APPLE TREE WORMS.

IT is useless now, I know, to think of disposing of so many worms as are in our apple and peach orchards. The time to have dealt with them was from the middle of April to first of June. It is too bad that so much fruit as we had a prospect of having this year, should be destroyed by the neglect of so many (I am sorry to say) of our "shiftless" farmers.

While traveling through other towns, as well as my own, I noticed that many farmers have an uncommon good stock of these most "precious" worms in their orchards. I have not been able to grow as good a stock as I might had I let them taken care of themselves and instead of substracting, as I occasionally did, allowed them to multiply in my orchards. However, the result pays me for the little trouble and pains that I was to in the early part of the season. Soon after the worms' nests began to make their appearance in the spring, I took my pail of liquid made of the settings of an old soap barrel, reduced a little with water, and with a long rake-stale with a stout rag wound around and tied on the end, went through my orchards and examined every tree thoroughly; and every nest I found fed a good dose of my strong soap liquid by dipping the rag into the pail and jamming it into the nest, using as little partiality as possible among them. I always selected a cold or wet morning, to be better able to secure them all in their nests. I always noticed the same nest never needed the second dose to cure them from eating any more foliage.

I have about four hundred apple and peach trees and I only had to go through my orchards three times this spring, and now any one may have all the worms they can find, and if I hav'nt enough my neighbors have that can well be spared. But the time to kill worms is in the early part of the season, before they leave their nests. G. M. C.

Gates, Monroe Co., N. Y.

GRAPE HINTS.

GRAPES coming in bearing should not be permitted to perfect large crops of fruit while young. It is excusable to fruit a bunch or so on a young vine, "just to test the kind," but no more should be permitted till the vine has age and strength. Vigorous growth, and great productiveness, are the antipodes of the vegetable world. Encourage as much foliage as possible on the vines, and aim to have as strong shoots at the base as at the top of the cane; this can be done by pinching out the points of the strong shoots after they have made a growth of five or six leaves. This will make the weak ones grow stronger. Young vines grow much faster over a twiggy branch, stuck in for support, than over a straight stick as a trellis, and generally do better every way. Where extra fine bunches of grapes are desired, pinch back the shoot bearing it about four or five inches above the bunch. This should not be done indiscriminately with all the bunches. Too much pinching and stopping injures the production of good wood for the next season.

These hints are for amateurs, who have a few vines on trellises; for large vineyard culture, though the same principles hold good, so far as they go, they will vary in their application.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

CABBAGE GROWING.—"Cosmo" in Morris' Rural Advertiser, gives the following hint which may be of value to some of our readers:—"If you are going to put out plants in June and July, for winter cabbages, and would like to keep clear of "club root," and "head off" plant lice; for the first, dip the plants in bulk, in a bath of not very strong cold soap suds, made pretty thick with soot. Then, for the little blue pirates, go along your cabbage rows, say twice a month, with a rose-nozzled watering pot, giving each plant a shower bath of lime water, not so strong as to bite. It will make the bugs go and the cabbages grow, depend upon it."

WORMS—WORMS—WORMS

H. T. B. calls loudly and eloquently for more light on this subject. About these days he may notice them in the vicinity of the places where he locates those figures with many ciphers, even if not noted for powers of observation, traveling, crawling, as if intent on going somewhere, and that speedily. That *somewhere* is a secluded spot where, undisturbed, they may roll themselves into a cocoon, three-fourths of an inch in length and one-half that in thickness, fastened to any place that promises even a partial shelter from the elements.

In a few weeks the birds will gather into the orchard in numbers; besides those which usually are found there, the warblers and fly-catchers from the woods are here fluttering about the ends of the branches, eagerly intent on securing their daily bread. They are feasting on a miller, scarcely a "butterfly," hatched from that cocooned worm—said miller laying the egg that hatches the worm that raises the ire of H. T. B.

Hay ropes wound about the trunks of the trees for the worms to congregate under when they spin their cocoons, where many may be easily destroyed, are perhaps the best "deadly weapons" to be used against them, next to H. T. B.'s *grit*. He who is wanting in that will be quite likely to come off second best in the encounter. Politically, in view of the shaky condition of parties, it may be assumed that the convention that incorporates an anti-tent-caterpillar plank in its platform, will unquestionably have the sympathy if not the votes of the rural districts. S. S.

June, 1866.

WINE TURNED INTO VINEGAR.

LAST year several wise men from the east came to Philadelphia, and bought up all the Linnæus Rhubarb plants they could get at ten dollars per hundred, and after taking them to Binghamton, Jersey City and other places, cut them into little bits, and have scattered the fragments widely over the country as *wine plants* at forty dollars per 100. Lately they returned here. Among the "Dutch," in Montgomery county, they gathered a rich harvest into their garners,—hundreds of farmers there are at this moment who are "down on book larnin'," but who are in the holy hope of $6,000 per acre clear profit from their wine patches, from which pleasant dreams they will not awake until the decease of all their hopes about this time next year.

Having well bled "the Dutch," they went down amongst the Quakers of Delaware and Chester counties,—but they fell into the hands of the Phillistines, and brought up in sadness in the county jail of Media.

Three of the "wise men" of Binghamton were arrested for obtaining money under the false pretence of selling roots as "wine plants," knowing at the same time that they were nothing but Rhubarb plants. After a hearing before the Alderman, they were handed over to the authorities of Media "to do with them as seemed good unto them." When they get out we fancy they will give Philadelphia "Quakers" a "wide berth," and go where "book larnin'" is at a heavy discount.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

THE LANSINGBURG APPLE.

THIS long keeper was shown at the recent meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society, at Columbus. The history of the fruit is involved in obscurity. The name would indicate its origin in Rensselaer county, N. Y., but it is only found in a few western collections.

The tree is exceedingly vigorous, hardy, healthy, and quite productive; form upright and rather branching, making a thick top; young branches almost thorny. The fruit is of medium size, globular cylindrical, unequal or somewhat angular. The surface is smooth, of a deep green, bronzed dull red, until ripe, when the ground color becomes a rich yellow, and the shading, which is seldom in stripes, assumes a brilliant carmine, making a fine contrast, and presenting a very attractive appearance through the polished surface. The dots are gray and slightly indented; on a light ground they appear black, and have green bases. The basin is abrupt, deep, and folded or plaited; the eye small and closed. The cavity is acute, irregular, rough smutchy, or russet; stem short, inclined, knobby; core, small, rather open; seeds, numerous, large, brown; flesh, yellow, breaking, firm, not very juicy; sub acid, rich. March to June.

This variety is valuable for its fine keeping qualities, and beautiful appearance in the spring and early summer, when it is very saleable at fancy prices. It sustains very little loss in keeping, as neither shrivels nor decays.—*Dr. John A. Warder, in Ohio Farmer.*

FOREIGN VINTAGE OF 1865.

THE extreme heat which prevailed during the vintage, produced a curious result. The grapes being in general very ripe fermented in the vats with extraordinary rapidity. A great portion of the saccharine matter had not time to be converted into alcohol, and in countries like Burgundy, where wine-growers do not leave the wine very long in the vats, fearing it may become hard and rough, the wine, on account of the saccharine matter remaining in it, will ferment for a long time in the cask. These wines will consequently require much care, not only from the danger of excessive fermentation during their transport while young, but even after they are lodged in the consumer's cellar. The excess of saccharine matter will render the wine liable to ferment at every change of weather, and if the cellar is not sufficiently cool the fermentation may produce acidity. There is no doubt that the wines of this year's growth are of excellent quality, but they will require great attention before they arrive at maturity.—*London Times.*

BLACK WARTS ON PLUM TREES.

IT is now 30 years since I set out plum trees in my garden; when they began to blossom, black warts began to grow, and in three or four years all were dead. After that I procured ten trees of a nurseryman and set them, and when they began to bear, black warts made their appearance. Having seen an account in the Cultivator that iron turnings, if applied to the ground round the tree, would stop their growth, I tried them. I procured a quantity from a machine shop, applied about a quart to a tree, hoeing it in all round, two feet from the tree; at the same time, (it was Spring) removed the black wart; I did not see any more, except two or three which I supposed escaped my notice at the time of the application, for more than 12 years. The trees after bearing first-rate, have mostly gone to decay, three only remaining. This last Autumn I discovered a few warts on one of the remaining trees. The account above alluded to said, if a few nails were driven into the ground, it would answer the same purpose. —*D. Fisher, Boston Cultivator.*

TRAINING TREES.

WHILE we do not advise the commercial fruit grower to expend time in giving variety of form to his fruit trees by other than the best practical use of the knife, yet we do like occasionally to see diversity of form produced by artificial methods, exhibiting skill and control of plant life in grounds of amateurs. Trees in fan shape bordering walks, with spreading flat tops, almost umbrella forms, on lawns, or some points or places where space is a part of the scenery, and elevation not admissible. This month is a good time to train and tie the branches, just before or about the time of forming the terminal buds. Many sorts of trees, those especially of a straggling habit of growth, can be not only improved in forms, but their bearing surfaces often enlarged and increased or improved in character.

Gardeners and amateurs can often, with a little labor and care, give additional interest and diversity to small extent of grounds by attention to this item of fancy form in training trees.—*Horticulturist.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

SOAP SUDS FOR ROSE BUSHES.—Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL as to whether soap-suds are detrimental to rose bushes, I thought I would give you a little of my experience. I have about twenty varieties of roses, climbing and others, and have always practised watering them with the suds from the wash, and have often heard the remark, "Why, how thriving your roses look; mine are all eaten up by the worms and bugs." I do not know to what else to attribute it except the soap-suds.—S. A. WHITTLESEY, *Clyde, June 8th.*

GRAPES.—Grapes are now blossoming. The period is somewhat late in the season, and we apprehend the weather has not, thus far, been very favorable for this fruit. In Western N. Y. there have been late frosts, cold nights and days. The next two months will have to be pretty hot to bring the thermometer to an average of sixty-seven degrees through the grape season, which degree of heat is said to be essential to the production of good wine. Wine cannot be produced everywhere, and we believe there are but very few locations in this State that will grow grapes capable of making wine.

A HINT ABOUT TOMATOES.—It is very desirable to grow this fruit in abundance for family use and ripen it early in the season. Hence the plants should be started in the house, and it is said that a large turnip hollowed out so as to hold a quart of dirt is the best pot to start the plants in. The turnip may be set in the ground when the proper time arrives. As the turnip decays it furnishes food to the tomato plant, and the roots of the latter are not destroyed by being shifted as would be necessary if planted in a pot.

RINGING TO GROW LARGE FRUIT.—This operation may be effectually performed by twisting a wire tightly around the branch between the fruit and main limb. Ringing is frequently done accidentally in in the vineyard in tying up the vines. We have often noticed its effect in the increased size of the bunches of grapes. This operation may be resorted to to gratify curiosity, and produce large specimen fruit, altho' it is not allowable to exhibit such without proper explanations, and it is likewise considered to have inferior flavor.

SEEDS OF TREES.—Seed should always be taken from trees in full vigor, and that have no disease about them. It is stated, to show the importance of this rule, that on some estates in Scotland, planted with forests of larches, crops of timber worth one hundred thousand dollars have been ruined by a disease called dry-rot. It was discovered to have resulted from having planted the seed of unhealthy trees, while seed procured from the Swiss forests produced trees that remained in perfect health.

A GRAPE VINE ENEMY.—A friend and fruit grower has his grape vine leaves infested with a slug, or worm, about half an inch long, and of a dark brown color. It is about the diameter of the ordinary wire-worm. Several are found on one leaf, and they eat out the substance between the veins, and cause the leaf to look brown and dead, as if scorched by fire. They are numerous on his vines. Have other grape-growers noticed them?

LEMON AND ORANGE TREES.—Will some of your readers who are acquainted with the method of treating Lemon and Orange trees, to make them productive, give it through the columns of the RURAL? I am told that there is a particular method of grafting to make them bear fruit in this northern climate. —C. A. WOOSTER.

PLANT CABBAGES.—Plant all you can. If you do not eat them the cows will, and pay for them in milk. Hoe the crop often; the morning is the best time. Sow salt over the ground and let some fall on the plants. Two or three dressings will be beneficial.

TO KILL ANTS ON PEONIES.—In the RURAL of June 9th, KATE asks what will kill ants on peonies. Soak tobacco in warm water; when cold apply to the peony a few times, and the ants will disappear.—MRS. C. J. R., *Sterling, Ill.*

Domestic Economy.

LEATHER WORK.

HAVING procured the leather suitable, (sheep sklns or pieces left by shoemakers from linings, etc., will do,) it is necessary to have patterns of leaves, flowers, etc., to cut them by. Lay the leather flat on a board and place the pattern thereon, and with a pointed instrument mark the shape of the leaf or flower, and with a sharp-pointed knife or scissors cut to proper shape. It is then wet in water and veined with a veining tool; a broken pen-knife with the edge rounded off will do, using care not to press hard enough to cut the leather. The pieces are then stretched by folding or otherwise and shaped to as near the natural leaf or flower as possible, then laid aside to dry. Procure green shellac and dissolve in alcohol enough to make it sticky; add to this ground burnt umber, with a trifle of Venetian red,—the exact quantity is known by trial. With this color your leather by applying a sufficient number of coats to give it the desired shade. For grapes, take peas and cover with leather strained over while wet, and twisting the ends together; after drying, cut the twisted end off close to the pea and glue a small piece of leather with a piece of fine wire inserted for a stem to it. For a vine, take a piece of wire and cover with leather after wetting it and cutting in strips. Procure a wood frame similarly made to the one described for cone work; have it made smooth and color it with the same you colored your leather; tack your leaves to the frame with small roundhead tacks, concealing their heads. Some only put a vine with leaves and flowers around; but a richer frame is made by covering it entire with leaves and flowers, such as roses, dahlias, fuchsias, callas, lilies, convolvulus, etc., etc. Some of these flowers are fastened with tacks; others by drawing the stem through holes bored in the frame. Roses, and dahlias, etc., are made of several pieces, with a piece of leather string drawn through their centers for stems, etc. After the leathers are all fastened to the frame, a good coat of fine furniture varnish is applied with a soft brush, and it is done. Should "Enquirer" desire I will send patterns of leaves, flowers, etc., suitable for frame, by addressing me, with three or four red stamps to pay postage, etc. Enquirer for cone work can have samples on same terms. I do not take this way to advertise any wares, for I have none to sell or dispose of; it is only to give information where desired.

South Windsor, Conn. WM. H. WHITE.

ORIGINAL RECIPES, INQUIRIES, &c.

HOP YEAST.—In answer to an inquiry of June 16th for making hop yeast, I will give you my way, which myself and neighbors think "*can't be beat.*" Take four middle sized potatoes, pare and put in a kettle with nearly a quart of water. Tie up two handfuls of hops in a cloth and put in with the potatoes to boil; then take in a pan, four large spoons of flour and stir together with a half teacup of molasses and one tablespoon of ginger, also add a little salt. Mash your potatoes soft, stir all together; when cool enough add one-half teacup of yeast. When done rising cork it up tight and set it in the cellar.

FOR MAKING HOP YEAST BREAD.—For my family, which consists of only three, I take three large potatoes, pare and boil them. Mash them soft, then stir in the water in which they were boiled. Flour enough for two quarts of batter, thick as pancakes, also add the potatoes and salt. When cool enough, add three large spoonfuls of yeast. Set in a warm place to rise. I always set my sponge at night, it is then ready to be mixed in the morning. Then after rising the second time, mould it into loaves. Let it rise the third time, and it is then ready for the oven, which must be very hot at first.—L. WARING, *Texas, Mich.*

GRAHAM BREAD.—Take salt rising one pint, one tablespoonful of sugar or molasses, enough unbolted flour to make a two-quart basin half full, a little salt; wet with water or milk, stir as stiff as you can with a large spoon; let it rise until your dish is full. Bake one hour. When done, cover it up in the dish and let it steam. It is good; try it. If you wish to make it extra add one egg and one tablespoonful of melted butter. When dry steam it in the loaf, and it is as good as new.—MRS. O. W. BROWN.

CLEANING WHITE KID GLOVES.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL please give me a recipe for cleaning white kid gloves? and oblige —MRS. D. S. H., *Wis.*

PRESERVING FRUITS BY CANNING.

WE are glad the practice of canning fruits is coming into such general use, over the old method of making preserves of them. Canning has many advantages, among which are,—It is more simple and easily performed, is cheaper and healthier, and many good fruits, such as pie-plant and currants, can be kept in this manner, which make very indifferent preserves. Besides, fruits are far more palatable in their fresh, natural state, as they can be kept by canning, than if compounded with sugar. The process of canning is easily practiced, there is no mystery connected with it, and we would urge upon every household the importance of canning up as great a variety of vegetables and fruits as possible. Begin with rhubarb. Prepare it as if for cooking, scald it and put it into common bottles, put in the corks while they are hot, put on some sealing wax, dip a little cold water upon the wax so as to prevent the air from forcing its way down through the melted wax through some crevice in the cork, and the work is done. Maple sirup can be kept sweet through the summer by simply putting it up in sealed bottles, after first expelling the air as in canning fruits.—*Maine Farmer.*

Ladies' Department.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PRETTY SERMON IN RHYME.

[This sweet little sermon for *every-day life*, was originally published in the Sunday Dispatch and written by Miss Matilda Burton. We think it should be placed in company with the lines recently published in the Rural, entitled "The world would be the better for it."—A., *June*, 1866.]

"And be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."

Earth, though a lovely place,
  Teems with dark care;
Clasping each other comes
  Death and despair;
Sorrows on ev'ry side
  Frowning we find;
Sad hearts need sympathy—
  Let us be kind.

Love, like the sun, can gild
  All things below;
E'en tinge with golden light
  Trouble and woe.
Few in this world of change
  Ever find much;
Some souls ne'er felt its warmth—
  God pity such!

Hopeless and heart-broken,
  Living 'mid gloom,
Many are toiling on
  Down to the tomb;
Others are wandering
  Morally blind:
Would we do good on earth?
  Let us be kind!

What over wealth and fame
  Soars far above?
What is more sweet on earth?
  Friendship and Love!
Who are more beautiful?
  Who most refined?
Those who can pass through life
  Truthful and kind!

God alone knows what pain
  Some hearts endure;
How they need sympathy,
  Tender and pure.
We oft in thoughtlessness
  Grief round them wind;
Oh! when we can, to all
  Let us be kind.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN'S EQUALITY WITH MAN.

Mr. Editor:—I shall insist upon it that you are a bachelor in sympathy, if not in practice, unless you immediately hoist the true Union motto—Equality.

Men and women seem to have been created equal. In His image created He them, male and female. Has it not been woman's physical weakness that has given birth to the strange hallucination that women are inferior to men in mental capacity—and, as with heathen countries, so with professed Christians, "might make right," and we are abiding by that rule to-day. Are women found backward in the calls of conscience, in the suppression of evil, in the promotion of right?—and is it not the voice of every true woman, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The history of Miriam alone would forever put to shame the idea that woman must only be *pitied* and *petted*. The Queen of Sheba was a patient searcher after wisdom, and I think her example ought long since to have quieted the fears and made less obnoxious woman's capacity for governing and occupying positions of power. The women who have showed themselves equal to men, executively and intellectually, have not been confined to the Bible. Austria will confirm our position in her Maria Theresa, who was at once the statesman, the mother, the religious devotee—a skillful politician, who found time to attend to the affairs of State and bring her husband sixteen children. Queen Catharine of Russia was a thorough politician. Queen Elizabeth led in war measures and peace measures, and sustained the Protestant religion throughout Great Britain and Europe; she used always to survey her troops on horseback, and finally defeated the Spanish Armada, the strongest naval preparation in the world.

The man or woman is mad who maintains that, with equal husbandry, woman is unequal to man, and so few undertake it. Where will you find truer heroism than in the Spartan Mother, who insisted upon her sons returning with their victims or returning upon their shields. Joan of Arc, when the fortunes of war seemed to be against her country, took the lead of the army, inspired them with courage and defeated the enemy. Later still Florence Nightingale showed herself *every way unwomanly*, although doing a great amount of good and filling a position no one else could fill. Lord Macaulay says a countrywoman of his was equal to Shakspeare. Tennyson says, "There are thousands more of such women, but custom beats them down," and a woman is a blue-stocking and dreaded as some wild beast who has not graduated in simpers and meaningless smiles.

We have our own stars, whose magnitude is not excelled, and we are rightfully proud of our own Harriet Beecher Stowe, Grace Greenwood, Anna Dickinson, and others. Neither are the women of the nineteenth century confined to intellectual ability, but show, wherever they have been trusted, the possession of executive ability. Women have also proved successful merchants, editors, school teachers and physicians, and have in many cases silenced the voice of criticism by the faithful discharge of duties. Are not true women pressed forward by the plentifuiness of the harvest and the scarcity of laborers, if in her onward march she neglects no duties now performed and hastens the dawn of that perfect day?

Some say, "Where would be our quiet, peaceful homes if women took this position? If, in order for women to act intelligently and fill positions of trust and honor, she must spend her time in the streets, at clubs and bar-rooms; be herself a slattern, her children squalid, her husband henpecked." Then ambition is dangerous—knowledge and intelligence are dangerous. All will admit that the rearing of children, and quiet domestic duties, are the great qualifications of women; but must a woman be a man, or cease to be womanly, because she has equal rights and privileges? If laws could lift the woman to a level with the man, then would fathers, mothers, sons and daughters have one common interest, one common sympathy, and husbands and sons would not seek away from home congenial society.

A hundred years ago but few thought it necessary for women to understand more than the rudiments of science. If she knew enough of grammar to be understood in the family circle, enough of chemistry to attend to her kitchen duties, enough of geography to find her way to church, it was all that was necessary. But a brighter day is dawning. All that is needed is to let in the sunlight. Open to her as to her brother, equal rights, and equal results follow.

Mary N. Pinckney.

South Onondaga, N. Y.

ENGLISH AUTHORESSES.

M. D. Conway, in his London correspondence with the Round Table, gives us these pleasant portraits of a few familiar authoresses of England:

George Eliot is a finely shaped woman, and quite large, though not in the sense in which Hawthorne describes English female largeness. She is by no means corpulent, nor are there any suggestions of steaks and sirloins about her; but she is of large skeleton. She is not meager either, but has the look of being made out of fine clay. She is blonde, with very light auburn hair, clear, serene, smiling eyes, beautiful teeth. She has also gracious and easy manners, with an undefinable air of unworldliness—of having been made for large and fine societies, but never entered them. In a word, she is a woman who, though not handsome, would personally satisfy her most ardent admirers. In remarkable contrast in every way to George Eliot is Miss Braddon, the great sensational novelist. Mixed of lower clay, the exact embodiment of the southern phrase "commony," with a color which looks like rouge but is not, she is really indescribable here, but my reader may see her anywhere along Broadway at any time of the day.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe is huge. The first impression she makes is that of a great mass of merry flesh and blood, weighing nearly 350 pounds. She too often has to walk about on crutches, which gives one a sad feeling that this enormous size is far from being the result of, or accompanied by, health. But when one converses with Miss Cobbe, he finds that the chief characteristic of her face and expression is delicacy. There is a lambent humor about her mouth, a subtle perceptiveness blended with sweetness about her eye, a sensitiveness and sensibility in her manner, under which—as conversation and acquaintance go on—the corpulency seems to shrink, and the most charming physiognomy to be unsheathed. Miss Cobbe has an extraordinary power of conversation, is one of the wittiest of mortals, and wherever she appears has about her a group of fascinated young people—particularly of her own sex—by whose bursts of merriment one may know on entering a company where the authoresss of "Intuitive Morals" is seated.

Very likely there will be not far off Miss Isa Craig, editor of the Argosy, leading secretary of the social science society, who has a literary position in England quite beyond what one might imagine, and which is much more the result of her personal attractiveness than of any of her published works. She is not pretty, is something of a German, has a nez retrousses, is not blooming; but she is young, has a pure, childlike expression, an eye full of delicate and refined feeling, and a gentle voice that every one likes to hear. She is one of the few persons of culture, and of a talent verging on genius, whom I have seen devoting themselves more to the work that will do good than to that which will bring the public gaze upon them. She is a near friend of George Eliot, G. H. Lewes, Herbert Spencer and others "of that ilk," who admire her warmly. She will soon be married.

MARRIED LIFE.

The following beautiful and truthful sentiments are from the pen of that charming writer, the late Fredrica Bremer, whose observations might well become rules of life, so appropriate are they to many of its phases:—Deceive not one another in small things nor in great. One little single lie has, before now, disturbed a whole married life, a small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the arms together and sit idle. "Laziness is the devil's cushion." Do not run much from home. One's own hearth is worth more than gold. Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morning, and then falls away like a snow wreath. And why, my friends? Because the married pair neglect to be as pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavor always, my children, to please one another; but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. Lavish not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow likewise, and its day after to-morrow, too. Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter. Consider, my daughter, what the word wife expresses. The married woman is the husband's domestic faith; in her hand he must be able to entrust the key of his heart, as well as the key of his larder. His honor and his home are under her keeping—his well-being in her hand. Think of this! And you, sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you.

Choice Miscellany.

POETRY OF LABOR.

Toil swings the ax, and forests bow;
  The seeds break out in radiant bloom,
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
  And cities cluster round the loom;
Where towering domes and tapering spires
  Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Stout Labor lights its beacon fires,
  And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodland's pride,
  Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide,
  And there unrolls the flag of stars;
The engine, with its lungs of flame,
  And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers came,
  With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

'Tis labor works the magic press,
  And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
  Industrious hands on sea and soil.
Here sun-browned Toil, with shining spade,
  Links lake to lake, with silver ties
Strung thick with palaces of trade,
  And temples towering to the skies.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"MONEY TO LOAN."

"Mortgages taken on good, unencumbered real estate at one-third its valuation, for a term of three years, and not to exceed five."

Yes! of course you have money to loan on such security as this, and we rather think for a longer period than five years, especially when you have two disinterested men visit the said real estate, and then testify as to its valuation and what it would probably sell for under the hammer. Searching the records in the County Clerk's Office, and finding no prior claim, you are ready to execute the papers. A very nice arrangement, all this; very safe—very sure; and when the papers are ready for signature, and the needy applicant signs them with a trembling hand, and you receive the very modest fee of one per cent. for each year as compensation for your trouble, and doing the business in so satisfactory a manner, you could not well help saying as you did—"A good thing."

But who loans money and who borrows? Inside the office on which this notice is posted a company of men surround a desk behind which is our "Agent" and his "Money to Loan." Huge piles of National and Greenbacks are corded up, while a clerk is busy counting and adding to the piles before them. Our "Agent" is master of his situation. He is guarded at every point. Shrewdness is stamped on every lineament of his features. There is no sympathy in his cold, gray eye,—no hope for the debtor who has failed to meet his obligations. He has his rules and follows them. He does not vary from his terms.

Most of the company are paying interest on bonds; a few asking an extension of time—some taking up the papers which are due,—while one has failed to meet his payments entirely. It is curious to scan the faces of those in waiting. With some, fortune had seemed to deal kindly; with others care, anxiety, deprivation, with many a rough day's work, had left their traces—to show how those dollars had been earned. Hard hands and bronzed faces, yet manliness in every feature. A short, thick set man, with a broad, good-humored face, a quick, firm step, promptness and decision in every movement, awaits.

"My obligation is due, I think."

"Did you wish to pay the face of your mortgage?"

"Yes, sir!"

"One thousand and seventy dollars, principal and interest,—besides I charge you one dollar for a satisfaction piece."

"There is the amount; and, by the way, I have a bill against you."

"Ah! how does that happen?"

"Last year I sent you, by draft, seventy-one dollars and sixty-four cents. You acknowledged the receipt of the money, but gave me credit for only seventy dollars; and if you wish more proof, here is a paper I received this morning from the cashier of the bank where the draft was drawn. From this you see that amount was sent to your order."

The proof was direct, the balance forthcoming.

"What are your terms for extending the time of payment of my mortgage for five years?"

The papers are examined; the security is gilt-edged.

"My terms are five per cent., or one per cent. for each year. Pay me one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, and I will extend the time of payment five years." Argument is useless. "We have our terms, and see no reason why we should vary from them." The amount is counted out, passed to the clerk, and by the way of filling up the time, our "Agent" tells us that it is "our business to loan money, and we wish to deal fairly and honorably with every one—in such a way that people will have confidence in us."

We do not wait to see how the delinquent debtor fares. In the hands of a "money loaner" who is honorable in his dealings, who is accommodating in his disposition, and who has won the confidence of community by his uprightness and integrity, we leave him. We leave him in the hands of Shylock—in the hands of one who would deliberately take one dollar and sixty-four cents from its rightful owner—and who counts it right and just to fill his coffers at at a sacrifice of every principle of honor and honesty.

A.

June, 1866.

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE'S FOOTSTEPS.

Summer verdure has come; a green carpet is spread over the land—the foliage has changed, giving a lively and beautiful appearance. Violets and moss roses are smiling gracefully—but there will be a change; day by day we see it—year after year we realize it. The glorious tracery of Nature remains, while days, years and cycles will pass along, reminding us of perishable things. The waters rush down some beautiful cascade, and winds between some picturesque gorge, and at last finds their resting place in some silvery lake, which sends forth reflected rays of the sun, thus doubly revealing the glories of that orb. Luna still shows her bright form in the heavens, "walking in brightness," while Aldebaran with his ruddy eye looks down with a degree of complacency.

Thus we see the mirror of Nature. Man walks on through life, trying to buffet the waves, day by day—month after month—year after year—tumbling along like the brook, over steep falls and cascades, winds through and among society—between the mountains of a lifetime—but it remains to be seen whether he will land, untrammeled, in the beautiful atmosphere of Life.

Door Creek, Wis., 1866. J. S. B.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

In the city directory of Philadelphia are the names of eleven hundred and eighty members of the Smith family. Of this number, sixty-two are John Smiths straight, and seventy-three are John Smith with a variation, that is, with other initials.

In the New York city directory the names of one thousand seven hundred of the Smith family appear. Of this number one hundred and twenty are John Smiths straight, and sixty-nine with a variation. Granting that the names of all the Smiths are to be found in the directory, and that all the Smiths go to the post-office for letters, and that letters were directed to "John Smith, New York City," the chances that each man will get his own would be but one in one hundred and twenty-three.

If a writ was placed in the hand of a police officer with no other direction than to arrest John Smith, he might arrest one hundred and twenty-two before he should get the right one, and in doing so might be compelled to travel five hundred miles. At last Smith is brought into Court, found guilty, and fined, imprisoned, or otherwise punished. The obloquy is divided, of course, among the whole number. One hundred and twenty-three men blush at the misdeeds of one. John Smith's house is burned or robbed, and, one hundred and twenty-three men are sure to receive the condolence of their neighbors, over the disaster.

A deed is made, conveying to John Smith valuable property. Who is the owner of it? John Smith gets married? Whose wife is Mrs. Smith? Disgusted with the plebean sound of the name, John Smith of New York, applies to the Legislature of the State to have it changed to Thompson. Which one of the John Smiths has now become a "Thompson with a P?" When the highly respectable John Smith sees a newspaper notice to the effect that, in the recent terrible railroad accident, the highly respectable John Smith was killed! How does he know whether it was himself or somebody else?

THE TWO VOICES.

When Guttenburg, the first printer, was working in his cell in the monastery of St. Aborsgot, he tells us that he heard two voices address him. The one bade him desist; told him the power his invention would put in the hands of bad men to propagate their wickedness; told him how men would profane the art he had created, and how prosperity would have cause to curse the man who gave it to the world. So impressed was Guttenburg with what he heard, that he took a hammer, and broke to pieces the types he had so laboriously put together. His work of destruction was only stayed by another voice, sweet and musical, that fell on his ear, telling him to go on, and to rejoice in his work; that all good might be made the cause of evil, but that God would bless the right in the end. So to all of us still come those voices that came to Guttenburg; the one calling us to work, while it is called to-day—to try to leave this world better than we found it; and the other tempting us to give over and take our ease—to leave the plow in mid-furrow, and to rest on our oars when we should be pulling against the stream.

POLITENESS IN BUSINESS.

Politeness in business is a large addition to your capital already invested. It keeps your customers in a good humor and gains new ones for you every day. It is the charm that smooths and softens the rough paths of business. It is the "philosopher's stone" which turns everything you touch into gold. It invests commercial life with most of the poetry which ever adorns it. It makes men like you, and love to deal with you. It gains you the kind words and good offices of those with whom you daily come in contact. It has been humorously and truly said by one that he preferred making his yearly dealings with a polite merchant who would cheat him a *little*, than with a rude, rough, and habitual impolite one who would *honest* him a great deal! Honesty and honor are commendable and shining qualities, it is true, but they never look better than when they are found in a setting of genuine politeness and good breeding.

There is something exquisite in our countryman's reply to the European traveler, when he asked him whether he had just crossed the Alps: "Wal, now you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass risin' ground a spell ago."

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TWILIGHT.

Softly now the rays of twilight,
  Flit around the closing day,
Giving rest to weary Pilgrims
  Passing o'er Life's rugged way.

Some with care and sorrows troubled,
  In the world's broad field of strife,
Now are resting from their trials,
  At this quiet hour of life.

Let all thoughts of worldly conflicts
  From our minds be laid aside,
While upon this sea of pleasure,
  In some skiff we gently ride.

Sweet it is when toil is ended,
  And the twilight hour is come,
To unite, in songs of gladness,
  To our father, three in one.

O, how kindly he has kept us
  From those dangers ever near;
May we, in the night now o'er us,
  Be protected from all fear.

And when all the days of life-time
  All its troubles shall have past,
May we, in his arms extended
  Be received at home at last.

C. H. H.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE OLD PASTOR.

We look upon him reverently; we hear his words with solemn attention—for, enriched with the store of wisdom, gathered by years of study devoted to the Holy Word, and from his own eventful, checkered experience, he comes before the people and utters his message from the Lord of Mercy.

When he tells of the goodness of God; when he proclaims Him the God who remembers His saints to bless them—even the covenant-keeping God; when he declares that in six troubles He will not forsake, nor yet in the seventh; that He always delivers and provides a way of escape, and suffers none of His children to be destroyed, though they be cast down,—he establishes his declarations by his own present, living realization of the help, support and care of his Heavenly Father. To the irrefragible truth, and indubitable assurance of the written Word, is superadded what he has personally proved of the All-loving Parent, Helper, Friend; and from his lips we receive the cheering promise and the doctrine, whose "entrance giveth light," as from a messenger specially commissioned and plenarily endowed to pronounce the love which He who sits in the glory of the skies has always had toward those who, out of the cares and trials of the earthly probation, are at last to be removed, to shine in lustrous garments of the Redeemer's merit before the Father's throne.

Watkins, N. Y., June, 1866. B. W. S.

A PROFITABLE MISTAKE.

One day as Felix Neff was walking in Lausanne, he saw, at a distance before him, a man whom he took for one of his friends. He made up to him, tapped him on the shoulder, and, before looking him in the face, asked him, "How does your soul prosper, my friend?"

The stranger immediately turned round, and looked at him in surprise. Neff perceived his mistake, apologized, and went his way. About three or four years afterward, a person came to Neff, and, introducing himself, said he was indebted to him for his inestimable kindness. Neff did not recognize the man, and begged that he would explain himself. The stranger replied:

"Have you forgotten a certain person whose shoulder you once touched in one of the streets of Lausanne, and whom you asked, 'How does your soul prosper?' It was I. Your inquiry led me to serious reflection, and now I find it well with my soul."

"Lo, all these things worketh God oftentimes with man, to bring back his soul from the pit, to be enlightened with the light of the living." (Job xxxiii. 29, 30.)

SIFTED WHEAT.

Gotthold one day looked on while a farmer's wheat was being thrashed, and observed that the men not only stoutly beat it, but trod upon it with their feet; and finally, by various expedients, separated the good grain from the chaff, dust, and other impurities. How comes it, he asked, that whatever is of a useful nature, and intended to be profitable to the world, must suffer much, and be subject to every kind of ill-treatment: but that man, who himself does with other things as he lists, is unwilling to suffer, or to permit God to deal as He lists with him? Wheat, which is the noblest of all the products of the earth, is here thrashed, trod upon, swept to and fro, tossed into the air, sifted, shaken, and shoveled, and afterward ground, re-sifted, and baked, and so arrives at last upon the tables of princes and kings. What, then, do I mean in being displeased with God, because He does not strew my path with rose-leaves or translate me to heaven in an easy chair? By what other process could the wheat be cleansed? and how could I be sanctified or saved, were I to remain a stranger to the cross and to affliction?

"We trust the Lord is on our side, Mr. Lincoln," said the speaker of a delegation of Christian men to that good man, during one of the darkest days of the rebellion.

"I do not regard that so essential as something else," replied Mr. Lincoln.

The pious visitors looked horror-struck until the President added.

"I am most concerned to know that we are on the Lord's side."

The Reviewer.

THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS HAREM; Or, An Authentic History of Brigham Young, his Numerous Wives and Children. By Mrs. C. V. WAITE. [16mo.—pp. 280.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

OF all the works yet published on Mormonism, this one is evidently the most reliable, as it is certainly the most interesting. It will open the eyes of the people concerning the fraud, deception, and (shall we say it "right out?") "pure cussedness" of the Mormon leaders in Utah—especially of the great high-priest and arch deceiver, BRIGHAM YOUNG. It relates in plain, sensible and apparently truthful language, the history of the Prophet, his wives and children, and exhibits in no pleasing light the daily life and unscrupulous manoeuverings of the leading "Latter Day Saints." Mrs. WAITE (whose husband was a Judge of the U. S. Courts in Utah) seems to know whereof she affirms in most instances, and to have credible or official testimony for all statements made upon belief. And she has so arranged facts that they tell their own convincing story—and, we presume she has "nothing extenuated or set down aught in malice." Though repulsive in some of its aspects, the subject is strangely curious and of absorbing interest, particularly to those who have noted, as we have, the introduction and progress of Mormonism, the hegira of its devotees, and their subsequent history—Polygamy being one of its "truths" not yet "vindicated" to the satisfaction of the Christian or (as the saints style all non-Mormons) Gentile world. The work is unlike most others on the subject of Utah and the Mormons, from which we infer that previous writers have been either deceived, cajoled, prejudiced or bribed to suppress the truth in many particulars. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

COUNTRY LIFE. A Handbook of Agriculture, Horticulture and Landscape Gardening. By MORRIS COPELAND. Illustrated. [8vo.—pp. 912.] Boston: Ticknor & Co.

IN issuing a new edition of this well known work, the author has taken occasion to add a supplement comprising 108 pages, thus supplying the most recent information on the subjects of which it treats. We think if the author had likewise supplemented the title by saying "A Handbook of Agriculture, Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, for the use of men having ample means, and desirous of using them to create a home in the country," that it would have more fully expressed the scope and aim of the work. The general plan of the book is based on the supposition that the student of it is to cultivate, or occupy, sixty acres of land. This estate is to be devoted to Gardening, Fruit-growing, Floriculture, Farming, Conservatories and Landscape Gardening. It is not supposed to be very profitable in a mere money view, but the owner is expected to enjoy all the various pleasures that may be derived from practising the Rural Arts. Commencing with September the work of each month in the year is fully laid out for all of the departments. It is indeed a very complete manual, and it contains much that is practical and useful for ordinary tillers of the soil. The style of the author is pleasing, and the book is elegantly printed and illustrated. For sale by DARROW & BRO.

THE HAND-WRITING OF GOD IN EGYPT, SINAI AND THE HOLY LAND. The Records of a Journey from the Great Valley of the West to the Sacred Places of the East. By Rev. D. A. RANDALL. With Maps, Diagrams and numerous Illustrations. "The Universe is the hand-writing of God, and all objects are words in it." [8vo.—pp. 355.] Cincinnati: Randall & Aston.

THIS volume is very well gotten up, and, though describing countries and peoples often written about, will be found vivacious and interesting. The author started on his tour of observation in January, 1861, and passed rapidly through England; spent a short time in France, and proceeded thence to Egypt. Here considerable time was devoted to an examination of its architectural wonders; its people, their social and costumal singularities, and the more prominent aspects of their political polity. The notes on Egypt are freely illustrated and constitute a prominent feature of the work. From Egypt the author proceeded to Palestine, the principal objective point of the journey. His notes on this country and its people, past and present, the former glories of Jerusalem and its present degradation, constitute the burden of a series of highly interesting chapters which will not fail to arrest the attention of the reader. See advertisement.

WHY NOT? A Book for every Woman. [16mo.—pp. 91.] By H. R. STORER, M. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard—1866.

THE title of a book usually affords an intimation of its contents. The present work is apparently an exception. Yet is the title no less appropriate than emphatic. "Why Not" was written by a physician, well and favorably known to the profession, and has been published under the sanction of the American Medical Association. It treats of "the criminality and physical evils of forced abortions," and is intended for general circulation. Believing that this little work, if carefully read and pondered, will promote the health and happiness of those to whom it is addressed, we desiere, in accordance with the wish of the medical faculty, to bring it into notice. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

SANS MERCI: Or, Kestrals and Falcons. A Novel. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone," "Sword and Gown," etc., etc. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is said to be a more vigorous and healthy performance than any before given to the public from the same source. It has more special reference to society in the rural districts of England, or what is denominated "country society," than is customary to find in this class of productions. Several groups of characters are made actors in the scenes depicted, imparting continual interest to the relation during the progress of the story. STEELE & AVERY.

ECCENTRIC PERSONAGES. By W. RUSSELL, LL. D. [16mo.—pp. 480.] New York: The American News Company.

SUCH is the title of a volume comprising some thirty sketches or biographies of personages, wise and otherwise, who rendered themselves notorious by their oddities, popularly termed eccentricities. We have read several of the sketches, but were neither interested nor entertained—perhaps from a lack of appreciation—and cannot imagine any useful object in the publication of the volume. Sold by DEWEY.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF A LITTLE RAGAMUFFIN. By the Author of the "Adventures of Reuben Davidger, seventeen years and four months captive among the Dyaks of Borneo." New York: Harpers.

THIS is the title of a sensation story in one volume of one hundred and thirty-eight pages, purporting to delineate the experience of one of the youthful vagabonds nurtured among the thieves and robbers of London. The story has considerable dramatic capability, and is a pretty fair imitation of DICKENS in style and invention. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

Various Topics.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WAS HE A TRUE PROPHET?

IN glancing over the columns of a paper published in Hudson, N. Y., in 1801, our attention was arrested by a communication setting forth the deleterious influence which the discovery of gold and silver mines had exercised upon the Spanish nation. In reference to mines in our own country, the writer said:

"And if there are now vastly rich and extensive mines—a thing not improbable—within the United States, far distant be the inauspicious day that shall discover them to the inhabitants. Such a discovery would be a great national calamity, as it would become a substitute for industry, tending to idleness, pride and luxury, and ultimately to national poverty and wretchedness."

Since the above was written the dreaded discoveries have been made; territorial acquisitions, ample for an empire, have been added to the United States, whose soil teems with gold. Still the predicted "poverty and wretchedness" have not resulted. On the contrary, our gold acquisitions afforded strength to the national arm during a struggle without a parallel in modern history, while stimulating in no small degree the advancement of the agricultural and mechanical industry of the country—proving that mining and farming are not necessarily enemies to each other, but joint aids in human progress.—B.

COFFEE CRUSHED vs. COFFEE GROUND.

THE following is from the Annual Scientific Discovery for 1864:

"It is not generally known that coffee which has been beaten is better than that which has been ground. Such, however, is the fact, and in his brief article on the subject, Savarin gives what he considers the reasons for the difference. As he remarks, a mere decoction of green coffee is a most insipid drink, but carbonization develops the aroma, and an oil which is the peculiarity of the coffee we drink. He agrees with other writers, that the Turks excel in this. They employ no mills, but beat the berry with wooden pestles in mortars. When long used these pestles become precious and bring great prices. He determined by actual experiment which of the two methods was the best. He burned carefully a pound of good Mocha, and separated it into two equal portions. The one was passed through the mill, the other beaten after the Turkish fashion in a mortar. He made coffee of each. Taking equal weights of each, and pouring on an equal weight of boiling water, he treated them both precisely alike. He tasted the coffee himself, and caused other competent judges to do so. The unanimous opinion was that coffee beaten in a mortar was far better than that ground in a mill." In explanation he tells the following anecdote:

"Monsieur," said Napoleon to La Place, "how comes it that a glass of water into which I put a lump of loaf sugar, tastes more pleasantly than if I had put in the same quantity of crushed sugar?"

"Sire," said the philosophical senator, "there are three substances the constituents of which are identical—sugar, gum and starch; they differ only in certain conditions, the secret of which nature has preserved. I think it possible that in the effort produced by the pestle, some saccharine particles become either gum or amidon and cause the difference."

COMPENSATION FOR AMERICAN WORKS.

WASHINGTON IRVING realized a handsome fortune from his writings, as did also Mitchell, the geographer. Professor Davies received more than $50,000, and Professor Anthon more than $60,000. The French series of Mr. Bolmar yields him upward of $20,000, and the school geography of Mr. Morse more than $20,000. A single medical book has procured its authors $60,000. The first two works of Miss Warner brought her about $20,000. Mr. Headley has received about $40,000, and Ike Marvel's—Mitchell—about $20,000. Miss Leslie's cookery and receipt books have paid her $12,000, and the Rev. Albert Barns has realized more than $30,000 by his publications. Mr. Prescott, the historian, received more than $100,000 from his books. The present sale of each of Mr. Bancroft's volumes yields him more than $15,000, and he has thirty-one years for future sale. Judge Story died in the receipt of more than $8,000 per annum for his works. In three years Daniel Webster's works paid $25,000. Kent's Commentaries have yielded, to the author and his heirs, $180,000.

THE MONITOR QUESTION.—It seems, from a communication in the Scientific American, that the English public is much exercised about the efficiency of their iron clad ships in the event of a collision with vessels built on the plan of the American Monitors. The best naval engineers in the British service give it as their opinion that their iron clads would be powerless to comfront ships constructed on the monitor model. It is not unlikely that the naval powers of Europe will soon commence the construction of ships corresponding in form, armor and equipment, with the most approved of our own.

PATENTS—ACTIVITY OF INVENTORS.—Owing to the close of the war, or something else, the patent business seems to have received a new impulse. It embraces implements and machinery for all departments of human industry. An ancient said, "of books there is no end." If he were alive at this day he would change "books" to "patents" for their name is legion—ranging from a pin head upward.

THE LATE GEN. LEWIS CASS.

GEN. LEWIS CASS was the son of a revolutionary patriot, JONATHAN CASS, and was born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782. He was therefore in the 84th year of his age at the time of his decease, (which occurred in Detroit on the 17th inst., as already announced.) In 1799 the family moved to Wilmington, Del., where young CASS taught school, and from there to Zanesville, Ohio, the year following. Here LEWIS studied law and engaged in practice. In 1806 he was elected to the Legislature as a supporter of Mr. JEFFERSON'S administration, and during his term was appointed by the President U. S. Marshal for Ohio. When the difficulties of 1812 broke out he headed the 3d regiment of Ohio volunteers as Colonel, which formed part of HULL'S force at Detroit. He was included in the surrender, and it is said when asked to deliver up his sword he broke the blade and threw it away. After his release he was made Brigadier-General and served under HARRISON, then commander at Detroit, and subsequently Governor of Michigan by appointment. For many years he was identified with the settlement and with the Indian affairs of the Northwest. In 1831, when President JACKSON re-constructed his Cabinet, Gen. CASS was appointed Secretary of War. In 1836 he was sent as Ambassador to France. In 1844 Gen. CASS was a prominent candidate in the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency, but was beaten by POLK. Shortly after POLK'S election he was chosen U. S. Senator from Michigan. In the Baltimore Convention of 1848 Gen. CASS was again urged for the Presidency, and secured the nomination only to be defeated by Gen. TAYLOR. On his nomination he resigned his seat in the Senate, but on his defeat he was re-elected. In 1850 he was a member of the famous Compromise Committee, and in that year he was re-elected for a term of six years to the Senate. In 1852 he was again a candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated in the Baltimore Convention by FRANKLIN PIERCE.

In the campaign of 1856, Gen. CASS was not a candidate for the presidential office, but threw his influence in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN, who, on assuming the duties of the office, tendered the position of Secretary of State to Mr. CASS, by whom it was accepted. He continued in the Cabinet till the movements of the secessionists menaced Fort Sumter, when he retired in consequence of a neglect of the President to send the necessary aid to protect the garrison and secure the safety of that fortress. On leaving the Cabinet he retired to private life, where he remained, honored and respected by all, till death closed his earthly pilgrimage.

Having spent over fifty years in public life, participating prominently in the political discussions covered by that period, it is not strange that Gen. CASS received from political opponents a full measure of that adverse criticism common to heated party strife. This was borne with philosophical coolness as a portion of the penalty attendant upon high political aspirations, coupled with marked and decided partizan action. As a private citizen, however, his political opponents have never failed to concede the purity of his conduct, and his course as honorable alike to himself and the State of his adoption. The deceased leaves one son and two daughters, heirs of his public fame and of a very ample private fortune which a long life of temperance and industry enabled him to accumulate and preserve.

OUR COUNTRY.

THE greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length.

The largest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi, 500,000 square miles.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is that over Cedar Creek in Virginia.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri—350 feet high and two miles in circuit.

The longest railroad in the world is the Central Railroad of Illinois—370 miles long, and which cost $15,000,000.

The greatest number of miles of railroad in proportion to its surface, of any country in the world, is in Massachusetts, which has over one mile to every square mile of its area.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton, in New York, which is 40½ miles long and cost $12,500,000.

The greatest number of clocks manufactured in the world, is turned out by the small State of Connecticut.

WINTERING UP THE MOUNTAIN.

THREE zealous meteorologists have been passing the winter on the Matterhorn, one of the highest of the Swiss Alps, at a point ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, for the purpose of taking observations. One of them, a Frenchman named BLATTER, recently descended to a village in the valley below their station. He relates that his brother and himself had enjoyed excellent health, while their companion, an Italian, had suffered severely from the climate. The greatest cold had been 19½ below zero Fahrenheit, and as recently as the 24th of March. The average throughout the winter was 4 below zero Fahrenheit. Their provision had consisted of meat dried in the air, and which had remained almost perfectly sweet. The only living creature the observers had seen were choucas (a kind of jackdaw,) which flew around the hut without the slightest timidity.

THE mind is like the body in its habits—exercise can strengthen, as neglect and indolence can weaken it; they are both improved by discipline, both ruined by neglect.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters.
My 9, 22, 6, 4, 22 is a girl's name.
My 4, 23, 7, 6 is a metal.
My 23, 10, 21, 22 is a beautiful flower.
My 7, 1, 8, 5 is a kind of grain.
My 17, 23, 15, 6, 8, is the name of a Union General.
My 14, 7, 23, 24, 22 is a very useful animal.
My 17, 7, 10, 24, 22 is a water fowl.
My 9, 7, 2, 12 is a precious metal.
My 7, 23, 1, 6, 9, 22 is a delicious tropical fruit.
My 1, 24, 14 is a kind of wood.
My 10, 6, 22 is a number.
My 5, 16, 1, 6, 12 is an article of furniture.
My 2, 7, 23, 22, 8, 13, 1 is a girl's name.
My whole is an old but true saying.

Belvidere, Ill. E. REED.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RIDDLE.

'Twas whispered in heaven, it was muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell:
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed,
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder,
Be seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder.
'Twas allotted to man with his earliest breath,
Attends at his birth, and awaits him in death;
It presides o'er his happiness, honor and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth.
Without it the soldier and seaman may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home.
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found;
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion be drowned.
'Twill not soften the heart, and tho' deaf to the ear,
'Twill make it acutely and instantly hear.
But in shade, let it rest like a delicate flower—
Oh, breathe on it softly—it dies in an hour.

Owasco, N. Y. BYRON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 856.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—A good word is as easily spoken as a bad one.

Answer to Anagram:

Glimpses of the goodly future,
Foretastes of the rare to be,
Through the chinks of other's fortunes
Sometimes are vouchsafed to me.

Reading for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG.

YOU are entering upon life. Perhaps your school days are ended. What do you propose to do? Will you consider your education completed? Will you sit down and fold your hands in idleness and make no further effort at self-improvement or advancement in knowledge? I hope not. You have yet scarcely launched on the great ocean of knowledge. Before you is a vast expanse, boundless as the creation of GOD: sail on! Educate yourselves; not alone in school room and college hall, poring over printed pages, but at the plow, the anvil, the work-bench, the counter—in the doctor's or lawyer's office, or the sacred desk;—whatever may be your vocation in life, still read, observe, study, think, push forward your self-culture. Around you will be books and men: read them, study them. And Nature, GOD'S great University whence all our schools derive their meagre supplies of wisdom, is ever open for all—from the highest even to the humblest. Enter it. Study in it. Graduate in it. Acquaint yourselves with all the facts of Nature and the laws of GOD: and your conceptions of Deity will be more noble, your love for Him more exalted, and your souls will grow stronger in an unconquerable love of truth and virtue. Cultivate, develop all your powers of head and heart, of mind and spirit.

Such an education will greatly increase your happiness. It will unfold to you all the wonders and delights of science, art, literature, the treasures of the past and the affluence of the present. It will increase your capacities of enjoyment at the same time that it augments your sources of happiness. How vastly different does everything appear to the educated man and to the ignorant. Flowers, hills, vales, streams, forests, birds are beautiful to all; but in all these the ignorant see not half the beauties which the educated perceive. All view with delight the brightness and glory of a summer morning, when first the dawning sun bathes the earth in radiant beauty and every green sprig is resplendent with glittering jewels; or the icy splendors of a winter morn, when the earth is robed in dazzling white and the bare boughs are richly hung with frozen diamonds; but how much more ecstatic the thrill of delight which all these occasion in the educated beholder! All gaze with awe and admiration on the star-lit dome of heaven, "thick embossed with studs of living light." Yet how much more interesting is this sublime display of Creative power and wisdom to one who, like a NEWTON or a HERSCHEL, a LA PLACE or a LAVERRIER, is acquainted with their almost incalculable distances, their immense magnitudes, the regularity of their motions, and the sublime harmony of the whole universe!

But education will not only open to you new sources of enjoyment and increase your happiness in this life. A true education of all your faculties of mind and spirit will prepare you for higher spheres of bliss in the spirit world. Press on, then, in your self-culture; and having drank from the fountains of knowledge and robed your spirits in the garments of virtue in this world, in brighter worlds above you will drink deeper draughts from clearer fountains, and strike your golden harps to gladder numbers, and vie with Arch-angel and Seraphim in ascriptions of praise to Jehovah.

J. T. OSMOND.

A RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.

IT is simple: when you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done: a left-off garment, to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves light as air—will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours; and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. Look at the result: You send one person, only one, happily through the day—that is, three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year—and supposing you live forty years only, after you commence this course, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings happy, at all events for a time. Now, worthy reader, is it not simple, and is it not worth accomplishing?—*London Atlas.*

THE WAY TO AVOID CALUMNY.—"If any one speaks ill of thee," said Epictetus, consider whether he hath truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, "Ay," said he, "then I must learn to sing better." Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said:—"It is no matter; I will live so that none shall believe them." Hearing at another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractively of him, he said; "I am sure he would not do it if he had not some reason for it." This is the surest as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny—*a good conscience.*

HE is a fool that grumbles at mischance. Put the best foot forward, is an old maxim. Don't run about and tell acquaintances that you have been unfortunate. People do not like to have unfortunate people for acquaintances. Add to vigorous determination a cheerful spirit; if reverses come, bear them like a philosopher, and get rid of them as soon as you can. Poverty is like a panther—look it earnestly in the face and it will turn from you.

NEW HALF VOLUME!

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE Second Half of Vol. XVII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will commence on the 7th of July proximo—affording all wishing to do so a good opportunity to subscribe. Agents, and other friends of the paper, will please note the announcement—bearing in mind that our books are not yet full, and that every subscription aids us in our endeavor to render the RURAL increasingly acceptable and valuable. We trust every friend of the paper and its objects will not "forget to remember" this, and be governed accordingly whenever an opportunity is presented of inducing an acquaintance to join the "Rural Brigade." All subscribers whose terms expire this week, will find the number of the paper (258) printed after name on address label. In renewing, as we hope all will,—either by remitting singly, or joining or forming a club,—we trust *no one* will neglect to invite others to give the paper a trial for six months or a year. Single or club subscriptions will be received for six months at the same proportionable rates as for a year, and free copies, etc., allowed in proportion. See offer of Special Premiums below.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

TO EACH PERSON procuring and remitting according to Club Terms ($2.50 per copy,) for *Twenty New Yearly Subscribers* to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, *before the 1st of August*, 1866, (subscriptions to begin not later than July 7,) we will give a handsome copy of **Webster's New Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary**, the LOWEST CASH PRICE of which is TWELVE DOLLARS! This splendid and popular work contains *over Three Thousand Illustrations*, is elegantly printed on fine paper, and substantially bound. It is the best Book Premium, of its price, that can possibly be offered, and those who secure it will have a life long treasure. *You*, Reader, can secure it by a little effort,—*Now is the Time to make the Effort!*

☞ TO EACH PERSON procuring and remitting or paying to the RURAL NEW-YORKER—at least *three* being *new* (before Aug. 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than July 7—we will send post-paid a copy of **Randall's Practical Shepherd**;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a FREE copy of the RURAL one year, instead of the book, if preferred.

TO EACH PERSON procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be *new*,) we will send the RURAL free for one year, and a post-paid copy of the PRACTICAL SHEPHERD

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 30, 1866.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Army Bill, introduced by Mr. Schenck, has passed the House by a vote of 72 to 41.

It is thought that no further action will be taken in the matter of repealing the neutrality law.

The President has nominated Prov. Governor Johnson of Georgia, as Minister to Venezuela.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week ending Saturday last, (the 23d,) were $3,124,000.

The Senate Naval Committee have decided to report in favor of transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

The President has "approved" the bill giving bounties to colored soldiers; it provides also for giving pensions and bounties to their heirs.

The Military Committee of the House has instructed its Chairman to report the Senate bill for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Rock Island.

A bill passed the House last week to authorize the building of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Ill. The bill provides against obstructing the river.

The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that mutilated National Bank Notes must be sent to the offices from which they were issued, for redemption, when, if recognized by the banks, they will be redeemed.

The Post-Office Department is instituting suits against all Post-masters in the late Rebel States who are indebted to the Government. The total amount of indebtedness of this class was $300,000—$100,000 of which has been paid.

In an address of Head Center Stephens last week in Washington, he denounced those lately engaged in the "Fenian war" as enemies of Ireland—traitors to the cause—giving Roberts and Sweeney (by name) the greatest share of his maledictions. He contended that Ireland, and not Canada, was the place to do the fighting.

The Star says the Republicans in Congress are waiting to hear from Tennessee before fixing a day for adjournment. Should the Legislature of that State ratify the Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, it is thought that the Tennessee members of both Houses of Congress will be immediately admitted to seats.

The receipts on account of Internal Revenue for the present year, up to the 19th inst., inclusive, amounted to $299,018,486, leaving less than one million of dollars to complete the estimate made at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It is believed that the receipts of the fiscal year, ending the 30th of this month, will amount to $310,000,000 from taxes for Internal Revenue alone. It is estimated that the receipts from customs will be about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, and from other sources over twenty millions—making the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year at least five hundred millions of dollars.

Southern Items.

THE employees of the Revenue offices in Georgia and South Carolina are resigning, being unable to take the "test oath."

A "lady of color" has sued, in Augusta, Ga., a colored gentleman for "breach of promise of marriage"—the first of the kind in the South.

The latest reports from the Red River country are unfavorable as to the prospects of the crops. The overflowed lands have been newly planted.

The City Marshal of Independence, Mo., was killed by guerrillas a few days since, for refusing to give up the keys of the jail where a bushwhacker was confined.

Reports from Florida to Gen. Howard, represent the Freedmen's affairs in a very flattering condition. Gov. Walker takes a deep interest in them. The schools are well attended.

A dispatch from Nashville says Gov. Brownlow has decided to call an extra session of the Tennessee Legislature to ratify the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Ballard of the U. S. Court at Louisville, has decided, in the case of Isham Harris, that the law which makes contractors a part of the land and naval forces of the U. S. is unconstitutional.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe last week, represents that Jeff. Davis and his family are very comfortably provided for—luxuriating on the "best the country affords." Health good.

At Navasota, Texas, there was recently a hail storm of uncommon severity. The hail stones averaged half a pound in weight—some a pound. The roofings of houses were demolished, and the growing crops entirely destroyed.

Amendment to the Constitution.

RESOLVED, *By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,)* That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

SECTION 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3.—That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities.

SEC. 4.—The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

To adopt the above "Amendment," twenty-seven States must ratify it—two more States than are now represented in Congress. The Secretary of State transmitted, on the 16th inst., to all the Governors of the States, the "official" notification of the passage of the joint-resolution by Congress submitting the "Amendment" to the States for ratification. It passed the 13th.

From the West Indies.

THE N. Y. Herald's Havana correspondent says that the policy of the new administration is a repressive and restrictive one, very obnoxious to the Cubans, more especially by contrast with the former generous treatment of Gen. Dulce. A violent hurricane visited Bazamo on the 9th inst. Regla, a town opposite Havana, lost twenty-three houses by fire on the 13th.

Advices from St. Thomas state that about two hundred troops had left there to join the Imperialists in Mexico.

By the late fire in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, over twenty buildings were destroyed.

Most of the English and American residents were abandoning Hayti on account of the disorder occasioned by the great fire at Port au Prince some weeks ago.

The Dominican revolution has ended in a triumph, and President Baez has fled to St. Thomas.

Martinique has suffered considerably by a drouth, and Guadaloupe has been fearfully decimated by the cholera—especially among the colored population,—15,000 of them have died.

The sugar crop is abundant, but the supply is likely to fall short, owing to the ravages of the cholera preventing its manufacture.

MEXICO.—A Vera Cruz correspondent, writing under date of the 13th of June, states that the yellow fever is raging in that city fearfully. The last steamer from Europe brought out 800 troops for Maximilian. The Liberals have released 28 Confederates, captured near Cordova. All work on the Imperial Railroad to the city of Mexico has been discontinued for want of funds and from the aggressions of the Liberals. The Imperialists have lost and abandoned most of their important cities in the interior, and the general opinion is that the Empire is fast declining. Maximilian is in great financial distress. The Americans in the Cordova settlement are disheartened, and are preparing to return to the United States. Tampico is surrounded and closely invested by a strong force of Liberals. The Liberals appear to be very active in the vicinity of Matamoras.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.—The Annual Conference of the Western Unitarian Church began its session at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 20th instant. Over 200 delegates were present during the session. Many prominent Unitarian ministers were in attendance, among them Dr. Bellows and Rev. Mr. Hepworth.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE latest European intelligence is to June 12. No fighting has yet taken place. Austria appears ready for the fray. The Venetian regiments are not to be employed in Italy, but will be sent to fight the Prussians. The Prussian people do not seem to be unanimous for war; large meetings have been held, and addresses favoring peace have been sent to the King. In some parts of Germany distress prevails, and riots had taken place. Bavaria inclines towards Austria,—both being Catholic. A German Congress is thought advisable—excluding Austria and Prussia. Italy evinces the most enthusiasm for war, and has formed a most perfect alliance with Prussia against Austria. The Austrians have 300,000 men on the borders of Silesia. The King of Prussia, it is thought, will command the forces for its defense. Spain and Portugal have agreed to act as neutrals in the event of war. The cholera is prevailing with much virulence in Holland.

THE DACOTAH INDIANS.—Gov. Edmunds of Dacotah Territory, communicates to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Fort Sully on the 6th inst., the arrival of the steamer Ben Johnson with the North Western Indian Commission on board. There are about 600 lodges of Indians at Fort Sully—all of the Upper Sioux nation, and there is said to be 1,000 lodges at Fort Rice. The general feeling among the Indians in that locality is said to be friendly. The object of the commission is to negotiate treaties with them.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION SCHEME.—A dispatch from Toronto the 21st inst., says "the Legislature of New Brunswick, it is expected, will adopt the Confederation Scheme. The delegates from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland will probably leave for England at the end of the present month. The English Parliament will, it is expected, pass the necessary act at the present session in order to enable the Confederation of the Provinces to be completed in August."

OCEAN NAVIGATION.—Nearly all the vessels of the different Atlantic Steamship Lines are running with great regularity and speed. Among the quickest passages made is the last trip of the steamship City of Paris, of the Inman Line, which left Liverpool on the 7th inst. and arrived at New York on the 16th, making the passage from Liverpool in 9 days and 13 hours, including detention at Queenstown, and from Queenstown in 8 days, 12 hours and 20 minutes.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR at Buffalo has been fined $500 for ejecting a man from a railroad car because he refused to give up his seat to a woman.

THE International Sculling Match between Hamill of Poughkeepsie, and the champion of England, is set down for the 4th and 5th of July, on the river Tyne.

THE subject of assimilating the Canadian tariff to that of the United States, upon articles passing between the two countries, is under consideration in the Canadian Cabinet.

THE notorious Dick Turner, who was turnkey of Libby Prison during the war, has been released from confinement. He was arrested soon after the capture of Richmond, and had been in confinement ever since.

THE cholera has undoubtedly been kept from becoming an epidemic in New York city thus far, by the efficient action of the Board of Health. The Evening Post shows that the Board has, since the 14th of March, abated more than 18,000 nuisances.

FRANK E. DARROW of Bristol, Conn., has commenced the manufacture of raw-hide dolls. They are a very substantial article. To test their durability some were placed in an iron rolling barrel and rolled for two days, which did not injure them in the least.

AT the present time there are in the service of the United States 22 Major-Generals, 20 Brigadier-Generals, 94 Paymasters, 96 Assistant Quartermasters, 61 Assistant Adjutant-Generals, 40 Commissaries of Subsistance, and officers of less rank "too numerous to mention."

EX-REBEL VICE-PRESIDENT ALEX. H. STEPHENS is announced to deliver a lecture in Indianapolis the present season. Among the other names on the list for the course are those of Fred. Douglass, Horatio Seymour, Wendell Phillips, John B. Gough, and P. T. Barnum.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN near Medina, N. Y., on the 18th inst., whipped his son, (three years old,) so severely because he would not say his prayers, that he died in a few hours. The man's name is Joel Lindsley. He was arrested and sent to jail. We learn that he was liberated on bonds of $10,000 last Saturday.

THE bark Arabian of Port Burwell, Canada, was wrecked on the piles at Cleveland, last week. Capt. Haskin, McDermot (the mate) and wife, and Daniel Haskin, and an unknown seaman, were lost. Jno. Vance, a seaman, was saved. Schooner Alice Grover of Toronto, was also wrecked at Cleveland about the same time. The cook, a female, name unknown, was lost.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

☞ IF Asmodeus should unroof all the houses in New York, as the story says he unroofed those of Madrid, in the dressing-rooms of nine-tenths of the *beau monde* would be seen Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Sold everywhere.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, June 26, 1866.

SINCE our last issue there has been a decided change in the weather for the better, and a corresponding one in the aspects of the growing crops. These are full of promise for the future and seem to remove the despondence caused by an unpropitious spring. The wheat crop, though in many sections much damaged, will, according to present indications yield a higher general average than was anticipated two months ago. This cheering assurance comes from all quarters and is believed to be reliable. Other products promise results equally flattering.

In the flour and wheat market there is little change to note—though a slightly declining tendency is perceptible. Provisions remain much the same as last week—the variance, if any, will be found noted below.

The wool market can scarcely be said to have opened yet. Small lots are taken at from 40 to 55 cents—depending on preparation and quality.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@16,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,50@14,00	Apples, green	$1,50@ 1,75
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔	12@ 14c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	22@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,80@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu	125@ 137c
Wheat, red	2,40@ 2,60	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	3,05@ 3,08	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	80@ 85c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	80@ 85c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 8c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 7c
Oats	55@ 60c	Green calfskins	17@ 18c
Barley	80@ 85c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,25@2,50
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$5,50@ 6,00
Do. new mess	33,00@34,00	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,00
Do. clear, ℔	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	12,00@14,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	0,00@ 0,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 22c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	14@15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,00@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,00@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	8,25@0,00
Geese, ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	8,25@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	23@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	15@ 17c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,60@2,75
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ ℔	40@55c
Lard, tried	23@23½c	Hops	10@ 80c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,75@9,50
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	7,00@8,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	21@ 22c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	31@ 42c

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23.—Cotton 37@40c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,30@13,80 as to quality. Wheat, $2,20@2,35. Rye, $1,10. Barley, dull. Corn, 90@94c. Oats, 57@60c. Hops, 25@65c. Pork, new mess, $31,37@32,25; old do, $30,00@30,00; prime, $26,50@26,50; Shoulders, 15½@15c; Hams, 17@21c. Lard, 19½@22½c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 8@21c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, JUNE 22.—Flour, $9@16,00. Corn meal $1,81@1,94 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,15@3,50. Rye, $1,30. Barley, 78c. Corn 90@93c. Oats, 55@58. Pork, $29@37. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 30@35c. Lard 22@23½c. Cheese 20@21c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, JUNE 23.—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00.—Wheat, $2@2,75. Corn, 60@75c. Rye, Barley, and Peas, nominal. Oats 41@46c. Pork, $32@33,50. Lard, 23c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 22.—Flour, $7,25@17; wheat, $1,63@1,90½. Corn, 64@68c. Oats, 31@35c. Rye, 67@70c. Barley, 68@70cts. Beans, $1,00@1,15. Mess pork, $30,50@32. Lard 22@22½c. Butter, 16@25c. Cheese, 14@22c. Potatoes, 50@70c. Eggs, 16@17c.

TORONTO, JUNE 23.—Flour, $5,30@9,00. Wheat, fall $1,70@1,75; spring, $1,37@1,40; Barley, 45@55c; Rye, 56@58c; Peas, 68@73cts; Oats 32@33c. Mess pork, $23,50@25; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 12@14c; Lard, 14@16cts; Bacon, 9½@12c; Beef hams, 13@14c. Butter, 14@15c; Cheese, 13@15c. Wool, 35@36—*Globe.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19—Sales Beef Cattle, $12.00@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@120; Veal Calves, 7@14c; Sheep and Lambs, 5@14c; Swine, 10½@13½c.

ALBANY, JUNE 22—Beeves $5,50@11,50; Sheep, 5@6½c. Hogs, 11@11½c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 19.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@$8,20. Sheep, sales at $3,00@5,25. Swine, sales at from $9,15 to $9,90.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19.—Sales 45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@22c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Cullian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 39@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 30@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, JUNE 20—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 62@65c, medium, 55@60; coarse, 47@53c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 55@60c; medium, 50@55c; common, 45@48c; California, 18@40c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 60@65c; superfine, 45@55c; No. 1, 30@42½c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 30@35c; Cape Good Hope, 35@40c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 18@45c; East India, 20@50c.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 19.—There is a good demand for all grades, but the crop comes in slowly; producers seem to anticipate higher prices. We still quote:

Ohio and Indiana—Coarse fleece 40@45c; medium to fine 50@53c, and extra, 55@62c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 23@30c.; washed, 37@45c.; tub washed, 40@47c.; pulled, 34@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 20@25c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 10@42c; medium, 42@47c; fine, 47@50c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, JUNE 19—Fine, washed fleece, 40@45c; medium, 40@45c; coarse, 35@40c; unwashed, ¼ off, factory pulled, 30@35c; tub-washed, 45@50c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

BEST DAIRY FARM for Sale—See Rural, June 23, page 202. H. GRAVES, Weltersfield Springs, N Y

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF the United States, to sell a NEW NATIONAL WORK by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. For particulars address 858-3t B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

VERMONTERS—WHEREVER THEY ARE, should send for the Catalogue of 200 *PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF VERMONT SCENERY*, published, and for sale at a reduced price, by A. F. STYLES, Burlington, Vt. Catalogue and Price List sent free to any address.

CHOLERA SYMPTOMS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Dysintery—effects of bad Water and Climate—Controlled and Cured by "NEEDLE'S Compound Camphor Troches." Should be in every pocket *now*. Exclusive maker, C. H. NEEDLES, Philadelphia, Pa. One Box, by mail, for 50 cents. 858-4t

CLERGYMEN—TEACHERS—STUDENTS—and others, wanted to sell the latest, most popular and fascinating book on the East ever published, "*God's Handiwork in Egypt, Sinai and the Holy Land*," containing over 700 royal octavo pages. Elegantly illustrated. Liberal terms given. Address O. BADGLEY, Bowmansville, Erie Co., N. Y.

A. B. W. BULLARD'S IMPROVED OIL SOAP! For REMOVING GREASE, PAINT, PITCH and VARNISH, from WOOLEN, COTTON, SILK or LINEN GOODS is superior to anything yet discovered. It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from Benzine, and all other resinous fluids. Be sure and see that the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD is on the label. For sale by all Druggists.—DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York, General Agents.

WE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED! SEWING MACHINES, as premiums for new subscribers to the NEW YORK OBSERVER. SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS will secure a $55 Machine. Sample copies and Circulars *free*. Terms, $3,50 a Year in advance. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION of the finest *THOROUGH-BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS* and *IMPORTED FOWLS* in America. Address L. B. SILVER, Salem, Ohio.

HUTCHINSON'S FAMILY Wine and Cider Mill. Always ready to make PURE WINE and SWEET CIDER. Convenient, economical and indispensable IN EVERY FAMILY. SAVES ALL THE FRUIT. Price so low that every Family can afford one. 10,000 NOW IN USE! Many late improvements have been added. Send for Descriptive Circular giving full particulars. Address PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y., Or, O. E. HUTCHINSON, 81 and 83 Merwin street, 858-4meo Cleveland, Ohio.

TURNIP SEEDS, &c., BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID. *All Warranted of the First Quality.*

Early White Dutch Turnip			$1 00 ℔ ℔.
White Strap Leaf	do.		1 00 "
Red-Top Strap Leaf	do.		1 00 "
Long White Cow Horn	do.		1 00 "
Large White French	do.		1 00 "
Long White Tankard	do.		1 00 "
Large White Norfolk	do.		75 "
Large White Globe	do.		75 "
German Teltow	do.		2 00 "
Yellow Stone	do.		1 00 "
Yellow Aberdeen	do.		1 00 "
Yellow Finland	do.		2 50 "
Golden Ball (very fine)	do.		1 00 "
Improved Ruta Baga	do.		1 00 "
Laing's " "	do.		1 00 "
Skirving's " "	do.		75 "
ALSO,			
White Spined Cucumbers for pickles		15c ℔ oz.,	$1 50 ℔ ℔
Green Curled Endive		30c "	3 00 "
Corn Salad		15c "	1 50 "
Hardy Green Lettuce		30c "	3 00 "
Brown Winter "		30c "	3 00 "
Yellow Summer Turnip Radish		15c "	1 50 "
Black Fall "		15c "	1 50 "
Scarlet Chinese Winter "		30c "	4 00 "
Round Leaf Spinach		10c "	75 "
Large Flandre "		10c "	75 "
Prickley "		10c "	75 "

Trade Price Lists on Application. J. M. THORBURN & CO., 858-2teo No. 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING. HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY, A new and practical system of Teaching and Educating the Horse. BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Author of the "Horse and his Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc. With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1,25. This popular author, who has made the Horse his lifelong study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple, and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal, that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time. IT TELLS YOU—

How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a balky horse.
How to break a halter puller.
How to break pulling on the bit.
How to break a horse afraid of a buffalo.
How to teach horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip without bridle, bit, or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse.
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried.
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage.
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you.
How to bit colts without bitting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach a horse to kiss you.
How to teach him to shake hands.
How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.

Sent to any address post paid on receipt of price. Agents wanted everywhere for its sale with whom liberal terms will be made. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., PUBLISHERS, 858 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

SPEAR'S PATENT FRUIT-PRESERVING SOLUTION, For the preservation of all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Wines, Cider, &c., Without Sugar, and without expensive Sealing or Air-tight Jars. *One Bottle will Preserve 128 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine or Cider. Price $1.*

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

This Solution, when properly used, effectually prevents fermentation or decay of Fruits, and, by the most simple and inexpensive process, every variety may be kept in a fresh and wholesome condition the year round. It is no new and uncertain experiment, but has been in practical use for the past eight years, yet has been, for the most part, kept from the public for the purpose of ascertaining the result of a series of experiments, all of which have proved the validity of all that is now confidently claimed for it.

Fruits preserved by this Solution are as good as the best "canned" fruits, while the use of the Solution avoids the trouble of sealing, costly jars or cans, keeping from the air and light, frequent examinations, and the many other troubles and annoyances well known to every housewife.

Fresh native fruits the year round have become almost a household necessity, both on account of their healthfulness and as a luxury; and by the use of this Solution this great luxury is within the reach of every family, rich or poor, in the land, as all kinds of fruits may be preserved during pleasant weather at less than one-half the expense of any other method.

The Solution is perfectly free from objection on the score of health. Professor Bache, under date "U. S. Naval Laboratory, New York, Sept. 14, 1861," says:—"By direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, I have examined your Preserving Solution, and meats and fruits preserved by it. I have a high opinion of its value, and believe it can be used in the preservation of those articles in a fresh state for the Army and Navy very advantageously. *The Solution is perfectly free from objection on the score of healthfulness.*"

A. A. HAYES, M. D., *State Assayer of Massachusetts, says:*—"I have been made acquainted with the principle adopted by Mr. Lewis H. Spear in preserving fruit, so as to prevent change of color and subsequent fermentation, and have made some observations in connection with his process. Analysis proves that nothing is added to the fruit which is objectionable in articles of food or decidedly foreign in origin. My trials to induce fermentation in the prepared fruit failed, and I am confident that fruit prepared as he directs will long resist fermentive changes."

THEODORE HOLT, *a Practical Fruit Grower and Preserver, says:*

Mr. L. H. SPEAR—*Dear Sir:*—During the past season I have made numerous and severe tests of your Fruit-Preserving Solution, and have apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces and grapes, kept in jars in a hot, damp room, without sealing and only loosely corked from five to eight months, which have never exhibited the slightest indication of mold, scum or fermentation, and are called by those who try them equal to any they ever saw.

Tomatoes preserved by your process proved entirely free from the injured taste of canned fruit, and could hardly be detected from fresh fruit.

Although by your process keeping from air is not indispensable, yet it is advisable also to seal and keep cool when practicable.

While your Solution is evidently a most powerful antiseptic, knowing well its composition, I believe it is in no respect injurious—in fact is as harmless as salt, and must be a valuable aid to those who desire the healthful luxury of the delicious fruits of summer at all seasons of the year. Yours, &c., THEODORE HOLT.

Fourth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, NEW YORK, March 10, 1866.

Other Certificates from distinguished Chemists, confirming the above, may be seen at the Office of LEWIS P. WORRALL, the General Agent, No. 91 Hudson Street, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed. ☞ For Sale by all Druggists and Store-keepers everywhere. 858-2t

6,000 AGENTS Wanted to sell SIX New INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF PERRY'S PATENT HORSE-POWERS, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., and in use one year. Also 1 Circular Saw Table with 24 and 26 inch Saws, all in good order and sold for want of use. NASH BROTHERS. June 13, 1866. Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD MANUFACTURER to manufacture the best Potato Digger ever invented. Patented March 6, 1866. For Sale—Three valuable Patent Rights, by States or Counties. For particulars address E. G. FORD, Delphos, Ohio. 856-2teo

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great American Tea Company.
Grand Gift Concert—Clayton & Young.
Spear's Patent Fruit-Preserving Solution—L P Worrall.
Horse Training made Easy—John E Potter & Co.
Turnip Seeds, &c—J M Thorburn & Co.
New York Observer—Sidney E Morse, Jr.
Improved Oil Soap—Demas, Barnes & Co.
Clergymen, Teachers, Students—O Badgley.
Imported Fowls, &c—L B Silver.
Vermonters—A F Styles.
Wanted—B B Russell & Co.
Best Dairy Farm—H Graves.
Hutchinson's Wine and Cider Mill—G E Hutchinson.
Cholera Symptoms, Diarrhea, &c—G H Needles.

The News Condenser.

— Crop prospects in Minnesota are good.

— The State debt of Connecticut is $8,463,288.

— Jeff. Davis refuses to have his photograph taken.

— Queen Victoria is preparing a volume of essays.

— The President has approved the new postal law.

— Oil wells have been opened on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

— Recent storms have been very destructive to bridges in Iowa.

— A bear, weighing 200 lbs., was recetly trapped in Whitney, Maine.

— The people of New Orleans propose a grand Mississippi Valley Fair.

— A furious hailstorm has nearly destroyed crops around Little Rock, Ark.

— There are 3,496 operatives employed in the factories at Woonsocket, R. I.

— It is said $7,000 worth of strawberries are consumed daily in New York.

— The journeymen masons of Poughkeepsie struck last week for $3.50 per day.

— It is rumored that Gee, the Salisbury prison keeper, has been acquitted.

— It is estimated that the wool crop of Ohio, this year, will reach 30,000,000 lbs.

— The Methodist Book Depository in Pittsburg, Pa., was recently destroyed by fire.

— The Union Pacific railroad will be completed to Fort Kearney by October next.

— Gen. Fitz John Porter has taken up his permanent residence in Morristown, N. J.

— Several clerks in Boston have been poisoned by wearing enameled paper collars.

— Thos. Murray of Chicago was fined $25 for knocking down and choking his mother.

— There were 2,609,252 bushels of grain received at Buffalo during two days last week.

— The gold mines of Dahlonega, Ga., are about to be worked with improved machinery.

— The deaf mutes of New England are to have a celebration at Hartford, Ct., August 22d.

— The next annual meeting of the National Typographical Association is to be held at Memphis.

— The President has nominated Gov. Holden of North Carolina, to be Minister to San Salvador.

— There is every indication of a permanent peace with the Sioux, Choyenne and Arapahoe Indians.

— Official estimates show an increase of 647,500 acres of wheat in France compared with 15 years ago.

Special Notices.

Deafness and Catarrh Cured by DR. C. B. LIGURHILL, office 79 Main street, Rochester, N. Y. Catarrh in the Head and Throat and Discharges from the Ears, with or without partial Deafness, he can treat successfully without seeing the patient, if the case is plainly stated. Letters of consultation must contain one dollar. Price of Treatment reasonable.

AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN who has sixty acres of very choice land upon which he has bestowed his money and labor freely for several years past, desires to sell thirty-five acres, including his homestead, that he may devote his attention to the remainder.

This property is situated in one of the most enterprising, beautiful, healthy, moral and attractive villages in the State, with unequaled railroad and canal facilities, within twenty minutes ride of the city of Rochester. The house is large, modern in style, and as complete in all that is requisite for a genteel residence as any that can be found outside of a city. The stables and outbuildings are in keeping with the house. The orchards are large and stocked with the choicest fruits, the gardens are handsomely laid out, the lands underdrained and in the highest state of cultivation, and nothing is wanting that man or money can supply to beautify this place. It is so favored in its location, so convenient to market, that the lands may be used for the nursery business or for market gardening if the owner desires.

For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of D. D. T. MOORE, Rural New-Yorker office, or of G. G. COOPER, at the office of the Union and Advertiser, Rochester.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.

Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for a circular of the SUPERIOR MACHINE manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RURAL. 5t

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

GRAND
GIFT CONCERT!
TO RAISE
$100,000,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A
POOR-HOUSE
—AND—
WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' HOME!
—FOR THE—
City of Covington, Ky.

To be held by special permission of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.
COVINGTON, KY., JULY 4, 1866,

Or as soon thereafter as all the tickets are sold

$485,000

To be given away to the fortunate Ticket-holders.

60,125 PRIZES!

PRICE OF TICKETS, $1 EACH!
Number of Tickets limited to 500,000.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

1 Gift—Lands in Kentucky	$10,000
1 Gift—Beautiful Fruit Farm	12,500
1 Gift—Brick House and Lot	8,500
1 Gift—Brick House and Lot	7,500
1 Gift—Splendid Building Lot	6,000
1 Gift—House and Lot	4,500
1 Gift—House and Lot	3,500
1 Gift—Fine Building Lot	3,000
1 Gift—2 acres of Ground	2,000
1 Gift—160 acres of Land in Missouri	1,500
1 Gift—6 acres of Ground	1,200
3 Gifts—Large Building Lots, $300 to $400 each	1,000
14 Gifts—Building Lots, $250 each	3,500
13,000 Gifts—Various kinds, $5 to $10 each	85,000
2 Gifts—Cincinnati City Bonds, $1,000 each	2,000
10 Gifts—Greenbacks, $500 to $1,000 each	7,500
505 Gifts—Greenbacks, $25 to $30 each	3,300
12,000 Gifts—Various kinds, $5 to $50 each	5,500
20 Gifts—Pianofortes, $150 to $1,000 each	10,800
5 Gifts—Parlor Organs, $400 each	2,000
5 Gifts—Melodeons, $300 each	1,500
200 Gifts—Sewing Machines, $75 to $100 each	17,500
50 Gifts—Gents' Gold Watches, $150 to $250 each	10,000
50 Gifts—Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 to $125 each	5,625
200 Gifts—Silver Watches, $40 to $75 each	11,500
16,499 Gifts—Various kinds, $2 to $4 each	33,715
200 Gifts—Diamond Pins and Rings, $35 to $75 each	12,500
400 Gifts—Pearl Sets, 18 Carat Gold Rings $20 each	8,000
200 Gifts—Regard Rings, $30 each	6,000
200 Gifts—Very handsome Albums, $25 to $50 each	6,000
100 Gifts—Family Bibles, $25 each	2,500
50 Gifts—Silver plated Tea Sets, $75 each	3,750
100 Gifts—Silver plated Ice Pitchers and Castors, $15 each	1,500
16,398 Gifts—Various kinds, $2 to $3 each	43,100
1 Gift—Brick House and Lot	8,500
1 Gift—Fine Set of Tobacco Machinery	22,000
60,125	$485,000

For fuller description of Prizes see Circulars, which will be mailed to any part of the United States, by writing to CLAYTON & YOUNG, Covington, Ky., inclosing stamp. Great pains have been taken in the selection of our minor gifts, and we feel confident that no one will be dissatisfied with even the smallest of them.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Hall, or in the open air, as may be decided, by a Committee who shall be selected by the audience to superintend the same. Correct lists of the drawing will be published and furnished to all purchasers and agents as soon as possible after the drawing. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their numbers appear in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward or present their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys.

Tickets for sale at the principal Book, Jewelry and Music Stores in Covington, Newport and Cincinnati. Also by Special Agents, and at our office, corner Scott and Fourth Streets, Covington, Kentucky.

Price of tickets, $1 each, sent by mail to any part of the country on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

In ordering tickets by mail send full name of each subscriber and their post-office address, with town, county and State in full.

All communications should be addressed to
CLAYTON & YOUNG,
POST-OFFICE DRAWER 618, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Office open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REFERENCES:
Hon. Green Clay Smith, M. C., from Kentucky.
Hon. L. H. Rousseau, M. C., from Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. H Randall, M. C., from Kentucky.
Hon. Samuel McKee, M. C., from Kentucky.
Hon. Judge Joseph Dolnphan, of the Ninth (Ky.) Judicial District.
Hon. C. A. Preston, Mayor.
Hon. J. D. Shutt, President of the City Council of Covington.
Richard Pretlow, M. D., President Covington Branch Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.
Thomas B. Page, Esq., President Third National Bank, Cincinnati.
D. J. Fallis, Esq., President Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati.
Charles W. Stewart, Esq., Cashier Covington Branch Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.

OFFICIAL.

We, the Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of Covington, to examine into the scheme advertised in the name of CLAYTON & YOUNG, as a Gift Concert, to raise One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purpose of establishing a Poor House and Widows' and Orphans' Home, for the City of Covington, Ky., being satisfied that the parties are acting in good faith, and that the enterprise, if successful, will prove of great benefit to the city and relief to the needy of our community, cheerfully recommend the enterprise to the good will of the public generally.
HENRY O. ANDREW,
V. SHINKLE,
ROBERT HOWE,
Covington, Ky., May 24, 1866. COMMITTEE.

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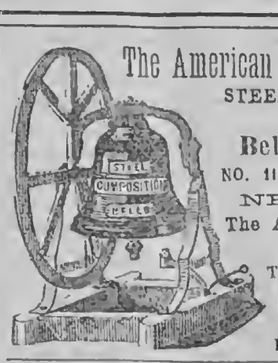

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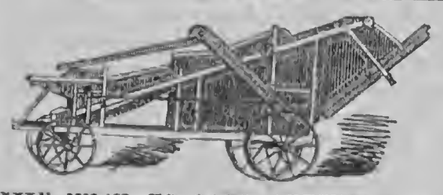

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[We are indebted to Wm. Garbutt, Esq., of Wheatland, N. Y., a long-time friend and contributor to the Rural, for a copy of the subjoined ballad. Mr. G. says—"Who was its author, or when it was written, I never knew. It was read at a Boston celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims."]

OLD TIMES AND NEW.

'Twas in my easy chair at home,
About a week ago,
I sat and puffed my light cigar
As usual, you must know.

I mused upon the Pilgrim flock,
Whose luck it was to land
Upon almost the only rock
Among the Plymouth sand.

In my mind's eye, I saw them leave
Their weather-beaten bark—
Before them spread the wintry wilds,
Behind, rolled ocean dark.

Alone that little handful stood,
While savage foes lurked nigh—
Their creed and watch-word, "Trust in God
And keep your powder dry."

Imagination's pencil, then,
That first stern winter painted,
When more than half their number died
And stoutest spirits fainted.

A tear unbidden filled one eye,
My smoke had filled the other;
One sees strange sights at such a time,
Which quite the senses bother.

I knew I was alone—but lo!
(Let him who dares, deride me.)
I looked, and, drawing up a chair,
Down sat a man beside me.

His dress was ancient, and his air
Was somewhat strange and foreign;
He civilly returned my stare,
And said "I'm Richard Warren!

"You'll find my name among the list
Of hero, sage and martyr,
Who, in the Mayflower's cabin signed
The first New England Charter.

"I could some curious facts impart—
Perhaps some wise suggestions—
But then I'm bent on seeing sights,
And running o'er with questions."

"Ask on," said I, "I'll do my best
To give you information,
Whether of private men you ask,
Or our renowned nation."

Says he, "First tell me what is that,
In yon compartment narrow,
Which seems to dry my eyeballs up,
And scorch my very marrow."

His finger pointed to the grate—
Said I, "That's Lehigh coal,
Dug from the earth:" he shook his head;
"It is, upon my soul!"

I then took up a bit of stick,
One end was black as night,
And rubbed it across the hearth,
When lo! a sudden light!

My guest drew back, uprolled his eyes
And strove his breath to catch—
"What necromancy's that?" he cried—
Quoth I, "A friction match."

Upon a pipe, just over-head,
I turned a little screw,
When forth, with instantaneous flash,
Three streams of lightning flew.

Uprose my guest: "Now Heaven me save,
Aloud he shouted; then
"Is that hell-fire?" "'Tis gas," said I
"We call it hydrogen."

Then forth into the fields we strolled;
A train came thundering by,
Drawn by the snorting iron steed,
Swifter than eagles fly.

Rumbled the wheels, the whistle shrieked,
Far streamed the smoky cloud,
Echoed the hills, the valleys shook,
The flying forests bowed.

Down on his knees, with hands uprais'd
In worship, Warren fell—
"Great is the Lord, our God," cried he—
"He doeth all things well."

"I've seen his chariots of fire,
The horsemen, too, thereof;
Oh! may I ne'er provoke his ire,
Nor at his threatenings scoff."

"Rise up, my friend, rise up," said I,
"Your terrors all are vain;
That was no chariot of the sky,
'Twas the New York mail train."

We stood within a chamber small—
Men came the news to know,
From Worcester, Springfield and New York,
Texas and Mexico.

It came—it went—silent but sure—
He started, smiled, burst out laughing:
"What witchcraft's that?"—"Its what we call
Magnetic telegraphing."

Once more we stepped into the street;
Said Warren, "What is that
Which moves along across the way
As softly as a cat?

"I mean the thing upon two legs,
With feathers on its head—
A monstrous hump below its waist,
Large as a feather bed.

"It has the gift of speech. I hear;
But sure, it can't be human?"
"My amiable friend," said I,
"That's what we call a woman."

"Eternal powers! it cannot be,"
Sighed he, with voice that faltered,
"I loved the women in my day,
But oh! they're strangely altered."

I showed him then a new machine
For turning eggs to chickens,—
A labor-saving hennery,
That beats the very dickens.

Thereat he strongly grasped my hand,
And said, "'Tis plain to see,
This world is so transmogrified
'Twill never do for me.

"Your telegraphs, your railroad trains,
Your gas lights, friction matches,
Your hump-backed women, rocks for wood,
Your thing which chickens hatches,

Have turned the earth upside down,
No peace is left within it;"
Then whirling round upon his heel
He vanished in a minute.

Forthwith my most veracious pen
Wrote down what I had heard;
And here, dressed up in doggerel rhyme
You have it, word for word.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MARGARY VERNE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

[Concluded from page 204, last No.]

It was only a short hour before Philip returned, and passed by my door on the way to his own room with a slower step than usual. Far into the small hours of the night I lay awake, thinking over the events of the past year and wondering if the next one would prove as happy. But I fell asleep finally, and did not wake until the glad sunlight of a new year was falling on my face, when, springing to my feet, I hastily dressed and went down stairs to wish them all good morning, and looking round missed the face I was most anxious to see; but just then the door opened and Philip came in with his face full of quiet content and something like *relief* it seemed to me, and I understood it all when he said he had been out for an early walk to see if there were any traces of the crazy woman who had so frightened Margary, in the village, but he could learn nothing of her; Margary herself must have been the only person who had seen her, and she had most probably wandered on to some of the farm houses that were scattered about on the hills, and where she would be taken good care of until her friends could be found. For a moment then the old, dark look came over his face, but when he saw that I noticed it, he laughed and said he believed he was pretty tired from his walk. I hastened to get breakfast for him and afterward we sat down in the little parlor and he read to me until it was time to go to Mr. Verne's, for he had been invited there to dinner, with the rest of us, but we had concluded to have our own quiet dinner at home and go up there in the evening. How was I surprised, just as Philip stood in the door, ready to start, to see one of the servants from Mr. Verne's, come into the yard and hand Philip two notes, which when he had read, for he read mine too, scarcely seeming to know what he was about, he turned as pale as if he were dying and grasped the door to keep from falling. When I took my little note from his hand, and read it, I laughed at him, to think he should feel so badly about her going away; for Margary wrote me she was obliged to go to Boston to see her mother's sister who was very ill, and should not see us again for some time unless she should see my brother in the city on his return.

Philip did not delay long after this. The very next day he packed up his things and went back, and I drew a long breath of relief when he had gone—for he had been so gloomy and nervous since he received Margary's note. I am making my story too long and dull, I fear, by dwelling on all these little details, but my own interest in what I am writing must be my excuse. I must pass over six months now, during which time little of interest transpired in our quiet home, when we were all startled from our dream of content by a letter from Philip, announcing that the engagement between Miss Verne and himself was at an end, that the act was her own, and that since her release, she had been very gay and excited much admiration wherever she went. He just hinted, I remember, that his poverty had been the obstacle, but I would not believe it for a long time, until when all my letters remained unnoticed, and I heard only what Philip wrote of her occasionally, after meeting her with some of the *creme de la creme* of Boston society, I was obliged to give my romance to the winds and settle down to the forced conviction that Margary was heartless and cruel, and I was lonely and uncomfortable.

Well, time slipped around and the next Autumn came, and with a long letter from Philip, saying he was to be married, and wanting to bring his Mabel home and to be married at the old parsonage. He made it all seem right and proper, when he told us that she was an orphan and had no home but a boarding house. I think our dear mother's heart opened to her then, and as hers was always the deciding voice in our household, I sat down and wrote him to come and make his pretty Mabel, as he had called her, sure of a hearty welcome. So dearly did I love my brother that my heart went out after all for whom he felt any affection. It was the fifteenth of October that Philip came home, bringing with him the gentle girl who had taken my Margary's place, and though I had long thought I could never really welcome any one else as my brother's wife, I felt my heart go out to Mabel Lynn when I first saw her. We could hardly tell how she looked until she took off her cloak and bonnet, and then her rare beauty beamed upon us, fairly taking us by surprise. The brown waving hair that fell in ripples about her face and neck, caught the sunshine and turned to waves of gold; her red lips, parted and quivering with emotion, and her brown eyes half-filled with happy tears, all went to make up a beauty that you seldom see; and when she spoke—her low voice stealing its way into our very hearts—it was a few simple words of gratitude to my father and mother and love for me. I looked at Philip, but he was watching her and I had no need to ask if he loved the fair woman he had brought home to our fireside; the love and devotion of a strong heart were written in his face. Ah! happy Philip! to have had the love and trust of two such women as Margary Verne and Mabel Lynn!

Father was the first one to break the silence and he did so with a kind "God bless you, my children," and then standing up before them he folded their hands together and spoke the few earnest words that made them man and wife; together we stood for a few minutes after his voice had ceased, and then we each took our home kiss and told her how welcome she was, for she was to stay with us, by Philip's desire, until he should find a house, and make it ready. That day too, makes one of the fair pictures that hang on memory's wall. We opened the door looking out on the orchard, and stood there drinking in the sight of all the beauty before us, and hearing the sound of singing in the branches of the trees. Oh! when the birds lifted up their joyous songs in presence of our more joyous hearts, I blessed God for their singing and blessed him for the green leaves and fragrant blossoms! There were some red and yellow leaves, just enough to remind us that we were growing old, but not one dead. The abundance of the season made us involuntarily look up and acknowledge God the Giver; it was as if the whole broad land had given a feast to the hungry ones; the corn field waved with its golden sheaves, the red apples hung invitingly from the low spreading trees, the great purple plums dropped from the stems in luscious ripeness, and all our thoughts, like the scenes around us, clothed themselves in light.

Philip proposed that I should take Mabel down through the orchard, and I was glad to get her away by myself and talk to her a little while. As we passed down under the laden trees, we found ourselves quickly gliding into real home-talk, as if we had known each other half our lives, and when we came back with our hands locked, Phil laughed and said he didn't believe Mabel would think of getting home-sick once when he went away. Mabel laughed a little defiant laugh then, as she turned to look at him with a woman's deep love shining in her eyes, but somehow I pictured to myself that other frail girl who a year ago had walked these paths with us, and tenderer thoughts filled my heart than had been there for many a day; but then the thought of Philip despised and outraged rose to my mind, and a fine scorn lingered with my memory of one who had done him such wrong.

Mabel staid with us nearly three months and then left us, having won us all to love her by her simple child-like love and trust for one we loved so dearly. After she went back with Philip, I used to hear from her every few weeks, but did not visit her for ten long years. Then I went to their city home and spent one whole winter. It was while there that I met Margary Verne again; cold and proud she looked, and oh, so unlike the friend I had known; but I had no opportunity then of learning whether the surface faithfully mirrored her feelings, or if her face in its strange quiet was but a mask to hide inward regret and misery. Her look, as I glanced for a moment in her eyes, seemed unquiet, and I almost thought I detected a shadow of pain on her brow and a wistful expression about the mouth, that seemed almost like the Margary of old. But I passed on and gave no sign. She knows all the truth now, though,—dear, dear Margary!

Life has brought us all our share of joy and grief, and I have come to look upon it with very different ideas from those I had so long ago; and I had grown into a quiet, contented old maid, caring little for the world outside and looking backward only with a pleased consciousness of having no very bitter regrets to mar the present hour. *Had* grown into this sort of a woman, I said, but that was yesterday, and already the wild regret, the bitter unavailing sorrow that has dwelt in my heart for one day is enough for a life-time.

Margary Verne is dead, and her last thoughts were of her old friend Nina. She has told me the whole at last; not, she said, that I should think unkindly of another, but that I might give her back a little of the old love in her dying hour. I would have given my happiest hour in life to have heard her say "I forgive you, Nina," but it could not be; before I could reach her she had taken her departure to that "far, faire countrie" where smiles are unclouded morn, and where no sin or sorrow can enter in.

She referred, in her letter, to that day before she went away, when she had been so frightened by a strange woman who had crossed her path, and then told me what I had never dreamed of, that she was our own Mabel Lynn Moore. She found her waiting for her when she returned that night, and listened to her sad story of love and devotion, and even calmed herself to hear of her still enduring love for Philip, which she said could only cease with her life. Margary was always full of the kindest and noblest impulses, and she comforted her while her own heart was nearly broken, took her to her aunt's house, in B——, the next day and watched with her through her illness. When a new little life had blossomed and faded in its innocence, she sent for Philip, and over his dead child he had again greeted sweet Mabel Lynn with a love stronger than ever, and when Margary had seen how it was, and knew that he had never loved her, she went out alone to battle with her own heart. She was crowned victor by the angels, that day, I think.

You know it all, now—all that I can tell; of all the holy affection she cherished for me, of all her yearning desire for a "touch of the vanished hand," I can say nothing for my own heart is yet too sore.

She asked me to forgive Philip, and but for that, I would never look upon his face again. One thing I know, that of all the rare, womanly sacrifice, the sweet and patient waiting, the gentle trust this world has seen, none can compare, to my soul, with that of Margary Verne. Her voice seems floating down to me with the light of this pale, midnight moon, and I know she is thinking of me, and saying, as I longed to hear hear say while yet a dweller on earth, "I forgive you, Nina."

Wit and Humor.

Irish Calculation.—Mr. O'Flaherty undertook to tell how many there was at the party: "The two Crogans was one, meself was two, Mike Finn was three, and—and who was four? Let me see, (counting his fingers,) the two Crogans was one, Mike Finn was two, meself was three—and—and, bedad, there was four of us, but St. Patrick couldn't tell the name of the other. Now, it is meself has it. Mike Finn was one, the two Crogans was two, meself was three—and—and, be my sowl, there was but three."

A Cool Customer.—We have heard of cool things, but never anything cooler than the following:—The landlord of a hotel in Germantown called a boarder to him one day and said "Look o'here! I want you to pay your board-bill, and you must; I've asked you for it often enough; and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it!"

"Good!" said his lodger; "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

Deliciously Modest.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love another, are we not?" "Ah, Martha! but dost thou regard me with that feeling the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow myself on all; but I have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting more than thy share."

Reply of a Temperance Doctor.—"Doctor," said Squire Love-a-little, "do you think a very little spirits, now and then, would hurt me very much?" "Why, no, sir," answered the Doctor, very deliberately, "I do not think a little now and then would hurt you *very much*; but, sir, if you don't take *any*, it won't *hurt you at all*."

"Pa, I know why that old-fashioned pistol of your'n that grandpapa fit with in the Revolution is called a horse pistol." "Why, my son?" "Because it kicks so!"

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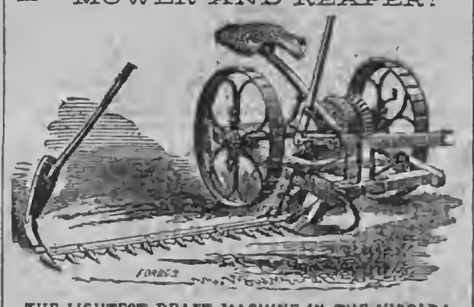

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3 "	" M Buckley, at $1,25	3 75
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1 lb.	" W Davidson, at $1,25	1 25
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1 "	Oolong, " at $1,00	1 00
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1 lb.	" W Russell, at $1,25	1 25
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Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Sec'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE SUMMER FALLOW.

THIS method of cultivation is commonly resorted to with two objects in view—to thoroughly rot the sod and grass plowed under, and thus obtain a rich manure and mellow seed-bed for the wheat; and to destroy weeds, thistles, strong rooted grass and clean the land.

To enrich the land an old sod or a heavy crop of grass should be turned under. Clover is the crop oftenest used for this purpose, and to obtain the utmost benefit as a manure, it should be covered when in full blossom. As this period does not occur until the latter part of June, it follows that all the time intervening between the first plowing, and the approach of seed-time, is needed for thoroughly rotting the sod and grass. For this and other reasons only two plowings are admissible on a fallow thus managed, for if the sod be re-exposed to the air before the grass roots are killed it will be impossible to make a dead fallow, and one of the main advantages of the system will be unattained. In this respect mistakes are often made, the fallow is plowed the second time too soon, and the result is a large growth of grass in the wheat.

The first plowing should be thoroughly done. Turn the grass and sod well under and make no "balks." Harrow immediately; that fills all the crevices, shutting out the light and fresh air and induces rapid decay. Then cultivate the surface. A gang of small plows is the best implement we know of for this work. It *cuts* every weed, thistle, or blade of grass, and turns it under the dirt. The gang-plowing does not, of course, reach down to disturb the sod. The second and last plowing may be made about two weeks before the time of sowing; in this latitude about the first of September. The sod and grass plowed under will be well rotted by that time, and may be turned to the surface without danger of the roots springing to life. Plow deeper than at first. Some of the subsoil should be brought to the surface. Also plow early enough to let the field lay exposed to the weather two weeks before sowing the grain. The soil seems to be enlivened by the action of the elements, the lumps fall to dust, and the seed springs quicker and stronger from earth thus exposed, than from that freshly turned over.

This method of only twice turning the sod on the summer fallow has an additional advantage over more frequent plowing—the decayed grass and turf is near the surface when the grain is sown, thus forming a rich seed bed. It is less work, and the turf is surely killed and rotted.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

MOST of the wheat crop is not harvested precisely when it has reached the most proper stage of growth, but when it must and can be cut to save the bulk of the grain to the best advantage. It is a fact, well known to the majority of farmers, that the grain is brightest, sweetest, and enveloped in the thinnest skin, if cut and well cured before the kernel becomes hard, and while the stem contains quite an amount of sap. If all things connected with harvesting wheat would work together for the farmer's good, we should say, cut the wheat by all means before it is fully ripe. The millers would pay a higher price for it and the straw would be worth more to the stock. But the American farmer must too often do as he *can* not as he *would*. He cannot command the services of a village of laborers, at a day's notice, like his cousin, the English farmer, and the prairie wheat fields are broader than the English harvests, or the patches that spot the hillsides and vallyes of New England. Frequently the laborers are few and the harvests are great. Hence from necessity a great deal of wheat must be cut that is fully ripe—much that is so far past that stage as to shell badly.

In seasons of rain it is doubtless well to let the grain get fully ripe, so as to admit of drawing to the stack or barn quickly. The chances of having grown wheat are lessened. If there is no grass in the bottom, fully ripe grain may be stacked safely, if the work is properly done twenty-four hours after cutting. In such case the stack should be small, have a ventilator in the center, and be placed high enough from the ground to admit a circulation of air under it. Farmers who have to stack their grain should construct the foundations before the harvest begins, and if a rainy time comes on much grain can be saved in good condition by drawing promptly. It would be a good rule to adopt, for either grass or grain, to *draw* as soon as it is in condition. Don't wait to get down the whole. Remember if a rain falls it is more secure if standing — or in the mow. In securing the immense harvests of the West, where stacking must be resorted to, every preparation should be made before hand for securing the cut grain promptly.

Where stacking is a necessity, stack covers of canvas should be considered equally a necessity. When using such covers one is not obliged to top out a stack until convenient. A portion of the crop may be drawn, stacked, the covers put on and it is secure, and when more grain is ready the top can be built at leisure. So with hay. We are afraid that farmers don't half appreciate the value of stack covers. We have known numerous instances where the cost of one would have been saved, on a single stack, in one season.

Every effort should be put forth this year to save the wheat in good order. If possible don't go into the harvest field weak handed. You may count on receiving price enough for the grain to make hiring help economical. Of course every *farmer*, with a large harvest, will call to his aid ample machinery; and if we are favored with good weather, much may be done this year towards making up the crop to an average, by saving it *all*, and securing it in good condition.

SMALL vs. LARGE FARMS.

"WE know of a farmer who has one hundred acres of land, ninety of which are under cultivation. There are a few hundred dollars yet due on his premises. He has the stock and necessary farming implements for a suitable cultivation of his land. Along-side of him is another hundred acres for sale which he is anxious to secure. By selling a portion of his stock the sum demanded down can be raised, while for the balance a long credit can be obtained. The question with the person is, "Will it be safe to buy?"—*Rural New-Yorker, No. 857.*

Having already one hundred acres, and not all paid for, what advantage is to be derived from the possession of the adjoining hundred acres? Does the ninety acres under cultivation produce all it is capable of yielding? Has all the improvement required been made to show the full capacity of the soil under cultivation? Can you to advantage to yourself, everything considered, cultivate properly, and as it should be, double the quantity of land you now have under cultivation? Farther, is it a desirable life to lead, with a load of debt hanging over you?—for you know it is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the borrower is servant to the lender." If all the foregoing can be answered in the affirmative, and are desirable conditions, then there are farther circumstances to consider. Have you a lease of life and health, provided you have the requisite perseverance and economy to warrant the purchase to insure of not entailing a load, if not loss upon your heirs or family?—for it should be the duty of every one in life and health to consider the future, not only for himself, but for those dependant upon him. Would it not in this case be better for the man to devote his energies to the producing of a sufficiency to remove the debt already on his shoulders, and farther improve what he already has, and if a family growing up, to devote a portion of his income to the suitable education of his children?—children, who, in the course of a few years at most, must take their position in the world. And what better legacy can a parent leave a child than a *good* education?—one that prepares him, or her for encountering all the various vicissitudes of life.

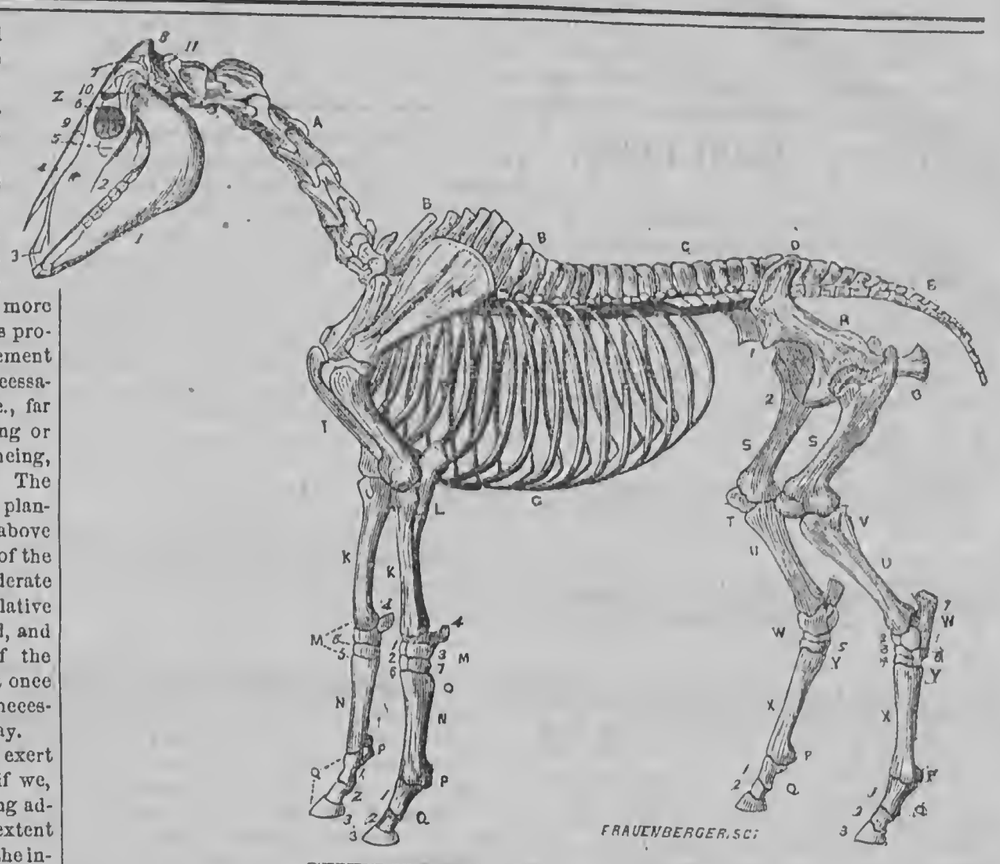
There is too much of that spirit in man, which desires to have what lies adjoining him, exhibited by a large majority of agriculturists in our land. The idea seems to be, "No pent up Utica confines my powers." Could we be content to exert our powers to the utmost, we should be surprised at the narrowness of the space they might be profitably employed upon. We should be astonished at the amount that could be produced from a small piece of thoroughly prepared and cultivated land. No man has yet reached that limit where the soil has refused to yield a farther increase, when judiciously rewarded. Small or moderate sized farms are more profitable than those of more extended area. The investment is less and the whole extent is more under the immediate eye of the owner; less proportional expense necessary in the management generally—for time is money, and it is necessarily expended in looking after fields, etc., far away from the dwelling; then, the carting or carrying crops, manure, material for fencing, etc., etc., amount to quite an item yearly. The extra help required in taking care of large plantations, and the necessary loss of time above specified will be quite an item to come out of the profits. On the whole we find that moderate sized, or small farms, give the greatest relative profit; they being more thoroughly tilled, and being more under the immediate eye of the owner, any negligence or irregularity is at once discovered, and less time and expense is necessarily required to repair than if farther away.

Should we not enjoy this life better, and exert a better influence upon those around us, if we, instead of adding acre to acre by purchasing adjoining fields, improved to the fullest extent what we already have? spent a portion of the income to beautify and adorn our homes—making them more attractive, creating associations that only end with life—thus inciting a love of rural life in the rising generation, instead of creating that dislike to a farm life that is pretty sure to be the case where our children are brought up as they necessarily would be were we to be shouldered with a heavy debt—one that would be likely to hang over us for years, causing a necessity for constant hard work and close economy in order to meet its requirements? Under such a state of things, what time is there for the culture of the intellect or the proper adornment of the home? All the strength is expended in the muscles, giving no chance for the intellectual. Do we, under such circumstances, fulfill the end for which we were created and placed in our sphere? Or, do we enjoy life better than we should if living in suitable, comfortable dwellings, surrounded with attractive scenery, made so by the work of our hands, planned by a cultivated mind, and by generations growing up who will, when we are gone, arise and call us blessed?

In the foregoing I have omitted reference to several points which should be taken into consideration, from the text, which it is to be hoped the practical judgment of the reader will supply.

WM. H. WHITE.

South Windsor, Conn.



SKELETON OF THE HORSE.

A, Cervical Vertebræ.
B, B, Dorsal Vertabræ.
C, Lumbar Vertabræ.
D, Sacrum.
E, E, Concygeal Bones.
F, F, Ribs.
G, Costal Cartilages.
H, Scapula.
I, Humerus.
K, K, Radius.
L, Ulna.
M, Carpus or Knee.
1, Scaphoid.
2, Semilunar.
3, Cuneiform.
4, Trapezium.
5, Trapezoid.
6, Os Magnum.
7, Unciform.
8, Pisiform.
N, N, Large Metacarpal or Canon.
O, Small Metacarpal or "splint bones."
P, P, Sesamoid Bones.
Q, Q, Phalanges.
1, Os Suffraginis or Pastern Bone.
2, Os Coronæ.
3, Os Pedis.
1, 2, 3, Phalanges.
R, Pelvis.
1, Ileum.
2, Pubis.
3, Ischium.
S, Femur.
T, Patella.
U, Tibia.
V, Fibula.
W, Hock.
1, Os Calcis.
2, Astragalus.
3, Cuneiform Magnum.
4, Cuneiform Medium.
5, Cuneiform Parvum.
6, Cuboid.
3, 6, Cubo Cuneiform.
X, Large Metatarsal.
1, 2, 3, Phalanges.
Y, Small Metatarsal.
Z, Head.
1, Inferior Maxilla.
2, Superior Maxilla.
3. Anterior Maxilla.
4, Nasal Bone.
5, Malar.
6, Frontal.
7, Parietal.
8, Occipital.
9, Lachrymal.
10, Squamous, } Temp'ri.
11, Petrous, }

WE give an engraving of the Skeleton of the Horse, with the proper terms by which the parts are designated, which may aid the reader who is desirous to become familiar with the anatomy of this useful animal. One cannot expect to perfect himself in anatomical knowledge by merely looking on paper, but by the aid of this picture and explanation, any one should be able to dissect and name the parts of the skeleton of the horse. In this respect it may be useful. It gives the general reader a correct idea of the foundation, so to speak, of that beautiful animal structure we daily use and admire. In the No. of the RURAL dated March 3d we gave the portrait of an English cart horse, with the external parts marked and named, and at some future time we shall endeavor to further illustrate the anatomy of this useful companion of man.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Lodged Oats.

IT has been a favorable season for the oat crop. It was genarally sown early, with the ground in good condition and seasonable rains have fallen. A great many pieces will lodge. The most profitable way to secure lodged oats, is to cut them before the straw turns yellow, and cure like hay. If taken at the proper time, the grain and stalk combined will make excellent feed for horses.

The Cut Worm.

THIS destructive pest has been very numerous throughout the entire country this year. In this section and in the West, whole fields of corn have been destroyed by it, and as the season has been cold and backward, replanting has not succeeded first rate. The ravages of this enemy to the corn crop are becoming really alarming, and farmers should study the subject well, and understand the methods, if any there be, of abating the injury. We will briefly mention the best remedies known. Fall plowing, Dr. FITCH says, if done *late* so as to expose the grubs to the frost, will destroy many. This practice has been found to answer well, but it may cause more work to fit and tend the field the next year. A heavy clod-crusher passed over the field just before or after planting will destroy worms within three inches of the surface. Making small holes in the ground, just after a rain, into which the worms will fall where the hot sun kills them is another remedy. An instrument could be easily made which would surround each hill with holes, or smooth, deep depressions in the earth. This we think, would be the best plan. At all events, it is well to study, and prepare before hand means for destroying these rascals which work underground in the dark, and blast the prospects of the corn-grower.

Saving Seed Grain.

IT is worth the while of any farmer to closely inspect his fields of grain, to discover if there be any heads or stools superior in quality or ripening earlier than the main crop. If such are found, mark them carefully, and when fully ripe cut with a knife, and secure them. Some of the best varieties of wheat we have had in this country originated in this way. At any rate very superior seed might be obtained of any kind of grain, by saving some of the earliest, plumpest heads, sowing the seed on rich, quick land for a year or two. The farmer who has prime seed grain to sell can always get a large price for it.

Seeding Meadows in England.

MR. WILLARD, in a letter from England published in the Utica Herald, says:—"Meadows are seeded with the following, per acre: Twelve quarts of common rye grass; eight quarts Italian rye grass; four quarts red clover; mearl clover, four pounds; Dutch or white clover, two pounds, or in lieu of this last, two of trefoil and two pounds of timothy. His system is to cut one crop, and then turn to pasture and keep in pasture three or four years, and then break up. When meadows are not fed down in spring, the crop is about four tons to the acre."

Manure Pits.

PROF. VOELCKER recommends that "the sides and bottoms of manure pits should be rendered impenetrable to water, either by clay puddling or hydraulic cement; that the bottom of the manure pit should be in a slightly inclined position, so as to carry the liquid manure and drainings into a manure tank, which should be close by. The tank should be provided with a pump, so as to return the liquid matter to the heap in dry weather. The heap should likewise be well trodden."

Wheat Plant—Change.

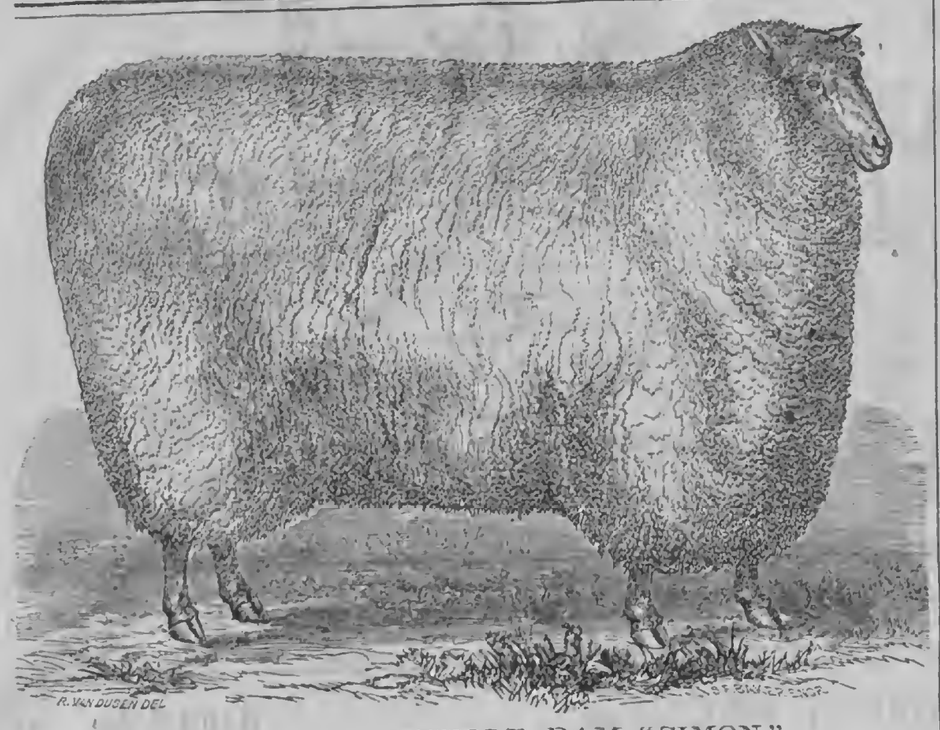
The New York Evening Post quotes from a German exchange a statement as to the method adopted by a farmer in Constance, changing the wheat plant from an annual to a perenial one. The wheat is mown just before the season of heading—the process being repeated several times during the season as the plant continues to grow. The next year it ripens earlier and bears more abundantly than when treated in the ordinary manner. It is manured in the autumn like grass in the meadows, and in the spring cleared from weeds. In this manner, from one field four successive harvests have been gathered.

The Potato Bug.

THE Cedar Valley Times, Iowa, alluding to the new pest, the potato bug, says—"From our own observation, and intelligence from every direction, we learn this destructive insect is more numerous now than ever before. From present appearance the potato will be almost an entire failure unless something can be done to arrest the ravages of the creatures."

Shortening Winters.

THE Cultivator, alluding to the complaints made of our long or protracted winters suggests several modes of shortening them: in other words, of advancing farm work in the spring. This can be done by a proper system of farm drainage, by which spring plowing can be commenced three weeks earlier than without it, while vegetation will be correspondingly advanced. The winter can also be shortened or its severity mitigated by providing suitable shelter for stock and surrounding barn-yards with a belt of evergreens.



IMPORTED COTSWOLD RAM "SIMON."

THE imported Cotswold Ram, "Simon," represented above, is four years old, and was bred by THOMAS MITCHELL, Yorkshire, England. He was imported by GEORGE MILLER of Markham, Canada West, and is now owned by JEREMIAH DODGE of New Lyme, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

GRUB IN THE HEAD—PALE DISEASE.

J. M. F., Fowlerville, Livingston Co., N. Y., writes us (May 22d) as follows:

"Almost, if not quite, every flock owner in this section has lost more or less tegs this spring by a disease that seems to me to resemble consumption more than anything else, although nine men out of ten say it is the grub; and in truth, in most cases, there are grubs found in the head. One flock owner of my acquaintance, a noted breeder, lost a valuable ram. He was doctored for the grub, by boring into the horns and injecting turpentine, alcohol, &c., and well cared for in every respect, but all did not save his life. As there were grubs found in his head, this was said to be the cause of his death. Another neighbor also lost a ram by (to all outward appearance) the same disease, but on examination it proved that there were no grubs in his head at the time of his death. Both of these rams were full grown. Two other flock owners that I am well acquainted with, bought rams last fall and used them as stock getters. They were well cared for in the fall and winter. Early in spring they were attacked with the same disease as those that died, and every one said it was grub in the head. But they were not doctored for it, and are now well and healthy. Both are out of the same flock and are two years old.

"One flock of sixty tegs that I have seen almost every week since last fall, has been treated in the following manner: After weaning last September they were kept on first-rate feed, mostly clover, on rather flat land, but not wet, not so good for fall wheat as for spring crops. All through the fall they were fed grain every day in the lot. They were brought into the yard early and were in fine condition all through the winter. They were fed fine timothy hay every day, with occasionally a feed of good, bright wheat or oat straw. In addition to hay and straw they were fed twelve quarts of grain, by measure, per day, each feed consisting of four quarts of Indian meal, four quarts of oats and four quarts of shorts. Up to the first week in April they appeared to be perfectly healthy and free from disease of any kind. After that time some of them began to fall off in condition; they run some at the eyes and nose; the skin became colorless and at this date nine or ten of them have died, and four or five more do not seem likely to recover. For three years past about the same per centage of this flock have died of apparently the same disease, only with this difference—they were not grained in the fall, and the disease commenced in the month of February. Almost every flock of tegs in this locality seems to be suffering from the same disease. In most of the cases that I have examined there have been grubs in the head, but not in all. Two tegs of my own occasionally discharge grubs from the nose, yet they are in good health and condition. I examined the head of a full grown ewe that died having a lamb, a few days since, and found more grubs of large size there than in any teg's head that I have seen this spring."

Our correspondent then puts some questions in regard to the grub, its mode of subsistence, habits, &c. He also impliedly suggests that the pallor and want of blood shown in some cases may be due to its consumption by these parasites.

We have again and again admitted in these columns, and we stated our opinion in the Practical Shepherd, (where J. M. F. will find his questions answered as to the habits of the worm,) that the grub, or larva of the gad-fly, may in some cases produce death, without the presence of any other disease besides that resulting from their action. But nothing can be more unfounded than the popular belief that nearly all the diseases which attack our flocks in the winter or spring are caused by "the grub." It is a notorious fact that grubs in all stages of development are found, and often found in goodly numbers, in the heads of perfectly healthy sheep when killed accidentally, or slaughtered for mutton. A ram dies with a particular set of symptoms. Grubs are found in his head. "Argal," the worms killed him! Another dies with *the same* symptoms and no worms are found in his head. Grubs certainly did not kill him. This is a case put by our correspondent, and we can corroborate it with many which have fallen under our own observation.

We have placed the term "pale disease" at the head of this article. We are informed by one of the best practical shepherds in the United States (CARL HEYNE) that a disease popularly so called, prevails extensively in his native country, Germany, and is very destructive in its effects—in fact, when fairly established, scarcely admitting of cure. He declares it identical in all particulars with that wasting malady so prevalent in this country, especially among tegs, which is characterized by an extreme pallor about the nose and eyes—waxiness about and running from the eyes—gradual but steady loss of condition and strength—and finally by extreme debility and death. This is perhaps the most fatal malady of our climate. "Nine out of ten" pronounce it "grub in the head," because these worms are oftentimes found in the head after death. As remarked in the previous instance, they certainly did not kill the sheep in whose heads they did not exist. And so long as a large portion of the patients die with the same symptoms exactly, without them it is obvious we must look further for the cause of the malady.

We submitted our views a short time since in respect to some of the fertile sources of the increasing maladies among our sheep—enumerating among these too high keep, the want of pure air, of exercise, and of a modicum of green winter feed. We will now make some addition to those suggestions. We believe that hay for sheep is generally cut *too ripe*. Cut at the usual time, it "spends better," and probably contains more nutriment, but the tough, wiry stems of the timothy, and the dry, woody stalks of the clover, have got their nutriment into a condition unsuited to sheep—especially to tegs. And if the hay—the staple feed—is bad, no feeding of grain or roots, or both, can atone for the deficiency. We believe timothy and clover are both good feed, if cut and cured at the suitable time and in a proper way. We would prefer them *mixed*; but either, suitably prepared, is better than an abundance of grain and roots with over ripe or badly cured hay. It costs considerably more to cure hay when it is younger and fuller of juice,—but what is this compared with the destruction of tegs, when the winter chances to be an unfavorable one to sheep?

Rowen is greatly praised by some. Timothy rowen is generally tough and not very nutritious, and in not one instance in ten is clover rowen got in green and bright.

We will name but one more source of disease now. Our sheep are oftentimes exposed to too sudden changes of temperature. They are confined in warm barns at night, with little ventilation. This predisposes them to take cold on slight exposure. In intensely cold, or in very stormy weather, even the opening of the doors in the morning to "air out" the badly smelling stables may be sufficient for that purpose. The catarrh sets in and often becomes enzootic in the flock.

What with the tegs which die of the last malady, with the pale disease, with catarrh, pneumonia, and with disease of the brain, few, we suspect, are left to set down in the column of deaths caused by "grub in the head."

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

HEAVY FLEECE.—The 2 years old ram "Kilpatrick," bred and owned by WM. R. SANFORD of Orwell, Vt., produced 30 lbs. of wool at this spring's shearing—fleece of one year's growth. He was got by Comet, dam by California. He received the first prize in his class at the New England Fair, and the Sweepstakes prize over everything. He also received first prize in his class at Vermont State Fair.

CAMPHOR—TURPENTINE, &C.—J. W. SANBORN, Goodrich, Mich. Lambs treated with camphor for goitre do not usually "have the skin taken off from their necks." The preparation ordinarily used is the gum dissolved in alcohol. The "turpentine" spoken of in the Practical Shepherd, as a portion of a remedy which has been sometimes used for rheumatism, is the ordinary spirits of turpentine of the shops. The lamb mentioned by you was *not*, at all events, "killed" by the turpentine and lard administered. We do not consider Mr. BAKER's remedy a satisfactory one—but it is safe.

BUYING HOOF-ROT SHEEP.—LORENZO CROCKER, Dedham, Mass., asks us if we "would advise a person with a small capital to invest in hoof-rot sheep if they could be purchased cheap." This would depend upon circumstances. If the purchaser was familiar with the disease, and was about to take sheep into a region where hoof-rot was prevalent, and could obtain a valuable flock on advantageous terms, on account of its having hoof-root, it might be very expedient thus to purchase—for it is absolutely certain that the disease can be cured, and, in a small flock, without much difficulty. With the above conditions reversed; if unacquainted with the treatment of the disease—if the disease had not previously been introduced into the neighborhood—and if the reduction in price was not sufficient to pay both for the cure and the *annoyance*, we would not "invest."

Communications, Etc.

A PEPPERMINT DISTILLERY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—D. C. CARPENTER of Livingston Co., Michigan, in the RURAL of January 27th, asks where a "peppermint distillery is situated, and what one will cost." As to the situation of a distillery, there are three in this immediate neighborhood, two for steaming and one for boiling the "mint." In the boiling process a copper boiler is used, varying in capacity from seven to twelve and fourteen barrels. The cost of this, of course, will depend on the price of copper and labor. In ordinary times a boiler of twelve barrels, and a copper "worm," (which is a part of the distillery,) could be bought for one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. Tin can be used for the worm instead of copper, but as it lies in water it soon rusts out and is also liable to burst, and get out of order otherwise.

For steaming "mint," an iron boiler is used with a copper or tin worm. Any steam boiler of the capacity of ten-horse power and upward, will answer the purpose. Two large tubs are necessary, and should be made of two-inch pine plank, free from knots and checks. They should be made steam tight, and bound with iron hoops. Make the tubs four feet and a half in diameter at the bottom, and four feet at the top, on the inside. A false bottom, perforated with small holes, should be placed four inches above the main bottom, to allow the steam free circulation under the "mint." The steam can be conducted from the boiler to the tubs in wooden pipes, iron-bound at the ends. The hole in the upper head of the tubs should be twenty inches or two feet in diameter, large enough to admit of a man standing in the tub while filling it. They should be about four feet and a half deep on the inside. The hole in the top of the tubs should be closed with a cover or "cap" fitting perfectly tight, and held down with a lever or brace on the top. The steam should be conducted into the tubs at the side, just above the lower head, and out, at the top, either *through* the head, or at the side close *under it*.

A peppermint distillery should be placed either by the side of a stream of running water, or by a well that cannot be pumped dry with an ordinary hand-pump, as the steam must all be condensed while passing through the "worm."

The above are the principal requisites for a peppermint distillery. There are other minor points that will present themselves as necessity may dictate. I have not answered the question fully as to the cost, but I have told *what* it is necessary to have, and the cost will depend on circumstances. I could answer the other questions propounded by JAS. M. DICKSON of Boston, Wis., but I am afraid that this article is already too lengthy. I will give him the information he asks in a future number of the RURAL if it would not be occupying too much valuable space. J. B. T.

Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., 1866.

REMARKS.—We thank our correspondent for his favor, and hope he will furnish us more information on the subject.

TWO CLASSES OF HIVES.

THE question of hives used by the bee-keeper, may be regarded as a very important one. The success of the apiarian may be depending, in a great measure, upon it. Mr. QUINBY says, page 13 of his first edition:—"The advantages of bee-keeping depend as much upon the construction of hives as any one thing." If you can afford me space I should be pleased to institute a comparison between two classes of hives, the *swarmer* and the *non-swarmer*.

Colonies of bees in a very large hive, say of the capacity of 5,000 cubic inches, will not be likely to swarm. The rule, with some exceptions, will be not to swarm. This without reference to the form, only that its parts be nearly equi-distant from a common center, and freely and conveniently accessible from that center. A hive of 5,000 inches may be called a large hive. Mr. QUINBY says of too large hives, page 43: "The swarms will not be proportionably large when they do issue, which is seldom." Hives from which swarms seldom issue, whatever their form, may properly be called non-swarmers.

There is one form of hive more generally introduced in this section of country than any other form within my knowledge, recommended by Mr. QUINBY, page 42, of about 2,000 cubic inches, which, with all others of about that size, of whatever form, may be denominated swarmers, because the rule, with occasional exceptions, is to throw out one or more swarms each season. Hives between 5,000 and 2,000 inches may be more or less likely to swarm as they approximate the larger or smaller size. But I think there can be no valid or reasonable objection to calling the hive so small that the rule is to swarm, a swarmer, though seasons may frequently occur when they send out no swarm; and the large hive, a non-swarmer, though it sometimes swarms, "*which is seldom*." Every person interested in cultivating bees must be desirous to satisfy himself which of the two classes will be most profitable; and I will give some reasons in favor of the non-swarmer:

1st. It is better than the swarmer in those seasons when it casts a swarm; for, with the abundant box-room furnished, there is no clustering out in idleness, but the bees are generally employed in all parts of the hive until the swarm issues. Illustration—Four non-swarmer hives in one season gave seven swarms, and 99 lbs. of surplus. Four colonies in the hive recommended in Mr. QUINBY's book, of 2,000 cubic inches, gave three swarms and 12 lbs. of surplus. With abundant room, bees will work better than when crowded so as to cluster out in large numbers. I think no one will doubt but the large hive that casts a swarm under these circumstances is more profitable than the small one.

2d. If no swarm issues from the large hive, all the force of workers will be employed in storing surplus until into July, covering the white clover honey harvest, gathering as much as the colony in the old swarmer hive will have gathered in surplus until that time, and as much as the new swarm gathers in the body of the hive and surplus the whole season. Also, in addition, as much as second and third swarms have gathered, had they issued until that time. Thus the non-swarmer not swarming, gathers nearly as much as the swarmer and all its swarms, if rightly constructed, storing all but 30 lbs. for winter in surplus boxes, in good shape for market. In the first case the large hive will give double the surplus of the small one and at least as good a swarm, and in the last case from five to ten times as much.

3d. The care and trouble is much less to secure the same amount of honey. But from one-half to one-tenth the number of colonies will be required. Fewer swarms issuing, it will require less time to attend upon them.

4th. The expense is much less. If one non-swarmer will give as much surplus as two swarmers, then you are at but half the expense of swarms and no more than half the expense for the hives, except the trifle that a large hive costs more than a small one, and that trifle divided between the number of years that the hive will last. So that in that case the expense is but a trifle more than half as much for the same amount of surplus. But when we come to five small hives and swarms, as Mr. QUINBY estimates in his book, first edition, for one large hive and its swarm, to have the expense for swarms $25 instead of $5, obtaining the same surplus with one hive for five dollars that costs you twenty-five for the other, the difference tells. In his revised edition he has altered his estimate, and gives two dollars' worth of surplus to the swarmer to five to the non-swarmer. This is an expense for swarms of $25 to the swarmer to $10 for the non-swarmer for the same surplus, and this difference holds good as long as you keep bees.

But my experiments have been more than fifty per cent. more favorable to the non-swarmer than his first estimate. But take an apiary of fifty swarmers on his first estimate and there is an expense of $250 for swarms. Twenty non-swarmers, he estimates, would give the same surplus. There is but an expense of $100 for swarms. Twenty of the large hives made as coarse, without planing, paint or glass, would cost less than fifty small ones. The expense of the same amount of surplus in the small hive costs more than double of that in the large hive. The boxes for the same amount of surplus cost the same in each case and are paid for by the purchaser of the honey.

Suppose a bee-keeper in a field sustaining twenty swarmers, giving him $40 worth of honey, puts eight of his first swarms into the large hive, he may sell his twenty old stocks for $100, and from the eight secure the same amount of surplus he does now, his $40—according to Mr. Q.'s revised estimate; but according to Mr. QUINBY's first estimate, five to one, he would get $80 from the eight. According to my experiments he would do much better than this.

I think from the foregoing reasons the non-swarmer is much to be preferred.

JASPER HAZEN.

Spirit of the Press.

Growing Potatoes Under Straw.

THE editor of the Rural World says:—"On a recent trip in St. Clair Co., Ills., we saw hundreds of acres of land covered with straw. The ground had been plowed and harrowed and marked off, and potatoes dropped, and then the whole surface covered about six inches deep with straw. The potatoes have no further attention till digging time, when two or three hundred bushels per acre are obtained. The straw keeps the weeds down, and the soil cool and moist. The straw is raked away in autumn, and there lie the potatoes white and clean. The straw potatoes bring the highest price in market."

We think this process a good one for many parts of the West, but it would hardly answer where straw is of much value for stock.

Damp Earth a Deodorizer.

A RECENT correspondent speaks of moist earth as a deodorizer, and we incline to the opinion that he is correct. A load of wet muck, finely mixed with any kind of green manure will arrest all the odors that may arise from it. All that seems necessary is to mix them well together, so that they will come in contact as much as possible. We have just tried an experiment. We took a load of muck the present spring, which had been thrown out of a ditch a year, though still wet and heavy, mixed it with green droppings, chopped it all together, put a small shovelful in a hill on a strip of broke-up pasture land, and on this a little plaster and ashes, and then planted potatoes. We want to see its comparative value with horse and other manures by its side for potatoes.—*Me. Farmer.*

Why they don't do it.

THE editor of the American Agriculturist states that, in a conversation held some time since with an officer of one of the gas companies, he asked why the gas manufacturers did not use something to render the smell of the gas less offensive. The reply was that it would be a great disadvantage to the consumer were the gas deodorized, as the means of readily detecting a leak in the gas pipes would thereby be destroyed. There is reason in this, at all events. It is better to put up with a disagreeable odor than to be stifled or blown up for want of an indicator of danger, disagreeable as the smell of gas may be.

Rural Brief Mention.

OUR NEW HALF VOLUME commences this week under very favorable auspices—with a gratifying increase of circulation. The daily accessions of new subscribers, recently, have considerably exceeded our anticipations. The recruits for the new campaign of the Rural Brigade arrive in squads (clubs) and singly, from all sections, near and distant, and many speak in high terms of the paper, promising further additions. Thanks, friends! While you are so generous in efforts to extend the circulation of the RURAL, we shall use our best endeavors to augment its value and usefulness to community. See notice at head of News Department.

THE CROPS IMPROVING.—In this region the crops have improved amazingly, of late. Wheat and spring grains are far more promising than the most sanguine anticipated a month ago—and some think them better than the average. Grass is looking well, especially new meadows. An unusually large breadth of potatoes was planted and the crop is promising. Reports in regard to the fruit crop, especially apples, are contradictory. Peaches promise well, and there is a good yield of cherries and strawberries. Corn is backward and very unpromising—yet July and August may "make a crop."

THE TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS AT AUBURN.—Those of our readers interested will bear in mind that the N. Y. State Ag. Society's Trial of Implements is to commence at Auburn on Tuesday next, July 10th. The occasion will be one of considerable interest to both manufacturers and users of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and we trust much benefit will result. The trial is to continue until a test of all the competing implements and machines is completed.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY—JUNE MEETING.—Our paper, this week, contains an account of the proceedings of the "Fruit Growers' Society" of Western New York, held in this city on the 27th ult. A respectable number of fruit growers were in attendance, and enjoyed a free interchange of opinions and sentiments on the several propositions submitted for consideration. These gatherings of instructed, practical men, cannot fail of exerting a healthful influence on the business of fruit culture. It will be seen by the proceedings that a lively interest is felt in the success of the "American Pomological Convention," which is to assemble in St. Louis on the 4th of September next, and to continue in session one week. Quite a number from Western New York announced their intention of being present at this National Convention of the fruit growing interest.

GREAT HORSE FAIR AT BUFFALO.—A number of prominent citizens of Buffalo have been appointed a committee to arrange for and superintend a great Trotting Fair, to come off in that city on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of August. The aggregate sum subscribed to the purse fund is eleven thousand dollars, about nine-tenths of which will be made up into purses to be given to the owners of the competing horses, according to the rules adopted for making the awards. There will be two trotting matches, each day, during the continuance of the fair or festival. The officers of the association are Hon. C. J. WELLS, President; C. J. HAMLIN, Treasurer, and H. MILLARD, Secretary. There is a general managing committee of thirteen, among whom we notice the names of Hon. W. G. FARGO, Gen. R. L. HOWARD, J. G. MASTEN and others.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP AT THE WEST.—Accounts from the West, especially from Ohio and Michigan, represent the destruction of sheep in that quarter by a cold rain storm, some days since, to have been very great. Individual farmers are mentioned as having lost from fifty to one hundred and fifty out of flocks of two or three hundred. It is estimated that not less than 10,000 perished in these States alone. The sheep had just been shorn when a north-east storm of two days duration came on with the results above stated.

—In a postscript to a business letter a friend in Mason, Ingham Co., Mich., June 26th ult., says:—"I think at least one thousand sheep, which had been recently shorn, died in this county on Monday, the 18th inst., in consequence of a cold rain storm."

NEW USES OF FLAX SEED.—According to a statement in the N. Y. Tribune, taken from an English paper, a new use has been discovered for flax seed or its product, linseed oil. It is made into a material resembling India rubber, for which it can be substituted, by oxydation, by which it is solidified into a resinous substance. In this state it is combined with gums and other ingredients when it assumes the appearence and most of the properties of India rubber and can be used for the same purposes. Whether such a use of linseed oil will pay, must depend on the cost of those "other ingredients and substances," and placing them in combination.

ABOUT PIGS.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, remarking upon the mortality frequently observable among pigs, imputes it to the confinement of sows and their young in close pens. Give them room to roam about a field or pasture and health will be the rule and disease and death the exception.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.—The Agricultural Board of the State of Kentucky have dicided to hold the Annual State Fair on the grounds of the Bourbon Co. Association, Oct. 2d—5th. The exhibition is to be confined to stock alone.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS.—*New Wheat*, the first of the season, was sold in St. Louis on the 20th ult., at $3.50 per bushel. It was was grown in Calhoun Co., Ill.——*Michigan Crop Prospects* are reported as generally favorable by the Detroit Tribune, upon returns received from many portions of the State.——*New Potatoes* are $4 per bushel in Boston. Here in Rochester new Bermuda potatoes have been selling at $5 per bushel.——*Potatoes* are extremely dear on the Atlantic coast, yet on the Pacific do not bring enough to pay for the cheap sacks they are sold in.——*The Locusts* have appeared in the locality of Pittsburg, Pa., in immense numbers.——*The Grasshoppers*, in vast numbers, are devastating the crops in Western Colorado.——*The Potato Bug* is making sad ravages in some parts of the West.——*A Pig Disease* is rapidly taking off the young porkers down East.——*The Hop Crop of England* is reported as unpromising—cold weather and the flea being the drawbacks.——*British Wools*, and especially long wools, according to a writer in the Ag'l Gazette, after reviewing opinions and prospects, will command a high price.——*To Kill Poke Weed* plowing and seeding heavily is the true course, according to the N. E. Farmer.——*Forest Trees* are grown in nurseries in England, as fruit trees are here.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

SUMMER MEETING.

THE Summer Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, was held in Rochester, June 27th. The attendance was not large, though a respectable number of experienced fruit growers were present and participated in the proceedings. Owing to the hail storm here early in the season the samples of fruit, shown from the immediate vicinity, were quite limited.

There were several very fine specimens of seedling strawberries exhibited by J. KEECH of Waterloo, E. FORD & SONS of Syracuse, and JACOB MOORE of Brighton. There were also several immature samples of cherries presented.

H. E. HOOKER, President, called the meeting to order, when the minutes of the January meeting were read by JAMES VICK, Secretary of the Association, and approved. The President then said the meeting was ready to proceed to business, whereupon P. BARRY, Esq., of Rochester, moved a committee of three to prepare and present subjects for consideration to the Association. The motion was carried when the President announced as such committee—P. BARRY of Rochester, W. B. SMITH of Syracuse, and E. W. HERENDEEN of Macedon.

In the absence of the committee, the President called for information as to fruit prospects in the various sections represented in the meeting. Messrs. Moody and Sharp responded for Niagara county. Apples and pears not very promising. Peaches, grapes, &c., were better.

Mr. Downing of Newburg, reported about the same for his section. Peaches were very unpromising at the east, and even in New Jersey and none this side of Delaware.

Mr. Griffith of North East, Pa., spoke of the grape as being in a promising condition. Peaches were pretty much out of the question. Summer fruits in fair quantities.

The Chair appointed a committee on Fruits, consisting of Messrs. Downing of Newburg; Moody of Lockport; Griffith of North East, Pa., and Dr. Farley of Union Springs.

The committee on questions for discussion reported the following:

1st. Under what checks or restraints should seedling fruits be introduced, to guard the public against deception?

2d. What new seedling strawberries can this Society recommend for general cultivation?

3d. What is the experience of cultivators in regard to the hardiness of the new grapes during the past winter?

4th. What grapes have been preserved most successfully during the past winter?

5th. Is a rich soil necessary for the production of good grapes?

6th. Have there been any recent experiments made for the prevention of mildew on hardy grapes?

7th. The Army Worm—Its dangers and remedy.

This report was accepted, when the chair suggested that the meeting had better determine at what time it would finally adjourn in the evening, as the discussion would necessarily be restricted or extended according to the time allowed for it. It was decided to make the afternoon session the closing one, and that a recess for dinner should take place at 12 M.

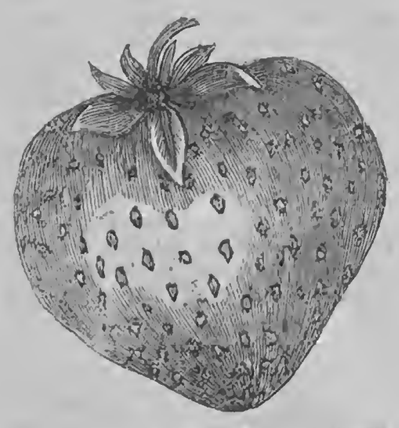
The report of the committee on business was then taken up. Mr. Hooker adverted to the introduction of new varieties of fruit by puffing and advertisements in the papers and by handbills put forth by irresponsible parties and hoped the society would take the matter into consideration, and, if possible, interpose a corrective of the evil.

Mr. Barry—This is a point of much importance. Fruit growers are frequently imposed upon, expending large sums for what are supposed to be new fruits when they are but getting old, and often times rejected ones over again, under a new name. The Catawba is known to have been sold under eight or ten different names at rates varying from two to five dollars each. Those originating new varieties and meaning to deal honestly with the public, should submit their products to the scrutiny of some competent Society by which their claims to favor may be passed upon. If approved they should be advertised, otherwise not.

Mr. Herendeen—Nearly all new fruits are originated by members of some Society, but their products ought to have the sanction of one before being offered to the public. He offered a resolution to this effect, which, after explanation, was accepted and adopted. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That new seedling fruits before being recommended and introduced for sale should be approved by some competent Society.

Mr. Downing—There should be a committee to test new fruits, as the American Pomological Society had. Such a committee, if it performed its duty, would do much towards protecting the community from the frauds of venders of worthless fruits.



WILLSON'S ALBANY.

Mr. Keech, Waterloo—Possibly this may cut me. I am engaged in raising strawberries, and have some varieties which I think good and would like to have the public endorse my judgment. Samples were now before the Society, and he invited the closest scrutiny as to their merits. He was anxious for this.

Mr. Griffith—This is an important matter—one proper to come under the cognizance of the Society. His speciality was the grape, which is in the same category with the strawberry as to frauds about new varieties. George Campbell had labored thirty years to produce a new variety of the grape and failed. Others produce them at will, or pretend to do so, and flood the country with what is really worthless or no better than many of the old stocks, which in most cases they really are. I have paid from three to five dollars for plants, like the Northern Musadine, and found them worthless. I distrusted Dr. Grant's Iowa and Israella and held off, but finally tried them and happily with satisfaction. If the Society should take the matter in hand and attend to it, their recommendation would secure the success of any variety.

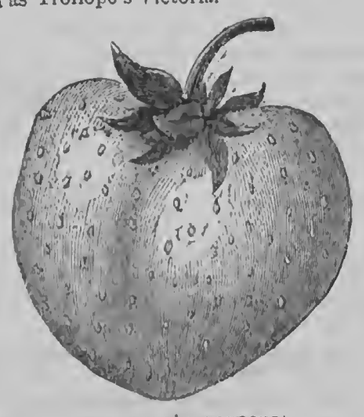
Mr. Seelye—This is an attempt to deal with a slippery customer. We cannot prevent men from selling poor articles nor others from purchasing them, so long as the newspapers advertise them. Until growers are honest and buyers intelligent frauds will prevail. The proposition may perhaps do if the committee will specifically denounce each fraud. Nothing else will do.

Mr. Moody—Something should be done to protect the public. Nurserymen can detect fraud soon. The proposition may operate as a caution till the Society can decide on the merits of new fruits. Test the article first. If the "Agriculturist" is a good strawberry, say so. The same of any other variety, and the public will be guided by your judgment.

Mr. Vick—In Europe no man pretends to put forward a new variety of fruit till endorsed by some competent Society. A committee, to examine fruits here and elsewhere, would have a good effect. Many of the new varieties offered are a disgraceful cheat or speculation. If the wrong can be prevented, for the future, it should be.

Mr. Hoag—I want to be informed about a new strawberry—the Golden Queen.

Mr. Vick—It was here six or seven years ago. Was then called the "Tom Thumb;" is recognized as Trollope's Victoria.



TROLLOPE'S VICTORIA.

The Chair here intimated that gentlemen were getting a little out of order.

Mr. Frost—That is right. Wait till we get to that berry—illustrating the matter by a story about a minister who was troubled about crossing Fox river. He was told to wait till he came to it before getting into a fever about crossing it. Wanted a special committee on each variety of new fruits to report next year.

Mr. Griffith—We want something practical, and the Society ought to be able to furnish it. There was a company bound on a tramping tour through the fruit regions of North Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Would be pleased to see some delegates from Western New York.

Mr. Smith—The Society ought to give public notice of a committee on new varieties of fruits.

Chair—There is a resolution to that effect on the table now, placed there by Mr. Vick.

It was here taken up and read as follows:

Resolved, That the Standing Fruit Committee be requested to investigate thoroughly all seedling fruits claiming public favor, and report the facts as speedily and fully as possible.

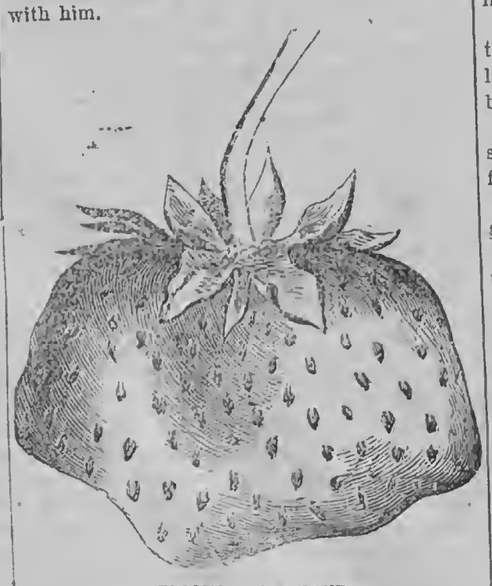
The resolution was adopted by a full vote.

Mr. Seelye—The committee should report oftener than the meetings of the Society. They can do it through the newspapers if deemed advisable.

2d. What new seedling strawberries can this Society recommend for general cultivation?

Mr. Barry—I have fruited the Agriculturist during two seasons, and think very well of it.

Mr. Moody—Said it had not proved fortunate with him.



TRIOMPH DE GAND.

Mr. Downing—It is a fruit of great promise; is finely flavored and does not require very rich land to produce it.

Mr. Bronson—Think well of this variety. It stands the winter well. Not quite equal, perhaps, to the Triomphe de Gand.

Mr. Keech—I raise plants for sale. The Agriculturist fruits more liberally than any other of my 18 varieties. It stands the winter well. Very rich loam is not well suited to it.

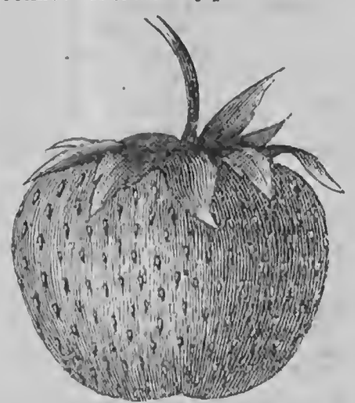
Mr. Hooker—Had some of the plants. They were all killed by the severity of the last winter.

Mr. Bronson—Do not think it will bear transportation to market as well as some other varieties.

Mr. Downing—It is equal to the best in this respect.

Mr. Barry—This accords with my experience of it.

Mr. H. N. Langworthy—What about the Russell Prolific? Is it a hardy plant?



RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC.

Mr. Downing—I think it is. Mr. Moody coincided in this.

Mr. Langworthy—How many crops will it produce?

Mr. Moody—My experience is that no variety will produce more than one good crop.

Mr. Langworthy—That is my experience.

Mr. Bronson—This is the reverse of mine.

Mr. Hoag—It wants high nursing or it will not produce any perfect fruit.

Mr. Smith—My experience with it is limited. It is a strong grower, but with me it was not fortunate in fruiting. Does not carry well.

Mr. Hooker—Not favorably impressed with it.

Mr. Herendeen—Not satisfactory to me.

Mr. Codding—Is the Golden Queen identical with any other variety?

Mr. Vick—It is the same as the Victoria no doubt.

Mr. Hoag—The Jucunda is a large berry. Resembles the Triomphe de Gand. The foliage is like it. My favorites are the Wilson, Triomphe de Gand and the Russell.

Chair—Think well of the Jucunda.

Mr. Barry—Is it accounted a solid berry? What I have seen were hollow.

Mr. Downing—It is a poor bearer—not worth growing. Do not think it is hollow.

3d. What is the experience of cultivators in regard to the hardiness of the new grapes during the past winter?

Mr. Griffith—Had difficulty last winter with young plants. The roots froze to a large extent. All varieties suffered alike. The soil was generally loam. The wood was not generally ripened last fall. The old plants stood well. Think it best to cover all varieties the first winter.

Mr. Moody—Exposed plants on light soils suffered with me last winter. Those on heavy soils stood well.

Mr. Barry—The winter was a severe one with us for all varieties, new as well as old. The freezing and thawing in the spring produced the greatest injury.

Mr. Hoag—Saw no difference between old and young. Left his vines uncovered as an experiment, and the only ones injured were the Catawbas and Allen's Hybrids.

Mr. Babcock, Lockport—Mentioned a vineyard in his vicinity containing a large number of Ionas and Israellas and a few Adirondacks—all had wintered well considering the season. The Ionas suffered more than the Adirondacks. The low ground vines suffered the most severely.

Mr. Langworthy—The Allen Hybrid and the Adirondack suffered the most with me. Have several other varieties.

Mr. Hooker—My Adirondacks promised well before the hail storm. They and others were badly cut up then.

Mr. Smith—Had been in the habit of covering his vines in winter, but some Delawars and Concords were left open last winter and were not injured: the Israellas suffered some.

Mr. ——I do not approve of the practice of covering vines—especially after they commence bearing. It retards the growth the next season.

Mr. Langworthy—If new varieties are covered in the winter they afford no fair test of hardiness.

Mr. Fish—Covered his vines during the winter and they come out well in the spring. The late frosts of spring, however, killed the young buds.

Mr. Barry—Vines lying on the ground in the spring are much more exposed to damage from frost than if raised two or three feet from it.

Mr. Griffith—Advised planters to heel in grapes in the fall and plant in the spring.

Mr. Hooker—Had seen the Delaware, one of the hardy varieties, killed by freezing—probably from immaturity of the wood.

Mr. Hoag—The first year the vines are tender. The second year's growth generally gives them stamina enough to winter through. He mentioned a man in Cincinnati who left five hundred plants uncovered last fall and lost all by freezing. They should be covered the first year. After that they will stand it, unless the winter is remarkably severe.

Mr. Fish—My vines that were staked up did well. Those on the ground had their buds killed by the spring frosts.

H. G. Warner—Will a light covering of earth keep vines through the winter?

Mr. Smith—I have no doubt but it will.

Mr. Barry—There is nothing strange in the case of the buds mentioned by Mr. Fish. Had the vines been elevated a foot or two from the ground the buds would not have been killed. Messrs. Langworthy and Griffith coincided in this view.

Mr. Moody—Vines grew later last season than usual, hence the wood was tender. In September some vines made more wood than during any other month. Of course the portion thus made must have been tender when winter set in.

Mr. Griffith—The severity of winter pruning, in some instances, might affect the ability of the vines to withstand the test of winter.

4th. What grapes have been preserved most successfully during the past winter?

Mr. Langworthy—Sent a quantity of grapes to New York late last season. They all rotted. Those retained at home followed the same example.

Mr. Barry—That was my experience too.

Mr. Griffith—Gathered his grapes early. Put them, boxed up, in a dry room of a temperature just above freezing. They came out well in the spring—the Diana best; the Delaware second.

H. G. Warner—Had been highly successful in keeping grapes. Put up a large quantity last fall in boxes of varying sizes and found the last lot fresh in the cellar that morning. Had Catawbas, Isabellas, Rebeccas and Dianas. They all kept well. Management is all. Grapes should be ripe when picked and kept clean, dry and cold. Had a cellar under a portion of his barn, in which were placed the boxes, containing 5, 12 and 24 lbs. There should not be enough in one box to make weight sufficient to crush or press hard upon the lower strata of grapes. Pack in lightly and nail the boxes up, and set them one upon the other, as they will thus occupy less room. The temperature of the cellar was about 28 degrees. A temperature that will freeze potatoes, uncovered, will not freeze grapes in boxes. Pine boxes should not be used, as they flavor the grape with their own aroma. Some few of the grapes decayed, but nearly all were preserved fresh and good. The Isabellas and Concords were among the last used and they were fresh and palatable. No other covering, but the boxes were used.

Mr. Babcock, Lockport—Kept his grapes well till May. They were boxed up with sawdust and shavings intermixed and put into a cool cellar. The stems were as green as when put up in the fall.

5th. Is a rich soil necessary for the production of good grapes?

Mr. Smith—Very rich soils are not necessary for the production of the grape. Moderately strong soils were the best and should be as uniform as possible, that the grape may ripen evenly.

Mr. Downing—Rich soils produced a large grape. They look well and market well, but are not so good to eat or keep.

Mr. Farley—A moderately rich soil is the best adapted to most varieties. The Delaware requires a stronger soil than any other variety.

Mr. Hoag—Had not manured his vineyard for seven years, with the exception of a small shovelful to a vine, twice in that time. The richer the ground the more prolonged will be the ripening.

Mr. Moody—The quality of the soil is an essential consideration in grape growing. That of a clay texture suited him the best. Would not care if it would make brick, were it not for the difficulty of working it. To produce fine, early grapes, a stiff soil is essential, both as to appearance and flavor.

Mr. Griffith—A rich soil is not essential. Whatever causes an excessive growth of wood decreases the quantity of fruit. An alluvial soil which will produce about thirty bushels of corn to the acre is rich enough for most kinds of grapes. The Delaware will bear one a little stronger.

6th. Have there been any recent experiments made for the prevention of mildew on hardy grapes?

Mr. Herendeen—Saw in Washington 100 vines in the Government experimental grounds. They were trellised up and a roof two feet wide put over them. This, it was stated, was an ample protection against mildew. It was thought that a single board would do of even less width than this.

Mr. Babcock—Thought mildew generally resulted from a too close planting of the vines. When crowded together, dampness is longer retained, because the air cannot circulate freely among the leaves.

Mr. Moody—Unleached ashes, sown two or three times broadcast, will prove beneficial, as it prevents the rising of the fungus to the vines. Vines trained on high, open trellises were not so liable to mildew as when trained lower and more compactly.

Mr. Langworthy—Have used ashes for years, but do not think they will prevent mildew. Sulphur will do it, undoubtedly.

Mr. Smith—There is to be a meeting of the Pomological Society at St. Louis, and those intending to go should hand their names to the President. [They will be found below.]

7th. The Army Worm—its dangers and remedy.

Mr. Sharp, Lockport—This worm has been very destructive in some portions of Niagara county—was so last year and is this also. They proceed in veins and seem to be working southerly.

Mr. Bronson—They have been very troublesome in the vicinity of Geneva. They had been assailed with hellebore, tobacco, and various other reputed death doses, but all to no purpose. He had employed sixty men in his nursery, armed with a species of cleaver, with which the worms were severed as fast as found. Kerosene would finish them and the trees too. Crude petroleum, as a wash, might do, as it had proved effectual in the case of insects on the rose bushes and also slugs in the garden. Mixed with water it will not kill plants.

Mr. Sharp—Had found soft soap very effective against the worm. His sons had used two barrels of it this season, diluted with water, and successfully.

Mr. Ferris—Soft soap will kill them, but I think the cheaper and safer way is to get a pair of leather mittens and crush the vermin.

Mr. Smith—A few years since the region of Syracuse was visited by the worm in question and got rid of them by using a mixture of sulphur and lard plastered around the body of the tree. The coating should be several inches wide and put on pretty liberally. The worms will not pass this barrier, but will accumulate below it in compact clusters—much as bees do in swarming—when they are easily dispatched. If any worms have already ascended the trees, they may be got off by shaking or jarring the limbs, when the worms will spin down, by a thread, to the ground. It is true that they will make for the tree again, but their ascent will be arrested by the barrier of sulphur and lard, when and where they can be easily destroyed. In this way, with some pains and patience, an orchard may be cleared of this worm pest.

Mr. Langworthy—This is the simplest cure yet proposed and well worth a trial, as its effectiveness was amply vouched for.

He also took occasion to make an inquiry about the best method to pursue in grafting the grape vine successfully.

Mr. Smith—I have often tried grafting vines, but uniformly without success. Planting new stocks was probably the only safe course to pursue.

Mr. Babcock—I have grafted several varieties and with pretty good success. My practice is to remove the earth around the base of the vine to be grafted, make an incision in the bark of the old vine and insert the graft, in the customary way, and then cover it over with earth and keep it mulched. In this way about seventy-five per cent of the grafts lived.

Mr. Griffith—I should be pleased if the gentleman would keep an account of the cost of his plan of propagating grapes as compared with that of procuring and planting new roots or plants. In my opinion, grafting on old stocks is an unprofitable business, even when the graft lives.

Mr. Smith—Here remarked that, as mention had been made about the currant worm, he would state that white hellebore, pulverized and sprinkled on the bushes, will effectually destroy these worms.

Here the Committee on Fruits stated that they were ready to report, and the conversation about worms and their prevention, terminated.

The report was then read in commendation of the varieties of fruit mentioned:

J. Keech of Waterloo, three seedlings—The Great Agriculturist, Phil. Sheridan and General Meade—good.

W. H. Pillow presented Triomph de Gand and Russell's Prolific.

A plate of Golden Queen was presented, which was pronounced the same as Victoria.

Jacob Moore & Brothers of Brighton, who are extensively engaged in producing new varieties, exhibited some very fine fruit from their seedlings, which was highly commended by the committee. The seedlings were propagated by hybridization of the finest varieties.

No. 99 was pronounced by the committee as excellent in flavor and very productive.

No. 39, Black Prince, by Wilson, very early.

No. 25, Scott's Seedling, by Wilson, medium size and very productive.

No. 66, Wilson, by Triomph de Gand, very good, sweet, large and productive, one of the best.

No. 71, McAvoy, by Triomph de Gand.

No. 14, Scott's Seedling, by Wilson, good.

No. 5, same parentage, pleasant acid and productive.

No. 88, Genesee, by Wilson, very good flavor.

No. —, Wilson, by Red Bush Alpine, firm flesh, and productive.

No. 46, same parentage, sweet and good.

All these are perfect flowering varieties.

Ellwanger & Barry presented a plate of fine berries of the Great Agriculturist variety. Their vines, with those of many others of our nurserymen, were nearly all destroyed by the hail storm.

E. Ford & Sons of Syracuse, presented plates of Triomph de Gand and Russell, with some specimens of a fine, new seedling, called Hastings' Onondaga, a cross between Hovey and Victoria. Berries large, but rather soft, good flavor, and is spoken of as a promising variety.

Bronson & Selover, Geneva, presented 12 plates of Cherries, fair for the season, and two plates of Strawberries.

The report was accepted and adopted.

The President then announced the names of the delegates to the Pomological Convention, to be held in St. Louis in September, as follows:

Chas. Downing, Newburg; E. Moody, Lockport; C. W. Seelye, Rochester; W. B. Smith, Syracuse; E. H. Pratt, Dansville; C. L. Hoag, Lockport; H. E. Hooker, Rochester; F. M. Perrine, Dansville; E. A. Bronson, Geneva; P. Barry, Rochester; W. Griffith, North East, Pa.; Jas. Vick, Rochester; J. H. Babcock, Lockport; E. W. Herndeen, Macedon; Samuel P. Graves, Syracuse.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

GROWING CUCUMBERS IN DRILLS.—The best way I have found to raise cucumbers is to plow a deep furrow where I wish them to grow. Fill it even full of rotten manure and cover that with fine dirt—mixing it in somewhat with the manure. Sow the seed on top in a shallow drill, dropping it in liberally not more than an inch apart, and cover half an inch deep with fine mold. If the seed is good, the plants will come up so thick and grow so vigorously as to bid defiance to striped bugs or any other insect enemy—at least such has been my experience. When large enough, thin out to a proper distance, about one vine to every foot. On each side of the row I plant either cabbage or sweet corn or early potatoes, which afford room for the vines to run between the hill.—N. OWEN, *Catlin, Chemung Co., N. Y.*

Ladies' Department.

BABY CASTLE.

Baby owns a tiny castle
On the carpet plains of home,
And its walls are woven willow,
Fine within from floor to dome:
Snowy curtains at the window;
Downy couch where baby dreams—
Laces, too, that softly glimmer
In the sunlight's golden beams.

That's the heritage of baby,
And he's held in state so grand,
Mother says—if no one else does—
"He's the king of baby-land."
Here he bravely fights his battles,
When old puss would slyly creep,
Over guarded mote or turret,
Just to curl herself to sleep.

All is still in baby's castle,
Not the slightest noise we make;
Surely, now the rogue is sleeping;
Peep! the blue eyes wide awake!
See! the dimpled arms are round us,
Hear the "cooing" mild and low;
May the angels keep you, darling,
Everywhere your feet may go.

Baby's man-at-arms is mother,
And she watches all day long;
When his babyship would slumber,
Then she sings a loving song.
Soon comes "papa" home at evening
Storms the castle all so gay,
Makes a prisoner of baby,
Bears him joyfully away!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A CHAPTER ON COURTSHIP.

BY MRS. H. M. LINCOLN.

Some time since a request came to me that I would write an article on Courtship for the Rural. Though the author of this request is a stranger to me, I send a few thoughts. Should I deal plainly with my subject, be assured it is truthfully so, and while referring to only two or three classes to be met with, those inclined to criticise will remember there are happy exceptions of which but little need be said.

"In no intercourse between the sexes is there practiced so much hypocrisy as in the companionship of those who entertain a view to marriage." Whoever has studied closely or even casually could not fail to discover this; and while only observation has made it evident in some instances, experience has confirmed it in many. Anna Dickinson insists that most girls are trained for just one thing—to get married. It is talked of in the nursery, the parlor, the school-room,—indeed, everywhere, until at last the young lady thinks of nothing more than this. Consequently, should the gentleman paying his regards be called a "desirable match," every thought, word and action, is suited to this end—securing a husband.

Young ladies seldom appear themselves in gentlemen's company,—hence they appear to disadvantage. The charming simplicity of home life is laid aside,—the first sentence you hear them utter confirms this. It's what people call politely spoken, so politely, indeed, as hardly to be understood. Let them just step into the kitchen and give orders for tea to their weary mother. Would you recognize the voice as belonging to her who only a moment ago spoke so softly, so sweetly to you? To be sure this companionship of lovers calls forth the sunniest, sweetest traits of character; then why need simplicity be thrown aside? Why need the young lady be so generous and gentle, so noble and forbearing, and yet out of your presence be so selfish and exacting? Why study your taste and torture herself to suit it? Why read your favorite books, and yet detest them? Why admire what you admire so devotedly; why idolize your pets, and yet secretly abuse them? Why never from the beginning to the end of courtship appear her simple self?

No wonder the lover experiences pleasure in contemplating this, to *him*, most perfect of women so "nobly planned," to whom he offers the wealth of his noble heart. She comes to him fresh and fair, neatly and charmingly attired, and he pictures a home, O, so pleasant, so perfect; but, ah me, did he ever catch a glimpse of *her room?* Does she frequently mention economy as a virtue she practices, and yet nearly distract her father by her extravagance? Does she insist that mother will kill herself with care and devotion to her family, and yet never, no never, seek to lighten her burthen, or relieve her of care in so much as attending to her own wardrobe? Is not her constancy and devotion to you charming, but is she not just as devoted to others in your absence? Many a noble young man has been the victim of such deception, and wed, as he thought, one with whom he was thoroughly acquainted, and found, indeed, a stranger. Happy for them it might have been had not the *heart* of such an one partaken largely of the *general* tendency among ladies at the present time—namely, to be in dress, manners and appearance, more false than true.

Gentlemen, though not trained so exclusively to this idea of getting married, are nevertheless just as deceptive. They seek to hide every fault,—they cloak their sins with greater caution than ladies, yet are not so hypocritical generally—at least so they all declare; but I confess I think it's their conceited opinion of themselves. How many can approach a lady and not use cloves, cardamon seed, &c., to drive away the alcoholic perfume of their breath? The lingering odors of rum, gin, brandy, &c., are certainly poor recommendations for any gentleman. This may be the first step in the way of deception; and O, how many successive ones are taken ere the trusting, truthful heart is won! They denounce drinking, smoking and chewing; gambling and everything pertaining to it they assure the lady is too debasing for decent men to engage in; they admire only pure and elevating pursuits; they design to live always most strictly moral and virtuous—to be, in a word, all their dear Fanny can desire. Doubtless with many all these things are truthfully uttered; but where is the determination to carry them out?

Again, they are gentle and courteous. Nothing irritates them; not even when others exclaim "how provoking," are they disturbed. And such things as oaths, why they're as far from their thoughts as—heaven? So attentive they are; they bring such beautiful bouquets, such splendid novels, such loves of pictures,—and no wonder the fair lady is in ecstacy over this most perfect of men. But could she follow this her ideal as he joins his companions—hear him pronounce *her name* with an oath—see him drink glass after glass of brandy—stake sum after sum at the gaming table—or, farther even, watch him as he enters yonder house of infamy, where, think you, *her* ideal would be? Deception—if you find it not in such a class as this, where would you find it? Victims there are, however, who sacrifice all at such shrines. The pure, and innocent, and trusting, are sought by the representatives of deception,—not those deserving of such a future as awaits them.

One might go on enumerating the various ways in which the true character of lovers is marked, but it would occupy too much space. If "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked, until changed by the Holy Spirit, can we look for unblemished truth in those untaught by Christ.

Since courtship is designed to bring into close and intimate companionship those who wed, should not every hindrance to thorough acquaintance be put aside? We look for pleasing courtesies and nameless attentions between lovers, and who could object were they continued after a brief honey-moon? If the husband were still courteous and attentive—still careful not to do things he would have scorned once to do—still denounced in practice and principle what he once professed to despise—still remembered one-half the delicate courtesies he once proffered; if the wife still retained her gentleness,—still studied her husband's tastes and preferences and made herself the same agreeable companion as of yore—still dressed neatly and carefully,—in fact, *if she* tried one-half as hard to please this, her husband, now, as when a lover, things would go more smoothly.

Such is the strict intimacy of married life, that deception is impossible. The mask so long worn, innocently perhaps, must be removed, and the true character be discovered. How useless, then, the brief, hasty, artificial method of courtship. It is when all the pleasing attentions, all the nameless nothings (and yet so great we can't define them) are laid aside—when all the unfavorable points of character are discovered—that the foundation of unhappiness is being laid. With all the frankness hearts can offer, a long term of courtship will discover little enough of what there is to be learned; and if, then, having lived without seeing each other only in the "smooth walks, peaceful bowers and quiet skies" of courtship, and even then artificially, (though the judgment may have suggested unfitness and uncongeniality for each other,) how will the trials of domestic life be met? Better, far better to heed the faithful voice of judgment before too late to escape the evils of ill-suited companionship.

Those who have *assumed* least as lovers, find their domestic life more nearly what they fancied it would be; not free from perplexities and stern realities to be sure, but free from the sad reflections occasioned by concealing from each other their real character.

Canandaigua, N. Y., June, 1866.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

Little touches of girlish prettiness are of the utmost importance to you, young ladies, and always convince the sensible masculine observer that you have those tender and confiding qualities of heart which would enable loving husbands to lead you by a thread.

I would even specialize one more of these touches, lest you in your uncalculating guilelessness should forget it. I would have you bear in mind the really beautiful device of having particular female friends of your own age, and rather plainer than yourselves, whose waists you can frequently embrace in public, and whom you can habitually salute as "darling love," "my precious," or "my darling dear," when gentlemen are present. No eligible single gentleman was ever known to be proof against this little—*will* you excuse me?—dodge. It is not *in* a single gentleman of means to make head against such an evidence of your inexpressible capacity for loving.

In the matter of conversation, society expects you to express ignorance of every material thing in the world as grammatically as possible. It also expects you to practice the phrase, "How perfectly ridiculous!" until you can use it as a reply and comment to and upon everything not supposed to be of daily occurrence in high life. As—

"Did you hear, Miss Gusherby, that your father's old partner had committed suicide?"

"How perfectly ridiculous."

"Oh, Marianna Gusherby! I shall never get over it—I'm sure I shan't. I saw a man run over to-day, and the omnibus wheels went right over his face!"

"How perfectly ridiculous!"—*The Boudoir.*

The first of all virtue is innocence; the next is modesty. If we banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.

Tears are the blossoms of the heart at parting—smiles at meeting. Sometimes they bloom at once; then joy is sorrow, and sorrow is joy.

Choice Miscellany.

THE FLOWER.

BY C. D. MCNAUGHTON.

Beside a little silver stream
A blushing wild-flower stood;
Each sunny morn it sweetly smiled
And donned its gayest hood.

When man approached with eager hand
The streamlet's wealth to find,
The flower was torn from where it stood,
And rudely cast behind.

It chanced to fall upon the tide
That followed fast and free,
And floated on while tossed about
Upon its little sea.

On, on, it went, until at last
It caught upon the shore;
Its seed took root and there it grew
As sweetly as before.

How like this little flower are we
When torn from childhood's home,
From all we cherish most at heart
In stranger lands to roam.

But man his destiny awaits,
And each his load must bear,
And for the changing tides of life
With cheerfulness prepare.

If we retain that dear-bought love,
That hope to mortals given,
Our perils past—'twill root at last
And sweetly bloom in Heaven.

[*Golden Era.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT IS LIFE?

What is Life? You can sneer and laugh at such a question, but you cannot, dare not, answer it. You mock the very idea, and yet you cling to lives, and grasp them closer than the miser does his gold,—you value them above all things else! You look away upon the mocking, silver-tinged billows of the future, and say, if you live, you will reach the summit of yonder golden-peaked mountain; or, you will bind that wound, care for that cast-away, that widow, that old soldier of life, that beggar who is soon to make his feeble voice utter, "Give me a spot of earth for my grave." Yes, you intend to do all this; but first you must reach the highest point of fame, and gather in an abundance of those deceivers of reason and lurers of fancy—"almighty dollars."

Ask the poor man what this life is, and he will tell you, "This life, to me, is but a spell of sneers and scorns, of tears and toils, yearnings and wishes for the grave,—for a better life." Then step inside the walls of luxury, where seems all that heart could wish, and inquire. You hear a mournful voice, exclaiming, "To me this life is but an hour for man to wish for more!" He answers only for himself. Go seek to know of him whose name is sounded far and near; whose deeds are told by millions of tongues, and listen to his answer:—"But yet, *there's one step higher!*" Once more and you shall learn. Enter yonder hovel and question him whose tottering frame is almost ready to "shuffle off his mortal coil"—he who has lived for the good that he has done, and hear his words:—"They call me poor, but I am rich, I'm rich! One breath is mine, and that is just as much as the rich man owns. My name is mine, and untarnished, for money *can* pollute, but poverty *never!* Giants have never trembled before me, nor have I desolated cities and created widows and orphans. My feet have never stamped upon the floor of thrones, nor my hands held the ruler's staff. I have never said to the beggar, 'go hence, my body needs all I have.' And now that my work is done, I am ready to journey where the least are made the greatest,—for this life to me, to you, to all mankind, is but the spring-time of Eternity."

If life is but one breath, and that one breath all we own, these lives which we call ours are but drops in the ocean of Time. Yet, human nature to-day sings that same consoling song that was heard at the first breath of Civilization: "There is a better time coming!" A better time to "lift the heart and bend the knees;" a better day to give to the poor, to speak to the drunkard, to drive away the tear with gentle words and deeds; and a brighter morning to walk out among the sick and suffering. Are crimes increasing?—are gallows being reared up anew?—are we moving *en masse* back to barbarism and infidelity?—are our homes becoming workshops for iniquity?—are our lives growing less useful? I hear a voice that says, "you answer." If this be so, there is no other reason but this:—Are we idling away our lives waiting for the dawning of better days? Christains and Infidels count their words, look upon their gold and lock it up, saying, "I may have need of it—there will be a better time to give." There is a time for all things. A time to work and a time to rest; a time to speak and a time to be dumb; a time to laugh and a time to mourn; a time to hear and a time to be deaf; a time to tell and a time to do; a time to give and a time to take; a time to live and a time to die. God has given to us that we may give to our neighbor; He has given us life, that we may help others to live. Therefore, our lives are as an hour in which to help mankind; and as but the present breath is ours, now is the time to give our aid.

Reader,

"So live that, when thy summons comes, to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade"—

Thou wilt be able to tell those that stand weeping around thy bed what this Life is.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1866. Steel Pen.

When you are in danger of external enemies, look *out*. When the peril is from your own unbridled passions, look *in*.

FORWARD.

Blutcher the great Prussian general, is said to have won many a hard contested battle through the inspiring influence of this motto. In his councils of war on the battle-field, "Forward!" was his watchword, and he suited the action to the word. The promptness and energy with which he planned and executed his engagements gave him the nickname of "Marshall Forward."

Pulaski, the brave Pole, who espoused the American cause in its infancy, and gave his life in its defence, and to whom as well as to Kosciusko, the American people will ever owe a debt of gratitude, in one or more instances turned the fortunes of war in his favor by rallying his men with the war-cry of "Forwarts, brudren, forwarts!" Often was the failing strength of the American soldier rallied and revived and his weary arm nerved with new vigor by the inspiring battle-cry of this brave officer, as in the thickest of the fight and above the din of battle, was heard in broken English, "Forwarts, brudren, forwarts!"

"So with the young, of whatever capacity and calling, let their watchword be *Forward!* It will give life and energy to the doubting heart in the time of despondency and trial, and united with proper energy and zeal, overcome every opposition and give it the victory."

To the student journeying step by step up the rugged hill of science; your success lies in your own efforts to do whatever you undertake. *I will succeed*, has accomplished much. No great undertaking was ever carried through without it. The road to eminence may seem a hard road to travel; roll the boulders aside, clear the track of trees, bridge the streams, and the way is clear. "With a stout heart, and a will to do and dare there is no such word as fail."—*Clark's School Visitor.*

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP.

Twelve hundred millions of dreams make a network of wild fancies nightly about our planet. To go, if it were possible, through this world of sleep, would be a stranger process than that of exploring the whole waking-world; for in sleep every living being is a poet, from the baby that clings in its dreams to the breast of goddesses, to the centenarian who, with staff and spectacles, hobbles about paradise at the heels of seraphs. Sleeping and waking are the two great phenomenas of our existence. What is done and thought in the everyday working-world, where the ordinary business of life is carried on, no living creature has ever fully revealed to another. There are reticences in the confessions of the most frank, things which cannot, and therefore which never will be spoken—thoughts which transcend the limits of language—hopes which the power of no fairy could satisfy—fear which even Lucifer himself would fail to exaggerate. If this portion of our life, which is at least subjected to our own observation, cannot be faithfully and fully described, still less can that other portion which defies even our own scrutiny, converts us into mere spectators of ourselves, sets free our actions from the control of our will, and transforms us into so many passive spokes in the great wheel of destiny. Whatever may be the laws by which it is regulated, sleep presents the counterpart of the waking world—distorted, mutilated, thrown into irredeemable confusion by the force of the imagination.—*Chamber's Journal.*

TRUE COURTESY.

Real courtesy is widely different from the courtesy which blooms only on the sunshine of love and the smile of beauty, and withers and cools down in the atmosphere of poverty, age and toil. Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age; who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years has deprived of charms. Show me the man of generous impulses, who is always ready to help the poor and needy; show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the protection of rank, riches and family. Show me the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as a woman, in any condition or class; show me such a man, and you show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better, you show me a true Christian.

Admiration.—We indeed hear it not seldom said, that ignorance is the mother of admiration. A falser word was never spoken, and hardly a more mischievous one; for it seems to imply that this healthiest exercise of the mind rests, for the most part, on a deceit and illusion, and that with better knowledge it would cease. For once that ignorance leads us to admire that which with full insight we should perceive to be a common thing—and one demanding, therefore, no such tribute from us—a hundred, nay, a thousand times, it prevents us from admiring that which is admirable indeed. This is true, whether we are moving in the region of nature, which is the region of God's wonders, or even in the region of art, which is the region of man's wonders.—*Trench.*

How Beautiful.—The closing sentences of President Lincoln's first inaugural are singularly impressive, when viewed in the light of the bright bow which spans and illuminates the dark clouds of war. Here they are:—"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic clouds of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched as they surely will be by the better angels of our nature."

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY BROKEN IDOLS.

BY MERTELE COMO.

I said if I could go back again,
And live o'er the buried past,
I would blot out from it the weary pain
And make my life bright at last;
I would crown my pale brow with a glory bright,
With laurels of endless fame,
Till, sounding adown the dim ranks of night,
The ages should bear *my* name.

I would make my life rounded in beauty too,
A perfectness not to die,
A soul as pure as the ether blue,
A purity grand, and high,—
I would crush all the memories of the heart
And level the mounds of graves,
I would heal the old wounds that bleed and smart,
Unfetter the cringing slaves.

Control my will, with a mighty hand,
And wear a false outward calm,
And to all the wondering poor in the land,
Hold open a generous palm:
I would make the bitter the sweet, and feed
The wants of my thirsty soul,
And covering all the old wounds that bleed,
Would make my poor torn life whole.

So I said—and quickly God's arrow came
And pierced thro' my armor bright,
And shattered my temple of golden fame,
And left my field bare, and white.
So bare had it come to be—oh God!
So ruined my past and gone—
So fresh my soul from the smarting rod,
So sudden the work been done.

And yet the veil from the past uprose,
And in its old stead appeared
The welcome fruition of all my woes,
The altar of *faith*—upreared.
And deep in the furnace He kept me fast
And struck blow on blow again,
Till out of the the old heart he brought at last
The one little hidden grain.

And now I know this same life to be
The best for my bleeding feet,
The discipline He has sent to me,
To make a torn soul complete;
And looking back over those graves of hopes,
Those memories—one by one,
I cry no longer like one who gropes
In darkness—"*Thy* will be done."

INTEGRITY AND GRACE.

Only to be an honest man, in the highest and genuinely Christian sense, signifies more than most of us ever conceive. We make room for laxity here that we may let in grace, and do not hold ourselves to that real integrity that is wanted, to receive or obtain or be in that grace. O, how loosely, irresponsibly, carnally do many professing Christians live—covetous, sensual, without self government, eager to be on high terms with the world, praying, as it were, in the smoke of their own vanities and passions, making their sacrifices in a way of compounding with their obligations. Little do they conceive, meantime, how honest a man must be to pray, how heartily, simply, totally he must mean what he prays for. Perhaps he prays much, prays in public, and has it for a continual wonder that he gets on so poorly, and that God, for some mysterious reason, does not answer his prayers. Sometimes he will even be a little heart-broken by his failures, and will moisten his face with tears of complaint. He has made great struggles, it may be, at times, to freshen the fire that was burning in him, and yet, for some reason, he is all the while losing ground. His faith becomes a hand, as it were, without fingers, laying hold of nothing. The more he pumps at the well of his joys, the dryer he grows. It is as if there were some dread fatality against him, and he wonders where it is. Commonly it is here—that he wants *rectitude*. He is trying to be piously exercised in his feelings when he is slack in his integrity. He has been so much afraid of being self-righteous, it may be, that he is not righteous at all. When he is loose in the conscience, how can he be clear in his feelings?—*Dr. Bushnell.*

THE HIGHER NEED.

What would we think of one who possessed a rare and beautiful singing bird, who should lavishly adorn its cage, gilding and burnishing it, and bestowing tender care on its senseless bars, while the living, animate object within slowly perished for want of care and food; or of another who owns a wonderful jewel and polished and adorned the casket and kept it free from spot or stain, while the diamond within corroded and grew dim from neglect—would not such conduct seem wrong and foolish in the extreme; yet do we see it daily exemplified in cases of far greater importance.

The soul is that singing-bird—that priceless jewel, and the cage and casket the perishable bodies we feed and adorn, and spend all our fleeting hours in ways and means to gratify, while the prisoner within its dormant, or beats its wings in silent despair against the beautiful, perishable walls we rear so proudly—"sits on forlorn," and sees the happy estate God destined it to, recede from it forever, in helpless anguish at our apathy and frivolous unconcern. Better that the body should starve, that it should wear rags and toil in narrow places, if by such constant friction the soul be kept pure and bright. If we bend low to carry the cross we shall rise higher to wear the crown, and that life is not worth having that does not bear the mark of the nails—that has not crucified the flesh again and again to fit it for the resurrection and the life eternal.—*Christian Times.*

Different sects are but different rays, and the great God blends these into the pure light of truth.

Historical.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

As a European War seems inevitable, the following sketch, giving an idea of the size, population and military and naval strength of the powers which are likely to be first engaged, will be read with interest:

I.—Prussia.

The area of Prussia is at present 108,212 English square miles, or about equal to the combined territory of Georgia and Florida. The population, according to the census of 1864, was 19,304,843, falling but little below that of the Northern States of the Union. The great majority of the population are Germans; the total number of persons belonging to non-German nationalities being 2,504,179. A considerable portion of the latter are feeble remnants of small tribes, which are rapidly being absorbed by the German nationality. Within the last few years the Government of Prussia made several important additions to the former dominions, acquiring first the two Principalities of Hohenzollern, next the important sea coast district of Yahde, which it purchased from Oldenburg, and more recently the Duchy of Lauenburg which was ceded to it by Austria for a pecuniary consideration. It holds, moreover, possession of Schleswig, and avows its intention to permanently annex to Prussia both this Duchy and that of Holstein. In point of administration, Prussia is not inferior to any other country of the world. Its finances, unlike those of Austria and Italy, are in a sound condition; its army discipline has long been the admiration of the entire civilized world. The army, on a war footing, numbers 700,000, and its fleet consisted, in 1865, of 37 steamers, 8 sailing vessels, 40 rowing vessels; total, 85 war vessels. The reigning King is William I., born in 1797, who succeeded his brother, Frederic William IV., in January, 1861.

II.—Austria.

The Austrian Empire, as at present constituted, is divided into nineteen Provinces, the area of which is 236,311 English square miles, with a total population, according to computation, of 36,795,000 souls. This population is divided, with respect to race and language, into no fewer than twelve different nationalities, namely:—Germans, 8,200,000; Bohemians, Moravians and Slovacks, 3,600,000; Poles, 2,200,000; Russians, 2,800,000; Slavonians, 1,210,000; Croates, 1,360,000; Servians, 1,470,000; Bulgarians, 25,000; Magyars, 5,050,000; Italians, (inclusive of Latins and Friauls,) 3,050,000; Eastern Romans, 2,700,000; members of other races, 1,430,000.

Austria is one of the great military powers of Europe, her army on the war footing being over half a million of men. The navy, however, is comparatively small, consisting, in August, 1864, of 39 steamers with 639 guns, and 11,730 horse-power, and 20 sailing vessels with 145 guns. Great efforts have been made within the last few years to raise the Imperial navy to a state of high efficiency by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the gradual formation of an iron-clad fleet of war. Austria has become a constitutional monarchy since 1849, the main features of the constitution consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various States of the monarchy; secondly, a Central Diet, or Council of the Empire; and thirdly, a reduced form of the latter, or Partial Council of the Empire, as it is called. The public debt of the Empire, which at the commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 was $174,500,000, had grown in 1863 to $1,210,222,085. From 1789 to the present time there has not been a single year in which the revenue of the State has come up to the expenditure. The present Emperor, Francis Joseph I., was born August, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor and King in consequence of the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of his father, Francis Charles, December 2, 1848. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign of 1859.

III.—Italy.

The Kingdom of Italy has an area of 98,784 English square miles, with a population, according to the last census, taken in the spring of 1864, of 21,703,710 souls, being on an average 220 inhabitants to the square mile, a figure higher than that of France and Germany, but lower than that of England. There has been in some of the Provinces a rapid increase of population of late years; but the increase of wealth has been much more rapid within the last century than the increase of population. The great mass of the people are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. It has a seafaring population of 158,692 individuals, nearly all of whom are liable to the maritime conscription. The military organization of the Kingdom is based on conscription, and the standing army consists of more than 200,000 men on a peace footing, and more than 400,000 on a war establishment. The navy of the Kingdom consisted in 1865 of 98 steamers of 20,760 horse-power, with 2,160 guns, and 17 sailing vessels with 279 guns; altogether, 115 men of war with 2,439 guns. Italy has a public debt of nearly eight hundred millions of dollars. The expenditure is largely in excess of the annual revenue. The reigning Sovereign, Victor Emanuel II, was born March 14, 1820, and is the eldest son of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, and Archduchess Theresa of Austria. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849, and was proclaimed King of Italy by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861.

IV.—The German Confederation.

The German Confederation was organized, in 1815, upon the ruins of the German Empire which had been dissolved in 1806. The object of the Confederacy, according to the first article of the Federal Constitution, is "the preservation of the internal and external security of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the various German States." The organ and representative of the Confederation is the Federal Diet, consisting of Plenipotentiaries of the several German States, and permanently located in the free city of Frankfort. The administrative Government of the Federal Diet is constituted in two forms: 1st. As a *General Assembly* or *Plenum*, in which every member of the Confederation has at least one vote, and the larger States have two, three or four votes each; and second, the Minor Council, or Committee of Confederation, in which the eleven largest States cast one vote each, while six votes are given to the smaller States, a number of them combined having a joint vote. The presidency is permanently vested in Austria. The General Assembly decides on war and peace, on the admission of new members, on any changes in the fundamental laws or organic institutions; but in all other cases the Minor Council is competent to act both as legislative and executive.

At the time of its establishment the Confederacy embraced 39 members, but of these four (Saxe-Gotha, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Koethen and Hesse-Homburg, have become extinct,) and two (Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen) have been incorporated with Prussia, leaving, at present, 33 sovereign States. They have together an area of 242,867 square miles, and, in 1864, a population of 46,000,000 people, exceeding the aggregate population of British America, the United States, Mexico and Central America, and being in Europe inferior to that of no country except Russia. The federal army numbers about 700,000.

Austria and Prussia belong, with only a part of their several dominions, to this Confederation; Austria with a population of 12,802,944, Prussia with a population of 14,714,024. Prussia, therefore, and not Austria, is in point of population the first German State, and this priority is still more prominent if we take into account the provinces of both powers not belonging to this Confederation.

Deducting the population of the two great German powers, a population is left for the other States of about 19,000,000, with a Federal Army of about 300,000. As the record of the votes of the Federal Diet during the last year shows the great majority of the minor States side with, or at least lean, towards Austria, and it is still commonly believed, that soon after an outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia, the Diet will declare a Federal war against Prussia.

All parties in Germany, Austria, Prussia, the Minor Governments, and all the political parties among the people, are in favor of establishing a Central National Parliament, as a step toward the ultimate establishment of one German Empire. This point is, therefore, likely to be one of the results of the impending war.

Various Topics.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A TALK ABOUT SHELLS.

BY SILAS B. MCMANUS.

How comparatively little has ever been said or written on that truly interesting study, CONCHOLOGY. Men of science handle the subject with dainty hands, and with still more dainty interest, as if not worthy of thought or consideration. True it is, they "class" and "order" it, and give it a stingy place in their wisely filled pages, yet they do it not as a pleasure, but as a necessity.

As we find a pleasure pure and gratifying in the study of flowers, the earth, or the stars, or any other natural science,—so alike do we find an enjoyment just as keen and genuine in the study of shells. They were fashioned by the same wise and ingenious hand, and endowed with an existence just as beautiful, and a power equally attractive; and we have only to know and study them to develop their pleasing attributes. Shells must have been thought of when flowers were, and fashioned at the same time. Both have the same vivid coloring, the same mingling of the immaterial with the material, the same *something*, that man can only conceive but not create. Strange it is that a pursuit yielding so much pleasure and enjoyment, should be so almost entirely neglected. How rare it is we find one, even in this age of research and investigation, that has even the most scanty knowledge of this strange and curious existence that lies around us, though the book of their lives has been wide open for ages, and we have only to read to become masters of their secrets and mysteries.

Shells, like flowers, have been scattered with a lavish hand. We find them everywhere — on the mountain amid the clouds, in the forest amid the foliage, in the rivers and lakes, teeming with life and existence. And the mighty ocean tosses up her treasures of rainbow-tinted shells on the sandy beach, as a tribute to earth from its awful depths. There is a beautiful consistency, and pleasing adaptation, existing between the shell and its occupant, just as there is between everything in nature that is born of the will of a faultless and infinite Creator,—where every work glows with beauty and perfection. We like to study them — study their ways, and learn their peculiarities. The hermit at home, or the philosopher abroad, is equally interesting and attractive. They are endowed, are the same original creatures, with a generous share of good, substantial, common sense. Every move and effort is as the "going out and coming in" of one who knows just the length, breadth and thickness of his ability. They carry their world of happiness and misery right along with them. Their joys and troubles are always packed, and they go and come we know not whither, for nothing is left but a half eaten leaf, or a "name in the sand," to tell that they came, moved and had their being. Every one has seen the snail at home—a strange little lump of existence, and a queer little domicil to deposit it in. We all remember it, for it is associated in memory with pleasant things, just as the cowslips and lilies are. It's a strange lump of existence, we said, and so it is, plodding along in its quiet way, making the very best of life and its vicissitudes; carrying a heart full of good will under its umber shell, which, when evacuated, turns to a snowy white, as if "in memory."

There is much to be learned at home, for we find sermons in other things besides books and stones; but if we take the world as a field of action and research, we find the subject illimitable and exhaustless. The land is teeming with these beautiful creations and the ocean bears ample testimony to its living wealth as it throws up its treasures of shells that vie with the flowers in loveliness and beauty.

Lima, Ind., 1866.

HOW TO MEET CHOLERA.

FIRST, have a clear conscience. Next, attend to the following directions:

Cholera has two stages,—a premonitory, or mild stage, and a stage of collapse, which is fatal. The premonitory stage is ushered in by a mild, painless diarrhea, which generally continues for hours, sometimes for days, before the stage of collapse sets in. In this premonitory stage the disease is readily and promptly curable by simple remedies, combined with rest in the recumbent position. All that is necessary, therefore, to prevent a fatal attack of cholera, is that the patient shall lie down, keep warm and quiet, and take such remedies as will relieve the diarrhea.

A knowledge of these facts led many English towns, in former visitations of cholera, to organize a body of visitors, under the direction of a central medical board, whose duty it was to visit from house to house two, three or four times daily, and inquire in every family for these cases of diarrhea. Each visitor carried the proper remedy, and personally attended to its administration, and to the confinement of the patient to his bed. The result of those organizations was most happy; in numerous instances towns lying in the direct track of the disease did not lose a single inhabitant by the cholera, though thousands of cases of painless diarrhea were treated.—*London Examiner.*

SNAKE STORIES.

THESE are proverbially suspicious things, and many of them challenge belief spite of high authority. Captain Speke, in his lately published work on the discovery of the sources of the Nile, relates a very extraordinary one, which as we fine quoted by the Family Christian Almanac, and there is nothing to indicate the possibility of its being used as a *pia fraus*, may be regarded, notwithstanding its heavy demands upon our confidence, as absolutely worthy of full credit. The reptile, a species of boa, had been shot by Captain Grant, who accompanied Captain Speke. The latter says: "I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay grass and bushes and saplings, and in fact everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was 51 feet 2¼ inches in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of its body the girth was nearly three feet, thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of."

LINCOLN'S GRAVE.

A LETTER from Springfield, Ill., in describing the grave of the late President, says:—The vases and smooth stones of the tomb are already written over in pencil with the autographs of pilgrims who visited his shrine with a view to renew their devotions to country and liberty, and the remarks which each one adds are expressive of the most tender affection and confidence; such as "I fought three years under his command, and would fight three more for the same cause under the same commander." "We all loved him." "He was beloved by all his soldiers," and many others of similar import.

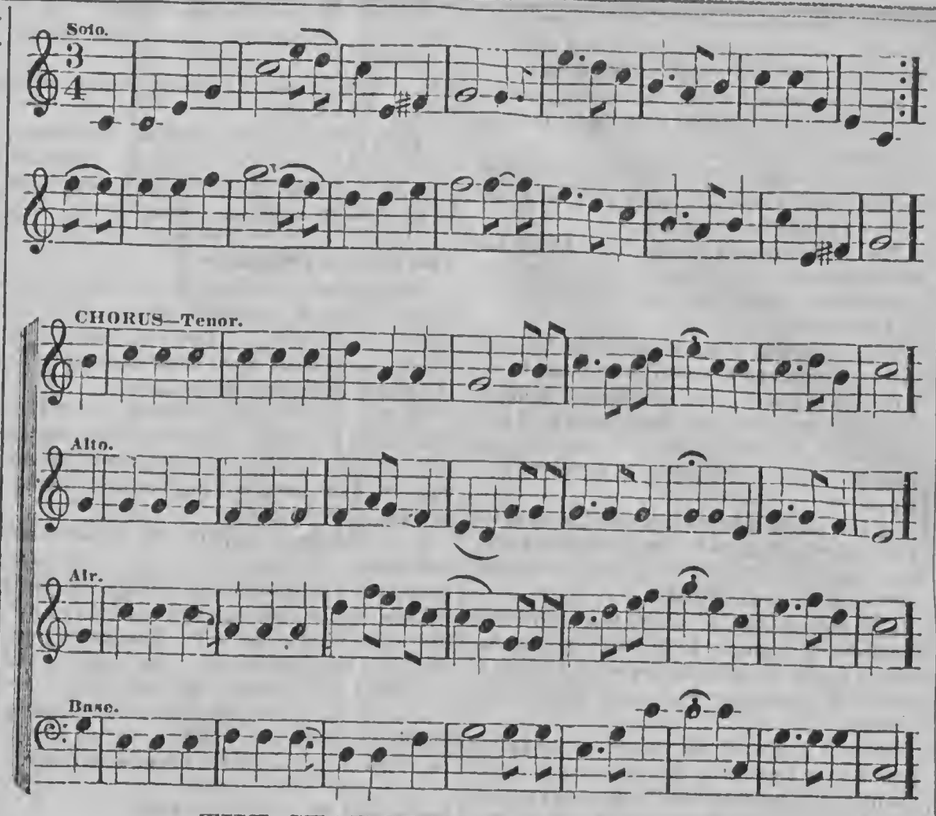
Since the burial of Mr. Lincoln within the precincts of "Oak Ridge," it has become indeed a "Mecca," whither pilgrims repair to renew their vows of fidelity to country, to humanity and to God. Already the visitor's book, at the Curator's, contains the names of over 24,000 devotees from all parts of the world; while the sexton is confident that the number does not represent a tithe of those who have been drawn thither out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

SINGULAR DEPOSITS OF CRYSTALS.

THE editor of the Monongahela Republican has been shown a singular and beautiful crystalline formation in a common water pitcher. He says: "After the rain storm on Friday evening, the lady who was using the pitcher on her toilet stand had it filled as usual from the cistern. The water held in solution some coal soot, but not more than usual, after a rain, in our coal burning districts, and the pitcher full was set aside until morning. To her surprise, the morning light showed the coal crystals precipitated upon the sides and bottom of the pitcher, forming flowers, trees, and bushes, with every delicate leaf, petal, and branch, pencilled in the most charming manner. We have seen many experiments in crystallization, and have been delighted with them, but this specimen formed into beautiful, most beautiful flowers, surpassing the finest engraving, has been admired by all who have seen it in terms of surprise and delight.

GODDARD, the French aeronaut, has discovered a new method of telegraphing. By the aid of a single luminous point he sends messages to any part of the visible horizon. The system is extremely simple. By means of screens, which conceal or allow the light to escape, partial or total eclipses are produced. The screens are either white or red glass. The colors emitted and the duration of that emission suffice to form an alphabet analogous to that of words used by the usual electric telegraphs. The extreme simplicity of this method would be specially useful for signalling at sea in time of war.

MORE than half of mankind should not open their mouths except to put their victuals in.



THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

WORDS BY FRANCIS S. KEY.

O SAY, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there;
O say, does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream—
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the Star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave!

O! thus be it ever, when Freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—In God is our trust!
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave!

Reading for the Young.

DANDELION-DOWN.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

FLOSS-HAIR ran out to play in the sunshine among the dandelions, as she had played many an April morning before. Grandmamma watched her from the doorway where she sat spinning,—her little bright head in its halo of silky gold swaying and flitting among the goldfinches, with a motion as bird-like and airy as theirs. Suddenly Floss-Hair made a hovering pause over the wavy grass-buds, and turned a questioning glance towards the doorway.

Grandmamma looked very lovely to Floss-Hair from where she stood. A silvery sunbeam had lighted up the motes that danced around her spinning-wheel, so that she seemed to sit and spin behind a veil of gossamer; and in her gray dress, with her quiet eyes smiling out from under her white, smooth hair, she was more than beautiful: she might have sat for the picture of a saint.

Floss-Hair broke a downy seed-globe from its stalk, and blew it one, two, three times. The plumes fluttered around her in the air; not one was left on the stem. "Grandmamma wants me," she said, and ran back to the door.

"What was it stopped your play, little one?"

"Why, there is scarce a dandelion left down there in the grass, where so many grew, and in their places are rows of round gray heads, standing up like ghosts. The lawn is not so pleasant as it used to be. Why need flowers die, grandmamma?"

The soft eyes smiled a little more tenderly, in answer. "Did you see where the seed-feathers went, Floss-Hair, when you blew them from the stem?"

"O, into the air, to sail off on the clouds, and be drowned in the sunset, perhaps."

"No, no, dear; some of them glided away to hide under the velvet grass of the lawn, where they will sleep all summer and all winter, and next spring will come out again, wide-awake young dandelions. And some hurried out to the road-sides and field-borders, where in years to come poor folk will seek their roots for food and medicine. And see there,—the yellow-birds are fluttering over the dandelion-stems by dozens; they will take the gray plumes to weave into the lining of their nests, and hundreds of little, shivering bird-breasts will be thankful, another year, that the golden blossoms you like so well were changed to dandelion-down. It is better to be useful than pretty, pet: and see that a flower's going to seed is only its last and best way of doing good."

"So the dandelions are spinning silk to line bird's-nests with," said Floss-Hair; "and grandmamma sits and spins for me. Dear grandmamma, your hair is gray and soft, like dandelion down,—I hope no cruel wind will ever blow you away from me."

"But, little one, my hair was once all fly-away gold, like yours. Call me Dandelion-Down,—the phantom of a little Floss-Hair that played among the meadow-blossoms seventy years ago."

"No, no, grandmamma, I will not call Dandelion-Down a ghost any more; it is a little, common, staring, yellow flower turned to an angel, scattering blessings about the world, like a white-haired grandmamma I know, who has kind thoughts always ready to give everybody. It is not a bad thing, after all, for dandelions and little girls to bloom and fade away. If people could only be sure of growing good and lovely as they grow old!"

"Good *is* lovely, Floss-Hair," said grandmamma.

The next spring little Floss-Hair strayed silently among the dandelions, for the chair in the doorway was vacant, and the spinning-wheel was still. But the child's heart was not wholly sad. Her memory was a nest of warm and tender thoughts, that seemed fluttering back to her from the dear, silver-haired friend, now one of the white angels of heaven.

And Floss-Hair never forgot the last lesson her grandmamma taught her, while she was yet an earth angel,—the beautiful lesson of the Dandelion-Down.—*Our Young Folks.*

MAY DAY AMONG THE CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

ONE feature of May Day in the English metropolis is the manner in which the chimney sweeps celebrate it. They busy themselves days previous by visiting the suburban districts, from whence they bring plenty of green leaves and May flowers, with which they make what may be termed a green hive. Within this is a man, who though unseen by the vulgar crowd, manages to keep it in motion while a dancing crowd of grotesque figures encircle it. Some are dressed as fairies, others as harlequins, while the fool busies himself with playing fantastic tricks, to the immense amusement of Cockney small-fry. Hundreds of such exhibitions will be seen in London streets to-day, and many a penny earned by these sooty sons of the chimney, for, of course, money is the end and aim of an Englishman's diversions. At night the funds are divided, and then the garlands, faded and dusty, are cast aside, and the tinsel garments torn to shreds. The May Queen is forgotten and King Bacchus reigns.

A WISE EXCUSE.—On one occasion at a dinner at the Bishop of Chester's, Hannah More urged Dr. Johnson to take a little wine. He replied, "I can't drink a little, child, and, therefore, I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult." Many have the same infirmity, but are destitute of the same courage, and therefore are ruined.

THE road to ruin is always kept in good repair, and the traveler pays the expenses of it.

NEW HALF VOLUME!

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE Second Half of Vol. XVII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER will commence on the 7th of July proximo—affording all wishing to do so a good opportunity to subscribe. Agents, and other friends of the paper, will please note the announcement—bearing in mind that our books are not yet full, and that every subscription aids us in our endeavor to render the RURAL increasingly acceptable and valuable. We trust every friend of the paper and its objects will no "forget to remember" this, and be governed accordingly whenever an opportunity is presented of inducing an acquaintance to join the "Rural Brigade." All subscribers whose terms expire this week, will find the number of the paper (258) printed after name on address label. In renewing, as we hope all will,—either by remitting singly, or joining or forming a club,—we trust no one will neglect to invite others to give the paper a trial for six months or a year. Single or club subscriptions will be received for six months at the same proportionable rates as for a year, and free copies, etc., allowed in proportion. See offer of Special Premiums below. June 30.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

TO EACH PERSON procuring and remitting according to Club Terms ($2.50 per copy,) for *Twenty New Yearly Subscribers* to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, *before the 1st of August*, 1866, (subscriptions to begin not later than July 7,) we will give a handsome copy of **Webster's New Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary**, the LOWEST CASH PRICE of which is TWELVE DOLLARS! This splendid and popular work contains *over Three Thousand Illustrations*, is elegantly printed on fine paper, and substantially bound. It is the best Book Premium, of its price, that can possibly be offered, and those who secure it will have a life long treasure. *You*, Reader, can secure it by a little effort.—*Now is the Time to make the Effort!*

TO EACH PERSON procuring and remitting or paying to the RURAL NEW-YORKER—at least *three* being *new* (before Aug. 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than July 7—we will send post-paid a copy of **Randall's Practical Shepherd**;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a FREE copy of the RURAL one year, instead of the book, if preferred.

TO EACH PERSON procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be *new*,) we will send the RURAL free for one year, and a post-paid copy of the PRACTICAL SHEPHERD

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 7, 1866.

Affairs in Washington.

SEVERAL Indian treaties have been ratified by the Senate.

Cabinet changes are again rumored. Messrs. Harlan and Speed, it is said, will go out.

The House Committee on Claims have decided on their report as to the awards to be made for the capture of Booth. Will report soon.

The Naval Board have reported against Portland (Me.) as a location for a fresh water basin for ironclads.

The Senate has confirmed John Spear as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, and Duff Green as Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi. The latter is not the Duff Green of quondam political notoriety.

It is said that the Senate in executive session has resolved to confirm no appointments that lack the endorsement of the Senator of the State whence the appointee hails.

The discussion on the Niagara Ship Canal bill has proved that measure to have more friends than it was previously supposed to have. It is now said that it will pass.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are ready to report. They will not recommend a repeal of the neutrality laws, nor endorse the proposition for a Mexican loan.

The Postmaster General sends a communication to Congress calling attention to abuses of the franking privilege, in the use of franks of members by claim agents, patent agents and others.

The following is a statement of the receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States from the 16th to the 23d of June: New York, $2,108,787; Boston, $291,784; Philadelphia, $134,819; Baltimore, $69,457. Total, $2,604,848.

The appropriations of the River and Harbor bill, approved on the 2d instant, amount to $3,698,047 91.

Mr. Brown's resolution about the reorganization of the department service will not be acted upon this session.

The story that freedmen had been taken to Cuba on the Muscovite and sold into slavery is a canard.

Lieutenant General Grant has accepted the position of Second Vice President of the Washington National Monument Society, which was, until his recent death, filled by Lieutenant General Scott.

The President has approved the bill establishing an armory, arsenal and depot of repair at Rock Island.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. An increase is recommended.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing telegraphic companies to construct lines across or through the public lands of the United States—over and along any of the military or post roads, across navigable streams, gulfs, &c., but not to obstruct navigation—ceding lands for public stations, but these not to be less than forty miles apart. Privileges not transferable.

Bill for the civil expenses of the Government and for a National Bureau of Insurance, have been introduced into the House of Representatives.

Mr. Crofforth, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to those engaged in Indian wars during that period.

The Senate have the Tariff bill still under discussion. A wide contrarity of views is disclosed by the discussion on the several sections.

Secretary Seward will attend the inauguration of the Douglas monument at Chicago, and the President will try to do so.

The proposition to tax shoddy wool, manufactured from cloth, five cents per pound, has been voted down in the House.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued a patent to J. A. Sutter for the New Helvetia Ranche, California, which covers the city of Sacramento.

A bill is before Congress to make the civil service correspond to that of the military in reference to promotion and continuance in office.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Senate for the payment of religious and charitable societies for property destroyed during the war.

The aggregate receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year promise to reach, without doubt, the round sum of $310,000,000, and of revenue from all sources, $340,000,000.

The nomination of Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, as Minister to Bogota, will, it is said, be followed this week by that of two other Provisional Governors to important positions.

The new Army bill just reported to the Senate provides for organizing forty-five regiments of infantry, five less than the House bill provides for; five regiments of veteran reserves, and five of colored troops.

The Committee investigating the cotton frauds at the South, it is intimated, will report them to exceed $100,000,000.

Senator Morrill says the amount of paper currency now in circulation exceeds $917,000,000.

Secretary McCulloch gives notice that he will redeem before maturity all certificates of indebtedness falling due after August 31, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15. After that date the certificates will cease to bear interest, and, whenever they may be presented, interest will be paid upon them only up to July 15.

Southern Items.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad is nearly completed to Marshall, Texas.

Governor Brownlow has issued his proclamation calling the Legislature of Tennessee to meet on July 4th, to take action on the new Constitutional Amendment.

The Mobile Times mentions the return of Captain Raphael Semmes from Washington without the pardon he sought from the President, and is much grieved at his failure.

The validity of the Confederate obligations is acknowledged by the Union Bank of Tennessee, and accepted by the entire mercantile community. Confederate debts are paid in currency.

A bale of cotton received in Mobile recently, from Selma, was sent to a warehouse to be compressed for shipment, and on examination was found to contain four pieces of swamp oak four feet long, and a lot of boulders. The oak and stones weighed 206 pounds.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, June 25, says: "The election in this State passed off quietly. Throckmorton, the conservative candidate for Governor, has a large majority in the city, and will probably get nine-tenths of the vote of the State."

A person who has recently visited the Shenandoah Valley says it is wonderful to see the profusion of cattle and poultry in this "denuded" valley, after the devastation it was said to have suffered. Except the absence of fences in some places, and now and then a fortification or a burned barn, no one would suppose an army had been in the valley. One or two years' crops will replace all the destruction that has been made, except loss of life.

There are only thirty-three villages, towns and cities in the States of Alabama and Mississippi in which Postmasters, regularly appointed and duly sworn in, are to be found. The Mobile (Ala.) Times urges the people of that State, not yet provided with mail facilities, to seek out at once some one, either male or female, who can take the oath and act as Postmaster, and thus secure to themselves the privileges enjoyed by other sections of the South.

From Mexico.

THE Mexican Minister, M. Romero, has received official information of the capture of the train near Camargo on the 16th ultimo, by Gen. Escobado; 800 prisoners were taken. He thinks this victory will close the war on the Rio Grande.

Further information received by M. Romero about the Mexican victory at Camargo, states that on the 11th General Oleriana left Matamoras with a large train of wagons, escorted by 2,000 men, of whom 300 were Austrians.

General Mejia remained at Matamoras with 400 men only, and 150 at Bagdad. The city of Matamoras is therefore untenable for the Imperialists after the defeat at Camargo.

A Brownsville correspondent says that in the late attack and capture near Matamoras, the regiment of Imperial Lancers and one large Imperial infantry regiment turned to the Liberal side. The Austrian regiment lost all their officers and all their men but two, killed. The Contra guerrillas lost 100, all killed. The value of the train captured is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. Bagdad was evacuated by the Imperial troops, which were sent to reinforce Matamoras.

General Sheridan, in a dispatch referring to Mexican affairs, says that nine-tenths of the Mexican people are opposed to the longer reign of Maximilian, and that when the French, Austrian and Belgian troops withdraw, his supporters in Mexico will be but very few.

The Estafella says the fate of the Empire depends upon the success of the departments of war and the treasury in establishing a national army; but whilst the Empire has neither men nor money, its situation is precarious and endangered.

In Mexico, Puebla and Querto, the Emperor had ordered a draft.

Twelve hundred discontents under Arsena had been repulsed and dispersed from Freznillo, Mexico. The same troops had also been routed by a French column from Durango.

The Fenian Prisoners.

THE Herald's Montreal special says sixteen Fenian prisoners have been brought there for confinement in the jail. The broad charge upon which the prisoners were committed was that of levying war against her Majesty.

The Herald's Toronto special says that Marvin, one of the Fenian prisoners there, was admitted to bail on his own recognizance, his employer at Buffalo representing him as an inoffensive and innocent person.

R. A. Harrison, barrister, is industriously working up the prosecution of the Fenians on the part of the Government. It is now pretty well determined that they will be tried by a military court martial under the Foreign Aggressive Act. It is said that Mr. John Hilliard Cameron will act as Chairman of the Commission.

Several church dignitaries are interesting themselves in the case of the Episcopal clergyman who is incarcerated as a Fenian at Toronto.

Summary of Foreign News.

THE crisis in Germany had increased in intensity. Austria had virtually evacuated Holstein, retiring before superior numbers. The Prussians had occupied the Duchies, dismissed the government, arrested the Holstein Commissioners, and prevented the assembling of the Estates, and entered Altona on the 12th. On that day Austria determined to break off relations, and ordered Count Karolyi to retire from Berlin. No shot had been fired yet, but war was generally regarded as virtually commenced.

Rumors were current at Liverpool, when the steamer sailed, that the Austrians that morning had declared war against Prussia. Several private telegrams are alleged to have been received, but nothing public or authentic.

The Daily News correspondent at Florence says the first hostile movement of Italy will be to throw 80,000 men in one body across the Po, following this up by pouring 300,000 into Venetia.

The Swiss Federal Council had issued a decree calling out the first reserves of the Swiss army for the defence of the passes of the Alps on the side of Italy.

Kossuth had issued an address to the Hungarians, dated at Turin, recommending them to wait for the course of events, and remain as they are, or enroll themselves in the Hungarian Legion; and, if matters progress in such a manner as to offer a field of action, due notice will be given.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times describes the position of the Austrian army of the North. The center is between Olmutz and Prague; the left wing extends from Prague to the northwestern frontier of Bohemia, and the right wing from Olmutz to Cracow, where there is a strongly intrenched camp.

It is not confirmed but believed that Benedek would immediately move to attack the Prussians.

It was expected that Mecklenburg would afford active support to Prussia, for the defence of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Austrians had interrupted all lines of communication on their side of the Po and Minco.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA.—An address from Santa Anna to the people of Mexico is published. The General defines his position in reference to the present aspect of Mexican politics, and the reports of his truckling to Maximilian. He did not in any manner compromise himself with the Empire. He belonged entirely to the Mexican Republic. He expects all Mexicans to unite and drive the usurpers from their soil, and offers his own services to the cause. A monarchy in Mexico he declares to be an impossibility, and the restoration of the Republic is the height of his ambition.

A TORNADO.—Last Tuesday, the 26th, there was a severe storm of wind and rain along the lake section of Western New York, reaching even to the centre of the State. Its greatest strength was expended in Buffalo, where the wind was terrific. Much damage was done to buildings there, and three lives lost.

In Syracuse hail fell in great quantities. Some of the stones are reported to have been as large as butternuts. Much glass was broken, and vegitation severely cut up.

THE FENIAN OFFICERS.—At the session of the United States District Court sitting at Canandaigua, bills of indictment were found against some twenty officers of the Fenian forces engaged in the recent demonstration against Canada. Those captured at Malone are to be tried at Albany, at the next sitting of the Court in that place, and the balance at Buffalo at the August term.

THE INDIANS.—Orton Guemsey, special Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of Fort Sully, June 12, reports that councils have been held with tribes which we made treaties with last fall. They have suffered much during the past hard winter, some of them actually starved to death; but notwithstanding this, they have been very quiet, and observed their treaty stipulations faithfully.

ON SUNDAY, the 25th ultimo, about twelve thousand Fenians were addressed by James Stephens, at Jones' Square, New York. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Stephens closed with the assurance that ere the end of the present year the Sunburst will float triumphantly over Irish soil.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE last report of the Connecticut Board of Education shows that the school fund amounts to $2,046,000, and the revenue distributed last year was $136,000.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis of June 26, says "trains are now running through to Leavenworth, Kansas, from this city, via the Missouri and Pacific Railroad."

THE greater portion of the Schenectady Locomotive Works was destroyed last week by fire. Several engines were consumed in the flames. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

A CALIFORNIA paper states that a large lake has been discovered in that State, from the waters of which can be obtained a large quantity of borax without much trouble, and in a state of absolute purity.

CONNECTICUT is the first State to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. It passed the Senate on the 26th ultimo, and the House on the 27th. One hundred guns were fired in New Haven in honor of the event.

A RAFT a few days ago, driven by the wind into the sand beach near the head of Lake Pepin, forced up the skull and parts of the skeleton of a man, with which was found a decaying money belt holding about $600 in gold and silver.

THE Queen of England has corrected the popular idea that the second son of the British Sovereign must necessarily be a Duke of York, by creating Prince Albert Duke of Edinburgh. This title has never before been conferred on the son of a reigning sovereign.

THE life-size equestrian portrait of Gen. Scott, which Virginia ordered in 1857, and which that State refused to accept when completed because the General would not join her in secession, is now in the Capitol at Washington. It is the finest picture of its kind in the country.

WESLEY STARR, who lately died in Baltimore at an advanced age, left to a Methodist Protestant Church of that city a large amount of property, which is to be forfeited if the Church ever holds fairs at which games of chance or other questionable measures are introduced for raising money.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, July, 2, 1866.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The grain and flour market remains much the same as last week—the general tendency being downward if any thing. This is owing, somewhat, to the improving prospects of the incoming harvest which promises to be better than was anticipated early in the season, still it will fall considerably short of an average crop. The cold weather retarded the growth of corn, but it is now doing well, and if early autumnal frosts do not intervene there will be a full crop.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is without quotable change.

WOOL.—The wool market has been somewhat excited and prices have tended upward. Considerable sales have been made at various points in the surrounding country at full prices—say from 50@60c for the range.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,00@16 50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,50@14,00	Apples, green	$1,50@ 1,75
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	11@12½c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 80c
Milled, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	30@ 85c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,50@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu	125@ 137c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,60	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	3,00@ 3,08	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	80@ 85c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	80@ 85c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 8c
Rye	80@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 7c
Oats	60@ 65c	Green calfskins	17@ 18c
Barley	75@ 75c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,25@2,50
Beans	1,40@ 1,50	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$3,50@ 5,00
Do. new mess	33,00@34,00	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,00
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	10,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	12,00@11,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	3,00@ 4,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 22c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	14@15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,50@9,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,50@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 23c	Do. small egg	8,50@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb	10@ 12c	Do. stove	8,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,50@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	15@ 17c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@2,25
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔ lb	50@ 00
Lard, tried	22@23½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,75@9,00
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	7,00@8,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	21@ 22c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	40@45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30.—Cotton 30@33c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,35@16,85 as to quality. Wheat, $2,20@2,55. Rye, $1,05@1,33. Barley, dull. Corn, 82@87c. Oats, 52@83c. Hops, 15@65c. Pork, new mess, $31,75@32,00; old do, $29,00@30,00; prime, $26,25@26,50; Shoulders, 13½@15c; Hams, 17@19½c. Lard, 19@22c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 8@21c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, JUNE 30.—Flour, $9@16,00. Corn meal $1,81@1,94 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,15@3,30. Rye, $1,30. Barley, 75c. Corn 92@93c. Oats, 55@58. Pork, $32@37. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 30@35c. Lard 22@23½c. Cheese 20@21c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, JUNE 30.—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00.—Wheat, $2@2,80. Corn, 60@71c. Rye. Barley, and Peas, nominal. Oats 44@41c. Pork, $32,50@33. Lard, 22½c.

TORONTO, JUNE 29.—Flour, $5,30@9,00. Wheat, fall $1,-70@1,85; spring, $1,37@1,40; Barley, 45@55c; Rye, 55@56c; Peas, 68@73cts; Oats 32@33c. Mess pork, $24,50@25; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 12@14c; Lard, 14@16cts; Bacon, 9½@12c; Beef hams, 13@14c. Butter, 14@15c; Cheese, 13@15c. Wool, 35@36—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 26.—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,00@18.50; Cows and Calves, $30@120; Veal Calves, 7@14c; Sheep and Lambs, 5@13c; Swine, 10@13½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 27.—Beeves, sales at 11@14½c. Working oxen $150@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 8@6c.; wooled, 6@6½c. Veal Calves $5@7½. Shotes—Wholesale 11@12c.; retail 12@14c. Suckers, wholesale, 18@21c; retail, 20@23c. Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 9@10½c. ℔ lb; country lots 8@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins, 20@21c.; pelts, $1,50@2,50 each; lambs, 63c; shearlings, 37c.

ALBANY, JUNE 30—Beeves $5,50@11,00; Sheep, 5@6½c. Hogs, 11@11½c.

CHICAGO, JUNE 26.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@$8,20. Sheep, sales at $3,00@5,25. Swine, sales at from $9,15 to $9,90.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 27.—There has been a fair business in domestic fleeces since this day week, but in prices we still note some irregularity. Common and coarse grades continue dull and heavy, while fine fleeces ruled quite firm owing to the great supply on hand, and with a good inquiry from the trade, the market closes very steady.

We quote prices as follows:—45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ⅝ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@21c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Cathau unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 31@35c; Smyrna, 22@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, JUNE 27—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75cts; fine, 62@65c; medium, 55@60; coarse, 52@54c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@65c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 55@60c; medium, 52@55c; common, 50@52c; California, 20@45c; Canada 55@60c; pulled, extra, 55@70c; superfine, 45@50cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@45c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 16@32c; East Ind a, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 28.—The receipts have been large during the week, and prices have advanced on all grades from 2c to 5c ℔ lb. We now quote:

Ohio and Indiana—Coarse fleece, 42@47c; medium to fine 48@60c., and extra, 62@65c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@33c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 48@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 42@45c; medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@53c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1;—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

E. BASSETT, GENERAL AGENT for FOUST'S "HAY LOADERS," Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, where Loaders may be found on hand and for sale.

FOR ONE DOLLAR—I WILL SEND TO any address a recipe to prevent Mice and Rabbits from barking young fruit trees. Address N. B. COX, Hertford, N. C. 859-3t

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PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING,
For Oiling Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.
859-4t 18 & 20 Cedar Street, New York.

A YOUNG LADY of EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as Governess in a private family; teaches the English branches, French, Music and Drawing. Distance from Rochester no objection. References—Hon. D. D. T. Moore, L. B. Langworthy, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. Address A. G. B., 29 Elizabeth St., Rochester, N. Y.

THE "BARTLETT" Elastic Stitch SEWING MACHINE combines all the advantages of the best and most popular Machines, greatly simplified. Runs either way and very noiselessly. Has only one threading and the most perfect tension. Sews all kinds of goods. Requires but little *instruction*, and performs perfectly and effectually all kinds of family sewing. For sale by THEO. M. ROUES, 73 Main St., (up stairs.) ☞ Agents Wanted.

LYONS MUSICAL ACADEMY—ESTABLISHED, A. D., 1851—FOR MUSIC EXCLUSIVELY. Daily recitations in Instrumental Music, Vocal Music and Harmony. Great attention paid to "Church Music." Tuition only $30 per annum. Pupils received at any time from Sept. 5, 1866, to June 25, 1867. Address for Circular, Rev. L. HINSDALE SHERWOOD, A. M., Principal, at Lyons, N. Y. 859-4t

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This is a collection of New Music and not merely a New Collection of Old Music. The established reputation of Mr. Southard will attract to this volume the attention of those with whom really good music is a desirable acquisition. Sent by mail, post-paid. Price, $1,50 a copy; $13,50 per dozen. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

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The Lord's Prayer Picture!

The size of the Original Picture is 29 by 35 inches, and was executed with a pen, requiring six years' close labor. It is the most comprehensive, beautiful, grand and good Gem of Christian Art ever produced. It is *strongly indorsed* by the religious papers and most eminent divines. A liberal *paying* commission is allowed, and no other work offers so GOOD INDUCEMENTS to worthy Christian men. Dealers need not apply. For particulars, address L. COWLES, Publisher, (Office, No. 58 Fulton St.,) P. O. Box 5,395, New York. 859-3teo.

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MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH Saponifier

OR CONCENTRATED LYE!

By saveing and using your waste grease. No lime necessary. 12 POUNDS of excellent hard Soap, or 25 GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 50 CENTS. Directions on each Box. ☞ For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.

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Be particular in asking for PENN'A. SALT M'FG. CO'S. SAPONIFIER.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
Over 14,000 in Use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1866, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS

I also make two sizes of superior

PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.

If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK, HARRISBURG, PA.
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$150 A MONTH.—New Business for Agents. [850-131] H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

List of New Advertisements.

Important to Sugar Manufacturers—Blymyer, Bates & Day.
Finest Book on the War—Richardson & Co.
Make Your Own Soap.
The Great Western Fruit Dryer and Bake Oven—White & Simpson.
Agents Wanted—L Cowles.
New Church Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
The "Bartlett" Sewing Machine—Theo M Knoes.
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill—W O Hickok.
Frank Miller's Prepared Harness Oil Blacking.
Invisible Photographs—Adams & Co.
Lyons Musical Academy—L Hinsdale Sherwood, A M.
Situation as Governess Wanted.
Foust's Hay Loaders—E Bassett
Patents on Inventions—J Fraser & Co.
For One Dollar—N B Cox.

The News Condenser.

— Paris uses 50 tons of ice daily.

— Green peas are 30 cents a bushel at Baltimore.

— Peaches in New York are selling at $1 a-piece.

— The yellow fever is raging fearfully in Vera Cruz.

— It costs England $25,000,000 a year to collect taxes.

— The Connecticut Legislature adjourned on Friday week.

— St. Joseph, Mo., was visited by a $360,000 fire the 28th ult.

— Four cases of sunstroke occurred in New York last week.

— The Canadian volunteers have been discharged from service.

— A turtle weighing 700 pounds is on exhibition at Baltimore.

— Locusts in immense numbers have appeared in Pittsburg, Pa.

— Chicago stone-cutters are on a strike for 9 hours as a day's work.

— Gen. Chamberlain is the Republican nominee for Governor of Maine.

— The Richmond editors tell of an average temperature of 105 degrees.

— Elizabeth, N. J., has had twenty cases of cholera, nine of which were fatal.

— The Pope's own sister recently died at Rome, in great poverty and misery.

— Several cases of poisoning from green tea have occurred at Louisville, Ky.

— A man in Haynes Co., Miss., recently took a nap of precisely fifty-six hours.

— A rich heiress 13 years old was married in Cairo, Ill., lately, to a man aged 91.

— A first-class hotel has been opened on the Island of Mackinaw, Lake Superior.

— Many Cornish miners are leaving the Michigan copper mines for the Pacific coast.

— Gov. Dillingham has been re-nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Republicans.

— A Brooklyn lady wouldn't get married because she was not able to support a husband.

— The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad has declared a dividend of $1.50 per share.

— The Sisters of Notre Dame are to erect an academy at Philadelphia at a cost of $70,000.

— The Great Eastern will again attempt the laying of the Atlantic cable about the 10th inst.

— Omar Pasha commands the Turkish army which is to invade the Danubian principalities.

— All work on the Imperial railroad to the city of Mexico has been discontinued for want of funds.

— A vessel from Halifax went to Brazil recently with a cargo of fish, and cleared for her owners $8,000.

— Jeff. Davis and wife are living comfortably in a handsomely furnished casemate at Fortress Monroe.

— Employees of the revenue offices in Georgia and South Carolina are resigning, being unable to take the test oath.

— A Mrs. Derringer of Indianapolis, took a dose of poison lately because her husband felt too poor to take her to a ball.

— The summer dog war began in New York the 18th ult., and large numbers of bow-wows have come to an untimely end.

— Prominent North Carolinians, now in Washington, say their State will be the first to accept the constitutional amendment.

— N. Y. city has realized $1,000,000 from the new liquor law, and it has now been pronounced unconstitutional and void by a Judge of Common Pleas.

Special Notices.

Deafness and Catarrh Cured by DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL, office 79 Main street, Rochester, N. Y. Catarrh in the Head and Throat and Discharges from the Ears, with or without partial Deafness, he can treat successfully without seeing the patient, if the case is plainly stated. Letters of consultation must contain one dollar. Price of Treatment reasonable.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 835-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.

Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and NOISES IN THE HEAD, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

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WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

PATENTS on INVENTIONS PROSECUTED in United States and Europe, by J. FRASER & CO., Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y. 859-tf

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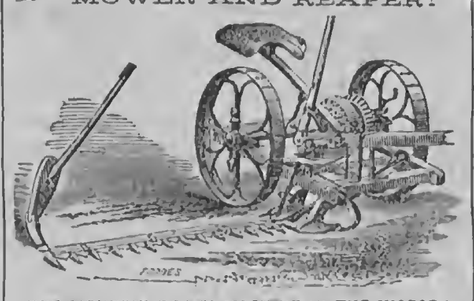

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MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

THE MAN.

Is there a man a whit the better
For his riches and his gains?
For his acres and his palace—
If his inmost heart is callous,
Is a man a whit the better?

And if a man's no whit the better
For his coffers and his mines,
For his purple and fine linen,
For his vineyards and his vines,
Why do thousands bend the knee,
And cringe in mean servility,
If a man's no whit the better?

Is a man a whit the worse
For a lowly dress of rags?
Though he owns no lordly rental,
If his heart is kind and gentle,
Is a man a bit the worse?

And if a man's no bit the worse
For a poor and lowly stand,
For an empty, even pocket,
And a brawny, working hand,
Why do thousands pass him by
With a cold and scornful eye
If a man's no whit the worse?

The Story Teller.

THE WONDERFUL SECRET.

I.

MARRIAGE has freqnently been compared to a lottery. Perhaps *raffle* would be a more fashionable term, at present. Lottery is vulgar, and suggests victims; but raffle, you know, is highly elegant, and closely connected with soft carpets, brilliant gas-jets, mirrors, gorgeous toilets and the rest of it.

Well, if there ever was a man convinced of the resemblance of marriage to a lot—raffle—that man was, certainly for a time, at least, Richard Sparks.

"It's a mere matter of chance!" Sparks would exclaim; "or else, why should I still remain a bachelor? Look at me! Am I deformed? Am I repulsive in appearance? Is my brain unsound? Am I a knave, or a fool? Ask these questions of any one who knows me, and I confidently predict a negative answer to each and every of them.

"I have a fair income; am able and quite willing to support a wife, and yet here I am, at seven-and-twenty, still unwed. The reason is, as I have said before, that marriage is all a lottery, and I have hitherto invested my capital in the unlucky numbers."

Now it so chanced that, being at breakfast one day, at Delmonico's, Sparks, while waiting for his cutlet, was carefully looking through the morning papers, and having exhausted the legitimate news department thereof, was conning some of the more curious advertisements by way of diversion, when his attention was suddenly concentrated upon the following singular notice:

"A WONDERFUL SECRET.—The subscriber, a learned gentleman in reduced circumstances, is possessed of an infallible secret, by means of which any educated and refined person may win the affections of one of similar position and intelligence of the opposite sex, within a given period of time, and in the most honorable manner.

"Price of consultation, including secret, five dollars. Money returned if result be not satisfactory. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with return stamp,

"PROFESSOR BLYNG,
"P. O. box 99,960, city.

Sparks was, as he himself had asserted, neither a knave nor a fool. He had the usual amount of worldly wisdom appertaining to his age and condition. And yet this strange—this almost incredible advertisement, so affected him that he poured the Worcestershire sauce into his tea, and gravely stirred the mixture with one of his fingers; nor was he conscious of his error till he took a mouthful of the novel compound.

Then, however, he woke to a sense of the realities again, and having uttered someting very like a bad word, hastily seized his hat and left the place, breakfastless, but resolved to fathom this "wonderful secret."

II.

Miss Alice Durforth, aged twenty, slender, but rounded figure, dark blue eyes, nose of the pert order: *i. e.*, just the least bit *retrousse*, full lips, fair brow, clear complexion, abundant, rich chestnut hair, in fine, a very attractive little lady indeed, is hereby presented to the reader's notice. Miss Alice did not by any means believe marriage to be a lottery, or even a raffle. She was disposed to think it a decided matter of choice, at any rate so far as she was concerned; but she confessed to herself that she had, up to this moment, found the choice exceedingly hard to make. Not that she lacked the material, mind you. No! She had "a world (metaphorically speaking) before her"—of suitors—"where to choose." There was Captain Hormer, one of the heroes of the recent civil war, whose attentions were marked, and who would be an exceedingly handsome man if a sabre-cut had not shorn off three-fifths of his nose. Then there was Mr. Flibber, the only son of the immensely wealthy ex-army contractor. This youth, she knew, was desperately smitten. But she did not think seriously of him, for he always smelt of cigars, with a sub-odor of liquor, and was, besides, very "shaky" in the elegance of his parts of speech.

Then there were at least half-a-dozen more or less eligible aspirants, whose images passed rapidly through the mind's eye of Miss Alice, in a misty way, till that of one Richard Sparks became in its turn reflected upon the retina thereof.

Miss Alice paused and pondered a good while over this figure. There was nothing special against Richard. He was good looking, well bred, talented even, of the right age, of capital social position; but—did she—could she, love him? Thinking over it, Miss Alice, finally confessed to herself that she did feel a sort of liking for the fellow, after all; but, heigho! it was too late now—yes, alas! There was no use thinking of him! For, not one short week before, Mr. Richard Sparks had declared his love for Miss Alice Durforth, and had been, by that cruel damsel, set out in the cold. And why?

Why? she now asked herself, not without remorse. Well, because—because it seemed so sudden at the moment, that she really hadn't the courage to decide—to give up her delightful independence, you know, all at once, by a word, as it were. And besides, after all, she didn't peremptorily say no. At least, she felt sure she hadn't meant to say so, exactly. But Mr. Sparks had so understood her, evidently, for he had gone—rushed madly, as the story-writers would say—from her presence, and had not since returned.

The end of these reflections was a tolerably comfortable cry on the part of Miss Alice, and her subsequent refusal to receive the respective visits of Captain Hormer, Mr. Flibber, and five other single gentlemen, who called in the course of the day.

III.

"PROFESSOR BLYNG:

"Dear Sir:—I have just read your advertisement. I don't believe a word of it. How can you possess such a secret as you assert? Such a power, sir, is not within the scope of humanity. I own to you, sir, that I regard your advertisement as a bait to trap the credulous, and yourself little or no better than an impostor.

"And yet, in the face of all this, I am willing, for the sake of gratifying my private curiosity, to add myself to the number of your victims, to the extent of five dollars, which I herein inclose. If I never hear from you in reply to this foolish letter, I shall be in no wise surprised. I am prepared to be gulled, or rather, to gull myself. But if you choose to reveal to me the pretended secret, by means of which I can win the love of a charming maiden, aged twenty, who has once already rejected my suit, I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible. Let me add that if (of which I have not the slightest hope) I should by your assistance, of whatever nature it may be, succeed in the object of my dearest wishes, the paltry sum enclosed will be but a slender fraction of the amount to which I shall consider your services entitled.

"You will (or will not) address
"R. S., P. O. box 99,960, city.

"N. B.—I inclose stamp."

Having written the above somewhat original epistle, and posted the same, Mr. Richard Sparks recovered a portion of his wonted composure, and nature again asserting her physical rights, he returned to the restaurant and went through the ceremony of another breakfast without further mishap.

To say, however, that during the ensuing forty-eight hours, Mr. Sparks bore himself with a calm patience and unconcern, would be to give a false idea of his condition. The clerk at the postoffice window appertaining to "Box 99,960," received the impression that the lessee of that box expected a missive upon which his future fate depended in a highly fearful degree; or that he, the said lessee, had laid a wager to make a thousand calls in a thousand half-hours, upon the said clerk; or, finally, that there was something extremely mysterious and important "in the wind," in connection with the said box and its lessee, possibly of a doubtful, if not actually criminal nature. And the said clerk was debating the propriety of speaking to the chief on the subject, or even calling the attention of a detective to the matter, when, on the evening of the second day, there came a bona-fide letter to "Box 99,960," and within four minutes it was duly handed to Mr. Richard Sparks, with the remark: "Well, I hope you'll like it, now it's come!" was uttered by the clerk in a sarcastic tone, which, at any other moment, Richard would have instantly resented.

But he scarcely heard it then, for his entire mind was given to the tearing open and perusing of the anxiously-looked-for letter, which, sure enough, bore the signature of the learned Professor Blyng, with a very complicated flourish thereunto appended. When Sparks had carefully read the Professor's document, he put it in his pocket, and went thoughtfully on his way. His way, on this occasion, led him to one of the great public libraries, where he inquired for certain volumes, and, having received them, sat down in a quiet corner and studied their contents with deep attention for several hours.

The result of this study did not seem however, satisfactory to our friend; at least if any clue to his state of mind may be gathered by a brief remark made by him as he closed the last volume with a bang. This remark was: "Oh! bosh!" And having apparently solaced his feelings by the exclamation, he returned the books, and in rather a melancholy manner departed from the library.

IV.

Three days of comparative seclusion seemed to have produced a healthful re-action upon the feelings of Miss Alice Durforth, and laugh and song again enlivened the echos of her paternal residence. She had come, in fact, to the philosophic determination to let things take their own course—with a reservation, however, that she would help them a little, if she saw them going too much awry.

In pursuance of this stoical resolution, she prepared to take a morning walk, without, of course, the least idea of going in such a direction as would be at all likely to lead to a chance encounter with any one of her admirers—least of all, with Mr. Sparks—when, just as she placed her small, delicately-gloved hand on the front door-handle, the bell rung.

Now, there was nothing strange in the bell's ringing at this moment, and yet Miss Alice started, and, yes, positively turned quite pale. Nay, she actually—instead of simply opening the door, which would have been the most natural thing in the world to have done—she actually fled into the drawing-room, and sat down precipitately on a lounge, while the color came back to her pretty face in a foolish exaggerated quantity and depth of tone.

And after all, it was merely a note—a note for Miss Alice Durforth. Ah! but the handwriting of the address was doubtless familiar to her, or why did she exhibit such evident agitation in striving to open it?

However, at last it was opened, and the young lady was most assuredly and unequivocally amazed as she perused the following strange epistle:

SIR—Though your letter was couched in terms the reverse of flattery to myself, yet for my own sake I deem it just you should have your answer. I am used to calumny, and only combat it with the weapons of truth. You ask me for the secret by means of which you shall win the affections of a charming maiden of twenty who has already once rejected your ardent suit. I presume, sir, from your words, that your feelings are deeply and irrevocably engaged, and that, in fact, your whole soul is devoted to the gaining of the maiden's affections, of whom you speak. In the entirety and intensity of your love lies the power of the secret I have to unfold. This, sir, is simply the exercise of your odylic force on the spiritual or electric essence of the object of your affection. You must gain her by the innate power of your will. By willing with all your spiritual strength to *compel* her to love whenever you are in presence with her, you will inevitably exercise upon her organism a power to whose biological influence she will gradually and surely succumb. You must look into her eyes with all the electric force of your being, concentrate your whole will, and bring your entire odylic force to bear upon her susceptible organism, and you will find, in the course of six interviews of an hour's duration, that, if uninterrupted, the electro-biological current will be firmly established from yourself to her, and you can mold her spiritual or sentimental being to your will. This, sir, is the secret, and it is infallible.

"Should you desire more explicit directions, or wish to penetrate further into the mysteries of the electro-biological science, I shall be happy to furnish you with my exhaustive treatise on the subject: 1 vol., pp. 556; price, in advance, six dollars. Very respectfully, etc.,

"PHINEAS BLYNG, P. S. P."

The face of Miss Alice Durforth, as she read this production, would certainly have been a curious and interesting study to any inquisitive mind, had the owner of such mind been by her to note it at the time. But as she was wholly alone in the parlor, how is it possible that this writer should describe the phenomena of varying emotion that passed over the maiden's sweet countenance?

After she had finished the professor's epistle, and had paused a moment in perplexed thought, she suddenly burst into a most singular laugh—a positive shout of laughter—which so discomposed her that she dropped the letter and sunk back on the lounge in momentary exhaustion. Then, being somewhat calmed, she once more stooped to pick up the document, when she spied, for the first time, a few lines, in another handwriting, on the back of the sheet.

These few lines, upon reading which Miss Alice's expressive face assumed quite a new character, a something shining upon it like the reflection of an inner joy—these magic lines ran simply thus:

"In the folly of my despair at your rejection, I was weak enough to seek the aid of a charlatan, and even to believe, for an instant, that I might find genuine assistance from such a source, in securing that which I was so utterly loth to lose. In answer to my application I received the accompanying absurd mass of nonsense, such as I ought, indeed to have expected, if I expected any response whatever. I only send it to you, that you may at least know how deep and earnest was, and, in spite of your—shall I say cruelty?—still is, my affection; and how I cling and still cling, to every fragment of hope, however frail or treacherous, that may yet vouchsafe to me that which I covet more than all else on earth—your love, and with it, yourself.

"Do what you will with this—and with me. I am, nevertheless, and shall ever be,

"Yours, devotedly, RICHARD SPARKS."

Instead of walking, the remainder of that morning was spent by Miss Alice in the seclusion of her chamber; but shortly before dinner she issued forth, and, calling a servant, handed him a tiny note, with directions to deliver it promptly at the address indicated, after which she ate a comfortable dinner indeed.

V.

About eight o'clock that evening, Captain Hormer, Mr. Flibber, and several other gentlemen, were sitting in an admiring circle around Miss Alice Durforth, who gave them but a very desultory attention, when the door opened, and in walked Mr. Richard Sparks. There was a certain air of conscious delight about that gentleman, which, though he did his best to hide it, was not unobserved by the company; but when Miss Alice, rising, said, with singular self-command:

"Excuse me one moment, gentlemen; Mr. Sparks comes as the bearer of a wonderful secret."

When she said this, and, saying it, led the way coolly into the conservatory, Mr. Sparks submissively following, then the gentlemen alluded to gave their suspicious words:

"What the devil can Sparks have to tell her?" whispered Mr. Flibber.

"I'll be——," said the Captain, also in a whisper, "if I don't believe he's proposed."

"Pooh! don't you know? He did that a week ago, and got the sack, neat!" retorted Mr. Flibber, *sotto voce*.

The other gentlemen made various more or less idiotic or irrelevant suggestions, but they were compelled to leave the house with the mystery unsolved, for in a few minutes (*i. e.* half an hour) Miss Alice and Mr. Sparks came back as if nothing special had happened, and the conversation fluttered on, till Richard took his leave in the most ordinary manner, and the rest shortly followed his example.

But there is reason for believing that Sparks returned again to that mansion as soon as the coast was clear, on that very evening, and that he found it pleasant to prolong his visit till after midnight.

There is also good ground for suspecting that he repeated his visits with ridiculous frequency during the next fortnight, (and for some time subsequently, in fact,) and even dined a number of times with the Durforth family.

And it is absolutely certain that everybody knew of the engagement of Miss Alice and Mr. Sparks long before the fortnight had expired, and equally undeniable that what everybody knew was the exact truth.

Professor Blyng was not at the wedding, at all events, nor does this deponent believe that the happy bridegroom ever had the decency to send the professor even a single additional dollar in token of gratitude for the blessed result achieved through the revelation of the WONDERFUL SECRET.—*Beadle's Monthly.*

Eagle, $10 ½ Eagle, $5

ANCIENT AND CURIOUS COIN.

As a somewhat remarkable curiosity we represent a couple of singular gold coin, recently discovered (under an immense pile of Government Securities and Greenbacks,) in the vaults of POWERS' Banking House, Rochester. Some of our readers, who have lived long in the land, may possibly remember when such coin were in vogue, and valued at the figures specified, but the people of now-a-days can truly say "of silver and gold have we none."

WHEN you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convince his shadow that it is improper to follow a gentleman, you may be sure it is high time for him to join a temperance society.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

POETICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 34 letters.
My 1, 30, 34 is plenty in its time.
My 2, 19, 25 is used in every clime.
My 3, 12, 10, 29 is always found in water.
My 4, 26, 24, 28 is seen from every quarter.
My 5, 17, 27, 25 appears in time of night.
My 6, 7, 31 is precious when 'tis bright.
My 8, 10, 9, 11 is a river in the east.
My 13, 14, 21, 15 should in the ground be cast.
My 18, 28, 3, 16 is what will give success.
My 23, 32, 33, 8 with pleasant food will bless.
My 20, 6, 22, 11 will soon a choice decide.
My whole is a true saying which every one should guide. ALLIE.

Hemlock Lake, N. Y.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

T2!! ?2 -4t 3- ?45r-05! -5?72rs
!302 3s 75t 1- 2?p16 9r21?,
04r t:2 s45! 3s 9219 t:1t s15?72rs,
1-9 t:3-,s 1r2 -4t w:1t t:26 s22?.

DeGraff, Ohio. A. J. SMITH.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

HET eady fo nicafny ear lal a meard,
Who raif ubt ho! owh trosh yeth esem,
Stl' slie'f twese ninopeg grinps.

Geneseo, N. Y. JULIE.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 857.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—'Tis a great saving to curtail your expenses within your income.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—To err is human; to forgive, divine.

Answer to Anagram:
Pilgrim of the imperial Danube, pause beneath yonder height,
Where a crumbling castle staneth draped in sunset light,
Like a hoary king, stout-hearted, who his throne doth fill,
Though with age he tremble, totter—clad in shining purple still.

A SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY REMEDY for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint and all Bowel Affections may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the Medical Faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon,—while the reputation it has attained as a Standard Household Remedy, should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all Druggists.

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Annual Register of Rural Affairs (130 Engravings)	30
Barry's Fruit Garden	1,50
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Buist's Flower Garden	1,50
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Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco	30
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Dana's Muck Manual	1,50
Dana's Essay on Manures	30
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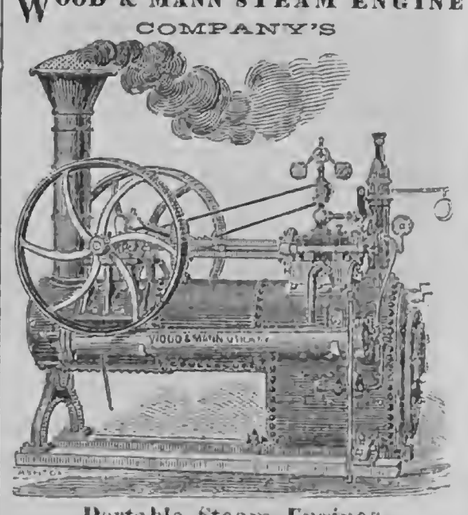

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HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Sec'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

BARLEY—HARVESTING AND SELLING.

THE barley crop is yearly becoming more important, and therefore more remunerative to the skillful grower. We say *skillful* grower, because there is no grain which depends more on its condition to bring the best price of the market. It is chiefly used but for one purpose—to make into malt—and the malster requires a plump, well ripened, unstained and clean sample. A district which produces such barley is sure of securing a ready sale and a good price for it, in preference to one furnishing an article, mixed with other grains, or shrunken and badly discolored. Most farmers have probably observed that the barley market differs from that of most other grains; the operators in it manage very like the wool buyers. This grain, like wool, is finally concentrated in the hands of and used by a small class of dealers; it is not scattered and diffused like wheat and corn, hence they are able to make combinations, and cry down the prices, even when the supply is really short. Nor are they at all merciful to the speculators, as these often find to their cost, for when the crop begins to move off briskly, under the stimulus of smart advances in prices, the malsters, securing a present supply, quietly drop the quotations and create a panic and fall.

But is is clearly for the interest of the farmer, and especially of all the farmers that carry their barley to one market, to produce as good a quality of grain as possible. To attain this end, one kind of seed should be mainly sown. Care should be taken to have it free from oats. The crop should be well ripened before being cut, and then it should be sheltered from the wet. Clean seed is best obtained by casting the barley from one end of a long barn floor to the other, and saving that which falls farthest. That will be the heaviest; oats being lighter fall midway.

Barley is a very easy grain to harvest. There is no need of binding it or otherwise handling it with the hands. It should be cut with the reaper and raked off in swaths, or winrows. If fully ripe and there is no grass in it, put in cocks immediately; if grassy or green, let it sun for a few hours. Barley forks, made on purpose to handle this crop, having long tines and a guard where they join the stale, are the best implements for this work. It does not require to lay long in the cock. Frequently it may be drawn from the winrow when fully ripe and clean, and the weather is fair. After drawing, rake the field with a wire-tooth horse rake. There will not be much left. The two-rowed variety is preferable to others on one account, it ripens later—generally after the wheat—and it is also heavier in the grain.

We consider barley one of the best crops in rotation to intervene between corn and wheat. It produces money quickly, and it is said one may loan money for ninety days from the time of seeding, and the barley will meet the note. At any rate it is growing to be a more important product each year, and our farmers should strive to harvest it in good order, and secure, as a reward, the highest prices.

A CHAPTER ON HOPS.

IN the RURAL list of Agricultural books is a little pamphlet on the practical details of Hop Culture, being a collection of Essays, with illustrations, written by experienced hop growers. From this publication, which ought to be in the hands of all hop culturists, we make up, chiefly, this article in answer to several inquiries.

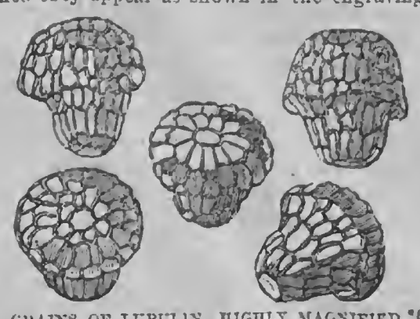
The hop plant grows wild on all the continents, and though cultivation has produced several varieties, there is but one species, *Humulus Lupulus*. The plant has a perennial root and a twining stem that dies down to the ground every year, but remains alive below the surface, where there are numerous strong buds to supply vines another year. The vine, in growing, always twines from right to left, or with the movement of the sun.

BRANCH OF STAMINATE HOP-VINE.

The staminate, or male flowers, are produced on separate vines, (with a single flower on the lower left hand of natural size, of which the engraving shows a branch,) and experienced growers consider it necessary to have one male plant in the center of each one hundred hills. The pistillate or female flowers, are borne at the base of scales which are arranged in close clusters on a short stem; these clusters, when ripe, form the product known as hops.

BRANCH OF A PISTILLATE HOP VINE.

The fruit, botanically speaking, is the ripened pistil, which is a small nut inclosing a single seed upon the inner side of the scales, and around the fruit are found numerous yellow grains which are peculiar glands; and, though they are only produced in the female plant, they are often incorrectly called pollen. These grains are the *Lupulin*, or flour of the hop. When highly magnified they appear as shown in the engraving.



GRAINS OF LUPULIN, HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

When fresh, the *Lupulin* is very resinous, adhesive, and aromatic; and it is upon this that the peculiar odor, taste, and other properties of the hop, in a great measure, depend. This being the case care should be taken in preparing the hop for market, that this substance is not lost nor injured.

CULTIVATING THE HOP YARD.

Early and thorough cultivation is essential. Because it *may* be done at any time, even when the vines are half way up the poles, it is frequently *not* done until grass, weeds and thistles are knee high. This is wrong. The soil should be worked early so as to give the strength of it to the hop. Let not the weeds rob the legitimate crop. Then the hop vine often wants for moisture; when this is the case thorough cultivation is doubly essential. Do not plow deep near the hills; the cultivator is a better implement than the plow, and its use keeps the land flat. Hop yards should now be clean. It is not customary to work in them while the hops are in blossom, as it is supposed to injure the crop. If the work has been seasonably done, there is but little that demands attention in July. But after the hops are set cultivate again, so as to give them the best possible chance to mature. If any hills are blown down by high winds they should be righted, but except this work and cultivating the soil, little can be done till the season for picking arrives.

THE HOP LOUSE.

HARRIS, in his work on Insects Injurious to Vegetation, thus describes the Hop Louse: "The winged plant lice provide for a succession of their race by stocking the plant with eggs in the autumn; these are hatched in due time in the spring, and the young lice immediately begin to pump up sap from the tender leaves and shoots, increase in size, and in a short time come to maturity; in this state it is found that the brood, without a single exception, are females, which are wingless, but are in a condition to continue their kind immediately. Their young, however, are not hatched from eggs, but are produced alive, and each female may be the mother of fifteen or twenty young lice in a single day. The plant lice of this second generation are also wingless females, which grow up to have their young in due season, and thus brood after brood is produced, even to the seventh generation or more, without the appearance or intervention of a single male throughout the whole season. This extraordinary kind of propagation ends in the autumn with the birth of a brood of males and females which, in due time, acquire wings and pair. Eggs are then laid by the females, and with the death of these winged individuals, which soon follows, the species becomes extinct for the season."

The eggs of the louse are laid on the bark of poles, old vines, or any rubbish left in the hop yard. Hence the poles should be coated with gas tar, which is a preventive, and all the old vines and rubbish burned, and the yard plowed or cultivated late in the season. This treatment would destroy most of the eggs, and lessen the next year's crop of lice. The enemies of the louse are the larva which produces the Lady Bug (coccinella.) It is a small, flattened grub, of bluish color, usually spotted with red or yellow, and has six legs near the fore part of the body. They are hatched from yellow eggs laid in clusters among the lice. Another is the grub of a golden-eyed, lace-winged fly, a long, slender grub with sharp teeth. Other flies lay their eggs among the lice, and the maggots destroy large numbers.

The hop grower should learn to know his friends among the insects, and by fostering those and warring vigorously on his enemies, the lice may be kept from ruining the crop, and in time almost driven from the yard.

THE CUT WORM.

These infest the hop yard, and the dying or wilting of the vines makes known their presence. Searching them out and destroying them by hand is the only effectual remedy. They have also their natural enemies, which the hop grower should know and foster. Crows and other birds destroy large numbers of beetles, grubs and other insects. Snakes are also bug and grub eaters. Skunks are industrious searchers after grubs, always working in the night.

The length of this article precludes describing the processes of picking, drying, baling, &c. These subjects will be seasonable at a future time.

STAGGERS AMONG THE PIGS.—A farmer writes the Massachusetts Ploughman that he cured a pig, suffering from the disease called the staggers, by administering a dose of castor oil. He says that all pigs, thus affected, want to effect a cure is a liberal administration of physic.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

WE have not received, from Washington, a complete copy of the tariff bill reported to Congress by the Committee of Ways and Means. But a letter to us, from a member of that Committee, says of the proposed tariff on wool: "In the Committee of the Whole not a comma was added or subtracted from the Report signed by yourself." This being the case, we are enabled to lay before our readers the exact wool tariff now before Congress. It is as follows:

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied and collected, on all unmanufactured wool, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, imported from foreign countries, the duties herein provided. All wools, hair, &c., as above, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into three classes, to wit:

CLASS 1—*Clothing wools:* That is to say, Merino, Mestiza, Mets or Metis wools or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote; Down clothing wools; and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in Classes two and three.

CLASS 2—*Combing wools:* That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used; and also all hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals.

CLASS 3—*Carpet wools and other similar wools:* Such as Donskol, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including also such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the classification herein provided, a sufficient number of distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool, hair, &c., embraced in each of the three classes above named, selected and prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly verified by him, (the standard samples being retained in the Treasury Department,) shall be deposited in the custom houses and elsewhere, as he may direct, which samples shall be used by the proper officers of the customs to determine the classes above specified, to which all imported wools belong. The duty upon wools of the first class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, shall be 10 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* the duty upon wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, shall be 12 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.* The duty upon wools of the second class, and upon all hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, shall be 10 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* the duty upon wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, shall be 12 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.* The duty upon wools of the third class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, shall be 3 cents per pound; the duty upon wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 12 cents per pound, shall be 6 cents per pound: *Provided*, that any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be subject to pay twice the amount of duty to which it would otherwise be subjected, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided further*, that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, it shall be appraised by the appraiser, to determine the rate of duty to which it shall be subjected, at the average aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package; and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be reduced more than 10 per cent. below the value of the bale of the best quality, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale, bag, or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *And provided further*, that the duty upon wool of the first class which shall be imported *washed* shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported *unwashed;* and that the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported *scoured* shall be three times the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported *unwashed.* The duty on sheepskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be — per cent. *ad valorem;* and on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, shall be 12 cents per pound.

The statistics collected last fall and winter by the National Wool Growers' Association, in the form of letters in answer to inquiries addressed to eminent wool growers by the President of the Association, were all placed before the U. S. Revenue Commission, and also a tabular statement of their contents. It is due to the writers to say that these letters, singularly unanimous in their statements on all important points, were characterized by great intelligence; and they produced a marked effect on the minds of the United States Revenue Commission. The member of that Commission having the branch of the Tariff Laws in regard to Wool and Woolens principally in charge, Hon. STEPHEN COLWELL of Philadelphia, exhibited a most candid and liberal spirit throughout, and he adopted and reported exact and entire to Congress the draft of the bill, and the accompanying Report, prepared by the Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association.

That Report contains little that is new to well-informed wool growers, but it is due to the members of the National Association (comprising all members of affiliated State Associations,) that the statements made by their Committee to the U. S. Revenue Commission and to Congress, should be spread before them. The following is a copy of the

REPORT.

HON. STEPHEN COLWELL,

Of the United States Revenue Commission:

In estimating the importance of sheep husbandry to our country, and the expediency of fostering it by all necessary and proper legislation, the following facts are to be kept in view:

1. Wool is an absolute necessary of life. In the climate of the United States it has, for the purposes of clothing, no attainable substitute.

2. Sheep furnish an animal food, the more extended use of which would promote the health of our people and diminish the expense of subsistence.

3. Sheep are generally conceded to be more profitable than other domestic animals in converting coarse vegetable products into the manure necessary to sustain the fertility of soils which are devoted to the cultivation of products consumed by man. Owing, in a good measure, to sheep husbandry, the wheat soils of England, after ages of tillage, produce more of the cereals than they did ages ago. Their average product of wheat is twenty-six bushels to the acre, double that of the wheat soils of the United States. England has one sheep to one and three-quarters of an acre, while Ohio and Vermont has one to four and a half acres, New York one to six and a half acres, Iowa one to twenty-four acres, and the whole United States together one to fifty-seven acres. For the want of this, or some equivalent means of preserving fertility, the soils of some of our own older States, once highly productive, have degenerated almost below the point of remunerative cultivation; and the newer States are more or less rapidly deteriorating wherever arable husbandry is practiced.

Sheep also are far more efficient than any other domestic animal in improving lands which are too poor to be devoted profitably to other purposes than pasturage, and, as they improve them, they actually lead to the spontaneous production of better grasses, thus saving the cost and injurious effects of plowing them to seed down. On hill-sides subject to the washing of rains when plowed, this is a consideration of particular importance. Sheep, too, are far the best cleaners up of new lands infested with the sprouts of the removed forest trees, briers, weeds, &c., thus rendering themselves powerful auxiliaries of the pioneer, and of all who have occasion to clear forest lands in regions where such vegetation follows clearing.

ADAPTATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO WOOL PRODUCTION.

The United States are capable of producing as good wool of every description as any country the sun shines on. This has never been denied by persons who can pretend to any practical information on the subject, except in the case of fine broadcloth wools. In respect to these it has been claimed that American wools lack the softness and felting properties of certain foreign wools, even when the diameter of the fibre is the same, and that therefore they cannot be wrought into as perfect and finished fabrics.

Horatio N. Slater of Webster, Mass., the most experienced and extensive broadcloth manufacturer in the United States—who annually manufactures nearly 2,000,000 lbs. of wool—recently declared to the chairman of this Committee, that wools of the higher grades of fineness, even up to the fineness of German

"picklock," were quite extensively grown in the United States, before the tariff of 1816 overthrew our broadcloth manufactures and the production of the wools adapted to them. He declared that he used and fully tested these wools, and that they were as good in every particular, worked into as perfect and finished cloth, as wools of the same fineness grown in any other country. He allowed this important testimony to be taken down in writing in his presence, with permission to use it as should be seen fit.

In regard to the special properties of American medium and grade wools, we have equally conclusive testimony. The following sentences are from a recent document signed by Erastus B. Bigelow and J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, Mass.; Theodore S. Faxton, of Utica, N. Y.; Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, R. I.; S. W. Cattell, of Philadelphia; N. Kingsbury, of Hartford, Conn.; and Theodore Pomroy, of Springfield, Mass., now as distinguished manufacturers of different kinds of woolen fabrics as there are in the United States, and selected, on account of that eminence, to constitute the present Executive Committee of the "National Association of Wool Manufacturers." After mentioning the amount of woollen goods manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864, they proceed to say:

"The country has not only gained by the addition of this large sum to the national resources, but has been greatly benefited by the superiority of American fabrics. In a class of fabrics, entering perhaps more largely than any other into general consumption—that of flannels—the superiority due principally to the admirable adaptation of the common wools of this country, their strength and spinning qualities is so marked as almost wholly to exclude the foreign flannels. American fancy cassimeres compare favorably in finish, fineness, and strength, with those imported. Our delaines, owing again, in a great measure, to the excellence of our merino combing wool, surpass the fabrics of Bradford at the same price. The excellence of American shawls was admitted at the Great Exhibition in London."

And they subsequently add:

"It has been the experience of all nations, that the domestic supply of this raw material has been the first, and always the chief, dependence of its manufactures, and the peculiar character of this material has impressed itself upon the fabrics which each country has produced. Thus, in the fine wools of Saxony and Silesia, we have the source of German broadcloths; in the combing wools of England, the worsteds of Bradford; and, in the long merino wools of France, the origin of her thibets and cashmeres. The peculiar excellencies of American wools have given origin to our flannels, our cassimeres, our shawls, and our delaines; and they give strength and soundness to all the fabrics into which they enter."

In the class of very coarse wools—carpet wools—such as Donskol, Cordova, and Valparaiso, the United States could unquestionably produce them in their greatest perfection, were it profitable for us to grow them. But it is not usual to raise rye on land which will yield an equal amount of wheat.

COMPETING WOOLS.

The principal wools, except combing wools, competing with those of the United States are grown in the Argentine Republic, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Russia. Those of the Argentine Republic are grown in Buenos Ayres, and are usually known, collectively, in commerce under the name of Mestiza wools. They are classed as Merino and Mestiza Nos. 1, 2 and 3. "Merino" ranks in fineness with our "Saxony;" Mestiza No. 1 and No. 2 with the two highest grades of American Merino; Mestiza No. 3 with our grade and common wools. The Mestiza wools possess good felting properties, but all of them lack the soundness and strength of American wools. Some of our manufacturers of cassimeres, doeskins, &c., use them exclusively, but more generally American wool is mixed with them sufficiently to compose half the warp, in order to make it spin and encounter the other processes of manufacture without breaking. In plain broadcloth, the whole warp is one-third; in twilled broadcloth, as forty-five to fifty-five; in doeskins, a little more than half.

While it is conceded that the intimate incorporation of the fibers which takes place in a thorough process of felting, leaves the cloth less dependent upon the direct strength of its threads than is the case with worsteds and like fabrics, it would be contrary to every principle of physics to suppose that a weak wool will make as strong cloth, or, other things being equal, one possessing as good *wearing* qualities, as a materially stronger wool. It is not claimed that Mestiza wool possesses any counterbalancing advantage over our wools. Mr. Slater's testimony is decisive on that point.

The South African or "Cape wools" are about as fine as Mestiza, and are sounder and cleaner. Fine wools are not, at present, imported in sufficient amounts from other countries to render a separate description of them important.

EXPORT OF COMPETING WOOLS TO UNITED STATES.

The following table gives the amount, value, and average price per pound, of wool exported from Buenos Ayres to the United States, from 1855 to 1865, inclusive:

Year.	Lbs.	Dollars.	Cts. per lb.
1855.....	5,966,969	627,718	10.5
1856.....	5,672,939	588,403	10.3
1857.....	5,758,519	691,736	12.0
1858.....	Not returned, but estimated, from value returned, to m't for the 4 years to...10,267,800	916,367	Estimated at..13.0
1859.....		1,274,172	
1860.....		1,326,811	
1861.....		1,787,331	
1862.....	5,786,868	838,850	14.4
1863.....	17,461,208	2,577,765	14.7
1864.....	23,951,506	3,618,451	15.1
1865.....	16,103,889	2,223,613	14.3
Total	120,969,698	16,401,470	13.0

The following table embraces the same particulars in relation to the wool exported to the United States, during the same period from the British Possessions in Africa:

Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound
1855.....	495,937	101,211	21.00
1856.....	206,015	39,408	19.12
1857.....	792,023	183,426	23.15
1858.....		536,118	
1859.....		887,014	
1860.....		1,023,136	
1861.....		1,010,111	
1862.....	5,720,257	665,480	16.97
1863.....	6,011,975	1,169,707	17.57
1864.....	13,717,990	2,115,145	17.60
1865.....	8,312,263	1,533,796	18.45
Total.....	9,277,852		19.12

COMPARATIVE COST OF PRODUCTION.

In Buenos Ayres a shepherd, with his dogs, and some occasional assistance from children, takes all the care, besides shearing, of one thousand sheep, summer and winter. His almost unvarying subsistence is hard biscuits and fried mutton. He does not even raise the materials for, or make the former, but procures them from town or city.* He cultivates no esculent vegetables, uses no milk, butter, or any of the other simple luxuries to be found in every farm-house in the United States. His house is a hovel of unburned bricks, containing only the most scanty and primitive furniture. His fuel is dried dung from the bottom of the sheep fold. The warmth and equability of the climate render his necessary clothing of little cost. In short, all his material modes of life are as rude and unexpensive as those of the semi-savage state. In a country without public or private improvements, and almost without established institutions, he contributes as little to the expenses as he shares in the benefits of civilization.

It is not here necessary to show the separate items of cost of wool production in Buenos Ayres. The article being grown exclusively for export, and without connection with, or benefit to, any other husbandry, it may be assumed that its market price covers cost and a profit, or else the production would be abandoned. We have seen that the market price in the city of Buenos Ayres averages about thirteen cents a pound.

The average quantity and annual market price of wool in the United States, from 1827 to 1861, inclusive—a period of thirty-five years—is made to appear, by a table prepared originally at the request of the chairman of this Committee, by the late George Livermore, the eminent wool merchant of Boston, whose name is an ample guaranty of its entire accuracy. The average price of fine wool for the whole period was 50.3 cents per pound; of medium, 42.8 cents; of coarse, 35.5 cents—average of the whole, 42.8 cents. This supposes the wool in market, charges paid, and currency generally at the gold standard.

When the profits of a commodity are large, compared with those of other commodities, its production is expected to increase rapidly. In what proportion did the growing of wool increase in the United States during the period above specified? We have not the number of our sheep in 1830. It appears by the census reports, that the number in 1840 was 19,311,374; in 1850, 21,723,220; in 1860, 23,268,915. Sheep thus only increased twenty and a-half per cent. in twenty years, while population increased between seventy and eighty per cent. The aggregate value of the *imports of wool* for ten years ending 1850, was $10,063,609; for ten years ending 1860, $30,428,157, an increase approaching to 200 per cent. We shall get a better view of the increase in the *imports of woolens* by going further back. Their aggregate value for—

Ten years ending 1830, was	$ 86,182,110
Ten years ending 1840, was	129,226,258
Ten years ending 1850, was	109,023,152
Ten years ending 1860, was	232,682,830

Under this showing, it is proper to assume that, taking all the sheep of our country together, the market price of wools from 1827 to 1861 was not more than barely remunerative. But for the other uses of sheep, besides wool-growing, which have already been described, they would have produced no profit to their owners.

The present decade has introduced a new era in the cost of all kinds of agricultural production. The price of labor and subsistence is now more than double the average from 1827 to 1860, and double what it was only ten years ago. It is made to appear by the concurrent testimony of leading wool-growers in our principal wool-growing States, recently drawn forth by inquiries made to them by this Committee, at the request of the United States Revenue Commission, that a competent shepherd, or laborer on a sheep farm, now receives, on the average, $300 per annum, and that his subsistence costs $150. It requires one laborer, aided by the agricultural labor-saving machines now common, to take the summer and winter care of three hundred sheep in Ohio, New York, or Vermont—*i. e.*, keep buildings, fences, and implements in repair, sow and harvest the grain, mow and feed out the hay, and do all the other work necessary to be done on a sheep farm in the climate of those States. The expense of labor, therefore, for 300 sheep is $450, or $1.50 per head. The cost of ordinary sheep farms is about $30 per acre, and such farms, including wood-land and waste-land, will support, taking one year with another, say two and a-half sheep to the acre. It requires to work the farm a span of horses, harness, wagon, sleigh, mowing machine, horse-rake, plow, harrow, cultivator, fanning mill, chains, shovels, hoes, axes, scythes, pitchforks, and other articles, costing in all say $581, and lasting on the average twelve years. This expense—including interest and taxes on the articles, feed of team, &c.,—appears somewhat disproportionate, if made applicable to only three hundred sheep, because it would require but a trifling addition to it to meet the wants of six hundred sheep. But, on the other hand, it may be said of many of the articles that if used more they would not last so long.

It is an old estimate, and generally esteemed a safe one, that flocks under every different variety of situation and treatment—subjected to all the ordinary and extraordinary casualties to which they are incident—do not, taking a term of years together, increase more than twenty-five per cent. per annum in value. State, county and town taxes greatly vary, but we adopt what we believe to be a mean, when we place them at two per cent. on valuation. But the assessed valuation generally falls from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. below the actual value. In estimating cost of transportation we have also been obliged to take a mean between places on railroads and near markets, and the interiors of remote western States, where wool must be hauled many miles in wagons before it reaches railroad or water lines of communication with the market. In estimating the value of manure we have only credited the sheep with the surplus over and above that necessary to keep up the original fertility and consequently actual value of the portions of the farm devoted to the raising of grain, &c.

The average weight of fleeces in the United States in 1840 was 1.84 lbs.; in 1850, 2.42 lbs.; in 1860, 2.73 lbs. It appears by the census of 1860 that the six following States gave the subjoined averages:

	Weight of Fleeces.
Vermont.....	4.00 lbs.
Ohio.....	3.47 "
New York.....	3.24 "
Illinois.....	3.19 "
Michigan.....	2.77 "
Iowa.....	2.52 "

The whole averaging within a fraction of 3.20 lbs. Nearly all wool was washed.

The cost of producing wool, per pound, and the counterbalancing advantages received from its production, may be estimated, on the basis of the data already presented, as follows:

To cost of labor and subsistence at $450 per annum, per lb. of wool.....	16.86 cents
Interest on land, 7 per cent., at $30 per acre, per lb. of wool.....	26.25 "
Interest on sheep, at $1 per head, per lb. wool	8.75 "
Interest on team and implements, costing $581, per lb. of wool.....	4.23 "
Wear and tear of team and implements, per lb. of wool.....	5.04 "
State taxes on valuation of land, say $20 per acre, per lb. of wool.....	5.00 "
State taxes on valuation of sheep, say $3.75 per head, per lb. of wool.....	2.91 "
State taxes on valuation of teams and implements, at say $135, per lb. of wool....	.99 "
Federal taxes on implements, per lb. wool.	.33 "
Cost of salt, one barrel to 100 sheep, per lb. of wool.....	1.25 "
Cost of tar, marking material, &c., per lb. of wool.....	.31 "
Transportation to market, commissions, insurance, &c., per lb. of wool.....	4.00 "
	105.25 "
CR.	
By improvement on flock, 25 per cent., per lb. of wool.....	31.25 cents
Surplus of manure, ($50) per lb. of wool....	5.20 "
	36.45 "
Net cost of a pound of wool in currency.....	68.81 cents
Premium on gold, $1.25.....	13.76 "
Cost of a pound of wool in gold.....	55.05 cents
Pounds of wool in a pound of cloth.....	2 1-6 "
Cost of wool for a pound of cloth.....	$1 19.27

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF AMERICAN AND MESTIZA WOOLS.

In comparing the market value of American with competing wools, their usual condition must be taken into account. The mestiza wools are imported in the yolk and dirt, always large in amount in unwashed merino wool; and the mode of treatment and handling in Buenos Ayres mixes them, to some extent, with loose dirt or sand. They contain a hard burr, taken up from the trefoil, which is universal on the pampas, and which constitutes a portion of the winter feed of the sheep; and this can only be removed from the wool by processes which occasion considerable waste. And finally the weakness of the fiber causes a constant, and, as compared with American wool, unusual loss of material, in all the processes of manufacture.

Statements taken from the books of the "Proctorville Woollen Mill," in Vermont, and information from other reliable sources placed before us in authenticated and responsible form, show conclusively that it requires about four pounds of mestiza wool to make a pound of finished cloth. The same amount was formerly made by two pounds of *washed* American wool; but washing is now less perfectly performed and a small amount of our wool is brought unwashed into the market, so that taking the average of the whole, 2 1-6 pounds are required for a pound of cloth.

COST OF MESTIZA WOOLS.

The cost in this country of mestiza materials for a pound of cloth, including the duty we propose, is as follows, in gold:

	Cents.
Average cost of wool.....	13.00
Port charges and export duty.....	2.00
Expense of transportation, &c., 27½ per cent....	3.57
Proposed duty 10 cents and 10 per cent.....	11.30
	29.87
Pounds of wool in a pound of cloth.....	4
Cost of wool for a pound of cloth.....	$1 19.48

PRICES OF WOOL UNDER TARIFFS OF 1861 AND 1864.

Assuming the present average duty paid on mestiza wools to equal five cents per pound—though it is a trifle less—the actual cost in our market to the importer of these wools is, for the materials of a pound of cloth 94.28 cents, or 25.12 cents less than the cost of producing the domestic materials. Under the tariff of 1861, the foreign wool had a still greater advantage.

The following table of wool prices in New York, from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, was prepared for us by Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching, eminent wool merchants of that city:

AVERAGE PRICES OF WOOL AT NEW YORK.

For the Years	Ohio. Gold rates. Currency.	Ohio. Gold.	New York. Currency.	New York. Gold.	Illinois. Currency.	Illinois. Gold.	Bs. Ayres. Currency.	Bs. Ayres. Gold.	Cape. Currency.	Cape. Gold.
1861—First quarter.....	50-55	41-43	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Second quarter.....	50-55	39-40	45-52	39-40	45-48	39-40	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Third quarter.....	50-55	39-40	45-52	39-40	45-48	39-40	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Fourth quarter.....	50-55	39-40	45-52	39-40	45-48	39-40	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
1862—First quarter.....	103	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Second quarter.....	105	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Third quarter.....	117	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Fourth quarter.....	131	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
1863—First quarter.....	131	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Second quarter.....	133	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Third quarter.....	133	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Fourth quarter.....	137	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
1864—First quarter.....	150	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Second quarter.....	150	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Third quarter.....	210	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Fourth quarter.....	185	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
1865—First quarter.....	185	45-52	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Second quarter.....	146	40-45	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Third quarter.....	114	39-42	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17
Fourth quarter.....	143	39-42	45-52	40-42	45-48	40-42	18-19	16-17	18-19	16-17

The tariff of 1861 took effect April 1 of that year, and the tariff of 1864 July 1 of that year. It will be seen that the gold prices of mestiza wool, in 1864, averaged 18.87 cents per pound, and in 1865, 21.02 cents. This is slightly lower than our estimate of its cost in our market, making allowance for the difference in duties; and we learn from reliable sources that it was imported at a loss.

Taking New York wools, which occupy a medium place in prices, in the preceding table, between those of Ohio and Illinois, we find the annual prices per pound, in gold and currency, as follows:

	1861. Cents.	1862. Cents.	1863. Cents.	1864. Cents.	1865. Cents.
Gold.....	41.25	44.25	50.25	41.50	44.12
Currency....		50.37	72.62	81.12	70.62

The average price per pound in gold during the whole five years, was 44.07 cents, one cent and two mills higher than the average of 1861 and the thirty-four preceding years. The average per pound in currency for four years was 69.42 cents, or 26.63 cents higher than the average of the thirty-five preceding years. But, in reality, New York wools are above the average quality of those grown in the States from which we have derived supplies since 1860. Taking all the American wools sold in our markets since that year, they have unquestionably sold at a lower gold rate than the average of the thirty-five preceding years.

Yet, in the face of these facts, the production of sheep and wool rapidly increased during these years. Estimates of their increase, furnished to us from the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Years.	No. of Sheep.	Pounds of Wool.
1860.....	23,378,915	60,511,341
1866.....	36,000,000	117,000,000

Much of this estimate is necessarily based merely on conjectural data, and we regard it as a very high one, although the increase was, doubtless, more rapid than at any preceding period, unless during the war of 1812, and the "Saxon" mania of 1824-'28. The stimulus to this extraordinary production was the war, or the state of things produced by it. After the business of the country recovered from its first depressing effects wool bore a high price in currency. Ordinary men make no distinction in their minds, or in their practical pecuniary transactions, between gold and a legal-tender currency. It was believed, in the popular phrase, that "King Cotton was dead"—in other words, that this staple would never be cultivated to anything like its former extent, and that wool would supply its place. The flourishing condition and rapid increase of our woollen manufactures were thought to foreshadow a corresponding increase in the demand for the raw material. It was anticipated that the restoration of the Union and the reopening of the Southern markets would still further promote the growth of those manufactures and of that demand. And, finally, it appeared inevitable that the immense accumulation of public debt would require an amount of duties to be levied on imports which would afford needed protection to all branches of industry. Influenced by such considerations, wool-growers increased their flocks as rapidly as possible. A strong desire to obtain improved animals prevailed, and extraordinary prices were paid for them.

The other fallacy of the wool-growers' expectations, has already become apparent, unless there shall be a prompt increase of protection. While mestiza wools, multiplied in their production by our vast demand during the war, can supply our manufactories with all, or nearly all, the materials for many of our most important fabrics, such as broadcloths, cassimeres, doeskins, &c., and with a portion of the materials for many more; while these weak, inferior wools make fabrics as good in *appearance* as American wools; and while they can undersell American wools in our own markets at least twenty-five cents in the amount of wool necessary for a pound of cloth, it must be expected that the latter will find only unremunerating prices and an uncertain and languid market. And this is what is now being witnessed. Taking the period since the last clip together, the gold prices of American wool have not probably equaled those of the thirty-five years ending with 1861. And much of the clip has not yet gone to market. Regions which formerly swarmed with eager wool buyers have, in many instances, scarcely been visited by one since the close of the war. This has occurred while the cost of the labor and subsistence employed in the production remains at double former rates.

At the request of the Revenue Commission, we recently addressed inquiries to many of the most experienced and intelligent wool-growers of the United States, to obtain their views in regard to the condition and prospects of sheep husbandry in their several localities. They concurred in the statement that an advance in duties on foreign competing wools is necessary to save this branch of industry from revulsion and extreme depression. The State, county, and town wool-growers' associations, spreading over the principal wool-producing States, and embracing a vast body of growers, have, in their public discussions, and, in many instances, in official resolutions, taken the same ground. Congress is now flooded with petitions on the subject. Most of these petitions ask legislation substantially concurring with the draft of the bill which, at the instance of the Revenue Commission, we shall herewith submit. None ask less duties than those named in the proposed bill. Should the present inadequate scale of duties remain in force, sheep will probably decrease as rapidly within the next five years as they have increased within the last five. Should the necessary relief be delayed even beyond the present session of Congress, discouragement will seize on the minds of the producers, and a tide of reaction will set in which, though it may be arrested hereafter, will produce most disastrous consequences to the wool-growing interest. It will lead to serious sacrifices, repress enterprise and divert it into other channels, and chill that spirit of improvement which has been so rapidly increasing the value of our own sheep, and bringing the best sheep of every other clime to our shores.

We have aimed at moderation in the amount of protection which we ask. We would impose no unnecessary burdens on the consumers. We would introduce no overaction among growers. Stability in tariff legislation can only be attained by avoiding extremes, and stability in this particular is necessary to a healthy and steady growth of this and every other great protected interest. The proposed duties do not, as the figures have shown, leave any margin of actual profit to the growers of such sheep in the United States as yield only the average quantity of wool per head grown in Vermont, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa in 1860, namely, 3 2-10 pounds. Profits will have to be sought in improvement—in growing better producing sheep; and we are quite willing that such a condition to success should exist.

The grounds on which equal duties per pound are asked on combing wools, which are imported principally from Canada, are different from the preceding. We do not here compete with essentially cheaper labor or subsistence, or more favorable situations in any particular, for growing wool. We ask these duties because these wools are highly valuable in the production of goods, and being used for light fabrics, the duties will not bear so heavily on the consumer; because such duties will foster an infant and important branch of sheep husbandry; and because, if the Canadian people are to enjoy the benefits of our market, we see no good reason why they should not share in the burthens attached to it.

The duties named in draft of bill on the coarse, hairy carpet wools, which compete with none grown, or which can be profitably grown at present in the United States, are proposed for revenue purposes only.

We have pointed out considerations which render sheep husbandry highly important to our National interests. There are others which are almost too obvious to require mention. The home production of wool is necessary to render us properly independent of Foreign Powers, in peace and war, in obtaining our supplies of an article on which the lives and health of all our people depend. It is necessary to National economy, for no great agricultural country can afford to import its most important and costly raw materials, especially from countries which take but little raw or manufactured commodities in return. It is necessary, in the already quoted words of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to furnish "the first and always the chief dependence" of our woolen manufactures. It is necessary, to supply our people with strong, serviceable cloths, in the place of the comparatively weak and unserviceable ones manufactured from much the larger portion of the cloth wools now imported. Finally, it is necessary, to extend and complete the circle of diversified industry on which the wealth and independence of nations so much depend.

We submit to the Revenue Commission the following proposed draft of bill of duties on wool. (This has already been given.)

HENRY S. RANDALL,
Chairman Executive Committee
National Wool-Growers' Association.

* "Sheep Farming on the Pampas," by Rev. G. D. Carrow, late Superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South America. Report of Committee of Agriculture, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Buckwheat.—The season for sowing buckwheat has arrived—the first week in July being deemed about the right time for this latitude. Strong soils, in high tilth, produce a great growth of straw, but the yield of wheat is often in an inverse ratio to this. This crop is among the most uncertain ones upon which a farmer relies, being uncommonly sensitive with respect to metereological influences. If successful it furnishes an excellent article of food for the winter months, while in the maturing season it contributes liberally to apiarian stores. Buckwheat cakes and honey have a natural affinity for each other and form a natural conjunction. But sow buckwheat whether there be honey in prospect or not. A substitute is readily found for the latter in sirup and butter.

Sights in Germany.—A correspondent of the New York Turf in Germany, writes,—"What a queer sort of country this is to a man fresh from America. The roads stretch away for miles and miles together, under the shade of a double row of cherry and apple trees; there are no fences beside the roads, none around the fields, none even around most of the houses. One sees no cattle, except now and then a small herd watched by a keeper, throughout a dreary day; no sheep, except under the same conditions; no horses at all, no swine, and not even any geese and chickens. All are kept up in their places, and I have laughed more than once to see a stout Dutchman driving a flock of geese or a brood of chickens on their morning or evening promenade."

Potato Digger.—S. H. SOULE, Chaplinsville, N. Y., asks "if there have been any machines constructed that are now in practical use, for digging and picking up potatoes?" He further states that he is building one to experiment with the coming fall, which, he has no doubt, will dig and pick up potatoes in a satisfactory manner. There are several machines for harvesting potatoes, but none so perfect as need deter any inventor from trying again. A practical, good-working machine for this purpose would be warmly welcomed by extensive potato growers.

Food for Chickens.—A "SUBSCIBER" writes us that when he commenced raising chickens he fed them on corn meal, mixed up with water and buckwheat. The chickens had the gapes and two-thirds of them died. Black pepper and turpentine would not save them. Next he tried feeding sweet milk, boiled buckwheat, and soaked bread, and with that diet he never lost a chicken from disease. Besides this kind of food makes them grow and fatten very rapidly.

Ashes on Corn.—WM. F. GRASS, Huron Co., Ohio, writes that he has used ashes on corn for several years, and he thinks it does much more good than plaster; he believes one barrel of ashes worth more than five of plaster. Ashes makes the corn look thrifty and dark, and puts it in good growing order.

THE WHEAT MIDGE.—This pestiferous insect has commenced its depredations in Bucks county, Pa., and places adjacent. In wheat fields near Doylestown it has appeared in great numbers and predicts a general devastation of the wheat crop in that section.

The Wheat Crop of Texas, just harvested, is said to be the best ever grown there—and on much of the same ground is now planted corn that promises well.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE CROPS BETTER THAN ANTICIPATED.—The recent warm weather in this section has given unlooked for vigor to vegetation generally. Corn, potatoes and the like have come forward most promisingly, and, should the initial autumnal month have the customary exemption from frost, there will be no cause of complaint against the latter harvest. The haying season has commenced, and, as a general thing, the expectations of the farmers will be more than realized. This is true also of the wheat crop in this region so far, as present indications seem to assure a more bountiful yield than was anticipated earlier in the season. With reference to autumnal fruits, the prospect is not very flattering, though in some localities an average yield is predicted.

As to prospects in other States, they are more cheering than was anticipated a few weeks ago. Our exchanges bring reports from some twenty-five States, and, with but few exceptions, there will be but a slight falling off from the general average of the grain yield for the last five years. In portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan there will be a considerable falling off in wheat, but, with these exceptions, the prospect is quite cheering.

THE ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN AT THE WEST.—We learn from the Jackson (Mich.) Daily Citizen that a number of enterprizing business men and farmers of that city and vicinity have purchased the right of H. P. WESTCOTT's Adjustable Dash Churn for the entire State of Michigan, and organized under the name of the "Michigan Churn Manufacturing Co.," with GEO. F. RICE of Jackson, President, and R. P. ALDRICH of Parma, Secretary and Treasurer. The Company are to establish a factory at Parma which is to be in successful operation as early as 1st of October next. Meantime the Company have ordered a large number of wood, glass and stone churns from Seneca Falls, N. Y., to supply the demand from various parts of Michigan. From personal acquaintance with several members of this Company, and what we know of the churn they propose to manufacture and furnish, we can assure those of our readers in Michigan who wish a good churn, that they will be honorably dealt with, and find the Adjustable Dash a genuine improvement.

—The above named churn has been highly commended in the RURAL, both editorially and otherwise, and we are glad to note its success. We believe that Michigan is the only territory yet sold by the Company owning the patent—the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) Churn Manf'g Co.—but learn that the General Agents, Messrs. A. E. SLOAN and R. E. LUSK, are about to offer other Western States. As the invention is a very valuable one, we trust other States will be secured by reliable men, and that all parties interested will be benefited by the introduction of the churn.

ABOUT SALT FOR STOCK.—Referring to the articles recently given in the RURAL on salting stock, O. B. L. writes:—"In the alkali vallies of California and Nevada stock will positively not touch salt. But higher up the mountains, where there is no alkali, they crave it so desperately that Spanish stock, wild as deer, will surround the person distributing salt. The stock men feed large quantities of salt, although costing 6 and 8 cts. per pound. Still the cattle will not equal the alkali valley cattle in weight or fatness. Around the alkali springs the ground is eaten in large patches."

A CHEAP BAROMETER.—L. C., St. Joseph, Mich., says:—Take a split stick of red cedar; dress it 1 inch wide and ¼ inch or less thick; cut 15 inches long. Then dress a whitewood board 1 foot wide, down to ¼ inch thick. Saw off a piece crosswise of the grain, 1 inch wide, and glue it to the cedar strip. Put it in the veranda or some place out of the wet; nail it up or stick it to a block. When the atmosphere is damp, the whitewood swells and bends the stick toward the cedar; when dry, it bends the other way. This perhaps is as good a barometer as there is extant.

FEEDING YOUNG TURKIES.—I send a word about feeding young turkies, which may be useful. I feed with bread, soaked in warm water and slightly peppered, for two or three days; then feed with mill-feed, mixed with thick sour milk, until they are large enough to take care of themselves. Give water to drink instead of sour milk. Keep them in a dry place for two or three weeks. I feed in this way and scarcely ever lose a turkey by sickness.—MRS. I. C. RUNDLETT, *Sterling, Ill.*

CHEERING CROP PROSPECTS.—The editor of the Brockport Republican, (this county) recently made an excursion through a portion of the surrounding country, and reports crop prospects generally to be most flattering. The only exception noticed was in the corn fields, and these have a chance to make amends yet. Winter and spring grains never looked finer; potatoes promise well and so do the orchards, but in some instances the let-a-lone policy in regard to the worms indicates less favorable results.

SORGHUM SEED—LUPINE.—(M. O. E., Niagara Co., N. Y.) At present we do not know where pure Sorghum seed can be procured. It is out of season. We are not acquainted with the qualities of *Lupine* as a good material for green manuring—at least we do not know that it has any special merit for such a purpose. *Lucerne*, in soils adapted to it, is an excellent forage and manurial plant. Its culture in this country might be extended with profit.

DRIVING PIPE FOR WELLS.—(T. M. W., Mo.) There is a process patented for driving gas pipe into the earth to the proper depth to obtain a supply of water. A valve is placed in the pipe and forms a pump. We believe there are several claimants for the patent. We have no definite information for the public, but suppose the parties interested will ere long supply it.

HOG CHOLERA AND TRICHINA.—According to a statement in the monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, made on the authority of Dr. KIEFER, copperas and salt, mixed with the food of the hogs, is a certain cure for hog cholera and trichina,—on the supposition, probably, that the diseases are the same or similar, which is doubtful.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE—RESULTS.—Up to June 2d, of the present year, the number of cattle attacked by the plague or rinderpest, in Great Britain, from the commencement of the disease, was 216,612; killed 78,918; died 124,114; recovered 32,373, and unaccounted for 11,237.

SAND BURRS.—My land in most parts is nearly covered with sand burrs. Will some of the readers of the RURAL inform me how to rid my land of this plague?—A SUBSCRIBER, *Mantto, Ill.*

HORTICULTURAL.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

ANNUALS show well this month. After every rain break the crust with some implement. It will promote a vigorous growth, and give the beds a neater appearance. A common potato hook is a good tool for this purpose. Pull out what weeds the hoeing does not destroy. A weedy and slovenly looking flower bed spoils the effect of the flowers, and indicates that the owner has no genuine love for the garden. Save the seed of the Annuals, and also the seed-stalks of the Perennials, as soon as the blossoms fade. In this way you will become independent of the the seedsmen except for new varieties. Secure the high growing plants from blowing over by setting stakes so low down as to be hidden from sight. A liberal watering at evening will keep the beds looking fresh—if the skies do not furnish the needed supply resort to the watering pot.

NOTES ON GRAPES.

WE have received the Report of the Northern Ohio and Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association for 1865-6, from which we extract some information about grape culture in that State:

Soil for a Vineyard.—Contrary to the idea entertained at the commencement of grape culture in this country, it is now the opinion of a majority of *vignerons* that a dry soil produces the best wine, especially with the Catawba grape. Stiff clay is preferred. The soil should be dry; hence underdraining is often a necessity. Sandy soils may produce as fair clusters, but the quality of the wine is inferior. Gravelly soil is probably next best. Clay crests that crop out of gravelly or sandy districts are excellent. Manuring is also discarded. Most experienced growers now consider manure an injury when wine is the object of production. The vine will bear abundantly a long time, and remain healthy on a soil too poor for common farming. Manuring may spoil a vineyard. We remember a notable instance of the truth of this in the vineyard which produces the far-famed *Johannisberger*, situated on the Rhine. A proprietor once had it heavily dunged, and the quality was perceptibly injured for many years following, though the yield was increased. The wine makers state that the must of grapes grown on the upland clay soils is richer than that from the flatter lands of the Lake islands, or from sandy soils.

Varieties.—The Catawba still takes the first place. The Isabella produces a fine sparkling wine; it is not so hardy as the Catawba, and is liable to overbear. The Delaware holds its own; it is a splendid wine grape, and well adapted to mixing with the must of other varieties, to improve the flavor and give a better character. It is not as good a keeper for table use as some others. The Concord makes a very beautiful vine, and is a showy market grape. The quality of its wine is not high. The Diana is a fine table grape, and famous for keeping well; its wine has a peculiar flavor, not pleasant to some—agreeable to others. The Clinton is no mean grape for wine. It has sweetness and acid; requires a *poor* soil. The wine is rough at first, but improves in quality. It makes a fine red wine. The Iona is one of the new grapes that is very promising.

Diseases.—The Mildew and Rot are the chief drawbacks to the profits of grape culture. Some years the crop is nearly exempt; in others from one-fourth to one-half of the grapes are lost in a few vineyards, but the aggregate loss, as yet, has been small.

The Lake Shore Grape Region.—This extends along the whole length of the South Shore, and for several miles inland, and embraces the islands in the lake. It is the most southerly shore of any of our great lakes, and has the advantages of a proper soil, a warm latitude, and the protecting influence of a large body of water on the North. The purchase of lands and the preparations for planting vines in the year 1866 surpass in extent anything of the kind in this country before witnessed. Seven thousand acres are supposed to be already set with vines. Had the entire crop of grapes of last year been made into wine it is estimated that the product would have been two millions of gallons.

SOAP SUDS FOR ROSES.

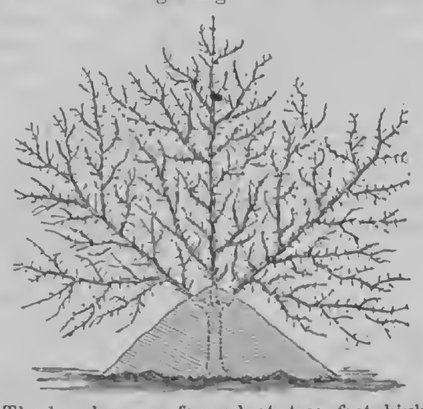
I can say from experience, soap suds should never be wasted. We pour a little every week around roses, dahlias, and fruit trees and shrubbery. It is good for pot flowers; but a very little is enough, as it cannot escape so rapidly as on the ground.

Our soft soap is made from wood ashes. I presume that makes the best suds. I have grown hundreds of rose bushes, and my method has been published in the RURAL, but as it is designed to make its subscribers feel themselves one family, I will send it again. The last of summer, and in the fall, I take a box that is very leaky, and put wood-pile dirt into it, thoroughly mixed with sand. I prefer to pull the slips instead of cutting them off the bushes. The slips should not have less than five eyes, though they can be raised from less. Three of the eyes should be under the ground; and then put where the morning and evening—but not noon—sun can shine on them, and water twice a day, morning and evening, for six weeks, until they begin to grow nicely. After that, once a day is sufficient until cold weather sets in. Just before the ground begins to freeze, put them in the hot-bed, and do not water them but two or three times during the winter. Pinks and Verbenas can be preserved through the winter in the hot-bed.

Salem, N. J. 1866. S. F.

PROTECTION FOR PEACH TREES.

Any information, or new method of culture, which enhances the certainty of growing peaches, is of great value. We will here illustrate and describe a system of protection devised and successfully practiced for many years by Mr. LEWIS BOLMAR, a resident of the Great Miami Valley, an account of which was communicated by him to the *Prairie Farmer*. After trying many experiments during the past twenty years he has finally settled upon the method here described as being the cheapest and most successful. It consists mainly in simply forming mounds of earth around the trunks of the trees, as shown in the engraving.



The banches are formed at two feet high, which is the top of the first mound. The second year this is raised another foot, covering the lower parts of the limbs and leaving the hillock three feet high. No other protection is needed, as the extremes of wet or dry, heat or cold, are regulated by this mass of earth if it be properly made and kept smooth and sharp at the top. The worm cannot gain access, and neither man nor beast can injure the bark, nor split down the branches, neither can the wind blow the tree over. The third and fourth year the mound is made still larger, so that when finished they will be between four and five feet high. For older trees—if more than three or four years—he advises cutting back pretty freely as a preparation for this earthing process, which is aided very much by plowing both ways towards the rows, thus preparing the soil and leaving so much less work for the shovel.

In this case mulching should be freely applied, to protect the roots from the sun. The work may be done at any time when the ground is not frozen, or the tree laden with fruit, and even then, if the earth be brought to the tree from beyond the roots. This banking up of the soil exposes it to the action of the frost, and it is thought that the mounds freeze solid to the trees, and remain frozen until spring, especially if well mulched, and the buds are kept back until late in the spring, and escape untimely frosts. It is claimed for this plan also that there is a vastly increased surface exposed to the heat and air for their happy influence. It is found that the earth is literally filled with fine fibrous roots by the third or fourth year, which are ready to make the most of the "situation."

Winter protection for the buds.—Having disposed of the earthwork recommended by Mr. BOLMER, let us now look at his method of treating the limbs of his trees, to insure a crop of peaches under any circumstances of winter severity. Sometimes he bends down the lower limbs to the earth, and puts weights on them to keep them there; very often the snow furnishes the needed covering, and in northern climates this will be found sufficient. But in our less snowy latitude, where we often have great depression of temperature without any such covering to the earth, we need some artificial protection. For this purpose, Mr. BOLMER uses long open boxes, supported by four legs of the requisite height, say from two to five feet, to adapt them to different parts of the trees. Into these the branches are gathered and crowded and pressed down, and covered with straw, with a little earth or something else to keep them in place. This is done in November, and they are left till late in March or April, when the exposed part of the tree is in full bloom; these protected buds are then beginning to swell, and they will be two or three weeks later in their blossoming, and may thus escape a spring frost that might destroy the earlier bloom and fruit. These boxes have another office to perform, which is entirely novel, and it enables the proprietor, or inventor, to prolong the season of peaches very considerably, as was shown in Cincinnati last October, when fine fresh peaches were exhibited from this orchard, much to the surprise and delight of all beholders. It is claimed that they may thus be preserved even to the holidays. Of course, this treatment is only applicable to very late varieties. The preparation consists in cutting off the leafy ends of the twigs, down among the peaches, even removing some of the fruit. This is done just after the leaves start, and is continued till the fruit is as large as peas, and is repeated once or twice during the season. As cold weather approaches, before these late varieties, such as the Smock, have ripened, branches thus prepared are placed in the boxes to protect them on cold nights, but in moderate weather they are released. He claims that he has thus treated from twenty to thirty, and of smaller trees, as many as fifty in a day, so it is not so very tedious nor expensive, and he avers that he has sold peaches for as much as four dollars for a single box.

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT GARDENS.

THE great interest in potatoes, caused by the experiments detailed in our columns last year, has caused as much interest to be taken in the new varieties of Potatoes as is taken in new Strawberries. So far as we have seen, the Early Goodrich promises to take the lead among the newer ones. We hope our readers will take notes and report the best to us.

Beans and Peas may still be sown, if done at once, with a fair chance for a late crop. The earliest kind of Corn may also be sown with a chance of its coming into use, if it escapes the grub. Drumhead Cabbage and Savoy may also be set out still in good, rich soil, where they will yet have time to head before frost in the Middle States.

The main crops requiring attention now, will be Celery, Endive for salad, and Turnips. The latter merely to have a few early. August being the season for the chief or staple crop.

Beets may still be sown for Winter use, if the crops sown last month are likely to be deficient.

The main crop of Winter Cabbage is often planted the first or second week in July. In planting, if the weather be dry, it is a good plan to make the holes before planting and fill up with water; after soaking away, the plants may be set in, and they seldom wither afterwards, though without rain for a month. Another and more expeditious plan is to have the plants ready with their roots in a pan of water. They are then set into the hole at the time it is made. The water adhering to the roots then gives to the set out plants the advantages of puddling.

Cucumbers for pickels are also sown about this time. They usually produce a greater number, and consequetly smaller fruit, than when sown earlier. The Short Prickley is the kind to employ.

In the Fruit Garden look after insects. Caterpillars of all kinds are best kept down by hand picking.

Some people say positively that sulphur spinkled in water, and this syringed over the Plum tree is a sure preventive of curculio,—the fumes under a hot sun being too strong for the insect,—but not too bad for the plant. No injury would result from a trial.

Keep pinching out all shoots from all fruit trees that are likely to grow stronger than the rest, or where they are not wanted.

Strawberries should be assisted to make strong-rooted runners,—good and loose soil placed near where the runners are, and if these are slightly covered all the better.

Raspberries and Blackberries should have their suckers thinned out, as weeds, as they grow, permitting only those to remain that will be wanted next year.—*Gardener's Monthly for July.*

PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS.

What plants are most suitable for *Hanging Baskets*, is an inquiry we have before us. We have no special love for Hanging Baskets, unless they are well got up and kept in good condition. Most of the Baskets we see around are unsightly things, and look as though *hanging* wasn't much better for Baskets than for other folks. In forming Ornamental Baskets, it is well to remember, in the first place, that they will not bear neglect. A quart or two of earth placed in a basket will very soon become as dry as powder, even if not exposed to the sun. Watering must, therefore, be attended to frequently and regularly. The amount of water and the frequency of application depend a good deal upon the plants grown. A basket of Portulaccas will endure drouth without suffering, that would be sufficient to destroy many other plants.

What we want in Hanging Baskets are plants of fine foliage and a constant supply of flowers. For graceful foliage there is nothing better than the trailing Money Wort *Tysimachi Nummularia*, with dark, glossy leaves and plenty of yellow flowers at blossoming time.

The Thunbergias are not excelled by any plants we are acquainted with for baskets and all like decorative purposes. They are trailing plants, foliage good, flowers abundant, white, yellow and orange, with a dark eye. There is only one difficulty with them, and this is not serious—the seeds germinate rather slowly, and always best in warm places.

Abronia Umbellata is a beautiful plant, with clusters of sweet scented flowers, rosy lilac, in clusters like the the Verbena, which the plant in its habit resembles very much. Flowers freely for a long season. The only difficulty with it is a lack of foliage, but this defect is easily remedied by other plants that abound more in leaves and less in flowers.

The Lobelias, all the trailing varieties, are splendid for basket work, and in fact, all indoors ornamentation. They will not bear the sun, but this is not expected of basket flowers, and require a good deal of moisture. When well treated they give a profusion of flowers.

All the Ipomeas and Convolvulus are desirable for baskets, and as they are not exposed to the sun or usually to a bright light, the common Morning Glory will have expanded blossoms nearly the whole day. All such strong running plants can be pinched back, and thus made dwarf in their habit for basket and other ornamental work. The Tropeolums may also be treated in the same manner, and will give good satisfaction.

The Loasas are very curious plants with singular and pretty flowers, but the branches are armed with stinging hairs that will speak more emphatically to intruders than any sign, "hands off."

The above are all trailing plants, and sufficient to suit all tastes, though others could be added. Many no doubt would prefer the Verbena to some mentioned, and the Maderia vine may be made to run up the wires by which the basket is suspended, with fine effect. For the center of the basket, plants of more erect habit will be needed to give a full rounded appearance. These should be depended upon mainly for show of brilliant flowers, while the trailing plants furnish the drapery.

The Nemophilas are very desirable; prevailing colors, white and blue. Petunias and Phlox Drummondii are unequaled for brilliant show. Fenylia Dianthiflora, a most delicate free-flowering little plant six inches in height. Flowers reddish lilac with crimson center. Leptoriphons are excellent. For fragrance a little Mignionette or Sweet Alyssum will be necessary.

Although we have given a pretty long list to select from, we would not advise crowding plants. Plenty of room should be given for development.—*Ex.*

A HINT TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

A MOST beautiful and easily attained show of evergreens may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium branches, taken from luxuriant and healthy trees, just before the winter sets in, be cut as for slips, and immersed in soap water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreen is easily secured for the winter. All the different varieties of the plant being used, the various shapes and color of the leaves blend into a beautiful effect. They require no fresh water. So says a lady who has tried it and handed us the above slip for publication.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

UNPRODUCTIVE FRUIT TREES.—Sometimes fruit trees are unproductive from other causes than poverty of soil, or neglect of the orchardist. They often grow too luxuriantly to bear well. In this case root pruning is very effectual, and is performed by digging a circle round the tree. A fifteen year old tree, for instance, may be encircled at five feet from the trunk. No rules can be laid down for this; judgement must be exercised. If cut too close the tree may be stunted for years, and if too far it will not be effective. The aim should be to reduce the root about one-third.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

HOLLYHOCKS.—Hollyhocks will be coming into bloom at this season. They have now become so much improved as to be one of the most popular flowers for the summer decoration of the flower-garden. If the kinds are kept carefully separate, any particular variety will reproduce itself from seed. They may be more certainly kept pure by cutting of the flower stem; each bud will make a plant. The seed should be sown as soon as ripe, in a light, rich soil, in the open air. If retained till late in the season they will not properly flower until the next year.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—We are indebted to Mr. J. KEECH of Waterloo, for specimens of a large and fine-flavored Seedling Strawberry. Mr. K. informs us that he produced over one hundred seedlings last year, only five of which he retained and fruited this season. Four of these seedlings are very promising, and will soon be offered to the public. He claims that one is the earliest strawberry fruited in this region—another the largest, exceling the Agriculturist—and another the most productive, yielding more than Wilson's Albany. If Mr. K. can substantiate these claims (in addition to that of fine flavor,) his seedlings must become popular.

— E. M. CONKLING of Parma, M. J. GREEN of Gates, and SELLECK RICHARDSON of East Webster, have also favored us with superior specimens of the Russell, Trollope's Victoria, Agriculturist and Triomph de Gand strawberries.

WATERING CUCUMBERS IN DRY WEATHER.—Your correspondent "B." asks if watering cucumber plants in dry weather "is beneficial or the reverse." It certainly is beneficial on our prairie soil if properly done. I practice it on all choice plants of all the cucubeta family. The ground on which such plants are grown should be rich, mellow and sufficiently porous to absorb readily a half pailful or more of water at a time. Twice a week is often enough to water. The soil should be brought up round the hill in form of a basin. I think the size and quality of produce may easily be doubled by judicious watering in a dry season. Mulching is also an excellent mode of preserving the moisture in the earth about these or any other plants. —S. W. A., *Cortland, Ill.*

FIRE BLIGHT IN THE PEAR.—The Country Gentleman states a case of fire blight in dwarf pear trees which was successfully treated by cutting the entire tree down to within a foot or two of the ground as soon as the disease was discovered. The time being after mid-summer, when the most vigorous growth had ceased, no very severe check was given to the tree. It sent up new, healthy sprouts, which formed a fine pyramid head. This method of treating the blight is considered superior to that of merely amputating the diseased limbs.

"TEN ACRES ENOUGH."—The author of this celebrated little book now resides "in town," and employs a superintendent to carry on his garden patch. His grounds are kept in prime order, and the products thereof yield a liberal income. Of the Philadelphia raspberry he has sold $800 worth from a single acre. He expended $1,800 in planting an acre to the Wilson blackberry—plants costing one dollar and fifty cents each. We wish complete success to this zealous and thorough fruit grower.

STRAWBERRIES—GOLDEN QUEEN VS. TROLLOPE'S VICTORIA.—The Victoria, an old, well-known and not over-highly valued English strawberry, has been sold extensively, and for high prices, under the name of the Golden Queen. Readers of the RURAL will "take notice" that at the last Fruit Growers' Meeting in this city, where the berries were on exhibition, competent judges decided that the Golden Queen was identical with Trollope's Victoria.

MONTHLY STRAWBERRIES.—(E. L. S., Ind.) The monthly Alpine Strawberry furnishes a regular and constant crop of fruit from June till winter, with ordinary culture, but the quantity produced is not large nor of the best quality; yet it is well worthy of a place even in the smallest garden. Apply to nurserymen for it.

GRAFTING A LEMON TREE.—Can you or any RURAL reader inform me where I can procure a few scions for grafting a lemon tree, and what kind of scions and what they will cost? and also, how a lemon tree that has always been grown in the house should be grafted?—UNCLE TOM, *Crawford Co., Pa.*

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—Two cups pulverized sugar, one cup butter, two cups flour, one cup corn starch, one cup sweet milk; the whites of seven eggs, beaten to a froth; one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda; mix the flour, starch and cream tartar together; beat the butter and sugar to a cream; stir in the milk; then add gradually and alternately the whites of the eggs and the flour; when sufficiently mixed, add the soda dissolved in a little milk, and flavoring to suit the taste; stir lightly and put immediately into the oven.

COOKIES.—Two cups white sugar, one cup butter, one-half cup cold water, two eggs, caraway seed, one-half teaspoon soda; mix as soft as can be rolled, roll them thin, and sprinkle with sugar; bake in a quick oven.

SPONGE CAKE.—Two coffeecups sugar, two teacups flour, seven eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; one tablespoon water to each egg; one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda; flavor with lemon.—EMMA R. FERGUSON, *Holley, N. Y.*

MOCK MINCE PIE.—One cup chopped cracker, one cup chopped raisins, two cups water, one cup sugar, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup vinegar, two tablespoonfuls butter; spice same as mince pie. The above makes four pies.

CHEAP CAKE.—One cup sugar, one and one-half cups flour, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls cold water, one-half teaspoonful saleratus, one teaspoonful cream tartar.

VINEGAR PIE.—Three tablespoonfuls vinegar, three tablespoonfuls water, six tablespoonfuls molasses, three-fourths of a cracker, chopped or rolled fine; spice same as in apple.—MRS. L. C. M., *Milford, Mass.*

RECIPE FOR COLORING.—I reply to "Soldiers'" inquiry, some time ago, for a good drab color for their white flannel shirts:—Take half-a-bushel of common green beech bark; boil three hours in water sufficient to cover the bark; take out the chips; add three tablespoonfuls of copperas; wet the articles to be dyed, and immerse in the coloring liquid until the desired shade is obtained. The above named quantity will color three or four pounds of cloth or yarn.—HELEN, *Simcoe, C. W.*

HOP YEAST.—One handful of hops, six potatoes, six table-spoonfuls of flour, half a teacup of brown sugar, half a cup of salt, half a pint of yeast, to make half a gallon.

RUSK.—Five lbs. of flour, one lb. of sugar, one lb. of lard, one pint of water or milk warm, some salt, one nutmeg, half pint of yeast.

Doughnuts made the same way.—S. F., *Salem, N. J.*

HOP YEAST BREAD.—Boil a handful of hops in a quart of water, strain it, and with it scald flour enough to make a thick batter; let it cool, then add rising to start it. This forms the yeast. And for bread boil six potatoes, strain them through a cullender, add a little flour, and scald with the potato water; let it cool and stir in your yeast in the evening. Next morning stir in a little more flour; let it rise and then knead. I will guarantee this yeast will give entire satisfaction to those giving it a trial.—MRS. JOHN S. NIMMONS, *Jarvis, Ind.*

SORGHUM VINEGAR.—A long time ago a recipe for making good vinegar from sorghum molasses was asked for in the RURAL. I send the result of three years' experiments:—For ten gallons of vinegar take two gallons good sorghum, one pint white beans, one pint home-made yeast; fill up with warm soft water; set in a hot sun, and it will be fit for use in a month, but age improves it.—MRS. J. C. R., *Sterling, Ill.*

CURE FOR CORNS.—Place the feet for half an hour, two or three nights successively, in a pretty strong solution of common soda. The alkali dissolves the indurated cuticle, and the corns fall out spontaneously, leaving a small cavity, which soon fills. The recipe is vouched for by an exchange as a certain remedy. Should it prove so, it will entitle the author to the toe-felt thanks of many a sufferer.

CUSTARD PIE.—Six eggs, three tablespoonsful of flour, a little salt, spice and sugar to your taste, add milk enough to make two plate pies; grease your dishes and turn it in, without any crust. When done they will have a crust. Bake quick.—MRS. O. W. BROWN.

CURE FOR EARACHE.—Drop a few drops of cider vinegar directly into the ear affected, and it will produce an immediate cure.—W. B., *Lundy's Lane, Erie Co., Pa.*

CANNING AND PRESERVING FRUITS.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL give me the best practical mode of canning or preserving fruits?—D. M. A., *Seneca Falls, N. Y.*

WAFFLES.—Will some of your numerous readers please inform me, through the columns of your paper, the best method of making waffles?—M. A. B., *Albion, Ind.*

ICE CREAM.—Will some of the RURAL readers inform me, through its columns, how to make ice cream?—A. R. B., *Waterport, N. Y.*

METHEGLIN.—I would like to know how to make it; who can tell me?—B. A. V., *Portage, N. Y.*, 1866.

BLEACHING BONNETS.—Will some of the fair readers of the RURAL please inform me how to bleach and press bonnets?—S. D., *Manito, Ill.*

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY BROTHER'S GRAVE.

BY MAGGIE M. KETCHUM.

I've breathed no sigh, I've shed no tears,
Where brother takes his rest:
I've never knelt upon the sod
That lies above his breast.

He sleeps afar from childhood's home,
'Mid stranger graves, alone;
And they who pass that lonely mound,
Repeat the word, "Unknown."

Unknown to them, the mother's hopes,
That centered once in him,—
Unknown to them the sister's love,
Not death itself can dim.

Oh, could we but have closed his eyes,
Received his parting breath;
And heard him speak *one* kind good-bye,
Before he slept in death:

It would have been a pleasure sad,
To treasure up the scene—
A painful lesson fraught with good,
For memory's hand to glean.

We cannot place *one* flowery wreath,
Embalmed in sorrow's tear,
To breathe its last sweet fragrance out
Above the lost and dear:

Yet will the moonlight soft and pure,
His couch with beauty lave,
And angels from their starry homes
Will watch my brother's grave.

Forestville, N. Y., 1866.

MY "GOOD-FOR-NOTHING."

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

"What are you good for, my brave little man?
Answer that question for me if you can—
You, with your fingers as white as a nun,
You, with your ringlets as bright as the sun.
All the day long with your busy contriving,
Into all mischief and fun you are driving;
See if your wise little noddle can tell
What you are good for—now ponder it well."

Over the carpet the dear little feet
Came with a patter to climb on my seat;
Two merry eyes, full of frolic and glee,
Under their lashes looked up unto me;
Two little hands pressing soft on my face,
Drew me down close in a loving embrace;
Two rosy lips gave the answer so true—
"Good to love you, mamma; good to love you."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOST TREASURES.

"Lost, lost!" Years in and out this word sounded in my mind's ear, coming through tumult or stillness, when I least listened for it—and always came with it in memory a fair-haired, snowy-browed little woman, with mild, questioning eyes that looked down into my soul, and I loved her. Those eyes always seemed to say "lost," and now I recollect I think the whole face did; and what she told me once makes me think something sweet, and bright, and beautiful had been lost from her young years; yet it left its traces upon her, and she was bright and beautiful still, through the sorrow that unburied had found a sanctification and waited a resurrection.

Only together a few brief months and we parted, to send white-robed missives often over the distance between for a time, and then—I feel always that it was an uncouth, hateful affection, that crowded me out of Jennie's remembrance. I have severed many a friendship with less pain since then—some, perhaps, less worthy, but more, it may be, because I have learned how to break off the tendrils of my heart that reach out longingly, and with close clinging, and all but forget they ever had a growth. Sometimes, in the most affectionate and pure of partings, one of the saddest, while yet the holiest and most utterly self-denying, to say, "Go up higher; I am a burden to your climbing; leave me, friend, until you have need of me," and go onward alone. There are ties the reverse of this we trample under our feet and leave for the dead past to bury unhonored, without a tear or sigh; and ourselves shake off the trammels of unworthiness thereby and are free.

It is not a necessity to grow proud, and cold, and unloving, on the one hand, or fickle-minded, on the other, if by so doing we learn how and why to poise ourselves. There is an ultra doctrine that we *must* progress in knowledge and in *virtue* through life, and that all the incidentals of human experience tend to this in the ultimatum, be their present causes or effects good or evil. Taking issue with this as a whole, I am content with the more ancient theory,—"All things work together for good to those that love God." The gains and losses of our lives are only lessons in the nursery where we are all children, if blessed through our acceptance of the Master to our good here and hereafter. And thus seeing, the old word only now and then comes up as the memory of an echo, for nothing is "lost" that leaves a *blessing*—for this only may be ours for time and eternity.

I heard one say once, "Just look on your lives now and see how much there has been that you would like to ask God to let you keep when you get to Heaven, and then know how old you are." Will He let us keep them? It must be, for "Lay up your treasures in Heaven." A sermon once preached would lead one to think they had best wish all their friends dead, so they might have treasures there, as if these loved souls of earth were all of Heaven to us,—but is not the other idea better?

There are stern, bitter lessons that cost us all we know how to bear, in many a hope and joy cut off from our grasp, that we call lost treasures, but can we not learn better? We long often for changes and newness in life's monotonous rounds, and yet, when the changes do come, how seldom, until long years of useless grief convince us that One wiser than ourselves knew what things we had need of, do we know that we had just outgrown them, and they would soon have ceased to be as satisfactory blessings as others which they made room for.

We outgrow our former selves, and the wish to be again a child, so often heard, I cannot understand, unless it be from one whose experiences have not been received as from the Father, and thereby profitable. Children in purity, in innocence and trust, we should be; but in ignorance and sensual pleasure it were almost as well to wish ourself a brute. But the responsibilities of years, honorable and trustworthy we may strive to be; the Father calls us His children that we may lean upon and confide in Him. Many times we might be free from anxiety, and better, happier Christians, if we were more faithful, and would gladly release our idle grasping and struggling with that over which we can not and should not have control.

There come to the trusting, earnest heart steps upward and onward as fast as we can take them; and a busy head sometimes grows dizzy looking backward and downward at the path they came; and some thus doing too much, and *forgetting to look at the one clear aim ahead, and to clasp the firm hand above*, fall, oh, so fearfully! Then may they count their treasures lost, and only then:—never, so long as one thing which is dear or dread, near to or far from our affections, moulds us to a more perfect form for Heaven.

Michigan, June, 1866. Grace G.

A TRUE WIFE.

A faithful and affectionate wife is a priceless treasure to her husband. She is the chosen one to assist him through life—to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life. The husband's interest is the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carries her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children.

This is her sole aim, and the theater of her exploits is the bosom of her family, where she can do as much toward making a fortune as he can in the counting-room or work-shop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruit of his labor with his best friend. The true wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many whom she loves, and she acts for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she aims—his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, she considers equally pernicious, and carefully avoids. She is the partner of his bosom, the solace of his sorrows, the participant of his joys. His comfort is her aim, his confidence and love is her reward. A sojourner with him on earth she sweetly soothes his sorrows, softens the asperity of life, worships with him at the same altar, and when the angel of death shall have summoned both to the untried scenes of a future world she trusts to be united forever with him in the bonds of eternal felicity.

VENTILATE YOUR CHILDREN'S ROOMS.

Most parents, before retiring to rest, make it a duty to visit the sleeping room of their children. They do so in order to be satisfied that the lights are extinguished, and that no danger is threatening their little ones. But if they leave the room with closed windows and doors they shut in as great an enemy as fire, although his ravages may not be so readily detected. Poison is there, but slow and deadly.

Morning after morning do many little children wake weary, fretful, and oppressed. "What can it mean?" "What can it be?" the mother cries. In despair she has recourse to medicine. The constitution becomes enfeebled, and the child gets worse.

The cause, perhaps, is never traced to overcrowded sleeping-rooms without proper air, but it is nevertheless the right one. An intelligent mother, having acquainted herself with the principles of ventilation, will not retire to her own room for the night without having provided sufficiency of air for her children, in the same manner that she provides and regulates their night covering, or any other requisite for refreshing slumber. Sometimes by judiciously lowering a window, and at other times by leaving a door wide open this end may be attained.

In many houses the day and night nurseries communicate. When this is the case, the window of the further room should be left open, and the doors between the rooms likewise open. Even in severe weather children can bear this arrangement if they are not exposed to a direct draught.—*Ex.*

WHERE HAPPINESS IS.

Happiness is in us—always—because it is we that are happy. The outside world is not happy, not miserable, not possessed of feeling at all. Our eye, ear, and senses in general, are a medium through which the outside world acts upon us. But sometimes the mind is in that condition that nothing moves it. If it despairs, all is gloomy; if it is jubilant, all is happy—the sombre night is as happy as the gay day. But spring in vain breathes for the unhappy. It sometimes makes the more gloomy by its contrast. Hence different men are differently affected by the same objects. Happiness and misery are within us; relieved when death comes. How important then that we should cultivate cheerful feelings: First, by securing good health; second, by conscientious moral conduct, cultivating peace and good will with all men, and providing for the necessary wants of life. There are constitutional infirmities which we cannot conquer; but we may greatly assuage them. Our mental horizon is more in our control.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SORROW.

Dost thou not know
The dark visage of the spectral guest,
That ever robs the unwary breast
Of its gaiety and happiness,
To give it woe?

Hast thou not felt
The deep pall-like gloom that marks its sway?
Then, be thy life happy while it may,
Ere on it shall dawn a darker day
Than hast there dwelt.

Ah! 'tis a fire
Whose flame refines from the soul, its best,
Purifying in its fiery test,
Up to the world of eternal rest,—
Rising higher.

But there's a balm
For the fainting heart's sad dreariness—
A quiet rest for its weariness—
For its restless grief and frenziedness
A peaceful calm.

Yes, there's a joy,
Pure, holy, and not of earthly mould—
Joy, that none but angels may behold—
Peaceful, resigned, its bliss untold,
Naught can destroy. F. E. B.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MORAL GRAVITATION.

Isn't gravitation applied exclusively to what may be estimated in pounds and ounces avoirdupois? Yes; at least the philosophers imply as much, but then you know the philosophers are not under oath to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." There is such a thing in this world as *moral gravitation*, or that power by virtue of which fools and wise men, and all shades of intellect between these two extremes of humanity, find their level, and after boiling and frothing and bubbling up and down for a time, come finally to the place for which they are fitted, and pass current in the world at their par value. Exceptions? Yes, there may be some, but generally men *settle* and fill just about as large a place, and enjoy just about as much of the confidence of their fellowmen as they are entitled to. It is astonishing what high estimates young men make of themselves. How we do love to put ourselves off for more than we are really worth. We begin with almost no limit to our views. I once knew a man who said, I was told, that at first he thought he could regulate and set right everybody. By and by he found that his own town was as much as his powers were equal to; and at last he came to the very wise conclusion that he had business enough to regulate himself;—and my remembrance of the old gentleman is that he did not succeed in doing that to the best possible advantage.

We all have very much such inflated notions at first; but by and by we gravitate. Don't you remember, my friend, a certain youngster whom you knew long years ago, who used to wear a better coat than yours, and whose father kept a better team than yours did and who always used to dash along and leave you in the background? Don't you remember how you and your fellows used to reckon him the leader, and prophesy what a man he would make? The girls too used to think him the finest young fellow afloat, and that was the hardest of all, for you to bear. Don't you remember how they used to quote his witty sayings, and get him to write in their Albums and send him invitations, and valentines, and hide up little locks of his hair among their other nonsensical trinkets? Yes; but that was thirty or more years ago and he has gravitated now. Well, is he a great man? Oh! no, he has turned out quite an ordinary mortal. Well, then he always was quite an ordinary mortal. It was the magnifying power of your eyes and those of your fellows that made him *seem* a hero years ago. Perhaps it took a long time to bring him to his proper level; it does some men. Men are continually insisting on being what the Lord did not intend they should be; and some continue even after gray hairs should indicate some degree of wisdom. It is pitiful to see a man whom the Lord made for a pop-gun, professing himself to be a rifled cannon. It would be sad to see a little floating nautilus thinking itself a Monitor or a Great Eastern. If during such dreams, a loose plank should drift against it, the poor thing would be likely to gravitate very suddenly. And yet the world is full of pop-guns that would be rifled cannon, and nautlili that would be Great Easterns. But in time they will gravitate.

I've wondered sometimes how anything in this world *could* go wrong, when there were so many men in it who knew everything and were *so* ready to tell all they knew. I've seen students come in to breakfast, (Oh! what exceedingly wise beings students are, especially professional students,) and in their Socratic conversation, serve up, dish out, and finally dispose of, the most prominent men in the vicinity. It was to be supposed that they would pay some deference to age and experience and approved wisdom. But no, (they had not gravitated yet,) in their superior wisdom they presumed to sit in judgment on men whose level they could never reach if their lives were increased by five hundred years. It is just so "all over," as the Knickerbokers say. Men are presumptive. If you have seen twenty-five men to-day, my friend, you have probably seen twenty-four who think they can advise you in regard to your business or profession, and probably twenty-three and one-half who were willing to give you that advice unasked. If you are a farmer, were you never advised by a mechanic in regard to the management of your farm or stock? Did you never see a doctor instructed in regard to his profession by good old women who could not tell the chemical difference between a pill and a squash seed? Did you never see a mild country parson backed into a corner where he could not retreat, and listen meekly to somebody's suggestions in regard to preaching or managing a church? It will not do for the parson to snub anybody, and so the poor man must blandly and meekly listen to the officious babble of an egotistical ass, who really knows as little of the subjects he speaks of as a baby does of what the stars were made for.

But notwithstanding the continual gravitation of individuals it is marvellous how full the world always keeps of ungravitated wisdom. Think for a moment of the military critics we have had all through the war, from Horace Greeley down, (or up, no matter which,) to the knots of idiers that meet in bar-rooms or country stores. Strange that when the country was so full of born grand tacticians, there should have been so many blunders made. Men who can, with the greatest difficulty, plant a row of corn perfectly straight for thirty rods, and for their life could not have managed the mule teams of a single army corps for a day without confusion, have all along presumed to criticise the movements of Generals and of armies, with as much assurance as a Wellington or a Scott.

* * * * *

We all gravitate to our own place after a time. The doctor goes on, notwithstanding the boor who told him how. The mild parson proceeds, while his officious adviser sinks into his appropriate insignificance, and the war held on to its legitimate end, the world still wags, and the South don't exactly reconstruct, mangre a deluge of all kinds of advice from critical knot and sanctum.

It is of no use for you, my friend, to try to fill a place larger than that for which you was made. If you should, by any chance get in, you will soon gravitate out of it. Put a boy of eight years into a coat made for his uncle, a man of two hundred and fifty pounds and then try to lift him up by the collar. There is gravitation for you. But keep the boy in a coat that just fits him, and by and by it may be, he will fill such a coat and then it will take a strong arm to shake him out of it. All you have to do, young man, is to do the duty of the present hour as well as you can, and you will come into your proper place. No matter about those two young fellows that drive a fast livery team, (if there ever was such a livery team,) and smoke cigars, high as they are now-a-days, and to whom the young ladies in the big house flirt their handkerchiefs as they dash past. They will gravitate, by and by, and find, most probably, that instead of being, as they thought, a "brace of young bloods," they were in fact a *brace of young asses.*

Don't fret about your neighbor Mrs. Curious. The old gossip gravitated a dozen years ago. Nobody cares anything for her. Don't be disturbed about that old grumbler you met yesterday. He finds fault with everything and everybody, from Queen Victoria to his washerwoman. He gravitated into fault-finding years ago, and it is as essential to his existence, as ticking is to the running of a clock. But I must stop. One word, my friend, and farewell, at least for now. Do your duty and you will gravitate into the place of a *man.* Fail to do it, and you will gravitate into *contempt.* Kappa.

CHANCE CHIPS.

Man, when he believes himself distinct from everything around him, instinctively returns thanks for the bounties which Nature bestows; but when, by reflection, he regards the universe more interiorly, the idea of his separate personality is lost, the operations of the elements seem no longer the result of volition, and the forms of natural piety and religion consequently disappear!

Wit and sorry ridicule, in matters of religion, are always attended with evil consequences. The more habituated a person becomes to the reading and utterance of mere witticisms, the more does he incapacitate himself for sober deliberation. We try to reflect but the jest returns; we laugh again, let go inquiry, and never attain to the knowlege of the truth.

Man doubles the evils of his fate by pondering over them. A scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small peril a great danger, and a slight sickness often ends in death by the brooding apprehensions of the sick. We should always look on the bright side of life's picture.

Truth is but the correspondence between things and our notions of them. To search after truth, to love it for its own sake, are, therefore, resolvable into loving and striving for notions that conform perfectly to their prototypes. True ideas are actualities, but truth is nothing.

Language should be like the air, revealing things to us without itself being visible. Sometimes, subjects, of that absorbing interest, may have their attractiveness heightened by the ornamentation of language, as the beauty of the cup enhances that of the wine.

The function of woman, in the future government of the world, will be that of approver—a sort of umpire. Hitherto, the immense power of which she is capable in this sphere, has been but little exercised.

He who gives himself up to the quest of beauty, as a supreme aim, loses it. The law, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven," is, in its largest interpretation, nowhere better exemplified than here.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, replied, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions respecting things of which I was ignorant."

Many a true heart that, like a dove to the ark, would have come back after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace of an unforgiving spirit.

Sabbath Musings.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HYMN OF A CHILD.

Translated from the French of Lamartine,
BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

God! to whom my father
Prays and all men bow,
Who, both loved and feared, doth
Bend my mother's brow;

It is said the bright sun
Is a mere play-thing
In Thy power that, neath Thy
Feet as a lamp, doth swing.

That Thou givest birds sweet
Songs to fill the air,
And the little children
Souls to know Thy care.

That the pretty flowers
Bloom at Thy command,
And the orchards give rich
Fruit to all the land.

At Thy bounteous feast all
Creatures have a share;
Every little insect
Is remembered there.

Browsing in the pastures,
Sheep the wild-thyme crop;
Sipping from my cup, flies
Eat the milk-white drop.

Blasted grain the gleaner
Leaves the sparrow feeds;
Watchful, loving mothers
Mind the children's needs.

What is asked of us, Thy
Precious gifts to claim?
Morning, mid-day, evening,
To pronounce Thy name;

Name my mouth but stammers—
Name the angels fear;
Yet, among Thy loved ones,
Children's names appear.

Since, O God, a child is
Heard so far indeed,
Without ceasing I will
Ask for all who need.

Little lambs give fleeces,
To the fields sunlight,
Water to the fountains—
Guide the sparrows flight;

To the sick give health, poor
Orphans grant a home,
Feed the starving beggar—
Let the prisoner roam.

Grant to father's children,
Fearing God above,
Give me knowledge, goodness
Worthy mother's love.

Greene, N. Y., 1866.

LIFE TOO SHORT FOR STRIFE.

Charles Dickens relates the following of Douglas Jerrold:

"Of his generosity I had a proof within these two or three years, which it saddens me to think of now. There had been estrangement between us—not on any personal subject, and not involving any angry words—and a good many months had passed without my ever seeing him in the street, when it fell out that we dined, each with his own separate party, in the Stranger's Room of the Club. Our chairs were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated and at dinner, (I am sorry to remember) and did not look that way. Before we had sat long, he openly wheeled his chair round, stretched out both hands in an engaging manner, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face, that I can see as I write to you:

"Let us be friends again? A life is not long enough for this!"

"Jerrold was not a Christian, but his conduct in this case was worthy of the Christian character. On a dying bed, how insignificant will appear many things about which we contend in bitterness and wrath? Life is so short, its inevitable sorrows so many, its responsibilities so vast and solemn, that there is, indeed, no time to spare in bruising and mangling one another. Let not the sun go down on your wrath. Never close your eyes to sleep with a heart angry towards your brother and fellow sufferer. See him and be reconciled to him if you can. If you cannot see him write to him. If he is a true man and a Christian, he will listen. If he is not you will have done right, and your soul will be bright with the sunshine of Heaven."

Truth.—Truth is an eternal element. It is an essence of divinity. Man must grasp this essence; he must press it to his soul; it must be his spiritual life, and rule all his thoughts and actions. Truth must ever be with him, continually abiding with him. Only in this way can he be natural. Only so can he resemble the Redeemer. To be unlike God is to be unnatural. 'Tis true, opposites exist. Light has its shade, cold is opposed to heat, hate is antagonistic to love. Truth itself is opposed by error. But with one path, one genuine course remains for him to follow. It is the path of right, of truth, of justice, of love, and of unswerving fidelity to God. Only so can the soul live out its noblest attributes, and harmonize with the purposes of the Creator. Moral purity can alone qualify us for this mission.

Prayer is an exercise which has the property of incorporating itself with every other, not only not impeding it but advancing it. There is no crevice so small at which devotion may not slip in.

The creature would never lament the dispensations of the Creator if he understood them, therefore, the measure of your grief is also the measure of your ignorance.

I see that spirituality of mind is the main qualification for the ministry.—*Urquhart.*

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOPE AND DUTY.

BY C. A. CHURCH.

EVER since the foot of man first pressed the green grass of earth, or the guiding star moved and stood still in the East, Civilization and Education have moved forward slowly, but surely, hoping for a brighter future. The prayers of god-like men and virtuous, heroic women, have ascended to Heaven petitioning for better days, days when all mankind might enjoy the rich rewards of education, and stand free before their fellows. Even we, of this day, while our minds are being wafted by the fickle winds of Fortune, from fear to joy, from joy to sorrow, are indulging in pleasant, careless dreams of time which is to be. Reader, have our eyes become so blinded by the drifting sands of ignorance and infidelity that we cannot see? Have our ears become so accustomed to the cries of the poor and the suffering that we cannot hear? Have our hearts become so callonsed by selfishness and bigotry that we cannot feel or sympathize? Have our hands become so tender, and delicate from idleness that we are ashamed to labor? Let us not deceive or flatter ourselves that the great Recorder of actions will feed the poor or educate the ignorant independent of our instrumentality; for the rich must give to the beggar, and the educated teach the uneducated.

Now, the question comes, are we doing this? Certainly we are; but how, and where? We are sending missionaries across the Atlantic to convert the African; we are sending books to all parts of the globe to enlighten and educate the heathen; we are driving the Indian from his home and erecting the log hut of our race upon the smoking ruins of his wigwam;—yes, we are even ordering teachers South to emancipate intellect, force darkness from the cabin of the Freedman, and light the home of the late oppressor. I say we are doing all this, while at home we are stumbling over the poor, and finding our way from the dark dens of Ignorance and Infidelity! We are collecting money to erect institutions of learning on the islands of the Pacific, while all around us, here, our school houses are being burned, or converted into grain-barns to augment the rich man's wealth; they are either destroyed or are standing idle, mere mocking monuments of what we were.

While the flower of the American Union, just budding into manhood, has been plucked that the stalk might live, fathers and mothers have hoped—anxiously, earnestly hoped—that those surviving might be reared under the sacred influences of a free government. They have not hoped in vain; their prayers have been heard and answered. But now they have another war before them—another victory to win or lose—another petition to offer: that their sons and daughters may eat of the rich fruit that springs from the common schools.

Our schools have been neglected—wofully neglected! In the great contest between right and wrong, we have forgotten our duty to the rising generation. The buildings that our fathers erected will not stand always, and it is our duty as their children, as their successors, as young men of the nineteenth century, and as the guides of the future, to rebuild them,—for we, not they, must bear, in a measure, the responsibilities of our successors. What laws, what people, to cry we are free—we have free institutions, and *free schools*—while they are casting the mantle of falsehood over their own wealth, to avoid taxes, and compelling the poor to fill up, repair, and sustain them! The strong court the strong, and the rich walk arm-in-arm with the rich, while the poorer class, the actual supporters of the Nation, are forgotten—passed by without a glance. If we expect to be an example for the world—if we would hope to have our influence felt by other nations—if we wish for the education of the heathen, and if we would prosper as a nation, we must build up and fling wide open the doors of our district schools. If any of the institutions of learning in our land must perish let them be the academies and seminaries—not the common schools. One old shool house has performed more for the advancement of Education and Civilization than any academy in the United States. There we learn Life's first lessons; there, while our minds are free from the superstitions and falsehoods of the world and the ignorant, we are taught the true object and duty of mankind.

The Common Schools of this country constitute the hope—the only hope—of millions of poor parents, whose children will die in ignorance and poverty, if that is vain; they are the corner-stones of the nation's wealth and prosperity, and will stand upon the pages of American History, through future years, as the noblest and purest monuments of the nineteenth century. You may ask what right have I to plead for for the cause of education or poverty? My answer is, the right of brotherhood and humanity. To-day we glory in the name of young men; but not long, and we, some of us, must grasp the helm, and put our shoulders to the frame to guide and move the "Ship of State."

The moss already begins to gather on the stone as its motion grows slower, and slower, and the land already begins to feel the fearful effects and tremble for us and our children! Must it stop?—must it cease to roll far back of our energies? Have we reached the zenith of our perfection but to rest for a moment preparatory to turning to travel the same road back again to barbarism, ignorance, and infidelity? Are our children destined to hear the shrieks of the dying gladiator, or hear the rumbling of the Olympic Chariot? God forbid! We have mocked righteousness long enough; may we rise up and build! While our Union is being rebuilt and reconstructed, let us, as young men, aid in the rebuilding and reconstruction of our schools. And when our work is accomplished—when our land shall be dotted with school houses, and when every door hinge shall be brightened with use—then with a brighter prospect will we hope for a brighter future.

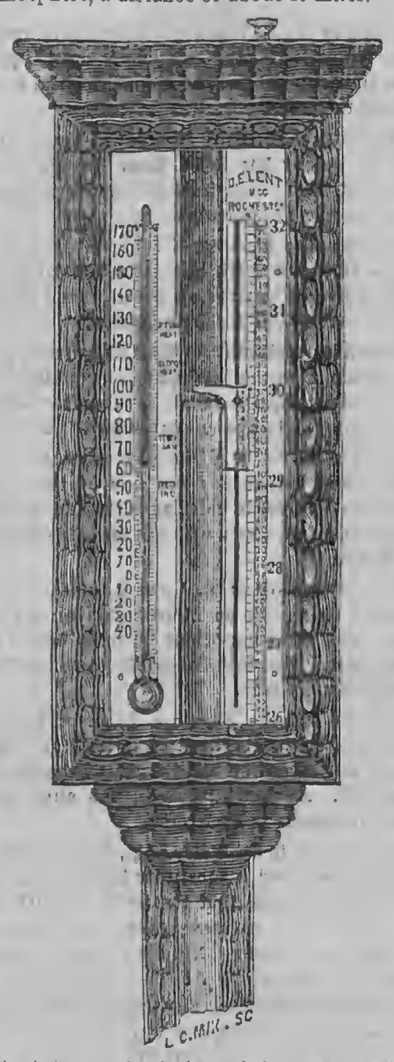
Jefferson County, N. Y., 1866.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE BAROMETER.

"THE BAROMETER is constructed on the principle of atmospheric pressure. This term is compounded of the two Greek words, *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure. This instrument is designed to measure the weight of the atmosphere," and the changes that occur in this elastic fluid are indicated by a graduated scale at the side or back of the glass tube containing the mercury. A column of mercury from 29 to 30 inches in height will balance a column of air of the same diameter, extending to the top of the atmosphere, a distance of about 45 miles.



As it is not the design of the present article to describe minutely the construction of the barometer, but only its uses, we will proceed to notice some of the various purposes to which this truly philosophical and useful instrument has been applied in the varied business of civilized life. It is used on shipboard, where it invariably indicates the changes of the weather, and the approach of storms; no experienced seaman would think of making a voyage without a barometer any sooner than he would sail without a compass. "The watchful captain, particularly in southern latitudes, is always attentive to this monitor, and when he observes the mercury sink suddenly, he takes immediate measures to meet the approaching tempest." As an illustration of the value of this instrument at sea, we will give the following extract from the celebrated Dr. ARNOT, who was himself present at the time:

"The sun had just set with a placid appearance, closing a beautiful afternoon, and the usual mirth of the evening watch proceeded, when the captain's orders came to prepare with all haste for a storm. The mercury had begun to fall with appalling rapidity. As yet the oldest sailors had not perceived even a threatening in the sky, and were surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations, but the required measures were scarcely completed when the most awful hurricane burst upon them that the most experienced had ever seen. Nothing could withstand it. The sails, already furled and closely bound to the yards, were riven into tatters; even the bare yards and masts were in a great measure disabled; and at one time the whole rigging had nearly fallen by the board. Such, for a few hours, was the mingled roar of the hurricane above, of the waves around, and the incessant peals of thunder, that no human voice could be heard; and amidst the general consternation even the trumpet sounded in vain. On that awful night, but for a little tube of mercury which had given the warning, neither the strength of the noble ship, nor the skill and energies of her commander, could have saved one man to tell the tale."

It is also used to measure the height of mountains, and the elevation to which balloons ascend from the surface of the earth. When carried to the top of a hill, or a high tower, there is always a sensible depression of the fluid. In determining heights by the barometer, it will be sufficiently accurate, for ordinary purposes, to reckon ten feet of elevation for every one-hundreth of an inch fall of the mercury. On the top of Mont Blanc, which is about 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, the mercury falls to 14 inches, while at the foot of the mountain, or at the level of the sea, it stands at about 29 inches. "The mean pressure of the atmosphere, as indicated by the barometer, is nearly the same at the level of the sea in all parts of the globe, corresponding very nearly to 30 inches of mercury. Within the tropics the fluctuations of the mercury rarely exceed ¼ of an inch, while the greatest variations take place between the latitudes of 30° and 60°, it being the zone in which the greatest changes of temperature and humidity occur."

The barometer is useful to the farmer, for, by carefully watching the rising and falling of the mercury, he is enabled to determine pretty accurately what the weather will be, often two or three days in advance of a storm. The mean height of the mercury in this vicinity is about 29½ inches, and when at this point we may expect fair weather, except during a northeast wind it may rain at these figures, and sometimes higher. The mercury will often begin to rise slowly during a storm, which indicates that the atmosphere is undergoing a change, and if it continues to rise we may feel assured that the storm will soon be over.

Want of space precludes us from giving all the rules to be observed in using the barometer, but from experience in the use of this scientific weather indicator we have found it to be pretty reliable, and we think that it accomplishes the end designed in its construction; and we also think that in the production of the barometer science has made one of her most valuable contributions, not only for the benefit of the sailor, the man of letters, the farmer and the philosopher, but for all mankind, not excepting even the "Farmers' Club of Gotham," for when the members thereof become a little more familiar with its workings they will manifest their appreciation of its excellencies in "songs of loudest praise." N. B. A.

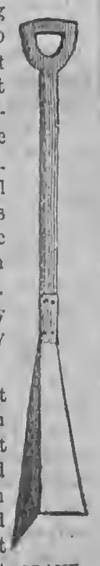
Mount Morris, N. Y., June, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ABOUT PEAT.

"PEAT is the spongy substance found in almost every country, filling up cavities in the surface, and constituting what is called bog. It varies in color from light brown to black, and in consistency from that of a bran paste to that of clay in the bank." It is supposed to be formed by the decay of a kind of swamp moss. Its occurrence is frequently indicated by the growth of dwarfish evergreens, and rank swamp herbage, and by the elasticity of the crust which supports them. To test a supposed peat bed one has only to dig a little below the roots of the herbage or trees, take out some, dry and burn it. If the swamp be covered with water, a pole, having a deep groove along its side, may be thrust down, and enough will be brought to the surface for a sample. The best peat is that which, other things being equal, is the most dense. Some kinds are almost as hard and combustible as coal; others are like dried turf. Much, however, that would not pay to work for market, would answer for the farmer's own use.

In working a peat bed the first thing to be done, if it is necessary, is to drain it. If only a little is wanted it can generally be taken out without drainage in the dryest part of the summer. After removing the surface the peat is cut out in blocks, with an instrument called the *Slane*. This tool may be made by a blacksmith; it has a handle like a spade, and a blade about eighteen inches long, bent down at right angles through the middle. This takes out the peat in blocks very nicely, and it is only necessary to dry them and store under cover for use.



SLANE.

Sometimes the peat is so brittle that it will not admit of being taken out in blocks with the slane. In that case it is shoveled out; roots, stones, and sticks, picked out, and it is dried on the green-sward. It is worked, and trodden, like mortar, and when dry it attains consistency enough to admit of cutting into blocks.

Peat is extensively used in Europe for fuel. We have no doubt but that it will be profitable to resort to it in many parts of the West, where it may be abundant and other fuel is scarce; but it is not yet established that it will be extensively or economically used as fuel on railroads or steamboats. W.

INSECT ANATOMISTS.

DR. CHARLES DORAT, writing from Santa Anna, Salvador, describes a curious surgical process practised by the Indians of that country. When it is required to bring the borders or lips of a gash together, which in civilized countries is done by means of suture, the Indian surgeon simply gets a few of an enormous species of ants common in the State of Salvador, and provided with large forceps or shears similar in shape to those of a lobster. The operator, having brought the borders of the wounds close together by means of the fingers of his left hand, takes the ant by the middle with the forefinger and thumb of the right. The insect, which is very ferocious, opens its shears wide apart, and this moment being skilfully taken advantage of by the surgeon, fastens with implacable tenacity on the flesh, thus holding the borders of the wound firmly together. The operator now kills the ant by crushing its body, leaving the head where it is, and proceeds to apply another and another in the same way, till the whole wound is closed. This operation was performed in the presence of Dr. Dorat, in the case of a man who had received a dangerous gash in the abdomen, from which he subsequently recovered very rapidly through this operation.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS.—These guns have generally been regarded as a modern invention, but it seems the fact is otherwise. The Scientific American concedes this in replying to a correspondent, and says the breech-loading guns are probably as ancient as any, and quotes Benton on Ordnance and Gunnery, who says:—"Among the earliest cannon are found those which were loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle. One of the earliest methods was that of having a rectangular, horizontal opening at the breech to receive a sliding chamber containing the charge, the block being held in its place by a key inserted from the top of the piece."

Various Topics.

A MODERN TANTALUS.

A WRITER in Fraser's Magazine says:—A useful if hackneyed moral may be enforced by a story of M. de Beaujon, the financier, who built the Elysee Bourbon and fitted it up in a style of luxury that made it one of the wonders of Paris. An Englishman obtained leave to visit it, and on entering the dining room found a table magnificently laid out. "Your master," he observed to the maitre d'hotel, "makes wonderfully good cheer." "Helas, sir, my master never sits down to a regular dinner; a single plate of vegetables is prepared for him." "Here, at least, is food for the eye," said the visitor, pointing to the pictures. "Helas, sir, my master is nearly blind." "Well," resumed the Englishman, on entering the second suite, "he compensates himself by listening to good music." "Helas, sir, my master has never heard the music which is played here; he goes to bed early in the hopes of catching a few minutes of sleep." "But at all events he enjoys the pleasure of walking in that magnificent garden." "Helas, sir, he cannot walk." In a word, the supposed Lucullus was leading the life of Tantalus; for all purposes of enjoyment the millionaire was the poorest of the poor."

BENTON'S STORY FOR CALHOUN.

IN the good old days of Senatorial debate, when gentlemen reasoned with each other, instead of talking to their political constituents through the Congressional Globe, Mr. Calhoun once interrupted Mr. Benton, to ask if he (Mr. Calhoun) was included in the number of revenue croakers, then being denounced by the Missourian. "Mr. President," said Mr. Benton, in his most pompous manner, "I will answer the gentleman from South Carolina, sir, by telling him an anecdote, sir. It is the story of a drummer, sir, taken prisoner in the low counties of Holland, by the videttes of Marshal Saxe, under circumstances which deprived him of the protection of the laws of war. About to be shot, sir, the poor drummer pleaded in his defence that he was a non-combatant, he did not fight the hill people, he did nothing, he said, sir, but beat his drum in the rear of the line. But he was answered, sir, so much the worse—that he made other people fight by the use of his insignificant little drumsticks, which drove them on. He was only in the rear of the line, sir, but he drove others on into the fray with his rattle-de-bang, sir, and he should suffer for it. I hope, sir, (and here Mr. Benton gave Mr. Calhoun a withering glance,) that my story is understood."
—*Washington Correspondent N. Y. Commercial.*

SALE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

AT a sale of autograph letters in Boston a few days ago, as reported in the Commercial, the bids ran as follows: Lord Ashburton to Daniel Webster, enclosing draft of the "Creole letter," bearing date of Washington, Sunday, July 31, 1834, was sold for $6; John Adams to President Madison, on the state of the nation and the prospects of peace, dated Quincy, May 14, 1815, was sold for $6; James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, enclosing a letter from H. Wheaton, with respect to origin of embargo, dated Montpelier, July 12, 1820, $6; George Washington to Mr. Madison, expressing his wishes that provision may be made by Congress for Mr. Fayette, dated Philadelphia, March 6, 1796, $28; William Wirt to Daniel Webster, expressing his indignation at some trickery in Congress, dated Washington, June 27, $10; Aaron Burr to Daniel Webster, $6.50; Lord Russell to Daniel Webster, thanking him for Mr. Francis Grey's pamphlets, dated Richmond, January 17, 1828, $7.50.

FALSE EYES.

A FRENCH paper gives some curious details on the manufacture of false eyes in Paris. The average sale per week of eyes intended for the human heads amounts to 400. One of the leading "oculists" receives one in a magnificent saloon, resplendent with gilding and mirrors. His servant has but one eye, and if you want to see the effect of one of the eyes, he rings the bell and tries the eye in the wretched servant's head, so that you may judge of the effect it will produce in your own or that of your friend. He charges 40f. or 50f. per eye. For the poor there are second hand visual organs, which have been worn for a year by some eyeless duke or nabob, and exchanged for a new one after twelve months' service. These are then sold to the poorer classes, at a reduced price, or sent off to America, India, or the Sandwich Islands, where the colored races are not so fastidious as regards the match.

CHINA.—A country where the roses have no fragrance and the women no petticoats; where the laborer has no Sabbath and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles and the ships no keels; where old men fly kites; where the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of the head; where the place of honor is on the left hand and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning; which has a literature without an alphabet, and a language without a grammar.

A WRITER in the New Orleans Christian Advocate says that, so far as he has ascertained, between one thousand and twelve hundred churches were burned during the war. These churches, he thinks, had cost the people not less than $5,000,000. In the loss the Methodists were the greatest sufferers.

Reading for the Young.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

LITTLE Grammarians, by committing the following lines to memory, need never mistake a part of speech. They will do well to cut it out and preserve it:

1 Three little words you often see,
Are Articles—*a*, *an* and *the*.

2 A Noun's the name of anything;
As *hoop* or *garden*, *school* or *wing*.

3 Adjectives tell the kind of Noun;
As *great*, *small*, *pretty*, *white* or *brown*.

4 Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
Her head, *his* face, *your* arm, *my* hand.

5 Verbs tell of something being done—
To *read*, *count*, *sing*, *laugh* or *run*.

6 How things are done, the Adverbs tell,
As *slowly*, *quickly*, *ill* or *well*.

7 Conjunctions join the words together—
As men *and* women, wind *or* weather.

8 The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as *in* or *through* a door.

9 The Interjection shows surprise—
As *oh!* how pretty; *ah!* how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which Reading, Writing, Speaking teach.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AMONG THE HILLS.

SOME days ago, as we were perambulating the hills in this vicinity, we stopped for a moment, to view the scenery from where we then stood, on the brow of a high bluff, from which we could obtain a splendid sight of the surrounding country. Three hundred feet below us, we see the proud waters of the Mississippi, winding their way among innumerable islands, and between high and rocky bluffs, on their way to the Gulf. On either side are deep, wide vallies, running far out into the country, their sides covered now with the deep green foliage of Nature.

But as we gaze, our attention is attracted to a small sheet of smoke, curling upward and wafted toward us by the breeze. It grows larger and larger, and at last the whole upper portion of the valley is enveloped in flames, and a dense volume of smoke fills the air. The bluffs are on fire! The fiery element steadily increases in extent and power, and we can hear its crackling, hissing roar as it sweeps onward. In a little while the whole face of the bluff upon which we stand will be a sheet of flame! But hark! The bushes near by rattle, as if by the passing of some animal! Nearer and nearer it comes, and at last bounds out from the bushes. It is a deer! He stands and looks back defiantly at the fire which drove him from his cover. Oh! how beautiful he looks, standing there in all the beauty of his wild nature, his tiny hoofs impatiently pawing the earth. He stays but for a moment. Catching sight of us, he seems to think his liberty is at stake, and bounds down the bluff like the wind. Nor does he stop at the river. Doubling himself with the agility of a cat, he leaps far out into the stream. For a moment he is lost to sight, and then we see him rise again to the surface, and boldly strike out for the Minnesota shore. Again we see him on *terra firma*, bounding over the narrow waste of prairie on the other side, until he finally disappears among the far off wooded hills, and is lost to our gaze forever.

Hold,—we had forgotten the fire but for the heat, which will soon compel us to leave this most grand, yet destructive sight, to take care of itself, as nothing but the river can check it, and retrace our way homeward. Suffice it to say it was indeed a grand sight. *Neight waer?*

Alma, Wis., June, 1866. EFFIE L.

A GOOD CHARACTER.

A GOOD character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a substantial building on it. He can well build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity—a helping hand will never be wanted; but let a single part of this be defective, and you go at hazard, doubting and distrusting, and ten to one it will tumble down at last and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character poverty is a curse; with it, scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, and that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years centers in and is derived from a good character. Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable good.

BEAUTIFUL.—At a Sabbath school anniversary in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive the pride, one of whom recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of Scripture. The gentleman who presided inquired:

"And could you not have learned one verse more and thus have kept up with Martha?"

"Yes sir," the blushing child replied; "but I loved Martha and kept back on purpose."

"And was there any one of all the verses you have learned," again inquired the president, "that taught you this lesson?"

"There was sir," she answered blushing still more deeply: "In honor preferring one another."

SPEAK THE TRUTH.—Perhaps there is no one thing, my little friend, upon which your future respectability and happiness in life so much depends, as upon your uniform truthfulness now in youth. Will you please remember this?

GOD never forgets any labor of love; and whatever it may be of which the first and best portions have been presented to him, he will increase and multiply seven fold.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

To EACH PERSON procuring and remitting according to Club Terms ($2.50 per copy,) for *Twenty New Yearly Subscribers* to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, *before the 1st of August*, 1866, (subscriptions to begin not later than July 7,) we will give a handsome copy of **Webster's New Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary**, the LOWEST CASH PRICE of which is TWELVE DOLLARS! This splendid and popular work contains *over Three Thousand Illustrations*, is elegantly printed on fine paper, and substantially bound. It is the best Book Premium, of its price, that can possibly be offered, and those who secure it will have a life long treasure. *You*, Reader, can secure it by a little effort.—*Now is the Time to make the Effort!*

To EACH PERSON procuring and remitting or paying to the RURAL NEW-YORKER—at *least three* being *new* (before Aug. 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than July 7—we will send post-paid a copy of **Randall's Practical Shepherd**;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a FREE copy of the RURAL one year, instead of the book, if preferred.

To EACH PERSON procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be *new*,) we will send the RURAL free for one year, and a post-paid copy of the PRACTICAL SHEPHERD

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 14, 1866.

Affairs at Washington.

A NEW Freedmen's Bureau Bill has passed both Houses of Congress.

Senator Wilson intends soon to call up the House bill for the equalization of bounties.

A joint-resolution for the settlement of military claims against Nevada, has passed the Senate.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill is meeting with unexpected opposition in Congress. Political interests, it is asserted, have become mixed up with the enterprize.

A joint-resolution has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wade, guaranteeing loans to the Mexican Republic to the amount of $50,000,000. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The President has signed the bill allowing the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad to be run up to the Smoky Hill Railroad at Denver City, and to allow the road to be built eastward from California.

The reduction of the principal of the National Debt during the month of June is reported to be about $13,500,000. This makes a total reduction in the principal of the debt due, since July 1st, 1865, of over $100,000,000.

Paymaster Paulding, having been found guilty of the charges brought against him in connection with the 'Merchants' National Bank, has been sentenced to be cashiered, to pay a fine of $5,000, and be imprisoned one year.

A bill has passed the Senate granting pensions to Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals, if wounded, the former as Captains and the latter as Lieutenants; also giving $2 each per month additional, to widows of soldiers for every child under 16 years of age dependent upon them for support.

The House Internal Revenue Bill passed the Senate a few days since with amendments, sent back to the House, which disagreed with the the Senate, and Conference Committees were appointed by both Houses. The Committees agreed and reported to their respective Houses on the 6th inst. Both Houses have adopted the Report.

Great Fires.

LAST WEEK seems to have been a remarkable one for extensive conflagrations, attendant, in some instances, by serious accidents. In Brooklyn, on the 2d inst., J. C. Jackson's livery stables were destroyed by fire, with a large number of horses. One horse was valued at $3,000; several at $1,000 each. One man killed.

Dunkirk (N. Y.) was visited, also, on the 2d inst., with the "destroying element," which laid in ruins several fine buildings. A dispatch says it was the "largest fire" ever experienced there.

All the buildings on the north side of Main street, Cherry Valley, N. Y., were consumed on the night of the 5th. Loss $100,000.

A fire occurred at Lawrenceburg, Ind., on the 4th inst., destroying twenty-one buildings. Loss $110,000. Two acres were burned over.

A large brick house in Cincinnati (value $15,000) was consumed on the 4th.

Odd Fellows' Hall in New Orleans was burned on the 5th, with all the furniture. Loss $300,000. Insured $95,000.

Six dwelling houses, Litchfield's foundry and W. H. Snow's boiler shop at East Boston, were burned on the 1st inst. Litchfield's loss $100,000. Other losses very heavy.

J. G. Darling & Co.'s store and goods at Luremburg, Vt., were consumed on the 1st. Loss $8,000. Insurance $3,000.

Rogers' & Co.'s machine works near Utica, were destroyed by fire on the 4th. Loss $200,000.

At Dayton, Nevada, on the 1st, property to the amount of $125,000 was burned.

The New Haven and Bridgeport steamboat depots (New York city) together with the steamer Baltimore and two boat loads of freight, were destroyed by fire on the 5th. Loss $250,000. Several casualties occurred; one life lost.

A dispatch from Titusville, Pa., the 8th inst., says "there was a great fire on Bennehoff Run last night. During a thunder storm the lightning struck a gas-pipe in the Western Union Telegraph Well, communicating fire with the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the Run, communicating fire to several other tanks, which, in turn, exploded and caused one of the heaviest conflagrations the Oil Regions ever experienced. We learn that between eighteen and twenty large producing wells were burned up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and Western Union Telegraph wells, both of them large flowing wells. The Sheridan had eight or nine tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed. As far as can be learned, some twenty thousand barrels were destroyed, and some parties estimate at a much larger figure than this. The oil was a foot deep as it ran down the Run to Oil Creek. There were also between twenty and thirty derricks destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but is heavy."

The great fire of the week and for many years, commenced in Portland, Me., on the evening of the 4th, and was not subdued till the afternoon of the 5th. The wind was blowing violently at the time the fire broke out, and soon whole squares and streets were in a blaze. Property to the value of ten millions of dollars was destroyed, comprising nearly half the city. A letter from Portland, dated the 5th, says "nearly two thousand families, and, it is computed, from 7,000 to 8,000 individuals in all, are to-day destitute and homeless, who in the morning of yesterday constituted nearly one-third of the population of one of the most orderly, prosperous and industrious cities in America. Eight churches, seven hotels, and every printing office capable of issuing a newspaper, have vanished." Many cities and villages are sending aid to the sufferers.

The United States Senate.

THE following seventeen members of the United States Senate go out on the 4th of March, 1867, Democrats being put in italics, viz:—*James A. McDougall* of California, Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, J. M. Kirkwood of Iowa, Henry S. Lane of Indiana, Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas, *Garrett Davis* of Kentucky, John A. J. Cresswell of Maryland, B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, Daniel Clark of New Hampshire, James W. Nye of Nevada, Ira Harris of New York, John Sherman of Ohio, *James W. Nesmith* of Oregon, Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania, Luke P. Poland of Vermont, and Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin. Besides the above expirations there is one vacancy to be filled in New Jersey, and another in Vermont, thus necessitating, in the whole, the election of nineteen new Senators from the loyal States during the current year.

The progress thus far made in providing for these changes is as follows:—Mr. Sherman has been re-elected in Ohio; Cornelius Cole has been chosen in California to succeed Mr. McDougall; General O. S. Ferry succeeds Mr. Foster in Connecticut; James Harlan, in Iowa, takes the place of Mr. Kirkwood; and in New Hampshire, Jas. W. Patterson has been designated the successor of Mr. Clark. In Vermont, the contest for the long term lies between Judge Poland and Hon. J. S. Morrill, now of the House. In New York, thus far, no one has been mentioned in opposition to Mr. Harris. In Pennsylvania there are half-a-dozen prominent candidates, including Governor Curtin, General Cameron, Forney, Judge Kelley, John Cessna, and John Hickman. In Indiana, Mr. Lane declines a re-election, and Speaker Colfax and George W. Julian are among those named for the succession. In Illinois, Mr. Trumbull is likely to find competitors in General Logan, Governor Oglesby, and E. B. Washburne. In Kentucky, Garrett Davis may be run out by Governor Bramlette or Mr. Mallory. In Missouri, Mr. Brown's re-election will be contested by Gen. Blair.—*Ex.*

From Mexico.

THE Mexican guerrilla chief, Cortinas, is reported to have died from injuries received by being thrown from his horse while flying from the Imperial troops under Gen. Olivera.

Matamoras dates of July 3, state that Carravajal has issued an address, saying that his troops are naked and hungry, and he expects the citizens of Matamoras will contribute $100,000 to their relief, thus relieving him of the necessity of levying a loan. Carravajal was about starting to look after a specie train. Juarez has been sent for to re-establish his Government in Monterey. The Liberals are fully satisfied that the Maximillan dynasty is in its last throes.

The Liberals are now confident of capturing Monterey. Great confidence exists in the passage of the loan bill by the U. S. Congress.

Vera Cruz dates of the 22d ult., state that the vomito or fever, was raging there, and deaths were numerous.

It was believed that Santa Anna was acting in the interests of the Church Party, in consideration of which he expected to be elected to the Presidency, he promising to return the Church Party their property.

Maximilian continues the organization and concentration of his army.

The French troops which evacuated Matamoras had reached Vera Cruz.

A Liberal movement on San Luis Potosi had compelled a re-inforcement of that place by the Imperialists.

A communication from Paris states that the United States Government had made a non-intervention agreement with Napoleon as regards Mexico, and that it is in the faith of this understanding that the French troops are to be withdrawn.

The roads from Tampico to the interior cities are entirely in the hands of the Liberals, and they have lately been extremely successful on the west coast. It is said that Gen. Corona now holds the important city of Guadalajara with a force of 7,000 men in the name of Juarez.

The N. Y. Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent of June 26, says the "city of Tampico was closely besieged by the Liberal forces; desertions from the Imperial to the Liberal army were very frequent; the idea of annexation to the United States was widely fostered in the Liberal ranks."

The Imperialists at this time hold but a small part of the country, and it is thought that if they do not receive immediate re-inforcements they will be obliged to concentrate their whole force at the city of Mexico and at Vera Cruz to prevent being captured.

A dispatch from San Francisco of July 6, says the Liberals have taken the city of Santiago.

The yellow fever is prevailing quite extensively at Tampico.

NATURAL GAS.—About a year ago, when oil lands were being discovered all over the country, certain parties were induced by the show of oil to commence boring at Gazetteville, ten or twelve miles from Buffalo. While boring, instead of striking a flowing well of oil, they came upon a natural gas spring from which a strong flow of gas was encountered. Since that time various experiments have been made in reference to the utility of this gas, and have shown that it is of remarkable purity and flows over 40,000 feet per day. The well has flowed in this manner for about a year, and there are not the least signs of its exhausting itself. A company is being formed at Buffalo for the purpose of sinking a number of wells and laying mains to supply that city with this gas. It is claimed that it is much purer in quality, is but slightly offensive to smell, gives a far more brilliant light, and can be furnished at half the price the citizens of that place are now paying for their gas.—*Rochester Union.*

THE SMALL U. S. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—In pursuance of the two acts of Congress, the Treasury Department has discontinued the issue of paper currency of the denomination of five and three cents. Hereafter, all orders for currency below the denomination of ten cents should be addressed to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, where the bronze one and two, and the nickle three and five cent coins can be had in exchange for gold and silver coins or legal tender notes of the United States. The Director of the Mint gives the following information:—The new three cent pieces are put up in bags of $30, and the five cent pieces in sums of $50 each; and either of these sums, or any larger amount, of which fifty or thirty is the multiple, will be sent in the order of the entry of application. The reasonable expense of the transportation of the coins to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat will be paid by the Mint.

AGES OF AMERICAN WRITERS.—Bancroft will be 64 years of age the 3d day of next October; Motley, 50 the 15th of April; Emerson, 61 the 25th day of May; Bryant, 70 the 3d of November; Longfellow, 57 the 27th day of February; Whittier, 57 in December; Holmes, 55 the 29th of August; Lowell, 45 in February; Mitchell—Ike Marvel—42 in April; Curtis, 40 the 24th of February; Stoddard, 39 in July, and Bayard Taylor was 39 the 11th of January. All were born in New England except one; no less than eight of the twelve saw the light in Massachusetts; and Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, each produced one.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.—A San Francisco dispatch of July 3, says "the Central Pacific Railroad is completed to Dutch Flats, sixty-seven miles beyond Sacramento, at an elevation of 3,416 feet." From Omaha, Nebraska, we learn that the Government Commissioners examined and excepted an additional twenty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad on the 3d inst. One hundred and twenty-five miles are now in running order. Regular passenger trains carrying the overland mail commenced running to Columbus the first of July. The daily line of overland stages connect with the railroad.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Times gives the official announcement of the election in Nebraska as follows: For the State Constitution, 3,938; against the Constitution, 3,833. Congress—Marquette, Republican, 4,110; Brooke, Democrat, 3,974. Governor—Butler, Republican, 4,098; Morton, Democrat, 3,948. Average aggregate vote on State officers, 8,041. The Democrats elected the Chief Justice by 404 majority. Both parties claim a majority in the Legislature.

TELEGRAPHING IMPROVED.—The American Artizan states that a Mr. LOGAN of New York city proposes to lessen the labor of telegraphing by greatly reducing the number of words in dispatching a message. Numbers are to take the place of words—three being deemed ample for the purpose—even one or two in most cases. The economy of time and labor will justify the change it is supposed. It will involve the necessity of learning the new system which, to those acquainted with the old one, will not be difficult.

THE NEW CAPITOL—THE GREAT DOOR.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican states that the door for the new Capitol at Washington, in process of construction at Chickopee, is approaching completion. Two entire years of labor have been expended upon it. The design was by CRAWFORD, and furnished just before his death. The panels of the door will present an emblematical or pictorial history of the country, colonial and independent, with groupings of the more prominent actors in the revolutionary war.

THE INDIANS.—A San Francisco dispatch of July 1, says "a small band of Indians have plundered a camp in Macedonia district, and murdered one man there, and another at Mohave Springs. The military are pursuing them." A satisfactory treaty has been concluded at Fort Laramie with the Sioux and Cheyennes by E. B. Taylor, President of the Laramie Commission, on the part of the United States.

THE STATE BANK TAX.—The N. Y. Post's Washington special of July 7, says:—Under the new Internal Revenue Law, the circulating notes of the State Banks are exempted from the ten per cent. tax until August 1st. The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that from the first of July until to-day (July 7) these banks must pay the tax.

FROM CHILI.—The latest advices from Valparaiso say that trade is reviving briskly. The Minister of Finance is preparing a statement of the losses suffered from the Spanish bombardment. Specie is abundant. American gold is at a premium, but drafts on the United States for small amounts are cashed dollar for dollar in Chili currency. The Presidential election was to have taken place on the 20th of June. Pereze and Gen. Bolnez were the most prominent candidates. The commerce of the Republic is rapidly increasing, and when her mines and rich agricultural districts are developed by the railroads now building, there will be no limit to her wealth and progress.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

ADVICES from Western Colorado represent that the grasshoppers have made their appearance in vast numbers, and are making sad havoc among the crops.

HONDURAS (British) advices of June 14th, say the colony has again been thrown into a fearful state of excitement by reports of Indian raids on the northern frontier.

AN immense meeting of soldiers was held at Cairo, Ill., on the 4th inst., at which addresses were delivered by Generals Sherman and Logan. There were 20,000 in the procession.

FIGURES received from the Chinese census in California, give the total Chinese population of that State at 58,300 persons, one-fourth of whom are employed in the construction of railroads.

A PARAGRAPH is in the papers stating that Julia Dean Hayne has got one of the cheap Mormon divorces in Salt Lake City, and married a new husband, a man who has made his fortune in Montana.

A CONVENTION of Railroad Presidents commenced its session in Philadelphia on the 5th inst. The most important business before the Convention was that concerning the tariff on iron and steel rails.

UNITED STATES SENATOR LANE of Kansas, shot himself in the head (deliberately) with a pistol at Leavenworth, on Sunday evening, the first inst. At last advices he was alive, with some prospects of recovering.

A COMPANY in Sheffield, Eng., offers $5,000 to whoever will find a substitute for ivory, as the demand is so great that the teeth of 20,000 elephants would be necessary every year to furnish billiard tables alone. Here is a field for some American genius.

A NEW Odd Fellows' building is to be erected on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, which is to cost $500,000. It will be the most expensive building of its kind in the United States. Twenty lodges and encampments will hold their meetings in it.

MOST heart-rending accounts continue to be received of the famine in Orissa, India. One man is reported to have destroyed his own family and those of his two brothers to save them from dying of hunger; and it is even said that cases of cannibalism have occurred.

THE Canadian Parliament has passed a retaliatory tariff, taxing corn and other coarse grains imported into Canada from the United States, ten cents per bushel. Wheat is exempted, but flour is taxed fifty cents per barrel. Spirits are taxed sixty cents per gallon. This tariff took effect on the 27th ult.

A MAN in Nottingham, N. H., has invented an alarm to be applied to banks, jails and other places that ought to be made secure. The gratings and connections of the doors and windows are made hollow and filled with condensed air, which by its escape in breaking or sawing the rod, must give the alarm without fail.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, at Ithica, N. Y., is well under way. It will be remembered that Ezra Cornell gave $500,000 for founding this University, and the State has also made grants of land which are likely to prove valuable. The hope is expressed that the institution will eventually have an endowment of the value of $3,000,000.

A COMPANY of Germans have established near New York what they call the "American Lead Pencil Company." They have invested a quarter of a million of dollars in the enterprise, and are making as good an article as any imported from Europe. This is the pioneer establishment on this side of the Atlantic for lead pencils of the higher grades.

THE Government has awarded a contract for raising the vessels in the river and harbor of Savannah, Ga., which were sunk by the rebels to obstruct the channel. The gunboats and other vessels were scuttled and sunk at the time the city was evacuated. There are in all, about twenty, some of them valuable, with all their guns and armament on board.

THE bondsmen of the Fenial prisoners recently indicted at Canandaigua, N. Y., welcam, are Hon. Alfred Ely, B. Hughes, D. D. Palmer and Joseph Kavanagh, of Rochester. The amount of bail furnished by them was $65,000. The prisoners were held to appear, one of them at Buffalo on the second Tuesday of August, and the rest at Albany on the first Monday in October.

A ST. PAUL PAPER publishes facts which indicate that the cattle disease is raging among the buffaloes on the north-western prairies, numbers of these animals having been found dead, with no marks to account for the cause of death. Many cattle have also been attacked and died at Pembina, with what is supposed to be disease identical with that now in Europe.

A BALTIMORE court has just decided that no title can be legally acquired to property won in a raffle. That is one of the pleasant features of the gift enterprise business. The plaintiff in the case referred to clearly won a sewing machine, but the law had no remedy for the winner as against the owner of the raffle. It is illegal and without the province or protection of law.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN ADVICES received per steamship Saxonia to the 27th of June.

ENGLAND.—It is published that the Great Eastern was to leave the Medway on the 30th ult., with the new telegraph cable on board. The laying of the cable was to commence on the 8th of July. A Ministerial crisis exists in the British Government, owing to the defeat of a late Parliamentary measure. The Ministry (at least two, one of them Lord Russell,) had tendered their resignations, but the Queen was to have an audience before accepting them.

SPAIN.—A military revolt broke out in Madrid on the 23d ult. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms. It was crushed—the insurgents surrendering at discretion.

AUSTRIA, ITALY AND PRUSSIA.—THE WAR.—The first fighting in the "European War," took place the 24th ult., in front of Verona, between the Austrians and the Italian army of King Victor Emanuel, and resulted in a victory for the former. The battle was fought on or near the left bank of the Mincio, which river the Italian army crossed near its emergence from Lake Garda. The strength of the forces and their losses are not stated. The Italians retreated across the Mincio. It is stated that Garibaldi is near Lake Garda. The Austrians have a fleet of gunboats on both the lake and river. The Prussians and Austrians have had a skirmish in Silesia. A Berlin dispatch of June 26, says "it is positively announced that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed." The Hanoverian army is near Gotha.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Government has declared its intention to remain neutral.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, July, 10, 1866.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is no quotable change in the flour market for the past week. It is firm at quotations. There is little wheat offering and business is confined principally to the trade.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is without much change—butter and eggs a shade lower if anything.

VEGETABLES—Vegetables begin to come in, but in limited quantities. New potatoes are "small and few in a hill"—and well up.

WOOL.—The receipts of wool in this city are very light, most of the purchases being made at points on the railroad outside of the city. The uncertainty attending the passage of the Tariff bill tends to check transactions. Sales are made at last week's quotations—55@60 cents, according to quality.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@16,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,50@14,00	Apples, green	$1,50@1,75
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	11@12½c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@0,00	Peaches	00@30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	30@35c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	20@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,90@2,00	Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	100@112c
Wheat, red	2,50@2,60	Onions	50@60c
Best white	3,00@3,03	Carrots	30@40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.	85@90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	80@85c	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Rye	85@90c	Do. untrimmed	7@8c
Oats	68@70c	Green calfskins	18@20c
Barley	75@75c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,25@2,50
Beans	1,12@1,20	Lamb pelts	25@75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu.	$5,50@6,00
Do. new mess	31,00@32,50	Clover, medium	6,50@7,00
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔.	18@18c	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,00@12,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	11,00@13,00	Flax	1,70@2,00
Spring lambs	3,00@4,00	BUNDLES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	8@10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	20@22c	Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Shoulders	14@15c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,30@0,00
Chickens	18@20c	Do. large egg	8,30@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	8,50@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10@12c	Do. stove	8,80@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	7,80@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@28c	Do. Char ⅌ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, new	15@17c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,00@2,85
Do. old	00@00c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	50@60c
Lard, tried	22@22½c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@00c	Whitefish, ⅌ bbl	8,75@9,00
Tallow, tried	9@9½c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s.	7,00@8,00
Do. rough	6@6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔.	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	20@20c	Candles, box	14½@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	40@45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.—Cotton 36@36c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,70@13,75 as to quality. Wheat, $2,31@3,10. Rye, $1,05@1,25. Barley, dull. Corn, 65@90c. Oats, 51@51c. Hops, 15@65c. Pork, new mess, $31,62@32,13; old do, $29,00@29,50; prime, $26,25@26,50; Shoulders, 13½@15c; Hams, 17@20c. Lard, 19@21½c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 8@22c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, JULY 7.—Flour, $9@16,00. Corn meal $1,81@1,94 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,15@3,30. Rye, dull. Barley, 75c. Corn 87@89c. Oats, 55@57. Pork, $33@37. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 60c. Butter, 30@35c. Lard 23@23½c. Cheese 20@21c. Hops, 23@40c.

BUFFALO, JULY 7.—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00.—Wheat, $2@2,80. Corn, 60@75c. Rye, $1@1,05. Barley, $1,25. Oats 45@49c. Pork, $32,50@33. Lard, 21½@22c.

CHICAGO, JULY 6.—Flour, $7,25@11; wheat, $1,81@1,96½. Corn, 51@56c. Oats, 31@32c. Rye, 68@74c. Barley, 25@35cts. Beans, 40c@$1,10. Mess pork, $32@32,50. Lard 21@22c. Butter, 18@20c. Cheese, 11@21c. Potatoes, 75@85c. Eggs, 17@18c.

TORONTO, JULY 5.—Flour, $6,50@9,00. Wheat, fall $1,70@1,85; spring, $1,37@1,40; Barley, 45@55c; Rye, 56@56c; Peas, 65@78cts; Oats 32@32c. Mess pork, $23,50@25; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 12@14c; Lard, 14@16cts; Bacon, 9½@12c; Beef hams, 13@14c. Butter, 14@15c; Cheese, 13@15c. Wool, 28@39—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 3—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,00@17,50; Cows and Calves, $30@120; Veal Calves, 9@18c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@9c; Swine, 10@10¾c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, JULY 4.—Beeves, sales at 11@14½c. Working oxen $150@300 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $30@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 3@6c.; wooled, 4@6½c. Veal Calves $5@7½. Shotes—Wholesale 11@12c.; retail 12@14c. Suckers, wholesale, 18@21c; retail, 20@23c. Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 9@10½c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 8@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins, 25@27c.; pelts, $1,50@2,50 each; lambs, 63c; shearlings, 37c.

ALBANY, JULY 6.—Beeves $5,50@11,00; Sheep, 5@6½c. Hogs, 11@11¼c.

CHICAGO, JULY 5.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@$7,80. Sheep, sales at $4,00@5,50. Swine, sales at from $9,00 to $9,25.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 3.—We have no particular variation to note in the price of either domestic or foreign wool since our last weekly review, but the market has been only moderately active and is still quite irregular. Common and coarse grades are offered more freely, and holders are more disposed to sell, but fine fleeces are scarce and very firmly held.

We quote prices as follows:—25@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ¾ and ⅞ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 21@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@48c; East India, 35@42c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, JUNE 30—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 72@78cts; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@63; coarse, 55@58c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 58@62c; medium, 56@58c; coarse, 52@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@62c; medium, 56@62c; common, 50@58c; California, 20@45c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 55@70c; superfine, 45@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@45c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 16@33c; East India, 20@45c.

CHICAGO, JULY 3. 13—Fine, washed fleece, 45@55c; medium, 45@55c; coarse, 45@50c; unwashed, ¼ off, factory pulled, 30@45c; tub-washed, 50@55c.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Grafted Apple Trees for Sale—John A Nicholes.
Spear's Fruit-Preserving Solution—L P Worrall.
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Commission Merchants—Huntington Brothers.
Starin's Celebrated Condition Powders—Starin & Floyd.
Maryland and Virginia Farms—John Glenn & Co.
Cider Mill Screws—J A Ramsey & Co.
Union Gold Pens—Adams & Ellis.
Produce Commission Merchants—Starin & Floyd.
Wilson Early Blackberry—John S Collins.
Paying Employment—B G Storke.
Agents Wanted—Rev Chas Putnam.
Wanted, Agents—Willard & Co.
Land for Sale—J B Potter.

The News Condenser.

— Philadelphia has 460 oil companies.

— All the Russian serfs will be free by August.

— Unprecedented rains have lately fallen in Kansas,

— The cattle disease has broken out anew in Ireland.

— August Belmont made over $2,000,000 by the late rise in gold.

— The young King Louis of Bavaria is said to be a Spiritualist.

— The fire alarm telegraph at Buffalo was completed last week.

— One of the Baltimore banks has been robbed of $50,000 recently.

— There was a terrific hail storm at Nunda, N. Y., Wednesday week.

— About $6,000 has been received for licenses in Rensselaer county.

— Symptoms of oil have been discovered in West Bridgewater, Mass.

— James W. Goff heads the list of incomes in Cincinnati with $103,957.

— California thinks she shall become the Italy of America in silk culture.

— There were twenty-five accidents on the 4th in New York from powder.

— They have a live chicken at Hudson which has four legs and four wings.

— The New York Supreme Court has just granted eleven decrees of divorce.

— The New York City Directory has 1,700 Smiths, of which 120 are John Smiths.

— The new Boston directory contains 65,184 names, an increase of 4,093 over last year.

— The milliresses of Baltimore have formed an association to secure better wages.

— The State Teachers' Association will meet at Geneva, N. Y., Tuesday, July 31st.

— A stock company is about being formed at Saratoga to build a hotel and water-cure.

— A young lady in a seminary in Maine, being detected in pilfering committed suicide.

— It has just transpired that the detroit Post-office was robbed of $5,000 last September.

— A young man died in Philadelphia Sunday week of hydrophobia from the bite of a cat.

— The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern N. Y. meets at Troy the 24th inst.

— A casket of diamonds and other jewelry, valued at $80,000, was found near Nashville last week.

— Minnesota raised the first bushel of wheat in 1829; last year the yield was 10,000,000 bushels.

— Artemus Ward has been offered £4,000, and expenses, for a lecturing tour of six months in England.

—Chung Wau, the first Chinaman over executed in San Francisco, was hung in that city on Friday for murder.

— The amount of internal tax alone paid to Government is three cents a day for every inhabitant of the United States.

— A negro preacher was fined $5 in Cairo recently for expounding the gospel with one of his fists on the head of one of his flock.

— The Masons of this State propose building an asylum in N. Y. city for aged, indigent, and orphans of masons, at a cost $300,000.

— A woman at Titusville dropped her baby from a car window to save it from an apprehended railroad collision. The baby was saved—by death.

— A National Cemetery is to be established at Fredericksburg, Va., for the interment of 12,000 Union soldiers killed near there and at Chancellorsville.

Special Notices.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

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New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—80 Acres of Land in Bennington, Mower Co., Minn. Address J. B. POTTER, Madison, Lake Co., Ohio. 860-2t

AGENTS WANTED—To Sell the "LOST CAUSE," by E. A. Pollard of Virginia; J. T. Headley's "GRANT AND SHERMAN," and other works. Address Rev. CHAS. PUTNAM, General Agent, Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y. 860-3t

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AGENTS WANTED.—50c sample sent Free, with terms, for any one to clear from $20 to $25 daily in three hours. Business new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by male or female.—Circulars, with full particulars, will cost you nothing. Address WILLARD & Co., 315 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1866. 860-7t

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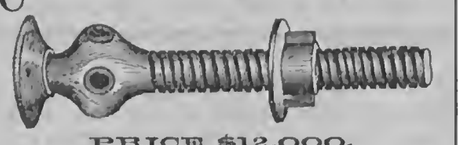

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[For further particulars see former editions of this paper.]

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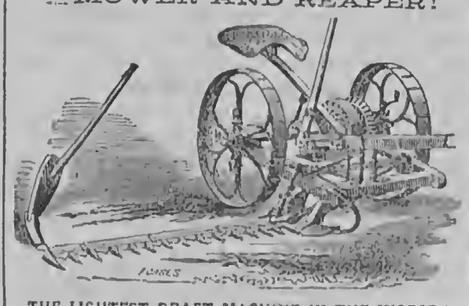

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MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
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THE SONG OF THE MOWERS.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

We are up and away, ere the sunrise hath kist,
In the valley below us, that ocean of mist;
Ere the tops of the hills have grown bright in its ray,
With our scythes on our shoulders, we're up and away.

The freshness and beauty of morning are ours,
The music of birds and the fragrance of flowers;
And our trail is the first that is seen in the dew,
As our pathway through orchards and lanes we pursue.

The helmeted clover, in serried array,
Like a host for the battle, awaits us to-day;
Like a host overthrown, rank by rank, shall it lie
Ere the heats of the moontide are poured from the sky.

Hurrah!—here we are!—now together, as one,
Give your scythes to the sward, and press steadily on:
All together, as one, o'er the stubble we pass,
With a swing and a ring of the steel through the grass.

Before us the clover stands thickly and tall,
At our left it is piled in a verdurous wall;
And never breathed monarch more fragrant perfumes
Than the sunshine distills from its leaves and its blooms.

Invisible censers around us are swung,
And anthems exultant from tree-tops are flung;
And mid fragrance and music and beauty we share
The jubilant life of the Earth and the Air.

Let the priest and the lawyer grow pale in their shades
And the slender young clerk keep his skin like a maid's;
We care not, though dear mother Nature may bronze
Our cheeks with the kiss which she gives to her sons.

Then cheerly, boys, cheerly!—together, as one,
Give your scythes to the sward, and press steadily on;
All together, as one, o'er the stubble we pass,
With a swing and a ring of the steel thro' the grass.

[*Independent.*

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WAITING AND WINNING.

BY LENNA F.

Chapter First.

ARTHUR WILTON sat alone in the parlor of the old-fashioned farm-house that had been his home from his childhood. The hazy September sunlight stole through the willow branches, and fell in mottled patches upon the bright yarn carpet, and the room would have looked pleasant and cheery to a stranger, but for him it wanted the sunlight of a Mother's presence, the soft music of her voice—now, alas, hushed forever. Not until they have buried our dead from our sight and left us alone, do we realize fully our irreparable loss.

ARTHUR was the youngest but one of a large family, of whom those older than himself had all married, settled down, and become "well-to-do" farmers or farmers' wives; but he was proud and ambitious, and to him there had come dreams of another than the peaceful farm-life. His father had died years ago, leaving the homestead to be the joint inheritance of ARTHUR and his younger brother, FRED, after the decease of their mother. While she lived ARTHUR had held in check his ambitious yearnings, for he had always been her favorite son, and he in return had loved her as he would, perhaps, never again love any human being,—but yesterday he had followed the beloved form to its last rest, and though his heart might ache ever so keenly, he felt that he must now begin to think of the future, which he had decided to win.

But he was too restless to sit still long, so he presently arose, and, after taking two or three turns around the room, put on his hat to go out. Passing through the hall he met "Aunt MARGARET," a widowed sister of his mother who had long lived with them.

"Where is FRED?" he asked; "I have not seen him this afternoon."

"I do not know, but I saw him crossing the fields after dinner, and I think he went in the woods. Poor boy, he misses his mother sadly."

"Well, if he comes in, tell him I wish to see him. I am going out, but will return early in the evening."

He went out, walking briskly at first under the influence of his newly formed determination, and then more slowly as he thought of leaving familiar scenes and friends; but his walk was not a long one, only to the house of his nearest neighbor, Squire HAYDEN.

There was a young girl watching him at the vine-wreathed window—a fairy creature, with bright, golden-brown curls. There was a tint, too, of the same golden-brown in the clear complexion, and even in the long lashes that shaded the gentle hazel eyes. His "golden robin," ARTHUR had been wont to call her in moments of tenderness, for she was his affianced bride. There was a touch of pitying sadness about the sweet, red mouth now, as she met her lover at the door and took his hand caressingly between her own.

"My poor ARTHUR," said she—raising her eyes half timidly to his—"I wish I could say something to comfort you."

"You can, you do, my pet; life would have little remaining for me but for you," he answered, touching her forehead gently with his lips. "You are all I have to love now. But get your bonnet and come with me, BERTIE. I want to talk with you."

She brought her sun-bonnet, half wondering at the graveness of his tones, and he led the way down through the old orchard, strewn with yellow fruit, until they reached a little grove of maples, whose leaves were just beginning to wear the red and golden hues of autumn. He led her to a rustic bench, and, seating himself by her side, took her hand in his.

"BERTIE," he said, "you know I have never been satisfied with the idea of spending my life as a farmer. While with my mother I tried to be content with this mode of life, for she, as you know, could not bear that I should leave her; and now that she is gone, I do not wish to leave you, my pet, yet I know it is best. Remember I go to win a position that you may be proud of when you become my wife."

I think he hardly meant to have concluded in this way when he began. I do not believe he thought a great deal of her pleasure when his resolve was formed.

"But, ARTHUR, I do not care for any position. I shall be as proud to be your wife as if you were a lord. And I cannot have you go away; how shall I live without you?"

"I shall write to you very often, so often you will hardly miss me, and you must write often to me. I am going to my uncle's in New York: he offers me a home in his family and a situation as clerk in his store, but I shall look to you for encouragement, for I have no acquaintances there."

"You will soon form them, ARTHUR; you will meet with ladies elegant and accomplished, and will soon grow ashamed of your simple, countryfied BERTIE."

There was a premonition of tears in the maiden's voice, and her lover drew her closer to his side and bent down until his black locks were intermingled with her brown ones. There are few handsomer men than was ARTHUR WILTON. He was tall and finely formed, with jet black hair and beard, and eyes dark, and, when he chose, piercing as an eagle's, but capable of expressing great tenderness. His lips were rather thin, and the mouth somewhat stern, but its expression softened now.

"*Ashamed of you*, BERTIE! Do you doubt my love for you, or why do you apprehend anything like this? If I meet ladies who are beautiful, I shall always remember that my BERTIE is fairer than the fairest, brighter than the brightest; and if energy and perseverance are successful, you shall one day rival the wealthiest."

I wonder why ambitious men always say this: "'Tis for you I am so anxious to win." Surely the wife of a wealthy or great man is not more happy than the wife of the most humble farmer or mechanic, if she be only sure of her husband's love.

All this BERTIE HAYDEN felt. She knew she would be as much out of place in fashionable society as a robin in an eagle's eyrie; but what more could she say? She knew ARTHUR WILTON too well to hope that any words of her's could change his purpose, if once fixed. So she ceased to protest, and it was settled that he should start for New York within the next week.

"I will leave the farm to brother FRED; he was born a farmer and has no wish for any other life," he said, half contemptuously.

After some further conversation, interesting only to themselves, they slowly walked toward BERTIE'S home. ARTHUR declined to go into the house; he was eager to perfect his arrangements, and so went directly home.

Chapter Second.

Aunt MARGARET was right when she surmised that FRED WILTON had taken a stroll through the woods. Oppressed by the loneliness of his home he had wandered aimlessly about, until coming to a little streamlet that formed the boundary between his own land and that of Squire HAYDEN, he had thrown himself upon the mossy carpet under a large tree and sat watching the far-off clouds and dreaming of he scarce knew what himself.

Rarely are two brothers more unlike than ARTHUR and FRED WILTON; unlike in thoughts, looks, and manner. Instead of the dark beauty of his brother, FRED'S complexion was the purest Saxon, with eyes of that clear, cloudless blue that is almost always indicative of a pure, soulful nature. Something of a dreamer he was, possessing an almost poetic imagination; but this was modified, or held in check rather, by his thorough common sense—and so, while he was keenly alive to the bright and beautiful in all things, he did not forget that life has earnestly unromantic work for us all. As a boy he had been diffident and retiring, and now, at twenty-two, he was becoming a thoughtful, noble principled man, seeming almost older than ARTHUR, though his junior by three years.

FRED had lain a long time by the brookside, and was thinking of going home, when the sound of voices attracted his attention, and, looking across the tiny stream, he saw his brother and BERTIE sitting among the trees beyond. He was not near enough to understand a word of what they were saying, but he could see them very plainly, and was just going away when he saw ARTHUR draw the maiden close to his side and press his lips to her sunny hair. There would seem to have been nothing in this to have held him spell-bound to his seat, but so it was. At first he seemed hardly to believe his senses, but the expression of his face settled into one of the most intense pain, as he saw the brown eyes raised lovingly to meet his brother's. He could not go away, however—could only stay and watch each look and gesture until they arose from the seat and walked away. And then, when they were gone from his sight, FRED had thrown himself down, with his face earthward, and wept bitter, scorching tears. But deep as was his sorrow he did not long allow himself to thus give way to it, and when he arose and walked homeward there was a new energy in his step.

An hour later the brothers held an earnest conversation.

"FRED, I am going away," ARTHUR said.

"You, ARTHUR;—why I came to say those very words myself."

"You did. Why I thought *you* were satisfied with this sort of life—that you had no wish for any other."

"What sort of life do you mean?"

"Why, a farmer's life; I have often heard you speak of its advantages."

"Yes—I shall be a farmer wherever I go."

"Then, why go away? Is not this farm as good as another?"

"Yes, but it will not take us both to tend the old farm."

"Certainly not. But I tell you I am going to New York; you know I had an offer from Uncle MERLIN."

"But—"

"What?"

"ARTHUR, are you engaged to BERTIE HAYDEN?"

ARTHUR turned a scrutinizing look upon his brother, but it was nearly dark; he could not see his face. "What makes you think so?"

"I saw you together in the grove below the house. I did not hear a word, but your manner told the secret plainly enough."

"Yes, we have been engaged nearly two months."

"And you are going away?"

"Yes,—why not?"

"Why not marry and live here?"

"All my life? Not I. BERTIE is fitted for something better than farm-house drudgery, and I, you know, should never be content. I want to go next week; will you take charge of the farm?" FRED was silent, and he continued. "It will be lonely, I suppose, but why not get married? You could take your choice among the rustic beauties of Moreton, I think. What do you say?"

"I will stay," FRED answered briefly, as he walked to the door. "I wonder if he thinks me a mere working machine, without human feelings," he was asking himself.

And when BERTIE asked afterward what FRED had said, ARTHUR replied—"He is to stay; that is all I know. No one can tell whether he is pleased or not, and I doubt if he has any feelings like other people."

So little the brothers understood each other.

[To be concluded next week.

Wit and Humor.

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For kissing a pretty girl, one dollar.

For kissing a very homely one, two dollars; the extra amount being added probably for the man's folly.

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For wearing a low-necked dress, one dollar.

For each curl on a lady's head, above ten, five cents.

For any unfair device for entrapping young men into matrimony, five dollars.

Old bachelors over thirty are taxed ten dollars and sentenced to banishment to Utah.

Each pretty lady to be taxed from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, she to fix the estimate of her own beauty. It is thought a very large amount will be realized from this provision.

Each boy baby, fifty cents.

Each girl baby, ten cents.

Families having more than eight babies are not to be taxed, and for twins a premium of forty dollars will be paid out of the funds accruing from the tax on old bachelors.

For sleeping in church, ten dollars.

For snoring loud enough to wake the rest of the sleepers, thirteen dollars.

Each Sunday loafer on the street corners or about church doors, to be taxed his value, which is about two cents.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

"O MAMMA, mamma!" said a tow-headed little urchin in a tone of mingled fright and penitence, "O mamma, I've been *thwearing!*" "Been swearing, my child! what did you say?" "O mamma," (beginning to sob,) "I thed Old Dan Tucker!"

AN old lady who recently visited Oneida, was asked on her return if the canal passed through that village. She paused a while and answered, "I guess not—didn't see it; and if it did it must have gone through in the night, when I was asleep."

A SPANISH gentleman studying English being at a tea-party, and desiring to be helped to some sliced tonge, in doubt as to the term, hesitated a moment and then said, "I will thank you, miss, to pass me that *language*."

"I AM glad this coffee don't owe me anything," said a book-keeper to his wife the other morning at breakfast. "Why so?" was the response. "Because I don't believe it would ever settle."

A WOMAN being enjoined to try the effects of kindness on her husband, and being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she had tried "boiling water and it didn't do a bit of good."

A PRINTER'S apprentice says that at the office they charge him with all the *pi* they do find, and at the house they charge him with all they don't find. He does not understand that kind of logic.

STAR-TLING toast:—"Woman—the morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age. Bless our stars!"

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 45 letters.
My 39, 4, 24, 37, 2, 8 is a country of Asia.
My 27, 32, 5, 10, 29 13, 40 is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
My 43, 25, 24, 44, 35, 12 is the capital of one of the countries of Europe.
My 3, 23, 28, 33, 38, 14 is one of the East India Islands.
My 19, 1, 3, 8, 20, 7 is the capital of one of the Middle States.
My 17, 43, 45 is a gulf in Asia.
My 1, 40, 10, 28, 23, 36, 31 is an island in Polynesia.
My 37, 9, 29, 18 are mountains of Africa.
My whole is a patriotic sentiment.

Dunlapsville, Ind. LOU.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 18 letters.
My 1, 11, 11, 10, 5 is the name of an Admiral.
My 7, 2, 13 is a mineral.
My 4, 3, 8 is an abbreviation of one of the months.
My 2, 7, 8, 3 is a kind of food.
My 9, 7, 10 is a small vessel.
My 12, 2, 5, 13 is the name of a bird.
My whole is the name of a battlefield in Missouri.

Clarenden Springs, Vt. A. J. MOORE.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Rretah tyh lilw ton imcn eb noed,
Os yadper no thare hty furseginef nso,
Os ni hsi eman I rayp;
Teh pirtis lifas, het slhef si ewak,
Yth pleh ni gayno I kees,
O ekta sith pcu yawa. IDA COLDEN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANAGRAMS OF COUNTIES.

Miny Wog,	Ed Wear al,
I. O. Dane,	Hiram G. Knoc,
Tommy Goner,	Sing on Vilt,
Danl. C. Bumer,	Dan he on ash.

Rome, N. Y. R. A. BROWERE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A AND B bought a farm of 60 acres for $1200, of which sum A paid $700 and B paid $500. They then sold one-third of it to C for $400, of which sum A received $250 and B received $150. How much of the farm did A then own?

[The above Problem was published in RURAL of March 31, and we have received the following solution from A. L. SHADER, Delavan, Wis: A owns 23⅓ acres.]

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 858.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—All is not gold that glitters.

Answer to Riddle:—The letter H.

Answer to Mathematical Problem in No. 856:—61.8025+ acres. $1.61803. 38.1967+ acres. $2.61803.

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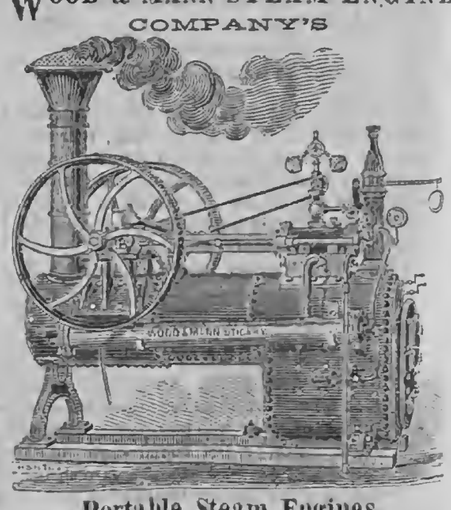

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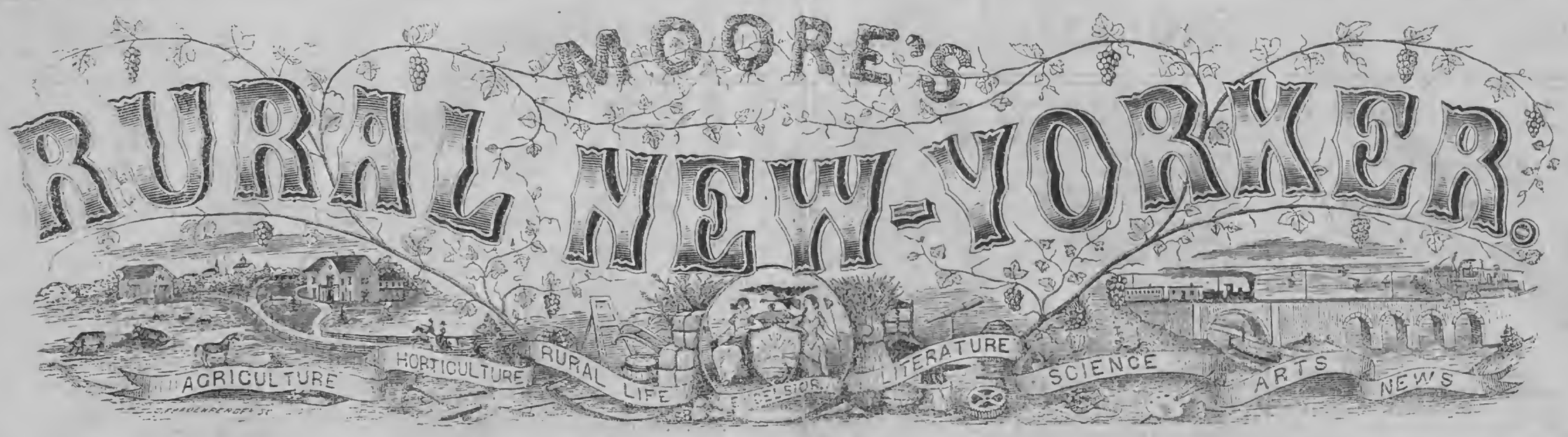

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VOL. XVII. NO. 29.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 861.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

AGRICULTURAL.

HARVESTING THE OAT CROP.

It is an old-fashioned custom to cradle oats and let them lie in the swath several days to cure. The use of reapers has modified this, inasmuch as the grain is raked off in gavels. These will cure more rapidly if bound immediately and set up in shocks. The sun and wind then have a better chance to expel moisture. When the straw is exposed several days to the weather in the swath, it is nearly worthless for feeding to stock. In this condition it is liable to be wet once or twice by rains, in which case its value is chiefly as a litter, and to be turned into manure.

When the oat crop is to be all fed out on the farm, part of it, at least, could be cut to advantage in a green state and cured as hay, waiting only till the grain is so far advanced as to be quite plump. The straw, if secured in good order, is worth nearly as much as hay, if cut when green. No better feed, nor a more economical one, for horses in the winter time, can be obtained, than oats saved in this condition, and cut fine. As it is usually desirable to have some clear grains to feed at certain seasons of the year, one would not wish to harvest the whole crop in this way. But oats should be bound up in small sheaves, as soon as cut, and well shocked and capped. If this work is properly done they will stand wet weather without damage, the grain will be sweeter, and the straw valuable. One reason why oats were, and are now to a great extent, exposed to the weather for a long time before housing, is because they thrash easier. When this work was done wholly with the flail it was a most potent reason, but in using the thrashing machine it is of little weight. If a piece of oats is badly lodged, so as to prevent binding the grain, and perhaps also the head from filling, it should by all means be cut in a green state and cured like hay. Overripe oats are much wasted by shelling.

The present season has been unusually favorable for spring grains. Oats especially promise a bountiful return for the farmer's labor; and he should strive to make the most of the crop by harvesting it in such condition as will produce the most food for stock.

WORKING OXEN.

This is a season of the year when the "patient ox" is frequently called upon to perform a great deal of labor, and, if properly cared for, he will generally meet the requisitions made upon him. Sometimes he is "out of sorts"—is sick, but cannot say so, and if he has a careless, cruel or unobservant master, his sufferings will be great, if pressed to hard work, during a hot day. Many oxen are ruined, or nearly so, in very warm weather, by the inconsiderateness of those having them in charge. We have seen cattle, toiling along the furrows, with their tongues out and the foam dripping from their mouths, and still the word of the driver was, "Go 'lang." This is wrong—more than that, it is cruel. When an ox puts out his tongue, and respires hard and quickly, it is but an intimation that his powers of endurance are overtaxed—that a cessation of toil is called for, as well by considerations of humanity as those of economy. Labor, for the time, should cease; the cattle should be unyoked and allowed to repose, and sheltered from the sun till their exhausted functions are restored.

The practice of leaving oxen coupled together, when in a heated state, though often done, is wrong, as they should have the privilege of seeking rest and repose without the confinement and annoyance of the yoke. Let them repose, during the warmer portion of extreme days, and they will, in the end, amply repay their owner for this act of forbearance.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS AND GLEANINGS.

The Tobacco Field—The season has been favorable for setting the tobacco plant. Drouths have not prevailed. There will be a diminished crop of seed leaf this year, owing to the low prices, and inactivity of the market. But as "Time at last sets all things even" the persistent growers of this staple may look for a change in the market, caused at length by these same low prices which will eventually stint the supply. The growing crop wants close attention at present. Fill up all spaces where the plants are missing. Cultivate, and kill the weeds; do not let the soil remain with a hard crust around the plant. The last of this month the worms will begin to be troublesome. Much work in killing them may be saved by killing the parent miller. Light fires kindled at evening, in and around the field, when the weather is pleasant, will destroy many.

The Clover Worm.—We gave this subject some attention during the winter. Several correspondents informed us of suffering considerable damage by the attacks of the clover worm on their stacks and mows. We find now an article in the Practical Entomologist, in which the theory is advanced that the worm feeds exclusively on dry hay, and that the parent moths deposit their eggs among the scatterings of the mows and stacks remaining over from the previous year. If this hypothesis is correct the remedy is not to stack two successive seasons over near the same spot, and to clean out very thoroughly the bottom of mows before refilling them with hay.

Cutting Thistles and Briers.—This work should not be neglected in its proper season on any farm where the necessity for it exists. Happy the farmer who has not to contend with these enemies! Canada thistles should be cut, not only before they blossom, but ere they approach so near that period as to mature the seed from the sap in the stalk. Almost any other farm work should be neglected to cut thistles at the right time. It frequently happens that patches are almost entirely killed by once cutting—when the stem is hollow, so that it fills with water and rots the plant, is the favorable time. Briers are best cut with the common bush scythe.

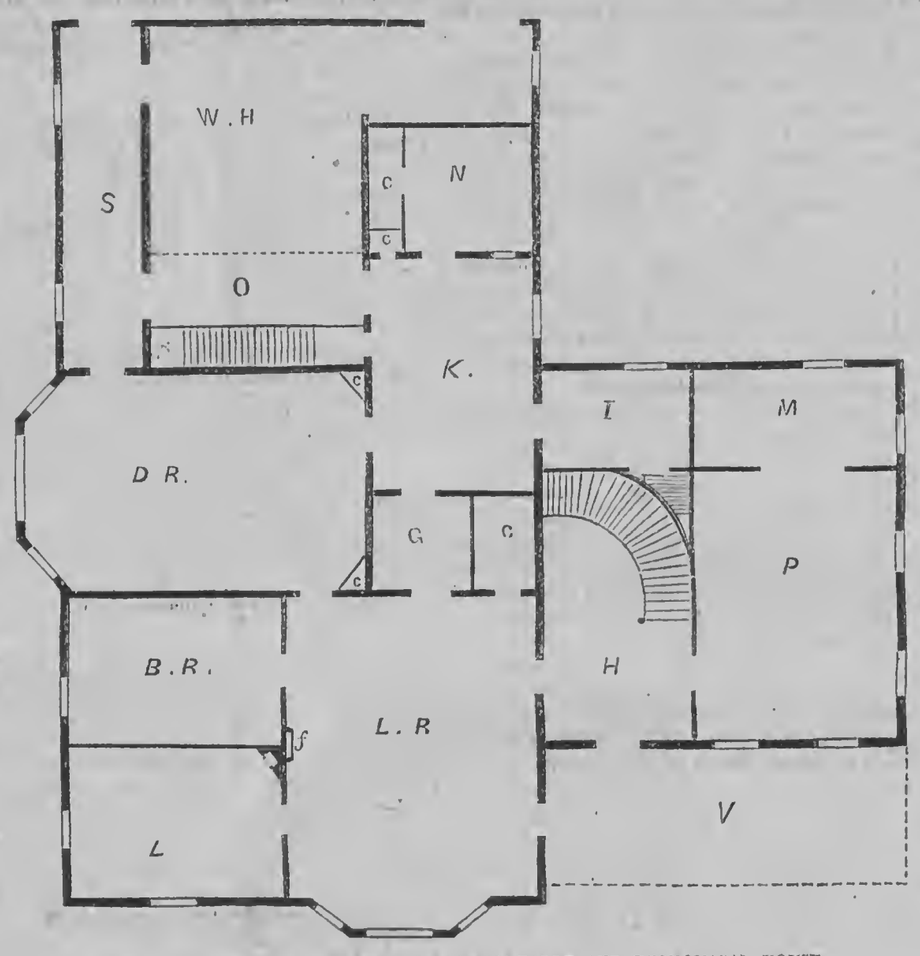
Stacking Hay and Grain.—Long and narrow stacks are the best for hay; they feed out better. But where stock is to be wintered in a field that is well sheltered it is the best plan to make several stacks in order to distribute the manure. The liquid portion of the manure is what is chiefly wasted when stock is confined too much on one spot. Round stacks are the best for bound grain; a rain proof top can be put on to such more surely. For barley and other unbound grains, a long, square-cornered stack is a convenient shape.

Care of Stables.—Stables that are used in hot weather require particular care. Fermentation takes place much quicker than in the winter time, and absorbents to remedy the smell and keep them clean should be freely used. Have a barrel of plaster in one corner, and scatter some over the floor after each cleaning; it will also add to the efficiency of the manure pile. Animals that are not permitted the fresh air and green pastures should not be tortured with the foul smells of dark and dirty stables.

Pigs in the Pen.—When strictly confined to the pen weeds or grass should be given to the pigs every day. Clover is good. This kind of food is natural to them in the summer, and tends to keep them healthy and thriving. It is also economical. Pigs do well in the pasture on grass alone, and certainly when confined in the pen it is a valuable addition to their diet. Soiling will pay here if not elsewhere. Also keep the pen clean and dry.

The Whims of Hens.—Mr. Bement says that out of ten nests in his poultry house, three are especially popular with the hens; one of them is in a cold corner on the ground, the second in a window exposed to light and heat, and the third situated in a dark place in an iron pot. He does not understand the principle on which they choose.

Value of a Ton of Manure.—According to a table said to have been prepared by Prof. Lewes of England, the value of a ton of manure made by cattle fed on cotton seed cake is $27.86; on Indian corn, $6.65; potatoes, $1,50; common turnips only 86 cents!



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Explanation.—L R, Living-Room, 17 by 21. P, Parlor, 15 by 19. D R, Dining-Room, 15 by 20. L, Library, 10 by 15. K, Kitchen, 12 by 16. H, Hall, 10 by 15. B. R, Bed-Room, 11 by 15. G, Bath-Room, 7 by 7. T, Pantry, 7 by 10. V, Veranda, 9 by 25. M, 7 by 15. W H., Wood-House. O, Platform. N, Back Stoop, 8 by 8. S, Back Passage, 4 by 24. c, c, c, c, c, Closets. A sliding glass door opens from the living-room to the veranda; in winter you may add another door. The projection from the dining-room extends up to the roof, and adds much to the beauty of the building and pleasantness of the dining-room, which, as a very intelligent lady friend of the writer observed, "is the place where the family re-unions take place, and should be the pleasantest room in the house." Its ample, low windows should open upon pleasant grounds. The wing and the wood-shed may be carried to the height of the main building, or left at one story. You go down cellar from the pantry. A large closet or recess may be made under the hall stairs opening into the pantry for flour, &c. The room off the parlor may have an arched entrance or folding-doors, and together with the parlor may be finished like the living-room, and assigned to grandfather or grandmother, visitors, or a son who gets married. Contingencies will happen when rooms are convenient,—it is well enough to have them. The library may be used as a bed-room in the deplorable absence of books. C, Represents closets; the long one off the living-room will be very convenient to hang garments in common use. The corner china-closet adjoining the back stairs should open into the kitchen and also into the dining-room. There should be an open fire-place at F, also in the library. The two windows in the kitchen should be large, and a draft is secured through the rear end of the kitchen by doors and windows. The platform in the wood-shed may be used for washing in summer, and also for cooking if desired. Under the back stairs is a recess for tubs, mops, &c. The back stairs door may open towards the stairs, and doors may slide into the wall to keep them out of the way. If possible, ceil the living-room with white ash, oak, or chestnut, without paint. The bath-room should be lighted by glass above the door opening into the kitchen.

HOUSE BUILDING.

It will scarcely be disputed that we sustain very intimate personal relations to *the house we live in.* The home of childhood, and the shelter of age, in more ways than our phylosophy can explain, affects not only our comfort but our character. Its architecture and arrangments influence our physical health, and essentially modify our mental and moral development. We get ideas of human life from our surroundings; the nearest objects affect us most. Who shall say that the wild man of the woods, the respectable citizen, and the royal duke, do not represent in their respective persons the different classes of architecture under which they were reared?

The arrangements, the forms to which we are early accustomed, past all doubt have much to do with our judgments, habits, sensibilities and tastes. Whoever builds a house, and builds it well—a fit abode for man through successive generations—leaves a rich legacy behind him. Every nook and corner, every nail and board, will be associated with precious memories, with offices of worth and value unmeasured by money.

If houses are to be built only to answer some temporary necessity—if our population retains its migratory character, so that few over "twenty-one" can be found where they were born—it is respectfully submitted that Congress shall send a Commission to the *Arabs*, charged with the duty of reporting upon *tents* movable upon the shortest notice. But if, as I fondly hope, our united Republic, having passed through several phases of its existence, and partially outgrown some of the characteristics incident to a people settling a new and a vast country, is now entering upon a more fixed and stable order—leading to a higher national development—then, indeed, it is not too soon to enquire for fit abodes for such a people.

We want an *American Order of Architecture*, without the puerilities and eccentricities of Corinthian and Gothic styles, and we want an internal arrangement that shall combine the greatest possible convenience, comfort, economy and taste, with the best possible provisions for the health of the inmates.

Whoso plans a house reveals his notions of human life. What social developments are in the womb of the future, none can tell; hence the difficulty of planning a house for posterity. Have not we ourselves added *parlors* for our guests to one side of the habitations that our fathers left us, and *kitchens* to the rear for our "domestics?" But our civilization will gradually assume a more fixed type, and then parents will succeed better in building for their grandchildren. At any rate, let us risk it; and when we build, let it be with durable materials, put together according to "first principles," and so ordered and arranged that we shall, if possible, stand acquitted before the high tribunal of taste and art that shall come after us.

Woe to our country, if human habitations shall be resolved into palaces and hovels, with princely magnificence on one side, and squalid poverty on the other. The house plan which it should be our high ambition to see everywhere realized and adopted, should combine *simplicity* and *beauty* in its exterior and interior. It should be adapted to an intelligent, orderly, and *industrious* household.

Health, comfort, and convenient labor-saving arrangements should be prime considerations. It presumes, and it ought to presume, that the members of the household are interested in "domestic duties," and it will not remove them to inconvenient distances from the center of operations; but it assumes that their industry will secure leisure and opportunity for *social and intellectual duties*—so it provides parlors and libraries.

Harper's Magazine, for May, 1866, contains a very significant article, (page 762,) on house building. It gives a plan for a house, elegant and ultra democratic—the ground plan consisting of two principal rooms—a Home Room, (18 feet by 18,) "especially for parents and children," and a Family Room of the same size; also a cook room, bath room, children's room, (9 by 10,) conservatory, furnace, and the various fixtures of a well arranged and costly edifice. It supposes you will receive your guests in the "Family Room." Of course, people who drift with fashionable tides will object to this, and I have just been arguing with my sister, whose opinions on these subjects are worth more than mine, that a "parlor" would be convenient in case of large "receptions," and might be used as a sick room in more important emergencies. But she firmly maintains that parlors are false and formal, scrimping a whole family all the year round to gratify, or disgust, as the case may be, an occasional caller. The money expended on elegant rooms and furniture too good to use, which chills social intercourse, had better be applied to re-furnishing the Family Room, and keeping it constantly in the condition which your means justify and good sense and good taste dictate. My sister concluded by saying—"I would establish the *moral principle* that people should live in the best they have got, and live in the way they can afford to live."

In the plan I herewith submit, I retain the parlor, but you may curtail it and make it into a bed-room. Stiff, cold, half furnished parlors abound, especially in the country, where guests are made miserable at considerable expense,

It has been often said that houses should be built to suit the special demands of the family. This needs to be qualified. The house will be likely to outlast its builders, and if suited to its place, and to the general wants of people who occupy houses of that cost and finish, its future market value will be greatly enhanced, and the probability of its suiting other occupants increased. A farm house should be suited to the farm; a city residence to the street, lot, and surroundings, and not merely to the widow owner with one child, or the bachelor proprietor without any.

Build on general principles. Why should not the prophets of humanity be able to draw the lines, and determine the forms of future social life, as the great painters and sculptors of antiquity drew and saw them in the world of art? At any rate, let us so arrange our households as to recognize the higher laws of our physical and spiritual life.

Ventilation is perhaps the first thing to look after, as *fresh air* is the first and most indispensable of our physical wants. On this subject allow me to refer all house builders to the article in Harper's Magazine above alluded to, and also to add, that an open fire-place, especially with a fire in it, and windows open a little at the top, is a good way to ventilate a house. A stove in one room to get up heat, and a fire-place in an adjoining room to ventilate, with the door open between, is good economy and answers well. A distinguised writer, speaking of ventilation, has well said, that modern house builders "might justly be indicted for man-slaughter."

Where people buy land by the acre they should make little use of basements, except to store fruit and vegetables. Houses appear better elevated only a foot or two above the ground, and are more convenient. Very high rooms are difficult to warm, and are unsocial. Ten or twelve feet, with proper arrangements for ventilation, is high enough for any room. I simply give a ground plan. Chambers are easily arranged. They should be large, and well ventilated, and not "pestilent pens of disease and decay." I claim for the plan submitted convenience, comfort and economy. It may be enlarged or contracted to suit circumstances. The "living room" is the important room of the house, and is therefore *pleasantly* and *centrally* located. "Magnificient distances" are avoided, and provisions made for a family who live elegantly and industriously.—H. T. B.

Size of Farms.—A writer in the N. E. Farmer says:—If you should ask me whether a general could best command 5,000 or 50,000 men, I should tell you that it depended upon his skill, talents, capacity, etc. Now, why will not the same rule apply to farmers? One man will carry on a farm of fifty acres, be perfectly contented and happy, keep out of debt, and be just as well off as if he were rich. Another man could no more stay on fifty acres of land than a tempest could stay in a tea kettle. The restless Yankee generally wants elbow room. We must adopt a style of farming suited not only to the soil, climate and markets in our several locations, but a style adapted to our individual habits, preferences and temperaments.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

"THE VERMONT MERINOS AT HAMBURG."

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL of West Westminster, Vt., in nearly simultaneous communications published in the Country Gentleman and the N. H. Mirror and Farmer, "corrects" several errors in our account of the prizes obtained by his sheep, and the circumstances under which they were obtained, at the International Exhibition at Hamburg in 1863. Our statements in the Appendix of the Practical Shepherd which he thus *corrects*, were made, as there stated, *on his own authority* and that of Mr. NEEDHAM, the Commissioner of the State of Vt. at the Hamburg Exhibition. The latter in a speech before the Vt. State Ag. Society in 1863, to which we personally listened, averred the facts and all the facts given by us in relation to the matter. Mr. CAMPBELL was present at that address. He had no *corrections* to offer then! We talked with him both before and after its delivery. How far he directly reasserted all of Mr. NEEDHAM'S declarations, we cannot now say. But the general substance of what he uttered left it to be distinctly inferred that he endorsed all of them. He wore the lion's hide as complacently as if it belonged to him—as complacently as we shall show he wore it under even less excusable circumstances at Hamburg.

If Col. NEEDHAM, in an off hand speech, gave undue credit to Mr. CAMPBELL, it was Mr. CAMPBELL'S duty, as a man of honor, either publicly or privately to correct the mistake. His silence under such circumstances implied acquiescence. But this was not all. Immediately on the publication of the Practical Shepherd, Mr. CAMPBELL wrote to *us* in regard to a portion of the same Appendix of the work (see pp. 438, 439,) in which the undue credit was given to himself. He fancied we had intercepted some of the beams of his glory. He importunately demanded *more* credit! But not a word had he then to show that we had deprived *others* of their just credit—that we had mistaken the number of the competitors of his sheep at Hamburg—that he had won only in a single class and not beaten the field—that there were two first premiums in each class where he won, and that in neither case were his own sheep placed first in the prize list—that the French Merinos of the Emperor NAPOLEON did not compete—that he had not disposed of his sheep at prices so far above those of any others sold there, as asserted—that he was obliged to count in his profits made in the sale of the gold in which he was paid for them; to make up the alleged price, &c., &c.* He failed to correct these mistakes, *though he saw that we avowedly published them on his own authority.* This was not a casual omission, made in the haste of writing a single letter. The correspondence was protracted.

At length the official account of the Hamburg Fair reached this country. It appeared first in some other agricultural journals. We were by accident slow in receiving a copy of it, but as soon as we did receive it—thus enabling us to present a translation for which we should be responsible—we published so much of it as went to correct the mistakes we had made, on Messrs. NEEDHAM'S and CAMPBELL'S authority, in the Practical Shepherd.† We also requested the publisher of that work to strike out of it, in future editions, the entire number of the Appendix which contained this unfortunate specimen of American "crowing."

We felt indignant at the deception which had been practiced on us. We felt deeply mortified that we had been made to deceive our own people, and do an act of gross injustice to foreign breeders. But we resorted to no personalities with Mr. CAMPBELL, because we abhor this style of writing, unless it is absolutely forced upon us, and because we thought that the *exposure* contained in the official prize list would be sufficient.

Now, after the matter has become old and vapid—two or three years after the publication of the Practical Shepherd, and towards a year since that exposure was made,—Mr. CAMPBELL comes forward with his stale *corrections*, as if he had just discovered the wrong which was done to foreign breeders for his benefit, and *he* was the *first* to repair the injustice!

But he is not content with this. He still wants *more credit*. He says in the Country Gentleman:

"Col. Randall goes on to say: 'Col. Needham informs me that Mr. Campbell, on all occasions, signified to the breeders of Germany and France, and *requested* him (Col. Needham) to signify that he was not the founder or leading breeder of the improved family of American Merinos, which his (Mr. Campbell's) sheep chiefly represented but that this honor belonged to Mr. Hammond.'

I must confess that I was never more astonished in my life than on reading the paragraph last quoted. I was puzzled to know how or why the 'honor' of the Hamburg victory belonged to Mr. Hammond. He surely sent no sheep there, nor were any of the sheep taken there, descendants from his flock. They were the *premium sheep*, with one exception, bred by myself, and Mr. Hammond had no more right to that 'honor' than any other breeder, further than that he was the breeder of 'Old Grimes,' the sire of the premium animals.

I assure Col. Randall that neither Col. Needham or myself ever intended to convey the idea to him 'that this honor belonged to Mr. Hammond.'"

If Mr. CAMPBELL here means to deny that Col. NEEDHAM made the statements imputed to him, we stand ready to prove it by the *written* testimony of three well known gentleman who were present at the conversation, and in part by Mr. CAMPBELL'S own subsequent *written* admissions to ourselves. If he means to deny that *he himself* made to us the same statements imputed above to Col. NEEDHAM, we stand ready to prove it by the *written* testimony of the same gentlemen. We also can show that he made the same or similar declarations to other persons, in different conversations, when we were not present. Does Mr. CAMPBELL call for these proofs?

Mr. CAMPBELL doubtless means to be understood by the public as denying that Col. NEEDHAM made such statements to us. But what he really does do, is to put an inferential and forced construction on the language imputed to Col. NEEDHAM, and then express his astonishment at his own construction.*

We have never said, nor intended to convey the idea, that "the honor of the Hamburg victory belonged to Mr. Hammond." It is true that the fact that he bred the ram which got a large portion of the victorious sheep, gives him *some* share of the credit of their breeding. Nor is this credit lessened by the circumstance that previously to his purchase of "Old Grimes" of Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. CAMPBELL used stock rams got by rams bred by Mr. HAMMOND. We know of at least two such—and that Mr. CAMPBELL used one of them for years in his flock.†

But all *this* reflects not a particle of discredit on Mr. CAMPBELL. On the contrary it shows that he wisely availed himself of what he believed the best materials for the improvement of his flock. Nearly all breeders do this. Nearly all the victorious horses in our great races, bred by the owner, have been immediate or near descendants of horses bred by other men; frequently by foreigners. Did any body ever dream that this took away all "honor" from the breeder of the winner, and conferred it on the breeder of one of the winner's ancestors? The credit of the breeder of the winner, in such case, lies in his skill in crossing, or in his skillful selection of the proper materials to *secure the desired result.* His credit would be still greater, doubtless, if he bred all the ancestors of his winning horse. But if he did not do so, is he *falsely* to have the credit of it? Has he, or have public writers on the subject, a right, even by a *suppression* of the truth, to convey that impression.

This is precisely where the shoe pinches with Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL. He published a handbill in German at Hamburg about his sheep. A copy of it lies before us. A cut of "Old Grimes" is at the top of it! The merits of this ram are particularly vaunted. The handbill nowhere asserts in terms that Mr. C. is the "founder" of the improved family of "Vermont Merinos," as he styles them, but taking the whole together, it would undoubtedly convey that impression to a foreign reader. He repeatedly speaks of them as "his breed." He says, for example—"The undersigned has furnished the principal exhibitions with specimens of *his breed*, and has *always* borne off, as acknowledgments, the highest premiums." Here, superiority at home, is also impliedly and unmistakably claimed! The handbill does not give the shadow of a hint that any other man did, or that Mr. CAMPBELL did not, breed "Old Grimes," and all his, (Mr. C's.,) other stock, back for an indefinite period. This is the way that Mr. CAMPBELL took to act the magnanimous part towards other breeders, which he claimed he did at Hamburg! And the *truth* of the assertion we have quoted from his handbill, about equals its *modesty*. Mr. CAMPBELL'S sheep have not attended all the "principal exhibitions," and they *have* been repeatedly beaten at those they did attend. "Old Grimes" himself had been beaten at such an exhibition when Mr. CAMPBELL took him to Germany. Mr. C's. habitual mode of acknowledging obligations to other breeders is displayed in our quotation from the Country Gentleman. In one sentence he says none of the sheep taken by him to Hamburg were "descendants from his, [Mr. HAMMOND'S,] flock," In the next sentence he admits that "Old Grimes," bred by Mr. H., was "the sire of the 'premium animals.'" His mode of *stating facts* may be estimated from his assertion that his premium sheep were, "with *one* exception, bred by himself." Lying before us is a letter of his in which he says: "Eight of them were sired by the latter, ['Old Grimes,'] and one of them by a lamb of 'Old Grimes;' two [were] bred by WM. R. SANFORD, and one I bought of EDGAR SANFORD."

Soon after the publication of the Practical Shepherd Mr. CAMPBELL wrote to us, making substantially the same reclamation with that above quoted from the Country Gentleman.; and he asked: "Can you correct the error?" In our reply, (Nov. 7, 1863,) after attempting in the most friendly terms to convince Mr. CAMPBELL of his erroneous view of the effect of our remarks, and giving our reasons for believing them to be both just and accurate, we said:

"You ask me if I cannot correct the 'error.' Certainly I can and will correct any error which you will specifically point out and convince me of: and if you fail to convince me, I, at least, will give you the benefit of a full hearing, and will publish your letter in the same Appendix. I would give an enemy fair play—my friend is entitled to more than fair play. * *

I will incur any expense in correcting or changing the stereotype plates of the work which is necessary to put you *rectus in curia*, as the lawyers say, right in the court. Lose no time unnecessarily." &c.

The answer, (Nov. 14,) contained some arguments against our positions, but none of the specific facts called for. It contained, however, an insolent menace. He wrote:

"Your mistake was in giving an incorrect statement of the pedigree of my sheep. You say that I was not the 'founder,' &c., and that this honor belonged to Mr. H. Here is your mistake. Here is where you have robbed me of all the glory of my voyage, and here you will find the robber is caught with the *goods* in his possession—and the only way for him is to 'walk up and settle,' return the goods to the proper owner and all will be well. * * *. Please put it in plain, simple language, merely saying that you were misinformed in relation to the pedigree of the sheep I took to Hamburg. At the same time unburden Mr. HAMMOND with the honor, (as you are aware that he already has so much that it is a burden to him,) and bestow it on the proper person, or persons."

In reply, (Nov. 19,) we informed him that his disrespectful language "would close all correspondence between us, did we not feel that *nothing* could absolve us from making reparation if we had inflicted an injury on him." We asked him to give a full and detailed statement of the pedigrees of the sheep shown at Hamburg, which he alleged we had incorrectly stated, and if he could "thereby show a particle of mistake on our part, we would, as we had before offered, make the most ample correction in Appendix H. of the Practical Shepherd, and this too without expressing a particle of the indignation which we felt at his treatment of us."

Mr. CAMPBELL'S next, (Nov. 25,) began with an apology, but was not closed without renewed insult. He directly declined to furnish the pedigree! He, in a tone of solemn warning, informed us, "that he should now leave the matter with us for a *short* time. If we had anything to suggest that would put the matter right, he would considder it." We answered with the contempt we felt, and here the correspondence closed. And now, after all this parade about our mistaking his pedigrees, Mr. CAMPBELL, in the extract we have given from his communication to the Country Gentleman, gives them, so far as he gives them at all, exactly as they appear in the Practical Shepherd. And on the 76th page of that work, *they are given in the exact language of a letter we received from Mr. Campbell!*

We have made these revelations with reluctance. They are not of sufficient importance to pay our readers for this consumption of space. But we felt bound thoroughly to repel an implied imputation on our fairness, and even on our veracity, and thoroughly to expose a chronic case of ignorance, presumption, misrepresentation and imposture.

* This explanation is offered by him in the N. H. Mirror and Farmer. But we are informed on what we suppose to be good authority that there is something still behind in this transaction—that he never *received* the alleged price. If there is any error in this statement we are ready to correct it. If our authority is asked for, we are ready to give it.

† It was published Sept. 9, 1865.

* In the N. H. Mirror and Farmer he states that there is a "gross misunderstanding" contained in our statements. In private letters seen by ourselves, he has flatly denied that Col. Needham or himself used the language imputed by us to Col. Needham.

† In 1846 or 1847 he bought a ram of Ebenezer Bridge of Pomfret, Vt., which was got by a ram bought by Mr. Bridge of Mr. Hammond. On the 19th Nov. 1863, we wrote Mr. Campbell that we had been informed "that the whole or a portion of the dams of his Hamburg sheep were that ram's descendants." We said this to prove to him in the face of his statements to us, similar to those now made, that his Hamburg sheep were but half of the blood of Mr. Hammond's flock, were erroneous. In his reply (Nov. 25,) he does not deny the truthfulness of our information, but claims that Mr. Bridge not Mr. Hammond "should have the credit of that animal," i. e. of the Bridge ram. Some time afterwards Mr. Campbell purchased of Mr. Nathan Cushing of Woodstock, Vt., a ram bought by him of the Messrs. Cutting of Richville, Vt. In their account of their flock published in this paper, May 27, 1865, they state that this ram was got by "Wooster" bred by Mr. Hammond "out of one of their ewes of half Atwood and half Rhode Island stock. They further state that Mr. Campbell "used him as a stock ram for some years."

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

CUTS OF SHEEP AND PEDIGREES.—W. C. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, O. Cuts of sheep are inserted in this paper free of charge, if clear statements of pedigree are received from sources known to be reliable. We have in not a few cases inserted them when we did not know whether the accompanying statements were reliable or not, acting on the presumption that they were so. That presumption has sometimes been founded, not on the assertions of the owner but on the written statements of third persons. But this we feel bound to say. The appearance of a cut and an accompanying pedigree in the RURAL, in no case implies that we vouch for the accuracy of that pedigree, *unless we distinctly say so.* As a general thing we simply give the statements of the owner—thus, as it were, recording a *claim* of pedigree and *nothing more.* If the reputation of the claimant is sufficiently good, and sufficiently well known to the public to give his statements general credit, then the pedigree will be regarded as established; but if the claimant is unknown, or is not favorably known, the putting his assumed pedigrees *in print* adds nothing to their credibility or authority.

HOOF-ROT.—J. R. GASTON, El Paso, Woodford Co., Ill. Dipping the feet of lambs affected with hoof-rot in a hot saturated solution of blue vitriol, cannot be expected to cure in all cases by one application, perhaps, even if all the other proper conditions are observed, such as a proper paring of the feet, keeping them from moisture afterwards, &c., &c. But, in our opinion, a more effectual remedy, for lambs, has never been discovered. In the case of older sheep, and in advanced stages of the disease when the feet are in a highly ulcerated condition, sharp caustics (butyr of antimony is best) are indicated; but in moderate cases, blue vitriol is the sheet-anchor of remedies. It adds greatly to the value of remedies, among those who know nothing about their properties and effects, to compound them out of a dozen ingredients. But this does no good, and is apt to do harm. In some cure recipes we have seen, one ingredient neutralized a portion of the whole of the other.

PULLING WOOL.—ENLARGED HOOFS.—S. W. POTTER, Gardner, Grundy Co., Ill. We see no explanation of the fact of your sheep *eating wool off from each other*, to the considerable extent stated, unless they have accidentally had salt spilled on them. Otherwise, it would seem to be the result of a diseased appetite, not consistent with the apparently healthy condition of the flock. We have, however, occasionally seen a healthy appearing sheep that would frequently snatch off a lock of wool from another and eat it. We have in some cases thought this was a trick or habit acquired—it would be difficult to say how, unless as above explained. The hoofs of Merino sheep are constantly growing out longer—and they grow more rapidly on low, wet soils. They should be cut once or twice a year. Otherwise they become large, unsightly, give the sheep a *groggy* gait, and the curled under sides retain mud and filth.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS SHEEP.—C. W. BALL, Victor, incloses us two samples of wool from a ram and ewe brought from the Phillipine Islands. Mr. B. says: "They are yearlings—quite small—probable weight 50 lbs. each. The ram's fleece weighed 5 lbs. 11 oz., the ewe's 4 lbs. 15 oz. They had been washed, or rather *washed at.* They are the property of Mr. W. H. VAN COTT, one of my neighbors." The wool is between 9 and 10 inches long—coarse, that of the ram having hairy ends—strong—with good luster. Both contain nolls. They are good carpet wools, and we should think them fitted to make some of the combed wool fabrics."

HORNED MERINO EWES.—A. L. MARTIN, East Palestine, Ohio, asks "what is the discount on a Merino ewe that has horns," and if there "would be danger of using her male offspring as stock rams?" There were always a proportion of horned ewes in the pure Merino flocks in Spain. They are perhaps intrinsically as valuable as hornless ewes—but are not as much "in fashion" in this country. The "discount" would be a matter of fancy—with some men considerable, with others little or nothing. It is rather our impression that her male progeny would not be greatly more likely to get horned ewes than other rams.

Dairy Department.

DAIRYING IN ENGLAND.

IN the Utica Herald of the 10th instant is another communication from X. A. WILLARD, Esq., in reference to his inspection of the dairy districts of England. His observations on the processes of cheese and butter-making in the principal grazing sections of England are to be forwarded in a circular to the Dairymen's Association for distribution among the members. We quote from his last letter as follows:—"Somerset is also noted for its cheese, of which large quantities are made. It bears the name of Cheddar, from a small village at the foot of the Mendip hills. The name originated from the farmers of the village uniting the milk of their cows for the purpose of making a larger cheese.

This was done at each other's house in turn. From that time, which was about one hundred years ago, thick cheese made in Somersetshire has borne the name of Cheddar, and bears the highest quotations in the London and other markets of any English cheese. It is made much thicker than was at first anticipated. The size that now is in request ranges from 70 lbs. to 100 lbs.; the shape is from 10 inches to 14 inches in depth, and 15½ in diameter.

This county, and the others south, have suffered very little from the cattle plague. Dairy cows, however, are high (or what is esteemed high here,) commanding from £18 to £20 sterling, per cow; or from $90 to $100. The dairy stock is mostly grades, and so far as I have seen, do not show the good milking qualities of first class dairies in Herkimer and Oneida."

The annual average yield of cheese from each cow is about 450 lbs. The cheese season commences about the first of March. The cows are not kept in barns or close stables, as is the practice in New York, but in sheds built of stone and nicely paved. In these they take their places, during summer, night and morning, for milking, and each milker is allotted seven cows."

BUTTER-MAKING—RUSSIAN PROCESS.

IT is stated that a method prevails in Russia, in preparing milk for creaming, differing somewhat from that commonly adopted in most other countries. Before proceeding to milk the cows a kettle, partially filled with water, is placed upon a stove for the purpose of having the water raised to the boiling point by the time a pail is filled with milk. The latter is strained into another pail, which should be of tin and perfectly sweet and clean, and, when filled, placed in the boiling water till the milk becomes raised to about the scalding point, when it should be transferred to pans and placed in the cellar or milk house till the cream rises. The advantages of this process are said to be an abridgement of the time usually required for churning, and an increase of the butter product. The extra labor is but trifling while the benefits this preparation of milk for butter-making may be considerable.

A GREAT FLOW OF MILK.—The Amherst (Mass.) Express boasted of a cow owned by Judge FRENCH which gave an average of 49 lbs. of milk for seven successive days. The Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette caps this with a cow owned in that place which gave 392 lbs. in six days or 56 lbs. per day. The Boston Cultivator, hereupon, steps in and takes them all down with a Holland cow imported by W. W. CHANERY of Belmont, which gave 744 lbs. in ten days or an average of 74¼ lbs. per day.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE IMPLEMENT TRIAL—Of the N. Y. State Ag. Society commenced at Auburn on the 10th inst., under very favorable auspices, and good progress was made until the close of the week—a trial of the mowing machines entered occuping most of the time. We have no space for details this week. Below is a list of the Entries of machines and implements for trial:

REAPING MACHINES.—*Adriance, Platt & Co.*, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1. No. 1 Buckeye Mower and Reaper.
American Agricultural Works, 640 Broadway, New York. 1. Columbian Combined Mowing Machine, with Hand and Self-Raker.
Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio. 1. Buckeye Reaper and Mower; 2. do. do. as Self-Raker.
Bradley & Son, C. C., Syracuse, N. Y. 1. Syracuse Self-Raking Reaper.
Brinkerhoff, C. R., Rochester. 1. Reaping Machine.
Disterer, N. A., Greene. 1. Reaper—self-raker.
Dodge & Stevenson, Manufacturing Co., Auburn, N. Y. 1. Combined Mower and Reaper—Hand-Raker; 2. Patent Combined Reaper, with wooden frame, for use as self-raker or hand-raker; 3. Dodge's Patent Combined Reaper, with iron frame, for use as self-raker or hand-raker.
Halladay, W. H., Auburn. 1. Marsh's Combined Machine—self-raker; 2. American Mower.
Herrington, E. F., Rondout, N. Y. 1. Combined Eagle Mower and Reaper.
Hull, Stephen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1. Combined Mower and Reaper—self-raker.
Osborne & Co., D. M., Auburn, N. Y. 1. Kirby Reaper—Hand Raker, No. 2; 2. Combined Mower and Reaper—Hand-Raker, No. 2; 3. Combined Mower and Reaper—Self-Raker, No. 4; 4. Combined Mower and Reaper, with Hand and Self-Raker, No. 5.
Seymour & Morgan, Brockport, N. Y. 1. Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.
Williams, Wallace & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. 1. Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower, with Syracuse Self-Raker, No. 1; 2. Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower, with Syracuse Self-Raker, No. 2.
Wheeler, C., Jr., Auburn, N. Y. 1. Cayuga Chief Harvester—Self-Raking Attachment; 2. Cayuga Chief Harvester—Dropping Attachment; 3. One Mower; 4. One Mower; 5. One Mower; 6. One Mower.
Wood, Walter A., Hoosick Falls, N. Y. 1. Combined Mower and Reaper—hand-raker; 2. Self-Raking Reaper (chain rake;) 3. Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower; 4. Self-Raking Reaper (sweep rake;) 5. Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower, (sweep rake.)

MOWING MACHINES.—*Adriance, Platt & Co.*, Poughkeepsie. 1. Buckeye Mower, No. 2.
Allen, R. L., New York. 1. One Horse Pony Clipper Mower.
American Agricultural Works, New York. 1. Columbian Mowing Machine.
Bradley & Son, Syracuse. 1. Hubbard Mower.
Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Co., Auburn. 1. Dodge's Patent, No. 2 Iron Mower—Ohio and Buckeye Patents combined.
Dow & Fowler, Fowlerville, N. Y. 1. Yankee Mower.
Dutton, R., Brooklyn. 1. One Horse Gleaner Mower.
Herrington, E. F., Rondout. 1. Two Horse Eagle Mower.
Osborne & Co., D. M., Auburn. 1. Kirby Clipper Mower; 2. Kirby Larger Mower; 3. Single Horse Mower.
Peekskill Manufacturing Co., Peekskill. 1. Dutton's Clipper Mower.
Rhode Island Clipper Mowing Co., Newport, R. I. 1. Dutton's Two Horse Harvest Clipper Mower.
Wheeler, S. G., Auburn. 1. Cayuga Chief Mower.
Wilbur J. D., Poughkeepsie. 1. Eureka Mower for two horses; 2. Eureka Mower, larger size.
Wood, Walter A., Hoosic Falls. 1. Two Horse Grass Mower.

HORSE POWERS, THRASHERS, &c.—*Dow & Fowler*, Fowlerville. Lever Horse Power and Separator; Thrashing Machine.
Emery & Son, Horace L., Albany. Endless Chain Horse Power; Combined Thrasher and Cleaner.
Harder, R. & N., Cobleskill. Endless Chain Horse Power; Combined Thrasher and Cleaner.
Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany. Endless Chain Horse Power; Combined Thrasher and Winnower.

OTHER MACHINES.—*Barber, Sheldon & Co.*, Auburn. Sulkey Horse Rake.
Barnard, A. B., West Fitchburg, Mass. Bay State Horse Rake.
Jones & Bostwick, Ithaca. Horse Rake.
Sprout, A. B., Muncy, Lycoming Co., Penn. Patent Steel Tooth Horse Rake.
Whitney, S. B., Coxsackie. Revolving Wheel Horse Rake.
Craven Tedder Company, New York. Hay Tedding Machine.
Herring, Silas C., New York. Hay Tedding Machine.
Chapman, Hawley & Co., Utica. Hay and Straw Forks.
Niles & Gillett, Little York, Cortland Co. Apparatus for Loading Hay.
Sprout, A. B., Muncy, Penn. Hay Fork for Unloading Hay, and Knife for Cutting Hay in the Mow.
Prout, C. W., Ashland, Greene Co. Apparatus for Unloading Hay.
Tracy, W. N., Vt. Warner's Wheel Horse Rake.—*Wheeler, Melick & Co.*, Albany. Walker's Improved Horse Hay Fork.
Draper, A., 58 Nassau street, New York. Excelsior Wheat Cleaning Machine.
Ives & Bostwick, Ithaca. Sharp's Independent Steel Tooth Wheel Horse Rake.
Prout, S. E., Muncy, Pa. Sprout's Steel Tooth Horse Rake.
Carver, P. S., Honeoye Falls. Carver's Improved One-Handle Horse Rake.
Hinkston, D., Leroy. Horse Hay-Fork.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.—The weather for the past week has been all that could be desired by the farmer, so far as the cutting and securing of the hay crop is concerned. It has been intensely hot—an advantage to the hay, but exhausting to the haymaker. But, in these days of mowing machines and horse rakes, the farmer can afford to put up with the heat much better than when the burden of the harvest was borne by men instead of horses. So far everything has progressed favorably, and should no sudden change occur, this may be classed among the most propitious haying seasons known in this section during many years.

The weather has also of late been eminently favorable for the corn crop, which was held back so long, early in the season, by frequent and copious cold rain storms, interjected with many severe and unlimely frosts. At present corn is coming forward at a cracking pace, so that at early morning one can almost "see it grow." This is true also of the potato which is growing finely, though it would perhaps be improved by a good dash of rain at this juncture, as this is about the setting season with this plant. However the want of moisture has not been much felt yet, and should the insect and the rot hold off, the prospect of a good yield in early autumn has rarely been more promising than it is now.

The wheat harvest is at hand in this section, and the promise of a fair yield, in Western New York, is quite flattering. It is true that, within a short time, complaints are heard of the appearance of the midge, not only here, but also across the lake in Canada. However as similar complaints are made every year, it is to be hoped that damage, from this source, will not be in excess of that customarily sustained therefrom.

Vegetable gardens are doing better than the untoward spring season seemed to warrant, and our market begins to show the customary variety of these products. A fair supply of seasonable vegetables is now promised. Though generally later than usual, they are none the less welcome.

It may not be amiss, in closing these notes, to state that for a week past the thermometer has indicated a degree of heat not often witnessed for so many consecutive days—say from 80 to 90 degrees in the shade. Still, severe as this is, no cases of sunstroke have been reported here as yet. At this writing, (11 A. M., July 16,) the thermometer in our office marks 91 in the shade!

Finally:—Comply with the injunction found in the old copy-books in the days of DILWORTH'S Speller, and "make hay while the sun shines."

FLIES, BUGS, &c.—A REMEDY.—It is said that the weevil can be kept from wheat bins by sprinkling elder leaves among the grain as it is stored away. These leaves placed on or about cucumber vines and cabbages will preserve them from the ravages of bugs and the other enemies by which they are commonly attacked. The milk-room or pantry can be kept clear of the fly nuisance, it is said, in the same way. Branches of the elder should be hung up around the milk-room, and, when they commence to wither, replace them by new ones. It is a remedy easily tested, and if it fails no harm is done.

FATTENING FOWLS.—PREPARING FOR MARKET.—The French, in preparing fowls for market, are said to feed them, for two or three weeks before killing, on dough made of wheaten flour, salt and water and a few small gravel stones. Some dozen hours before killing they are kept fasting, and then killed by opening a vein in the neck. They are then hung up till all the blood is out, when they are picked and dressed. It is this process which gives the French poultry its remarkable delicacy of appearance.

MUCK AND PEAT.—(Subscriber.) Experiment is the best method of testing your muck beds. Apply some to your soil and watch the result. It will probably be more apparent the second year than the first. To test it for peat, cut out some blocks after removing the surface soil, dry them under cover, and burn them. You can quickly decide on its value then. We will shortly publish an article on peat beds and their working.

NO MORE SELLING BY THE BUSHEL.—The Albany Board of Trade have recommended a change in the method of buying and selling grain, substituting weight for measurement by the bushel. It is proposed to buy and sell all kinds of grain and seeds by the hundred weight, thus adopting the French mitric system.

"A. S.," West Brighton. The sample of bugs left at our office has been submitted to the best authority here for a name, but without success. It is pronounced one of the "beetle" family, but of what distinctive branch, is not stated.

ERADICATING SORREL.—(B. C. H., Mich.) Enrich your soil, grow large crops of clover, and the sorrel will disappear.

CIDER MILL SCREWS.—See advertisement of RUMSEY & Co. for correction as to prices.

HORTICULTURAL.

INTRODUCING NEW SEEDLINGS.

With the increase of fruit growing throughout the country, and the greater and more wide-spread interest manifested by the public, comes, likewise, claiming for favor and remuneration, the introducers of new varieties of the different fruits. There is one class that should be held up to scorn and treated as swindlers, for they are such, wherever and whenever they exhibit themselves, and that class are the men who knowingly sell old varieties of fruit under new names, for extravagant prices, or who vend "seedlings" which they know to be inferior in all respects to common and wide-spread kinds. To guard against such frauds, and protect the people who buy and those who originate really valuable varieties, the Fruit Growers' Society of Western N. Y., at its late summer meeting adopted the resolution, "that new seedling fruits, before being recommended and introduced for sale should be approved by some competent society," and to give practical effect to the resolution they requested the Standing Fruit Committee to investigate thoroughly all seedling fruits claiming public favor, and report the facts as speedily and fully as possible. These reports may be made, if desirable, through proper journals, and without reference to the meetings of the Society. This is a step in the right direction. We hope that committee will do its duty thoroughly. And all honest originators or owners of seedlings which they offer for sale, should be the men most desirous of submitting their fruits to the test of the committee's examination and report.

In regard to new seedlings we have one or two considerations to offer. If we had one which we thought gave the best evidence of being a valuable acquisition, the highest commendation we should expect from a competent committee of fruit growers would be the report that "it was promising and worthy of trial." Success, through years of cultivation and in different localities, would alone warrant specific and unqualified praise. No well informed fruit grower would be so foolish as to depend mainly for his fruit on a new, and therefore untried variety; nor should he be willing to let slip the opportunity of getting an early start with a kind which competent judges deem promising.—Hence, when properly recommended, new seedlings should be tried as generally as possible by fruit growers, not extensively and therefore expensively, but on a scale of *trial* only. This course would guard best against frauds, it would test the merits of the fruit quicker and more thoroughly, and if proved valuable enough to justify such a result, it would spread the variety faster over the country.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

The Massachusett's Ploughman states that increased attention is being paid to the cultivation of the Cranberry in the swampy sections of that State, a few miles from Boston. S. N. Gifford of Duxbury, has reclaimed several acres from a low, brush swamp, which have been planted to Cranberries. The drilling system is adopted—the vines being set about a foot and a half apart. The cost per acre, preparing and setting, so far, has been $500.

Dr. E. D. Miller of Dorchester, has 20 acres already planted, reclaimed from a swamp at even a greater expense than that of Mr. Gifford. He has a ready means of flooding the lots in half an hour, and ditches to free them of water in about the same time. The greatest enemies of the Cranberry are said to be untimely frosts, the fire-fly, and the Cranberry worm. The means, for readily flooding the grounds and drawing off the water, serve to mitigate these evils. A thousand barrels of Cranberries were picked from this plantation in one year.

Perhaps a majority of farms, of any considerable dimensions, embrace portions of swampy and unproductive land which might be rendered profitable by being prepared and planted to Cranberry vines. In preparing the ground the bushes must be dug up; the bogs and hillocks pared down and filled into the mucky places, giving a plane surface to the field. Thus prepared a coating of sand, two or three inches in depth, is put on and the plants set.

APPLES—PREMATURE GATHERING.

It is a subject of general remark among farmers that apple orchards are much less reliable of late years than they formerly were. The reason of the change is generally found in or referred to an increase in the number and variety of the insect enemies of fruit—especially of the apple. There is some truth, we are inclined to think, in this theory, but it hardly suffices to account wholly, or, even principally, for the decreasing productiveness of the apple orchards.

It is well known that the last thirty years have witnessed unlooked for changes in the circumstances of the country—mutations brought about by the introduction of the railroad system. The consequence is that towns and cities have sprung up all over the land, making a hundred local markets now where one could scarcely have been found thirty years ago. These new places have become marts for farm products, mature and immature, to say nothing of the great and increasing demand for them in the Atlantic cities. The greatly multiplied facilities of transportation—the rapidly increasing population of towns and cities—and the consequent augmented demand for farm products, especially of the apple have lead to a premature gathering of this crop. In former years the apple tree was allowed to perfect the growth of fruit till it fell from the pendant boughs by the action of autumnal winds, aided occasionally by manipular vibrations. In those days there was no complaint of a lack of apples, for the ripening influences of nature were not interfered with by by an over-hasty greed for the avails of farm products.

Now, however, the case is changed. The proximity of markets leads to premature assaults upon the apple orchards. The trees are stripped of their half-ripened fruit, often by persons who care nothing for the health and perpetuity of the trees; hence it is that when the operation of stripping is complete, the ground under and about them is literally covered with the small twigs or branches from which the pedicle of the fruit proceeds. This is believed to be wrong, nor need it be a matter of surprise if orchards subjected to this harvesting process show decreased productiveness, become sickly in appearance, and in a few years cease to bear or die in consequence of the treatment received.

This may be an error, but our impression is the reverse, and it would be well, perhaps, for orchardists to assume its correctness and act accordingly. A more lenient treatment of the apple tree can certainly do no harm, while there is a chance that positive good may result from it.

BULBOUS ROOTS—SUMMER TREATMENT.

The following description of a mode of treatment of hyacinth and other bulbous roots during the summer months, in order to ensure a full bloom next spring, by Richard Adie, Esq., Liverpool, was read at a meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, on the 10th ult:

The treatment I am about to describe was designed in consequence of an observation I made, that after a wet cold summer a large number of hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*) roots did not flower at all, although for several years previous they had flowered moderately well. The roots, to look at, appeared good, but their vitality was low; they were slow to put out a few roots and leaves to preserve the bulbs from destruction, and this was all they did in their season of active growth.

In the native soil for the hyacinth the bulb is exposed to summer-drought and sun-baked earth during what is technically termed its dead season, so I thought if I could make a summer to them to resemble their native one, I would get the desired vitality next spring. The first trial made wrought such a change on the roots that I hope a short notice of it may prove of value to those interested in the culture of our finest spring flowers.

Hyacinth roots are lifted when the leaves show symptoms of decay, about midsummer day. At this season the forcing pit is not in use, and I thought it would answer my purpose to imitate, in so far as heat and drought are concerned, an eastern summer. I placed the bulbs in the sand which had been used for striking cuttings, and lighted the fire under them twice or thrice a week, in order to keep the temperature of the sand near 80° F., which was continued for six weeks. The hayacinths were then removed and placed in a dry attic on a wooden floor in one instance; in another they were suspended in a net or bag in a warm inhabited room, where gas burned till midnight.

The effect of this treatment was to make a marked change in the character of the growth next spring; every root, small or large, flowered, and the older roots appeared to make efforts that exhausted them, for they sent up many heads, and thus separated the bulb into parts. In the heating process, moisture is freely thrown off from the plants; this it is desirable to get rid of by active ventilation, for if not so attended to, there is a tendency in the hyacinth bulbs to decay.

The polyanthus narcissus (*N. Tazettas*) I have treated in a simular manner. After heating in the pit, I kept them for the remainder of the summer and autumn in a very dry, warm place, so much so that the party in charge of them said that he thought they must be well cooked. Yet they have flowered this spring with as large full heads as can be desired; one variety had just a little too much vitality imparted to it, for in the open air it had a large head above ground in February, which the March frosts destroyed. In them I consider the change wrought by summer heating to be more evident than in the hyacinths, for I have never found our summer to flower the polyanthus narcissus with any degree of vigor like the roots imported from Holland until I treated them as above described, which has brought roots that have been grown for some years in this country to be equal to the imported ones.

For other bulbous roots or plants that remain in their native country in an apparent state of rest, or dead season, as it is styled, while the soil is baked or scorched by a powerful sun, summer heating in a forcing pit will for this climate be found advantageous, and the system may admit of extension, if it be varied to suit the different habits of the plants to be treated. For example, the narcissus bulbs admit of a greater degree of drying than would be good for the hyacinth.

In seeds, a process analagous to the above is, I believe, well known to promote their vitality, and is practiced in malting, where vigorous growth is so much wanted, the plan being as I am informed, to dry the grain by a carefully regulated heat prior to damping and springing.

BURNING DOWN TREES.

An article is going the rounds of the Agricultural press concerning the burning down of large forest trees, instead of felling them with an ax. The process is given thus:

"The idea of burning down trees six and eight feet in diameter, and solid and green, would seem simply absurd and ridiculous. But the thing is done in Oregon every day at vast saving of time and labor. A hole is bored in the tree horizontally, the nearer the center the better. Then, directly under this hole, another is bored at an angle of elevation such that the holes meet together near the center of the tree. A coal of fire, with a little kindling, is introduced into the orifice thus formed, and the lower hole causes a draught, and the upper one performs the functions of a chimney. The heart of the tree is dry and contains a considerable quantity of pitch, and when manipulated as I have described burns briskly. It is generally necessary to feed this fire with some fresh fuel from time to time, but one man can keep a large number of trees thus burning, and will get twenty or a hundred trees down much easier than he could otherwise do."

This appears lovely on paper, but we apprehend that, put in practice, the plan would prove pretty much a failure. Some fifteen years experience among the trees—felling and burning them when cut up—induces a suspicion that this auger-hole business is a humbug. It is not asserted that a tree might not be felled by this process—especially a pitch pine one—but the conviction is strong that, to use a common phrase, "it would cost more than it would come to." If any body doubts this let a trial of the process be made on the body of a green tree—beech, maple, elm or hemlock, as the case may be. Note the time taken in boring the holes, and that expended in starting the fire and keeping it up till the tree falls. Then take your ax and chop one down of equal diameter, and note the time of this operation also. The difference, if any, will show what is gained or lost by the burning process. If the ax don't beat the auger and fire then our hat is ready to change owners.

TREATMENT OF DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is, perhaps, one of the easiest of all plants to degenerate. This is owing to two reasons—first, that the root is often allowed to increase in size, and is not properly divided; and second, that they are frequently planted too near together, and the pollen of one plant impregnates another; an imperfect flower being the result in future seasons. Of this latter assertion we are not positively sure, but it is the only reason we can see to account for the alarming change in color in the flowers of Dahlias planted near to each other.

If a Dahlia root is allowed to increase in size from year to year, it is almost certain to produce inferior flowers. The root being so very large has so many sprouts that each sprout chokes its neighbor, and like a hill of corn not properly thinned out, the result of the whole is inferior. A medium sized root will produce much finer flowers than a very large one. But it is possible to go to the other extreme, and make the root too small. This is frequently done by dishonest florists who are too eager for gain. If you are buying a new and rare Dahlia, however, you must not expect to get a very large root. In the latter case it is advisable to allow the root to expend all its energies on its growth and not allow it to flower the first season.

Again, many Dahlias are much injured by allowing them to flower as soon as they show any inclination to. All buds that appear while the plant is growing should be cut off; although you deprive yourself of early flowers by this process you secure much finer ones in the end. And who would not have one perfect flower rather than a whole bunch of imperfect ones?

Very many Dahlias are injured by planting too early in the season. They spring up and make a rapid growth and are in flower in July. The sun being too hot for them at that time, the flowers are necessarily imperfect. We are of the opinion that from the first to the fifteenth of June is quite early enough to plant. Dahlias, when planted at this time, flower in September and October, when the rays of the sun have lost a great deal of their power. Besides, in the fall there are comparatively few flowers, and it is then that Dahlias are appreciated; but when they come in the full height of the flower season, when roses and other finer flowers claim the attention, they are very apt to be forgotten or overlooked. The fall is undoubtedly the time for the Dahlia.—J. P. Norris, *in the Gardeners' Monthly.*

THUJOPSIS DOLABRATA

Of this rare and beautiful Evergreen, Mr. Francis Parkman writes the Gardeners' Monthly the following note of its behavior the past winter:

"This beautiful Japanese Evergreen has proved with me hardy to a degree far above my expectations. Two plants of it have stood here in an open situation for three winters without injury, receiving no other protection than that of two or three pine boughs thrust into the earth around them. The past winter has proved, in this neighborhood, very fatal to Evergreens, and has killed back Hemlocks and Arborvitæs in abundance; but not a single frond of the Thujopsis was even browned. Another plant of the same species stands, in a most thriving condition, on a bed of Rhododendrons, where it was planted three years ago when not above four inches in height. It has never suffered in the least from the winter, and has now reached the height of a foot or more.

"Both varieties, the variegated and the plain, seem equally enduring. With respect to that other singularly beautiful Japanese Evergreen, Retinospora pisifera aurea, I am not inclined to judge so favorably. It has been badly killed back even in a cold frame; but its beauty is so great, especially when its young buds are opening, that it is well worth all the pains that may be necessary to shelter it."

M. Duchartre, a Frenchman, who has been investigating the rate of growth in plants by day and by night, considers that the greatest increase in length takes place at night.

FAST HOLLYHOCKS

It was stated in the Monthly that an English gardener had found that if Hollyhock seed was sown under glass in February, and the young plants were planted in the open ground in April, they would flower in September of the same year. On the eighth of June last, I sowed under glass, on a spent hot-bed, a few Hollyhock seeds, which had been sent to me by a sister from England. On July 21st the produce was transplanted, and two out of the nine plants raised threw up flower stems; one produced several perfect flowers, and the other had two or three buds so far developed as to show the color of the flowers, when their precocious efforts were rendered abortive by frost. I am puzzled to understand why these plants flowered, though raised so very late in the season, when self-sown plants, and plants grown from seeds sown in the open ground, very early in spring, never attempt to flower until the second year. It can hardly be that they were starved into premature bloom, for the ground into which they were planted was well prepared; more than the usual amount of rain fell during the latter part of summer, and the plants grew with great luxuriance.—*J. Townley.*

Sensitive Leaved Plants.—The extreme sensibility of the leaves of Mimosa sensitiva and pudica, not only to light, but to the slightest touch of any extraneous body, is a good example of the exquisite sensibility of leaves. In dull, sunless weather the leaves never fully expand; whilst at night the leaflets fold up close together. But the most remarkable instance of the kind is, perhaps, to be found in the spontaneous motion of the leaves of that very singular plant, the Hedysarum gyrans. Its motions are independent even of the agency of light, or of any other stimulus whatever, only requiring the warm temperature of the stove, with a perfectly still atmosphere, to be performed in perfection.—*Cottage Gardener.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Grape Growing in Chautauqua County.—There are said to be about two thousand acres of land, in Chautauqua county, devoted to the grape growing business. The soil along the lake section of the country is reputed to be well suited to the grape, and the business is yearly extending. The profits of some of the vineyards last year ranged from $200 to $500 per acre. A wine company has been formed at Portland, with a capital of $100,000. They have in store about 30,000 gallons of wine, the product of vineyards in that section.

Horticulture in Indiana.—The semi-annual Fair of the Parke Co. Horticultural Institute, was held at Bloomingdale, Ind., on the 8th and 9th of June, 1866. There were 465 entries, and the premiums awarded and paid in full amounted to $220. The interest is increasing with each exhibition, and the effect that this interest is having on our community can be seen by any one who will visit the gardens and nurseries in this vicinity. The officers have already made arrangements for a Fall Exhibition, to be held about the last of September.—Albert Hunt, *Secretary.*

"A Young Gardener," Parma, Mich. Your "quill" of flies has been submitted to the inspection of one of the best entomologists here. He says the class is new to him and that he has no means at hand by which to determine what their appellation should be. He is of the opinion that they are not detrimental to plants, and that, if yours have sustained injury, it is from some other cause than the congregation of the flies upon them.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Indian or Brown Bread.—I have seen numerous recipes in the Rural for making brown bread, but none, in my estimation, so good as my mother's. Take two-thirds corn meal and one-third rye flour. Mix with warm water (not hot) to a thin batter, or so that it will drop from a spoon freely; put in salt, a little molasses or sugar and yeast sufficient to rise good without tasting of the hops, say for three quarts of material a coffee cup two-thirds full. Let it stand until it cracks open on the surface before baking, then place in quite a hot oven two or three hours, according to the size of the loaf, permitting the fire to go down gradually. An old fashioned brick oven is best for baking this bread, letting it stand in over night, giving it a red tinge when cut and making it so deliciously sweet.

To Clean White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. D. S. H., of Wisconsin wishes for a recipe that will clean white kid gloves. Here is mine, which will clean white ones, or those of any color, very nicely. Take a piece of white cotton batting and moisten it slightly in sweet milk; then rub it on a piece of Castile soap and apply it to the glove. This is done more effectually by putting the glove on the hand. Care should be taken that the cotton is not damp enough to wet them through.—Mrs. B., *Troy, Pa.*

Remedy for Expelling the Little Red Ants.—As no answer has been given to the inquiry for something to destroy the little red ants that "trouble the lard," I send my mother's remedy, which, she says, never fails. Place bits of the bark of hickory, or sweet walnut, wherever they haunt, and they will very soon disappear.

Waffels.—"Kate," wants the most economical recipe for waffles. As no one else has responded, I send mine, which is very good. One pint of milk; 6 eggs; ¼ lb. butter; ¼ lb. sugar; 1½ lbs. flour; ½ teaspoonful soda; 1 teaspoonful cinnamon. Warm the milk slightly, and cut up the butter in it; beat the eggs well and pour into the milk: stir in half the flour gradually, then add the sugar, spice and soda, dissolved in a little of the milk; stir gradually in the remainder of the flour. Bake immediately.

Rice Waffles.—One large coffeecupful of boiled rice; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of corn starch; 1 of melted butter; 1 quart of milk; 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; ½ teaspoonful soda, and flour enough for a thick batter. Have the irons hot and well buttered.

To Dry Citron.—R. H. S. wishes to know how to prepare citron for drying. Cut the citron into slices convenient for drying and remove all the pits, then boil in water till you can pierce with a fork; take from the water and lay in a colander to drain. Take the rind of four lemons, pour a pint of boiling water upon them and let them stand over night, then add 4 lbs. of sugar and place over the fire; when hot put in all the citron the sirup will cover and let it boil till the fruit is clear, or the sirup has penetrated through it; then drain and place on plates to dry, and add more of the fruit to the sirup till it is all used up. Dry the lemon and you will have fine candied lemon peel.

Candied Orange Peel.—Prepare the sirup the same as for citron, leaving out the lemon. Take the orange peel and soak it in cold water 24 hours, to remove; the bitterness then lay in the sirup hot, but do not boil, till it is soft and transparent.—H. C. C., *Ovid Center, Mich.*

To Make Hop Yeast Bread.—Cook 6 potatoes; when cooked mash them and put warm water enough with the potatoes to make 1 quart of wetting. Put in your flour hot enough to scald it. When cool add a cup of yeastand it will be ready to knead in the morning early. Knead all the flour you can in the dough, and let it raise again; when the dough is light it is ready to put on tins. After it has raised some, is ready to bake. Put in a slow oven at first, and you will have as good bread as the baker can make. If you want to make a tin of biscuit for tea, knead a tablespoonful of butter in a tin full. —C. G. C. Wilcox.

CURING MEAT—A NEW METHOD.

At a late meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, of Great Britain, Mr. John Mackay described a new method of preserving beef, mutton and other animal substances, without the use of salt, thus affording the means of keeping meat in its natural state, and with its original flavor unimpaired. The discovery was made by Dr. Redwood, while experimenting with paraffine, an oily matter distilled from wood. Its prominent characteristics are solidity, whiteness, tastelessness, and an entire freedom from odor or smell. It becomes fluid at a heat of 130 degrees, and, when raised to about 300 degrees, it has the power of preserving, in its natural or original state, all kinds of animal matter which has been immersed in it. By immersion it was found that animal substances rapidly lost the air and water contained in them, leaving the juice of the meat to be absorbed by the joint under operation. According to an explanation given, the germs or principles of decay found in meat are destroyed by the action of the paraffine, much on the same principle as fruits and jellies are preserved in jars hermetically sealed up. When the meat has been exposed a sufficient time to the action of the highly heated paraffine, it is removed and immediately dipped in a bath of the same material, at a lower temperature—two or three dips completing the process—when the substances are ready for a home or foreign market. Samples of meat, thus prepared, have been cooked after standing three months, and found to be as sweet and fresh as when first taken from the carcass of the slaughtered animal. A company has been formed in London for curing or preserving beef, mutton, fish, poultry, eggs and the like, all of which have been managed with entire success. Great results are anticipated from the preservative power of the article in question.

VARIOUS SELECTED RECIPES.

Love Cake.—Three eggs, five ounces of sugar, six ounces flour, salt, mace, rose-water, to be dropped, and sugar sprinkled on before baking.

Muffins.—When the cook makes a sponge for the day's baking, she mixes more than is required for that purpose. In the morning, when it is light and soft, she puts some of it in tin rings, and bakes about half an hour. It wants no addition—it is merely soft bread.

Spruce Beer.—To ten gallons of water add one quart of yeast, five pints of molasses and a few drops of the oil of spruce. Put the above mixture into an air-tight cask and shake it well. Open the vent and a quantity of air will rush out; when it stops bung up tight and shake it again. It will be fit to use in a short time, but will soon be tart. If allowed to remain in the cask it will make good vinegar.—*Ex.*

Meat-Cakes.—Chop any kind of fresh, cold meats very finely, season with salt and pepper, make a nice batter; lay a spoonful of the batter on the griddle, which must be buttered to prevent its sticking, then a spoonful of chopped meat, and then a spoonful of the batter; when browned on one side, turn carefully and brown the other. It makes a palatable breakfast dish. Serve hot.

To Clean Hair Brushes.—As hot water and soap very soon soften the hairs, and rubbing completes their destruction, use soda dissolved in cold water, instead. Soda having an affinity for grease, it cleanses the brush with little friction. Do not set them near the fire, nor in the sun, to dry; but after shaking them well, set them on the point of the handle in a shady place.

Ladies' Department.

TEARS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean;
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
That brings our friends up from the outer world.
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square,
So sad, so strange the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret,
O Death in Life, the days that are no more.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY PICTURES.

Readers of the dear Rural, will you hear of the pictures which I have away off here in my Farm Home? 'Tis to no lofty room that I must take you to view the productions of which I am a going to speak. Of lowly architecture is the room, with the pictures *pasted* instead of hanging in their costly frames against garnished walls. It is a simple pleasure that I derive from these wood cuts and engravings, yet none the less a pleasure. They carry me to distant lands—different scenes—different climes—as much as do the most costly paintings. I can tell you of a few, and but a few, for space in our Rural would not be allowed me for a full telling of all the minor points of my "gallery."

On my right hand, as I sit before my diversified view, I can see the penciled figure of "Morning," arising, as it were, from a sea of clouds and mists, with one foot poised on a rocky point, and her scepter pointed towards the "Day Star." Below it a picture of quiet beauty—two lovers, reading together a ballad called "The Lovers' Parting,"—a sheaf of wheat lying in her lap, and flowers twined in her hair, rustic and happy—with a shade of the "parting" resting on each brow. Napoleon, with his stern look, brings me a retrospective glimpse of *his* career. As the opposite of Napoleon, are the calm, noble, God-like features of Washington, whose whole aim was the happiness of his people—not the crushing and subjecting them to the power of *his* will and ambition. "The Death-bed of Young Custis," with the Father of his Country bending over him, although we know it to be historicaly inaccurate, as Washington was not with him at the last hour, I love to imagine a correct delineation.

"The marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella" brings sweet thoughts of love and happiness—and the "Flight of Helen and Paris," bitterness and grief that there is so much sin in the world. "Remarkable Trees in Foreign Lands" take me under their shade, and I wander up and down their silent arches, blessing God's infinite goodness in giving us this beautiful world. "A Winter's Night," "Going to School," "The Brother's Pet," "Caractacus," "View of Charlestown," and "Gathering Flowers," all suggest thoughts peculiar to themselves, and although nothing but "wood cuts," impart lessons of beauty.

The pictures of "John Anderson and his Jean," are among my favorites, and I love to repeat the old ballad as I gaze, and imagine them in youth, middle age, and old age, tottering hand in hand, still loving each other as in the "hey-day" of youth and pleasure, down to their quiet home, the grave. "The Rivals of the Battle-field of Bull Run" is a picture that tells its own story of love, jealousy, hatred and reconciliation, and the darker but glorious story of the civil strife that so long agitated our land, and the conquering host of "Boys in Blue" that made the right triumph;—all honor to those same "boys," and may the "rivalship" all be at an end, and all those who wore the "blue" be blessed with a distinct, separate "One."

Away up here in one corner of my "gallery" is a picture of a dear old Seminary, called the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, situated in the picturesque vilage of Alexander. 'Tis not the *least* among my pictures,—'tis looked at long and often, for there a bright period of my life was passed, and the golden memories cluster around it e'en yet. A bright, gay band was ours;—now we're scattered; yet beyond "the shore" we shall meet again.

Here in my "gallery" are not *all* my pictures. As I turn my eye in any direction from home, hills, wood and valley greet my sight, and are reposing in perfect quietness, unless disturbed by the warbling of birds, the lowing of cattle, or the whistle of the plow-boy "as he homeward wends his way,"—a *picture* of quiet beauty, home comfort, and content. God's pictures are all around and about us. God's music also comes, as the wind sways the lofty trees. The beauty of God's goodness and love is shown forth everywhere; and *this* belongs to my "gallery"—is the part that makes my soul exult and triumph in the knowledge that, although shut out from some of the more magnificent pictures of this creation, yet the simple, the beautiful, the true, are here, for Nature is here—and she is God's beautiful-teaching picture.

Sara J. C.

Leroy, N. Y.

Silence never shows itself to so great an advantage, as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation.

A QUAKER WEDDING.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Loudon county, Va., gives the following interesting account of a Quaker wedding in that section:—Much of our population consists of that class known as "Quakers." In their mode of worship, manner of dress, and many other customs, they differ from other denominations, but more particularly in the matter of marriages. I attended one of these, by invitation, last Thursday, and will endeavor, as nearly as I can, to give you an accurate account of the proceedings.

The parties proposing matrimony are required to hand in their "intentions" to a business meeting at least one month before the time appointed for the wedding. This meeting appoints a committee to inquire into the propriety of the match and report at the next meeting. If the report is favorable,—i. e., if nothing which they consider an obstacle is presented,—the parents or guardian of the young lady give their consent to the union. One peculiarity of marriage among the members of the society is, that by its rules the ceremony shall take place during the day—none are ever married after nightfall.

In the case of the one of which we are writing, all the preliminaries having been settled, the parties repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where the ceremony was to take place, and found the house well filled—for their circle of acquaintances was very large. The bridegroom is one of our most energetic and enterprising citizens—frank, free and joyous, he is always the life of every party of which he forms a part. The bride is the youngest daughter of one of the oldest and most honored of our citizens. Always bright and beautiful she was doubly so on this occasion. Dressed in the purest white, emblematic of her spotless character, with no ornaments save those supplied by nature, she walked in with the bridal party, and took the seats prepared for them.

After a short season of silence, the bride and groom, with their waiters, rise to their feet, and the gentleman, in a clear and distinct voice, repeats the vow which is prescribed by the discipline:—"In the presence of the Lord and before this assembly I take L. J. to be my wife, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until death shall separate us." And immediately following him, the lady, in a soft and tremulous voice, but still loud enough to be audible to all within the room, repeated her portion of the vow:—"In the presence of the Lord, and before this assembly, I take W. B. to be my husband, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and a faithful wife until death shall separate us."

This was followed by signing the marriage certificate by the newly married couple and a large number of those present, nearly one hundred, as witnesses. The marriage ceremony was now completed, this twain have been made one, and the company dispersed over the different rooms to enjoy as best suits their fancy. But as I before said, a committee of older friends is always on hand to see that everything is conducted properly and in good order. Their presence, however, caused but little restraint upon the younger members of the party, for these—old, stale and solemn as they may appear—are many of them full of fun and pleasure, and enjoy a pastime of this sort as much as those who are younger, and more given to parties, frolics, etc.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

There are women who cannot grow old,—women who, without any special effort, remain always young and attractive. The number is smaller than it should be, but there is still a sufficient number to mark the wide difference between this class and the other. The great secret of this perpetual youth lies not in beauty, for some women possess it who are not at all handsome; nor in dress, for they are frequently careless in that respect, so far as mere arbitrary dictates of fashion are concerned; nor in having nothing to do, for these ever-young women are always busy as bees, and it is very well known that idleness will fret people into old age and ugliness faster than overwork. The charm, we imagine, lies in a sunny temper, neither more nor less—the blessed gift of always looking on the bright side of life, and stretching the mantle of charity over every body's faults and failings. It is not much of a secret, but it is all we have been able to discover; and we have watched such with great interest, and a determination to report truthfully for the benefit of the rest of the sex. It is very provoking that it is something which cannot be corked up and sold for fifty cents per bottle, but as this is impossible, why, the most of us will have to keep on growing old and ugly and disagreeable.—*Ex.*

Wear a Smile.—Which will you do, smile and make others happy, or be crabbed, and make every body around you miserable? You can live among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire surrounded by fogs and frogs. The amount of happiness which you can produce is incalculable, if you will show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words, and a fretful disposition, you can make hundreds unhappy almost beyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance, let joy beam in your eye, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest, and at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your daily business.

For the Afflicted.—Luther used to say "If it were not for tribulation I should not understand Scripture; and every sorrowing saint responds to this, as having felt its truth.—*Bonar.*

Choice Miscellany.

CHURCH BELLES.

Coming in couples,
Smiling so sweetly,
Up the long aisle
Tripping so neatly.

Flutter of feathers,
Rustle of dresses,
Fixing of ribbons,
Shaking of tresses.

Envying bonnets,
Envying laces,
Nodding to neighbors,
Peering in faces.

Whispering softly,
Heeding no sermon—
What they are there for,
Hard to determine.

On all around them
Gazing benignly;
Wholly unconscious,
Singing divinely.

Prosy discourses
Don't suit their whims;
Plain they assemble,
All for the "*hims*."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"THE TRAIN'S IN!"

Did you ever stand in the depot when the train had just arrived? What blendings and contrasts we see amid the busy throng! Joy and sorrow walk side by side. There are meetings of friends long parted,—partings of dear ones, perhaps forever, in this bustling world. Health and sickness go arm in arm; and life and death, the beginning and the end of every earthly existence, are here strangely commingled.

See the hope pictured in that poor woman's face, as with her child in her arms she stands looking eagerly among the crowd for some one, and we can guess who; but her search is fruitless—the welcome face is not there,—she has been here before, and now, grown weary with watching in vain, despair takes the place of hope, and she goes away sobbing out a heart-broken prayer to the God of the widow and the fatherless.

There stands a splendid coach, waiting for some petted son of wealth, who, "proud of his pride," thinks it quite degrading to ride in the same car, or perhaps to occupy the same seat, (ugh! how contaminating,) with a workingman, the nobler of the two, because he uses the powers which God has given him, to the best of his ability. Notice that soldier in his faded suit of "Uncle Sam's glorious blue," as he drags his worn and weary feet slowly along—those feet that have borne him through many a long march and faithfully trod the path of duty. No fine carriage or liveried servants are ready to bear him to his home and waiting friends. He will look for a chance to ride with some of the farmers who are down from the hills, in their lumber wagons, to trade,—for he must surprise mother to-night. Sad surprise! We wonder if she will know him!—the boy who went out full of health and activity, now wasted by disease; the light of his childhood's days gone out from those once laughing eyes, and a mightier than we poor earth-children has set his stamp upon that pale brow. He is "coming home to die," for it seems that home is the best port from which to launch his bark to drift away, over the dark river, and glide into heaven as the last words of mother's prayer dies upon his ear, "Thy will be done."

Here is the merry face of a bride, "married unto manhood." Surely she is happy, although a clouded future hangs over her, filled with trials, cares and dark days that will try her soul, and if it be true will strengthen her love. She is repeating an experiment, tested by many, with various results, and by many more still untried. It is "taking a leap in the dark." But look ahead to the baggage car! What is that rough box which they handle so carelessly, little reckoning that though it is but dust it is precious to some one, and worthy to be "lifted up tenderly." There is a hearse just around the corner, to receive these earthy remains and bear them to some lone heart that is sadly waiting to behold the dear form of one who fell asleep in a stranger's land, with no friend near to soothe his aching head, or to wipe the death damp from his throbbing brow. Could those relics speak would they not tell of a wasted life, hidden and unused talents, a harvest of leaves faded and withered?—or would it be of deeds well done, some pebble laid in the wall of truth, a harvest rich with golden grain, and when tired with earth's labors waiting at the beautiful gate, at last receiving the plaudit, "Well done?" Soon they will be consigned to the breast of their mother earth and there will be one more grave mound, upon which shall be written in the green turf and the bright flowers *somebody's loss.*

We have spent so much time musing upon one of life's sad pictures, the cars are starting. People are rushing past to get on. Farewells are said and the iron steed moves off, dragging this vast load of human freight—bound where? All have some point of destination, little thinking that perhaps in one short hour they may be hurled into eternity. May we not ask as we go away, where will our train of life stop?

"Lakeside." C——.

MANNERS.

"I make it a point of morality," says an eminent writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are, if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantages of 'good society,' as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies; and if there is any standard of manners, it is well founded on reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous, and not studied. I always suspect a man that meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty—it may be rough—grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation—'How are you, my old friend?'"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

QUERIES—"STATELY" AND "HOMELY."

The department of Queries and Answers has always given great freshness and vivacity to the Rural New-Yorker, and is a happy means of keeping editor and reader in pleasant intelligence with each other. The idea underlying it, is that it gives vent to the instinct coarsely but characteristically expressed by the sailor, in justifying his preference for responsive religious worship, that "it gave a fellow a chance to jaw back." Only the "answering again" is, in both cases, not that of angry dispute, but of pleasant colloquy, and so much fresher than by labored essay.

May I, now and then, avail myself of this corner, to propose a query or two?—and at this writing, the following? (I may not make my want clearly understood the first time, probably I shall not. If so, I will try again.)

Will some kind reader of the Rural, who has enjoyed the warm, out-gushing, natural and *real* pleasures of home-life, among kindred and friends who were "all the world" to each other, and who has at the same time had both opportunity, and an eye, to observe life and society under the variety of its phases which large intercourse opens to view,—will such a reader, gentle or simple, favor me and my backers, with a definition of the words *Stately* and *Homely*—*Stateliness* and *Homeliness*—with illustrations from life, in each case, by way of examples of each?

I will premise, further, that, to my mind, to be qualified, the writer must be able to say that she (I do hope some true woman will answer,) has sung or listened to the words and the melody of

"Home, Sweet Home!"

and heartily enjoyed both, at least as often when the singers were a home-set, where

"Each was of the other sure,"

as amid the glare and artifice and stateliness of the gay concert room.

I should like illustrations, if I may prescribe, from such occasions of social life as the following, for example: 1. Morning calls, by intimate friends. 2. Staying to a meal, unexpectedly. 3. A dinner, the guests being (supposed) old friends. 4. A visit to spend the evening socably, (old friends, supposed, again.) 5. A collation of refreshments for guests at a morning or noon-day wedding. 6. The *tout ensemble* of the getting up of a wedding—where the parties and their friends are neither princes, nobles, or millionaires, and have the struggle of life before them, &c., &c., &c.

What in these and like cases would be "stateliness," and which "homeliness?"—and which is to be preferred, and why? And is there any use of heart in any of these, and why? I don't mean to presume, Mr. Editor, and hope I don't intrude. But you see I am inquisitive; for in fact I am bewildered and in a puzzle. Home.

IMPULSE AGAINST JUDGMENT.

The man who is governed by impulse, that is, feeling, is under the constant necessity of repenting. Impulses are the fruit of the moment—and as they exist in exaggeration, *i. e.*, going beyond proper bounds, there has always got to be a backing down. If not, if reparation is not made, then the man is hard-hearted, and consequently unhappy, and to be pitied. Such are the quarrelsome men of the world, the thorns in a neighborhood, getting men into scrapes, themselves the leaders. Look out for such men, and avoid them. But we are all apt to be too much affected that way. Feeling has two strong advantages:—Excitement which it is a pleasure to gratify; and the habit of indulging in it. It is so easy "to give way." Though our resolution should be formed a hundred times, a hundred times we break through it. But there is only one way to overcome—and that is to persist in the resolution till we have conquered a habit. How much "smart money" has been paid; how much ill-feeling engendered; how many restless nights and painful days endured, in consequence of giving way to our feelings. "The man who governs his passions is stronger than he that taketh a city."

WIT AND WISDOM.

Perfect integrity and a properly-cooked beefsteak are rare.

Gentleman—A manual of good manners, bound in cloth.

Woman—An essay on grace, in one volume, elegantly bound.

Why is swearing like a ragged coat? Because it is a bad habit.

Loving hearts are like beggars; they live on what is given them.

The lady whose peace of mind was broken intends to have it repaired.

The most dangerous of flatteries is the inferiority of what is around us.

The attempt to read many books often ends in thoroughly reading none.

Sublimity in Humility—The soul goes highest when the body kneels lowest.

No matter how long you have been married, never neglect to court your wife.

Why is a lady of fashion like a successful sportsman? Because she bags the hare.

It is better to love the person you cannot marry, than to marry the person you cannot love.

Neither false curls, false teeth, false calves, nor even false eyes, are as bad as false tongues.

They have given up long-meter tunes in the San Francisco churches. The are considered entirely too slow for that fast city.

At the North pole, go whatever way you will, you go due south; and at the utmost height of joy you can move only toward sorrow.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LAST WORDS.

BY KATE CAMERON.

Deal gently with me, O my friends, when this frail life hath fled,
When ye shall gather in my home, and whisper "she is dead."
Let not a word of idle praise be breathed o'er my repose,
And as for blame, however just, Oh! leave it to my foes.
Bend o'er my couch with cheerful smile, and say "she is at rest:
We loved her well, we miss her much, but God knows what is best."
And when ye robe me for the grave, let no cold shroud be there,
To send a shudder to the heart, as from Death's icy air;
But wrap me in some simple garb, that speaks of warmth and rest,
And lay fair blossoms o'er my brow, and on my silent breast;
Put nothing in my folded hands,—but let them empty be,
To show that Life and all its cares is henceforth naught to me.
And toll no bell, and chant no dirge o'er my unburied dust,
But utter words of earnest prayer, and sing sweet hymns of trust.
Then lay me gently down to rest, where sleep my loved and lost;
And think of me as one whose barque no more is tempest-tost.
And when ye go back to the world, Oh! do not quite forget
That one whose heart was warm and true would fain be cherished yet.
But do not mourn that I have gone, nor cast a veil of gloom
Above my lonely, vacant place in each familiar room;
But bring the flowers I loved the best, and let their fragrance be
A pleasant incense in the house to waken thoughts of me.
And sometimes place upon my grave the blossoms fair and sweet
That shall be pledges of our love until the hour we meet.
I ask no more—for thus to live in hearts I call mine own
Were better than the sounding praise of monumental stone.
I crave no guerdon of the world—I ask no boon of Fame,
If ye but cherish, year by year, my well-remembered name!

WHITTIER'S THEOLOIGICAL OPINIONS.

John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, finding himself quoted as authority for certain theological opinions, writes to the Friend, the organ of his denomination:

Painfully sensible of my own moral infirmities and liabilities to error, I instinctively shrink from assuming the office of teacher and guide of others. I simply wish to say that my ground of hope for myself and humanity is in that Divine fulness of love which was manifested in the life, teachings and self-sacrifice of Christ—the way, the truth, and the life. In the infinite mercy of God so revealed, and not in any work or merit of our nature, I reverently, humbly, yet very hopefully trust. I regard Christianity as a life rather than a creed, and, in judging of my fellow men, I can use no other standard than that which our Lord and Master has given us: "By their fruits ye shall know them." The only orthodoxy that I am specially interested in is that of life and practice. On the awful and solemn theme of human destiny I dare not dogmatize; but wait the unfolding of the great mystery in the firm faith that, whatever may be our particular allotment, God will do the best that is possible for all.

WHAT IS THE BIBLE LIKE?

It is like a large, beautiful tree that bears sweet fruit for those who are hungry, and affords shelter and shade for pilgrims on their way to heaven.

It is like a cabinet of jewels and precious stones, which are not only to be looked at and admired, but used and worn.

It is like a telescope, which brings distant objects and far off worlds very near, so that we can see something of their beauty and importance.

It is like a treasure house, a store house of all sorts of valuable and useful things; and which are to be had without money and without price.

It is like a deep, broad, calm flowing river; the banks of which are green and flowery, where birds sing and lambs play, and dear little children are loving and happy.

My dear little children, I want you to love the Bible. If you attend to it, it will make you, through God's blessing, wise, rich and happy forever and ever.

Conscious that we are swiftly hastening to the vale where earthly toil must cease, we should so perform the duties of the present life that we can lay these bodies down in peace, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest,—feeling as we go forward that for us to live is Christ, but to die is gain.

To suppose God could require of His children aught different or less than purity and holiness, is to express a sad insensibility to His own divine perfections. To suppose obedience to His laws will not be finally secured, is to betray an irreverent distrust of the efficacy of His government and grace.

Happiness is less frequently found in conspicuous than in humble stations. When David said, "Oh, that I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest," he was king of Israel and Judea—not a shepherd in Bethlehem.

The Reviewer.

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FRUIT CULTURE. By CHARLES BAKER of the Dorchester Nurseries. Illustrated. [8 vo.—pp. 523.] Boston: Lee & Shepard.

PERHAPS we cannot more briefly give the reader an idea of the contents of the above work than to say it contains thirteen chapters, of which the first six treat of meteorological agents, and of the origin and properties, classification and adaptations, draining, pulverizations, and fertilizations of the soil. In the remaining chapters, selections of varieties, arrangement and transplanting, pruning and training, summer cultivation, grafting and budding, producing new varieties, and the diseases of fruit bearing plants, are the subjects discussed. The book bears evidence of extensive reading and research, and considerable observation and experience on the part of the author. The chapter on the selection of varieties, and their adaptations to different districts, prepared mostly from the Catalogue of the American Pomological Society, would be of value to any one intending to devote much capital to fruit culture.

In his preface the author takes pains to state that, although a business partner of the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, the latter is in no degree accountable for any peculiar sentiments expressed in the work, but he has received many valuable suggestions from Mr. WILDER, and is largely indebted to his library and mature knowledge. We find, likewise, in the preface a list of publications to which the author has referred for aid in compiling his work. The list numbers forty-three titles, of which Transactions of the American Pomological Society is the only genuine American Horticultural work mentioned. This discrimination in favor of foreign authorities in a work designed chiefly for the American fruit grower is due, we suppose, to the fact that the author breathes Boston air, and to his supposition that New England is the fountain-head of Pomological science in this country. He should reflect, however, that where the stream flows broadest and strongest—at its outlet—it is of the most practical value.

LIFE AND TIMES OF ANDREW JOHNSON, Seventh President of the United States. Written from a National Stand Point. By a National Man. [12mo.—pp. 296.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1866.

THIS volume sketches the course of a man of no ordinary character. Commencing life without property, scholastic attainments or influential family connections, he finds himself, at the age of fifty-eight years, the executive of one of the most powerful nations of modern times. Unforseen circumstances, it is true, have had something to do with this advancement; still it is easy to see that much is owing to the native vigor and talent of the man, whereby these circumstances were made available to his personal elevation. The volume under notice contains numerous and affluent quotations from the speeches of Mr. JOHNSON, Congressional and otherwise, all of which are creditable alike to his talents and his patriotism. His position is an anomaly in our history. He is President of the United States, while the State of which he is a resident and citizen is out of the Union—in fact a foreign one! The book is prefaced by a spirited portrait of the subject of it. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

SERMONS PREACHED ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS during the last Twenty Years. By EDWARD METRICK GOULBURN, D. D., Prebendary of St. Paul's and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. Re-printed from the second London edition. Two volumes in one. [pp. 379.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS volume contains twenty-two sermons on the following topics:—Confession; The Doctrine of the English Church thereon; The Moral Instincts which lead men to the Confessional; Pure Religion and Undefiled; God Keeping and Breaking Silence; The Kingdom that comes not with Observation; Jacob's Dream; The Contagious Influence of Faithful Prophesying; Final Impenetence; Do Exemplified; Goodness and Severity of God as Manifested in the Atonement; Remedy, the only form of Doing Good; Christ Wielding the Keys of Death; The Revelation of the True God; The Dispensations; Learning a Requisite for the Ministry of the present day; Human Instrumentality in Man's Salvation; The Stolen Testimony; The Building up of the Family; On Preaching Christ Crucified; Have Salt in Yourselves; The Last Sunday of 1861. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

HAND AND GLOVE. A Novel. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of "Half a Million of Money," etc. [8vo.—pp. 122.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE scenes of this relation are in England and France—the developments of the story being mostly confined to the latter country. The prominent character is a man of fine appearance, of great versatility of talent. He figured as a speculator, sharper, thief, gambler and clergyman. Was branded in the right hand for crime committed; escaped from servitude, forged clerical papers and got settled among the hills of Burgundy, where he wooed and won the affections of a young girl of high position whose faith had been plighted to another. As the marriage ceremony was about being performed the character of the man was unmasked: he fled, took poison and died. The ending was a marriage with the first love, of course. There are a number of subordinate characters whose words and acts serve to diversify the dramatic character of the relation. STEELE & AVERY have it.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Compiled and arranged by the Rev. CHARLES HOLE, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Additions and Corrections by WILLIAM A. WHEELER, M. A., Assistant Editor of Webster's Dictionaries and Author of a "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction," etc. [16mo.—pp. 453.] New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THE purpose of this volume is to afford, in a compact form, information as to the time of birth and the period of demise of the more prominent persons embraced in the world's history, with a designation of the calling or position which has given prominence to their names. In most cases but a single line is devoted to a name, and the date of birth and of death placed in parallel marginal columns. As a manual of reference, especially to the man of letters, this compilation cannot fail to prove highly acceptable. It is neatly printed, and is for sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Colonel HARRY GILMOR. "Fight fairly and in good faith." [pp. 291.] New York: Harper & Brother.—1866.

A RACY, sprightly and readable book, teeming with incidents of bloody encounter, escapes from cramped places, prison fare and discipline, during the Southern Rebellion. The author entered the cavalry service of the Confederate States in the early days of the struggle, and served till its close—being actively engaged, during most of the time for four years. If the relation is a truthful one, the author was an active partizan and perfectly at home in the saddle. Among the federal officers with whom he came in contact, he mentions with high commendation, Major CHARLES OTIS of the 21st N. Y. Cavalry, who treated him to a gunshot wound on a certain occasion. STEELE & AVERY sell it.

The Naturalist.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEHOLD BIRDS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY E. A. HAND.

NUMBER III.—THE BLUE BIRD.

THE ever welcome Blue Bird, (*Sialia Wilsonii,*) spring's azure-winged herald, is the first of the summer choir to greet us with his musical chirp; for, like the Oriole, all his notes, whether expressive of pleasure or pain, are musical. He ordinarily arrives between the twentieth and thirtieth of March, though he sometimes comes much earlier. At this time in Northern New England the ground is not unfrequently covered with snow, but usually it has in part disappeared from the high land. And it would seem rather difficult for a bird peculiarly insectivorous in its habits, and which, like the musicapa, captures much of its prey on the wing, to find a sufficiency of food, but already the buzzing of re-awakened insects may be heard in warm nooks and on the south sides of buildings.

The personal appearance of this universal favorite, is too familiar to require a minute description. He is one of the few of our songsters who can boast of bright-tinted plumage. The hue of the upper portion of his body, as his popular name indicates, is an azure blue, and the color of his breast is ferruginous, fading into brownish white toward the tail. The female is a pretty bird, though more soberly attired than her mate, the blue tints of her plumage being softened and shaded by brown, so that she can without much difficulty be distinguished from her companion.

Our Blue Bird belongs to the same sub-family as the English Robin red-breast, and is said to resemble him somewhat in character. The Blue Bird commences her nest building about the last week in April, or first week in May. She appears to be very fastidious, and often vacillating in her selection of a nesting place. I have seen her building in two boxes at some distance from each other, carrying her straws sometimes into one and sometimes into the other, apparently unable to decide between them. In settling this point the male takes a prominent part, calling the attention of his mate to some suitable place—exploring and nestling in the various cavities under discussion, chattering meanwhile in a low tone to his more timid and cautious companion, as if he were endeavoring by his musical eloquence to quiet her fears and remove her scruples. In these examinations he sometimes, like other explorers, meets with unpleasant mishaps, by insinuating his portly little body into crannies, from which he cannot easily extricate himself. When satisfied, they will occupy the same place for years if not disturbed, and do not readily resign their choice to larger birds. They usually select a cavity in a decayed rail or post, or some dark nook which will afford them concealment and shelter, and I have known a Blue Bird in the spring, before the arrival of the rightful owners, to take possession of one of the clay tenements of the Cliff Swallows under the eaves of the barn. They become strongly attached to a box put up for their accommodation, when its position and dimensions please them.

The female builds, or rather gathers materials, with great rapidity; for little skill is displayed in the construction of the nest, which is little more than a mass of dry grass, or dry leaves of the pine, with perhaps a few feathers intermixed in the center where the eggs are deposited. They are sometimes composed almost exclusively of pine leaves. I have found nearly a quart of these in one nest. The male bird exhibits much interest in the building process, though never offering any practical assistance. He accompanies his mate in her little foraging expeditions, sometimes singing and performing a kind of aerial waltz in a delirium of joy, after the fashion of the Bobolink.

He may frequently be seen entering the box or peeping in the door, appearing to examine the progress of his companion's labors with much solicitude. He vigilantly guards his precious charge, doing battle with any neighbor Blue Bird who may venture too near, and driving away smaller intruders. The number of eggs deposited is from four to six; they are of a light-blue color, and without spots.

The period of incubation is from twelve to fourteen days, and the young are fed in the nest from fifteen to seventeen days. It is difficult to assign a precise period for either of these processes, as the majority of birds commence sitting, with more or less regularity, before they have deposited all of their eggs; and the young are not hatched simultaneously, but often with a difference of time ranging from half a day to a day and a half, or perhaps more. The male sometimes feeds his mate while she is depositing her eggs, and very constantly during incubation. I think that birds feed their mates at all times, even when they are not laying or sitting; yet, these attentions are not habitual, but occasional, possibly only when they have some extraordinary toothsome morceau to offer.

The young of the Blue Bird when fledged, are white or light ash color on the breast, striped or spotted with wood brown. The back is wood brown, and the terminal feathers of the wings and tail are brown, intermixed with a few white and blue feathers. The tail, as with most young birds, is very short. Their note is similar to the chirp of the old birds, only husky and feeble. Young birds usually take flight from the nest in the early part of the day, all leaving within a few hours of each other,—sometimes almost simultaneously, although occasionally a feeble one will remain for a day after the flight of the other nestlings.

The Blue Bird rears two or perhaps three broods in a season, and these sometimes follow each other with only a brief interval. On one occasion a brood left the nest about noon. On the morning of the third day from that in which they left, I observed the mother bird near the nesting box with straws in her bill; on examination I found a nest had been prepared in the box close beside the one just vacated, and already contained an egg. Four were deposited, and she commenced sitting again in less than a week from the time when the first brood left the nest. In these cases the task of providing for the family must devolve almost exclusively on the male parent. While unfledged they appear to be fed on worms, when older grasshoppers and millers form a part of their diet. So far as I have observed, no vegetable substance is included in their bill of fare. When young birds leave the nest, they are usually able to fly a distance of two or three rods, but appear to have little control over the direction of their flight, often in their first attempts striking against walls and trunks of trees, and fluttering helplessly to the ground. This is a time of painful responsibility for the parent birds, as is evinced by their ceaseless anxious cries, and restless, excited movements. After much clamor and commotion, the nestlings are bestowed in convenient shrubs and trees, and ordinarily remain comparatively quiet for a day or two, the parents assiduously providing for their wants, being guided to their various retreats by their frequent chirpings.

There are several species of birds that breed near our dwellings, which generally lead their young immediately to neighboring wood, and only at intervals re-visit their former home accompanied by their families. Among these are the Blue Birds;—although they frequent the vicinity of habitations for nesting accommodations, they are not permanent residents there. No tender associations recall them to the cradle of their nestlings. They do not seem, like the Phœbe and Sparrow, to hover lovingly near the spot, endeared by the memory of their parental joys and sorrows.

The time during which the young of the Blue Birds, or those of any other species, are fed by the parents after leaving the nest, I have not been able to ascertain satisfactorily, but I think it is not less than a month. They are provided with nutriment until they are nearly or quite as large as the adult birds. Those who have attentively observed young birds in the nest must have remarked the slight development of the bill, and the extraordinary length of the gape, giving the little creature an awkward and almost deformed appearance. The gape is edged, or bordered, with a fleshy selvedge of a light yellow color, which remains until some time after they have left the nest. I conjecture that it is not till after this disappears, and the bill is fully developed and hardened, that the young provide for themselves. It may be, too, that there is some weakness of vision, as their eyes are perfectly opened but a short time previous to their flight from the nest. The Blue Bird sings most constantly during the spring and early summer; later his song is rarely heard. He does not leave for the South before some time in October.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Folio denotes a sheet of paper folded into two leaves, making four pages; quarto, or, as abbreviated, 4to, is a sheet divided into four leaves, or sixteen pages; duodecimo, 12mo, a sheet into twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages. So, also, sixteens, 16mo; twenty-fours, 24mo; thirty-twos, 32mo; forty-eights, 48mo; sixty-fours, 64mo, are the several designations of sheets, when folded into sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty-two, forty-eight, and sixty-four leaves, making each twice the number of pages in any book.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

THE accompanying engraving gives a beautiful and truthful representation of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, which remains, as it was the first day when completed, one of the wonders of the world. Far above the water, stretching over the fearful chasm, and apparently suspended by gossamer threads whose graceful curves describe lines of true sublimity as well as beauty, appears the last great triumph of human genius and engineering skill. The distant observer is struck with surprise at its apparent frailness. Everything in nature, which surrounds it, is in such majestic proportion, that the bridge itself seems a mere network of threads and lines, buoyed up by its own inherent lightness, and the elasticity of the surrounding air. And yet, when we descend to a mathematical calculation of its size and materials, its strength and capacities, quite another idea takes possession of the mind, and we merge its grace and beauty into its utility.

The passage way is divided into two parts or floors, one above the other. The upper is used for the transit of cars; the lower floor is the passage way for pedestrians and carriages.

Neither the cost of the Bridge nor the magnitude of the undertaking is a matter of surprise or wonder. There are very many mechanical structures, even in this country, which cost immensely more money; but it is the boldness and the originality of the adventure, and its complete success, in the face not only of natural obstacles, but also of the discouraging prophesies of the most celebrated scientific men, which render it remarkable.

Distinguished English engineers pronounced adversely to its security, and it was generally regarded as a very doubtful experiment. But that experiment has proved eminently successful, and thousands of passengers, and immense quantities of freight, pass over it daily, and in security.

The following table exhibits the proximate, if not the absolute capacities, dimensions and cost of the Suspension Bridge:

Length of span from centers of towers	882 feet
Height of tower above rock on American side	88 "
Height of tower above rock on Canadian side	78 "
Height of tower above floor of railway	60 "
Number of wire cables	4
Diameter of each cable	10¼ inc's
Number of No. 9 wires in each cable	3,659
Ultimate aggregate strength of cables	12,400 tuns
Weight of superstructure	800 "
Weight of superstructure and maximum loads	1,250 "
Maximum weight cable and stays will support	7,200 "
Height of track above water	258 feet
Base of towers	16 ft. sq
Top of towers	8 "
Length of cables	1,256½ feet
Depth of anchor pits below surface of rock	20 to 30 "
Outside width of railroad floor	24 "
Total length of wire in miles	4,000
Cost of structure	$400,000

Various Topics.

HOW TO USE DISINFECTANTS.

THE following is a copy of a card upon disinfectants just issued by the Board of Health of New York, with directions for their use:

1. Quick lime, to absorb moisture and putrid fluids.—Use fresh stone lime, finely broken; sprinkle it on the place to be dried, and in damp rooms place a large number of plates filled with the lime powder. Whitewash with pure lime, and not with kalsomine.

2. Charcoal powder, to absorb putrid gases.—The coal must be dry and fresh, and should be combined with lime. This compound is the "clax powder."

3. Chloride of lime, to give off chlorine, to absorb putrid effluvia, and to stop putrefaction.—Use it as lime is used; and if in cellars or close rooms the chlorine gas is wanted, pour strong vinegar or diluted sulphuric acid upon your plates of chloride of lime occasionally, and add more of the chloride.

4. Sulphate of iron, (copperas,) to disinfect the discharges from cholera patients, to purify privies and drains.—Dissolve 10 pounds copperas in a common pail full of water, and pour a quart or two of this solution into the privy, water closet, or drain, every hour, if cholera discharges have been thrown into those places; but for ordinary use, to keep privies and water-closets from becoming offensive, pour a pint of this solution into every water-closet, pan, or privy-seat every night and morning. Always sprinkle a cupful of the chloride of lime or lime-powder in the same place and at the same time. Bed-pans and chamber vessels are best disinfected in this way, by a spoonful of chloride of lime and a spoonful of the copperas solution.

5. Permanganate of Potassa, to be used in disinfecting clothing and towels from cholera and fever patients, during the night, or when such articles can not be instantly boiled.—Throw the soiled articles immediately into a small tub of water, in which there has been dissolved an ounce of the Permanganate salt to every 6 or 8 gallons of water. A pint of "Labarraque's solution of Chlorinated Soda" may be used for the same purpose in the tub of water. Either of these solutions may be used in cleansing the oiled parts of the body of sick or dead persons. May also be used in bedpans.

For water-closets use 4 and 3; privies, 4, 3 and 2; bed-pans and close stools, 1, 3 and 5; cellars, 1, 2 and 3; vaults and stables, 1 and 2, or 3 and 4, or any powders of coal-tar.

For disinfecting soiled clothing, bedding and carpets, boil whatever can be boiled, if the articles have been soiled by cholera discharges. Use solution of chloride of lime or chlorinated soda, a quart of either solution to ten gallons of water, if the articles are coarse and the colors of no consequence; but upon fine clothing that has been soiled in cholera or fevers, use the articles described under No. 5 in the list above.

In sick rooms use 1, 2 or 3; ventilate the bed rooms, cleanse and dry the closets, ventilate the bed and bedding frequently in the sun.

Finally, let air and sunlight purify every place and thing they can reach. Open and dry your cellars and vaults. Flush the water-closets and drains daily before throwing in the disinfectants as directed on this card. Let there be no neglect of domestic and personal cleanliness.

FROM the dust on which we tread spring the flowers which we admire.

Reading for the Young.

CHILD'S HYMN.

THROUGH the pleasures of the day,
When I read and when I pray,
Let me ever keep in view
God is seeing all I do.
When the sun withdraws its light,
And I go to rest at night,
Let me never lay my head
On my soft and easy bed,
Till I lift my heart in prayer
For my heavenly Father's care;
Thanking him for all his love
Sent me from his home above;
Praying him to kindly make
Me his child for Jesus' sake.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LITTLE NELL.

EVERY boisterous wind has sullenly retreated into its noisy cavern; the billows, that but yesterday rolled their white summits to a fearful height, have subsided into restless, musical waves that rock our vessel gently as she smoothly, slowly, almost imperceptibly glides over the calm waters. The sun—that veiled himself in thick, angry clouds, twelve hours ago—now shines gally on the dancing waves; and the warm, yellow rays gild our masts, and even peer silently, almost timidly, into the gloomy folds of the flag that, at half mast, clings to the smooth oak, nor even flutters as a gentle zephyr passes by. Sadly moves each sailor about his work. Silent—oh, how silent!—is the noble commander, standing by the railing and gazing so vacantly over the ocean.

No land in sight—nothing but the vast, mysterious ocean around and beneath—the boundless, blue canopy of heaven above. With bowed heads, bared to the sun, two officers approach, bearing a burden between them that does not seem a burden. Reverently they pause before their master, who, with averted gaze and trembling lip, motions to them where to place the precious casket, containing all that is mortal of sweet little NELL, the Captain's child. Slowly, one by one, the sailors come to gaze awhile and drop manly tears on the face of the innocent child. How white those lids which veil the eyes that were so bright and laughing. The tiny hands, resting upon the still heart, will never more be stretched out to clasp the hard, brown hands that were always so ready to help over rough places. That dark lock rests so naturally upon her pure forehead, but the little fingers will never push it aside. Ah, those little full lips! will they not open in silvery speech, and will not the roguish dimples again play in her rosy cheeks and dance round the innocent mouth? The little feet, whose patter on the deck was music to the ear, are still—*so still!* Hark—is it death? Listen—does she not breathe? May it not be that this is only a deep slumber from which she will soon awaken to cheer us again? Alas! no—it is death—but it is beautiful.

Stand aside and let the father gaze for the last time on his child. All is gone now. The golden September sun shines on the mother's grave among the New England hills—the same sun shines now upon the stainless brow of the child—soon to be consigned to the dark caverns of the unfathomable ocean. The Captain prays—and deep, deep sobs from the sturdy men are his responses. The waves gently rock the ship—the zephyr sighs through the drooping colors—and the father's "Amen; not my will, but Thine, O, Lord," floats sadly to the ear of the Omnicient.

And now, Mysterious Deep, to thee do we entrust this precious jewel. Gently bear her down, down to thy deep caverns of coral and of pearl. Guard her safely and tenderly—let nothing break the Sabbath stillness of thy grand sub-ocean palace; for we would not have her wake 'till she is folded in her mother's arms—on the peaceful shore of Heaven. Let the mighty roar of Thy tempests reach her ear like the soothing lullaby sung by mother lips. O, waken her not!—let nothing touch her brow but the saintly kiss which awaits her across the flood: let no one but *mother* unclasp those little hands—entice not those feet—resting until they wander over the green gardens of Paradise.

Nellie, darling, farewell! We will miss thy sweet ways, and our stern hearts will grow hard without thy softening presence. Farewell—father will miss thee—but pray, sweet cherub, for him, in that pure land of love. This is a sinful world, and his guiding stars have vanished from his sight, but let the sweet spirit follow him 'till he safely reaches his desired haven.

Farewell, NELLIE, to earth and all its sweetness and beauty.

Welcome, child, to the eternal—sacred—sure rest which remains to the people of GOD.

Bangor, Me., 1866. J. E. N.

MENTAL CULTIVATION.

WHAT stubbing, plowing, digging and harrowing is to land, thinking, reflecting, and examining is to the mind. Each has its proper culture; and as the land that is suffered to lie waste and wild for a long time will be overspread with brushwood, brambles, thorns, and such vegetables which have neither use nor beauty, so there will not fail to sprout up in a neglected, uncultivated mind, a great number of prejudices and absurd opinions, which owe their origin partly to the soil itself, the passions and imperfections of the mind of man, and partly to those seeds which chance to be scattered in it by every kind of doctrine which the cunning of statesmen, the singularity of pedants, and the superstition of fools shall raise.—*Berkley.*

BY acting as we ought to think, we end by thinking as we ought to act.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

To Each Person procuring and remitting according to Club Terms ($2.50 per copy,) for *Twenty New Yearly Subscribers* to the Rural New-Yorker, *before the 1st of August*, 1866, (subscriptions to begin not later than July 7,) we will give a handsome copy of **Webster's New Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary**, the Lowest Cash Price of which is Twelve Dollars! This splendid and popular work contains *over Three Thousand Illustrations*, is elegantly printed on fine paper, and substantially bound. It is the best Book Premium, of its price, that can possibly be offered, and those who secure it will have a life long treasure. *You*, Reader, can secure it by a little effort,—*Now is the Time to make the Effort!*

To Each Person procuring and remitting or paying to the Rural New-Yorker—at least *three* being *new* (before Aug. 1, 1866,) $14 for Five Yearly Subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than July 7—we will send post-paid a copy of **Randall's Practical Shepherd**;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a free copy of the Rural one year, instead of the book, if preferred.

To Each Person procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be *new*,) we will send the Rural free for one year, and a post-paid copy of the Practical Shepherd.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 21, 1866.

Affairs in Washington.

There are nearly forty members of both Houses of Congress now absent.

The Senate has postponed the Tariff bill (which passed the House) till the December session.

A bill to repeal the act of July 9, 1846, retroceding the city and county of Alexandria to Virginia, has been defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Senate Finance Committee, reported a bill on the 13th, to indemnify the States for expenses in the late rebellion.

A joint-resolution has passed the Senate, granting the use of tents, hospital furniture and clothing to the sufferers by the Portland fire.

A joint-resolution giving the right of way through the Military Reservation to the Union Pacific Railroad, passed the Senate on the 13th.

The Republican members of Congress held a caucus on the 14th inst., and agreed to an adjournment of Congress for the session on the 23d.

A resolution is before the Senate requesting the President to interpose the good offices of the United States to secure the release of the Fenian prisoners in Canada and elsewhere.

A joint-resolution has passed the House to extend the time for the collection of internal revenue in the burnt district of Portland, Me., to the close of the next session of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered another installment of bonds ($320,000) to be issued to the Pacific Railroad, (Eastern Division,) and $640,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

Post-Master General Dennison sent his resignation to the President on the 11th. It was accepted on the 14th, and A. W. Randall, First Assistant Post-Master General, nominated to the Senate to fill the vacancy.

The Senate has so amended the Niagara Ship Canal Bill that $2,000,000 instead of $300,000, shall have been expended by the Company before receiving the Treasury bonds. Toll must not exceed that on the Welland Canal, and 20 per cent. instead of 10, shall be given towards the payment of loans by the Government.

The President vetoed the new Freedmen's Bureau Bill on the 16th inst.

Southern Items.

The Western Texas returns of the late election, repudiate negro suffrage strongly.

Reports continue to be received of murders and robberies by negro traders on the Red River.

A warehouse in Mobile was burned on the 10th inst. A thousand bales of cotton were consumed. Loss, $150,000.

An Austrian officer who recently arrived at Memphis, is offering ex-Confederate officers commissions in the Austrian army, and a good many are accepting them.

The official vote of Western Virginia for the Constitutional Amendment disfranchising persons engaged in the late rebellion, was counted at Wheeling on the 11th, and the Amendment was declared adopted by 6,022 majority.

The gold fields of Georgia are beginning to attract attention. A letter from Dalton states that one company took out in a single day over $10,000.

A duel was fought on the 12th inst. near Memphis, between Alonzo Greenlow and A. H. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was killed at the first fire. He belonged in Memphis.

The Montgomery Mail advises the Alabama Legislature to maintain a state of "masterly inactivity" on the Constitutional Amendment, if it is not thought prudent to vote squarely for its rejection.

A party of children, while playing about three miles from Augusta, Ga., recently, discovered a large lump of gold in a ravine. The specimen found weighed eleven ounces. Preparations are being made to prospect the ravine. Several smaller lumps of gold were picked up in the vicinity.

A white man in Nashville, Tenn., was recently married by a minister of the colored Baptist Church, to a negro woman, but that kind of "civil rights" not being permitted by the laws of the State, the bride and bridegroom were sent to jail and the minister bailed to appear for trial before the court.

The new Constitution of North Carolina will be submitted to the people on the first Monday in August. It bases representation upon the white population, but allows suffrage to all male adults why pay taxes, and who are not guilty of crime, or by disbelief in the binding obligations of the Holy Scriptures.

In many towns in Mississippi the freedmen, who are able to get along without assistance from the Freedmen's Bureau, have organized mutual relief associations for their own benefit, and to protect and assist the needy of their own color. They are also organized into fire companies in some of the larger towns, and in Columbus have been uniformed by the white citizens.

The cities of Galveston and Houston, Texas, have increased in population very rapidly since the war. The former city had, before the war, a population of about 5,000; now, according to a recent enumeration, Galveston has nearly 20,000. Houston, a small city of between 5,000 and 6,000 inhabitants, now numbers upwards of 16,000. The trade of the south-western cities is said to be equal to that of New Orleans, population considered.

In consequence of rumors that negroes had been kidnapped in Florida and taken to Cuba, a United States gunboat has been cruising recently in the vicinity of Fernandina to prevent the repetition of such outrages. There seems to be no doubt but at least one schooner load of negroes were enticed on board the vessel to serve as sailors, and then taken to Cuba and sold.

Gen. Sickles, commanding the Department of the Carolinas, having ordered the district commander of the Freedmen's Bureau to report to him on affairs touching the Bureau as well as on military affairs, the commander appealed from this supervision. Generals Grant and Howard sustained his appeal, thus establishing the fact of the Bureau being a separate and independent organization.

The Cattle Plague.

The following is the official statement of the ravages of the cattle plague in Great Brittain during the year ending the 22d of June:

"The cattle plague has now completed the fifty-second week of its prevalence, and during the year nearly a quarter of a million (248,965) of attacks have been officially reported; 80,597 cattle are stated to have been killed, 124,187 to have died, 32,989 to have recovered, and in 11,192 cases the results have not been specified. In addition to the foregoing, 51,343 cattle exposed to risk have been slaughtered while free from disease.

In the aggregate, more than 50 (50.5) in every 1,000 of the ordinary stock of cattle in Great Britain have been attacked, and to every 1,000 attacks, whose results have been reported, nearly 900 (861.3) animals perished.

The epidemic has also extended to a considerable number of sheep, and since the commencement, 4,463 are officially reported to have been attacked; of these, 4,002 died, or were killed, and 461 recovered, or were unaccounted for."

Canadian Affairs.

The N. Y. Herald's Ottawa dispatch says there was an excited session of the Canadian Parliament on the 9th inst. The opposition assailed the Government with great force and effect, and the project of annexation to the United States seems to gain favor.

An Ottawa dispatch of July 13, says:—"This morning a vote was taken on Mr. McGiveren's motion of want of confidence in the financial and commercial policy of the Government, and the result was—for the Government, 83; against it, 28. Majority for the Ministry, 55.

The debate on this motion has lasted three days, some members, such as Brown, Galt, Rose and McGee, speaking for hours.

This is the last session of the present Parliament. It will close in about two weeks."

Subscriptions for the relief of those rendered destitute by the late Portland fire, are being made in Montreal. Considerable sums have been contributed and forwarded to the sufferers.

From South America.

Rio Janeiro advices of June 8th, say the allies gained a fresh victory over the Paraguayans on the 24th of May. The Paraguayans fell upon the center and flanks of the allies with extraordinary bravery, bringing eight battalions of infantry and eight of cavalry upon the center, the same number on the left, and about half that number on the right flank. The battle along the whole line became general at once, and although the allied artillery poured a murderous fire on the Paraguayans, they did not falter, but pressed on to break the lines of the allies, until they came to a hand-to-hand encounter,—their cavalry rushing up to the mouths of the cannon.

After four hours' hard fighting, the Paraguayans were forced to withdraw to their fortifications, losing 7,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The allies lost 300 killed and 600 wounded and missing.

The Republics of Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to free Cuba from Spain. Columbia and Venezuela were invited to join the alliance.

From Mexico.

The N. Y. Herald's Brownsville correspondent of June 20th, says the greatest consternation prevails among the Imperialists on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The Liberals are exultant, and it is universally conceded that the power of the Empire is broken in Northern Mexico.

Bagdad, the now famous city at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was evacuated by the Imperial troops on the 18th, and a portion of Cortinas' men are now in possession.

Matamoras has been evacuated by Gen. Mejia, who reached Vera-Cruz with his forces on the first of July, in a bad condition for supplies and clothing. The Liberal troops which had occupied Matamoras, behaved splendidly. Caravajal and the several partizans of Ortega and Juarez had for the time forgotten their differences, and united against the common foe.

Advices from the City of Mexico, of June 28, represent that the Imperial expedition for the recovery of Chihuahua had been abandoned, owing to obstacles in the way of its success.

Maximilian had ordered the sum of $600,000 as one-half of the dividend of the English debt, to be sent to England by steamer on the first of July. To raise this sum the Custom House at Vera Cruz had to discount the paper of the merchants which it held, at ruinous rates.

A letter from President Juarez to Consul Godey, confirms the statement that the Liberal Government is about to be re-established at Chihuahua, and adds that "No French or traitor forces are nearer there than Durango, and no apprehension is felt of the return of the Imperialists."

The Austrians recently captured at Comargo have been set free and scattered in Texas. They say they will not be returned to the Imperialists. They all went over to the Liberals, expecting to be sent to Texas.

The Indian Council.—The N. Y. Tribune's special from Leavenworth, Kansas, last week, says the Indian Council at Fort Laramie has broken up. It was a complete farce, the Indians refusing to make peace except upon their own terms, which are the withdrawal of all troops and travel from their hunting grounds north of the Platte River. The council has been an enormous expense to the Government, with no very beneficial results. [A dispatch from Leavenworth of July 13, represents that there are 10,000 Indians on the overland route; that apprehensions are entertained of very serious trouble; that bands of Sioux and Cheyennes have already killed several whites on the plains, and that along the frontier, settlers have been murdered, their houses burned and their cattle and horses "run off." The failure of the treaty is fatal to the prospects of many of the pioneers, and they are abandoning their homes and flying from danger.]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, will be held at St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, on the 15th day of August.

An Italian journal says that a Miss Grant, a relation of the American General of that name, has given Garibaldi 1,000 francs for the relief of necessitous volunteers.

The counsel for Jeff. Davis has finally abandoned all attempts to procure his release from prison on parole. The prisoner does not complain of his treatment.

The Wayne County Democratic Press states that a number of hogs have recently died in Sodus of hog cholera. A number of others were affected by the same disease.

It is reported that a marked change in the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara has occurred within a few days past, large portions of rock having been detached in the center.

The call for a Convention of Unionists, to be held at Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourteenth of August, is published in the Southern States.

Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has been indicted by the grand jury in New York, for a violation of the neutrality laws, and gave bail in five thousand dollars.

A machine shop for the Reading Railroad has just been completed at that place one hundred feet wide by nine hundred feet long. Four hundred mechanics are employed in it.

Dr. F. N. Burke of Cincinnati, has just returned from a visit to Ireland, his native country, and reports that Fenianism there is regarded as a farce by all intelligent people.

A great fire occurred in Frankfort, Pa., on the 12th inst. Among the buildings destroyed was the Tacony Print Works of Aaron S. Lippincott. Loss by the conflagration, $2,000,000.

An American watch factory at Elgin, Ill., with $250,000 capital, will be ready to make sixty watches per day by September. Most of the stockholders were formerly workmen at Waltham.

Mr. E. P. Russell of Manlius, N. Y., has invented and received a patent for a machine which rakes, binds and sets out of the way of the next round of the machine, any grain cut down in the harvest field.

The present force of the American navy in European waters amounts to twelve vessels carrying 141 guns. It is thought that should the "War in Europe" continue long, this force will be largely increased.

A marked peculiarity of the present war in Europe is the presence of crowned heads with their armies. The Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, Italy, Saxony and Hanover have all taken the field.

Gen. Grant is of the opinion that there should be at least one full regiment of cavalry in each Southern State, in order to prevent outrages and to give proper protection to loyal citizens, white and black.

A genuine case of "trichina," it is reported, has recently occurred in New York city. The case has been examined by the Cooper Scientific Association, and the man placed under the treatment of two experienced physicians.

Sixteen thousand, four hundred and thirty-two acres were entered by actual settlers, in June, at the Winnebago City Land Office, Minnesota. The survey of the Minnesota Valley Railroad has been completed.

Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, who shot himself a week or two since, died of his wounds at Leavenworth, (Kansas,) on the 11th inst. The funeral took place at Lawrence on the 13th. All business was suspended.

A Captain Randall of New York, is said to be engaged on a plan for a line of steamboats fashioned after those plying on the North River. It is proposed to build the boats 500 feet long, 64 feet beam, 14 feet draught, 4 stories high, and fitted up in hotel style. The propelling power is to consist of two pairs of paddle wheels.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool the 30th ult., arrived at New York the 12th inst. The war news is very contradictory, both the Austrians and Prussians claiming victories on the same battle fields.

Berlin dispatches of June 29th say the Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th, near Nachod, by the first army corps, and on the 29th at Trantenan, by the corps of Life Guards, and at Munchengrantz by Prince Frederic Charles.

At Trantenan the Austrians are said to have lost three to four thousand killed and wounded. The Prussians lost 1,000 at Munchengrantz. The Austrian losses are stated at 2,005. The Prussians claim to have captured about 8,000 prisoners, numerous trophies, guns, &c. There was great rejoicing at Berlin. The inhabitants presented an address to and serenaded the King. The Crown Prince of Prussia reports that in his engagement he had 22 battalions opposed to 26 battalions of Austrians.

The Hanoverian army on the 29th surrendered at discretion to the Prussians. The officers retained their side arms. The men were dismissed to their homes.

The whole Federal army at and near Frankfort was on the march, and a battle was anticipated.

The Italians have changed their plan of operations. There have been no further collisions in Italy. Garibaldi was at Lake Idro.

Father Gavazzi has been made chief of the hospital corps in Garibaldi's department.

The Queen has accepted the resignations of several members of the Cabinet. The English Parliament had adjourned till July 5th at the request of Earl Derby, who is forming a new Cabinet. He sought to obtain the support of the leading Whigs and Liberals who have acted against Russell's Government, but failed, and a conservative Ministry is expected. Threatening demonstrations had taken place in London among the lower orders on the Reform question.

It is reported that France will not long remain quiet. An active intervention is reported already agreed upon.

The London Times again indulges in some complimentary remarks upon the visit of the U. S. monitor Miantonomah to England, and says that in allowing this vessel to visit England at the present moment the government of President Johnson has conferred a service only secondary to that so frankly rendered in the recent suppression of the miserable Fenian demonstration on the shores of the Canadian lakes.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further increase in the cash on hand of 22,200,000f. The Bourse was very flat on the 29th, rentes closing at 63.02.

The Hungarian Chambers have been prorogued for an indefinite period on account of the war. The setting closed with cheers for the King.

A Royal Decree calls out the reserves of the Portuguese army.

A large additional number of sergeants implicated in the recent military revolt, have been shot at Madrid. Two newspaper offices of the Progressionist and Democratic parties had been closed by the Government.

Later.—By the steamer America we have foreign advices to the 4th inst.

The Great Eastern, with the Atlantic Cable on board, arrived on the Irish coast on the 1st.

A new British Cabinet has been formed. Lord Derby is the Premier; D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Stanley, Foreign Secretary: Walpole, Home Secretary; Pakington, Admiralty; Northcote, Board of Trade; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council.

Dispatches from Berlin say the Austrians were defeated in the battles of the 27th, 28th and 29th. The Prussians say the Austrians lost 20,000 men in killed and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners during those three days. The Prussian losses are represented as much less.

The Austrian and Prussian armies met at Ludsowa, Bohemia, on the 3d inst., and after a sanguinary conflict of twelve hours, the Austrians were most disastrously defeated. They fled from the field in the wildest confusion, leaving in the hands of the victors 116 cannon, large quantities of arms, baggage and ammunition, and 14,000 prisoners. The number killed and wounded was very great on both sides. Three Austrian Archdukes were wounded and two taken prisoners. The news created wild excitement in Berlin, and among the Italians under Victor Emanuel in Italy. Garibaldi attacked the Austrians on the 3d, but was unsuccessful in forcing them from their position. He received a slight wound. It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has asked for the interposition of the Emperor Napoleon with a view to peace with Prussia. As a preliminary he proposes to cede Venitia to France. It is thought a European Congress will soon assemble.

Bank Resumption.—Ward & Brother, bankers of this city, whose house was closed early in the spring, resumed business again on Monday of this week. Most of those to whom the bank was indebted have agreed to grant an extension of time. The assignees have acquiesced in the new arrangement, thus facilitating their resumption of business relations with the public.

Valuable and Convenient.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed; while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, July 3d, by Rev. Geo. McCartney, Wm. H. Jones, recently from California, and Miss Anna Rowe, of Webster, N. Y.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office,
Rochester, July, 17, 1866.

The market, for produce generally, is quiet and transactions quite limited. The general tendency of prices is downward. Flour is a shade lower, as will be seen by quotations. Wheat shows a corresponding downward tendency with very little offering. The foreign news, though of an exciting character politically, acted sedatively upon the English corn market. Provisions are in fair supply and prices generally a shade lower.

The wool market, owing to the action of Congress on the tariff bill, is less buoyant and transactions quite limited. But few parcels of wool are offering in this market, and these are taken at a decline. The range is about 50 to 55c according to quality. There is but little offering at any of the shipping points in the surrounding country. We learn that last week, before the action on the tariff bill was known, they were paying at Rushville, Yates Co., 62½c ℔ pound for the best quality of wool. Subsequently the trade was checked and transactions pretty much suspended. The wheat harvest had commenced there and the yield pronounced a good one.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,00@16 00	Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,50@14,00	Apples, green	$1,50@ 1,75
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ ℔	11@12½c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,90@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu	100@ 112c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,60	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	3,00@ 3,00	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	85@ 90c	Hides and Skins.	
Do. new	80@ 85c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	7@ 8c
Oats	68@ 70c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	70@ 75c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,25@2,50
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
Meats.		Seeds.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$5,00@ 6,50
Do. new mess	$2,50@33,00	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,50
Do. clear, ℔ ℔	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	$11,00@12,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,90@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,75	Sundries.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 23c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	14@15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	$,35@0,00
Chickens	18@ 30c	Do. large egg	$,50@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	$,50@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,10@0,00
Dairy, Etc.		Do. chestnut	$,65@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	13@ 16c
Cheese, new	16@ 18c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@2 55
Do. old	18@ 19c	Wool, ℔ ℔	50@55c
Lard, tried	22@23½c	Hops	40@ 90c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,75@9,00
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	7,50@8,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	20@ 22c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
Forage.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@14,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton 35@37c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,35@13,40 as to quality. Wheat, $2,98@3,00. Rye, $1,05@1,20. Barley, dull. Corn, 85@86c. Oats, 60@69c. Hops, 15@45c. Pork, new mess, $31,87@32,00; old do, $29,00@29,50; prime, $26,75@27,00; Shoulders, 13½@15c; Hams, 17@20c. Lard, 18½@21c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 8@21c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, July 14—Flour, $9@16,00. Corn meal $1,81@1,91 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,15@3,30. Rye, $1,25. Barley, dull. Corn 84@86c. Oats, 55@58. Pork, $33@37. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 30@35c. Lard 22@22½c. Cheese 20@21c. Hops, 25@40c.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Flour, sales at $9,75@11,00.—Wheat, $2@2,08. Corn, 70@71c. Rye, 80@90c. Barley, none. Oats 45@49c. Pork, $22@35. Lard, 21c.

CHICAGO, July 13—Flour, $6,25@15; wheat, $1,87@1,90½. Corn, 59@59c. Oats, 30@32c. Rye, 50@51c. Barley, none. Beans, 75c@$1,00. Mess pork, $31,75@32; prime, $27,50@28. Lard, 20@21c. Butter, 20@26c. Cheese, 15@22c. Potatoes, new, $3,25@4,50; old, $1@1,50. Eggs, 17c.

TORONTO, July 13—Flour ranges from $4,70@6,50; Fall Wheat, $1,63@1,65; Spring Wheat, $1,39@1,45; Peas, 60@69c; Oats, 31@32c; Butter, 16@17c; Cheese, new, 14½c; Eggs, 9@11c; Pork, Mess, $23; Prime, $21; Hams, 13½@15c; Lard, 13½@14½c; Bacon, 11@11½c.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11—Sales Beef Cattle, $14,00@18,00; Cows and Calves, $80@100; Veal Calves, 7@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 9@13½c; Swine, 10½@13½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, July 12—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $190@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep and lambs, sheared, 4@7c.; in lots, 4@5½c. Veal Calves $5@7½. Shotes—Wholesale 11@12c.; retail 13@14c. Suckers, Wholesale, 16@18c; retail, 16@20c. Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 9@10½c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calf-skins, 25@27c.; pelts, $1,50@2,50 each; lambs, 62c; shearlings, 37c.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $1,50@$8,50. Sheep, sales at $4,00@4,50. Swine, sales at from $9,00 to $10,25.

TORONTO, July 13.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $7; 2d do, $5,50@6; 3d do, $4@5. Calves scarce at $6@7. Sheep, $3@6 each. Lambs, $2@3,50 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The demand for domestic fleeces has been fair, but in prices we have no special change to note. Common and coarse grades have been offered more freely, as the supply on hand is fair, but fine fleeces are scarce and very firmly held. In foreign descriptions no special change has occurred. The business has been only moderate.

We quote prices as follows:—45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ⅜ and ½ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@21c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 21@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 34@43c; African, 30@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 22@35c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, July 12—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 74@75c; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@63; coarse, 55@58c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 58@62c; medium, 56@58c; coarse, 52@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@62c; medium, 56@62c; common, 56@58c; California, 20@45c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 65@70c; superfine, 45@50c; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 30@45c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 16@32c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—There has been a fair trade during the week, with a tendency to higher prices, but at the close there is not much confidence felt in the future, and prices remain as last quoted. We still quote:

Ohio and Indiana—Coarse fleece 42@47c; medium to fine 45@60c., and extra, 62@65c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@35c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 48@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 42@45c; medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@58c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, July 14—Fine, washed fleece, 52@56 cts; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 45@54c; unwashed, ¼ off, factory pulled, 30@45c; tub-washed, 58@64c.

TORONTO, July 13.—The Globe says wool remains steady at 37@38c. Sales were made at Galt, at 37½@38½c; at Guelph, 39c; at London, 35@38c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—Fifty Cents a Line, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—Special Notices, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

TOBACCO PLANTS WITHOUT Suckers! DR. A. PACKHAM, Prestonsville, P. O., Carroll Co., Ky., will send his Sucker preventative, for 10,000 Plants, and directions for use, by mail, for $1,25. [861-1t

STRANGE! STRANGE!—Full instructions by which any person can master the Art of Ventriloquism by a few hours practice. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Satisfaction given or money refunded in every case. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Illinois.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Seventeenth Annual Session will commence Oct. 15, 1866. For further particulars, address the Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Cleveland, M. D., at the College, North College Avenue, and 22d St., Philadelphia. Ann Preston, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

BLOSSOM AND DECAY.—THIS PICture is a curiosity of Art—by holding it at a distance you see nothing but a human skull, and drawing it closer, the skull entirely disappears, and you see two young persons making love. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 15 cents. Address P. D. SWICK, Dundee, Ills.

DURAND'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY—A new variety, possessing all the requisites of a *perfect* market and family strawberry, superior to any now in existence. Circulars with full description, price of plants, and a general list of Nursery Stock mailed to all applicants. Address
861 2t FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, New Jersey.

List of New Advertisements.

Dr D Jayne's Alterative—Dr D Jayne & Sons.
Improved Flax & Hemp Brake—John W Quincy.
The Bartlett Sewing Machine—Theo M Koues.
A New Raspberry—H H Doolittle.
Portable Steam Engines—J C Hoadley & Co.
Union Gold Pens—Adams & Ellis.
Cider Mill Screws—J A Rumsey & Co.
Female Medical College of Pa—Ann Preston, M D.
The Organist's Portfolio—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Blossom and Decay—P D Swick.
Durand's Seedling Strawberry—Francis Brill.
Tracy Female Institute—Lucilla Tracy.
Strange!—M A Jaggers.
Tobacco Plants without Suckers—Dr A Packham.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Employment Pleasant and Profitable—Fowler & Wells.

The News Condenser.

— The Memphis brick-masons have struck for $7.00 per day.

— The wire worm is destroying the corn crop in Virginia.

— Stewart of New York is estimated to be worth $50,000,000.

— The Chicago Directory, just issued, contains over 74,000 names.

— Two deaths occurred at Albany Saturday week from sunstroke.

— A woman died in Columbus, Ga., last week. from the bite of a cat.

— John B. Gough has an income of nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

— Western Texas election returns strongly repudiate negro suffrage.

— H. B. Claflin of New York sold $42,000,000 worth of dry goods last year.

— John C. Breckinridge is residing in the town of Niagara, Canada West.

— St. Paul, Minn., has more consumptive visitors this summer than ever.

— Two children were killed near Knoxville, Tenn., June 28th, by a mad bull.

— England has published a proclamation of neutrality in continental affairs.

— A young man was devoured by sharks while bathing in Mobile Bay lately.

— A fire in Philadelphia the 12th inst., destroyed $2,000,000 worth of property.

— A son of the late Col. McVicar was drowned in the canal in this city last week.

— A Mormon reached Desaret lately who had footed the entire distance from New York.

— The total number of battle-flags presented on Wednesday at Indianapolis was 357.

— Mr. Littell of the Living age, is about to retire from business at the age of 89 years.

— Gen. McClellan is the only American officer allowed at the Austrian headquarters.

— A bag containing $2,100 was snatched from the hands of a boy in New York last week.

— Geo. Bruce, the venerable type-founder, died in New York, Friday week, aged 85 years.

— A Baltimore court has decided that no title can be acquired on property won at a raffle.

— Geo. Peabody has made another gift of $100,000 to the Peabody Institute at Danvers, Mass.

— The Committee appointed to investigate the Memphis riots will soon be ready to report.

— The losses by fire throughout the U. S. for the six months just elapsed amounts to $45,000,000.

— It is thought nine of the Northern States will refuse to ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

— Public meetings are being held in San Francisco for the relief of the Portland (Maine) sufferers.

— There were 61 cases of sunstroke in New York, and 13 in Brooklyn, during the late heated term.

— The Maine Episcopal Convention has elected Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston, Bishop.

— An infant less than a week old was left in a car in the Central Railroad depot, this city, last week.

Special Notices.

Employment "Pleasant and Profitable." Agents wanted to sell New Physiognomy—1000 engravings, price $5—and other illustrated standard works. Send stamp for terms to
861-4t FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear and NOISES IN THE HEAD, radically cured by the use of the recently invented vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2.00 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
36 Hanover Street,
836-26teow Boston, Mass.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1835, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

New Advertisements.

TRACY FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Twenty-First Academic Year of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the 26th of September next. For circulars or other information respecting the Literary Department address, until Sept. 20th, Prof. J. F. RICHARDSON, Rochester, N. Y. LUCILLA TRACY, Principal.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
861-13t Lawrence, Mass.

A NEW RASPBERRY—A Seedling from my Improved Black. In color, flavor, and appearance of the foliage is like the Red varieties, but the root is permanent like the Black; hardy, fruitful and of good size. Fuller particulars given in this paper first week of Sept. All interested are invited to come and see—will be in fruit from 10th to 25th inst.
H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks Corners, N. Y.

THE ORGANIST'S PORTFOLIO. A Series of Voluntaries from the works of Ancient and Modern Composers. By Edward F. Rimbault. These voluntaries designed for the Organ, are likewise admirably adapted for performance upon the CABINET ORGAN and all other MODERN REED INSTRUMENTS.
Price $4, on receipt of which copies will be mailed post-free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

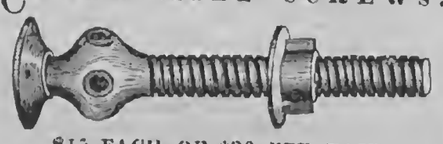
THE "BARTLETT" Elastic Stitch SEWING MACHINE combines all the advantages of the best and most popular Machines, greatly simplified. Runs either way and very noiselessly. Has only one threading and the most perfect tension. Sews all kinds of goods. Requires but little *instruction*, and performs perfectly and effectually all kinds of family sewing. For sale by THEO. M. KOUES, 73 Main St., (up stairs.) ☞ Agents Wanted.

UNION GOLD PENS,
EVERY PEN WARRANTED.

No. 2 Pen,	75c.	No. 6 Pen,	$1,75
No. 3 Pen,	$1.00	No. 7 Pen,	2,00
No. 4 Pen,	1.25	No. 8 Pen,	2,50
No. 5 Pen,	1,50	No. 8 Pen, with holder in case,	$3,50.

Above with desk holders 50 cts. extra.
THEY DEFY COMPETITION, selling at about *one half* the cost of other makes of gold pens, while possessing in a superior degree, every excellence.
☞ Pens sent post-paid on receipt of above prices. Address, ADAMS & ELLIS, Rochester, N. Y.

CIDER MILL SCREWS.



$15 EACH, OR $30 PER PAIR.
We are making the Cheapest and Best CIDER PRESS SCREW in the World. Whole length, 4 feet; length of thread, 3½ feet; diameter of screw, 4 inches; weight, including nut, 125 lbs. Also, Pumps of all kinds for farmers' use. Address S. F. P. & F. E. Co.,
J. A. RUMSEY & CO., Proprietors,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

MALLORY & SANDFORD'S IMPROVED
FLAX AND HEMP BRAKES,
As now made, are the strongest and best ever used. They occupy about 5 feet square, weigh about 1,000 lbs., require one man and a boy, and one to two horse power to work them; breaks from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs Flax straw in 10 hours, taking out 65 to 75 per cent. of the woody matter. This machine will save 120 lbs. to the ton more than any other machine in the world. It will break tangled straw as well as straight. We have also an entirely NEW TOW SHAKER AND PICKER, works perfectly and does its work quicker and better than any other machine, and prepares the stock for Rope. Also a NEW TOW COMBER, which cleans and straightens the tow, free from shive, rapidly making it fine and straight. Send for circular or see machines in operation at 95 William St., New York. Address JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer,
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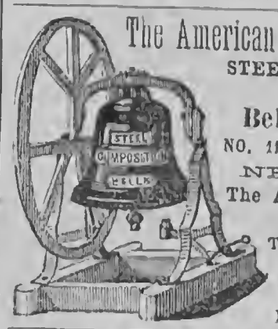

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A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

THE IVY GREEN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy Green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Fast he steaketh, though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old heart has he;
How closely he twineth, how closely he clings
To his friend, the huge Oak Tree.
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The mould of dead men's graves.
Creeping where dim death has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Whole ages have fled and their work decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant, in its lonely days,
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise,
Is the Ivy's food at last.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WAITING AND WINNING.

BY LENNA F.

[Concluded from page 228, last No.]

Chapter Third.

THE next week ARTHUR went away, and FRED and Aunt MARGARET were alone. It was lonely at first, but there was work for both, and when the evenings grew long, FRED studied while she knit. ARTHUR seldom wrote to his brother, but to BERTIE he wrote very often, and from her they learned that he was pleased with his situation, and hopeful for the future.

Between Aunt MARGARET and BERTIE there had always existed a strong friendship, and now, in her loneliness, the young girl often brought her sewing to spend an afternoon with the old lady. At first FRED would absent himself on these occasions, but gradually he grew to look for her coming and to find some excuse for lingering about the house while she was there. She was to be his sister-in-law, he said, and he must learn to look upon her as such. And by degrees there came to BERTIE a thorough appreciation of FRED'S nature, and she confessed to herself that she liked him almost as well as if he were really her brother. "To be sure, he was not so bright and witty as ARTHUR," she said, "but he was always so cheerful and pleasant; and then he knows so much; I wonder where he learned it, for I never ask him anything I don't quite understand but he can make it all so plain."

Fearing that he might over-rate his own strength, FRED spoke to her at last about her engagement with ARTHUR. The bright face grew crimson, but she said frankly:

"Then you have known it all the time. I am so glad, for you seem just like a brother now; you will be one *then*, you know."

After this she often spoke of ARTHUR, but when the winter came, and fashionable society in the city was engaged in the round of gaiety, she said:—"ARTHUR writes every week, but his letters are short now. You know his uncle has no sons, so he sends him out with his daughters a great deal, and he does not get time to write much."

And then she did not mention him for a long time, and FRED fancied she was restless and troubled.

But the winter wore away, and ARTHUR was coming home in the spring. He would visit the old home some time in May, but his stay would necessarily be short, he had written, and BERTIE grew cheerful again. And one afternoon about the middle of the month he came. He had changed considerably within the few months: there was an added hauteur and dignity of manner, and his dress was in the latest city style. But he was a handsome, gentlemanly-looking man, and so FRED acknowledged, half reluctantly, as he watched him take the road to Squire HAYDEN'S after tea. It was late in the evening when he returned, and he did not come down to the early breakfast, so FRED did not see him again until the middle of the forenoon, when ARTHUR came out to the cornfield where he was at work. There was a desultory conversation between the brothers relative to farm matters, and presently ARTHUR said:

"I shall go back to-morrow, FRED."

"What, not so soon as that?"

"Yes, Uncle MERLIN could illy spare me at all, and it is my interest to please him, you know."

"I suppose so. Shall you visit us again soon?"

"It is doubtful. I cannot tell when I can come."

"Not until you come for a wife, perhaps."

ARTHUR'S face grew crimson beneath his brother's gaze, and he hesitated.

"I—to tell the truth, FRED, I don't believe I shall marry BERTIE HAYDEN."

"*You do not!*"

"No; I do not think it is best. She's a good little girl, but she would be sadly out of place in city society."

"Isn't she handsome enough?"

"Oh, she's handsome, of course, in her way; but she has no dignity—no style. I thought I loved her, or I should never have told her so, and ever since I went away I have thought of her as my future wife; but the moment I saw her again, and realized the vast difference between her and the ladies to whose society I have been accustomed, I felt it could not be."

"And you have told her this?"

"Something of this, certainly, I was obliged to say. But she understands how it is as well as I, and she released me from all allegiance to her. I do not believe she cared much, though she *was* rather pale, and I thought her voice trembled slightly at the last."

"ARTHUR WILTON," said FRED, slowly, "I believe if I were her brother, instead of yours, you would never go away alive. As it is, I can only say I am glad you go to-morrow," and he turned and walked away, leaving ARTHUR alone in his astonishment.

Chapter Fourth.

After this, BERTIE did not come to see Aunt MARGARET so often, and when she did come seemed to shrink from meeting FRED, and so through the summer he met her but seldom. He saw her at church sometimes, and his noble heart ached as he noticed how pale and wan she grew,—but he knew the bright, joyous girl was becoming an earnest, thoughtful woman.

Thus the summer wore away, and September came, and one afternoon his footsteps strayed to the brook-side tree, whence, one year before, he had discovered her engagement to his brother. He was thinking of this when he saw BERTIE come and take the seat she had occupied that day with ARTHUR, and he arose and went toward her. She saw him coming, and seemed hesitating whether to go away or remain, but he called to her—

"Don't run away from me, BERTIE. I am coming to talk with you."

So she sat still, and he came and stood beside her, leaning against a tree.

"Why do you avoid me of late, BERTIE?" he said. "Have you found me unworthy the friendship you once accorded me?"

Tears came into the brown eyes, and her voice trembled as she answered,

"No, FRED, you are my friend now as ever; but—Oh, FRED, why do you ask?—you must know all as well as I."

"I do know, BERTIE, and Heaven knows my heart has ached for you, but he is unworthy a place in your thoughts."

"I know all this. I cannot love him, for he has wounded me too deeply; but the remembrance is bitter still."

Then FRED told her the story of his love; how he had loved her long before he dreamed his brother cared for her. How severe the blow had been when he learned of her engagement; how he had tried to think of her as belonging to his brother, and yet had loved her through all.

"And now, BERTIE, will you be my own precious wife? I will cherish you as Heaven's most precious gift," he said.

She was white, and trembling with emotion, as she asked—"And you offer all this love for the poor return I can make you—I who have loved your brother?"

"With a first girlish idolatry, BERTIE. I do not say it was weak or fickle, but I would a thousand times rather have the respect and affection which, as a woman, you would now bestow on me. Tell me, BERTIE, that I may hope."

Timidly the little hand stole into his own. "I am unworthy so noble a husband," she said; "but such as I am, take me if you will,"—and he took the seat by her side and drew her gently to his bosom, kissing the sweet lips and caressing the sunny hair in answer.

In the merry Christmas time there was a quiet wedding, and the WILTON home received a new mistress. Aunt MARGARET and FRED are never lonely now; their home is the abode of refinement, and there are no clouds upon the household sunshine.

In the spring came news that ARTHUR had married his cousin and been received into partnership with his uncle. His wife is handsome, wealthy and stylish, and since those were the qualities he sought, he has no reason for complaint if her love of admiration is stronger than her love for him.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A DAY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A CERTAIN writer has informed us that a trip to St. Peters is something by itself. That is, the traveler who may gaze with the general eye of criticism and admiration upon the moss-covered tablets, sculptured monuments, antique paintings and heroic wonders of the Eternal City, must be unconscious of all these miracles of art, and have a single eye to the colossal magnificence of the great Temple of Worship alone, as he stands within its deep, massive walls. It was the one desire of a proper respect to our National Anniversary, and the consequent enjoyment that all would experience by such an observance of the day, that induced the Masonic Fraternity of Lyons—in conjunction with the patriotic people of the sister towns of Clinton, Fulton, and Camanche—to forget business for one day, at least, and unite in a River Excursion to Dubuque.

It needed no persuasive argument to induce the writer to be one in such a company of tourists, for, from that early day of school life in the Empire State, when youthful fancy got bright glimpses of the "Father of Waters through the "circulating medium" of Goodrich's Primary Geography, the one longing desire of his heart has been to see it with the natural eye, and to tread the tangible deck of a Mississippi steamer. All that youthful fancy had hoped, or imagination conceived, was now mine to realize. The Mail Packets "James Means," and "Henderson" had been chartered for the trip, and as soon as the excursionists were well aboard, the boats were firmly lashed together, and with mutual puffs and splash of paddle-wheels, we were off—strongly stemming the downward current. From this point to Sabula there is a great variety of scenery in the zigzag course of the river; clumps of islands rise abruptly from the water, while the banks are rather low and fringed with the marsh reed or shrub oak. The people of Sabula welcomed our approach by turning out *en masse*, clad in gala-day costume, while the military had evidently postponed the "National salute at sunrise" until our arrival, which occurred at 11 A. M. The fires of patriotism were kindled anew on the altar of our hearts as we listened to the roar of artillery, the enlivening strains of music, and the discordant shouts of ragged urchins who were forced to burn whole bunches of fire-crackers as a patriotic vent to their juvenile emotions.

As we steamed along up the winding channel, the scenery, which had hitherto been picturesque in beauty, now became grand and magnificent. High upon either side, like immense walls of verdure, are the far-famed river bluffs whose sides and summits are covered in a dark green mantle of oaken shrubbery. They stand as time-honored sentinels, keeping vigilant watch and guard over the watery tomb of De Soto and that bond of union to our Nation which rebeldom could not sever, although her people vainly boasted of a Vicksburg and Port Hudson that should effectually bar the southern progress of Northern ideas, commerce and gunboats. Early in the afternoon we passed Bellevue, a rather dilapidated and unimposing looking town, situated upon the brow of a sloping bluffs and extending along the river's bank for nearly a mile. The singular feature of the place is the barren and sandy aspect of the ground in contrast with the usual fertile appearance of the soil. Between the towns there were very few evidences of civilization—as yet Nature appearing wholly untrammeled by vain Art. The primeval beauty of the rude and rugged landscape, in all the grandeur of its solitary fastnesses, was still unmarred by pioneer innovations and modern deformities—the still clear mirror of waters reflected the same oak and ivy-wreathed bluffs that the years had witnessed in ages gone by.

At 5 P. M. the "New World" of our voyage lay before us and the party disembarked to take a hasty survey of the "City of Bricks." This was best accomplished by ascending, after some scrambling and no little fatigue, a precipitous bluff directly in the rear of the town. From this eyrie of observation the map of Dubuque was unrolled before us. The city in shape conforms somewhat to the river's direction, and fills, as it were, the semi-circular niche that Nature has hewn from the huge barrier of rocky bluffs. The streets are regularly laid out, and as the buildings, both public and private, are almost wholly composed of brick, the town has a rather substantial and antique appearance. From this summit point we looked out upon the three great States of the West. Iowa was at our feet, and the line which divides Wisconsin and Illinois almost directly opposite on the other side. Wisconsin stretches away to the north in a long marginal curve of table-land bluffs, while the Prairie State strikes the water's edge sharply in high ledges of rocks that flank the thriving city of Dunleith, and constitute the outposts of the noted Lead Mines of Galena. We had purposed to cross the ferry and visit these mines, but as our boat was to return at 9 the same evening we were obliged to forego the pleasure.

It is unnecessary to speak in detail of the remaining incidents of our homeward voyage. With a pleasant evening, genial company, music and moonlight scenery—and with cooling draughts for the inner man, so purely frigid that to drink was but to foreshadow an immediate vision of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S Arctic Expedition—all these made a natural corollary to the day's eventful proposition. Allow me to say in conclusion, Mr. Editor, that if

"There lives a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said"—

I should enjoy such a voyage on such a river—he should be shunned by all who desire to associate with the "upright in heart." C. E. B.

Clinton, Iowa, July, 1866.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

THE only pain that we make light of—A window-pane.

A MILITARY definition of a kiss—A report at headquarters.

WHAT workman never turns to the left? A wheel-wright.

PUNCH'S caution to ladies—A silk dress should never be sat-in.

THE way to get a good wife—Get a girl and go to the parson.

WHY is the James River like lager beer? Because it fills the Dutch Gap.

EVEN a "pig on the spit" has the consolation of thinking that things may turn.

BALLOONS are like vagrants. When up they have no visible means of support.

MAXIM of an incorrigible—It is very dangerous to leave off habits in cold weather.

LIKE cures like. Sulphur comes from Vesuvius; therefore it is good for eruptions.

WHAT sort of a throat is the best for a singer to reach high notes with? A soar throat.

CLOCKED stockings for ladies are in fashion, and young men will be looking oftener than ever to see what time it is.

THERE is something consoling for every ill in this life. For instance, if a man is bald headed his wife can't pull his hair.

WHEN a gentleman stares at a young lady, and she stares at him, they are apt to mount to the region of love by a pair of stares.

A CURATE having been overhauled by his bishop for attending a ball, the former replied, "My lord, I wore a mask!" "Oh, well, returned the bishop, "that puts a new face on the affair!"

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 39 letters.
My 2, 11, 18, 23, 28, 3, 9 is a term applied to citizens of Illinois.
My 6, 8, 29, 22, 35, 1 is used in catching wild horses.
My 7, 28, 19, 10 is a wind instrument of music.
My 27, 33, 28, 32, 35, 24, 15 is a ship of war.
My 4, 11, 18, 20, 30, 13, 38, 16, 37, 5, 33 is a dealer in wool.
My 31, 25, 8, 37, 17, 29 is a German coin.
My 21, 26, 37, 19, 11, 36 is used for catching eels.
My 14, 34, 39 is to smoothe with an ax.
My whole is the translation of the Latin motto of one of the United States.

Clinton, Pa. SAMUEL D. PORTER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters.
My 4, 9, 20, 8, 21, 21, 16 is a river in Franco and Prussia.
My 6, 18, 11, 2, 14, 5 is one of the United States.
My 7, 13, 24, 15, 12, 9 is a territory in the United States.
My 3, 22, 21, 1 is a lake in Utah.
My 11, 16, 10, 17, 9, 23, 1 is one of the United States.
My whole is an island in Australasia.

Castile, N. Y. WILLIE CHACE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

Five letters in my name are found,
The first of which is in the ground;
The next, to some, though strange it be,
Dwells in the middle of the sea;
No less mysterious is the third,
It flies in the air with every bird;
My fourth you'll find, that's very sure,
It's found with every hurt and cure;
My fifth is always found in passing,
My whole is oft the cause of guessing.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ew londsh ryt ot reac eir tersho,
Onr pusopes lesosurve het rebt;
Tel su lal eb denifrs dna thersorb;
Swa't eth vioarus'S ealt nerqect.

Pickrelltown, Ohio. LYDIA STANTON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

A AND B traveled on the same road, and at an uniform rate from C to D. At the 80th mile stone from D, A overtook a drove of sheep which were going 2 miles an hour; and 10 hours afterward he met a stage wagon which was moving 6 miles an hour. B overtook the same drove of sheep at the 65th mile stone, and met the same stage exactly 15 minutes after he passed the 50th mile stone. What was their rate of traveling, and how far was B from D when A arrived there? C. CHURCH.

Neenah, Wis.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 859.

Answer to Poetical Enigma:—It is more blessed to give than to receive.

Answer to Puzzle:

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream,
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Answer to Anagram:

The days of infancy are not all a dream;
How fair, but oh! how short they seem—
'Tis life's sweet opening spring.

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Ralph Evans 127

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RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE NEW POTATO BUG.

A FRIEND whose letter is dated at Barrington, (the State we cannot make out owing to the illegibility of the post-mark) writes, under date of July 7th, about the much dreaded potato bug which is making its way from the West in this direction. He inclosed specimens of the bug, well secured in thick brown paper, which arrived safely—"alive and kicking." It is of the beetle tribe, of a reddish brown color, and in size about double that of the common rose bug. In reference to this pest he quotes from a letter addressed to him by a lady friend, in Delaware county, Iowa, as follows:—"I write you what times we had yesterday gathering potato bugs, as last night we came to the conclusion that we gathered and burnt three quarts of them. We took a small pan in one hand and knocked them off the potato tops with the other into the pan. They are about the size of a white bean and are reported to be very poisonous and will kill the potatoes if not attended to. It was a back-aching work, I assure you."

Our correspondent adds—"I send you these specimens to let you determine if you ever saw any thing like them. I took them from a neighboring potato patch and they are the only ones that ever came under my notice, but I think, from all descriptions given, that they are the veritable Western Potato Bug which is marching eastward, and I send you these as pioneers of coming ruin. If they should be alive do not let them escape, as you might have ruin before your time, which, according to the theory that they travel 50 miles a year, you may expect them about the year 1880."

As stated above the bugs were alive when the letter reached us and are so now. A potato leaf has been inclosed in the paper for temporary aliment, but the bugs are uneasy and refuse to operate upon it. The next thing will be to "crush them out," as recommended.

FARM LABOR AND LABORERS.

MUCH time is sometimes lost and expense unnecessarily incurred by farmers in consequence of a lack of communicativeness towards their employees. It is by no means a bad plan for a farmer to impart to his hired help at the close of each day's business, his plans and purposes with respect to each laborer during the succeeding one. It may be said that this does not concern the laborer; that he is paid for his time, whether advantageously employed or not, and that is all he need know or care about the matter. Strictly speaking, this may be true, but the policy of such reticence is at least questionable. A farmer rarely or never loses anything by imparting to his help, before hand, his purposes in reference to immediate future operations. They are enabled frequently, from their experience in farming operations, to make valuable suggestions as to the particular business in hand. Besides, being pre-advised of what is expected of them they will think about it and hence be better prepared to act than they otherwise would be. This confidence detracts nothing from the authority of the employer, while it imparts spirit and energy to the employed.

MANURES.—TOP DRESSING MEADOWS.

THE Cultivator and Country Gentleman gives the results of an experiment made on eight plots of meadow land, with various kinds of manure, for two years—each mown twice during the season. The experiments were made on the Michigan Agricultural College Farm during the years 1864 and 5. These results were produced by one top dressing—that of the spring of 1864, and may be briefly stated thus:

		Increased.
No. 1—No top dressing....hay,	lbs. 7,354	
" 2—Two bushels plaster, "	" 11,506	—4,153 lbs.
" 3—Five do. wood ashes, "	" 11,305	—3,952 "
" 4—Twenty l'ds pul. muck "	" 12,036	—4,683 "
" 5— " loads " " and three bu. common salt "	" 12,671	—5,318 "
" 6—Three bu. " "	" 11,538	—4,185 "
" 7—Twenty l'ds h'rs man. "	" 12,386	—5,033 "
" 8— " l'ds cow manure "	" 12,231	—4,879 "

By these figures will be readily seen the comparative value of the several top dressings used, and the cost of each and its application to the land can be calculated with sufficient exactness by any one conversant with farming operations.

It may not be amiss to state that the several parcels of land mentioned were sown to oats the year previous to the commencement of the experiment, and seeded to timothy and clover—the latter predominating.

As these figures are deemed entirely reliable they will furnish a pretty sure guide to the farmer for the management of his meadow lands with respect to the fertilizers most profitable to be used upon them in the way of top dressing.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Carroll Manor—"Charles Carroll of Carrollton"—Why the locality was named—Visit to the Manor—Desirableness of the locality—Choice place for the vine—Delicious climate, &c., &c.

JUST in front of me and joining the farm on the east side is a tract of land containing some 13,000 acres, known as the "Doughkoregan Manor" of CHARLES CARROLL. It was originally located by a CHARLES CARROLL, who was at the battle of the Boyne, July 1st, 1690, in King JAMES' army, and came to this country soon after. He was the grandfather of "CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton," the signer of the Declaration of Independence. The reason for naming the locality with the name is among the local gossips in regard to him. After signing his name, some friend who was present said to him, "How will they know which CHARLES CARROLL?" He immediately took up his pen and wrote "of Carrollton." Probably of all that immortal band none risked so much for their country on that day as did "CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton." The most wealthy of them all, being at that time reported worth over a million, the descendant of an Irish noble, there was small chance for clemency in his case if the revolution proved a failure.

As I had never visited the spot which is regarded with so much reverence throughout the Continent, I rode over to the place the other day—some three miles—through the woods and across fields. The path is through the woods for over two miles, and you then come out upon open fields which have always belonged to the home farm, and are immediately connected with the mansion, and are properly Carrollton. It contains some 800 acres, and was lately sold by Mr. CHARLES to his brother JOHN for something over $100,000. For six generations it has been owned by a CHARLES CARROLL. It has not passed out of the family now, but the name of the owner is changed from CHARLES to JOHN. They are the great grandsons of "CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton." The whole Manor is divided up and in the hands of the heirs, but otherwise unsold, though much of it is rented.

I think Mr. CHARLES still retains a very pretty little farm of some 500 acres,—Mr. JOHN must now have some thousands. I have seen no lands as yet in Maryland which I think at all compare with the Manor. Elk Ridge comprises the largest body of desirable lands, and the Manor is in the heart of the Ridge. For salubrity of climate, for soil, surface, water, wood and stone, and location, the sun in his daily journey shines upon few fairer spots, or more desirable, than this and its immediate surroundings. I think there is no finer region, not even California, for the grape. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is deep, and just the kind that perfectly suits the grape—a friable loam, rich in alkalies, and deep and moist, without requiring draining. The Catawba and Isabella ripen perfectly; and wine made from the Catawba has a body and richness of flavor that I have never tasted in any other locality. The purity of air will always secure the healthy condition of the grape in this region. And when we consider that it is but a few miles from Baltimore, a great market of itself, and as a distributing center not excelled by New York, it is easy to conjecture the result when these lands are brought into market in small parcels, and the country hence to Baltimore filled with vineyards, and the neatly cultivated grounds and tasty residences that spring up round great towns. I verily believe that in the circle of a mile round me, and in the Manor beyond, there are better chances for vineyards than at any other point east of the Rocky Mountains. In its typography, soil and climate, there cannot be a superior, not even a rival. The climate of this part of Maryland has not been fully appreciated. It is most delicious. It's a great marvel to me that the wealthy denizens of the city do no seek here for that health and comfort during the "heated term," that they are accustomed to seek in regions of the North.

But I see my pen has glided off upon other subjects until I have small room for a description of the Mansion, or of the thoughts that came into my mind as I stood in the little chapel that forms one of its wings, and is the oldest Roman Catholic chapel in Maryland, except one. My readers must imagine how they would have felt had they been in my place. Perhaps, at another day and after another visit, I may say more, though a pleasanter day I do not expect to spend anywhere.—T. C. P.

W. Friendship, Md., July, 1866.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Curing Clover Hay.

IN an apparently carefully prepared article on Grasses in the South, printed in the Southern Cultivator, (an able Agricultural journal, by the way,) we find the following about curing clover hay. But we hardly think our Northern farmers would dare to risk such a process.

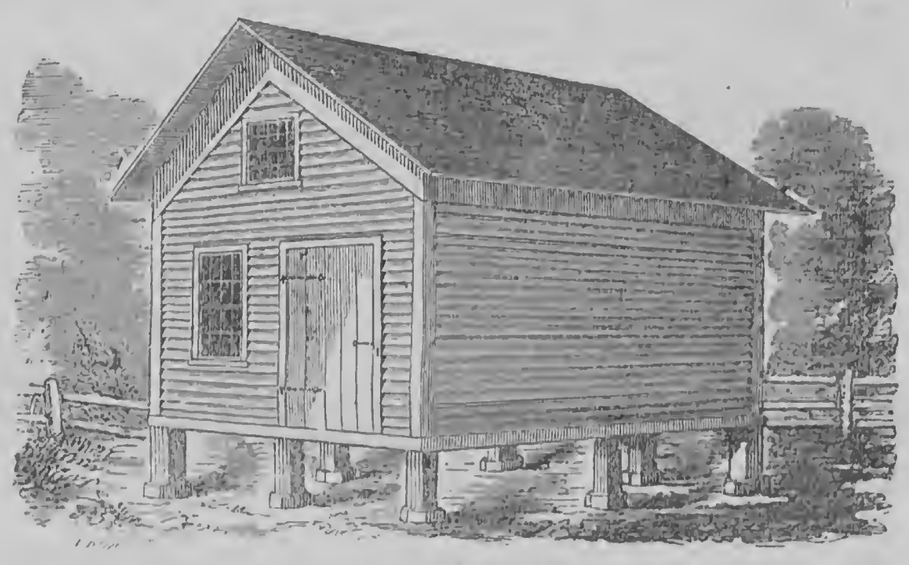
"I have never seen a good article of clover hay made on any plan but one, though I am familiar with several. When about half the clover blooms become of a brown color, it is ready for mowing. Cut it when there is no dew or rain water on it; and do not let it wilt, but have a hand to follow after the scythe and pile it up in its perfectly green state. When there is enough cut to make a stack, haul up and stack it immediately. The stacking must be carefully done. Let one person pitch up the hay, while two hands stack and tramp it. This will pack it well, and make it air-tight. For every foot in height of the stack, as it is built up, sprinkle over it one quart of salt. In a few days after the stack is made, it will become hot and smoke like a coal kiln, and look as if it were rotting, but ten or twelve days afterwards it will cool off, and be found to be well cured, green, sweet hay. If the hay is allowed to wilt before stacking, it suffers more in the sweating process, and the hay will be dark."

Agricultural Progress.

MAKING a short trip into the country, a few days since, and observing the operations of the farmers, we were forcibly impressed with the changes which forty years have wrought in many things pertaining to farm economy. These changes may be shortly expressed by the word—*progress*. This is seen in the light, elastic hay-fork, now in use, contrasted with the ill-shaped and ponderous ones of former days; in the clean running steel plow of the present, as compared with the old bull one of a past generation; in the multiplied implements for cultivating the soil and seeding it; in the rapid execution of the mowing machine in contrast with the scythe; in the reaper which has, to a great extent, superseded the sickle and the cradle; in the horse-rake as it sweeps rapidly over the meadows in quest of the scattered and fallen grass, and finally in the ax which, as now seen, exhibits scarcely a point of resemblance to its uncouth predecessor of fifty years ago. All these contrasts, and many others which might be instituted, clearly, indicate something, and that is "Progress."—B.

Gypsum in Stables.

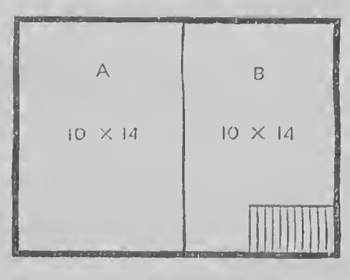
THE Germantown Telegraph says—"Gypsum should be sprinkled daily over the floors and tie-ups, to absorb the ammonia of the urine. The strong odor observable on entering the stable on a morning, arises from the presence of ammonia, one of the most valuable products of stable manure, when properly economized. Gypsum or lime, either slacked or caustic, should also be sprinkled over the bottoms of cellars in the spring. This will tend to purify the atmosphere and prevent many deleterious effects resulting from the presence of miasmi. After a few days it should be removed, and a fresh supply substituted in its place."



ELEVATION OF CORN HOUSE NUMBER ONE, DESCRIBED BELOW.

PLANS OF CORN HOUSES.

As there is now a good prospect of a fair, if not full average, corn crop the present season, and as we are in receipt of inquiries about the construction of Corn Houses, the accompanying plans are presented as being both timely and valuable. They were furnished for a former volume of the RURAL, by practical men who have houses built as here described:

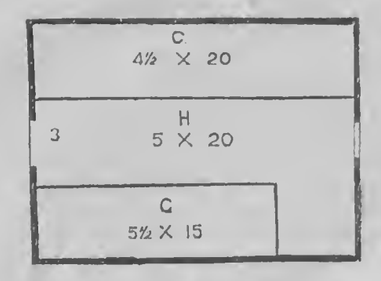


GROUND PLAN.
A, Granary; B, Store-Room.

PLAN ONE.—The accompanying Plan of a Corn House and Granary, with elevation, will admit of almost any required reduction or extension in size. It is 24 by 18 feet, posts 14 feet, which extend 2 feet below the floor, and rest on stone supports 8 inches high, and sunk into the ground three feet. The studs, 2 feet apart, are set 1½ inches inside of face of the sills and posts, with strips of plank 2 by 4, notches cut in them in the form of a right-angled triangle, the base 1½ inches deep, the hypothenuse 5½ inches long, the perpendicular parallel with the face of the plank, one immediately above the other, nailed on the sides with the back corners of the notches even with the face of the studs. Clapboards, 6 inches wide, are nailed on the notches, with the lower edge extending ½ inch below the notch, and the upper edge of the clapboard in the next notch below; thus leaving a space of one inch between the two clapboards, which admits plenty of air, and at the same time prevents the rain from blowing in upon the corn. The bins are 3 feet wide, extending both sides of the building—the floor does not extend under the bins—the bottom of the bins are formed of strips 1 inch thick and 3 inches wide, set edgewise, 1 inch apart. The doors should be hung with strap hinges—so that they can be taken off in the fall, and doors made of slats hung in their places, so as to admit of a free circulation of air through the building. The floor overhead is 1½ feet below the top of the plates, and the entrance to the upper story through the floor directly over the window, by means of a movable ladder.

The granary is in the center of the building, and is 6 feet wide by 8 feet long, with two partitions dividing it into three bins. It rises 2 feet above the upper floor, and extends down to within 6 feet of the lower floor. The grain is drawn up with a tackle hitched directly over the entrance to the upper story, emptied into the granary and is taken out by means of a slide at the bottom, where you want a movable flight of steps, 4 feet high, with the board on the top one foot wide. The entrance steps should be made and hung so that the door cannot be shut when they are down, but must be turned up into the building in order to close it, thus avoiding the possibility of leaving it down for mice to run up. There should be a tin fender 6 inches in width, nailed around each post, close to the sill, projecting downwards.

PLAN TWO.—We will commence by laying a good stone wall in lime morter, (which will not be a good harbor for rats and mice,) and on this wall place sills of hard wood, with a rabbet 1½ inch deep, in order to admit plank 1½ inch thick. (The plank should be hard wood.) Over this may be used clapboards, or (what is more fashionable now days) boards up and down, battening the cracks. The floor may be laid with good, sound hemlock boards, 1 inch thick, jointed and laid double. It should be ceiled with well seasoned hemlock boards, matched and well put together. The height between lower and upper floors 6½ feet—the same above the second floor to the plates. The granary, A, may be cut up into bins, to suit the taste of the owner. The store room, B, will be found very convenient for barrels and boxes, for keeping fall fruit, &c. A small box stove would be of some service in the drying process, especially in damp weather.



SECOND STORY.
C, C, Corn Cribs; H, Hall.

The plan of the second floor gives you a crib, C, the whole length of the building upon one side, and on the other, is a crib, C, part way, leaving sufficient room to go up and down stairs. At one end of the alley we have a door of sufficient size to admit of large boxes of corn, which may be drawn up by means of a pulley in the ridge above. At the opposite end a large window for light, and also for draught of air. At the figure 3, in the alley, should be a screen fixed in the floor coarse enough to let shelled corn through; over this may be placed the corn sheller. The corn, after being shelled, passes through the screen into a conductor, (made tunnel-shape,) which empties it in a large bin below, leaving the cobs above. The front of the cribs should be made of slats in order to let in air. The corn may be taken from small doors, near the bottom of the cribs.

Vermin on Fowls.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says a good method to rid fowls of vermin, is to take a feather and dip it in kerosene, and touch it lightly under the wings. It will soon spread over the body and destroy vermin. This is often recommended as an effective remedy. We have not tried it, but should not hesitate to do so if we had occasion. A better way, perhaps, would be to keep a box of dry ashes for them to keep off the vermin. But if you mix into the ashes a few ounces of powdered sulphur, it will make a sure thing of it. This won't cost much anyhow, and you can't do better than to fix up such a box under a shed or in the hen-house where the fowls can have free access to it. You will whitewash the henery of course. That ought to be done often, and a lot of ashes put in frequently.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TARIFF.

THE Tariff Bill, after passing the House of Representatives by a very strong vote, was postponed by the Senate until the next meeting of Congress. The delay this will occasion in raising the duties on foreign wools will be productive of manifold evils. Should not the state of our monetary affairs prevent, it will allow importations of foreign wool to be made in anticipation of the increase of duties, which will to a certain degree forestall the market for another year. The present price of gold, however, is not favorable to this forestalling process.

But while the postponement of the proposed Tariff on wool is a source of disappointment, it ought not to be one of discouragement, to American farmers. It is fair to assume that if any doubts of the propriety of the provisions of the bill led to this delay in acting on it, the doubtful or obnoxious provisions were not those pertaining to wool. We assume this because we are thus advised by leading members of Congress. We assume it because the proposed wool duties were not made the subject of particular attack or opposition. Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in his speech, July 10th, said:

"On the subject of wool and woolens a tariff with increased rates seems to have been expected by the whole country. The question had been largely agitated, and after long consideration had been placed before Congress in due form as agreed upon by the parties interested. It is true the duties are high, but so fair were they deemed that this part of the bill has encountered little or no opposition in the House. Can it be that the enemies to higher duties on wool have laid in ambush with the purpose of defeating in the end the whole bill? I cannot believe it. This sort of tactics in the end cannot prevail. The interest is too large and much too worthy to be sacrificed in this way. Gentlemen may find that it is not so safe now as it may have been in the days of John Randolph to 'go a mile out of the way to kick a sheep.' The wool-growers are a power throughout the land, and legislators will find they cannot be treated with contempt."

The wool duties passed the House, as we understand it, "without a comma changed," from the original draft. This was not the case with the protective provisions applicable to various other interests. They were changed and lowered, and to the resentment thus occasioned, many attribute the postponement of the bill. We are loth to attribute this dog-in-the-manger policy to the representatives of those interests. We have seen no analysis of the vote in reference to this point and have had no time to attempt to make one. Such a charge ought not to be preferred without proof.

Under all the circumstances it certainly would appear reasonable to conclude that when an increased Tariff bill does pass—and that such a one will pass at the next session all seem to concede—the scale of wool duties asked for by the growers will be adopted.

The wool growers have, we think, great cause to congratulate themselves that instead of making demands for exorbitant protection—more than was really necessary—in order to obtain *enough* after an expected cutting down by Congress, they candidly asked, in the first instance, for not a particle more than they believed actually requisite to give them a reasonable incidental protection on their industry. They thus won the confidence and respect of Congress—demonstrated by the passage in the House, "with little or no opposition," of exactly such a bill as their petitions asked for. They thus escaped the opposition of the powerful wool manufacturing interest—hitherto arrayed in strong and generally in successful hostility to their claims. They thus propitiated reasonable men, even among the consumers, for they satisfied them that they made no greedy demands on their purses in order to obtain more than a fair remuneration for their own labor and products. And finally they thus put themselves in a position to have their just claims recognized among the first, when the industrial interests of the country shall receive proper protection.

"The wool-growers are a power throughout the land and, legislators will find they cannot be treated with contempt"—says Mr. MORRILL. We believe that the wool-growers were never before last winter officially represented by a committee chosen by any extensive organization of their own number, in Washington, during the session of Congress. Their representatives, if any they had outside of Congress, were never before met officially, and conceded an equal voice, in the preparation of propositions or recommendations to Congress, in regard to matters of common concern, by the representatives of other cognate interests. The wool manufacturers, for example, never before met them, in that theater, as equals and allies. Hitherto the growers have been to the manufacturer on such occasions; and they have always been occasions of opposition and contest—what a scattered undisciplined and half armed militia, acting on no arranged programme, are to a comparative handful of veteran troops, armed to the teeth and moving as one man. Tariff bills crushing to the grower, have been passed almost without hearing from the latter! If members of Congress, representing growers, sought to guard their interests, it was well. If they did not, or were outnumbered, adverse enactments were made even before the farmers of the country, waiting for each other, mustered in opposition.

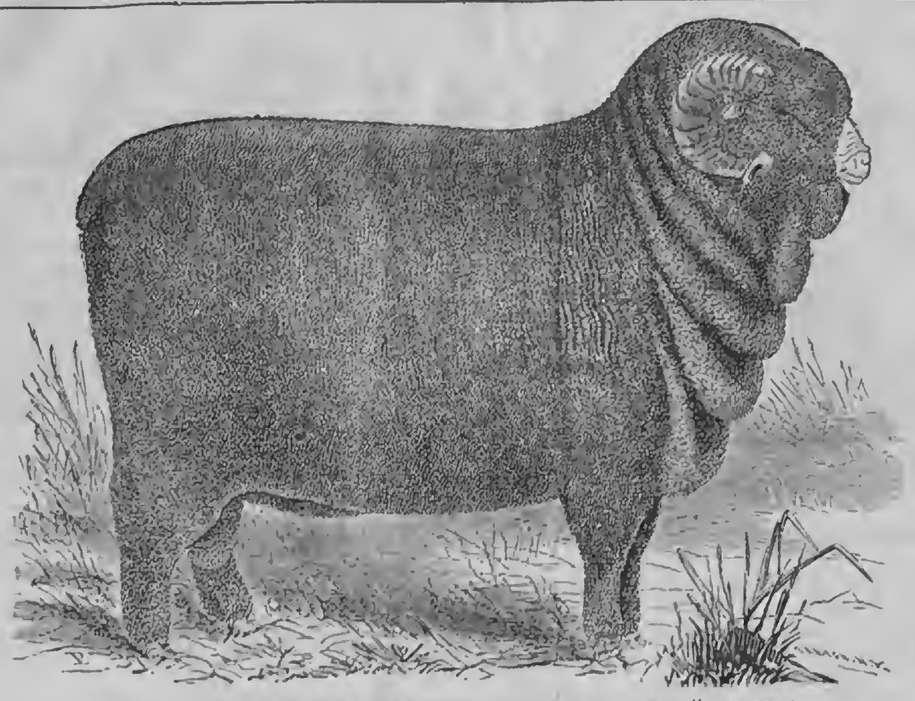
We attribute the healthful change which has taken place, and especially that in the relations of the manufacturer and grower, in part to the advance of liberal ideas. But human nature is human nature. While those liberal ideas might doubtless move some manufacturers, we do not believe they would ever have *prevailed* and controlled the action of the body in regard to protective legislation, had wool growers remained, as hitherto, a mere scattered and unorganized mass. Not to put too fine a point on it, we believe it was necessary that the growers put themselves into an attitude where it was *safer to agree with than to fight them*, to develop or call forth the proper liberality—and that, were the bundle of sticks again unbound, dispersed and its *combined* strength thrown away, that liberality would suffer *considerable* diminution! In saying this, we merely say that the manufacturers are human beings, and act on the same principles which regulate *business* relations generally.

The wool growers' organizations have now a campaign before them. It will not by any means do to rely for success on the efforts or arrangements made. *Fresh petitions ought to be sent to Congress.* They will *freshen* the memory of the Representatives! They will show that the petitions sent in last winter were not the result of a mere spasmodic effort, drummed up by a few active men, but the true expressions of the *wants* and the *settled convictions* of the great body of American wool growers. Every organization of course has the right to petition for what, and in what form, it pleases. But it strikes us forcibly that substantial *unity* in these particulars will be found to be a source of strength. In our interviews with Congressmen, last winter, we were strongly impressed with the apparent good effect of the unanimity displayed by the growers. And we can see no good reason for abandoning or changing the claims which have already virtually led to a great, though not a completed, victory.

Every wool growers' organization, whether representing a State, county, or town, ought, in our opinion, to meet long before the next session of Congress, pass resolutions embodying its views on the subject of the wool tariff, and take measures for a thorough circulation of petitions. Let all these be ready to send in the first day of the session—for the action of the Senate on the House bill ought to be, and probable will be, prompt. Each organization had better forward its resolutions and petitions to the members from its own State. We warn our friends that if these things are not rigorously attended to, or are unduly procrastinated, much of our present vantage ground will be lost. The free-traders will turn up heaven and earth to defeat the *whole* bill.

There is another point not to be overlooked. Nominations and elections of Congressmen are to take place the coming fall. The wool tariff *may* be defeated at the next session. If passed, as is more probable, still a free trade majority in the next Congress would not let it stand for a single year. We ask if any sensible man is prepared to vote, either at a nominating convention or at the polls, for a candidate who he knows will, as a member of Congress, on the strength of some theory, or some pledge of free traders, vote to sacrifice his (the elector's) rights and interests? And is any sensible man prepared to vote in the dark, not knowing whether the nominee intends to represent the interests of American farmers, or those of the half-civilized peasantry of Buenos Ayres? If party feeling is stronger among our farmers than a sense of their own rights, Mr. MORRILL'S remark that "the wool growers are a power throughout the land, and legislators will find they cannot be treated with contempt," will soon cease to be true; and our farmers will go on, like overloaded asses, carrying the burdens of the State and getting nothing in return but blows and short rations. That solidarity of important material interests, and that diversified industry which developes and turns all material resources to their fullest account, to foster which ought to be the aim of the legislation of a great nation, will be sacrificed for the benefit of traders and carriers, and that portion of our people who wish to escape their share of the necessary burdens of government.

This reminds us to say that we as wool growers owe much to many of our present Representatives in Congress. HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of Vermont, who, both from his position as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and his reputation as a Tariff Legislator, possesses on all this class of questions an influence in the House as great as it is deserved, was the firm, earnest and active friend of our cause throughout. His State may well be proud of this accomplished and distinguished statesman, and the wool growers of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be cancelled. HON. COLUMBUS DELANO, the true and able Representative of the farmers of Ohio, made the principal speech in favor of the wool tariff. At the time of this writing (July 20) we have not received a copy of it,—but we understand by letters from members that it was characterized by great talent and research and produced a marked effect on the House. Other old friends, both from the East and the West, did their duty fully, though in the short time allowed for the debate—it being so near the close of the session—they had no opportunity to be heard in set speeches. The manufacturing representatives of New England in the House voted, we believe, solid or almost solid for the bill. They neither opposed nor sought to insert amendments in the scale of wool duties, and thus manfully kept the pledges of their friends, made at the Syracuse Convention.



MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S INFANTADO-NEGRETTI RAM "BARON."

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN of Red Hook, N. Y., writes:—"The 'Baron' is a pure Infantado-Negretti ram which I bred from imported stock." This superior animal was exhibited at the State Sheep Fair at Rochester last spring, in the class "Fine Merinos," and was much admired by the connoiseurs in that style of sheep. Lambs of his choice quality and great evenness both in form and fleece were also exhibited. For an account of the origin of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S flock see Practical Shepherd, pages 38-42.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—J. E. TAPPAN, Ogden, Kansas, sends two samples of strong, healthy Merino wool grown without shelter on the prairies of Kansas, with questions. Kansas *is*, beyond all question, "a sheep growing country." The wool of ram No. 2 is superior, but the fleece is not heavy enough. That of No. 1 is not equal in quality, but is longer and yolkier. Other things being equal, No. 1 is the most valuable ram for any kind of ewes, but if restricted to the use of the two, next fall, we should put No. 1 with the Merino ewes, and No. 2 with the grade English.

E. GAZLEY, Pleasant Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., sends us 8 specimens of Cotswold wool ranging from 8 to 10 inches long. Fleeces average about 8 pounds washed. The wool is of excellent quality, clean, strong, and possessing brilliant luster. No account of the particular sheep from which the samples taken is sent—but we presume them to be the premium sheep of the State Sheep Fair. These were the immediate descendants of imported sheep, and were of high quality.

D. COONRADT, Albion, Mich., 3 samples—¾ Leicester ¼ common Merino—from 7 to 8 inches long. Mr. C. asks if it has "length enough for combing wool." It has, and is a good clean article.

HEAVY FLEECE.—It may be remembered by some of our readers that last year we expressed some incredulity in regard to the reported proportion of fleece to carcass of a ram owned by B. F. DEWEY of Poultney, Vt. Judge B. FRISBIE of the same town writes that he was present at the shearing of this ram, June 20, and that the fleece, then of just a year's growth, weighed 28¾ lbs., and the carcass after it was taken off 124 lbs. He says the ram was in good condition and the fleece clean (for unwashed wool) and in good condition. Three samples of the wool are forwarded respectively from the side, belly and thigh. The first is about 2½ in., the second 2¾ in. and the third 2¾ in. long. The quality is fine, with good style. The samples have a large but not an extraordinary amount of yolk. Judge FRISBIE'S statements are verified by several other persons. This was wholly unnecessary.

THE BEST WESTERN SHEEP COUNTRY.—JAMES F. DUNN, Plymouth, N. H., asks "where is the best place in the Western States for sheep raising?" Almost the entire West is a good sheep country. For cheapness of land, shortness of winter, and other natural advantages, we do not believe Missouri can now be surpassed among these States.

Spirit of the Press.

War on the Fences.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Utica Herald devotes considerable space to the subject of farm fencing, and indirectly favors the plan of dispensing with fences in many sections of the country in consequence of a lack of material to make them, or if attainable at all the cost is too great to warrant the use of them. The cost of fencing in the State of New York alone, as the farms now stand, is vaguely estimated at from twenty to forty millions of dollars—a sum which it is proposed to lessen materially by substituting stable feeding for pasturage. In this way it is assumed, and no doubt correctly, that the saving in manure will more than repay the cost of extra attendance which the soiling process will involve over that of pasturing stock, while the necessity of fences will be materially diminished. It is not likely that farms will be suddenly left open, like commons, but it is not improbable that a lack of fencing material may gradually lead to a change which will render fences of less consequence than they now are. When farmers shall have generally become satisfied, as they will in time, that more money can be made by soiling their stock than by pasturing it, such a change will be gradually wrought as will dispense with much of the cost now attendant on fencing farms.

Potato Rot—Cure.

THE Independent has great faith in a cure for the potato rot, discovered by the Hon. LYMAN REED. That paper says:—"It is always a great point gained to be able to determine with satisfactory certainty the cause of a thing; and it is pre-eminently more satisfactory, after learning the cause, to be able to apply an effectual remedy for the evil. Mr. Reed claims to have discovered an infallible remedy for the potato disease. When the potatoes are planted, about one gill of a fertilizing compound is poured on each tuber, which destroys the insects, but does not injure the growing plants. The compound is composed of pulverized charcoal and chemical substances which are particularly destructive to insects, but will not injure the growing potatoes. Time alone will decide as to the efficacy of such compound, although experiments with it the past year have been eminently satisfactory."

Poultry Manure.

As has often been said, more care should be taken in economizing the manure of the poultry-yard and hen-roost. Geyerlin says on this point:—In France, most eminent chemists have proved by annalysis that poultry manure is a most valuable fertilizer, and yet, for want of a proper system in housing poultry, it has as yet not been rendered available to rural economy. The celebrated Vanquelin says that when the value of manures is considered in relation to the amount of azote they contain, the poultry manure is one of the most active; and when, as a means of comparison, the following manures are taken, in parts of 1000, it will be found that: Horse manure contains 4.0 parts of azote; guano, as imported, 49.7 parts; guano, when sifted of vegetables and stones, 53.9 parts; poultry manure, 83 parts.

Chickens Hatched Artificially.

IT is stated by a late traveler that artificial chicken hatching is extensively carried on in the larger towns in Egypt. In Cairo large buildings are devoted to this business. Large ovens of several stories are constructed, furnished with straw mats on which the eggs are placed tier above tier. As many as one hundred and fifty thousand eggs are placed in the ovens of a single building at one time. About twenty millions of eggs are subjected to this process yearly—producing about fourteen millions of chickens. The proprietors of these establishments pay a yearly tax to the government for the privilege of prosecuting the business of artificial chicken hatching.

Cure for Heavey Horses.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Massachusetts Ploughman, who has had much experience in the management of horses, says he has found the following effective in curing the heaves in horses:—First, procure (if you have not one already,) a head halter, and tie the horse so that he cannot eat the bedding; give for a few days but little food, and that wet, not more than half the usual quantity, which will relieve the breathing; after which, nutritious food is fed liberally with grain, and less hay, and so long as you do so your horses will not have the heaves.

Sow Turnips.

WM. H. WHITE, So. Windsor, Ct., urges in the Country Gentleman a liberal sowing of turnip seed this year, to make up for what he denominates a short hay crop. The turnip is good whether the hay crop be scanty or not. If the seed be sown about the first week in August there will be abundant time for the turnip to mature. On hard or heavy soils it is best to sow a week earlier than on those of a lighter and more friable character. The varieties deemed best for the table are the Purple-top, Strap-leaf and Golden-ball.

Cattle Breeds.

EZRA MARSH, of Shelburn, Vt., gives his opinion on the comparative value of different kinds of cows for dairy purposes, and for beef. He says:—"I have milked from 75 to 110 cows, for the last few years, composed of about one-half high grade and pure Durham; the others natives and grades of the other breeds named. I find the Durham to far exceed the native and other breeds in milking qualities, and when fatted the difference is still more apparent, especially when compared with the natives.

Productive Farms.

THE Mt. Morris Union states that on the Ogden Farm, located on the Genesee flats, fifty acres of fine wheat are being harvested, while there are 100 acres of oats with barley and corn to match. The net receipts of the farm for 1865 were $8,015. A few days since 55 steers were sold from this farm for the sum of $4,125. The farm consists of 450 acres of the best farming land in the Genesee Valley.

Agriculture in North Carolina.

ACCORDING to the Rural Journal, Raleigh, N. C., the business of "reconstructing" the agricultural department of that State is progressing finely. Societies are being formed in many counties of the State and, from the spirit evinced, it is safe to assume that all the counties will soon be supplied with these aids to a healthy agricultural development.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON—A HEATED TERM—THE CROPS.—The Season continues favorable for harvesting and the growing crops. The temperature of the middle of the month—from the 13th to the 16th inclusive—was extremely warm here, and in various parts of the country. Though of great benefit to farmers in rapidly drying the hay crop, the "heated term" has been most enervating, and many deaths have occurred from sun stroke. The deaths have been most numerous in the large cities, but many have occurred in the country, especially among persons engaged in the haying and harvesting. As an instance, it is reported that five farm laborers died of sun stroke, or the effects of heat, in one town in Seneca county, and we hear of many others in different sections. The 13th, 15th and 16th were the three hottest days known in this region, in one season, for many years—if not the warmest ever recorded here—the mean of the 13th being 83°, the 15th, 84.67, and the 16th 86°. The range of the barometer for the past three or four weeks has been considerably above the average, and of course the weather has been dry. Only one-fifth of an inch of water fell in this city during the first eighteen days of the month. On and since Wednesday, the 18th, we have been favored with copious rains, reviving the pastures and fall crops, and enabling humans to "breathe freer."

Owing to the favorable weather prevalent in this region for the last two or three weeks the hay harvest has been more than commonly successful. The bulk of the hay crop has already been gathered and in excellent condition. The yield per acre has generally been less than what was anticipated, though some meadows have turned out finely. On the whole the result is quite satisfactory. The wheat harvest is progressing favorably, and so far as we can learn the yield will be fully up to expectation—considerably better than was anticipated early in the season. Barley looks very well generally and is about ready to harvest. Oats are quite promising, as also are corn and potatoes. The latter would be improved by a good fall of rain, though as yet the crop has not suffered materially in consequence of the dry weather.

The later fruits—peaches and apples—the latter especially, may be set down as a failure. We never remember to have seen the apple orchards, in this vicinity, so bare of fruit as they now are, and what little there is seems doomed to premature decay. Some trees we notice are casting their fruit in showers, owing to the perforation of the apple by a worm which makes its way directly through the core of it. The pear, in many instances, seems similarly affected;—hence it is safe to say that the yield of orchard fruits, in this region, will be less than has been known for years past.

THE IMPLEMENT TRIAL AT AUBURN.—Up to the date of our last advices from Auburn, (Saturday evening, 21st,) the Trial of Implements under the direction of the N. Y. State Ag. Society had progressed finely and with unbaied interest. The trial of Mowers and Reapers was substantially completed on Saturday, and that of Horse Rakes and Forks, Tedders, Thrashing Machines, Feed Cutters, &c., will take place the present week.

—We might fill a page of the RURAL with facts and incidents of the Trial as seen or reported by others, but prefer to await the decisions of the Committee, whose complete report will probably soon be forthcoming. Meantime it is gratifying to know that the success of the machines thus far practically tested clearly demonstrates that great improvements have been made within a few years past.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Under date of July 20, Mr. J. E. ALLEN of Harrisburg, Pa., writes:—"We have just passed through a spell of the hottest weather we have ever had in this section of country. For 25 or 30 days, without any intermission, the Thermometer has ranged from 90 to 100 in the shade, but the heat is now broken. Yesterday was cloudy, and in the evening we had an old-fashioned settled rain set in, with a continuation of the same to-day. The harvest, which is just about over, is a most abundant one, especially wheat and oats. Corn never looked better, and promises an abundant crop. Fruit of all kinds will be very plenty. The apple crop which has been small for several years past will be very large."

THE WOOL MARKET.—The postponement of the Tariff Bill has depressed the wool trade throughout the country, and prices are from 5 to 7 cents per lb. less than they were two weeks ago. Though we trust this depression will be but temporary, we fear that wool growers will not, for some time to come, receive a fair price for their staple—for of course buyers and manufacturers will take advantage of the action of Congress by decrying the value of wools and purchasing at as low figures as possible. Let wool growers "possess their souls in patience," and await the result—resolving, meantime, that the next Congress shall hear and heed their petitions.

KEEP COOL.—The recent "heated term" has caused much suffering, and many deaths, and it behooves all who may be exposed to a similar tropical temperature to exercise proper caution. On the farm it would be well to "let up" on both men and teams in the heat of the day, doing the heaviest work in the cool hours of the morning and toward evening. Persons affected by the heat should also be careful in regard to eating or drinking what is injurious. Indeed, when the mercury is up among the nineties it is well to be temperate in all things.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR AND TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.—The Ill. State Fair is to be held at Chicago, commencing Sept. 24th. Most of the railroads centering at Chicago have agreed to transport freight free, and passengers at excursion rates (1 1-5 regular fare.) A grand rally of the industrial classes is anticipated, and the whole North-west and "all the rest of mankind" are cordially invited. The Trial of Implements (under auspices of the State Ag. Society) is to commence at Mattoon, Sept. 4th, and promises to be a success, judging from the extensive arrangements announced.

UNION GOLD PEN.—Messrs. ADAMS & ELLIS of this city are manufacturing and furnishing what they style the "Union Gold Pen," and which we believe, from experience, to be a very superior article. They are good, cheap and warranted. See advertisement.

WOOL IN OHIO.—The Ohio Farmer states that the wool house of Messrs. BURT, ROSE & Co., Cleveland, O., had gathered, up to the 7th inst. 700,000 lbs. of wool, at prices ranging from 50 to 62 cts. per pound.

ADDRESS AT N. Y. STATE FAIR.—The Hon. ANSON S. MILLER of Rockford, Ill., has accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address at the N. Y. State Fair, to be held at Saratoga Springs in September.

HORTICULTURAL.

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

THE season for propagating fruit by budding is at hand and a few remarks, in relation to the process, may not be amiss. Budding is rather a delicate operation but is readily performed by those who have had some experience in the business. The stocks, into which the buds are to be inserted, should be in a thrifty condition and from one to three or four years old. The process is simply taking a bud, with a portion of the bark around it, from one tree or branch and inserting it into the stem of another one. The budding stick or branch should be of the present season's growth, and fully developed and the leaves trimmed off as shown in the engraving. The bark should rise freely, from the budding stick, and will do so if the selection is made from thrifty growing stock. Having made a selection of budding sticks, find a smooth, clean place on the tree to be operated on, and with a knife, make two incisions in the bark in the form of the letter T, as shown in figure 1. Then from the stick of buds cut off one in the form of number 2. A small portion of wood usually comes off with the bark; if it will separate freely it may be removed, if not let it remain. Raise the bark at the point of incision with the ivory end of the budding knife or some other smooth, hard substance, and insert the bud as shown in figure 3; push it gently to the lower portion of the vertical incision and cut it squarely off, as shown in figure 4. Close the raised bark around the bud and bandage the fracture carefully with matting

STICK OF BUDS.

5 4 2 3 1

or basswood bark soaked and rendered pliable for this purpose. This will measurably exclude the air and keep the bud in its place, as shown in figure 5. This bandage should remain on from ten to twenty days, or till the growth of the tree causes the ligature to cut into or indent the bark, when it should be removed. The bud, itself, will remain in a dorment or quiescent state till the succeeding spring, when it will share in the life-giving power common to the tree of which it has now become a portion.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

THIS is the poper season to clean up the strawberry beds. Weeds will have accumulated during the fruiting season and it is important that they should be removed. The runners may be cut away if the beds are new, but if old some of the plants may be removed and the runners allowed to remain — a course of treatment said to prolong fruiting. When the runners are well rooted new beds may be formed. This should be done in cloudy, damp weather.

When the fruit of the raspberry has been gathered the old canes, which fruited the present season, may be removed, affording the new ones a better chance to ripen.

Dahlias will benefit by being well tied up to stakes. The straggling shoots should be removed.

We notice that some apple trees are casting their fruit in showers. A worm will be found in each apple, generally passing up through the heart of the fruit, from the lower extremity, and working toward the stem or pedicel. It might prove advantageous to destroy all such blighted fruit, as that would put an end to a portion of the pests by which fruit trees are now assailed.

THE STRAWBERRY TRADE OF N. Y. CITY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As we are about closing up the Strawberry trade in our city, I send you some notes taken during the season.

Our first berries came from Norfolk, Va., and sold as high as $2 per quart. The next came from Baltimore; in that section the crop was very good. The growers do not send their berries direct to this market, but sell to our dealers who go there and buy them, and this season it proves very profitable. One dealer made $1,000 in one day. This appears incredible, yet it is the fact, he paying only about 15cts. per. qt. in Baltimore, and selling them *here* for more than a dollar. These growers are *greatly* mistaken in not sending their fruit to be sold on commission, as they would realize much more for their crops.

Delaware sent us more than usual this season; although the crop was light, the fruit was very good. Some extra Triomphs sold as high as 75 cts. per qt., and the average sales were about 20 cts. per qt. The freight is quite a drawback to them, being 5 cts. per qt., but the cases are returned free of charge.

Hammonton, N. J., had a light crop, and as a general thing they arrived in poor order. Their sales will average about 16 cts. per qt. Burlington Co., N. J., had a fair crop. Cinnaminson sent some very fine French's Seedlings, and N. J. Scarlets, a lot of which, arrived June 2d, sold for 50 cts. per qt., but the general crop, coming in just as we had considerable rain, did not arrive in good order. The berries from these places are all sent to market in quart boxes, packed in tight chests. Monmouth Co., N. J., had only a medium crop. Their berries are all sent to market in small baskets, 4 and 3 to the qt. The fours will average 7 and the threes about 9 cts. per basket, or 28 cts. per qt. These berries are mostly of the small varieties. Bergen Co. also had a light crop, not more than half. These are also sent to market in small baskets, and will average about the same as Monmouth county berries.

Mr. TREMBLE has exhibited the finest and largest fruit of this season. He selects his fruit, making two varieties, and packs them in quart boxes with lids. It takes about 40 of the best ones to make a quart, and his sales will average $1 per qt. His second quality will average 40 cts. per qt. The variety is known as the Union Berry. These tight boxes would not answer for transporting a great distance, as the fruit would heat.

Staten Island has sent a few berries of a very choice quality. The distance being very short, and the transportation by water, they arrive in the very best order, and bring the highest market price. A crop of 4,400 pints averaged on sale 16¾ cts. per pt. These were all sold to go to Boston. These growers all use the Cook and Beecher pints, and have their cases neatly painted, which makes them very attractive.

In the neighborhood of New Brunswick, N. J., they have taken hold of the berry business in good earnest. Mr. MCLAURY takes the lead; he has just purchased a large farm to test more thoroughly the profits of berry growing. He has a large number of acres in the new varieties of strawberries; also a splendid show of Lawton Blackberries now ripening; also the Philadelphia Raspberry, which has proved itself to be a fine fruit, and prolific bearer. He has already sent to market this season 10,000 pints, which sold for $1,132, besides selling largely in the city of New Brunswick. He uses the Cook's patent in preference to all others.

The river counties of N. Y. State had a light crop. These are mostly Wilson's Seedlings, and are not as fine looking as usual.

In regard to packages, I would state that the Cook's and Beecher's have fully sustained their good character among dealers, although several new styles have made their appearance this season. I handled a number of the American Basket Co.'s cases this year, and as regards the lightness and compactness of the baskets, quite admire them, but there are some very serious objections to the cases. They are not ventilated, and the heat that arrises from the berries is confined in the top of the case, and spoils the top layer of each case, making them very soft, so that in order to get a just value for the fruit it is necessary to remove the top layer of each case, which must be sold as damaged fruit. This defect can be easily remedied by cutting out a space on the top of the ends of the case. The space left in the ends to lift the case by is stopped by the case coming directly against it. The front of the case should also be made of thicker boards.

The Octagon Boxes are a nuisance, as I can testify by experience this season, having handled thousands of them in a day, and had the owners of the fruit burned them instead of using them, they would have been the gainers by several hundred dollars each. As a cup, they are good for nothing, and it is a regular nuisanse to unpack or repack them, and as soon as the berries become the least moist the bottoms spring out and spoil the fruit. Another serious objection to them is that they do not look large enough for pints, and the dealers will only buy them with the idea that they are thirds. One retailer informed me that he was severely denounced as a robber for selling such cups for pints.

In speaking of these various styles of baskets and cases, I wish to say that I am not interested in any of them, and have no personal ill feeling, but simply state facts as they are developed in the course of trade, wishing the growers may profit by my experience. I know that many persons consider the first cost of these packages greater than they can afford, and consequently purchase a cheaper article. This is poor economy, as good packages will always pay for themselves in one season.

Permit me to digress a trifle from the subject to show the different ideas of various growers, all of which are to get the most money for their fruit. Some growers will only use the Burlington quart boxes, and it must be a good season if they average from 18 to 20 cts. per qt. Others use pints of the most approved style, and realize from 20 to 22 cts. per qt. Others again use the three to the quart basket, and realize at least 25 cts. per qt. Many use the small baskets, which take from 4 to 5 to the quart, and realize from 25 to 30 cts. per qt., as we can show sales for this season. The owners of the quarts and pints look upon the owners of the lesser baskets with contempt, as they appear so small and trifling, yet they return the most money. We do not recommend the small baskets to our customers, however, as they are so much trouble to count, and also to be returned correctly by the retailers.

In reply to W., of Iowa, I stated that the bulk of the berries coming into our market were the small varieties, and were all hulled. This season it has not been the case, as most of the new growers have planted the new varieties of large berries, and send them to market with the hulls on. The increase of crop has been caused by these new varieties, thus outnumbering the old stock. The hulls are very objectionable, and have been the cause of much complaint on the part of consumers, on account of waste of time in hulling them, and loss of measure. The greatest objection we make to them is that in case of a glut in the market we cannot sell them to the preservers at any price, and therefore are compelled to sell them to the wagoners at such prices as they may choose to give us. They peddle them around the city, and undersell our customers who paid us more money for their fruit, consequently the next morning prices are tending downward. If the preservers would buy them the market would be sustained, and the next day the demand would be as good as ever. I would advise all growers to hull their berries before sending them to our market.

NOW AND THEN.

SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF THE GRAPE.

THAT the cultivation of the grape is to be largely increased in this country every person who has paid the least attention to horticultural matters well knows. Vineyards are being established in all eligible sections of the country, and even in cities those owning but a few feet of land consider it a necessity to have more or less grape vines. All the information that can be obtained, by experience or otherwise, is therefore desirable.

Many cultivators act as if they thought that when the vine was properly set in suitable soil, with the necessary trellis, no summer management is necessary, and the vine is allowed to grow at random — a mass of tangled branches and foliage — until the annual winter pruning comes around, when perhaps some expert is hired to take away the superincumbent mass and bring the thing into some kind of shape. No vine will ever produce fruit fit for *a civilized being to eat* under this treatment. Summer pruning is much more necessary than winter, if we would have fruit ripen sufficiently to be palatable.

As soon as the grape is far enough developed, which is usually about the middle of June, I commence cutting or pinching away the young shoots, leaving two or three bunches of fruit on the side shoot and one leaf beyond the last bunch; those shoots having no fruit are generally cut away entirely. This is to be followed up about once a week during the growing season, which usually ends upon bearing vines the last of August. This throws the whole strength of the vine into the fruit, and produces large, well ripened bunches. I have never had any difficulty in ripening any of the common kinds in general cultivation; even the Catawba has, since I adopted the system of thorough summer pruning, ripened perfectly here. With my mode of training upon wires, with the canes about two feet apart, this will be found a very simple process; and though taking much time and labor, when the vineyard is extensive it is the only true way to have fine fruit. No person should ever engage in the cultivation of the grape extensively without giving it all the attention required, and if he has not the time or disposition, should not embark in grape growing.

In a future number I propose to give my method of renewal of the canes, and also the proper soil and situation for an extensive vineyard.

Greece, N. Y., July, 1866. F. W. L.

RENOVATE OLD ORCHARDS RATHER THAN PLANT NEW ONES.

THIS is often the best plan. We have a case in our own orchard. There were eight old trees planted forty years ago. The trees were neglected, and began to decay. It was proposed to remove them and plant anew, especially as some of the holes were rotten and showed but few signs of life; one trunk in particular was more than half decayed. We finally concluded to give the trees the benefit of a thorough renovating. The dead limbs, and the partially dead, were all removed; the healthy were slightly thinned out; but no vigorous branches of good size were removed; some of these were taken down, where it was deemed necessary, the second year following, giving the trees time to recover from the shock.

There was a remarkable growth the first year, as the soil was deep and rich, an alluvial deposit. The second year, the thinning was continued. Vigorous shoots were encouraged, at the expense often of other thrifty limbs, a new *set* of branches being thought preferable to the old forms. This proved to be good policy. The new shoots grew, and carried with them a new impetus which was unusual to the tree. The fruit, most of all, was improved, not only in quality, but in quantity. In a few years there was more spread of top than ever before. This kept on; — and at the end of eight years, there are eight tree which for beauty and for benefit are unsurpassed. They are mostly Spitzenbergs (Esopus;) two are Fall Pippins. All do equally well; but the Spitzenberg is the most graceful, bending its branches down to the ground, though originally they were high enough, kept so by the hand of the pruner before it came into our possession. The largest tree (a Spitzenberg) measures forty feet across the top, and is as fine a specimen of a tree as one can wish to see. These trees are an ornament, a delight, — but most, a profit, affording yearly more fruit than is needed by a family of three, reaching seventy bushels — that last year — and never less than thirty. And this it must be considered is of scant-bearing kinds, the Spitzenberg being subject to many mishaps. But the finest fruit we have ever seen (which the Esopus Spitzenberg is when in perfection,) even in the West, where we have seen the best chances of yield, as, for instance, last summer, which was a moist season there—of all fruit we have ever seen, we do not know anything that equals the Spitzenbergs that grow upon these trees, both for size and flavor, and especially for beauty of form and coloring. We keep them till May in good condition. "Windfalls" we have kept longer. But we take care of our trees. When any of the branches are struck with decay, we remove them, and the gap will be closed in a year or two, benefiting at the same time the rest of the tree. But the tree with the rotten trunk it is worth while to report. This had not a sound limb, if we except a small branch which shot up in the center. Instead of cutting down the tree, I removed all the branches but the green shoot in the center. This rushed up, and in a few years bore fruit, and spread itself, as the Spitzenberg will, and now touches the ground. Each year it bears the largest, handsomest fruit; but there is occasionally rot at the core, as if it took after the trunk. This, however, may be in consequence of its location — at the side of a building—and the fact that it gets the wash from the kitchen to a certain extent, causing a moisture which is in constant evaporation. But this is mere guess-work. The tree has one of the handsomest tops in the orchard, though not so large as the other trees, measuring but twenty feet in width.

This orchard has borne fruit without interruption, increasing even the first year the quantity over former years. It has never done better than it gives promise for this year. The only drawback is the curculio, which yearly stings the fruit, and hurts it to some extent, — now and then considerably. But there is always, even in the worst seasons, when douth and insects combine, some sound fruit, generally a good proportion. The rapid growth and healthy condition of the trees, overcome, to a great extent, the injury. I find it so also in the West.

The roots of these trees have a deep seat, and are not dependent upon influences on the surface. Manure therefore has but little effect, and it is not needed. The natural soil seems best, healthiest for fruit. It is well drained naturally. The orchard has been in grass mostly since its change. Surface influences, of whatever kind, seem to have no effect upon the trees. The orchard bids fair, apparently, to do good service another forty years. We see no reason why other trees, similarly situated with respect to soil, should not do equally well, treated as these are. Where the soil is less rich, and of less depth, manure should be added, — and cultivation would be of some benefit, though in old trunks much less than in young trees. We are also pursuaded that trees should be protected by branching downward where this can be done, as in the case of the Spitzenberg. We have seen enough of high tops, and of the benefit and beauty of low-sweeping branches. Plowing is no excuse among old tree; and in young trees it should be kept at a distance. F. G.

PEAR ORCHARDS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Breaking away from my home in Yates county, N. Y., where our pear orchards promise us little fruit, I am delighted to see how well such orchards are bearing in the vicinity of New York city. Here in Newark, N. J., Dr. WARD's trees are finely loaded. So is the great pear orchard of the late Prof. MAPES. The latter has some six thousand dwarf pear trees. A few show blight, but the most of them are in splendid condition. Dr. WARD, my worthy host, has about two thousand pear trees, standards and dwarfs, one-third of which bear and yield him one thousand bushels, annually, of choice fruit. This, at five dollars a bushel, is a harvest worth enjoying — to say nothing of the good Doctor's fine cherries, of which he gets a noble crop. Of the cherries he both wisely and generously allows his numerous friends, the feathered songsters, to come in for a full share.

I was a few days since invited over to Staten Island, by J. C. THOMPSON, to see his pears. He has some 1,500 trees on about an acre of ground! Fine trees, thick as honey bees before a working hive, and many of them well loaded with fruit. Mr. THOMPSON raises splendid sweet potatoes, plums, gooseberries, and cherry currants. His four score hens lay him ten thousand fresh eggs in a year. "Ten acres enough?" Mr. T. has but *two acres*, and they evidently furnish him abundance of Eden-like, Adam-like, work, and a good income. He has luscious raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and grapes, as well as honey bees. Always an islander it is rare to behold a healther or happier countenance.

A little discouraged before about my pear trees, I now think I will let them stand yet longer. E. CHADWICK.

Newark, N. J., July 16, 1866.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Flowering Plants. — Tie up the stems, of such as need support, to neat stakes, and cut off such as are done flowering, unless wanted for seed.

Petunias and Verbenas should be pegged down as they grow, taking care not to break them.

Dahlias must be well staked.

Chrysanthemums must be well watered during hot, dry weather.

Balsams, Cockscombs, Amaranthuses, China Asters, &c., may still be planted into beds or borders, if taken up with much care and well watered.

Carnations and Pinks, of all kinds, should be propagated this month by layers or pickings.

Biennial and Perennial Flowering Plants, not before planted, should be now set in the borders, six inches apart, and watered and shaded till they take root.

Wall Flowers, Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Gilliflowers, &c., should be thus set in the borders till fall, when they should be placed where they are to bloom.

Gravel Walks.—Keep these in order by rolling and sweeping weekly.

Hedges. — During wet or cloudy weather, clip hedges of every sort.

Green House Plants which require larger pots should be shifted, watered and moved to a shady place.

Seedlings and Plants for Cuttings, put down in spring, should now be put into pots.

Seeds that are ripe should be gathered.

Oranges and Lemons should be thinned where there are a superabundance.

Camelias may be re-potted, and frequently syringed.

Azaleas should be protected from the sun and watered. — *Horticulturist.*

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS RECIPES—SELECTED.

CANNING FRUITS.—We are glad that the practice of canning fruits is coming into such general use, over the old method of making preserves of them. Canning has many advantages, among which are — it is more simple and easily performed, is cheaper and healthier, and many good fruits, such as pie-plant and currants, can be kept in this manner which make very indifferent preserves. Besides, fruits are much more palatable in their fresh, natural state, as they can be kept by canning, than if compounded with sugar. The process of canning is easily practiced, there is no mystery connected with it, and we should urge upon every household the importance of canning up as great a variety of vegetables and fruits as possible. Begin with rhubarb. Prepare it as if for cooking, scald it and put it into common bottles, put in the corks while they are hot, put on some sealing wax, dip a little cold water upon the wax so as to prevent the air from forcing its way through the melted wax through some crevice in the cork, and the work is done. Maple sirup can be kept sweet through the summer by simply putting it in sealed bottles, after first expelling the air, as in canned fruits.

TO BOTTLE FRUIT. — Cherries, strawberries, sliced pine-apple, plums, apricots, gooseberries, &c., may be preserved in the following manner, to be used the same as fresh fruit:—Gather the fruit before it is very ripe; put it in wide-mouthed bottles made for the purpose; fill them as full as they will hold, and cork them tight; seal the corks; put some hay in a large saucepan; set in the bottles, with hay between them, to prevent their touching; then fill the saucepan with water to the necks of the bottles, and set it over the fire until the water is nearly boiling; then take it off; let it stand until the bottles are cold; then keep them in a cool place until wanted, when the fruit will be found equal to fresh picked.

THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR.—First, look at the color; if it is white, with a yellowish or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast or white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand these tests it is safe to buy. These modes are given by old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.

NEW ENGLAND CHOWDER.—Have a good haddock, cod, or any other solid fish; cut it in pieces three inches square; put a pound of fat salt pork into the pot, set it on the hot coals and fry out the oil; take out the pork and put in a layer of fish, over that a layer of onions, and so on alternately until your fish is consumed; mix some flower with as much water as will fill the pot; season with black pepper and salt, to your taste, and boil it for half an hour. Have ready some crackers soaked in water till they are a little softened; throw them into your chowder five minutes before you take it up. Serve in a tureen.

TO DRY CHERRIES. — Take the stems and stones from ripe cherries; spread them on flat dishes, and dry them in the hot sun or warm oven; pour whatever juice may have run from them, a little at a time, over them; stir them about, that they may dry evenly. When they are perfectly dry, line boxes or jars with white paper, and pack them close in layers; strew a little brown sugar, and fold the paper over, and keep them in a dry place; or put them in muslin bags, and hang them in an airy place.

INDIANA PICKLES.—Take green tomatoes, and slice them. Put them in a basket to drain in layers, with salt scattered over them, say a teacupful to each gallon. Next day, slice one quarter the quantity of onions, and lay the onions and tomatoes in alternate layers in a jar, with spices intervening. Then fill the jar with cold vinegar. Tomatoes picked as they ripen, and just thrown into cold spiced vinegar, are a fine pickle, and made with very little trouble.

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES. — Look them over with care. Weigh a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put a layer of fruit on the bottom of the preserving kettle, then a layer of sugar, and so on till all is in the pan. Boil them about 15 minutes. Put them in bottles, hot, and seal them. Then put them in a box, and fill it in with dry sand.

RASPBERRY JAM.—Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the fruit half an hour, or till the seeds are soft. Strain one quarter of the fruit, and throw away the seeds. Add the sugar, and boil the whole ten minutes. A little currant juice gives it a pleasant flavor, and when that is used, an equal quantity of sugar must be added.

TO PRESERVE FRUIT SO AS TO KEEP WELL IN A HOT CLIMATE.—The fruit to be ripe, but not *over* ripe; picked with care; the best lump sugar used; and all to be boiled *rather longer* than is usually done in this country. Then pour into jars, and, when quite cool, tie over with bladder.

CURRANT JELLY WITHOUT COOKING. — Press the juice from the currants, and strain it; to every pint, put a pound of fine white sugar; mix them together until the sugar is dissolved; then put in jars, seal them, and expose them to a hot sun for two or three days.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DREAMS.

How kind our Heavenly Father is,
  To send us, in our sleep,
Bright fancys to delight our minds
  And fresh our hearts to keep.
He gently guides us through the day,
  And in the hours of night,
Still 'tis *His* hand that leads the way
  Through dream-land's cloudless light.

In dreams the aged see once more
  Their childhood's home so dear,
And forms of loved ones, gone before,
  In life and health appear.
The young, and middle-aged too,
  Alike these fancys share;
And many times have *I* enjoyed
  Dream-pleasures, rich and rare.

And often when *I* shut my eyes,
  I see a vision fair,
Of one who dwells beyond the skies,
  Where white-robed seraphs are.*
She comes with eyes of sparkling glee,
  As in our childish years;
She walks with me,—she talks with me,
  And then—she disappears.

Ah! these are happy, happy dreams
  That bring her back to me;
They waken many pleasant scenes
  From slumbering memory—
Scenes that are dearer, dearer far,
  Because *her* gentle form
Is pencilled so distinctly there—
  A rainbow in the storm.

Although she cannot come to me,
  The way to *her* is plain:
Help me, oh! Lord, thy child to be,
  And that bright land to gain.
Then shall my dreams be realized
  Within our home on high,
When, after life's last journeyings
  We meet beyond the sky.

Ontario Co., N. Y., July, 1866. E. O. G.

* The person referred to is a departed sister of the writer, who contributed several articles to the RURAL NEW-YORKER over the signature of "ALICE ASHLEY."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A TALK TO GIRLS.

COMMON SENSE IN ITS EVERY DAY CLOTHES.

IN a late number of the RURAL I was happy to notice a "Chapter on Courtship," and can fully endorse the sentiments advanced; at the same time I feel like casting in another mite toward drawing aside the "gaudy drapery," and rendering the *right* popular. I shall address myself chiefly to young ladies.

There is no turn or circumstance in our lives which comes so near foretelling our happiness or misery in the eternal hereafter as our marriage choice. Death only can give the final decision, but next to death is the matrimonial union. If this be so then should it not be divested of all this popular, fictitious romance, and be entered into deliberately and seriously? I agee with ANNA DICKINSON, "that girles are trained" too much "for just one thing—to get married;" and the principle is so instilled that marriage is one of the indispensable requisites of human existence, that the idea of being an "old maid" continually frightens them from the time they are old enough until they are relieved by entering thoughtlessly into this life-long contract when they can again breathe easy as of yore and the fluttering heart returns to its wonted measured throb.

This anxiety to marry with a false conception of the married state is the chief corner stone of all the mischief, the chief bar between them and their happiness. It induces us to set too low a price upon ourselves in order to secure a purchaser—to look favorably upon any proposal from whatever source for fear "'twill be the last." We cannot recommend a more effectual way for a young lady to defeat her object of getting a *good* husband than to show that she is willing to associate with and receive the attentions of almost anything that comes in the way—to take just what she can get—the low price.

I take it for granted that the most of us are residents of rural districts, and reside upon farms with our fathers and brothers, and are acquainted to some extent with their dealings and trades with other men. Now let us draw a a comparison to illustrate human nature and show our exact meaning. Substitute horses for girls and money for high social position, intelligence, industry, good character, and above all a lively interest in the things which pertain to our eternal happiness. Suppose I have a fine looking horse for sale, a purchaser calls, riding a prancing pony, a bunch of halters dangling at his side, and carries every indication of a large dealer and a wealthy man—i. e., he possesses all the above desirable traits of character. He examines my horse and asks my price; I answer eighty dollars; he steps back and looks astonished and soliloquizes thus:—"He is a very fine looking horse, but there is something wrong, something in the dark, or he would not ask so small a price;" and soon takes his leave, saying that the horse does not suit him, that he does not want just that kind of stock. Now the probability is that if I had asked him two hundred dollars for my horse I would have sold. I become uneasy for fear I will not sell and put my price down to fifty dollars. In a few days here comes one of the *little dealers*, but he has no money. However I effect a sale by taking his note payable at some future time—i. e., his family is quite ordinary, he is not encumbered with knowledge or intelligence, does not work when he can help it, is not troubled with friends and does not care anything about morality or religion, but *promises* to reform and do better when he is married. This is the note payable at a *future time*, which never comes.

Here is an anecdote from an eye witness, and known to be true. A rather good looking young man enters a store and asks to see some cloth for a coat. Now it happens that the merchant has a fine bolt of cloth, which for convenience he has divided, placing the halves upon different shelves. At the young man's request he takes down one half and opens it upon the counter. Our customer examines and asks the price. "Seven dollars per yard," says the merchant. Customer looks dissatisfied and asks, "Have you any better?" "Oh yes," replies the merchant, taking down the other half *of the same bolt*; "if you wish a FINE coat this will just suit you." Customer examines again and asks the price. "Fourteen dollars per yard," says the merchant. "I will take a pattern," says the young man directly. Now you cannot fail to understand me. The reason you catch little fish is because you put on *bait* for little fish, and the larger ones can see at a glance that there is nothing there for them and therefore they don't go and you have to take the little ones or none, and it's all your own fault.

There is no young lady who will admit that she is not just as good as any body; yet "actions speak louder than words," and she shows by the company she keeps that she does not value herself as she wishes others to value her. Young men are ambitious and those of the first caste are careful to maintain their reputation and self-respect under all circumstances; and we know gentlemen of this kind who would be willing to pay their regards to certain young ladies, were it it not for the fact that those same ladies are receiving the attentions of certain doubtful characters, and, as one gentleman said to me, "I will not go where TOM, DICK and HARRY can go." When informed that a certain gentleman paid attention to a certain lady I have sometimes heard the remark: "That's nothing, any body can do that." We see the low estimate we are held in; a young man's ambition makes him want to do what *everybody can't* do.

We do not look upon marriage in the least degree as a sale of a woman to a man, as intimated by the comparisons—far from it; but we believe a perfect freedom and equality should be exercised, and that it should be the right of a lady to invite a gentleman to spend the evening with her, as much as it is his right to ask the privilege; and it should be as much his right to excuse himself, as it is hers to do the same. If this were customary it would very much abate the evil we have alluded to; but fashion dictates and we all follow foolishly on wherever fate may lead.

But, sisters, the very best we can do, under existing circumstances, is to hold ourselves up to be something and somebody—perfect ladies in all respects—and rest assured that the common curs of the country will not trouble us much. Think less of fashion; spend less time in dressing and less in studying the labyrinths of etiquette. An excess of flounces and ribbons and jewels, of airs and affectations, are the baits for little fish, and disgusting to a real gentleman. I have sometimes seen these would-be ladies enter church with high and haughty carriage, scrape their feet upon the floor and crowd upon the backmost seats because they can see the people better, and, during service, drum with feet and fingers to show their independence. *What good wives they would make!* Worthless trash!

Let common sense and the better feelings of our hearts dictate our actions, and a cultivated mind be our adornment; be free and easy, at home, in every place, company for young and old, and finally loved and welcomed by all. There is something here *worth* loving, and the true admirer of women will not fail to find it out, and try to woo it to himself to grace his home and make it happy. MARY.

Ohio, 1866.

INFLUENCE OF FEMALE SOCIETY.

IT is better for you to pass an evening now and then in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation be slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern, or pit of a theater.

All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the buts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water sapchy and brown bread and butter, I protest that I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated and kindly woman, about her girl's coming out, or her boy at college, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man derives from women's society is that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men of the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes and say we won't go out; we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest good that comes to man from woman's society is that he has to think for somebody besides himself, somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.—*Thackeray.*

A VALUABLE LEGACY.—Well cultivated intellects; hearts sensible to domestic affection; the love of parents, and brethren, and sisters; a taste for home pleasures; habits of order and regularity, and industry; hatred of vice and vicious men; and a lively sensibility to the excellence of virtue—are a more valuable legacy than an inheritance of property.

Choice Miscellany.

A PRAIRIE PICTURE.

THIS is the prairie, broad, and wild, and free—
Ocean of emerald hue and moving light!
Here the meek grass with its green finger points
To him who feeds it and the Myriad flowers
Of many hues—grass-nestling flowers, sweet buds—
Swing like rich censer-cups in the soft wind.
Nations of insects float in the free air,
On glittering wings, so various dyed and gay
They seem the offspring of the gorgeous flowers.
Blithe birds, like winged blossoms of the sky,
Pour forth their roundelays from morn to eve;
The robin, bard of birds, whose ardent hymn
Glows in her swelling breast of softened flame,
Builds here her cabin nest, and rears her brood.
That jewel of the air, the oriole,
Bright drops of sky and sunshine turned to song,
Hangs here its cradle on the lonely tree;
And nature rocks it with an unseen hand,
And watches it with all the stars of heaven.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY POSSESSION.

I AM living here in a little paradise of my own—my own farming. Do you know that one's own labor gives possession? And the nearer you are connected this way the nearer will be the kin. Raise your own grain, and how it will thank you! How the trees—the trunks that you yourself have formed—will reach down their limbs to you! All this while there is the thought that Nature is helping you—Nature that grows you as well as the trees. This in a summer air, with a summer sun and clouds, clear, white, and shining, with those blue glimpses of sky that in June are so ravishing, drawing you up as it were, at least in desire,—and if you are not a wicked man (which should not be thought of now,)—in hope also, so that there is a possession above—where all is clear, and sure—as well as here.

I see around me the roses, looking from the nooks and corners at me. These are mine also—children. And the grass sweeps around them, showing its silken sides, and clasping the rough trunks of the trees. This is common—all is common. So is life; so are our affections;—and it is in these common things where our true pleasure lies. Is not our most sacred feeling—the home-feeling—in the midst of all this? the center, the very life, from which radiates all this?

My grape vine is another form of beauty. It grows so rapidly and changes so!—all towards greater beauty—that the robin finds no chance to build its nest,—so builds it in the tree. And there it is, the robin—a couple of them. They have been here for many years—yearly they return. What if they should meet with a mishap while gone. But no, they return safely every year, and rear several broods. Perhaps there is a family of compassionate members at the other end of their flight, who have at heart the same concern for their safety. And thus they are a link, a sort of telegraph. These little birds have a possession here. Nature has given them as true a title-deed as to me. I would as soon dispossess them as to dispossess myself. So we live together. How I wait to hear their first call in the spring—call to me to inform me of their arrival.

These trees—I have but a few—are my principal treasure, that is, they are ever in my sight. I cannot look out but I see them. One extends its arms to the window. I can reach it, and shake hands with it. Each year it comes nearer. By and by it will hand me its fruit, red-and-gold Spitzenbergs. When the wind is abroad, the trees inform me. I see their branches play—swing and toss. They afford me shade to sit in. But most is the *daily* sight. This is so much so that it has become a necessity. Here are limbs as shiny as wax. This is for the good service I do them. Insect has no lodgement here, nor humidity its pestilence. There is not an apple but has its face in the sun,—not one but has air and good living.

In May there is a glorious time (you will have anticipated.) Then the tree has renewed its infancy. So much roughness to put on such beauty! But I like best the autumn, if that is possible. Then the branches bend, so that the wind can hardly stir them: they are not then in a frolicsome mood. They are heavy—what they were designed for,—what they blossomed for in the spring. Here are trees instinct as it were with intelligence: they bear this fruit for you: they would not have done so without you,—so that it is *your* fruit, handed through the trees to you by Nature. She always does her part if we do ours—always—for she is invariable in her doings. You can depend upon her.

There are clover-heads among the grass, like little globes of fire—I believe LONGFELLOW compares apples in the fall to coals of fire. The clover-blooms are in the place of the dandelions, which have since etherialized. It is difficult to walk the orchard now, so rank is the grass, grass and branches meeting, each sweeping the other on this airy day, just after the shower (of last night.) And this sunshine after the rain seems to bring the humble-bees. Scarcely a minute passes but some one buzzes along, zigzaging through the orchard, finding his way often to the window, and then darting in almost ere he is aware. So I have music in my room; it is as breezy as need be. I have sometimes considerable trouble with these fellows. They accumulate so thickly that there is no keeping house in such a tumult. And it is not an easy matter to let them out: they *will* be thumping against the window, and you dare not take them with your hand, for fear they will become bitter at you. And who blames them? Thus these fine fellows have all day been bestirring themselves. And the wasps, I always permit them free access to my room, (it is overhead.) But hornets I do not like so well—I have been in too many scrapes with them and paid dearly. But the brown wasps with the white legs,—they are the true knights of the insect tribe.

The afternoon sun is stealing into my room. It lies white and clear, as is this day after a shower, upon the carpet, and will be soon against the wall. How different from the forenoon is this light! F. G.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHISPERINGS OF THE MOON.

I STOOD looking out of the window just as the golden sun had disappeared behind the hills. The whole earth seemed filled with gladness;—I alone was sorrowful. I was thinking of the trials that ever await the student, and how very difficult seemed the road to knowledge. I *saw* my duty, but it seemed so hard that my soul shrunk from attempting to fulfill it; and while I stood musing thus, the pale silvery moon advanced from behind the clouds and looked down on me so calmly that I almost heard her whisper—"Child of earth, why art thou sad? Thy lot is no harder than others. There is not a person on earth wholly free from sorrow; we *all* have our trials, and were all placed here for some wise purpose. Let me tell you something of my life.

Long, long ago, when time first began, my light was formed and hung in the heavens. With what wonder I surveyed the vast wilderness before me, and commenced with my sisters (the stars) to illumine the rude hut of the Indian, and to watch slowly the progress of civilization. I guide the laboring man to his humble cottage, and spread silvery light over the hair of his wife and children as they run forth to meet him; I stoop by the bedside of the dying invalid and try to raise his thoughts above to that 'better land;' I dart my rays into the face of the midnight assassin and stay his hand from the foul deed which he contemplates; I follow closely on the footsteps of the robber till he hurries into alleys and dens too dark with sin and shame for me to enter; I linger by the side of the old church where prayers have been offered up from pure hearts, and glance mournfully at the old grave yard, where, mouldering into dust, lay the hopes of many a heart; I guide the lonely mariner far away at sea, and whisper in his ear kind words of dear friends watching for his return; I brighten the hours of the weary soldier, and breathe fond words of a true heart far away that even then is praying for her soldier's return, and I watch over that lonely maiden in her far off home, and dry the tears on that fair young face so beseechingly upturned to me; I linger lovingly over the door-sill, where long absent friends have again met each other; and I steal behind the trees where lovers are parting. I stay by the lonely grave where lingers the heart-stricken mourner, and with him keep my nightly vigils. I fill the lawn and veranda with floods of silvery light, where those tired of the music and dancing have come to enjoy a short season of rest, and then many and beautiful are the soft eyes upturned to me—some sorrowfully, some joyfully!

Thus have I ever went my rounds. 'Tis for *this* that I was created. And though solitary and alone, I murmur not nor shrink for one moment from my duty, which shall continue as long as time endures; and not till he who first placed me here and bade me shine proclaims it otherwise, shall I fail to do all I can to help the world on to *knowledge, wisdom* and *glory*."

Cottage Farm, Schuyler, N. Y., 1866. LIZZIE L.

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

THE following is the text of a letter brought by two sons of Abd El Kader to M. Emile De Girardin at Paris:—"Praise be to the one true God. To our noble, respected and highly honored friend! May God grant you all happiness! May you and all who are dear to you enjoy perfect health! We pray also the Almighty to pour down his mercies upon you. After being informed as to you and your health, we shall tell you that, thanks to God, we are at the height of our wishes. Your personal affection and the great kindness of France is always present to our mind. May the Eternal reward you—you and the French nation—as highly as you deserve. I have sent my sons to France that they may visit our friends. They will go after that to one of the watering places of your country. We pray you regard them with kindliness. May you live long in peace! Your true friend,

ABD EL KADER."

WRITING FOR NEWSPAPERS.—It is not enough to think and to know. It requires the faculty of utterance, and a peculiar kind of utterance. Certain things are to be said in a certain manner; and your amateur article-writer is sure to strengthen in any manner but the right. Perhaps of all styles of writing there is none in which excellency is so rarely attained as that of newspaper writing. A readable leading article may not be a work of the loftiest order, or demand for its execution the highest attribute of genius; but, whatever it may be, the power of accomplishing it with success is not shared by "thousands of clever fellows." Thousands of clever fellows, fortified by Mr. Thackeray's opinion, may think they could write the articles which they read in the morning journals; but let them take pen and paper and try.—*North British Review.*

WANT OF TIME.—We complain that we have no time. An Indian chief of the Six Nations once said as wise a thing as any philosopher. A white man remarked in his hearing that he had not time enough. "Well," replied the Indian, "I suppose you have all there is!" He is the wisest and best man who can crowd the most good actions into *now*.

IF every year we would root out one vice we should sooner become perfect men.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FAITH.

BY MRS. OLIVE E. PAINE THOMAS.

THOUGH the storm in its fury bend,
  And the smile in the sky depart,
The gloomiest day will end
  In joy for the trusting heart.

Though the voice of the tempest calls
  The bark to the rocky strand;
The music of promise falls
  On the tide from the unseen land.

For, straight as the arrow speeds
  When it mounts in its swift release,
The hand of the future leads
  To the calm of a blessed peace.

Oh! beautiful angel, Faith!
  That never a doubt can hold,
That likens a human face
  To the sinless ones of old,

I clasp to my heart to-day
  The soul of thy echoing song
Nor fear that the morning ray
  Will vanish in gloom ere long.

I gather the flowers that be,
  And trust in the hearts I know,
And over earth's warfare see
  God's river of mercy flow.

And oh! when the voice of Faith
  Leads never to earthly bliss,
It will be to a quiet place,
  And holier far than this.

Lead on, my soul! for the way
  Grows bright in its upward bend,
And the flush of immortal day
  Is the goal where our hope shall end.

If the light of a faithful love
  Tho gloom of this life can hide,
We know in the Fount above
  Our hearts will be satisfied.

Salisbury, Vt., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY TREASURES.

—"But where are they?
The loved, the ne'er forgotten, whose dear smiles
Have ever made my soul's best Eden—where?"

MY cheeks are wet with hot tears to-night, and my heart throbs slow with its weight of pain. For through the pearley gates of memory, I have been gazing far back over the years that have past and gone—years in which lie buried the fondest hopes of my life. I find it hard to shape my course aright o'er the troubled sea of life—since those on whom I looked for guidance and support, when life's trials and cares threatened to overwhelm me, have gone down to the grave. I have felt the clasping hands which led me onward unloose their hold, one by one, until I find myself *almost alone*—while they, the cherished treasures of my heart, have found a "sheltering haven and sweet repose."

GOD, who alone has power to read the secrets of the human heart, can know what those *five graves* arranged side by side in the old Cemetery near my home have cost me—what fond hopes and anticipations were buried there. Such memories come to me often, but to-night, this anniversary of the death of one of them, it all sweeps across my soul, opening afresh the wounds which time has failed to heal. Stoop down, O loved ones, from your home on high, for I am sad and lone. If angel spirits are again permited to revisit these mortal shores, pass through the pearly gates and come to me to-night. Let me but feel your hands upon my throbbing brow—it will calm my troubled mind into a dream of peace.

Often, when I have been wandering in the "Land of Dreams," this angel band seem to hover around me, as in the happy days of the "long ago." Among them I can see the loved form of my angel mother—clothed in robes of celestial brightness and smiling on me in pity and in love—pointing with "gleaming hands" to that far-off shore, saying: "This is the path, my child—*follow thou me*." Instinctively I reach forth my hands to clasp her back to my heart again, and find nothing but empty space.

Shall I disregard the lessons which come to me in hours like these? GOD *forbid!* In my soul I feel stronger and better for these silent spirit communions. They teach me to lean with greater confidence and trust on the "Everlasting arms which are underneath and around us." With my weak sight, it is sometimes hard to understand these things. But GOD, who so orders it, does, and it must be all right. The removal of our loved-ones from our midst may be intended by the All-Father for *our* good, as theirs,—done to call our minds from earthly vanities, and direct it to Heaven, their home and *ours*. Perhaps even now, upon some "unseen wire that touches our frail world," the fingers of my angel friends are striking holy symphonies that shall attune *me* to better deeds.

I know not how soon Heaven may "unclose its doors of light" for me to enter in. But Death is only the dawning of a *purer, better,* more *exalted* life. Then why should I shrink with dread from entering this abode of everlasting peace and rest, when so many of my heart's treasures, who have gained that "shining shore," are beckoning me thither. With a prayer on my lips for guidance and support through these hours of darkness and woe. I will put my trust in Him "who doeth all things well." E. H.

Crawford Co., Pa.

WE must be smitten with the rod of God; but in the midst of judgment God remembers mercy, and makes the rod to be medicinal, and, like the rod of God in the hands of Aaron, to show forth buds, and leaves, and almonds, hopes and mercies, and eternal recompenses in the day of restitution.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NORTH-EASTERN MICHIGAN.

A FEW items relative to this country may not be out of place in your journal, and if so here they are. I will speak of this locality, and of that part of Michigan north from Detroit and east of a line drawn from that city to Saginaw Bay, *via* Corunna and the Saginaw River, which may, and should, be termed the eastern peninsula of the State, terminating as it does in a well projected and prominent point, or peninsula, in Lake Huron.

The physical character of this large tract of country is as follows:—For a distance back from Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and St. Clair River, say from fifteen to thirty miles, the surface is very level and heavily timbered, the soil sometimes sandy, but more generally a clay. Then, back from this, comes a narrow belt, usually a few miles wide, of higher, sloping, slightly rolling, and magnificent land; and back from this belt a higher, more uneven and more or less hilly country, which evidently has been the longest elevated above the ancient water. There are sandy tracts of soil, but more generally it is clay. Back from St. Clair River and Lake some parts of the country are yet pretty new, but settlements have penetrated all through. North from the railroad now building from Port Huron directly westward, the great body of the country is yet a wilderness and a lumber country. There is a chain of settlements and scattered villages on its eastern side, on the shore of Lake Huron; in places they have penetrated well into its interior, and along the northern side of the aforementioned road in some places the settlement is considderable. But in the main it is a great wilderness, roamed by deer, bear, wolves and even yet by many elk. The land has but little elevation, and only a few limited tracts are hilly. The Cass River and its tributaries drain a great part of this region, and on and around its head waters are many immense marshes sparingly scattered over with small spruce. This country, on the whole, does not promise to be one of the best for agriculture, but there are often considerable tracts, and small ones from the size of a small farm to a few hundred acres, that have a very good and fertile soil. And there are tracts of hard hemlock land, where the numerous little hillocks, caused by the overturning of an ancient growth of trees which have rotted away and been replaced by another, still remain. On the western border of this region, at Corunna, coal has been developed, and no doubt iron and copper, if not other valuable minerals, will yet be found. All of this wilderness is destined to be settled, and its occupation is progressing, but it will be more of a stock than grain-growing country.

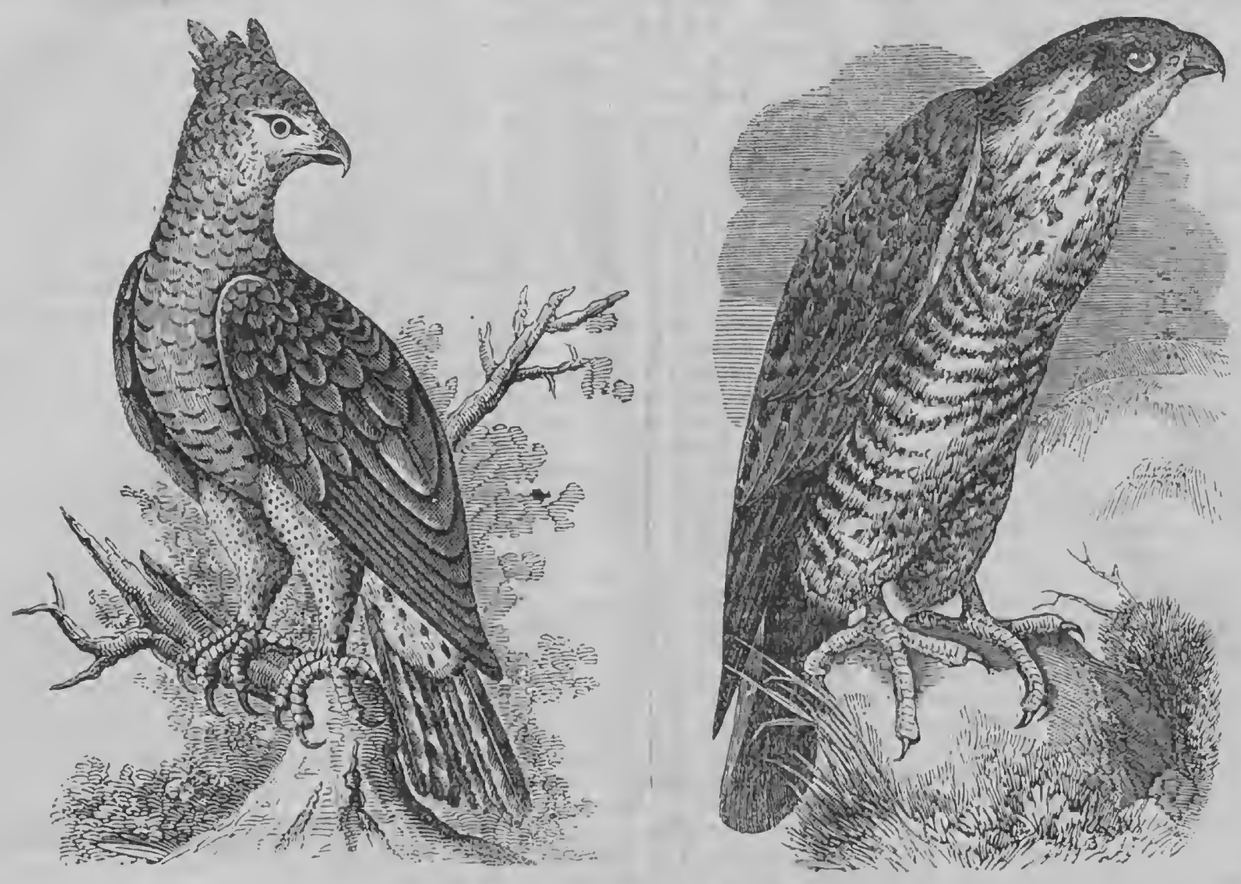
The climate of the region at large, of which I have been speaking, is similar to that of Western New York. The average amount of snow is a little less, and the winters, on the whole, I think not quite as severe, although the difference is not great. The summers are very agreeable and pleasant; usually not over warm, and subject to chilly days. The barometrical changes are greater, have a greater range, and on the whole are more rapid and frequent than in Western New York.

This great region, in the main, grows well winter wheat, corn, oats, potatos, and barley. There is scarcely any spring wheat raised. Winter wheat usually is a pretty good crop, much outdoing at the present day Western New York, throwing all such drawbacks as the weevil [midge] aside. Last year wheat was a good crop; this year it will average little more, if any, than half the yield of the previous year. The slimness of the crop this year is due mainly to winter killing. Oats, barley, and potatos promise well. Hay will be a little lighter than usual, and corn is quite small, yet a congenial season hereafter may redeem it. Last fall and winter and in the early spring very little rain fell, and the country generally suffered in consequence. But for the last two or three weeks there has been heavy and abundant rain and frequent showers.

Apples grow well in this country, but the peach bears only occasionally, except in favored locations; and these locations are the bare exposed tops of some of the hills, and the borders of some of the little lakes, in which Oakland Co., and some other parts, abound. Oakland Co., which is a large county and the foremost one of the region we are considering, as well as one of the foremost ones of the State, grows, as well as some contiguous localities, a great many apples; it has numerous good orchards of good sized trees, which yield bountifully almost every year. It is emphatically a good apple country. Tobacco also grows famously. It grows so luxuriantly and with so little trouble that I wonder that more of it is not raised.

Oakland county, of which Pontiac is the county seat, has been long settled, and the farmers generally are about as well off, have as much or more loose change, and live in as good houses as in the favored portions of Western New York. There are a great many readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER in the community. The agricultural paper published at Detroit, a valuable publication, is supported to the exclusion of the RURAL by many, on the ground that a home enterprise ought to be the first encouraged and patronized, but the testimony is universal that the RURAL NEW-YORKER is the best paper of its kind they have ever seen.

I may mention, by way of variety, that red squirrels have recently appeared here and in other localities in great numbers. They frequent the farm-house yards, and as one rides over the country he sees them everywhere on the fences on the move. Whence they came or whither going no one seems to know, but most probably the northern woods abound with them, and they are migrating hither. Another item, and one for horsemen to consider, is this: Two or three days since, while driving my horse, I had occasion to discharge a gun from the vehicle to which he was attached, immediately after which he manifested signs of deafness, and has been totally deaf ever since. Ever before he had been lively and apparently all right, never manifesting indisposition in the slightest degree, and there is no doubt but it was due to the discharge of the gun, the report of which was not unusually loud. I have once known of a horse being made deaf by a band of music. Will the deafness be likely to prove temporary, and what treatment will avail? W.



THE FALCON.—TWO VARIETIES.

THE Falcon was a bird much honored in the days of chivalry, but in these latter times of utilitarianism and gunpowder, has been degraded from its honorable position, and made to take its true place among the feathered tribe. He is, in fact, only a hawk,—a bloodthirsty, rapacious, unscrupulous robber, the hated enemy of all the feathered tribe, and the legitimate aim of every old shot-gun, in the hands of man or boy, that can be fired off without the danger of bursting.

There are a great many branches of the hawk family, but like many aristocratic families among men, they have all sunk very low in public estimation, the unenviable characteristics of the tribe rendering them unfit associates in a well-ordered and peaceful community. The rearing and employment of the falcon in the sports of the field was essentially an aristocratic prerogative, and could only be maintained in those times when the iron rule of despotism rendered the mass of men mere tools and machines to minister to the wants and caprices of the few. The march of civilization, and the invention of artificial means whereby the feathered tribes are made to fall before death-dealing fire-arms, have rendered the services of the falcon as useless as they certainly are cruel. Fine ladies do not now indulge in the cruel sport of sending a rapacious hawk in pursuit of a poor fugitive songster of the forest, and clap their hands over the successful seizure of the prey.

Falconry is a very old amusement in Europe and Asia. In the middle ages it was the favorite sport of princes and nobles; and as ladies could engage in it, it became very prevalent, as a gentle kind of hunting, in which wives, daughters and lady-loves could engage equally with their husbands, fathers and lovers. The falcon was trained with the greatest care, taught to pursue the bird, as soon as released from the hand, and return with it to its keeper. The falcon was generally blinded until the game appeared in sight, by having the head covered with a leather hood. This hood was removed when the game appeared in sight, and the bird which was taught to perch upon the wrist was immediately released to commence the chase, while the spectators looked on in the greatest excitement, cheering the falcon by various well known signals.

Various Topics.

THE DEAD SEA.

IN modern times, masses of bitumen are only occasionally found floating in the Dead Sea, at long and irregular intervals. The Arabs on the western coast affirm that it is thus found only after earthquakes. The only two known recent instances of its appearance seem to confirm this report. After the earthquake of 1835, a large quantity of asphaltum was cast upon the shores near the southwest part of the lake, of which one tribe of the Arabs brought about fifty *kuntars* (cwt.) to market, and a large amount was purchased by the Frank merchants of Beirut. Again, after the great earthquake of January, 1837, which destroyed Safed, a large mass of bitumen (one said like an island, another like a house) was discovered floating in the sea, and was driven aground on the west side, not far north of Jebel Usdum. The neighboring Arabs swam off around it, and cut it up with axes, so as to bring it ashore. It was carried off by camel loads, and sold for four plasters (about twenty cents) the *rutl* or pound. In this way one tribe received more than five hundred dollars, while others sold to the amount of two or three thousand dollars. Except in these two instances, the Arab shiek who acted as our guide, a man of fifty years old, who had always lived near by, had never known of bitumen appearing in the sea, nor heard of it from his fathers. Seetzen also relates, in 1807, that old men told him they remember its appearance only two or three times during their lives.

USEFUL SOLDIERS.

IN the French army every recruit is supposed to know a trade on joining the army. If he has not yet learned a trade he is taught some occupation after joining his corps. Should he be ignorant of reading and writing—or knowing these, should he wish to improve his education so as to qualify himself for promotion—he goes to the regimental school for four hours every day when he is not on guard or on fatigue duty. His schooling over, he is put to work at some trade or handicraft, or should he not know one he is put to learn one. In every French regiment there are regular gangs of butchers, bakers, cooks, carpenters, masons, gardeners, builders, laborers, cart drivers, watchmakers, silversmiths, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and what not. All these trades or handicrafts are under their regular head men, and every soldier, when he can work may and does gain a certain sum per day, by working in the shop of his trade. In Algeria, the whole of the government work is done by these military artisans, who, as well as the State, are gainers thereby. The men thus earn extra pay, and the government get work done better and cheaper than they could do by employing the people of the country, besides treasuring up the vast advantage of always having a corps of workmen at command. The system of regular organized workmen is the true secret why the French army get on so well when in service. In the English army we have nothing of the kind, except as regards the tailors and shoemakers, and (in cavalry regiments) the saddlers and farriers. There are many good workmen who enter our ranks, but through want of practice they soon forget what they know.

In Algiers I have seen a whole pile of barracks, large enough to contain three thousand men, that was built entirely by a regiment of the line, from the digging of the foundations to the making of glass for the barrack windows, and not a day's drill or manœuvering had been neglected while the work was going on. Throughout Algeria, miles upon miles of excellent public roads have been made entirely by the troops, the men being paid a small additional sum by the State while so employed. Thus the government gained by getting their work better and very much cheaper done than could have been effected by private contractors, while the troops gained a very comfortable addition to their regular pay.—*All the Year Round.*

PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

"MALAKOFF," the well-known correspondent of the London Times, in a letter to that paper, dated Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 26, says:

"The Prussian soldiers we met, and every town is now crammed with them, present in general a soft appearance, as compared with either French and Austrian soldies. We visited the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblentz, and saw there several regiments under inspection, and ready to march to the Saxon frontier. They were composed of as good material as any country in Europe, perhaps, could turn out, and they were well equipped. Prussian uniforms and Prussian firearms are, in fact, not to be criticised; but the men did not look soldierly; they stared about and were gawky and militia like; their accoutrements lacked compactness, and when they marched they showed a fault which is the despair of all old generals—they support their knapsacks on their backs with the hand.

"The Austrians we saw, on the contrary, looked hardy and machine-like; when they passed they stared neither to the right nor to the left; they walked upright and lithe, like the French, but they looked so expressionless, so impersonal, so unlike the ordinary individuals one daily associates with, that the only impression left on the mind was that of a remorseless machine, made to execute orders without knowing why. As to the physique of the men, the Austrians are the tallest, but this appears not to be an advantage in war, since we recollect having seen the little *pion pions* of the French Army put the tall Austrians to flight at Solferino.

"The soldiers of the other Germanic States, as far as we have seen them, although fine looking men, have a most miserable *tenue*, and appear infinitely more like loose militiamen than the Austrians.

SODA WATER.—ITS HISTORY.

FEW of our readers who frequent the soda fountains are probably aware of the manner in which the beverage is made. Soda water is simply pure water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It is known by its agreeable, pungent taste, by its slightly exhilirating qualities, and its bubbling and scintillation. The water to be impregnated with the gas is placed in a strong vessel, usually made of iron or copper, called a fountain. The gas, after being passed through water to purify it, is conducted to the fountain, and, after sufficient agitation in contact with the gas, at a high pressure, the water becomes impregnated, and is then what is known as soda water.

The first experiments were made by Venal, in France, in 1750, and published in 1776; by Priestly, in 1788; and later by Bergman, Black, Van Helmot, and others. The first manufactory in the world was established at Geneva, by Goss, an apothecary of that city, whose annual sales amounted to 40,000 bottles of "Eau de Salts." In 1790, his partner, Mr. Paul, founded an establishment in Paris, where were compounded not only the principal mineral waters of France, but even those of foreign countries. From this time upward, laboratories multiplied all over Europe, and the manufacture of simple agrated water is now conducted on so large a scale in all civilized countries, that a very large amount of inventive talent has been successfully employed in improving the necessary apparatus.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

THE number of languages spoken is 3,064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One-quarter die before the age of 7. One-half before the age of 17. To every 1,000 persons, one only reaches 100 years. To every 100, only 9 reach 65 years; and not more than 1 in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these, 33,333,333 die every year, 3,600 every hour, 60 every minute, or 1 for every second. The losses are about balanced by an equal number of births.

The married are longer lived than the single: and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of 50 years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 100. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. Number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

DIVORCE.—The New York Nation takes the ground that we need a general marriage law for the whole Union as much and more than we need a general system of coinage. "All American men and women," it says, "ought to be married, and all American children to be born under the same law." It may be added that so lax are the laws of divorce in some of the States, that the reverend Doctor Hovey, of Newton, has lately published a little volume in which the Christian law of divorce is made obligatory on all Christians, anything in the laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. By this rule, crime or death can alone dissolve the marriage relation.

Reading for the Young.

DOING GOOD.

A LITTLE girl I am indeed,
And little do I know;
Much help and care I yet shall need,
That I may wiser grow—
If I would ever hope to do
Things good, and great, and useful too.

But even now I ought to try
To do what good I may;
God never meant that such as I
Should only live to play,
And talk and laugh, and eat and drink,
And sleep and wake, and never think.

I may, if I had but a mind,
Do good in many ways;
Plenty to do the young may find,
In these our busy days;
Sad would it be, tho' young and small,
If I were of no use at all.

One gentle word that I may speak,
Or one kind, loving deed,
May, though a trifle poor and weak,
Prove like a tiny seed;
And who can tell what good may spring
From a very little thing?

Then let me try, each day and hour,
To act upon this plan—
What little good is in my power,
To do it while I can;
If to be useful thus I try,
I may do better by-and-by.

BOASTING.

ANNA STRONG was a sad little boaster. Though she meant to speak the truth, she was so vain and thoughtless that no one could believe her.

She always wanted a long lesson. She would say "I can learn it all—it is not too hard for me;" though, when her class was called out to recite, she was very often sent back to her seat to study.

If anything was to be done at home or at school, Anna would always say, "*I* know how—please let *me* do it;" even if it was a thing she could not do at all.

Miss Eaton was Anna's teacher. One day she wished some one to point to the names of the cities on a large map, so that all the girls in the class might know where to find them.

"O let me do it," said Anna; "I know how as well as can be."

"Yes, you may do it," said Miss Eaton; but Anna could not point to a single name that her teacher called.

"You are like a silly little pigeon I used to hear about when I was a little girl," said her teacher.

A bright-eyed little girl, raising her right hand, said, "O please tell us about the pigeon."

"The story," replied Miss Eaton, "is, that when the pigeon first came into the world, all the other birds came and offered to teach her how to build a nest.

"The cat-bird showed her its nest, all made of sticks and bark; and the sparrows showed her theirs, which were woven with moss and hair. But the pigeon walked about in a very vain way, and turning her head from side to side, said:

"'*I* know how to build my nest as well as the best of you!'

"Then the blackbird showed his nest, which was fastened to some reeds and swung over the water; and the turtle-dove said hers was easier to build than all, for it was quite flat, and made only of sticks laid together. But the pigeon turned her pretty head as before, and said, '*I* know how!'

"At last the birds left her. Then the pigeon found that she did not know how at all; and she went without a nest until a man took pity on her and built a pigeon-house, and put some hay into it.

"Now, children, though the story of the pigeon is only a fable, and not true, yet you may learn from it a very useful lesson.

"Little boys and girls who are vain boasters, are laughed at by others, and only deceive themselves. Like the silly pigeon, they say, 'I know how!' but they often find to their sorrow, when it is too late, that they do not.

"Remember, dear children, that when you once learn to do anything well, you will not need to boast of it."

THE BRAVE BOY.

Two boys of my acquaintance were one day on their way from school, and as they were passing a cornfield in which there were some plum-trees full of ripe fruit, Henry said to Thomas:

"Let us jump over and get some plums. Nobody will see us, and we can scud along through the corn and come out on the other side."

Thomas said: "I'm afraid. I do not like to try it. I would rather not have the plums than steal them, and I guess I will run along home."

"You are a coward!" said Henry, "I always knew you were a coward, and if you don't want any plums you may go without them; but I shall have some very quick."

Just as Henry was climbing the fence, the owner of the field rose up from the other side of the wall, and Henry jumped back and ran off as fast as his legs would carry him.

Thomas had no reason to be afraid. So he stood still, and the owner of the field, who had heard the conversation between the boys, told him he was glad to see that he was not willing to be a thief; and then asked Thomas to step over and help himself to as many plums as he wished. The boy was pleased with the invitation, and was not slow in filling his pockets with the ripe fruit.

Which of these boys was BRAVE—the one who called the other a coward, but ran away himself, or the one who said he was afraid to steal, and stood his ground?—*Penny Gazette.*

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

To Each Person procuring and remitting according to Club Terms ($2.50 per copy,) for *Twenty New Yearly Subscribers* to the Rural New-Yorker, *before the 1st of August*, 1866, (subscriptions to begin not later than July 7,) we will give a handsome copy of **Webster's New Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary**, the Lowest Cash Price of which is Twelve Dollars! This splendid and popular work contains *over Three Thousand Illustrations*, is elegantly printed on fine paper, and substantially bound. It is the best Book Premium, of its price, that can possibly be offered, and those who secure it will have a life long treasure. *You*, Reader, can secure it by a little effort,—*Now is the Time to make the Effort!*

To Each Person procuring and remitting or paying to the Rural New-Yorker—at least *three* being *new* (before Aug. 1, 1866,) $24 for Five Yearly Subscribers, and no subscription to commence later than July 7—we will send post-paid a copy of **Randall's Practical Shepherd**;—and if 4 or all of the 5 subscribers be new we will send a free copy of the Rural one year, instead of the book, if preferred.

To Each Person procuring and sending, as above, $19 for Seven subscribers, (at least *four* of which must be *new*,) we will send the Rural free for one year, and a post-paid copy of the Practical Shepherd.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 28, 1866.

Affairs in Washington.

A bill has passed the Senate (22 to 18) granting pecuniary aid to the Portland sufferers.

The nomination by the President of Alexander W. Randall as Postmaster-General, had not, at last advices, (July 23,) been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. R. is from Wisconsin.

The House passed a joint-resolution on the 20th inst. restoring to Tennessee her former relations in the Union. The ayes were 125, nays 12.

A concurrent resolution passed the House on the 19th inst., to adjourn for the session the 25th. Members of both Houses are leaving the Capital.

Attorney-General Speed has resigned, and the President nominated to the Senate on the 20th, Henry Stanberry of Ky., as Mr. S.'s successor.

The President has approved the findings of the court-martial in the case of Lieut.-Colonel Paulding, and directs that the sentence be carried into effect, although great efforts were made in his behalf by personal friends.

Secretary Harlan received a dispatch the 18th, stating that another twenty-mile section of the Pacific Railroad had been completed, making in all one hundred and five miles. Commissioners have left to examine and report if it be suitable for the Government to accept.

Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, last week, tendered his resignation of that office to the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on the 24th inst. R. D. Hurlburt of New York, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, Judge Johnson of Ohio, and R. I. Meigs of Washington, have been selected as Commissioners to revise and codify the Statutes of the United States, in accordance with a late act of Congress.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided not to collect the ten per cent. imposed by the act of March 3d, 1865, after July 1st, 1866, although that clause is not repealed until the new act goes into effect on the first of August.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, being a new office created under the recent Revenue Act, with a salary of $4,000 a year. Mr. Wells is now Chairman of the U. S. Revenue Commission.

The War Department has ordered, at the instance of the President, that all persons who are undergoing sentence by military courts, who have been imprisoned six months, (except those who are under sentence for the crime of murder, arson or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas,) be discharged from imprisonment, and the residue of their sentences remitted.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that when a soldier, on his return from desertion or absence without leave, is sentenced to make good the time of his illegal absence, he will be paid at the rates he obtained while he was absent, and will not be allowed the benefits of any law changing these rates until he shall have satisfied the sentence or served a time equal to that which elapsed between his desertion and the passage of the law.

The following bills have been approved by the President during the past few days:—Declaratory of the law of bounty; to amend the act making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior, approved May 5th, 1864; making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1867; providing for making the town of Whitehall, N. Y., a port of delivery; relating to pilots, and the internal revenue bill.

Southern Items.

The condition of affairs in Tennessee are reported as very encouraging.

The gambling dens in the city of New Orleans have been closed by the municipal authorities.

General Rousseau has tendered his resignation as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives to Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress says a nephew of the King of Prussia has arrived there on a tour of inspection of the battle-fields of the South.

Some young men, while bathing in Mobile Bay, recently, were attacked by sharks. One was bitten in two and then devoured. The others succeeded in escaping.

The Tennessee Legislature has ratified the late proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The vote stood—House, 43 ayes to 11 nays. Senate—14 ayes to 6 nays.

Over seventy convicts were discharged from the Richmond (Va.) Penitentiary on the 19th inst., under the recent order from the War Department directing the release of prisoners convicted by military tribunal.

A severe storm occurred off the coast of Texas on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. Four vessels are known to be lost. The fate of the steamer Potomac is not known, but it is thought that she has gone down with all on board.

The remains of our soldiers scattered in the vicinity of the James and York Rivers are to be disinterred by order of the Government, and consigned to their final resting places in the cemeteries at Yorktown and Camp Hamilton.

A Beaufort (S.C.) correspondent writes:—"The cotton crop promises to be the finest for many years. The planters have placed under cultivation a larger portion of their land than for a number of years past, and reports received from reliable sources speak of a very heavy yield of the staple."

A piratical craft recently arrived in Galveston harbor, Texas, wearing the black flag and carrying six guns on each side. City officers went out towards her in a row-boat, but were fired upon and forced to retire. The pirates then steamed away. A U. S. gunboat followed the vessel some time, but could not overtake her.

A Savannah (Ga.) dispatch of July 19, says "the steamer San Salvador arrived at quarantine yesterday with 500 recruits for the 7th regulars. There were twenty-eight cases of cholera among them and three deaths during the voyage—[from Hart's Island, near New York city.] One death occurred after arriving at Tybee Bar, and one or two after the troops landed on Tybee Island." A Savannah (Ga.) dispatch of July 22, says "seven new cases of cholera occurred on Tybee Island yesterday. Five additional deaths, including Lt. J. F. Hayes, have also occurred. No cholera in the city."

Conflagrations.

A fire in Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, on the 15th inst., burned one hundred buildings. Loss, $300,000.

The Union Coal Oil Company's refinery at Maysville, Ky., was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. Loss very heavy.

Thirty-three buildings were burned in Chicago on the 16th. Fifty families were rendered houseless. Loss $113,700. Insurance $48,500.

A dispatch from Halifax of July 16, says "Lower Canning was burned on Saturday night, the 14th. Over fifty stores and dwellings were destroyed."

A fire broke out at the "New Brighton" well, Smith's Ferry, Pa., on the 17th inst., and destroyed that well and nine others. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A house was struck by lightning in Bowdoinham, Me., last week, which was burned with two barns. Two children were killed by the lightning. A fire occurred at Stillwater Mills, Cherryfield, Me., on the 15th. Loss $20,000.

The cotton seed oil factory of the New York Oil Company in Nineteenth street, and the primary school house adjoining, in New York, were destroyed by fire on the 18th. The Maccaroni factory of Mr. Billings was damaged. Loss $50,000. Partially insured.

From the Pacific Coast.

A dispatch from Victoria, dated July 13, announces the arrival of the bark Emeline Wood from London, and the ship Mohawk from Gravesend, Eng., with wire for the Russian-American Telegraph.

A San Francisco telegram of July 14, says that "Honolulu advices report that the clipper ship Harry Mitchell from New York for San Francisco, was burned at sea, May 3d, in lat. 2° N., lon. 125° west. The captain, twelve of the crew and two passengers, named Ferguson and Lander, have arrived at San Pablo, Cal., after being 43 days in a long boat. Two other boats are yet out, containing the 1st and 2d mates and about twenty others, who kept company with the long boat nineteen days, and then parted. The ship carried a large quantity of kerosene, and burned rapidly."

Another San Francisco dispatch, dated the 16th inst., says "the bark Keoka sailed last Saturday ostensibly for the Colorado River, but really for Sonora, Mexico. After getting outside she received 147 disbanded California volunteers, armed with Henry's rifles and bowie knives, and amply supplied with both ammunition and money. Capt. J. B. Urney, who has a commission as Brigadier-General in the Liberal army, is in command of the expedition."

From Mexico.

The N. Y. Herald's city of Mexico correspondent of July 5th says:—A new naturalization law has been promulgated, which gives any foreigner the right to become a citizen of Mexico in 24 hours after his arrival, by renouncing his allegiance to his native country and having some visible means of support.

The system of passports has been abolished. An American named Jackson, formerly a captain in the 34th New York infantry, was ordered to leave the country by the Liberals, after having his stock stolen and his crop destroyed. They threatened to hang him if he did not leave.

The capture of Matamoras was a severe blow. The Emperor and Marshal Bazaine are at loggerheads—not speaking to one another—the latter being considered responsible for the surrender.

Gen. Mejia and staff, who evacuated Matamoras, had arrived at Mexico. The Liberals claim that Tampico and Tuxpan are both in their hands. Gen. La Madrid, a Mexican Imperialist defending Tampico, has re-hoisted the Mexican flag and turned the guns of the city against the French soldiers and inhabitants. A small skirmish took place 18 miles from Vera Cruz, which created considerable excitement in that town. The Liberals occupied Huadmango.

Maximilian had recalled the Imperial Consul at Liverpool, for having disobeyed the orders of his legation.

Colottan had been abandoned by the Liberals. The Liberal Chief, Martinez, had attacked Ures, in Sonora, but was repulsed.

Garcia Morales was at the North American line receiving arms and powder. It is also said Corona had received six pieces of cannon at Altala, from San Francisco.

A French iron clad gun boat had arrived at Tampico to aid the naval forces there.

Letters from Monterey describe affairs in that section as very gloomy. The frontier is full of Liberals. Toluca was again invaded by the Liberals under Regules.

The departure of the Empress is said to be for the purpose of attending to international affairs.

The American Bible Society is flourishing finely in Mexico and other cities, notwithstanding a determined opposition from the Priesthood, who recently raked up an old law and confiscated the stock in several places. The Emperor came to the aid of the Bible agents, however, and they are free from persecution for the present.

Indian Treaties.—A dispatch dated Omaha, Nebraska, July 16, says:—"Satisfactory treaties of peace have been concluded with the Upper Platte, Sioux and Cheyenne Indians at Fort Laramie. The contradictory reports are without foundation." [The dispatch is signed by E. B. Taylor, R. McLaren, and Thomas Wistar, U. S. Commissioners. An Omaha dispatch of July 21st, says that the treaty is a failure, and that there will be an Indian war.] By a late treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, they covenant that slavery shall never exist among them, and in consideration of the sum of the $300,000, cede to the United States the territory west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, known as the "Leased District," and obligate themselves to bestow upon all persons of African descent, resident in the Nations, and their descendants, all the rights, privileges and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens; and also give them each forty acres of land on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

National Funds.—The following was the amount of public funds in various United States Depositaries in the West, May last, as officially furnished to the Committee on Banking and Currency in the United States Treasury and sub-Treasuries $193,827,578; in National banks $467,655.90. Total $240,593,169. Of the above there was to the credit of the United States Treasury $192,076,990; and to the credit of disbursing officers $485,151.70. Total $240,593,169. Distributed as follows:—In the Treasury, &c., to the credit of the Treasurer $163,572,640; to the credit of disbursing officers $30,254,931. Total $1,938,275,978. In National banks to the credit of the Treasurer $28,505,352; in National banks to the credit of disbursing officers $18,260,239. Total $46,765,591.

Important to Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.—In answer to the question—"Can the mother of a soldier, non-resident at the time of the decease of her son, but who had subsequently come to this country, receive the bounty?"—the Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that all the right the party had came into effect the moment of her son's death. If she had then no title to the bounty, she could not acquire it by subsequently coming to this country. To allow bounty in such a case as that above set forth, would, in effect, make void one of the provisions of the law granting it, and leave accounts for bounty indefinitely open, and liable to be decided by the advent to this country of the heirs named in the law of July 11, 1862.

The British Cabinet.—The following is the complete list of the new Cabinet of Great Britain:—Premier—Lord Derby. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli. Foreign Secretary—Lord Stanley. Home Secretary—Mr. Walpole. Colonial Secretary—Lord Carnarvon. Secretary for India—Lord Cranborne. Secretary of War—Gen. Peel. First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir John Packington. President of the Council—Duke of Buckingham. Privy Seal—Lord Malmesbury. Lord Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—The Marquis of Abercorn. President of the Board of Trade—Sir Stafford Northcote. President of the Poor Law Board—Mr. Hardy.

The Cholera.—For some days past the cholera appears to have been extending its ravages in and around New York city. On the 20th, 10 deaths were reported on Governor's Island and 9 on Hart's Island. Seven cases were reported in New York the 20th—2 were fatal. Sixteen cases were reported in Brooklyn the 20th—5 were fatal. The disease has been quite severe in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. [One fatal case in Boston.] Five deaths by cholera were reported in New York on the 21st, and twenty cases and seven deaths in Brooklyn. During the week ending the 21st inst. at noon, 1,102 burial permits, from all diseases and casualties, were issued in N. York city.

Salt in Yates County.—W. D. Green has opened a well of salt water in Italy, Yates county, N. Y., which promises to be highly productive. The specific gravity of the water as indicated by the salometer is 90—considerably stronger than the water at the Syracuse works. The well is 300 feet deep and pumps about 200 barrels per day. A company is about commencing the manufacture of salt at this point.

Gen. Sweeney—Who has been under arrest at St. Albans for some weeks past, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, and left that place for New York city on the 19th inst. Gen. Spear and Col. Meehan, who were under arrest at the same time, have also been admitted to bail, the former in $5,000, and the latter in $3,000.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Presbyterian Church on Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, was slightly damaged by lightning on the 19th inst., and two persons were killed in the street.

The Firemen's Association of New York city have voted to send forty men and an elegant steam fire engine to Paris on the opening of the Great Exhibition.

Two suspected colored women were arrested in Toronto, C. W., a few days ago, when it was discovered that they were disguised deserters from the British army.

"Long John Wentworth" is a candidate, we learn, for the next Congress, from the Chicago district, and the canvass has already become very animated.

The cholera still continues to rage at Stettin and Berlin, (Prussia,) and is increasing. On the 7th of July, 148 cases were reported at Berlin, of which 71 proved fatal.

Ten persons were poisoned, recently, at a Camp Meeting near Oak's Corners, Wayne Co., from eating beef tongue. The parties were very sick, but have all recovered.

A large number of persons were prostrated by the intense heat in Baltimore on the 17th inst. The thermometer stood 103° in the shade. There were eight deaths from sun-stroke.

New York papers of Monday morning, the 16th inst., were delivered in Cincinnati at 12.30 on Tuesday. The Commercial says this is the fastest time ever made between the two cities.

A revolution broke out at Gonaires, Hayti, July 5th, and spread through the adjoining territory. All communication was cut off between the north and the Capital. All business was suspended.

The gentlemen who 'went bail' for Head Center Stephens a short time since, in the suit of A. P. Sinnot of Boston, for $4,000, have surrendered him to the authorities, and he has been committed to jail.

The Virginia papers record the death of Gen. John H. Cooke, at the age of 86 years. He was a Brigadier-General in the war of 1812. For many years Gen. Cooke was a distinguished "Apostle of Temperance."

Wool from the Rocky Mountains, in regions where alkalies abound, has been found almost worthless to the manufacturer; so says the Oregon Agriculturist, on account of rottenness of the fiber, particularly next to the skin.

A rope factory in Williamsburg, N. Y., on the 18th inst., was struck by lightning. Four boilers exploded instantaneously, which made great havoc with the building. It is remarkable that but one life was lost in the general wreck.

The organ now being placed in Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, has 52 sound stops and 3,458 pipes; the coupling and cornet has 15 stops and 1,276 pipes. The width of the organ is 27 feet; depth, 22 feet; height, 41 feet. It cost $25,000.

A party of Americans traveling in Austria have been arrested as spies for having in their possession Lloyd's Military Map of Europe, which is, (so far as Austria is concerned,) an accurate re-production of the "Austrian Private Military Map."

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1866, is 1,286,350 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1865, 843,006 bushels; increase over last year, 443,344 bushels.

Head Center Stephens was arrested in Boston last week on complaint of P. A. Sennat, who claims $4,000 for delivering lectures on Fenianism, together with expenses incurred by him in the Campo Bello expedition. Stephens gave bail to answer in $7,000.

At Lebanon, Tenn., recently, four children became citizens of this breathing world at one birth,—two boys and two girls,—each weighing six pounds. All parties are doing well. A similar event happened a short time since in Michigan, but all four of the children have died.

A new Jewish synagogue, in Berlin, Germany, is just completed at a cost of $750,000 in gold. The huge dome is visible from every house-top in Berlin. It is provided with 3,000 chairs for the worshipers. These are of oak and richly carved. To occupy one of these chairs costs about $500 a year.

The 17th inst. was the hottest day ever known in the city of New York. The thermometer at 3 o'clock P. M., stood at 102° in the shade. Forty-three cases of sun-stroke were reported; twenty-three proved fatal. There were also sixteen cases of sun-stroke in Brooklyn on the same day, nine of which were fatal.

Seven counterfeiters of National Currency were arrested in New York city one day last week, and a large amount of bogus money, plates, dies, presses, &c., was captured. The parties arrested are believed to be the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters in that city. Their arrangements for prosecuting their nefarious work were admirable.

The losses of insurance offices by the Portland fire foot up $3,517,000. These losses range from $8,000 to $391,000 for the different offices, being fifty-one in number. Since the fire it has been ascertained that some 12,000 people were rendered houseless by the calamity. The burnt district has been accurately surveyed, and found to cover an area of 327 acres.

The proprietors of the "Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry" at Pittsburg, contemplate sending to the Paris Exhibition a cannon of 20-inch bore, 22 feet long and 5½ feet in diameter at the breech; weight, fifty tons. It is to be mounted on a carriage (iron) weighing eight tons, and will be accompanied with shot, shell and cartridges. After the gun is cast it will require two weeks for it to cool.

List of New Advertisements.

Combined Clover Thrasher and Huller—J C Birdsell.
Parker's Patent Fruit Gatherer—Holden & Howard.
Wanted, Agents—G W Crowell & Co.
I.XL Ongnent—E A Zimmerman.
See Advertisement.

The News Condenser.

— Albany has raised $8,000 for Portland sufferers.

— Ladies are driving "tandem teams" at Newport.

— Lord Monck, Governor of Canada, is to be made a peer.

— There is another anti-rent excitement in Albany county.

— Bonner, the Ledger man, reports an income of $165,609.

— William B. Astor returns an income for 1865 of $1,154,059.

— The U. S. Paymasters office in Albany has been discontinued.

— Blackberries are dull at Petersburg, Va., at 25 cents per peck.

— The journeymen plasterers of Memphis, Tenn., demand $6 a day.

— Two sisters lately met in Baltimore after forty-years' separation.

— At Chicago 50 families were rendered houseless by fire Monday week.

— The currant worms are ruining the currant bushes in Sullivan county.

— The apple crop in New Hampshire it is said will be quite small this year.

— A Cotswold ram in Massachusetts lately sheared 14 lbs., and a ewe 12 lbs.

— A fire in Philadelphia lately destroyd property valued at about $2,000,000.

— The New York collections in aid of the Portland sufferers amount to 109,553.

— The people of Boston and Philadelphia are constructing free public baths.

— The gambling dens of New Orleans have been ordered closed by the Mayor.

— John Walker of Columbus, Ga., recently died from the effect of a rat's bite.

— Gen. Hooker is improving in health, and will soon be able to return to duty.

— A boy died in Macon Co., Ill., recently, from the effects of a sting from a catfish.

— Major Ross of Kansas has been appointed to fill Senator Lane's unexpired term.

— There is no tax upon imported cigars in the Internal Revenue Bill just passed.

— A child was devoured near Galveston, Texas, by an alligator, in full view of her father.

— About 200 of the British officers who bore a part in the battle of Waterloo still survive.

— The American Watch Co. is manufacturing time pieces which will wind up themselves.

— Wm. M. Wise of Greenfield, Mass., picked ripe tomatoes from his garden the 12th inst.

— A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Sacramento, Cal., the night of the 15th inst.

— Three girls aged 7, 9 and 11 years were drowned lately at Haverhill, Mass., while bathing.

— The cattle plague has swept off 200,000 head of cattle in England, and is still unsubdued.

— Over $50,000 in gold has been subscribed in Montreal for the relief of the Portland sufferers.

— A little boy was frightened to death by the shriek of a locomotive in Lancaster, Pa., recently.

— The overflow of the Alabama river is said to have cost the planters 3,000 bales of cotton.

— It is estimated that $300,000 worth of furs will be received at St. Paul, Minnesota, this season.

— The 13th, the last of the Maine regiments, arrived at home last week. They numbered 190 men.

— The Mayor of Montgomery, Ala., fines the hackmen of that city $5 for swearing in the street.

— The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is so near completed that trains will soon run through to Louisville.

— Arrangements are being made for the holding of a "National Horse Show" in Dublin September next.

— The only American flag exhibited at Gallatin, Tenn., on the 4th of July was torn down by a rebel mob.

— The St. Clair farm at Hampton, Va., upon which 1,300 freedmen are quartered, has been restored to its owners.

— Mr. Pike has determined to erect an immense Merchants' Exchange in Cincinnati instead of an Opera House.

— Several New York cotton speculators are already at Columbus, Ga., endeavoring to get hold of the forthcoming crop.

— The principals of the New Haven public schools have had their salaries raised 20 per cent., and now receive $1,750 each.

— A boy died in Chicago lately from the effects of swimming in a pond where the carcasses of animals had been deposited.

— It is reported that the injury to the cotton crop by the floods in the Arkansas river will not be so great as anticipated.

— One of a late band of Norwegian immigrants to Wisconsin was a woman 105 years old, who had 78 descendants with her.

— A new law in Connecticut provides a severe penalty for the crime of procuring the publication of a bogus marriage notice.

— The Preable cheese factory, Cortland Co., made 17,566 pounds of cheese last year, which they sold for 19¾ cents per pound.

— A young colored woman recently graduated at the Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and bore off the honor of the third prize.

— The statue of Cleopatra, by W. W. Story, has arrived in New York, and will adorn the residence of Paran Stevens in Fifth Avenue.

— B. Green Clark, an aged and wealthy farmer of Minisink, Orange Co., committed suicide by hanging himself Wednesday of last week.

— A call is published in southern papers for a convention of cotton planters, on the question of free labor, to be held in September next.

— Complaints come from South Carolina that crime and disorder are rapidly increasing in districts from which the troops have been removed.

— About 100 apple trees were torn up by the roots on the farm of J. S. Wilson, near Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., during a storm last week.

— A case of successful treatment of the hydrophobia has been announced in England, in which the patient was cured by profuse salivation.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN ADVICES to the 12th of July have been received. Immediately after the great battles of the last of June, and the 3d inst., the "wise men" both in the old and new world, predicted that peace was certain to be established between the hostile powers. The predictions, we are sorry to say, have not yet been fulfilled; and although we have no great engagements to chronicle this week, skirmishes have taken place between the Austrians, Prussians and Italians with varied advantages and reverses.

Austria, it is apparent, is still determined on war, notwithstanding her late reverses, (her losses being about eight times that of her opponents,) though indicating her willingness for an armistice.

Prussia does not stay her victorious march in the least, making Pardubitz her headquarters. Her armies have either taken Prague or will shortly, it is evident, do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Prague, and seems likely to march directly south to Vienna. It is stated that the Prussians are marching on Frankfort-on-the-Main.

All the forts on the Elbe between Pardubitz and Elbe-Teinitz are in the hands of the Prussians.

Gen. Cialdini is marching against Roderiga with an army of 100,000 Italians. The Italians had met with reverses at Bargaforto, but had captured the village of Mottegoino.

Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice proposed by France. Venetia has been ceded to France by Austria. The Austrians were evacuating Venetia, and the Italians were advancing, notwithstanding its cession to France, and the French orders not to invade her territory. A French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the 11th inst. It is reported that Italy has been advised by the English Cabinet to accept Napoleon's mediation.

A London dispatch of July 12, says "no practical results to the negotiations for an armistice is yet apparent." The London Globe believes that there will be a general war on the continent of Europe. Great Britain is determined to remain neutral. On the 9th inst., in the House of Lords, Lord Derby commended the United States for the action taken in the late Fenian troubles in Canada.

The O'Donnell Ministry of Spain resigned on the 9th inst., and a new Cabinet was appointed with Marshal Norarcy as President of the Council and Minister of War.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, July, 21, 1866.

THE market for all kinds of farm produce is unusually quiet and prices generally about the same as last week. The changes, where any have occurred, will be found in the quotations below. There is no wool in market worth speaking of, and quotations are consequently omitted. The Jackson (Mich.) Argus, of the 20th inst., alluding to the wool trade there says:—"The wool market is flatter than ever, and it is a rare thing to see a load in the street. None of the largest clips have been sold nor are likely to be until buyers can see it to their interest to raise their figures, or growers make up their minds to moderate their demands." The same is true here—buyers holding off and growers holding on.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,00@15 50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$13,00@13,50	Apples, green	$1,50@ 1,75
Do. extra State,	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat,	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	25@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse,	14,00@16,00	Cherries	25@ 30c
Do. fine	18,00@00,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,80@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	100@ 112c
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,25	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	2,75@ 3,00	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	85@ 90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	7@ 8c
Oats	65@ 70c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	75@ 75c	Sheep pelts, each,	$0,25@2,50
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$6 00@ 6,50
Do. new mess	33,00@33 50	Clover, medium	6,50@ 7,50
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,00@12,00	Peas	1,75@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,75	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 20c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	14@15c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,50@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,50@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	8,50@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	8,00@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	15@ 17c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,65@2,85
Do. old	18@ 19c	Wool, ℔ lb.	50@55c
Lard, tried	22@ 23c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 00c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@8,75
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	6,75@8,00
Do. rough	0@ 8½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	23@ 24c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@16,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 21.—Cotton 37@39c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,70@12,00 as to quality. Wheat, $2.65@2,75. Rye, 93@95c. Barley, dull. Corn, 83@83½c. Oats, 49@60c. Hops, 15@55c. Pork, new mess, $31,50@31,75; old do, $29,00@29,75; prime, $26,75@27,50; Shoulders, 13@15½c; Hams, 17@20c. Lard, 13@20½c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 6@19c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, JULY 21—Flour, $6@15,50. Corn meal $1,75@1,87 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,15@3,00. Rye $1.20. Barley, dull. Corn 82@84c. Oats, 74@80. Pork, $33@37. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 20c. Butter, 24@38c. Lard 22@22½c. Cheese 19@20c. Wool 50@67c. as to quality.

BUFFALO, JULY 21.—Flour, sales at $9,50@14,00.—Wheat, $1,90@2. Corn, 65@70c. Rye, 80@90c. Barley, none. Oats 38@39c. Pork, $32@33. Lard, 20½@21c.

TORONTO, JULY 19—Flour ranges from $4,70@5,75: Fall Wheat, $1,33@1,60; Spring Wheat, $1,10@1,47; Peas, 60@60c; Oats, 32@38c; Butter, 16@17c; Cheese, new, 14½c; Eggs, 9@11c; Pork, Mess, $23; Prime, $21; Hams, 12½@15c; Lard, 13½@14½c; Bacon, 11@12c. Wool, 37@38c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 17—Sales Beef Cattle, $14,00@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 4@12½c; Swine, 10@13½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, JULY 17—Beeves, sales at 10@14½c. Working oxen $150@300 ℔ pr. Handy steers $100@150. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 4@7c.; in lots, 4@5½c. Veal Calves $5@7½. Shotes—Wholesale 11@12c.; retail 12@14c. Suckers, wholesale, 16@18c; retail, 18@20c. Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 9@10½c. ℔ lb; country lots 8@9c.; tallow 5@10c.; calfskins, 25@27c.; pelts, $1,50@2,50 each; lambs, 63c; shearlings, 57c.

ALBANY, JULY 20.—Beeves $5,00@9,10; Sheep, 6@9c; Hogs, 11@11½c.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 17.—The demand for State and Western fleeces has been only moderate since our last, and we have still to note some irregularity in prices. Common and coarse grades are in good supply and are offered more freely, but fine fleeces are very scarce and are firmer. Foreign wool has been very dull and prices at the close are nominal.

We quote prices as follows:—45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@24c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@48c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, JULY 19—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 72@75cts; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@63; coarse, 55@58c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 58@62c; medium, 56@58c; coarse, 52@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@62c; medium, 56@62c; common, 55@58c; California, 20@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 65@70c; superfine, 45@60c1s; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@45c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 16@32c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, JULY 17.—The failure to pass the tariff bill by Congress has caused a weaker feeling in the market, but prices are not essentially lower. We still quote: *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 42@47c; medium to fine 48@60c., and extra, 62@65c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@33c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 43@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 42@45c; medium, 45@50c. fine, 50@53c.—*Gazette.*

Special Notices.

Employment "Pleasant and Profitable." Agents wanted to sell New Physiognomy—1000 engravings, price $5—and other illustrated standard works. Send stamp for terms to
861-4t FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

New Advertisements.

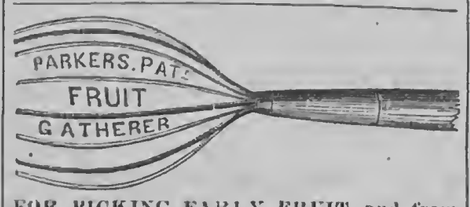
☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT—"Union Gold Pens" Page 235, (July 21, 1866,) Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, AGENTS—Permanent Employment—In selling Crowell's Improved Scissors and Knife Sharpeners. Will sell in every family in the land. Agents can clear from $5 to $20 per day in their sale. Sample and circular of terms sent by mail free, on receipt of 50 cts. G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, O.

I.XL—I.XL—I.XL.—For 30 cts. I will forward one bottle of my I.XL Ointment to any address, free of postage, or *two Bottles for fifty cents.* It is purely vegetable and acts on the roots like a charm. If you wish a moustache try the I.XL. Address all orders, E. A. ZIMMERMAN, Box 18, Leechburgh, P. O., Pa.



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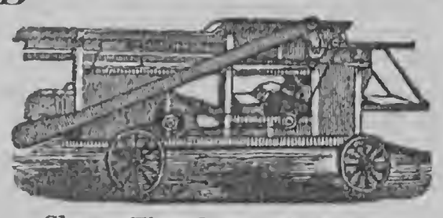

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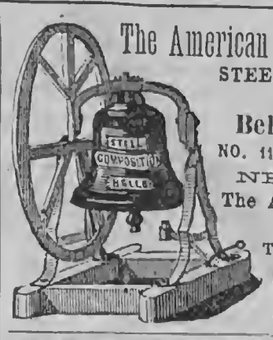

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BY JOHN G. SAXE.

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I'm sure it isn't hard to tell:
It goes for rent and water rates,
For bread and butter, coal and grates,
Hats, caps and carpets, hoops and hoes;
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Nay,
Don't everybody know the way?
It goes for bonnets, coats and capes,
Silks, satins, muslins, velvets, crapes,
Shawls, ribbons, furs, furbelows,
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Sure,
I wish the ways were somewhat fewer!
It goes for wages, taxes, debts;
It goes for presents, goes for bets,
For paints, pomade and eau de rose;
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Now.
I've scarce begun to mention how;
It goes for feathers, laces, rings,
Toys, dolls and other baby things,
Whips, whistles, candles, belts and bows;
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Come,
I know it does not go for rum;
It goes for school and Sabbath chimes,
It goes for charity sometimes,
For missions and such things as those,
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? There,
I'm out of patience, I declare!
It goes for plays and diamond pins,
For public alms and private sins,
For hollow shams and silly shows;
And that's the way the money goes.

The Story Teller.

THE QUAKER AND HIGHWAYMAN.

TOBY SIMPSON, a pattern to Quakers, inhabited a neat little house in London, beautified by the presence of his daughter Mary. She was scarcely seventeen, a beautiful blonde with blue eyes, and possessing as much wisdom as beauty, was sought after by all the young men among her father's acquaintances. Those of the neighborhood tried, in vain, to win a smile. Mary was not a coquette, and so far from turning to account the effect produced by her charms, she felt so much annoyed by it, that she could hardly treat with civility her many admirers, one only excepted—Edward Weresford—a young artist who was intimate with the family.

A simple occurrence was the cause of this intimacy. Premature death had taken away the wife of the Quaker, still in her youth and beauty, and he wishing to perpetuate the memory of one so dear to him, had called a painter to her death-bed. It was there that Edward first met the afflicted daughter—there, between the tears of the one, and the sacred employment of the other, grew up a serious attachment. The year passed since that event had only served to strengthen the bond formed under such circumstances, and the young man had already ventured to declare his hopes and desires.

Toby had no reasons for opposing the inclinations of the young couple. Without being rich, Edward earned, by means of the brush and palette, enough to honorably maintain a family. His father, Mr. Weresford, an old city merchant, had retired with an immense fortune; a rare example of repeated successes in speculations, so rapid, even, that very few persons had been able to follow their progress. Mr. Weresford, being of a quick, stern disposition, lived alone in the west end of London, without troubling himself about his son, and leaving him to shift for himself. He was one of those obliging egotists, who troubled no one, in order not to be themselves troubled—one of the most perfectly complaisant, provided nothing is asked of them. Edward, then, had nothing to hinder his courtship of the fair Quakeress, well knowing that her father would not oppose her marriage.

The situation of the lovers was most prosperous, and honest Toby waited for nothing to fix the wedding day, save the back rents due from his farms, intending to set apart that income to defray the expenses of the occasion. With this view, he left for his country seat, a few miles from London, in order to arrange his affairs. He was absent from home but a single day, and returning at night on horse-back, he perceived, a little in advance, a horseman who blocked up the road. He stopped for a moment, uncertain whether to proceed or turn back. While in this predicament, the stranger advanced toward him. It was too late to think of escaping, and putting the best possible face upon the affair, he started his horse again. As he approached the troublesome stranger, he perceived that he was masked, an unpleasant augury of what was soon confirmed. The unknown drew a pistol, and presenting it to the traveler, demanded his purse. The Quaker was not a coward, but calm in character, inoffensive in religion, and unable, being unarmed, to resist an armed man, with the greatest coolness he drew from his pocket his purse, containing twelve guineas. The highwayman took it, counted out the money, and let the Quaker pass, who believing himself cleared, quickened his pace to a trot. But the highwayman, seeing how little resistance had been offered, and hoping for more booty, soon rejoined honest Toby, and again blocked up the way, and pointing his pistol, cried out, "Your watch!"

The Quaker, although surprised, did not show it in the least, and coolly taking out his watch, and noticing the time, placed the jewel in the hand of the thief, and saying:

"Now I pray you let me go home, for my daughter will be uneasy at my absence."

"One moment," replied the masked cavalier, growing more hardened by his continued docility, "swear that you have no other sum."

"I never swear," replied the Quaker.

"Well, affirm then, that you have about you no more money, and upon the word of a highwayman, who will not resort to violence against a man who yields with so much grace, I will no further molest you."

Toby reflected a moment, and shook his head. "Whoever thou art," said he, gravely, "you have noticed that I am a Quaker, who would not conceal the truth, although at the risk of my life. In my saddle-bags I have the sum of two hundred pounds sterling."

"Two hundred pounds sterling!" cried the highwayman, whose eyes glistened through his mask.

"If you are good, if you are humane," replied the Quaker, "you will not take this money; my daughter is about to be married, and this sum is necessary for the occasion; it would be a long time before I could get together a similar sum; the dear child loves her intended, and it would be exceeding cruel to deny their union. You have a heart, perhaps you have loved; you would not, cannot do so wicked an action."

"What has your daughter, her lover, or their marriage to do with me! Fewer words and promptness; give me the money!"

Toby, sighing, raised the saddle-bags, took out a heavy sack and handed it slowly to the masked man, then attempted to gallop off."

"Hold on, my Quaker friend," said the other, seizing the bridle. "The moment of your arrival you will denounce me to the magistrate; that is usual, and I have nothing to say; but I must, at least, be beyond pursuit to-night. My mare is feeble enough, and what is more, she is fatigued; your horse, on the contrary, appears vigorous, for the weight of the sack did not encumber him; now give me your horse; you may take mine if you wish."

It was too late to think of resisting, and although the increasing demands were of a nature to heat the bile of the most patient man, good Toby dismounted, and with resignation accepted the sorry jade that was left in exchange.

"Had I known this," he contented himself with thinking, "I should have ran away when I first met the rascal, and certainly he would never have overtaken me with this coursER."

Meanwhile the masked man, thanking him ironically for his complaisance, burying his rowels, disappeared.

Before arriving at London, the plundered traveler had time to reflect upon his situation, and upon the disappointment of the poor young folks, who loved each other so much, and whose happiness would be postponed. The sum taken from him was irrevocably lost; there was neither means to find or recognize the audacious thief; nevertheless, as though struck by a sudden idea, he stopped short.

"Yes!" cried he, "I may succeed by this means. If this man resides in London, perhaps I shall be able to find him. Heaven has doubtless determined that he should be imprudent."

A little consoled by some hope, Toby went home without appearing the least troubled, and without speaking of his adventure. He did not go to a magistrate, but embraced his daughter, who, doubting nothing, as usual retired and slept with pleasant dreams.

Next morning he commenced his researches. Bringing out the mare from the stable where she had passed the night, he placed the bridle upon her neck, hoping that the animal, guided by habit, would naturally go to her master's house.

He let the uncheeked beast go free in the streets of London, and followed her. But he overrated her instinct; for a long time she walked about, making a thousand turns or curves, without object or direction; sometimes stopping, then starting in a contrary course. Toby despaired! the thief, thought he, never resided in London, how silly I was, not to notify a magistrate before it was too late, instead of depending upon this animal to find the vagabond.

He was interrupted in his reflection by the cries of the children who had been nearly trod upon by the mare—a moment since so quiet, now she started to run.

"Stop her! stop her!" cried every one.

"Let her go," cried the Quaker, "in the name of Heaven do not stop her!"

And following, with anxiety, the course of the animal, he saw her rapidly enter the half-open gateway of a splendid residence at the West End.

"'Tis here," thought the Quaker, thankfully raising his eyes to Heaven. Then, in passing before the house, he saw a servant in the yard patting the beast, and conducting her to the stable; he then asked of the first person he met the name of the proprietor of the house.

"What! are you a stranger in this part of the town, that you do not know the residence of the rich merchant, Weresford?"

The Quaker stood petrified.

"Weresford," repeated the man, believing himself misunderstood! "you well know the man who has made so great a fortune."

"Thanks, my friend, thanks," replied Toby.

He was unable to recover himself. "Weresford, Edward's father—a respectable man—he my thief!"

He believed himself the butt of a dream, and wished to return home. Nevertheless, he called to mind several instances of respectable men who had been connected with bands of malefactors. Then this immense fortune, the source of which was so uncertain; then this mare, which seemed to be going to her master. Toby was determined to solve the mystery. He went boldly into the yard and demanded speech with the master, who, although it was nearly noon, was still in bed—another indication of a night of fatigue. The Quaker insisted upon being introduced immediately, and soon found himself in Weresford's bed-chamber. He had just waked, and rubbing his eyes, asked, a little out of humor:

"Who are you, sir, and what do you want?"

The sound of his voice awakened Toby's recollection, and completed his conviction. Quietly taking a chair, he posted himself near the bed, without removing his hat.

"You remain covered?" cried the surprised merchant.

"I am a Quaker," replied the other with much calmness, "and you know that such is our usage."

At the first words of the Quaker, "Weresford sprung up and closely examined his visitor. Without doubt, he recognized him, for he turned pale.

"Well," asked he, stammeringly, "what is, if you please, the—the—subject which brings you hither?"

"I ask pardon for having shown so much haste," replied Toby, "but among friends it is not usual to stand upon ceremony, and I am come without form to ask for my watch which you borrowed yesterday."

"The—watch!"

"I value it much—it was my poor wife's—and I cannot do without it. My brother-in-law, the alderman, never would pardon me for letting a jewel which recalls to mind his sister, to pass from my hand a day."

The name of the alderman seemed to make some impression upon Weresford. Without waiting for a reply, Toby continued:

"You will much oblige me by returning those twelve guineas which I lent you at the same time; nevertheless if you are in want of them I consent to lend them to you on condition you give me a receipt."

The coolness of the Quaker so much disconcerted the merchant that he dared not deny the possession of the stolen articles; but not wishing to acknowledge it, he hesitated to reply, and Toby added:

"I have told you of the projected marriage of my daughter Mary. I had reserved a sum of two hundred pounds sterling for the bride's portion, but I have met with an accident,—last evening on the London road, I was completely robbed, so completely that I am come to pray you to give your son a marriage portion, which, had it not been for that, I should never have asked of you."

"My son?"

"Eh? yes; don't you know that it is him that is in love with Mary, and is to marry her?"

"Edward!" cried the merchant, throwing himself at the foot of the bed.

"Edward Weresford," calmly replied the Quaker, taking a pinch of snuff. "Let us see; do something for him. I should dislike to have him know what passed last night, and if you do not furnish the sum I have promised, it will be necessary I should tell him how I lost it."

Weresford ran to the secretary, took out a box with a triplet lock, opened it, and placed in the hands of the Quaker his watch, his purse and his sack of money.

"Good!" said the Quaker, on receiving them; "I see I was right in depending upon you."

"Is this all you wish?" said the merchant, in a brisk tone.

"No; I require something further of your friendship."

"Speak!"

"You must disinherit your son."

"How?"

"You must disinherit him; I do not wish it said that I have speculated upon your fortune." And finishing these words, the Quaker left the chamber." "No," murmured he, when alone; "children are not bound by the faults of their parents. Mary shall marry the son of this man, but touch his stolen money never."

When in the yard, "ho, my friend! cried he to Weresford, who was looking out of the window, "order my horse to be brought out."

A few moments after, Toby, well mounted, carrying behind his bag of money, and provided with his watch and purse, at a moderate pace regained his house.

"I just made my marriage visit to your father," said he to Edward, whom he found there. "I believe that we shall be able to agree."

Two hours after, Weresford arrived at Toby's house, and taking him aside:

"Honest Quaker," said he, "your proceeding has touched me to the bottom of my soul; you might have dishonored me, have dishonored my son, ruined me in his estimation, and have made him unhappy in refusing him your daughter; you have acted like a wise man, and a man of heart. I wish no longer to blush in your presence. Take these papers; good by! you will never see me again."

He then left, and the Quaker opened the papers; first, there were checks of large amounts on the best houses in London; then came a long list of names, and by the side of each name was placed the amount of larger or smaller sums; a note prefixed to it, upon which the Quaker read as follows:

"These are the names of those who have been robbed; the figures are the amounts which ought to be returned. Draw the money from my bankers, as though for the purpose of foreign exchange, and then make the restitution secretly. All that remains will be my legitimate fortune, and your daughter may be able some day to accept of my inheritance."

The next morning Weresford had left London, and all believed that he was gone to live on his income in France.

On the marriage day of Edward and Mary, the Quaker assembled a large company of joyous friends, among whom might be noticed a number of persons rejoicing themselves with the proceeds of the London thieves, who, by the interference of Toby, had been induced to return to them their lost property with interest.

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Wit and Humor.

I SAW HER BUT A MOMENT.

I saw her but a moment,
'Twas in a "tilting skirt;"
How prettily she sailed along,
The charming little flirt!

I saw her but a moment;
Ah! 'twas a pretty sight,
To see her tread the crowded street
With footsteps free and light.

I saw her but a moment,
Yet I swore by the "old Harry,"
Tho' a pretty thing to look at,
She would never do to marry!

Tho' I saw her but a moment,
Yet I knew she was a flirt,
By the jaunty airs she put on
As she swung her "tilting skirt."

A GENTILE EDITOR CAVES.

No threats of violence, no warnings of assassination have modified the unsparing boldness with which the editor of the Salt Lake City Vedette, Utah, has denounced the leaders of the Mormon hierarcy, exposed their individual crimes, and shown how hollow and selfish and contemptible were most of their religious pretensions and patriotic vows. He has defied bowie knives, revolvers, fire, water, brimstone, all shapes and forms of vengeance—but one His timorous side has been discovered, and thus he confesses himself subdued:

"Now," as the lark said to her young ones, "it is time for us to leave!" We could stand the "bloody hand" and the "skedaddle" or the other warnings, but the following gets us. Just count us out:

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9, 1866.

Mr. Editor Vedette—If you don't quit abusing Stenhouse and the Mormons, we'll come and marry you. We don't "mean blood," but we won't stand to have Stenhouse maligned; so you look out. ☞ 27 MORMON WOMEN.

We weaken on the turn. Will some one take our place? "27 Mormon Women!" P-h-e-w! We apologize. We don't edit the Vedette—Stenhouse is a good fellow—a brave man—and he can look a dog in the face! Besides, he never did borrow a pair of brass knuckles. "27 M——." O Lord have mercy upon us miserable sinners! Don't shoot this way! We are not the man! 27 wives! We'll go!

A MEMBER of a fashionable church in New York electrified a musical dealer, the other day, by inquiring for "Solomon's Song," saying his rector had spoken of it as a production of great genius and beauty, and he wanted his daughter to learn it.

A WITTY printer, who quit the business, studied physic, and became a physician, gave his reason for so doing that in printing all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient.

IN Cork, Ireland, a short time ago the crier of the court endeavored to suppress the crowd by exclaiming:—"All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers, leave the coort."

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 31 letters.
My 23, 4, 27 is a domestic animal.
My 30, 26, 5, 10 is a mineral.
My 9, 15, 13 is a member of the body.
My 8, 28, 19, 14, 30, 22, 3 is one of the senses.
My 20, 16, 31 is an adverb.
My 1, 25, 12, 11 is a boy's nickname.
My 18, 2, 29 is a piece of furniture.
My 24, 21, 6, 13 is to recede from sight.
My 17, 7 are vowels.
My whole is advice to all.

Rome, N. Y. R. A. BROWERE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

IF a man should start from Washington, D. C., at sunrise, (supposing the earth's surface to be smooth, and nothing to prevent him from walking round it,) keeping his shadow directly before him, and walk from sunrise till sunset each day, what degree of latitude and longitude would he be in after walking 25,000 miles, provided he walked 20 miles each day?

Woodsfield, Ohio. J. E. HILL.

Will some of our young readers please anwer the above problem.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ANAGRAMS.

MAPHAMMEL—is what every little girl should do.
Madeditenit—waits for no man.
Rakeithaca—is what we tell a caller to do.
Wheatwarrem—we have in summer.
Richesfrogswetandeany—are two noble attributes of man.
Puttyisahirhag—goeth before a fall.
Inncfay—begins the life of all men. M. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 860.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Fredericktown.

Answer to Anagram:

Father, thy will not mine be done,
So prayed on earth thy suffering son,
So in his name I pray;
The spirit fails, the flesh is weak,
Thy help in agony I seek,
O take this cup away.

Answer to Anagrams of Counties:—Wyoming, Oneida, Montgomery, Cumberland, Delaware, Rockingham, Livingston, Shenandoah.

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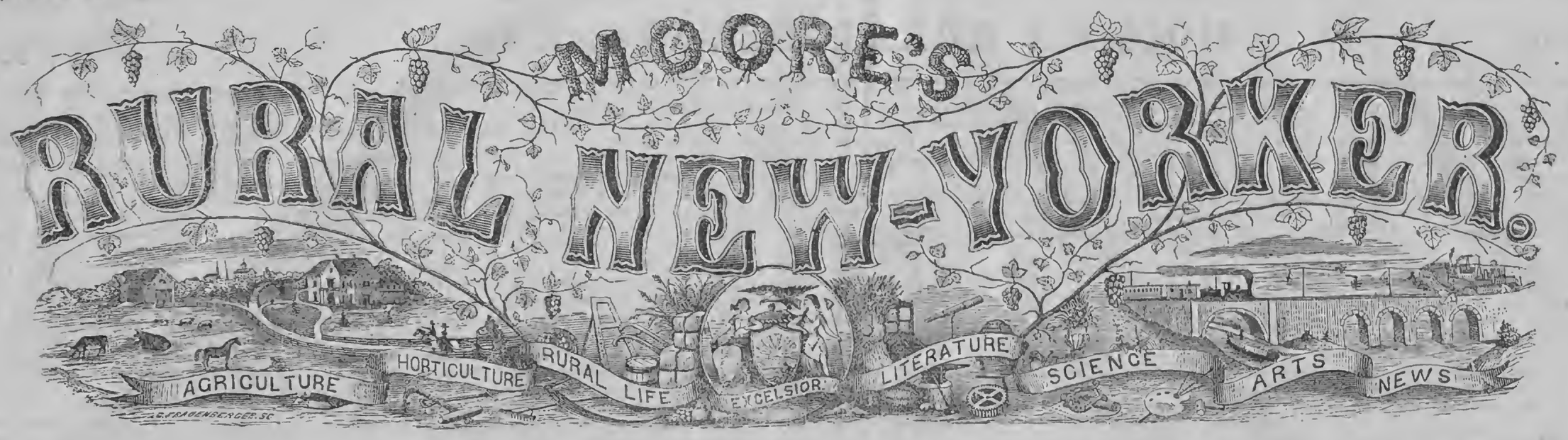

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Sec'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

DESTROY THE WEEDS AND BUSHES.

Now is the time to declare and wage a war of extermination upon weeds, thistles, briers, bushes and like nuisances in field and highway. August, and the earlier in the month the better, is the season to cut, "kill, burn and destroy" the pests, and every farmer whose premises are infested should constitute himself a vigilance committee and enter upon the warfare with vigor and determination. If cut during the present hot weather many of the enemies will be destroyed, but *repeated cuttings* will be necessary in some instances. The only way to succeed is to *stick to the work*. Don't do it once, and then rest content, but keep "pitching in" every time you have opportunity or see the head of the foe above ground. And don't "swear 'em and let 'em go,"—for it is often the second or third cutting that does the business effectually. If necessary get up a neighborhood "bee," to carry on the warfare,—for in union there is not only strength, but in such a cause generally a manifestation of zeal, pluck and public spirit worthy the laudable object.

It is a disgrace to the people and country to see so many briers, thistles and evil weeds in yards, gardens, fields and along highways, as one must in traveling a short distance in either country, village or *city*. A little timely attention, with the free use of scythe, hoe and spade, would save the reproach and in many cases prove the best investment, pecuniarily, that could be made by the parties interested. See to it, friends and countrymen, and do not permit a thistle or foul weed to blossom and seed on or near your premises, for every plant which matures may produce a myraid. If cutting wont do, dig them out "root and branch," even if you have to go as near China as do the oil borers. And after clearing your own premises don't neglect the highway—touching the care of which, in this respect, here is a sensible item, this day received from G., of Minetto, N. Y.:

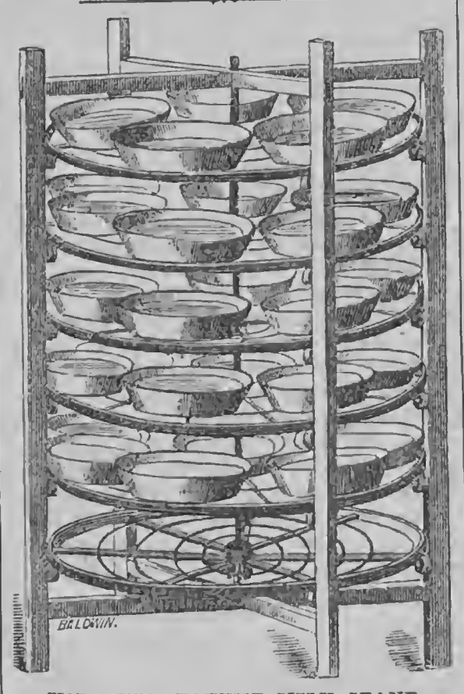
Farmers, with some few exceptions, were much gratified when the Legislature of our State enacted the law prohibiting the various kinds of animals from running at large in the highway, and although it seemed for a time to be almost a dead letter, much to the regret of its advocates, it is now in most localities very generally observed, even by those who at first most strenuously opposed it—thus acknowledging its utility. But with all the benefits resulting from the law it also has some evils attending it, not from any defects of the enactment, although some exist, but from the carelessness and inattention of those owning land adjacent to the highways, who suffer the briars, elders and noxious weeds that were formerly eaten and kept down by animals to remain and ripen their seed, to be scattered by the wind during autumn and winter upon the surrounding fields. Nor is this all. The highways do not have that neat and pleasing appearance they formerly had when the herbage was consumed by animals. Now this can be easily remedied if all will devote a leisure hour during the spring in removing the stone and other obstructions from the roadside opposite their premises, and at least twice during the summer cause all weeds, &c., to be cut down. This, with a sufficient quantity of grass seed sown, will soon convert them into grass, which can be mowed two or three times during the season, serving to bait teams at home or when away to market in town, or to be stored away for winter use. Let all those in favor of the law act in the matter at once, and thus silence the final argument of the few that oppose it, while at the same time they beautify the street contiguous to their farms and homesteads.

SOILING STOCK.

Some farmers object to the practice of soiling their dairy stock in consequence of the trouble involved in the operation. By the pasturing process, the cattle go to the field and cut their own feed and eat it. When they have enough they lie down and ruminate till called to the milking yard to render back, to the owner, payment for their day's keeping. In this way they are said to earn their living while paying at night and morning for the privelege of doing it. Whereas, by the soiling process, they do nothing but eat, throwing the burden of labor upon the owner.

This is one way of stating the case, but is it strictly true in all of its relations? It is undoubtedly easier to drive cows to pasture and bring them thence than to cut food for, and carry it to the barn or herd house for distribution; yet the question really is, not which is easiest, but which pays the best? In the pasturing process there is a great amount of grass which is trodden down, or supposed to be so, drying and rotting where it grew, without yielding any perceptible support to the soil from which its nutriment and growth were drawn. The droppings of the stock are scattered here and there, over a great extent of surface, exposed to the action of the elements by which nine-tenths of their fertilizing properties are lost to that from which they were derived. This is what makes poor farms and unthrifty farmers.

By the soiling process the cattle, if properly provided for, receive their food at stated seasons and in such quantities as circumstances require. They have shade and shelter as needed; waste little of that which is fed to them, and even that little, composted with the stable and yard droppings, returns to the land the sustenance which its production drew from it. This process requires labor, care and constant supervision, but this is really no objection, since all these are amply repaid by increased and constantly increasing productiveness. Those who have an ample range of pasture land, with less stock than it will carry, will probably give the cold shoulder to the soiling process, but, to such as are restricted in this respect and wish to make every foot of land tell, to the best advantage, it offers inducements which it would be unwise to disregard.



IMPROVED PATENT MILK STAND.

Our engraving represents an Improved Milk Stand which was patented in March last by D. B. Sturdevant, of Clifton Springs, Ontario Co., N. Y., and is now being manufactured and introduced to the public. The owners of the patent claim that this is the most important arrangement ever presented to the farmer for sustaining pans of milk and other articles. They say—"Great difficulty has heretofore been experienced in setting milk properly, so that the cream will rise at all seasons of the year. This stand is made portable, so as to be easily put together or taken apart, which can be accomplished in five or ten minutes. The shelves are made in skeleton form, so as to allow a free circulation of air all around the pans, which is of the utmost importance. Each shelf turns by itself, independent of the others, and each will hold from six to twelve pans—thus showing that the stand will accommodate more milk than anything that can be made in the same compass. It occupies only four feet square of room. The free revolutions of the shelves allow the pans of milk to be easily inserted or removed. The frame is such that it can readily be covered with a cloth or gauze covering, which will effectually exclude insects and dirt. It has been demonstrated that milk will keep from three to four hours longer on this stand than on shelves—a very important item. The stand is appreciated at sight, and is highly approved by those having it in use."

This stand was exhibited at the State Sheep Fair in May last, and an examination of it at that time satisfied us in regard to its utility—hence we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it will be found a valuable improvement. Many intelligent and competent judges concur in this opinion, and we therefore confidently commend the invention to farmers and others interested. The stand can be obtained of the manufacturers and owners of the patent, Messrs. D. B. Sturdevant & Co., of Clifton Springs, who also offer for sale territory on which they claim fortunes can be made by purchasers.

ARTIFICIAL BASS BREEDING.

S. H. Terry, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y., has kindly forwarded us the following letter on the subject of Breeding Bass. It was written in March last, by Mr. L. M. Crane, of Ballston Spa, to Mr. Jas. Thompson, of the same place:

Dear Sir:—As promised I will endeavor briefly to describe my method of propagating bass. In the first place I obtained from Saratoga Lake about seventy-five large bass, first having a pond of fresh water covering about 5 or 6 rods of ground. Into this pond I put the fish for breeding, in the month of May. In June I put into the pond 3 or 4 bushels of small *pebbles*. The bass would take these in their mouths to a selected spot and make for *each* female a bed about one foot in diameter, on which they deposited their eggs or spawn. The male fish would then take charge of the "*nests*," or beds, allowing no intruder to approach them, and carefully guarding them from harm. The first year I had about 25 or 30 "nests." In about four weeks the eggs would hatch and the male would continue to care for the young fish until they were about two inches long, when (if not removed) they would proceed to devour them. I therefore, with a large, coarse, *mesh net*, drag the pond, taking out the large *fish*, leaving the small ones, and putting the large fish in another pond. I prefer small ponds as the fish are more easily separated, but if I had large ponds covering several acres, that I could secure, I should stock them, *keeping my small ponds for breeding*.

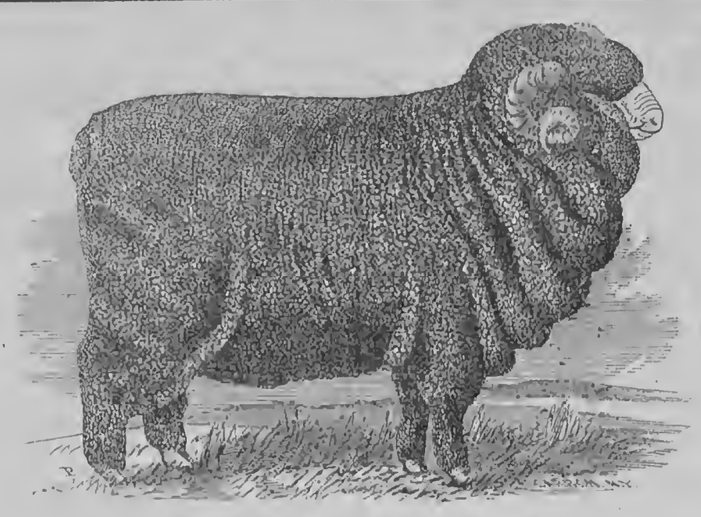
You will notice that what is termed "frog spittle" will not grow in the ponds where the large bass are, as they feed upon it, *as it starts from the bottom of the pond*; but after removing the large fish you will perceive it grows very rapidly. On no account attempt to remove it, as the little bass want it, not only for nutriment but for shade from the sun in the hot days of July and August.

As to feed the first year, the little bass want no other nourishment than what is furnished by the "frog spittle," and the almost imperceptible insects floating in the water, and the animalcule. The large fish require live food—that is, little minnows, worms, frogs, &c. They will eat *liver*, but I have never known them to eat beef. The bass become very tame and will take their food from the hand when presented alive.

It is only necessary to feed once or twice a week, and that only during the spring and summer months. In October they will refuse to take any food, and as cold weather comes they will disappear into the mud, where they will lie torpidly till the warm weather of the spring. Of course I do not wish to be understood that feeding them oftener than once or twice a week will do any harm; on the contrary you cannot feed too much—but they will thrive on short rations. I have one bass I call "Old Jake." He will weigh, I should judge, 7 or 8 pounds. I have seen him take from the hands of the boy eight medium sized frogs, swallowing them whole, and then when a pail full of minnows were thrown in, to fight for his share, which he would devour as greedily as though he had had nothing to eat for a month.

I intend this spring to build another pond about 120 feet long by 50 or 60 wide. I have commenced raising trout, and so far I am inclined to think more favorably of it than bass, but will probably cultivate both. My preference for trout is founded upon the fact that they are a more desirable fish for the table, and of more rapid growth. They require, however, more care and better water. Water for ponds should never be supplied through lead pipes. It is sure to kill the fish. The supply for the ponds should, however, be kept under control; otherwise a rise in the stream from heavy rains might cause an overflow of the banks of the ponds. The outlet should be sufficiently below the ground to prevent being affected by frost.

I should be happy to show you at any time my mode, and to give you my experience. I am, however, as yet but a beginner in the science of fish breeding.



MR. BLOOD'S RAM "DON PEDRO, JR."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

To Correspondents.—Mr. Randall's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

MR. BLOOD'S MERINO SHEEP.

A. J. Blood of Carlton, N. Y., writes us: "Don Pedro, Jr., was bred by John H. Thomas of Orwell, Vt. He was got by Joseph Sheldon's Don Pedro, dam bred by Messrs. Rich of Vermont. Don Pedro, bred by Victor Wright, was got by Cross Tom, he by Sweepstakes. The dam of Don Pedro was a first class ewe bred by Wm. R. Sanford. Don Pedro, Jr., has sheared 21¼ pounds of wool, of one year's growth, on very moderate keep. He has proved himself a good sire ram, getting quite a number of ewe tegs that sheared from 10 to 12¾ pounds of washed wool, and ram tegs that sheared from 12 to 17 pounds. I have about 40 breeding ewes, selected by myself from some of the best flocks in Vermont,—some Paular, some Infantados, and some crosses between the two. I have not been tenacious about the family of the sheep, provided they were good, pure blood animals."

WANT OF UNIFORMITY IN FULL BLOOD IMPROVED MERINOS.

We have been asked several times to explain a want of uniformity in full blood and improved flocks of American Merinos,—it being claimed that *pure blood* animals ought not to present such disparities, and that the doing so by a flock goes to show that it has been crossed with some other breed or variety.

People who read more than they observe, are apt to entertain exaggerated ideas on this subject. All persons do not concede a *pure* pedigree to Short-Horn cattle, but they at least have been carefully bred without any extraneous mixture for a long series of years. Do they as a breed, or do the herds of them belonging to celebrated breeders, exhibit a marked and pervading uniformity? The English turf horses have an *old* pedigree. Are they uniform in size, shape and action, either as a whole, or in the studs of individual breeders? Devon cattle and South Down sheep are, according to accepted tradition, *pure, original* breeds. Are even they "as like as peas?"

The Spanish Merino boasts a pedigree to which all the preceding are "as the gourd compared with the cedar." The writers who observed them at the opening of the present century, do indeed claim that in the cabanas, or flocks, they exhibited a marvellous uniformity. But we suspect there never was a flock in Spain in which a good judge could not readily find sheep considerably differing in quality and value. The cabanas themselves differed from each other widely in the size, form, amount of wool and quality of wool. The close resemblance of the sheep of the same cabana was partly due to the fact that they were stationary—that little or no effort was made to *improve* and thereby change them. The same was true of the unimproved Devons and South Downs,—before English improvements began. They resembled each other more closely than do their improved descendants.

The Spanish flocks doubtless did improve somewhat during the 18th century. The shepherds were experienced men. It cannot be supposed that in the selection of stock rams they did not take what they deemed the best of the cabana. But they never went out of the cabana for better animals. They never went to work vigorously to improve a defect by pairing defective animals only with those which were superior in the same particular. They did not learn what were comparatively defects, and what points were susceptible of improvement, by reflection, by experiment and by a close study and comparison of all the best flocks of the country. The old traditional form and qualities of each cabana were those esteemed by the ignorant, prejudiced and innovation-hating Spaniards. They sought to prevent changes, rather than to make them, in any direction.

The American breeder traveled in the same rut for a time. At length the traditional landmarks fell, and a keen spirit of improvement rapidly developed itself. The result we know. The Spanish Merino has been changed and manifestly improved in almost every particular,—fashioned into a sheep which *for American wants and objects* has no equal in the world.

We come now to the answer to the first question. *It is improvement that has contributed to increase disparity.* One man has improved more than another on the same stock, and therefore their flocks differ in appearance. *And improvement accounts for disparity in the same flock.* The sheep dropped in 1860, in a rapidly improving flock, are considerably inferior to those dropped in 1866, yet they may be too valuable to be ejected from the flock. There is, therefore, a necessary disparity between the drop of 1860 and 1866, proportioned to the amount of the improvement which has been made within that time. The drop of intermediate years will naturally occupy intermediate positions, and here is reason for more disparity.

We go a step farther. Suppose there is in the drop of 1866 a remarkably superior ram, in which all the improvements already made in the rest of the flock culminate, or are surpassed. Between this ram and the least valuable ewes of the drop of 1860 there is a very marked difference in general quality—and especially in the improved points. Though of the same purity of blood, and of the same identical family blood, they have to all intents and purposes become, for breeding purposes, different sub-families. One represents a comparatively unimproved and the other an improved family. If such a ram is coupled with such ewes it is a quasi *cross*, so far as *quality* is concerned. The produce is not likely to be uniform, because some of it will breed back more towards the *unimproved* dam, and some back more towards the *improved* sire. All experience shows that the progeny of pure blood animals breed back sometimes to one parent or parent's ancestors, and sometimes to the other parent or its ancestors, precisely as do the progeny of grade rams and ewes, or pure blood rams and grade ewes. The reason why pure bloods usually throw out less disparities in

breeding back to ancestors, is because there were fewer disparities in those ancestors to breed back to. And for the very same reason the progeny of an unimproved uniform flock—or of one not in the process of change—should be expected to exhibit greater uniformity, than would the progeny of the *same* flock, after the inauguration of improvements and consequently of *changes*.

We do not remember to have seen this explanation of the fact under consideration before advanced—but it appears to us a most obvious one; and we think our readers will agree with us in this, if we have been fortunate enough to make ourselves clearly understood.

It has always been notorious that an improvement *first reached*, and an improvement *established*, are two very different things. It requires time and a rigid course of selection to make an improvement permanent and uniformly transmissible to progeny. The improved blood must continue to flow long enough—through enough generations—in one channel, to acquire the property of certain hereditary transmission—and that channel must not continue to receive disturbing contributions of less improved blood, by retaining in the flock and breeding from the old, less improved stock, or the later stock which has not come up to the improved standard. When this course has been pursued long enough, *and when also the advance in improvement has been stopped long enough at a certain point*, a dead level of uniformity can be attained—not sooner.

The general family resemblance of the American Merinos is, to say the least of it, quite as strong as that of any other great *national* family, which has sprung from the parent Spanish stock—whether French, German or any other. In prime improved American *flocks*, the individual resemblance is, in our judgment, quite as marked as in the flocks of any other breed, where the numbers are equal, where equally rapid improvements are now going on, and where selection (the exclusion of animals below the improved standard) is not more rigorously enforced.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

HOOF ROT.—C. S. TOTMAN, Syracuse, N. Y., gives an interesting account of his experience with this disease. Of its *cause* and cure he writes:—"I commenced a careful and microscopic examination, which resulted in the conviction that the cause was the same as that of the psora (itch) in the human subject, *animalcula*. Knowing kerosene oil to be very sure in destroying insects, I tried it in this case. We cleaned the foot with a stick, (no paring of the hoofs is needed,) and, turning the hoof up, poured in a small quantity of the oil. It was so searching that it would penetrate every fissure and cranny, where the animalcula burrowed, and soon destroyed them. Finding the first application doing well, I directed my man to oil the feet of every sheep and lamb, sore or sound, believing that a remedy that would drive the insect from diseased sheep, would keep them from healthy ones. Several of the sheep had become diseased on the brisket, sides and other places: the remedy was used there also. The result was beyond my most sanguine expectations. I have the same flock still and occasionally have to use the remedy on a few cases, and the whole flock are now free from the disease. There should be care in the use of the kerosene, as if used too freely it will take off the wool or hair from the parts where it is applied."

This theory of the *cause* of the disease is a novel one, and must be verified by very decisive proof before we shall be prepared to adopt it. The general phenomena of hoof rot do *not* strike us as being analogous to those of maladies like the itch in human subjects and the scab in sheep, produced by those animals, invisible to the naked eye, termed *acari*. Our correspondent does not say that he actually discovered them. Will he be good enough to inform us what kind of a microscope he used, what was its power, and from what precise observations his "conviction" on the subject was founded?

SAMPLES, &c.—N. B. COTTON, New Liberty, Scott Co., Iowa, sends samples from his 2 year old ram "Honest John," got by GEN. GRANT, owned and bred by J. S. BENEDICT, Castleton, Vt., dam Infantado ewe bred by Mr. BISSELL, Shoreham, Vt. Served 80 ewes and wintered with a flock of 2,000, "receiving no extra attention; was not regularly sheltered; was out in rain storms occasionally." Fleece, 1 yrs. growth, 13 lbs.; carcass, 93 lbs. Mr. C. asks, "What class of ewes is he best calculated for? I used him mostly with Saxons." Specimens of his wool sent, from 2¼ to 2½ in. long, of good style and quality, with considerable amount of oily yolk. If Mr. C. means that the sheep was housed through the year, except that he occasionally was left out in a shower, the fleece is too light for a 2 yr. old stock ram. But this would be utterly inconsistent with the assertion that he received no "extra attention." We judge that he means that all the sheep had *winter* shelter which they could go under at their option, and that the ram was sometimes out and sometimes in during rain storms. In this view of the case, and considering the age, weight of carcass, and other circumstances, the fleece was of fair weight. A ram running in a flock of 2,000 through winter, not *shut in* from rain, winter or summer, and receiving "no extra attention," could not be expected to produce over two-thirds as heavy a fleece, in the yolk, as a carefully housed and handled ram in an Eastern breeding flock. We think this ram, if of proper form and constitution, would improve Saxons, or common sheep,—but his wool is *too short*; and he must have very marked excellences in other particulars to constitute him a proper stock ram for a full-blood American Merino flock.

BEST SHEEP FOR THE PRAIRIES, &c.—S. N. WHITE, West Eaton, N. Y., asks:—"What sheep are best to put on the prairies?—where is the best place to purchase them?—what price will it do to pay for them?" The first question has been partly answered in the Practical Shepherd, (referred to by Mr. W.,) partly in various editorial remarks in this paper—and partly in an article on "Crossing Long Wools and Merinos," now in our hands and soon to be published. Where wool is the primary object, and it is intended to raise it *on a large scale*, we believe the Merino is the best *prairie* sheep. If it is intended to commence with, or rapidly attain a large flock, it is more profitable to commence mainly with common or grade ewes, breeding them steadily to none but pure blood Merino rams;—but it is well, also, to have *a few* pure ewes as a nursery to breed stock rams from. Common and grade ewes can be purchased more cheaply in the Western than Eastern States. It will do to pay two or three dollars a head for them—if choice, more. Good sheep lands abound in all the Western States. Perhaps the cheapest ones, quality considered, are now to be found in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska—because those States are less populated and because public or unoccupied lands—free to the contiguous settler—are therefore more abundant in them.

SHEEP FOR THE BLUE GRASS REGION.—"A Subscriber," Bourbon Co., Ky., asks:—"Can sheep raising be made profitable in the blue grass regions of Kentucky, where land varies in perfer from $60 to $100 per acre, and if so, which kind is profitable, the Long Wools or Merinos?" Sheep of both those breeds are raised on lands of equal price in New York. But Merinos cannot profitably be raised on such lands without the sheep are of very superior quality and are made contributors to a sound system of convertible husbandry. With good accessibility to suitable mutton markets, prime Long Wools can be raised with profit anywhere, where soils are rich and productive. Indeed their very place is on rich and highly cultivated farms near cities—however high the price of land. The blue grass region of Kentucky undoubtedly possesses a good soil and climate for either breed of sheep. The accessibility of mutton markets should be best known to its inhabitants.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF DRAWINGS.—WM. M. HOLMES, of Greenwich, N. Y., sends us photographs of drawings of the dam of Hammond's Sweepstakes; of "Madoc" got by Percy's Gold Mine out of dam of Sweepstakes; and of "Flora," got by Gold Drop out of same ewe. The two last represent fashionable and handsome sheep. That of the old ewe represents a strong, round animal, possessing much substantial excellence, but deficient in some of the points demanded by modern fashion. She has a dew-lap and "the cross" on the breast, but is otherwise free from folds and exhibits no wool below the knees and hocks. Mr. H. owns half of Madoc and considers him a ram of great promise.

EAR-MARKS KILLING SHEEP.—W. M. HOLMES, Greenwich, N. Y., writes:—"A man lost a sheep which had a metallic ear-mark in. After it had been dead a couple of days, he cut out the ear-mark and carried it in his pocket a week or more, and finally put it into the ear of a good, healthy yearling ewe, and it killed her in three days. I presume if the mark had been washed or soaked in vinegar or any acid, it would have been harmless." Will Mr. H. inform us how the mark killed the sheep—i. e., what symptoms were exhibited?

WINTERING SHEEP, AND THE LAMB DROP IN KANSAS.—R. A. STEELE, Bloomington, Douglas Co., Kansas, writes that he wintered 300 one and two year old sheep, and lost 20 head by the disease described in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of June 23d. The sheep were well fed. A large number of lambs came small and very feeble, though from apparently vigorous ewes. The same sheep diseases, with few exceptions, seem to pervade all the Northern and Northwestern States.

PULLING WOOL.—LICE.—O. B. GRIDLEY, Danville, N. Y., wrote us in the winter:—"Some of my sheep pull their wool. I find the cause to be a small insect or louse. The remedy I apply is Scotch snuff in a dry state, which will kill lice and ticks." We have frequently examined sheep which pulled their wool, and did not observe these lice. Will Mr. GRIDLEY describe their size, color, &c.?

PALE DISEASE.—NORMAN CONE, Flint, Mich. As you describe the symptoms, we judge that your sheep died of that wasting malady we have so repeatedly referred to, which, for the want of a better name, we at present characterize by the unmeaning and unscientific appellation of "pale disease."

MR. DEAN'S LITTLE WRINKLY.—F. H. DEAN, West Cornwall, Vt., writes that his stock ram Little Wrinkly was sheared May 9th, his fleece then being one year and five days old. Fleece, 26 lbs. Weight of carcass, three hours after shearing, 99 lbs.

Dairy Department.

CHEESE—HOW TO CURE IT.

IT was recently asserted in the Utica Herald, by J. G. W., that the reason so much indifferent or positively poor cheese finds its way to market is owing to a lack of skill or care in curing it. A first rate article of cheese cannot be made of skimmed milk, but a very good one can be, if proper attention is given to the maturing or fermenting process when placed in the cheese-room. The writer says—"But in cheese-making there is neither skill nor the appliances of art devoted to the curing process. Our curd is taken from the vat and cooled to an indefinite extent in salting upon the salting table. The process itself is an exceedingly hurried one, and the curd at a temperature of 70 or 80 degrees is hurried into the press. Now the air surrounding the presses may be at 50 or 90 degrees, the new cheese may cool considerably in the press or not at all, and it at last finds its way to the curing house, to an atmosphere warmer than itself, or cooler as it happens, and is then exposed to an ever-varying temperature which can be regulated only one way—to be made warmer if cold, but not cooler if hot. Now does any one believe that the nice and delicate fermentation which is required can be induced and maintained under circumstances like these?"

After describing the process of cheese-making as witnessed by him in Switzerland, the writer sums up with directions how to proceed with a cheese curd. Thus:—"After salting, let it be pressed, not in the shape it is designed for market, but in a large, flat shape. Expose as much surface as possible. Let it remain in the press an hour or two to drain; then take it out and cool it down in spring water to the uniform temperature of 55 or 60 degrees. Now break it up in a curd mill. In this cold state, no matter how much you may grind it, no butter can be forced out of the curd, or the curd injured in any way. Now press again in the desired form, and next morning remove it to the curing house. But the curing house itself should be so constructed, of brick or stone, with an ice house at one end as well as a stone at the other, that absolute uniformity of temperature could be maintained from May till December. That temperature might be 70°, more or less, as experience demonstrated. If an underground room of sufficient dryness could be obtained so much the better, for then the ice might be dispensed with. It is a fact that in the south of France and in Lombardy caves are used for this purpose, and a farm with such a cave is valued at a very high figure. We know that in these views we are sustained by some of the very best and most noted cheese-makers of Herkimer county."

In conclusion it is asserted that the process of cheese-making, common in England, whose climate is *sui generis*, is not adapted to our country; hence if information is sought from the method of manufacture abroad, it should be derived from France and Italy having a climate analagous to the northern and central sections of our own country.

CHEESE MAKING FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE modern or factory system of cheese making is but the complement of a plan acted upon in New England fifty years ago and probably even now in sparsely populated districts. Possessed of a few acres of land each: seeking to diversify their farm productions in such a way as to afford them a little of everything desirable for home consumption or for the market, few farmers kept cows sufficient to warrant the manufacture of a cheese from the surplus milk of a day. But cheese they must have, and from this necessity, real or supposed, originated the practice of "changing or swopping" milk. By an arrangement, among the wives of the small farmers, the surplus milk remaining to each family was taken to a house agreed upon and turned into a common receptacle in the morning—each contribution being weighed and credited to the party bringing it. The same disposition was made of the morning's milking. These several accumulations would answer for a cheese and one was made accordingly. Perhaps two or three would be made in succession by the same party but not often. One woman having made her cheese, another on the list of contributors took her turn in receiving the milk, and so on till the whole circle of contributors was reached. Each having a cheese, the process was repeated till the terms of the agreement were fulfilled. Then a settlement took place. Pounds of milk were cancelled by pounds and if a balance remained against any one it was accounted for in a manner generally satisfactory. There were several compensating advantages attending this practice of "changing milk" aside from that pertaining to the cheese secured by the process. It afforded the women an excuse for calling upon each other during the process of cheese making; of receiving and imparting information on the manufacture of the article and generally drawing closer and rendering more genial those ties which constitute "good neighborhood." It is true, occasional broils would supervene, but these were of small moment—the sour milk of the system—and speedily forgotten.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF MILCH COWS NOW.

DURING the intense hot weather of July and August, says the Boston Advertiser, cows, unless in very extra pasture, with a plenty of shade and good water, fail very much in their productiveness. When once partially dried up, it is hard to bring them into a full flow of milk again during the season. The greatest care should therefore be taken to give them a plenty of some kind of nutritious soil-feed, corn, oats, or whatever other kind of green feed a farmer may happen to have;—feed they must have or dry up—there is no such thing as milk and butter without feed. If cows are obliged to work hard all day, in a short pasture, during hot weather, to obtain barely enough to keep them alive, they will become both too much heated and fatigued to keep up a full flow of milk, and whoever expects any profit from cows in hot weather must feed them enough, so that as the heat of the day advances they may retire to the shade for comfort and repose. Excessive heat is more injurious to a milch cow than short feed. Cows require a plenty to eat without great exercise to obtain it, and *repose*. It is more profitable to feed shorts, oil meal, or other grain, where pastures are short, than to suffer cows to dry up. Cows should be driven very slowly, particularly in hot weather, that they may not be over-heated; and if yarded nights, should always have a full supply of clean water. Cows give more milk and do better when kept constantly in the pasture, unless they are soil-fed in the yard or stable.

THE BUTTER MAKER'S GOLDEN RULES.—The great secret in butter making, it seems, consists in attending to the following ponits:

1st. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk—milk obtained on rich old pastures, free of weeds.

2d. Setting the milk in a moist, untainted atmosphere, and keeping it at an even temperature while the cream is rising.

3d. Proper management in churning.

4th. Washing out the butrermilk thoroughly, and working so as not to injure the grain.

5th. Thorough and even incorporation of the salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean, and well made.

A VILLAGE DAIRY.—THE Bath, Steuben Co., Courier states that a Mr. Crane of that village, milks forty-two cows, which, up to the middle of July, had averaged one hundred pounds of butter to the cow, besides what was used in the family. At this rate the cows will about pay for themselves the present season.

BLOODY MILK—CAKED UDDER.—J. D. CHURCHILL writes to the Rural American that the best remedy he ever saw for bloody milk or caked bag in cows, consisted of half a teaspoonful of saltpetre given once a day for a week.

Spirit of the Press.

Beet Sugar in Germany.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Nation, writing from Germany, gives an account of the beet sugar business in that country. Fields of beets of from two to three hundred acres are often seen there. The beets are drilled in rows about fifteen inches apart and the whole labor of cultivation performed by the hoe. The women and men work in gangs of twenty or more. The men get from sixteen to nineteen cents per day and the women from thirteen to fifteen—working fourteen hours. The manufactories for this sugar are on a correspondingly large scale, some of them employing a thousand hands. The beets are brought from the field and elevated to the uppper story of a high building, where they are cleaned, crushed and filtered, the juice descending from story to story, undergoing a refining process by the way till it reaches the lower one in the shape of a sugar cone or "hat" two and a half feet in length. It is a very nice article and worth at the factory about ten cents per pound. It takes eight days from the time of crushing the beets till the sugar is dried sufficiently for market. One of these establishments turned out six millions of pounds last year with the help of six hundred hands.

Fertile Soils.

No experiments of the analytical philosopher have as yet succeeded in furnishing reliable information as to the exact relative proportions in which the original or primitive earths should be incorporated in order to secure a fertile and permanently productive soil. An analysis of certain soils taken from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., gave as the result:

Sand,	56.00
Clay,	26.00
Vegetable humus,	12.00
Soluble salts,	6.00

The enclosures from which the soils for these experiments was taken, were supposed to be as fertile as any in that State, and it is probable that the data furnished by these experiments are as reliable as any on record. In time, science will probably develop the true composition of fertile soils, and enable us in a considerable degree, so to amalgamate primitive earths, as to secure highly important results, and overcome, in a great measure, the weighty objections of innate unproductiveness, by artificial means. All progressive farmers are at work on the problem, and it is quite certain that good results will come out of the investigation, aided as it is by profound chemical and scientific research.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The New Potato Bug in Maine.

LAST week we made note of a sample of the "new poto bug," sent from Iowa, and remarked that, at the reputed rate of his progress eastward, it would reach the State of New York about 1880. But it seems, by the Maine Farmer, of the 26th ult., that it has anticipated that period considerably, having already appeared in Augusta and towns in that vicinity. The editor says he found, on examination, that his own patch of potatoes was considerably infested with them, and adds:—"This larva, when full grown, is half an inch in length and half as thick, being thickest back of the middle and tapering to a point at its tip. It is a thick, plump, sluggish grub, stongly arched above, and when viewd on one side its outline is nearly the form of a crescent. Its under side is flattened. It is a pale yellow color, and its head is black and shining. There are six legs placed anteriorily upon the breast, each leg being composed of three joints and ending in a claw. Their color is black."

There is no doubt but this is the same kind of bugscut to us, but how it got so far east as Maine so soon, is singular, to say the least of it.

"High Cultivation."

THE Maine Farmer, alluing to the subject of "high cultivation" so much talked of and written about, says that there is much more talk than improvement. A man looks over his farm, of many acres, and finds the whole needs aid, but not being able, at once, to render it to all portions, makes no particular effort to improve any part. The right way—right because alone practicable—is to commence with a few acres at a time. Get these in good heart the first year and the increased product from them will aid in experimenting on another section the succeeding year. In this way the farm will soon become renovated, and, properly cared for, will not run down again as "long as grass grows and water runs."

WOODEN SHOES are worn almost exclusively by the Germans, in this country. We have repeatedly recommended them as excellent clothing of the feet for all farmers engaged in stable or barn-yard cleaning, or other wet, dirty work, which would injure leather materially. It is true they are awkward, and the wearer goes along with a hard, thumping tread, but what of that? They are not recommended for dancing pumps, walking shoes or dress boots. They are useful in their place; durable and economical, costing but $1.50 to $2 a pair. For spading, ditching, or tramping down garden paths, there is no foot clothing equal to a wooden shoe. A pair kept in the kitchen to "slip on," to run out doors for something of an evening, is very convenient, as they will protect the feet from wet and cold.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

As a general rule it is as well to sell hay from the field in summer at fifteen dollars per ton, as from the barn in winter at twenty dollars. There is also said to be a similar shrinkage in potatoes and other vegetables. A pile of one hundred bushels of carrots, stored in the fall, measured ninety-three bushels in the spring.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON—HARVEST.—The weather continues favorable for farming operations, and the growing crops. The hay crop has been secured in excellent condition, and is a full average yield in this section. The weather has also been very favorable for harvesting operations. The wheat crop is secured in prime order, and proves fully as good hereabouts as any harvested in five years. Most of the barley crop is already gathered, and the yield is one of the best ever known. Though the weather is generally favorable for most growing crops, potatoes and corn need rain to facilitate setting and caring. On the whole our reports in regard to the harvest, crops, &c., are very favorable.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT FOR JULY.—The customary monthly abstract of crop reports made up at Washington by the Department of Agriculture, was published some days since. This report indicates about eight and a half tenths of an average crop of wheat, but of a quality so good as to make it equal in value to the crop of last year. Winter barley is reported to be equally good, and the oat crop never better. In most of the States more corn was planted than usual, and, with the exception of Maine and New Hampshire, the reports indicate a corresponding yield—dependent, of course, on the forbearance of autumnal frosts. A large breadth of potato ground was planted, and the promise of a good return is fair. The apple and peach orchards never made a poorer show than they do this season.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—It is reported by Washington correspondents that our friend, Sir ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, is to be removed, the President having at last so determined. When the event occurs we shall have evidence that the world revolves about Washington, and give ANDY due credit. The agricultural public have long prayed for a change,—and the general opinion is that if it is to be done then 'twere well 'twere done quickly. Though it would be difficult to find one so incompetent as NEWTON among the many applicants, we trust the "coming man," whoever he may be or wherever located, will prove worthy the important and responsible position—not a mere politician or place-seeker. Unless a competent man can be placed at its head, the Department should be abolished.

THE PATENT PROCESS FOR BORING WELLS.—Our paragraph in the RURAL of the 14th ult., about driving pipe for wells, (in answer to an inquiry from T. M. W., Mo.,) has elicited a letter and circular from Mr. JAS. SUGGETT of Cortland Village, N. Y., who claims to be the first inventor and patentee of the process of making wells by driving pipe into the earth and attaching a pump, &c. Mr. S. says there are over 100 of these wells in use in Cortland Village, "and not one has ever proved a failure." A number of leading citizens who have them in use certify that Mr. S.'s improved pumps for bored wells give entire satisfaction. The inventor claims that they are especially valuable to farmers, as they can be put down in the open field, or in the barn-yard and stable, in a few hours, and at a small expense compared with the old-fashioned dug well.

In his Circular Mr. SUGGETT says:—"This well is made by driving into the earth a perforated iron tube to the required depth and attaching a pump. I so strengthen and arm the perforated tube that it may itself be driven down, dispensing with the use of a separate bar or drill. An iron point is welded to the bottom of the tube, so that it can be driven deeper into the earth should it ever become necessary. The well can be made and ready for use in from one to three hours. The tools used in putting down the wells cost less than $25. The tube can be purchased for about 30 cents per foot; the pump for less than $5, while two men can put down three of these wells in a day. The advantages of these wells are their cheapness and durability; the despatch with which they can be put down; the ease with which they can be removed; their security against rats and all kinds of filth, and last, and most important of all, is the purity and coldness of the water."

A GREAT NEW ENGLAND FAIR.—The Fair of the New England and Vermont State Agricultural Societies will be held on the grounds of the Windham Co. Park Association at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1866. The grounds are pleasantly located on the bank of the Connecticut River, and are ample for the purposes of the exhibition. Premiums amounting to over $6,000 will be offered in the various departments. Arrangements have been made with nearly all the New England Railroads for the transportation of stock and articles free, and conveyance of passengers attending for fare *one way*. Inquiries may be addressed to HENRY CLARK, Poultney, Vt.; DAVID GOODALE, Brattleboro, Vt., or DANIEL NEEDHAM, Boston, Mass.

MEADOWS—TOP-DRESSING.—On most farms there are portions of meadow land whose product of hay is very small compared with others in the vicinity. These sections can be much improved, without breaking up the sward, by a liberal top dressing of lime and salt. These will invigorate the growth of the aftermath, and if repeated the ensuing spring will render the poor spots equal in productiveness to those by which they are surrounded. The experiment is worth trying, unless it is deemed desirable to break up the whole meadow for the purpose of re-seeding at a future day. Nearly the same results can be produced by an application of leached wood ashes as a top dressing where the material is attainable for that purpose.

SHRUNKEN WHEAT.—Mr. WM. F. COGSWELL of Attica, N. Y., sends us four heads of wheat—two of Soule's and two of Amber. Some of the kernels of each variety are shrunken to some extent. Mr. C. asks—"Will you inform us through the RURAL what is the cause of the shrunken kernels? Are we to have something new and as destructive as the midge to the wheat crop?" We could discover no cause for the shrinkage, and there was certainly no indication of any insect in either head. The shrinkage may be owing to drouth or blight—some defect in the straw, possibly caused by the Hessian Fly.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.—The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association offers $23,000 in premiums to be awarded at its next Annual Fair, which is to commence the first week in October.

PUTNAM CO. AG. SOCIETY.—The sixteenth annual exhibition of this Society will be held at Carmel on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of September next.

PALMYRA UNION AG. SOCIETY.—The next annual fair of this Society will be held in the village of Palmyra, Wayne Co., on the 27th, 28th and 29th of Sept.

HORTICULTURAL.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING AT ST. LOUIS IN SEPTEMBER.

In conformity with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this National Association, the undersigned give notice that its Eleventh Session will commence in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, September 4th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Merchantile Library Hall, and will continue several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred institutions throughout the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send Delegations as large as they may deem expedient; and all other persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present and take seats in the Convention.

And now that the rainbow of peace has again spanned the arch of our Union — now that our Southern brethren, after a painful separation for years, are again to be united with us in full fellowship and communion—now that our meeting is to be held for the first time on the "Father of Waters," in the Great West,—we invite all the States and Territories to be present, by Delegation, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between the members of the Society, may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of its deliberations, so beneficial and large, be generally and widely diffused.

Among the prominent subjects which will come before the Society at this session, will be that of the revision of the Society's Catalogue of Fruits. The Special Committee appointed for this purpose are now, with the various State and Local Committees, actively engaged in collecting such information as will aid in determining what varieties are best adapted to the different sections and districts of our country; and this information, in the form of reports, will be submitted to the action of the Convention. In compliance to a resolution passed at the last session of the Society, the several State Pomological and Horticultural Associations are requested to compile lists for their own States or Districts, and forward them at as early day as possible, to P. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Catalogue.

Members and Delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the Fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may promote the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology.

Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable.

All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas B. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with Transactions of the Society. Life Membership, Ten Dollars; Biennial, Two Dollars.

Packages of Fruits with the name of the contributor, may be addressed as follows:—"American Pomological Society," care of C. M. Saxton, Corner Fifth and Walnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
JAMES VICK, Secretary.

Newspapers and periodicals that take an interest in Pomology, are respectfully requested to publish the above.

GRAPE GROWING.—WINE.

The New England Farmer of the 28th ult., has an article on the proper soils for grape growing. The conclusion arrived at is that the grape, for table use, can be grown and yield well on a great variety of soils, but for wine purposes the range is very much restricted. This accords with the spirit of the discussion had here at the Fruit Growers' Association in June last. The celebrated Rhine district is reported to have a good deal of clay mixed with loose, stony earth. The soil of the Golden Hills, embraced in the Burgundy district, is described as red and gravelly, with considerable limestone intermixed. The vineyards commence nearly at the top of the hills, where the soil is redest and but little of it,—the red rock projecting in many places. Here the best wine is produced. Lower down, the grape is larger, but the wine derived from it is of a somewhat inferior quality. The grape grown on the low grounds, of course, is the poorest of all for wine, though it may surpass any of the other sections in the quantity produced.

HELLEBORE FOR CURRANT WORMS.

Since the middle of May I have been successfully fighting the currant worm. It is its first appearance in our bushes. I used White Hellebore—first sprinkling the bushes with cold water, then turning back each branch and dusting the *worms* with the powder. The expense is not great if used carefully. Now our bushes, with one or two exceptions, are in a fine condition, while some of our neighbors who used lime and other *cheap remedies* have lost their fruit this year, and no doubt their bushes.

To-day I had three small bushes which needed care. I tried copperas, recommended in the RURAL. I prepared it as directed, applying it both hot and cold; then I made the solution stronger, but found, after waiting two or three hours, that, although they died when *dipped* in the liquid, the *sprinkling* did not harm them, and was forced to use Hellebore to really kill them. I found the powder neater and easier for a lady to apply, and a wet cloth tied over the nostrils will prevent sneezing.

I trouble you with this because I do not wish others to lose their bushes while trusting to a "*cheap remedy*."

From one who thinks *that is cheapest which does the work surest.* A.

Elmwood, July, 1866.

PRIZE CARNATION.

FINE SEEDLING CARNATIONS.

DEAR RURAL:—Being an admirer of Flowers, I have followed with much satisfaction the introduction of many rare and beautiful specimens introduced by Mr. VICK, the importing seedsman of this city. Among those for beauty, variety and fragrance, the *Carnation*, which is the perfection of the double Picotee Pink, stands pre-eminent. It is a perfect pleasure to cultivate this variety—from their great beauty in form—sporting into all colors and variegations—fragrant as the Rose or Mignonette and of easy out-door cultivation. I have often wondered that ladies and flower fanciers have not paid more attention to this Prince of the Floral Kingdom.

With a plate of splendid specimens of his Carnations, I received the following note from Mr. VICK, which, if you think advisable, I should be pleased to see in the RURAL. L. B. L.

DEAR FRIEND.—Knowing that you are a lover of that most beautiful of all flowers, the CARNATION, I send you about twenty specimens grown from seed last year, and, of course, flowering for the first time. They are the best of about two hundred, though I have fifty or sixty more nearly as good. This is a very good percentage of fair flowers, and many others are desirable for cutting.

I do hope the people of this country will soon appreciate this most beautiful and fragrant flower—second only to the rose. If good seed is procured and sown any time in the spring, or even in the middle of summer, in a cool, damp place, the next July the plants will produce abundance of flowers, one-half worthy of preservation. They can then be layered and increased quite rapidly, or a little new seed procured every year. The young plants have seeds or layers, are perfectly hardy and need no protection in the winter, but old plants suffer materially.

How it would have rejoiced the heart of our old friend, JOHN DONNELLAN, now gone to his rest, to have seen such a collection of Seedling Carnations. No man loved this flower better, or was more familiar with the properties of a good Carnation. Some of the best flowers I have ever seen were seedlings produced by Mr. DONNELLAN.

I do not, of course, claim that these specimens are perfect, but they are certainly promising and encouraging. To-day I have visited the grounds of T. B. YALE & Co. They have thousands of seedlings—half an acre, I think. Many of them are fair flowers, though generally lacking the points of a good Carnation. It will not do to make the standard too low. ELLWANGER & BARRY have some fine flowers and several good seedlings. J. V.

TO GROW FINE PHLOXES.

To grow plants to perfection is not an easy thing. To insure any degree of success, a careful and constant attention to details is necessary. These details are all little things in themselves; they seem almost trivial, but their observance is imperative if we would grow fine, healthy plants with a profusion of bloom. I will give the proper mode of cultivating one or two of our best annuals.

No annual exceeds the Phlox for a brilliant and constant show. A good bed of Phloxes is a sight that dazzles the eye with its brilliancy. Every one who cultivates only half a dozen annuals should have *Phlox Drummondi.*

The best soil for the Phlox is good yellow loam, enriched with well rotted manure and a little sand. Phlox seed should be sown from the middle to the last of April in this latitude,—farther north a little later. Prepare a nice seed bed in some sunny situation in the garden; sow the seed *thinly* in drills; cover about one-fourth inch deep; keep the bed a little moist by watering, but cover with boards during heavy showers to prevent the ground from baking; thin the plants to one inch apart, and when they make their fifth pair of leaves, transplant to the beds, which should be done on a dull, showery day if possible; give the plants a good soaking half an hour before lifting them, also the bed where you purpose to set them. The plants should stand one foot apart at least, and sixteen inches is not too far when strong plants are set in good rich soil. Pinch out the central shoot, and sometimes the side branches, to induce the plant to branch and form a fine head. If proper care is taken the Phlox will make a good border or low summer hedge, its constant bloom making it very desirable for this purpose. All varieties are desirable. Among the best may be named *Brilliant Scarlet*, *Leopoldi*, *Flora-albro*, and *Radomitzii.* Isabellina, a novelty of 1865, is of a pale yellow color, not as deep as we would all desire, but the nearest approach to yellow yet produced.

A few words in regard to the Portulaca and its proper treatment. It delights in a warm situation, and a rich sandy soil. The seed may be sown where wanted, early in the spring as soon as the bed may be prepared. Portulaca may be transplanted with ease, and may be sown in the seed-bed if desired. The best way for many, to save seed, is to let it fall on the ground, and when the plants are removed in the fall, scrape off half an inch or so of the top soil, and put it away in a box or large flower pot until spring, when it may be spread upon the flower bed again and gently raked and watered. The seed will come up readily on the old bed if left alone, but this is not a good plan as the bed needs spading up every spring, and the seed should be saved by the method described or otherwise. All varieties are beautiful—the double, splendid. The finest effect is produced when good mixed seed are sown, but may be sown to suit the fancy. I will give my way of cultivating other flowers, if it will be acceptable to the RURAL readers.

I wish to ask some one who *knows*, what is the trouble with my Japan Lilies. I got the bulbs from Mr. JAMES VICK, (who, by the way, is noted for sending out sound bulbs and choice seeds.) They were fine bulbs in good condition. I planted them with great care, in a bed prepared for the purpose. The following spring they produced two flowers on each stalk; the next spring they started finely but died down or stopped growing long before fall; all failed to bloom. This spring they grew only four or five inches high, and are now all dead. Can any one tell the cause? The varieties were *Lilium Lancifolium*, *Rubrum* and *Album.* I also produced last fall, from the same source, the following varieties: *L. Japonicum longiflorum*, *L. Candidum*, and *L. Martagon.* All started finely, but ceased growing several weeks ago,—only got three or four inches high; are now turning yellow. They were all planted last fall in a good bed, made mellow and rich twenty inches deep, with sand, leaf-mould and rotten cow manure. Two or three other kinds of lilies grew fine in the same bed. Will not some one give some light on the subject, and the proper way of growing them? It may benefit many RURAL readers. J. F. MENDENHALL.

Carmel, Ind., July 16th, 1866.

A FRUIT GARDEN—ITS DIMENSIONS.

A WESTERN correspondent of the *Wyoming Democrat* denominates Egypt, in Illinois, "the fruit garden of the United States." It extends from the Ohio and Mississippi railroad to the swamps that infest Cairo—a distance north and south of fully one hundred miles. This region is devoted largely to the cultivation of fruit, and displays orchards comprising from ten to forty thousand trees. In former years these orchards were prolific in apples and peaches, but this season the prospect is less flattering—the peaches approaching an entire failure.

In this section, too, the strawberry is extensively cultivated, and with great success the present season. As many as twenty tons of berries have been shipped from a single station—Cobden—in a single day. One field of ten acres netted the sum of $10,000. The paucity of the peach crop may be judged of from the fact that the early varieties are quoted at from $10 to $13 per bushel. This may do for those who raise and sell the fruit, but to the consumer it must be death—to the pocket.

Southern Indiana, too, boasts of considerable fruit producing capacity, but this year the peach is a general failure, and the apple partially so, while the quality is not up to former years.

But, in the face of all these discouragements, the fruit tree business still lives—no less than sixty agents being employed in selling along a line of railroad one hundred miles in extent. This indicates hopefulness of the future.

PROTECTING TREES AGAINST WORMS.

The bandage system, which we were the first to suggest some fifteen years ago, and often referred to since, is the only effectual protectin we have yet seen against the operation of the worm in fruit trees. We repeat again, that in not a single instance have we ever had a worm in our dwarf pear trees where this system was properly followed. It is simply to bandage the bottom of the tree with any kind of muslin or cloth, and tie it, letting the bandage be about six inch-above ground, and two inches below. It should be applied in February, or as soon as the ground is in a fit condition to go upon. These bandages should be removed at the end of October. As long as this is continued we defy the worm.

The bug lays its eggs an inch or two above the ground early in the spring, that is, as soon as the warm days in March will admit of its coming forth from its winter quarters; the eggs are soon hatched by the sun, being laid on the sun side of the trunk, and the young grub finds its way down to the soft bark beneath the soil, where it gradually works its way in. The bandage prevents both the laying of the eggs and the descent of the grub. Let doubters try it. One man will bandage two hundred trees in a day. We have no doubt it will also protect the peach tree in the same way.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

A NEW SEEDLING RASPBERRY.—On the 19th of July Mr. WARREN WRIGHT of Waterloo, N. Y., sent us specemens (two quarts) of a raspberry concerning which he wrote:—"I send you specimens of the Seneca Blackcap, a new seedling raspberry. The Seneca commences ripening from ten to fifteen days later than the Doolittle;—the berry is rather larger than Doolittle's, with firmer meat, and better flavor. It does not ripen as fast as the Doolittle, but continues to ripen several days longer after it is well started, and lasts two weeks or more after Doolittle's are gone. Monday, the 16th, was the first day of picking for this year on the Senecas, and the Doolittles being about gone, gives a good market until blackberries come. The specimens which I send are not as good as I would like, the dry weather having injured the berry crop very much here this season. As I am desirous of obtaining the opinion of good judges of fruit before I circulate any plants, I send you a sample. I also send specimens at the same time to Messrs. VICK and BARRY. Will you please show them to some of your friends? If you are inclined to think myself and berries a humbug, please give me a call within the next two weeks."

The berries received from Mr. WRIGHT were large (considerably larger than the Doolittle) and fine-flavored. Several good judges saw and tasted of the fruit, and expressed a favorable opinion. If the berry is a new seedling, as claimed by Mr. W., and the specimens sent us were not selected, or grown on bushes that received extra care and attention, we think the Seneca will prove a valuable acquisition.

KEECH'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.—In company with several fruit growers we recently called upon Mr. J. KEECH of Waterloo, and had the pleasure of examining his premises. His fruit garden is a model in its way—exhibiting good care and culture, and system and order worthy of commendation. Mr. K. grows the small fruits—especially strawberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes—in great perfection. All his plants and vines appear to be in a remarkably healthy and productive state. Last year he produced over a hundred seedling strawberries, only five of which were retained and fruited again this season. Plants of four of these, named after leading Union Generals—Grant, Meade, Sherman and Sheridan—he now offers to the public, as will be seen by advertisement. Though our visit (July 11) was too late to judge properly of these berries, compared with others, we think from what we saw and heard that they promise well, and should not be surprised if some of them were to prove remarkable.

CURRANT WINE.—I believe that currant wine can be made as beautiful in appearance, and nearly if not quite as pleasant to the taste, as the best grape wine. As a specimen of the evidence on which this belief is founded, two bottles of currant wine will be handed to you herewith, one made from red currants, and the other from white. The maker of these wines had, in making them, the benefit of but very little experience and information on the subject. Now, if such wines as these can be made under such circumstances, without any difficulty, what degree of excellence might not reasonably be expected if as large an amount of experience, skill and science were applied to the manufacture of wine from currants, as in making it from grapes?—A. L., *Canandaigua, N. Y., July, '66.*

Accompanying the above note from ALBERT LESTER, Esq., we received two bottles of what friends who are good judges pronounce superior wine. Both samples were made in 1858, but that from the white currant was the best in flavor. We regard the "evidence" offered by Mr. L. as good, and as going far toward answering his question affirmatively.

PEPPER VS. BUGS.—J. R. SANDERSON of Oakfield, Wis., writes to the Atlas that all his first planting of cucumber vines were eaten up in a few days by the bugs despite of the use of all the customary banes for their extirpation. The second planting was saved by sifting upon the vines an equal mixture of wheat flour and black pepper from a dredging box, covering the leaf and stem when the dew was on. One application was sufficient. This experiment may do for late planted cucumbers designed for making pickles.

APPLE WANTED FOR A COLD CLIMATE.—I am informed that the Canadians have an apple, somewhat on the dwarf order, well adapted to severe cold climates. In consequence of the severity of the winters in this latitude, it is difficult to raise fruit, and I am desirous of making a trial of said apple, but not knowing where to obtain it, I trust that some of your readers will be kind enough to inform me through the RURAL where the apple can be procured. —B., *Omaha, Neb.*

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

CURRANT WINE.—Mrs. H. J., Pa. Press the juice from the currants, and to every quart of it add four pounds of sugar and three quarts of water, the latter to be filtered through the pressed currants, as it adds to the strength. Put into a keg, which should be full, while some should be kept to fill up with as the other works off. After working ceases, bung up tight. Let it remain for six months, when it may be drawn off and bottled or put into a clean keg.

Elderberry wine may be made in the same way by omitting one pound of sugar to the gallon. If allowed to ripen for two or three years it will be found almost equal to Port.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon, add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring it occasionally; strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the autumn of the succeeding year and it will be ready for use.

INDIAN HUCKLEBERRY PUDDING.—Take a quart of boiling milk and water, stir into it Indian meal enough to make a stiff batter. Add a little salt, a small cup of chopped suet, a little molasses and a pint of blackberries. Boil one hour and a-half, in a bag, leaving room to swell. Eat with sweet liquid sauce. If suet is not convenient, use two eggs and a half a teaspoonful of soda, making the batter a little thinner than with the suet. A delicate pudding will be the result in either case.

HOP YEAST.—Tie up in a bit of lawn or mull, about a tinful of good, fresh hops; pour over them half a gallon of cold water; pare four large potatoes, put them in a kettle with the hops, boil until the potatoes are soft, then carefully mash them and add the boiling hop water; stir in, quickly, as much flour as will form a stiff batter; when cooled to milk-warmth, add a quarter pint of good yeast; set to rise. When light and foamy, stir down well; repeat the stirring six or eight times, then add a large handful of salt; tie up and keep in a cool place.

BREAD FROM HOP YEAST.—For about three loaves, scald a pint of flour with boiled buttermilk; when cool, add a tablespoonful of yeast. This sponge should be made in the evening; next morning, with a quart of milk-warm water added, make up your bread and set to rise before making out in pans.—Mrs. H. IRVING, *Pa.*

PEACH PIE.—As the time for this luscious fruit is approaching, I place before the public an excellent pie. Line a deep dish with a cream crust, a trifle thicker than for other pies; pare well-ripened peaches and leave them whole, and fill the dish. Take a pint of cream, 3 tablespoonsful of sugar; stir together and pour over the peaches; sprinkle on a little flour; place on the top crust and pinch down well, that the juice may not escape, and bake until the peaches are well cooked. There is nothing in the line of fruit that is better.—J. M. J., *Adrian, Mich.*

"JOHNNY CAKE" should be made of good, new white corn meal, a little salt, and mixed to a stiff dough with warm water. The cake should not be more than ½ or ¾ of an inch thick, and baked quickly on a Johnny board before the fire. When two-thirds cooked, turn the cake and cook the other side. Serve while hot with good, cool sweet milk, for supper, and such will be "old-fashioned" Johnny Cake and an "old-fashioned" supper, and much better than many more costly ones.—Mrs. L. C. K., *Edwardsville, Ill.*

TO MAKE WAFFLES.—Your correspondent, "M. A. B., Albion, Ind.," wishes a recipe for waffles. Mine is as follows: 1 pint of sweet milk, 1 pint of sour cream, the yolks of five (5) eggs and flour enough to form a good batter; ½ teaspoonful of salt, 1½ teaspoonful soda, *add the soda undissolved* and stir thoroughly; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; stir *lightly* through the batter and bake immediately. If your correspondent will give the above recipe a trial, I think she will be satisfied.—L. M. W., *Menomonie, Wis.*

HOW TO HEAD BLACK ANTS.—Please say to "KATE," who makes inquiry in the RURAL respecting "black ants," that for years we have used *Tansy* to our entire satisfaction. Take the tansy plants and lay them around on the cupboard shelves—also in the cellar and around the sugar box—and my experience for it the "ants" will leave "every time." You cannot use it too freely.—A. C. BOWDISH, *Scott, N. Y.*

HOW TO MAKE "METHEGLIN."—In reply to "B. A. V., Portage, N. Y.," I send a recipe for "metheglin," as follows:—Honey, 2 cwt.; warm water, 40 gallons. Put them into a cask and let them remain together for 12 hours; then rummage them, and add hops, ½ pound; yeast, 1 pint; ferment.—JOHN BLACK, JR., *New Holland, Pa.*

CRYSTALIZING FLOWERS.—Can any one of the RURAL readers send me a good recipe for crystalizing grass flowers?—A LOVER OF FLOWERS, *Nunda, N. Y.*, 1866.

PRESERVING MEAT—FUMIGATION.—The Scottish Farmer states that meat may be preserved in excellent condition for any reasonable time by fumigating it with sulphur. Meat and poultry may be placed in a tight room and the sulphur burned therein. It answers for fish equally well. A haddock was fumigated and laid away and at the end of seven days was found fresh and good.

Ladies' Department.

BABY TALK.

THE following production, in its peculiar line, can hardly be improved upon. Why the King's English should be miserably bungled, in talking to a baby, is a question unanswerable to all save mothers themselves. We opine that the production referred to is descriptive of the home scene that takes place when the mother, at work, is overcome by the "artless cunning of the 'darling sweet,'" and snatches it rapturously from among its playthings on the floor, to kiss and talk to it. Here it is:

WHERE's zo baby, bess its 'art,
Muzzer's ittle darley boy,
Tum and time into its tart,
Suck its little sugar toy.

Now we'll take it ridy widy,
Dearest, preshus, birdy, honey,
Ma won't let it slidy idy,
Cause 'twould hurt her little sonny.

Oh, you pitty sugar plummy,
Does it want its story talky,
So it sall; you ducky tummy,
Let its muzzy see it walky.

My, what ails its tweetest mouly,
Mama fald its going to ky,
Only see its lippeys poutey,
Hushey darley rocky bye.

Does the cabbage mama caty
Make its ittle tummy ache?
Is its ittle eyes so seepy,
Kickup keep it wide awake!

Does it want to see its daddy?
So it sall in ittle while;
See it trow its tunny paddy,
What does ail ze blessed chile?

Ugh! you naughty pin, go way!
Hushey, deary, go to seep,
Mama by her baby stay,
Uggy flies from baby keep.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

BY MAY MAPLE.

WELL, here am I, RUTH THOMPSON, and thirty-five summers have passed over my head; yet not a silver thread has ever found its way among my auburn tresses. Perhaps my cheeks are not quite as round as they were fifteen years ago, and my brow, though white, is somewhat furrowed by Time,—yet the great Destroyer has dealt kindly by me. But the old and the young are continually pointing towards me as they pass, saying, whenever I'm visible, "There's the 'Old Maid.'" Just as if it was a crime that I had not burned my nose, when all my friends had tried the smarting process, and were now shedding fountains of tears over their misfortunes. And because I did not, they seek revenge by calling me "an old maid." But, for the life of me, I can't see what harm there is in being an old maid—particularly when there's no one that I care for, or that cares for me. I'm sure I would not change places with any of my old companions that have taken the marriage vow.

Now there was JENNY REED. She thought when she married JOHN MORTON she should be perfectly happy; because he owned a large farm with fine buildings, she was sure she should have every desire granted. She was so afraid of living to be an old maid that she married him on the shortest possible acquaintance. Now she is continually tormented by his awkwardness; she will never go into society with him, because she knows that he would constantly betray his ignorance. He hates the sight of a book or paper, or anything that has the least appearance of taste or refinement. His conversation is all about hogs, cattle and horses, or about the crops. But then, she would not be an *old maid* for all the world. She is welcome to her choice.

SUSIE MINOR married SAM LOVER. He was poor, but "he loved her and she loved him, and the parents were willing;" so they would be happy—get married, and help each other to get rich. But somehow it was easier for SAM to talk than to work—for though there is an occasional increase in the family, their income continually decreases. The table is often scantily spread, and their bodies scantily clothed. But it would have been *so terrible* to have lived and died an "old maid." I had rather live single and enjoy some of the comforts of life than to live in such a miserable, poverty-stricken way.

MRS. JONES has a very kind husband. He has wealth at his command and he lavishes it upon his wife with an unsparing hand. She can go and come in her splendid carriage just when she pleases, and he is always ready and willing to attend her. But would I be seen riding with that little bunch-backed, long-nosed, blear-eyed, gray-haired lantern-jaws? Not "by no means!" But old maids were so detestible *she* couldn't endure the thought.

MRS. GRAND said to me awhile ago:—"I thought when I married HAROLD GRAND that I had got one of the best men in all Christendom; he was handsome, talented and wealthy, and had a very kind disposition. Well, he is *so* kind that he lets me feed the hogs, milk the cow, and he would let me harness the horse, when he wishes to drive out, if I only knew how." Well, that's more kindness than I desire, so I would not step into her shoes.

MRS. ELFIE has what is called a model man, who does just as his wife desires; attends to bringing in the wood and water; tends the baby when it cries and mamma's busy; holds the umbrella when it rains or the sun shines; reads or sings when she requests it; never whistles in the house for fear of waking baby; always says "yes, dear;" never disputes anything she affirms; always asks when he shall have a new pair of pants, and if she thinks he does not need them, why, he tries to think so too. But he is so bashful that he can't even speak to his wife without blushing. Now, who could look up to such a man? How much would he help a wife to progress, morally or intellectually? I should consider a woman falling far short of her wifely duties, if, at the end of five years her husband did not feel that he was a better man for her living presence. And a man must be a poor husband if at the end of five years his *wife* cannot feel that she has gained a clearer perception of things high and lofty in the intellectual world. But woman is oftener the slave than the companion of man. And if I am an old maid, I believe I'm quite as happy sitting here in my cozy room by the shaded window, as I should be to be the slave of any man. Not long ago I had a letter from a bride of only a few months. She said, "I've a good man, but if I was in your place I never would marry." And I think I never will. I've no one to expect me to obey orders; no crying children to fret and scold at from morning till night, and if I'm not happy, there's no husband to blame in the case. So I'll continue to be an old maid.

Oakland Co., Mich., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EDUCATED LADIES.

THE following remarks were written many years ago, in my youth. Since then I have become a husband and a father. Time and change of circumstances have only confirmed me in the views then expressed.

I am aware that some gentlemen object to ladies seeking scientific and literary information. Well, if husbands desire uncultivated wives I have no objection, for I allow that every man should have a wife after his own heart. As for me, if ever it becomes my happy lot to be a husband and a father, proud indeed shall I be of the mother if she is capacitated both by intellect and information to train up my children in the way they should go, that they may be able to manfully and successfully contend in the warfare of life.

When a mother is capacitated to train her children, home is the best school. I speak from experience. It was my happy lot to be blessed with a mother who was endowed with a well cultivated intellect, and rich in an endless fund of good sound information. She taught me as children should be taught, with patience, care and faith. I have spent some years at school, but for the development of my ideality—my zest for true information—my ambition for a cultivated mind,—and my love for the true, beautiful and useful—I am indebted to my mother.

This being my experience, I earnestly invite all ladies, who are not yoked to the notions of any man, to gather all the information they can, with the assurance that they never, no never, will regret so doing. A well educated *mother* wields a powerful influence in molding social life in all its various parts. It may not be woman's prerogative to be heard in legislative halls, or to lead troops on the fields of carnage, but while the embryo statesman or warrior is under the tuition of his mother she is determining, if not designing, the fate of nations.

GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

West Tennessee, June, 1866.

MARRIAGE.

LOOK at the great mass of marriages that take place all over the world—what poor, contemptible, common-place things they are! A few soft looks, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a quantity of muslin, a clergyman, a short journey, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling about on each other's arms looking at water-falls, or making calls, and guzzling wine and cake; then everything falls into the most monotonous routine; the wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband on the other, and little pleasures, little cares, and little children gather round them. This is what ninety-nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of love and matrimony. Pity 'tis, 'tis true. But why so? For these, mainly, we opine,

1st. Marriages are founded too much on pecuniary considerations and those of convenience, and too little on congenial affection and congenuality.

2d. The married parties, instead of striving to become wiser and better, usually become selfish, ill-tempered and mentally inert.

YOUNG GIRL'S LOVE.—What has woman to give more precious to man than the love of a young, confiding and unsuspecting heart? Full of life—impressed with a consciousness of her own purity and devotion—she pours forth all the treasures of her thought at man's feet; she fancies she hears the joyous tones of infant voices, in the distant horizon of her life, sweep past like the tone of a distant bell; she places her little joys in them—the happiness they must afford her. In fancy she rears them to brilliant positions; she makes them all like herself, good and pure; she gives them her thoughts; she inspires them with her own elevated sentiments, and the husband of her choice with undying love and tenderness.

THE SUFFERINGS OF WOMAN.—An overworked woman is always a sad sight—sadder a great deal than an overworked man, because she is so much more fertile in capacities of suffering than a man. She has so many varieties of headache; sometimes as if Jael were driving the nail which killed Sisera into her temple, sometimes tightening around the brow as if her cap-band were Luke's iron crown—and then her neuralgias and backaches, and her fits of depression, and many more trials, linked to her fine and noble structure, entitle her to pity, when she is placed in conditions which develop her nervous tendencies.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE DAUGHTER'S PLEADING.

BY C. A. CHURCH.

Oh, mother! let the candle burn,
And set it in my open window,
For father dear will soon return
To press his darling ANNA's pillow;
And if there is no light to guide
His slow and weary footsteps homeward,
He'll turn away, and stay beside
Those few who seek to draw him downward.
Then, mother, light him home again,
And greet him with a pleasant smile;
Oh, try to wash away the stain,
And bring him from among the vile.

But if the light be burned to-night—
The night be cold, and dark, and gloomy,
Speak gentle words, though dearly bought,
For they can quell the fierce and stormy.
Then, if he scorn your gentle words,
And says he's still among the number,
Just think of little singing birds
That scarcely cease their songs for slumber.
Then, mother, light him home again,
And greet him with a gentle word;
Oh, seek to drive away his pain,
And draw him from the drunken herd.

And, mother, when I leave these cares—
For ere the dawning of the morning
I'll tread a path among the stars,
And gaze upon this world of mourning,—
If, then, dear father cannot see,
Oh greet him with a heart that's loving,
And gently point him up to me,
And tell him there his ANNA's roving.
Then, mother, light him home again,
And greet him with a loving heart;
Oh, tell him of his daughter's gain,
And lead him where no more we'll part.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF LIFE.

IT is my earnest wish, dear readers of the RURAL, that we may one and all cultivate a happy, contented disposition, for I am well satisfied that we may all, or most of us at least, do this. And would it not be a satisfaction in old age for us to think that through some of the dark streets which we have been called to travel, we have been enabled to shed bright sunshine—that we have spoken pleasant, cheerful words to the desponding, and urged on by gentle effort many a weary one. Such a disposition has always seemed comparable in my mind to the blessed rays of sunshine, for does it not give life, strength and growth to the mind, just as the rays of mighty Sol give the same to the great earth on which we live? I know it is possible for one in the lowly walks of life, with but barely its comforts and necessaries, to be just as contented and happy as those who are surrounded by luxury and splendor—for verily and truly, happiness does not consist in wealth, abundance and ease. I have seen those suffering under great bodily affliction, but still happy, joyous and seemingly contented.

* * * * * * *

What is there in Nature's teachings but general joy? The four seasons of the year bring abundant and overpowering evidences of the untiring love of the great Author of our being. The lovely spring-time is indeed joyful, when everything without speaks in language too plain to be mistaken of the Omnipotent goodness of the great Giver. Trees, plants and shrubs are clothed in the requisite beauty of bright green leaves, and flowers peep forth to tell us the gladness of the gentle spring-time; fruit trees are heavily laden with fragrant blossoms, joyfully promising a "good time coming." Oh! this is indeed a season of gladness and promise, when also the little birds are filled with melody, seemingly partaking of and surely increasing with their sweet notes *the general joy*. The beautiful summer should indeed call forth much praise and admiration.

O, if we meditate
On the little birds and the flowers,
The rich rose-flush of the leafy June
And the silvery disk of the harvest moon,
It may bring us many sweet hours.

Autumn is the harvest-time, and is called by some a sad season, as this, and the fading of many of Nature's glories, reminds one of the sure decay of this mortal casket, and of the harvest of the great Reaper. But I think there is much edification and instruction to be derived from this season, when so many of spring's promises are fulfilled, and the trees are laden with delicious fruit, causing our very hearts to sing for joy, and our tongues to be filled with adoration and praise to Him who ruleth and reigneth.

Winter has not the glories of the summer season, but it places before my ever wondering gaze much that is beautiful, when every tree, bush and sprig is wrapped in a mantle of snowiest white, and Mother Earth is spread with this fleecy covering, does it indeed present a most lovely sight—so emblematic of innocence and purity. The seasons all have indeed their beauties and wonders, and I think an ardent admirer of Nature cannot but derive much happiness therefrom. O! how can we but be happy, joyful and contented with so many blessings that they could never be enumerated? And though sorrows and griefs will come we must not selfishly sink under them; they are sometimes needed to fix and strengthen the character. But we must bear them mildly and calmly; selfish indeed is he who yields to a passion that brings no joy to those around him. We should strive to shed abroad all the sunlight and happiness our natures are capable of. It is surely a true Christian virtue, and may it ever be our ruling, guiding principle to look on the sunny side of life.

"Oh, singing birds! teach me your song of content,
Before all the light of my morning is spent;
Perchance when night finds me dreaming again,
The dream may be *bright*, tho' its shadow be *pain*."

Hallock's Mills, N. Y., 1866. A. F. R.

GOSSIP AND SLANDER.

WE have known a country society which withered away all to nothing under the dry rot of gossip only. Friendships once firm as granite dissolved to jelly and then ran to water, only because of this; love that promised a future as enduring as Heaven and as stable as truth, evaporated into morning mist that turned to a day's long tears, only because of this; a father and son were set foot to foot with the fiery breath of anger that would never cool again between them, only because of this; and a husband and his young wife, straining at the hated lash which in the beginning had been the golden bondage of a God-blessed love, sat mournfully by the side of a grave where all their joy lay buried because of this. We have seen faith transformed to doubt, hope give place to grim despair, and charity take on itself the feature of black malevolence, all because of the spell words of scandal, and the magic mutterings of gossip. Great crimes work great wrongs, and the deeper tragedies of human life spring from its larger passions; but woeful and most melancholy are the uncatalogued tragedies that issue from gossip and detraction; most mournful the shipwreck made of noble natures and lovely life by the bitter winds and dead salt waters of scandal. So easy to say, yet so hard to disapprove—throwing on the innocent all the burden and the strain of demonstrating their innocence, and punishing them as guilty if unable to pluck out the stings they never see, and to silence words they never hear. Gossip and slander are the deadliest and cruelest weapons man has forged for his brother's hurt.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN FASHIONS.

THE Egyptians shaved their heads and chins, and looked with abhorrence on the rough-haired and long-bearded Asiatic nations. They only allowed their hair and beard to grow when in mourning, and looked upon it, in any other circumstances, as a sign of low and slovenly habits. Most of the men wore over their shaven poll, wigs made of curled hair, with a series of plaits at the back. Poor people, who could not afford the expense of real hair, had theirs made of black sheep's wool. By a singular contradiction, the great people wore artificial beards, which they likewise affixed to the images of their gods. The beard of an individual of rank was short and square; that of a king equally square, but much longer; and that of a god was pointed and turned up at the end. Ladies wore their hair long, and worked into a multitude of small plaits, part of which hung down their back, and the remainder descended on each side of the face, covering the ears completely. They generally had an ornamented fillet round the head, with a bud in front by way of *ferroniere*. Some of the *creme de la creme*, indulged in a head-dress representing a peacock, whose gorgeous plumage set off their dark tresses; and princesses were usually distinguishe by a *coiffure* of extraordinary dimensions, combining all the riches of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

VICTORIA'S PORTRAIT FOR MR. PEABODY.

IT seems that the "miniature" of Queen Victoria, which her Majesty is to present to Mr. George Peabody, is to be fourteen inches long by ten inches wide, and is to be done in enamel on a panel of pure gold. Only the first water-color sketch is yet completed. The Queen has given the painter, Mr. Tift, several long sittings, wearing the robes of state in which she was attired at the opening of the present parliament—a black silk dress, and a long velvet train, trimmed with ermine; a Mary Stuart cap, and a demi-crown, with the Kohinoor and one rich diamond cross, presented by Prince Albert, for the jewels. It is the largest enameled picture ever attempted in England; and it has been found necessary to erect a furnace especially for the burning process. It will take about six weeks to complete the work, when the picture will be mounted in an elaborate and massive frame of pure gold, surmounted with the royal crown enameled in colors. The London Times illustrates its inveterate habit of making mistakes by remarking of the picture:—"After being submitted to the Queen, on its completion, it will be forwarded to Mr. Peabody, who intends to deposite it where it may be best seen in a large institution which he has founded in Boston, his native town."

NAPOLEON GROWING OLD.

A LETTER from Paris gives the following description of Louis Napoleon—the best view we have had of him for some years:—"The Emperor was out on Sunday last. He came in his carriage-and-four, with out-riders, and accompanied by General Fleury and a couple of foreign ambassadors. I was quite close to him and had a good look at him. He is of much lower stature than I had thought, and inclined to be fleshy; is quite gray, and wears no other beard than a moustache and imperial. He has a large and remarkably fine-shaped head and bright eye. He was very plainly clad in a pepper and salt citizen's dress, with silk hat and white silk gloves. He returned, in a good-natured, graceful manner, the frequent unostentatious greetings of the passers-by." We learn from another letter that the Emperor has become reconciled to his cousin, the Prince Napoleon, who has promised to make no more dangerous bids for democratic popularity in the shape of republican speeches.

FOLLY VERSUS KNAVERY.—Self-denial leads to the most exalted pleasures, and the conquest of evil habits is the most glorious triumph. 'Tis much better to be thought a fool, than to be a knave.

Sabbath Musings.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

BY GEO. E. DAVENPORT.

OUR FATHER! gracious One,
Who art in heaven above;
Who gave Thy best-beloved Son
To win us to Thy love;

Hallowed be Thy name, and O!
Thy kingdom come, when we
In christian grace and meekness grow,
And humbly kneel to Thee.

Thy will be done, O blessed God!
On earth as 'tis in Heaven;
When all mankind shall own the Lord
Whose life for us was given.

Give us, O God, from day to day,
Whate'er Thou deemest meet;
And from temptation's wily way,
Guide Thou our wayward feet.

Father, our trespasses forgive,
As we our debtors free;
And give us grace and strength to live
Worthy of Christ and Thee.

Welcome, O, welcome be the hour
When Thou shalt judge all men;
To Thy great glory and Thy power,
Forevermore—Amen!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE MIND.

THE mind, like the body, must be fed. One requires intellectual, the other vegetable food. The state of the mind, like that of the body, depends upon the quantity and quality of the nourishment received. As the body, fed upon healthy, substantial food, becomes strong and vigorous, developing its sinews, bones and muscles,—so the mind, nourished upon good, wholesome thought, grows active and becomes a great power in the moral and intellectual world. If the body be sustained upon poor, scanty fare, it will become feeble; so the mind fed with low, groveling thoughts becomes weak and vitiated.

The character of the mind may be determined from the fruit of the lips; for, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." A person with a low and vulgar mind cannot conceal it for any length of time, for the evil that is in him will out. If it is true, then, that the mind partakes of the nature of its food, how important that it should be fed with the choicest gems from the richest mines,—that it should be rapt in silent contemplations of the Infinite, and filled with thoughts of true nobility and high moral worth. It was no doubt in view of these facts that the Apostle wrote, "And be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," &c., knowing well that such transformations would fill the mind with grand conceptions and holy aspirations.

Joliet, Ill., July, 1866. M. FINITY.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EVENING HOURS.

IF there is anything which tends to raise the mind from the vices and corruptions of a wicked world, and enable it to soar away beyond this vale of tears to dwell on heavenly things, it is the stillness and solitude of the evening hour. When night "lets her curtain down and pins it with a star," and the pale moon shines in all her splendor,—when all nature is still in the hush of peace,—when the weary husbandman rests from the hard labors of the day, and the air is cool and soft,—while now and then can be heard the plaintive notes of the sweet whippowil,—then I am fain to believe that angels from happy homes above, are hovering near, to comfort and console poor erring man.

Oh, blessed hour!—thou wert born of peace and love! I long for the weary day to close and usher in the sweet twilight hour. It carries me away back among the friends and scenes that I love. It seats *me* again by the bedside of a *dying mother*, to receive her last blessing. It soothes my irritated feelings, and brings to mind the love and sufferings of that dear Redeemer of mankind, and puts me to shame for my selfish actions. It tells me that JESUS, though reviled, reviled not again—that He bore the pains of the cross, *all for me, and not for me only*, but for the world. Thank GOD for the evening hour, and for his bounteous goodness to the children of men.

J. B.

Pleasant Hill, N. Y., 1866.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THERE is no day, nor hour of the day, in which our Lord Jesus is not present with his churches and his ministers; if there were, that day, that hour they were undone.

RELIGION has, and it needs to have, its Sabbaths; but an honest and heartfelt Sabbath sheds out its fragrance and radiance upon all the other days and works of the week.

SCARCELY anything in life is so sweet as the repose of Sunday—the soothing suggestions of its devouter offices, its silence, its claim its immunities.

PLINY, the elder, read nothing he did not extract from. For he would say there was no book so bad you could not get some good from it.

THE purified righteous man has become a coin of the Lord, and has the impress of his King stamped upon him.

OUR prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

IF I owe God my whole self for making me, what have I left to pay him for redeeming me?

IF you wish that your own merit should be recognized, recognize the merit of others.

IT is not so much great talents that God blesses as great likeness to Jesus.

The Reviewer.

THIRTY YEARS OF ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER. Comprising Descriptions of the Indian Nomads of the Plains; Explorations of New Territory; A Trip Across the Rocky Mountains in the Winter; Descriptions of the Habits of different Animals found in the West, and the method of hunting them; with Incidents in the Life of different Frontiermen, &c., &c. By Colonel R. B. MARCY, U. S. A., Author of the "Prairie Traveler." With numerous Illustrations. [8vo.—pp. 442.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

As will readily be inferred from the title page, the volume here noticed is a sketchy one rather than a consecutive relation of events occurring in the life of a soldier during many years service on our Western frontier. It gives, in a readable form, the more prominent incidents attending the several expeditions in which the Author participated, some of which were under his control; the prominent characteristics of the tribes of the plains; their domestic economy; their propensities to war, stealing, lying and deception, and the general insecurity of anything within their reach, life not excepted, unless guarded by a sufficient show of force to render chastisement certain in the event of hostile acts on the part of the several tribes. The book is handsomely illustrated; printed on good paper, and will prove interesting to the reader. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

THE CONVERSION OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS. The Boyle Lectures for the Year 1865, delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. By CHARLES MERIVALE, B. D., Rector of Lawford; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons; Author of "A History of the Romans under the Empire." [12mo.—pp. 231.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE author, in his prefatory remarks, announces the main object of the course of lectures embodied in this volume to have been to impress on the mind of the hearer and reader a conviction of the gradual and constant preparation of mankind, from the earliest periods known to history, for the full development of the religious life under the revelation of JESUS CHRIST. To the Lectures are appended copious notes and illustrations, concerning the subjects treated of, which will prove attractive to the biblical student. STEELE & AVERY.

MACKENZIE'S TEN THOUSAND RECEIPTS, in all the Useful and Domestic Arts; Constituting a Complete Practical Library, Relating to Agriculture, Angling, Bees, &c., &c. Being an entirely new edition carefully revised and re-written, and containing the Improvements and Discoveries up to date of publication, Oct., 1865. Fifth Edition. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell.—1866.

THIS is a volume of nearly five hundred pages embracing a vast amount of information on a multitude of topics connected with domestic and rural economy. In other words it is a practical library of useful information for all classes of people. It contains a succinct statement concerning the cattle plague; its symptoms, progress of the disease and mode of treatment. Also a notice of the Trichina or swine disease, with directions for its management.

THE FALLS OF TAUGHANNOCK: Containing a Complete Description of the Highest Fall in the State of New York. With Historical and Descriptive Sketches. By LEWIS HALSEY. Illustrated with a View of the Falls.

THIS is a small volume devoted to a description of one of the many attractive points embraced within the limits of this State, prepared by an old friend of and contributor to the RURAL, and for which he will please accept our thanks. The fall of Taughannock is situated on a small stream in Tompkins county, three-fourths of a mile from Cayuga Lake, and ten miles from Ithaca, and is environed with scenery of the most attractive character. The book will prove a welcome companion to the tourist in search of the wild and picturesque in rural scenery.

SHERBROOKE. By H. B. G., Author of "Madge." [12 mo.—pp. 456.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A READABLE description of country life; its sunshine and its storms; its petty rivalries and its unostentatious efforts to carry sunshine to the homes of the poor and afflicted, and to reclaim the wayward. It has the merit of coming boldly up to the defence of that much abused class, "step-mothers," by giving a portraiture of one every way loving and lovable. Of course there is a hero and heroine, in an humble way, who perform their parts in the progress of the story, each acting so as to commend virtue and reprove heartlessness and vice, reaching a pleasant understanding at last. A healthful spirit pervades its pages. STEELE & AVERY have it.

A BRIEF TREATISE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARTY QUESTIONS, and the History of Political Parties: As I received it orally from the late Senator STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS of Illinois. By J. MADISON CUTTS, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A. [pp. 221.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS volume embraces the views of the late Senator STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS on various constitutional, and the more prominent party questions which have divided the people of the country for a series of years. The views were derived, by frequent consultations for this purpose, during the year 1859, and were committed to paper at the time the conversations took place. The volume will be found especially interesting to the statesman and politician. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

BREVITY AND BRILLIANCY IN CHESS. A collection of Games at this "Royal Pastime," ingeniously contested, and ending with scientific problems. Culled from the whole Range of Chess Literature. By MIRON J. HAZLETINE, Esq., Chess Editor "New York Clipper," &c., &c. [pp. 249.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1866.

THIS is a neatly printed volume, and contains one hundred and twenty-five illustrated games, to which is appended "Miron's Problem Journey," with fifteen illustrations. To those who understand chess playing and indulge in the amusement it affords, this volume can scarcely fail of proving a welcome acquisition to their stock of chess literature. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

MEDICAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By JONATHAN LETTERMAN, M. D., late Surgeon United States Army, and Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. [pp. 194.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1866.

To the general reader this will probably prove rather a dry volume, but to the medical and surgical fraternity it will possess points of much interest. The declared object of the publication is to make known to an intelligent people the labors and privations of the medical and surgical staff of the army of the Potomac. STEELE & AVERY.

THE MAGAZINES.—The Atlantic for August offers a rich table of contents, and is quite up to the standard of former issues. The Galaxy for Aug. 1st, is very readable, and exhibits improvement upon early numbers. The August issue of Our Young Folks is attractive and interesting. The Ladies' Repository, Godey's Lady's Book, the Home Magazine, &c., are also received, and present their usual variety of choice reading and illustrations.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BACHELOR'S DRIFTING.

BY OLOFFE VON KORTLANDT.

1.—Launching Out.

I HAVE just come back from a walk—quite a dark one, too, for I am to have a holiday, or rather a short series of them, commencing to-night; and I have been out getting limbered, as a sort of preparation. I glance at the clock, and it winks at me with its pendulous eye, as much as to say, "Time's short, my boy." So I cram a few things into as small a compass as possible, and stand at my room door for a moment or two, wondering if I have forgotten anything.

No! All is in bachelor order,—the curtains, the books, the statuettes on the mantle,—arranged just as their owner pleases; for I have so long thought how many things there are,—memories, if you will,—which it would be almost sacrilege should any one, be it even the tenderest woman, to meddle with, that I heartily believe it now. And all the furnishings of my quiet room have so many memories which lie hidden beyond the vision of all save me, that they have become truly sacred.

But it is only twenty minutes before the cars leave, and I must hurry:—that is, if the newspaper-time is right. And yet newspapers deceive so often that it almost astonishes one to think how much, after all, they are trusted. Perhaps it is because there are two sides to all they talk about, and although people read most of what they see in their daily journals, yet they are apt to believe only what would be likely to be their share of experience.

Life's holidays! Few and far between they come to most of us, tired out as we are with a perpetual weariness, but looked forward to, and looked back to, pure white milestones on the journey of which so much is cloudy and mysterious, yet, mirror-like, only the reflection of ourselves. I have wondered, sometimes, whether if we could work hardest without feeling it, we should need any respite,—whether we should then realize the gloriousness of rest.

But the train has started. It is a Lightning Express, and stops only once on its journey of seventy miles. It seems darker than dark to look out through the window, where nothing can be distinguished but the heaviest shadow; yet sometimes it accords better with our feelings to look on these dark spots of the world, specially when the bright parts are like the single kerosene lamp of the car,—doubtfully gay, maybe, but never gaudy, with the brakeman's trimming. So I snooze or dream or think the two hours away, roused only by the harsh "Tickets!" Strange that such little pieces of pasteboard should make so much disturbance!

At last we have a change—of cars. It seems near enough to midnight to listlessly call it so, and with the rest of the cross travelers who have not yet reached their journey's end, I stumble into a dark seat in a shadowy car, and preparing for the worst, drop off to sleep.

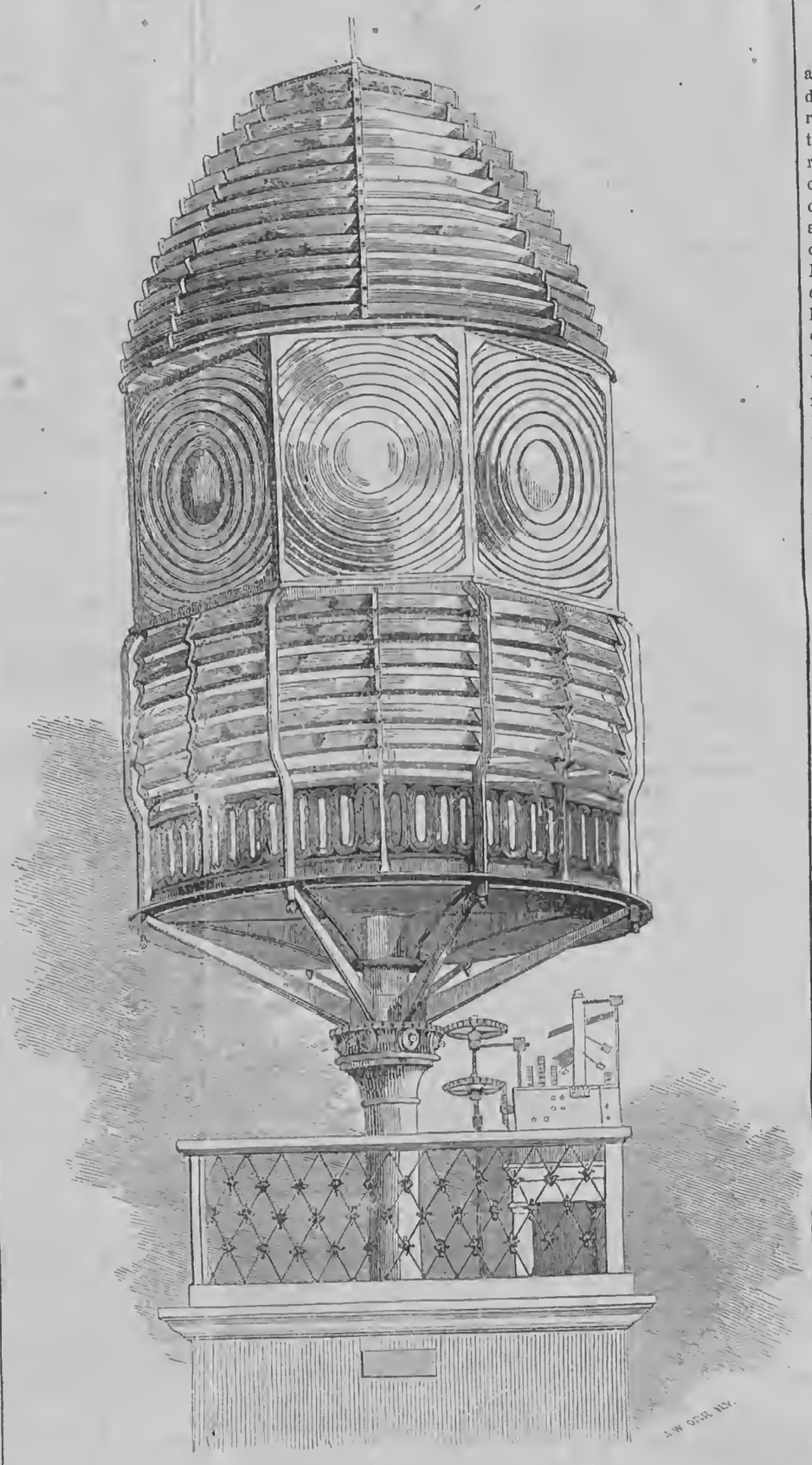
It is queer enough, this railroad traveling, to one who only occasionally has a chance to try it, and he is apt to indulge in all sorts of mental dissipation—let us hope nothing worse—and to bring up before him the subjects of his mind's despotic kingdom, to dispose of them in any way that Fancy, the prime minister, may dictate.

There are two women sitting opposite me, and I cannot help looking at them every now and then in the dim light of the morning. They do not resemble each other;—one is of middle age,—the other a decade younger, perhaps, and both bear the marks of trouble and trial. On the older face there is a look of quiet patience, on the other only a semblance of resignation. I catch myself imagining all sorts of stories about them,—wondering,—for when the Conductor comes round, I notice their tickets are heavily couponed,—whether they are going to some far distant State, to join some that have gone on before to build up a new home. And yet they do not look as if enjoyment was before them,—rather something to be endured or suffered. Perhaps they have forever broken off some life, hard though it may have been, which has interwoven itself with every hoping and yearning and aspiration, to take up a new one which is to stretch itself as far into eternity as our influence on each other. Well, no doubt I am all wrong: real life is seldom romance's: shadow always broods over it, and as the author of "John Halifax" says, "the chorus and comment of it all may be included in two brief sentences given by our friend WILL SHAKSPEARE, one to HAMLET, the other to OTHELLO,—"'tis very strange,' and "'tis better as it is.'"

And so, now in the broad daylight, we slowly steam along the borders of Lake Erie, the view from my window showing nothing but illimitable water, when suddenly the car door opens, and somebody shrieks "Cleveland!"

It is raining fast, and everything is misty and murky, and I think that it will be decidedly unpleasant poking about much, but then, it's an ill wind, etc., and the lady-folks will most likely be at home,—much more important of course. I find something which has "Omnibus" on its outside, and get out of the neighborhood of the ringing and jostling and bustle of the depot.

One is apt to experience internally all sorts of curious feelings on a first entrance into a strange place of any kind. But after a night's "riding on a rail," there are likely to arise quite a number of curious external feelings, such, for instance, as occur subsequent to a lengthened period of jolting in a lumber wagon without springs, giving occasion to a somewhat extensive collection of pugilistic ideas, at least until after having been filled up with something encouraging. At any rate, I have forgotten all but the present,—fairly in the Forest City,—and rather upset to look at anything in a philosophical light: yet as I gain the hotel piazza, I notice, a little relentingly, that the clouds are dispersing, and the promise plainly presenting itself of a pleasant day after all.



THE FRESNEL LIGHT.

IN all civilized countries various devices are resorted to for the purpose of warning vessels of sunken rocks, and directing their courses in the safest channels, along the coasts of the ocean and inland seas. Among the most efficient and common of these is the light-house, usually erected upon points of land stretching outward from the shore and perched upon high elevations, so that the rays of light may be thrown as far out over the waters as possible. Among the many lanthorns used in light-houses is that represented above. It was invented by M. FRESNEL, a French philosopher, in 1819, and is composed of glass plates and prisms, which collect all the rays of light and perfectly reflect them in a narrow belt of intense brightness—such as can be seen at a great distance out at sea. One of these Fresnel lights was on exhibition in New York, some years ago, and is thus described:

"Its exterior, composed of clear and polished crystal, supported on a small base, and rising to a height of about twenty feet, presents the singular appearance of a tall monument, revolving continually upon its base, and flashing out at intervals, rays of the brightest and purest light. It is denominated a revolving Fresnel light, of the first order, and was manufactured by Lepante of Paris, for the United States Government. It is designed to be placed on a light-house at Cape Hatteras, which is now erecting.

"The principal part consists of a cylindrical belt of glass, which surrounds the flame in the center, and by its action refracts the light in a *vertical* direction upwards and downwards, so as to be parallel with the focal plane of the system. To near observers, this action presents a narrow vertical band of light depending for its breadth on the extent of the horizontal angle embraced by the eye. This arrangement, therefore, fulfills all the conditions of a fixed light, and surpasses in effect any arrangement of parbolic reflectors. In order to save the light which would be lost by passing above and below the cylindrical belt, *catadioptric* zones are employed. These zones are triangular, and act by *total* reflection; the inner face *refracting*, the second *totally reflecting*, and the third or outer face, a second time *refracting*, so as to cause the light to emerge *horizontally*."

Various Topics.

GUNPOWDER AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

PROFESSOR ABEL recently delivered before the Royal Institution of London a lecture on the "History of Proposed Substitutes for Gunpowder." Notwithstanding the many substitutes hitherto proposed, gunpowder still maintains its position as the best of explosive compounds for the various uses to which it is applied. Its component parts remain the same as when originally invented; for nothing has been found to answer the purpose better than a mixture of charcoal, saltpeter and sulphur. Improvements, have, however, been made in the proportions of those substances, and in the mode of manufacture, so as to render the explosive action more or less rapid, according to the various objects for which it is used. For small arms and shells a rapid action is required, but for large ordnance and for blasting a much slower combustion is necessary to produce the required effects. Professor Abel mentioned numerous substances that had been tried as substitutes for charcoal and for saltpeter, including that of nitro-glycerine, which explodes by percussion, and the dangerous nature of which, he said, had been proved by a disastrous explosion at Aspinwall. After having mentioned some other proposed substitutes, Professor Abel proceeded to notice gun-cotton, and to state some of the improvements that have been made in its manufacture during the last two years. Gun-cotton, indeed, seems to be susceptible of being made to suit all explosive purposes, and it possesses the great advantage of producing no smoke, and of leaving no residuum. Another advantage of no less importance is the safety with which it may be manufactured and stored; for it can be wetted and rendered incombustible, and its explosive properties are restored without injury when dried. Among other applications of which gun-cotton is susceptible is that of fire-works, which might be exhibited in a room without nuisance, and he concluded the lecture, which was illustrated with numerous experiments, by giving a brilliant pyrotechnic display.

PRINTING IN CHINA.

THE Chinese have had a great start over all the nations of the West. It is difficult to say when the art of printing was first introduced. It is known to have been practiced in China, from plates of wood, at the end of the sixth century of the Christian era. In A. D. 593, there is a decree for the collection of "old designs" and "text," and for their cutting in wood for publication; but it is not then spoken of as a novel invention. In 932 the canonical books were ordered to be engraved on wood and printed for general sale, and in 982 the work was completed and the books "were circulated over all the Empire." Movable types were first employed in the middle of the eleventh century. The Imperial arrangements for printing have been carried out in China on a most magnificent scale. The Emperor Khanghi, whose reign began in 1662, had 250,000 movable types, engraved in copper, and printed no less than 6,000 volumes. Kienlung, in 1773, ordered 10,412 works to be published, covering the whole field of Chinese literature.

THE COLOR OF THE SKY.

THE color of the sky, at particular times, affords wonderfully good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage good weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are again full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and full feathery, the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard, sharp, and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. These are simple maxims; and yet not so simple, but that the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

A ZOOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.—The Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris has recently been enriched by a species of guinea hen from Australia, called the Weelat by the natives. It bears a strong resemblance to the vulture, and procures the hatching of its egg by what may be called artificial heat, in a curious way. In the beginning of spring it collects all the vegetable refuse it can get into a heap, for the site of which it generally selects the shady side of a hill. Round this heap it lays its eggs, each five or six inches apart from its neighbor, with the big extremity turned upward; it then buries them under the refuse three feet deep, and lets the heat generated by the putrefaction of the vegetable matter hatch them. It has never been ascertained how the little ones get out of their strange prison, but when they do they are ready fledged and able to fly.

THE CANARY BIRD.—Mr. R. E. Alison, in a contribution to the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture on Teneriffe, says of the canary bird:—"When I saw it first in its native woods I could scarcely recognize it as the same species as our domestic yellow warbler, so much is the latter altered by domestication and repeated crosses. The native bird is gray on the wings, the belly is green, and the back a very dark gray. It builds on bushy trees or high shrubs, lays from four to six pale blue eggs, and sometimes hatches six times in a season. I was surprised to find that each flock has a different song. The note is between that of the skylark and nightingale. The natives assert that the bird is very difficult to rear, and generally dies in a couple of years if kept in a cage."

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 66 letters.
My 50, 4, 66, 47 is a county in Iowa.
My 54, 12, 8, 61 is a county in North Carolina.
My 2, 3, 11, 59, 41, 42 is a county in Virginia.
My 5, 7, 1, 57 is a county in Florida.
My 56, 49, 12, 62, 60 is a county in Tennessee.
My 10, 23, 49, 9, 41 is a county in Georgia.
My 13, 5, 18, 20, 33 is a county in Indiana.
My 37, 4, 24, 30, 17, 31, 3, 16 is a county in Minnesota.
My 44, 21, 12, 48 is a county in Virginia.
My 26, 65, 10, 60, 36, 25, 46 is a county in North Carolina.
My 66, 40, 19, 45, 1, 6 is a county in Florida.
My 43, 51, 40, 42, 52 is a county in Kentucky.
My 58, 4, 29, 23, 30 is a county in Texas.
My 26, 64, 53, 11, 14 is a county in Michigan.
My 15, 18, 42, 32, 18, 66 is a county in New Jersey.
My 27, 34, 55, 33, 31, 41 is a county in Pennsylvania.
My 35, 58, 57, 61, 26 is a county in Virginia.
My 49, 16, 40, 28, 63, 56, 10, 61 is a county in South Carolina.
My whole is a saying of Washington.

Constantia, Ohio. O. W. THOMPSON.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RIDDLE.

MY name begins with K,
But I'm neither knave nor knight,
And oft in times of darkness
I give the people light.
And though I stand the long day
Neglected and alone,
Yet when the night approaches
I am the sunshine of the home.
And oft in days of sadness
When all is grief and gloom,
I help to scatter gladness
By my presence in the room.

Enterprise, Wis. CHARLEY L. WOOD.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

WHAT velocity per second must a ball be projected vertically that it may never return to the earth, the radius of the earth being 4,000 miles?

New London, N. Y. S. G. CAGWIN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

"HET lyon roictvy htta steso on rates," dais Nolnocap, "si hatt rove rogceanin."

Lyndon, Vt. I. W. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 861.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—The welfare of the people is the first great law.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Tasmania or Vandiemans Land.

Answer to Charade:—Rebus.

Answer to Anagram:

We should try to care for others,
Nor suppose ourselves the best;
Let us all be friends and brothers,
'Twas the Savour's last request.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—They traveled 4 miles an hour, and B was 15 miles from D when A arrived there.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 4, 1866.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Senate confirmed Alexander W. Randall as Postmaster-General on the 25th of July.

Gen. Fullerton has been called from N. Orleans to become Private Secretary to the President.

The Senate bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union has passed the House 64 to 52.

The "Bounty Bill" and the bill to increase the pay of members of Congress to $5,000 a year, passed both Houses the last day of the session.

Gen. Sickles having declined the appointment of Minister to the Hague, Gen. Dix was nominated for the office. The Senate confirmed him.

The Senate has recently confirmed 67 brevet nominations for Maj.-Generals, 75 brevet Brig.-Generals, and 200 brevet Colonels, for distinguished or meritorious military services.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, has resigned, to take effect the first of September next. The President nominated Orville H. Browning of Illinois, to fill the vacancy. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee report their belief that Jeff. Davis was privy to the assassination of President Lincoln, though not yet in possession of all the facts; that there is no obstacles to his being speedily tried for the crime of treason.

The Senate having passed the joint-resolution to admit Tennessee to her former position in the Union, the President "approved" of it, and the members of both Houses of Congress from that State were "sworn" into their seats. Congress decided that they were entitled to full pay for the session and milage.

A law having recently been enacted creating the office of "General" in the army—a grade higher than that of "Lieut.-General"—Lieut.-General Grant was appointed the 26th of July to the position. Ulysses is now a GENERAL without any prefix,—the highest military officer (as he was before) in the United States, except the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy by a Constitutional provision. Maj.-General Sherman has been appointed Lieut.-General, and Brig.-General Hancock has been appointed a Major-General. Vice-Admiral Farragut has been appointed "Admiral" of the navy, under a new law, and Rear-Admiral Porter has been promoted to the office of Vice-Admiral.

Congress adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last, the 28th of July, at half past four P. M.

State Convention.

THE N. Y. Times of July 26, contains a "call" for the "loyal electors" of this State to meet in "their respective Assembly Districts on or before the first Monday in August next, and appoint two delegates to attend a State Convention to convene at Saratoga Springs on Thursday, the 9th of August next, to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention," which, the "National Union Committee" says, will be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

Besides the appointment of National delegates, the "call" says the State Convention is to "transact such other business as may be deemed best calculated to unite the loyal citizens of the State in sustaining the Administration, and in restoring relations of brotherhood among the people of the States." The "call" further says: "By the language and spirit of the call, it will be perceived that those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the rebellion, and those who approve of the action of Congress in keeping loyal Representatives out of their seats, and loyal States out of the Union, are excluded from the invitation, and are not expected to participate in the preliminary meetings, or to take seats in the Convention."

The document is dated New York, July 19, 1866, to which is appended the names of twenty-one prominent citizens, the three first of which are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Marshall O. Roberts, and William B. Astor.

Southern Items.

FIVE smuggling vessels have recently been captured off the coast of North Carolina.

Two sets of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have been appointed from New Orleans.

Mrs. Henrietta W. Davenport of Helena, Ark., has just been notified that she has fallen heir to an estate worth $2,000,000 in Scotland.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adjourned till the first Monday in November next. Six of the absconding members were expelled.

A riot occurred at Columbus, Kentucky, on the 21st of July, between a party of whites and negroes. Three or four of the latter were killed.

The value of rations issued to refugees in Mississippi, Arkansas and the Indians Territory during the last three months, was $20,379; for the corresponding period last year, the value was $2,307. Great suffering and destitution still exists.

A dispatch from New Orleans of July 26, says "the Secretary of State has received to-day a proclamation from the Governor calling together the Constitutional Convention of 1865. An election is to be held to fill vacancies."

Accounts from Charleston, S. C., of July 23, represent the crop prospects for cotton and corn very gloomy. The injury has been occasioned from want of rain, and these crops are now considered beyond remedy. The rice crop, where planting operations have been resumed, is in a flourishing condition.

Late Red River advices received give accounts of several murders by negroes dressed as United States troops. Parties of them appear almost every day on the public highways and rob and assassinate the whites. Strong appeals have been made to the military authorities for assistance to punish the outlaws. Returned emigrants from Mexico report that the country is unfit for Americans.

A telegram from Louisville, Ky., dated July 27, says "an extraordinary rain on Monday, in Owen county, along the line of Brush Creek, swelled the stream many feet higher than was ever known, washing away a Mr. Wells' house and drowning himself, his wife and six other persons of his family. Many valuable horses and other stock were drowned, and the suffering in that locality is very great."

From Mexico.

MEXICAN advices of the 12th of July, report that Tuspan is still in possession of the Imperialists. On the 11th a French man-of-war was before the town, and the Liberals were actively operating against it.

The N. O. Times' Matamoras correspondent of the 22d of July, says Escobada, who left Matamoras with a strong force to attack Monterey, is detained at Rezaoga, by bad roads.

The French are at Saltillo and Monterey with about two thousand troops under Donai.

At Matamoras, confiscations were the order of the day, and property of the Imperials was being disposed of at nominal prices.

Late letters from the city of Mexico contain the intelligence that Maximilian has signed a treaty with M. Dana, the French Minister, with the following provision: Seven thousand French troops will remain in Mexico under Maximilian's service, and the Mexican flag is to support them for five years. France will furnish besides to the Maximilian Government $500,000 dollars every month for five years to meet Maximilian's civil expenses. Maximilian is to give as a security for the money thus advanced and other claims, the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Maximilian's revenues to be collected by French officers.

THE REVIVAL OF LEPROSY.—It is stated in some of the foreign journals that this terrible disease of the Scriptural era, and which was endemic throughout Europe from the tenth to the sixteenth century, is now developing itself in various parts of the world with all its ancient repulsive characteristics. It prevails extensively in two widely sundered countries, the West Indies and Norway. In the latter, according to statistics recently published, there are no less than two thousand lepers. The tubercular form of the disorder, which is much more common, and unfortunately much more horrible than that which affects the joints, is pronounced by the physicians incurable. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that it is not contagious. Multitudes of lepers perished miserably in the early ages, abandoned to their fate in consequence of the universal belief that whosoever touched them must necessarily share in their calamity. The malady is very rare in this country, and it is hoped that it will be a long time before we are afflicted with this scourge.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The great enterprise of uniting Europe and America by a telegraphic communication is a success, so far, at least, as laying the cable is concerned. The steamer Great Eastern with the accompanying vessels of the telegraph fleet, arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on Friday, the 27th of July. During the voyage the weather was favorable for laying the cable, and constant telegraphic communication was kept up with Ireland. Dispatches were sent to Washington by Cyrus W. Field from Heart's Content on the 27th, announcing the complete success of the enterprise. By means of the Atlantic Cable, European dates of the 27th of July are received, which announce that a peace had been concluded between Prussia and Austria, after a battle had taken place, in which the arms of the latter power were victorious. The Italians had suffered a severe reverse—their iron-clad fleet having been encountered by the Austrian navy, and completely demolished.

THE INDIANS.—A Fort Leavenworth correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says the Indians have been committing depredations on the Smoky Hill route. Three men were murdered 80 miles west of Junction City, Kansas. The Governor is taking active measures for the defense of the Kansas frontier. Great excitement exists among the border settlers. The time set for the Indians to attack the settlements is when the corn is ripe. A dispatch from St. Louis, Missouri, dated the 26th of July, says:—"Advices from Fort Sully say that the Indians with whom a treaty was recently made, have driven back a party of soldiers sent by Colonel Reeves to built a fort in the interior. The Indians claimed that the attempt to build a fort on their ground was a violation of the treaty."

THE PORTLAND FIRE.—Of the losses by the recent terrible fire in Portland, the Press of that city says that the first estimates were too low. It now states that 1,800 houses were destroyed, and 3,000 families, embracing at least 12,000 persons, rendered homeless, while the value of the property destroyed may reach $15,000,000. The amount of insurance thus far ascertained is $5,000,000. The collections for the benefit of the Portland sufferers have been general throughout the country, and the contributions in money, it is thought, have already reached $500,000, while large amounts of clothing and other articles have been sent to the destitute citizens.

FIRES.—There were two fires in Nashville, Tenn., on the 22d of July; loss $50,000. On the 25th, $60,000 destroyed by fire in Jersey City; insurance $30,000. A hardware store in Philadelphia was destroyed on the 27th; loss $60,000. A destructive fire at Rome, N. Y., the 29th; loss estimated at $150,000. On the 30th, at Buffalo, the steamer City of Buffalo was entirely destroyed by fire with the cargo; loss on vessel $75,000; insured $45,000. Also, the Sturges elevator was burned; loss, with contents, $250,000.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—The "official report" of the cholera in New York city on the 27th of July, says "the first death by cholera in that city this season, occurred on the first day of May, and that up to the evening of the 26th of July, there had been fifty-six deaths from that disease." Seven cases and 4 deaths are reported on the 27th, and 9 cases and 5 deaths in Brooklyn; 9 new cases reported in New York the 28th, and 8 in Brooklyn. Cholera reports from the islands in the vicinity of New York more favorable. Five new cases of cholera and 3 deaths in Philadelphia on the 28th. Five cases of cholera in Galveston, Texas, during the week, ending the 28th. Twenty-eight cases of cholera and 13 deaths among the soldiers on Tybee Island, Ga., the 26th. There had been, up to, and including, the 26th of July, 67 deaths by cholera among the troops on that island. Fourteen cases of cholera and 4 deaths in New York the 30th; 14 cases and 8 death in Brooklyn the same day. On the 29th and 30th, 7 cases and 5 deaths in Philadelphia.

THE TARIFF—WOOL SECTION.—The section of the Tariff bill, introduced into the House by Mr. Bingham of Ohio, and passed by that body, was taken up in the Senate on the last day of the session, and laid on the table. The change made, in relation to wool, was the passage of the 9th section of the bill, which adds the cost of transportation and commission to the basis on which duties on imported wools are to be imposed.

THE REMARKABLE PROPERTIES OF BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

HON. ARTHUR GORDON, late Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Island of Trinidad.

NEARLY one thousand gentlemen in Baltimore have organized a rifle shooting company, and purchased grounds and buildings at a cost of over $60,000.

A VETERAN in Philadelphia has just made application for a pension, upon whose body are the distinct marks of twenty-two wounds received in battle.

THE Austrian Minister of War has ordered fifty thousand "needle guns" for the Austrian army. They are delivered at the rate of two thousand a day.

MORMON EMIGRANTS are arriving in this country in large numbers. A party of 600 passed through Detroit on the 25th ult., and another large party was soon expected.

GEN. SHERIDAN has no faith in the promises of Napoleon to withdraw his troops from Mexico. He reports that French re-inforcements are still arriving at Vera Cruz.

THE trials of Gen. Sweeney and Spear and Col. Meehan, for a breach of the neutrality laws, were to commence July 25, before Judge Smalley, U. S. District Judge, at Windsor, Vt.

TOMMY NELSON, a Virginia negro, and formerly a servant in the Washington family, died recently near Richmond, aged 94. He had been the husband of twenty-one wives.

LETTERS from the sea side and other fashionable resorts, report the number of visitors to be less than usual this season. It is supposed that high prices at the hotels have produced this result.

VICTORIA KAMMAMALU, sister of the late and of the present King of Hawaii, and by the will of Kamehameha III, heir apparent to the throne, died May 29th, in the twenty-eighth year of her age. She was a great friend of the Americans.

THE "Wigwam" for the Grand National Convention in Philadelphia, is already in process of construction on Broad and Wallace streets. It is to be a monster in size, covering the whole block and having three main entrances.

FOUR Fenians, named Dillon, Ellis, Carney and Kirk, were discharged from custody at Toronto last week. It is probable that several more will soon be released. [The Canadian militia, it is officially announced, will be armed with repeating rifles.]

THE anti-rent movement in Albany county, N. Y., is ended. The people express a desire to settle the claims against them, and to enable them to do so, further proceedings have been postponed. The military are to be recalled from the disturbed districts.

THE National Cemetery at "Seven Pines," Virginia, has been completed, and contains 1,356 graves. It is laid out almost square—being 221 feet front and 228 feet deep. The names of only 154 of the whole number buried there are painted on their head-boards.

AMONG some recent emigrants from Norway to this country, is an old lady nearly 105 years of age. All her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and ten great-great-grand-children were of the party. They went to Wisconsin to settle—103 of them in all.

PIGEONS in great numbers have congregated in Stephen township, C. W., and are rearing their young. They selected a piece of woods about two miles square, and every tree seemed to be filled with their nests. Sportsmen have made unrelenting war upon them without appearing to diminish their numbers.

THE State Department at Washington has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners in Ireland have been released on condition of returning directly to the United States:—Daniel J. Mikers, Colonel Burke, Bernard McDermot, Edward Morley and Edward Kirwin.

The News Condenser.

— Queen Victoria has the whooping cough.

— Oil has been struck in Overton Co., Tenn.

— Salmon are becoming plenty in the Kennebeck.

— Jenny Lind is to sing at a benefit in London this month.

— The Chicago tunnel will be completed in November next.

— There are at present 10,758 soldiers in the Government hospitals.

— The law school of Yale College graduated a class of eight last week.

— The 4th of July was celebrated by Americans in the city of Mexico.

— A negro with red hair and whiskers is one of the lions of Mobile, Ala.

— The Colline-Russian telegraph line has been completed to Fraser Lake.

— The largest brickyard in the world is about to be established at Chicago.

— David Lown of Acram, N. Y., had 27 sheep killed by lightning last week.

— Vergennes, Vermont, will have a centennial celebration on the 21st inst.

— Fifty clerks were removed from the New York Custom House last week.

— The army worm has invaded some portions of the interior of California.

— The cotton crop of South Carolina is reported small and the rice crop large.

— The quantity of wheat sent from California to Europe this year is 150,000 tons.

— The Republican State Convention of Delaware will meet at Dover the 8th inst.

— Mr. P. T. Barnum is said to be a candidate for a seat in Congress from Connecticut.

— Spain declares she has no intention of relinquishing the war against Chili and Peru.

— Eight hundred thousand francs will be distributed in prizes at the Paris Exposition.

— Joseph Gillott of Colchester, Ct., lost ten head of cattle last week by a stroke of lightning.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, July, 31, 1866.

THE market for flour remains the same as last week. There have been a few small lots of new wheat in, of fair quality and were taken at $2 for red, and $2,50 for white. It is not likely that these figures will be advanced upon, as the new crop comes upon the market—especially should the reports of peace in Europe prove well founded.

The wool market, under the influence of improved cotton prospects and the non-action of Congress on the tariff, is dull and nominal. small lots are taken at from 40c to 50cts. Holders do not offer freely, and prices are rather nominal than otherwise. The changes in the retail market will be found noted below.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,00@15 50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$13,00@13,50	Apples, green	$1,50@ 1,75
Do. extra State,	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat,	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	25@ 30c
Milliced, coarse,	14,00@16,00	Cherries	25@ 30c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	25@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,90@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	100@ 112c
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,00	Onions	50@ 60c
Best white	2,50@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	85@ 90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Rye,	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	7@ 8c
Oats,	60@ 65c	Green calfskins	18@ 22c
Barley,	75@ 75c	Sheep pelts, each,	$0,25@0,30
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$6,00@ 6,50
Do. new mess	33,00@34,00	Clover, medium,	6,50@ 7,50
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,00@12,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,75	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	18@ 23c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	15@ 16c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,50@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,50@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	8,50@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,10@0,00
DAIRY, Etc.		Do. chestnut	8,05@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@ 28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	23@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	15@ 17c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,60@2.85
Do. old	18@ 19c	Wool, ℔ ℔	50@55c
Lard, tried	21@ 22c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ℔ bbl	8,50@9,00
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	6,75@8,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	30@ 38c
Eggs, dozen	23@ 24c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@16,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 28.—Cotton 36@36c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,50@12,00 as to quality. Wheat, $2,00@3,10. Rye, 93c@1,00. Barley, dull. Corn, 83@90c. Oats, 40@61c. Hops, 15@35c. Pork, new mess, $31,56@31,68; old do, $29,00@30,00; prime, $27,00@27,75; Shoulders, 14@16½c; Hams, 18@21c. Lard, 18@20½c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 6@13c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, JULY 28—Flour, $6@14,50. Corn meal $1,75@1,87 ℔ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,15@2,60. Rye, $1,20. Barley, dull. Corn 82@81c. Oats, 51@60. Pork, $23@27. Shoulders, 17c. Hams, 22c. Smoked beef 30c. Butter, 34@38c. Lard 22@22½c. Cheese 19@20c. Wool 50@67c. as to quality.

BUFFALO, JULY 28.—Flour, sales at $9,50@13,50.—Wheat, $2@2,25. Corn, 68@70c. Rye, 80@90c. Barley, none. Oats 37@43c. Pork, $22,50. Lard, 20½@21c.

TORONTO, JULY 27—Flour ranges from $4,45@6,25; Fall Wheat, $1,33@1,45; Spring Wheat, $1,25@1,45; Peas, 57@60c; Oats, 30@31c; Butter, 16@17c; Cheese, new, 14½c; Eggs, 9@11c; Pork, Mess, $23; Prime, $21; Hams, 12½@15c; Lard, 13½@14½c; Bacon, 11@12c. Wool, 36@37c. Hay, $9; Straw, $5@6.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 24—Sales Beef Cattle, $13,00@13,00; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 6@10c; Sheep and Lambs, 5@12½c; Swine, 10@13½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, JULY 25—Beeves, sales at 9@14½c. Working oxen $290@325 ℔ pr. Handy steers $000@000. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 5@6c.; in lots, 4@5½c. Veal Calves $0@0. Shotes—Wholesale 11@12c.; retail 12@13c. Suckers, wholesale, 14@15c; retail, 14@16c. Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 9@10½c. ℔ ℔; country lots 8@9c.; tallow 8@10c.; calfskins, 25@27c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75c.

ALBANY, JULY 27.—Beeves $6,00@10,00; Sheep, 5@9c; Hogs, 11@11½c.

TORONTO, JULY 27.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $7@9; 2d do, $5,50@7. Calves, few coming in, $5@7. Sheep, $4@6 each. Lambs, $1,50@3.50 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 24.—45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 60@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@33c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, JULY 26—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 72@75c; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@65; coarse, 55@58c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 58@62c; medium, 56@58c; coarse, 52@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@62c; medium, 56@58c; common, 55@58c; California, 30@45c; Canada, 70@80c; pulled, extra, 55@70c; superfine, 45@50cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@45c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 16@32c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, JULY 23.—The market has been somewhat depressed during the week, and prices have ruled lower. We now quote:

Ohio and Indiana—Coarse fleece 30@45c; medium to fine 45@55c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 23@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 43@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 42@45c; medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@53c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

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Address REV. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

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LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, at AUBURNDALE, MASS., ten miles from Boston, on Worcester Railroad. Four years' Classical Course. Special advantages in French, Painting and Music. Fall Term begins September 20th. Number limited to fifty. Address
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FORT PLAIN FEMALE COLLEGE.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 11.
Accommodation first class. Board and Tuition at reasonable rates. For further particulars apply for Catalogue. REV. N. G. SPALDING, President.
863 6t O. P. STEVES, Vice-President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 26th Academic Year, Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious Gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instructors in the various departments of Education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

THE COMPLETE FARRIER and HORSE TAMER—A new and valuable book for every horse owner. It gives the best and most useful remedies for every disease. Also rules for selecting good horses—how to break colts and subdue the most vicious animals. The *best* and *cheapest* book on the horse ever printed. 128 pages, illustrated. Price only 25 cents, post free.
863 3t] HUNTER & CO., Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H.

NEW BOOK OF CHURCH MUSIC.
BY L. O. EMERSON.
THE JUBILATE, by the author of the "*Harp of Judah*," "*Merry Chimes*," "*Golden Wreath*," &c., combining all the excellent features of his previous work with many new and important ones—a COLLECTION UNEQUALLED FOR CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SOCIETIES, CONVENTIONS, SCHOOLS, and FAMILIES—THIS DAY PUBLISHED. Price, $1.38 a copy, on receipt of which it will be sent post-paid. Per dozen, $12. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

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HEROES OF THE WAR,
who brought the great Rebellion to a triumphant close—to be found in J. T. HEADLEY'S latest and best work, entitled "Grant and Sherman, their Campaigns and Generals." Complete in one large volume, with 30 steel portraits, battle scenes and maps. The most attractive work ever offered to agents. Send for terms and territory. Address
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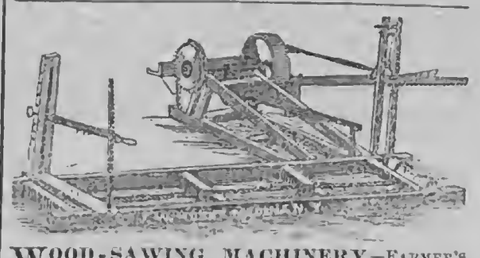
LEARN TO PLAY CHURCH MUSIC. It would greatly increase the interest which music adds to the home circle, if some one in every family where there is a Melodeon or Piano, would learn to play Church Music. No branch of instrumental music is easier to learn, because the fingers are not required to do anything which they cannot easily perform. If some one in every family could play it, this most important of all the branches of music would be almost universally cultivated. A. N. JOHNSON has just issued an Instruction Book which will enable any one of ordinary musical ability to learn to play Church Music without a teacher, and which makes it a very easy and highly interesting study. It is called "*Instructions in the Art of Playing Church Music, upon the Melodeon, Organ, or Piano.*" It will be forwarded, postage paid, on receipt of $1.25 by the Publishers, J. BAXTER & CO., at the Allegany Academy of Music, Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y.



WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY—FARMER'S Horse-Powers, &c., &c. For illustrated Circulars containing description, price, &c., &c. Address
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IMPROVED
FLAX AND HEMP BRAKES,
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No. 98 William Street, New York.

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WHO OWNES A SQUARE ROD OF LAND.
J. KEECH, of Waterloo, N. Y.,
Has for many years been engaged in the cultivation of Strawberries and plants, and claims to know what a valuable Strawberry is. I have succeeded after 11 years trial, in obtaining 4 new Seedlings which I have fruited two years, and from their extraordinary promise I propose to offer plants to the public after the 15th of Sept., 1866, as follows, viz.:—12 plants of either kind, or 3 of each, for $5, post-paid, and sent by mail.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

Any one sending $50, I will send one dozen as premium. These Strawberries, as I am well satisfied, will prove a great luxury and blessing to the world. I propose to name them as follows:
1st, in ripening, GENERAL GRANT.
2d, " " " SHERMAN.
3d, " " " MEAD.
4th, " " " PHIL SHERIDAN.
This last variety beats the world in quality of flavor, all the rest are first rate. The price will be the same next Spring. In addition, I will sell the Agriculturist after August 1st, $2 ℔ 100; $12 single 1,000; 5,000 for $50. New Jersey Scarlet, $2 ℔ 100, a fine kind. Extra 2 year old Iona and Israella Grape Vines, $2 each. All other choice kinds at reasonable rates, including a fine lot of Delaware layers. Send for price. All kinds of grape wood, including Iona and Israella. Waterproof paper, for packing plants, vines and bulbs, $10 ℔ 100 sheets, 30 by 40 inches, the best thing in market—cash to accompany orders. JOSEPH KEECH.

List of New Advertisements.

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Flax—John W Quincy.
Interesting to every one—J Keech.
Learn to Play Church Music—J Baxter & Co.
Wood Sawing Machinery—J W Mount.
Great One Dollar Sale—Boardman & Co.
New Book of Church Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Agents Wanted—E B Treat & Co.
Take Your Choice—Sidney E Morse, Jr.
Fort Plain Female College—Rev N G Spalding.
Maplewood Institute—Rev C V Spear.
The Complete Farrier, &c—Hunter & Co.
Proposition for Names—Bryant, Stratton & Co.
Falley Seminary—John F Griffin.
Large Profits—M J Metcalf & Son.
Lassell Female Seminary—Chas W Cushing.
Whiskers—Russell & co.
The Elmira Female College—Rev A W Cowles, D. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Can Cancers be Cured?—S M Healy, M D.
Commission Merchants—Huntington Brothers.

Special Notices.

CAN CANCERS BE CURED?

I ANSWER, Yes! For I know, and I speak from experience. The cure was so rapid, yet certain, that I could hardly believe my own eyes. Having been myself a practical Physician for thirty-five years, I tried every known remedy to no purpose: I read every Treatise that I could lay hands on; I consulted the best Medical Skill of this city, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but none could give me any material relief: my faith in my chosen profession began to fail me, when a friend asked me if I had read Dr. BABCOCK'S Mode of Treatment and Cure of this malignant disease? I replied that I had not, but took occasion to obtain it at my earliest opportunity, and the Mode of Treatment therein set forth was so rational that I determined to make at least one more trial. I consulted Dr. BABCOCK & SON of 700 Broadway, this city, and there I found many cases worse than my own had been cured, and hundreds made happy. I put myself entirely under their care, and to-day, thank God, I am a well man! My cancer was situated upon my lower lip. No knife or lancet was used during the whole operation; their remedies were harmless and painless, and they so soothed my troubled mind that I obtained my natural rest, which I had not done in many months. To those afflicted with this terrible scourge I pray that they will not delay a day when so sure a cure is at hand, but do as I have done, and be a well man; for I believe that the long experience of Dr. BABCOCK & SON, and the large number of patients that they treat daily, has caused them to be the most skillful in this line of practice of any Physicians in this country. I am willing to answer all letters of inquiry that may be addressed to me, free of charge.

S. M. HEALY, M. D.,
863-2t 299 Henry St., New York City.

CHICAGO PRODUCE & COMMISSION HOUSE.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 23, '66.

Messrs. Huntington Brothers.—We would call the attention of the public to the card and advertisement, in another column, of HUNTINGTON & BROTHERS, Produce and Commission Merchants, who are among the oldest and most reliable houses engaged in their line. As Chicago is rapidly approaching the standpoint of being one of the best markets in this country, for all kinds of produce and provisions, it is advisable for those seeking an outlet for surplus stock, and for operators generally, in the interior, to form the acquaintance of men whose experience and position fit them to render valuable service, in the disposition of consignments entrusted to their care, and in the execution of Eastern or foreign orders.

These gentlemen having, by their untiring industry, perseverance and enterprise, established an enviable reputation as among the leaders in the market, for the specialties in their business, viz.: Seeds, Butter, Dried Fruits and Provisions, we take pleasure in recommending them to the liberal patronage of the public, with the assurance that any commission undertaken by them will be marked throughout by the most strict rules of honor and integrity.

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861-4t FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE.

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine will do well to send for a circular of the SUPERIOR MACHINE manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RURAL. 5t

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

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WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

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No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

New Advertisements.

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WHISKERS.—WE WILL GUARANTEE A heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use Russell's Italian Compound, according to directions. Price by mail, 50 cents.
RUSSELL & CO., Drawer 296, Watertown, N. Y.

PROPOSITION FOR NAMES.—TO ANY person who will send us fifty names of young gentlemen who would be likely to feel interested in Commercial Education, we will remit *free of charge*, some beautiful specimens of Penmanship and our College Poster. Address
BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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CELEBRATED MAGIC OIL.

Warranted in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises or Pains.

The Best and Cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!

WALTER B. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER

THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE

For Horses and Cattle,

Used throughout the United States and Canadas during the last 23 years.

For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

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Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse and Cattle Medicines.*

It carries off all gross humors, prevents horses from becoming stiff or foundering, purifies the blood, loosens the skin, and gives it a smooth and glossy appearance cleanses the water and strengthens every part of the body. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds, which generate so many fatal diseases.

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SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS

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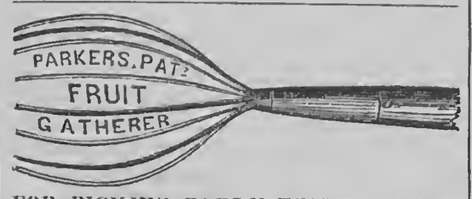

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PURIFY THE BLOOD,
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For the preservation of all kinds of
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Without Sugar, and without expensive Sealing or Air-tight Jars.

One Bottle will Preserve 128 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine or Cider. Price $1.

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Fruits preserved by this Solution are as good as the best "canned" fruit, while the use of the Solution avoids the trouble of sealing, costly jars or cans, keeping from the air and light, frequent examinations, and the many other troubles and annoyances well known to every housewife.

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Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1866. 860-7t

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KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL,

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Interest will be computed from the first day of the month succeeding the time of the deposit, and to the first day of the month preceding the time of withdrawal.

All moneys deposited on the first day of the month will commence drawing interest on that day; but no interest will be allowed on deposits remaining for a less time than THREE MONTHS, nor on any sums exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, (except in case of Trust Funds, for which a special agreement is made.)

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[For further particulars see former editions of this paper.]

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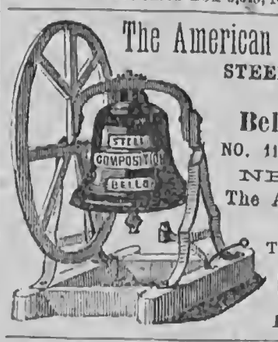

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MODEL ADJUSTABLE CHURN

is now extensively made by the SENECA FALLS CHURN MANUFACTURING Co., (which has built a large factory for the purpose,) with a view of supplying all orders from any part of New York, which territory is reserved. The Company proposes to sell Rights of Counties and States, except New York, and to furnish Churns to purchasers of such rights at a liberal discount, if they do not wish to manufacture. Every Churn is made of the very best material, and in the best manner.

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Address H. P. WESTCOTT,
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THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.

John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.

PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-tf

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CANCER.—A New Method of Treating CANCER, by Drs. Babcock & Son, which has already been proved, by over two thousand cases, to be the most successful treatment for Cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is simple. This terrible disease is removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. We will give any number of testimonials; also, will answer all letters of inquiry. Address DRS. BABCOCK & SON,
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A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture:

Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c.* Also, an Essay by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. MOORE, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

☞ Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
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MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILZER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE EARNESTNESS OF YOUTH.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

METHINKS I dearly love this life,
Of busy, bustling, earnest strife,
With all the scenes of want and wo
That cluster round us here below.
My mind with youthful ardor burns,
And finds some scene, where'er it turns,
Displaying beauty, grandeur, power;
And thus delighted, hour by hour,
I pass in silent, wondering gaze,
Admiring Nature's wondrous ways.
There's beauty in the little rill
That trickles from yon rising hill,
And glides along the meadow ground,
Meandering on, with rippling sound—
Sublime the ocean's wide expanse,
Whose restless waters wildly prance—
And grand the waters rushing o'er
The rocky bluff, with deafening roar—
All earth—in air, on land and sea—
Enveloped is in mystery;
And yet, I love each scene displayed—
Whether in summer robes arrayed,
With pastures green and meadows fair,
I breathe the flower-scented air,
Or when cold winter's icy hand
Sends chilling blasts throughout the land.
The earth, wherever I may be,
Is always beautiful to to me;
No spot so wild, no place so drear,
But in it beauties do appear—
O tell me, will this beauty last
When earnestness of youth has passed?

Greene, N. Y.

The Story Teller.

THE BRIDAL WINE-CUP.

A THRILLING SCENE.

"PLEDGE with wine—pledge with wine!" cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood. "Pledge with wine!" ran through the bridal party.

The beautiful bride grew pale—the decisive hour had come. She pressed her white hands together, and the leaves of the bridal wreath trembled on her brow; her breath came quicker, and her heart beat wilder.

"Yes, Marion, lay aside your scruples for this once," said the Judge in a low tone, going toward his daughter, "the company expect it. Do not so seriously infringe upon the rules of etiquette; in your own home do as you please; but in mine, for this once, please *me*."

Every eye was turned toward the bridal pair. Marion's principles were well known. Henry had been a convivialist; but of late his friends noticed the change in his manners, the difference in his habits, and to-night they watched him to see, as they sneeringly said, if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so soon.

Pouring a brimming cup, they held it with tempting smiles toward Marion. She was very pale though more composed; and her hand shook not, as smiling back, she gracefully accepted the crystal tempter, and raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she done so, when every hand was arrested by her piercing exclaimation of "Oh! how terrible!"

"Wait," she answered, while a light, which seemed inspired, shone from her dark eyes, "wait, and I will tell. I see," she added—slowly pointing one jeweled finger at the sparkling ruby liquid—"a sight that beggars all description; and yet listen—I will paint it for you if I can. It is a lovely spot; tall mountains crowned with verdure rise in awful sublimity around; a river runs through, and bright flowers grow to the water's edge. There is a thick warm mist, that the sun seeks vainly to pierce. Trees, lofty and beautiful, wave to the airy motion of the birds; but there—a group of Indians gather; they flit to and fro, with something like sorrow upon their dark brows. And in their midst lies a manly form—but his cheek how deathly, his eye wild with the fitful fire of fever. One friend stands beside him—nay, I should say kneels, for see, he is pillowing that poor head upon his breast.

"Genius in ruins—oh! the high, holy-looking brow! why should death mark it and he so young? Look how he throws back the damp curls! see him clasp his hands! hear his thrilling shrieks for life! mark how he clutches at the form of his companion, imploring to be saved! Oh! hear him call piteously his father's name—see him twine his fingers together as he shrieks for his sister—his only sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him in his distant native land."

"See!" she exclaimed, while the bridal party shrank back, the untasted wine trembling in their faltering grasp, and the Judge fell, overpowered, upon his seat—"see! his arms are lifted to heaven—he prays, how wildly, for mercy! hot fever rushes through his veins. The friend beside him is weeping; awe-stricken, the dark men move silently away, and leave the living and the dying together."

There was a hush in that princely parlor, broken only by what seemed a smothered sob, from some manly bosom. The bride stood yet upright, with quivering lip, and tears stealing to the outward edge of her lashes. Her beautiful arm had lost its tension, and the glass, with its little troubled red waves, came slowly toward the range of her vision. She spoke again; every lip was mute. Her voice was low, faint, yet awfully distinct; she still fixed her sorrowful glance upon the wine-cup.

"It is evening now; the great white moon is coming up, and his beams lay gently on his forehead. He moves not; his eyes are set in their sockets; dim are their piercing glances; in vain his friend whispers the name of father and sister—death is there. Death—and no soft hand, no gentle voice to bless and soothe him. His head sinks back! one convulsive shudder! he is dead!"

A groan ran through the assembly, so vivid was her description, so unearthly her look, so inspired her manner, that what she described seemed actually to have taken place then and there. They noticed also that the bridegroom hid his face in his hands, and was weeping.

"Dead!" she repeated again, her lips quivering faster and faster, and her voice more and more broken; "and there they scoop him a grave; and there, without a shroud, they lay him down in that damp, reeking earth. The only son of a proud father, the only idolized brother of a fond sister. And he sleeps to-day in that distant country, with no stone to mark the spot. There he lies—my *father's* son—my own *twin brother!*—a victim to *this* deadly poison! Father," she exclaimed, turning suddenly, while the tears rained down he beautiful cheeks, "father, shall I drink it now?"

The form of the old Judge was convulsed with agony. He raised not his head, but in a smothered voice he faltered—"No, no, my child—NO!"

She lifted the glittering goblet, and letting it suddenly fall to the floor, it was dashed in a thousand pieces. Many a tearful eye watched her movement, and instantaneously, every wine-glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared. Then as she looked at the fragments of crystal, she turned to the company, saying:—"Let no friend hereafter, who loves me, tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer are the everlasting hills, than my resolve, God helping me, never to touch or taste the poison cup. And he to whom I have given my hand—who watched over my brother's dying form, in that last solemn hour, and buried the dear wanderer there by the river, in that land of gold, will, I trust, sustain me in that resolve. Will you not, my husband?"

His glistening eyes, his sad, sweet smile, was her answer. The Judge left the room, and when an hour after, he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bridal guests, no one could fail to read, that he, too, had determined to banish the enemy at once and forever, from his princely home.

Those who were present at that wedding, can never forget the impressions so solemnly made. Many from that hour, renounced forever the social glass.—*Band of Hope Review.*

A FORTUNATE KISS.

THE following pretty little story is narrated by Frederika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness:

In the great University of Upsula, in Sweden, lived a young student, a noble youth with great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor, without connections. Still he studied, lived in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future which looked so grim to him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his comrades. One day he was standing at the square with some of them, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady who by the side of an older one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsula, living in the city, and the lady was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked at with admiration by all the students. As the young men stood gazing at her as she passed, like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed:

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth."

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration:

"Well, I think I could have it."

"Well!" cried his friends in a chorus, are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all," he answered, "but I think she would kiss me if I asked her."

"What! in this place—and before all our eyes."

"Yes."

"Freely?"

"Yes, freely."

"Well, if she would give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party.

"And I, and I," exclaimed three or four others, for it happened that several rich men were in the group, and the bets ran high on so improbable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to tell it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was plain or handsome; I have my peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good-looking at the same time.) immediately walked up to the young lady and said:

"Mine frulien, my fortune is now in your hands."

She looked at him with astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspiration, and related simply what had just now passed between him and his comrades.

The young lady listened attentively, and at his ceasing to speak, she said blushingly, but with great sweetness:

"If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request;" and publicly in the open square she kissed him.

Next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his daughter in that way, and whom she consented to kiss.

He received him with a scrutinizing bow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsula.

Our young friend pursued his studies in such a manner that it soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years are now passed since the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second kiss to the daughter of the Governor as his wife.

He became, later, one of the most noted scholars in Sweden, and was much respected for his character. His works will endure while time lasts among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present time whose wealth and high position in society are regarded as trifles in comparison with its goodness and love.

Wit and Humor.

FANCY DANCING.

AN exchange cautions young men who can't dance the fancy dances, not to go to a ball with a young lady who can, and adds a few suggestions as follows:—"If we ever have any children we shall teach them to dance fancy dances, to the neglect of their catechism. Not that they will enjoy the hopping around, first on one foot, then on the other, then on both; but they will have a good chance to hug other folks' wives and sweethearts! This is the secret of the dancing. No one could object then; but if a fellow were to sit by the side of his own wife even in a ball room, and hug her half as hard—well, would'nt there be remarks? Guess not. (We speak ironically.) Talk about going to pic-nicks, sparking by moonlight, sitting on the stoop Sunday evening, and stealing a kiss every time a star shoots (that's the nicest game,) sleigh-riding by the side of a rosy-cheeked girl, or eating happiness with a gold spoon—all, all these sink into insignificance when fancy dancing comes on. But then if a fellow don't know how, and takes to a party a girl that does; and if he has to sit on a cold bench and see another fellow doing the sweet hugging of that angelic creature that he paid his ticket to, it's awful! Just to sit and see an other's arm where yours should be; her head where it should not be—and, well, don't take a girl to a fancy dancing party unless you know the ropes."

BRIGHAM "KNEW HER FACE WAS FAMILIAR." The Gentiles relate many stories at the expense of the leading patriarch of the Church. There is a legand that one day a woman went to Brigham for counsel touching the alleged oppression by an officer of the Church. Brigham, like a true politician, assumed to know her; but when it became necessary to record her case, hesitated and said:

"Let me see, sister, I forget your name."

"My name!" was the indignant reply; "why, I am your wife!"

"When did I marry you?"

The woman informed the "President," who referred to an account book in his desk, and then said:—"Well, I believe you are right, I *knew* your face was familiar!"

A YOUNG ensign of a regiment, residing in a room which was very small, was visited by one of his fashionable friends, who, on taking leave, said, "Well, Charles, how much longer do you mean to stop in this nut-shell?" To whom he replied, "Until I become a kernel."

THE saying of a White Mountain stage-driver to a New Yorker sitting with him,—"I s'pose if I went to New York I should gawk round as you folks do up here"—is not bad.

A COTEMPORARY suggests that a lady, on putting on her corsets, is like a man who drinks to drown his grief, because in so-lacing herself she is getting tight!

FAMILIES ABOUT GOING INTO THE COUNTRY, Tourists, &c., should supply themselves with that certain remedy for all Affections of the Bowels, Jayne's Carminative Balsam. A change of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, complaints which readily yield to the Carminative. Cramps, Cholic, Incipient Cholera and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectiveness in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Sold everywhere.

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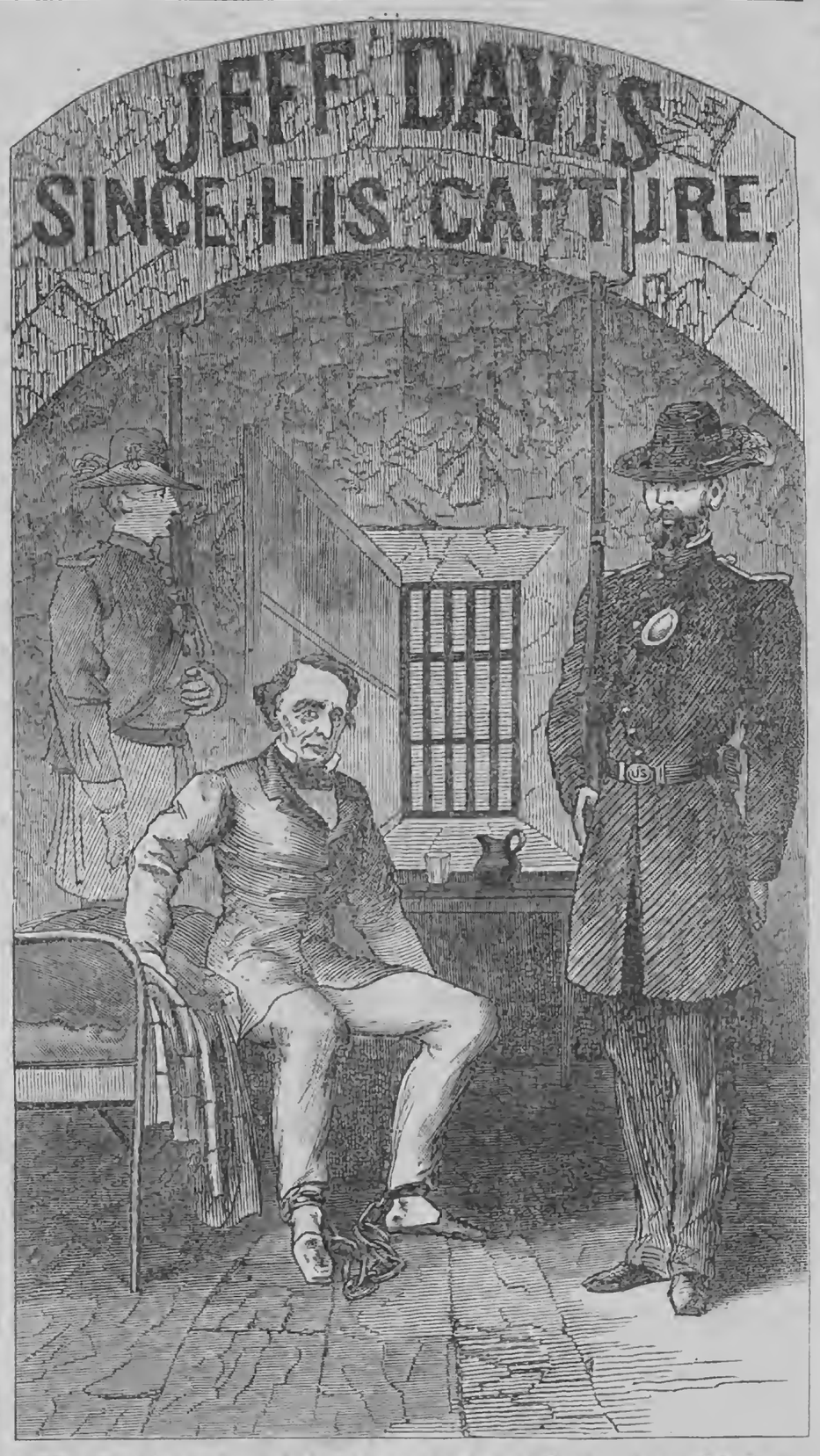

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RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Sec'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR 1866.

ELSEWHERE we publish a list of Agricultural Fairs to be held in the United States and Canada during the ensuing three months. Though the list is not complete—the times and places of holding many Fairs not being yet announced—it is creditable in numbers, and includes exhibitions to take place in some twenty States, the Canadas, &c. It will ere long be given again, with such additions and corrections as will render the list as complete and accurate as possible, and we trust show that an unusually large number of Societies designed to promote Improvement in the Rural and other Industrial Arts are organized and making seasonable arrangements for their fall exhibitions.

The progressive Farmers, Horticulturists and Manufacturers of the country should make timely preparation to secure creditable exhibitions of the products of their industry and skill at the Fairs announced. As we have said, substantially, on a similar occasion, hundreds of thousands of dollars will be expended in getting up these exhibitions, and whether this money, and the necessary time, shall be properly expended, or wasted, depends mainly upon the action of the scores of thousands of farmers and horticulturists who read the RURAL and other agricultural periodicals. Those who do not either attend the Fairs or contribute thereto, can of course derive no benefit or satisfaction; but, more than this, they do a positive injury, as their presence, influence and counsel are needed to render them successful. Every friend of Rural Improvement should bear this in mind at the present juncture—the time to decide and act in regard to what each shall contribute or exhibit. The best men in every locality should be the leaders and managers on such occasions. For there are, in every neighborhood, those "of the baser sort," who always attend popular gatherings, and if the better portion of community—the intelligent, reading and thinking farmers—remain at home inactive, these will give the Fair a character which will result in injury to the Society and its laudable objects. To prevent such a result, and secure a creditable exhibition and proper management, every right-thinking person interested, should use his personal influence. Every one is in duty bound to exert himself to render the exhibitions of his Local or State Society as creditable and successful as possible. No one can justly evade this responsibility, and then complain at what others have done or left undone. Go to the Fair, therefore, and do what you may to make it a success—thereby benefiting yourself and community.

But it is not alone your presence that is needed. Your aid is wanted as a contributor of some product of your skill or industry to this or that department of the exhibition. See what you can do in that line, and don't be so modest as to suppose that you have nothing good enough. The best you have may prove the best at the show; and if you fail to exhibit, you may find, on witnessing the display, that you could have beaten in this or that article—perhaps several. *Take something to the Fair*, therefore, for comparison at least, and to add to the general display. Leave the matter of merit with the committees, for if they are properly constituted you will be dealt by fairly. And, speaking of committees, reminds us that *you* are wanted as a judge. If you have been appointed, don't fail to attend, for intelligent, straight-forward men cannot be spared on such occasions. And if you have not been appointed you may be needed to take the place of some absent member. As a committeeman, of course you will decide upon the merits of the animals or articles competing, irrespective of their owners.

Having decided to attend and contribute to the Fair, don't "forget to remember" that your wife, son, or daughter—or each and all of them—may do likewise, and that it is your duty to encourage and assist them in that direction. The ladies will want aid to carry their butter and honey and quilts, and the numerous useful and ornamental products of female handiwork, which add so much to every exhibition. And the boys and girls will want you to accompany and assist them on their holiday excursion—one to which they have been looking forward anxiously for many a week—and it would be a sad disappointment were you to deprive them of the anticipated pleasure. The truth is that the American people have too few holidays, and all Rural Fairs should be made such to a considerable extent, by both old and young. Let the approaching exhibitions all over the country—for we address residents of every State and section of the Union—be made not only useful as exhibitions, but occasions of social pleasure and recreation for all who attend, and much good will be accomplished.

SEEDING TO BLUE GRASS.

THOSE who wish to lay down land to pasture and have the blue grass finally predominate in a permanent sward, should sow in autumn, with wheat or rye. If mixed with timothy the latter will vegetate in the fall, while the blue grass will scarcely show itself till the succeeding spring. It should not be pastured off at once, but be allowed to grow and root well before being opened to grazing. It is a perplexing seed to sow, owing to the difficulty of detaching it from the haulm, hence extra attention is necessary. An acre of ground will require about two bushels of the chaff and seed together. It should be sown in a calm day if possible, but if windy the ground be gone over twice, or in other words, be cross-sown when a change of wind occurs. Should the seed take well a very nice pasture will come in during the latter part of the summer succeeding the sowing. It will improve with years, if properly treated, and supply a very desirable pasture on grounds of a moisture and tenacity of soil suited to it.

Open wooded lands, not designed to be cleared and broken up, can be seeded to blue grass by scattering corn over a patch and letting the hogs root about after it. They will thus prepare it for the reception of the blue grass seed when it can be sown and bushed in, if necessary or desirable. When one section is seeded set the hogs at another till the whole is completed. The swine will, in this way, rather improve themselves while aiding in preparing feed for an increased dairy stock. We have seen nice pastures made in this way on land but partially reft of its forest covering. The grass and the shade combined, will prove highly acceptable to cattle during the prevalence of flies and warm weather.

LET THE HORSES ROLL.

EVERY person much accustomed to horses, will have noticed the alacrity with which they will seek a rolling place on being relieved from the harness at the close of a warm day's labor. What particular benefit they derive from rolling in the sand we do not exactly know, but the horses understand it, else they would not indulge in that species of pastime. It may serve to allay an itching of the skin, caused by perspiration or the perforations of their great enemy, the flies. But whatever be the reason, an indulgence in this species of pleasurable exercise should be accorded them whenever inclination prompts to the performance.

True it is, they sometimes select rather soft places for the operation, and when through with it present the appearance of having been but recently *lathed and plastered!* This involves hand labor on the part of the hostler, and may elicit expressions anything but complimentary to the horse or creditable to the utterer of them, still the animal feels better and this is the main point to consider. Besides, with a plentiful affusion of water and a suitable use of the broom and currycomb, the horse will soon *appear* as good as new and *feel* "so petter as goot."

Therefore we say again, let the horses roll, and mind not to get into a passion because of the scrubbing and rubbing down which this exhilerating performance will involve. The horse labors for man faithfully, and it is but just to recompense him with an occasional indulgence in that which gives him pleasure and promotes his health.

AFTER THE HARVEST.

THE country has been favored this year with beautiful harvest weather, and with crops of unexpected abundance and quality. The harvest is nearly ended, and with its closing another variety, so to speak, of farm labor approaches. But it will be a season of more leisure and less anxiety. It is one of the greatest beauties and advantages of a farmer's life that his work is varied with the seasons, and in the change he finds relaxation and refreshment.

The work of most immediate importance is the preparation for fall seeding. If this is to be done on the summer fallow that requires immediate and thorough cultivation, for it has probably been neglected for some weeks past. It may not require plowing—most likely it does not—but it needs surface cultivation; enough to kill the weeds and mellow the soil. It would be a bad mistake to plow and turn the undecayed turf to the surface. The second plowing should not be finished until about the first of September; but, meantime, the gang plow and cultivator should keep the surface of the fallow in such condition that it will not need the plowing until that period. If the sowing is to be made on stubble ground, stock, especially sheep, should be turned on it to break down the stubble and pick it clean, the coarse manure, if any is to be used, hauled on and spread evenly, and the plowing done as soon as possible. An *early* plowing of stubble that is to be sown is very essential; it gives the farmer part of the advantages of a fallow, in that a crop of weeds will spring up and be destroyed by later cultivation. Once plowing and good surface cultivation are the best, inasmuch as they prepare a fresh soil for the sown crop to start in. It is, likewise, a valuable operation for the crop to be sown, to expose the soil to the air and work it somewhat before the seed is put in. Any observant farmer who has worked a loam or clay soil, knows the difference between a freshly plowed field and one that has been exposed for a couple of weeks and well worked on the surface.

It is not too late after the harvest to benefit backward potatoes by using the shovel plow. It would pay well, too, for a farmer to pull out large weeds in the early planted ones, and likewise go through the corn-field and clean out the thistles and grass. Thorough destruction of weeds in the hoed crops is one of the best positions the farmer can take in his war against these robbers. At this season the fence corners and by-places of the farm should be cleaned of weeds and briers, and any new clearings that may have been made, sprouted.

Aside from the regular farm work many jobs of improvement demand attention at this season. Drains leading through swamps and other very wet places may be cleaned; and also new ones dug. Where there is opportunity to irrigate meadow lands it should not be neglected; there is a large source of wealth in this use of water, from which the farmers of this country have, as yet, derived but little profit.

ADVENTURES OF A PRIZE FAT OX.

IN the seventh volume of the American Herd Book, just published by Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN, is a portrait and history of the remarkable "American Short-Horn" ox, named "Gen. Grant." This animal is a Western New Yorker—was calved in May, 1857, and bred by WM. MCKENZIE of Livingston county, N. Y., who raised his dam, a three-fourths breed Durham. His sire was a thorough bred from Kentucky, called "Goldfinder." The steer was purchased in 1858 by Mr. DOWNING of Livingston county, who kept him till 1860. He was then three years old past. In the fall of that year he became the property of Mr. W. G. MARKHAM of Rush, in this county he then weighed 2,100 pounds and brought $105. Up to this time no grain had been given him, but from that time onward he was fed liberally of grain and roots. His improvement in weight was as follows:

In April,	1861	2,450 lbs.	at 4 years old.
"	1862	3,000 "	" 5 " "
"	1863	3,280 "	" 6 " "
March 21st,	1864	3,602 "	" 7 nearly.

In the fall of 1862 he took the premium at the State Fair at Rochester as the best fat ox. After the exhibition at Rochester the ox was sold to the Ladies of the Livingston Co. Soldiers' Aid Society for $1,000. They sent him to a society in New York where he earned $1,000 on exhibition. He was then purchased by five gentlemen for $1,000. They cast lots for him, and he fell to Mr. CARLOS PIERCE of Boston, whose farm is in Stanstead, C. E., who named him Gen. Grant. In Nov., 1864, Mr. PIERCE presented him by telegraph to President LINCOLN; he, by another dispatch, turned the ox over to the managers of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Fair, Boston. He was again sold for $1,000, in $5 tickets, and drawn for by the holders. Was drawn by THOMAS THATCHER of Roxbury, sold at auction and purchased by his former owner, Mr. PIERCE, for $850, to save him from the butcher. He was then loaned to a Sanitary Fair in Chicago and another at Philadelphia—being carried free by the railroads to both places. He is now with his owner, Mr. PIERCE, at Stanstead. The journeys reduced his weight to 3,240 lbs., but in three months he gained 230 pounds, making his gross weight when his portrait was taken 3,470 pounds. His earnings while on exhibition were upwards of $10,000. Mr. PIERCE has entered the General for the Paris Exposition of 1867.

WHAT MAKES FARMING SUCCESSFUL?

NUMBER ONE.

THIS is a brief but pertinent question. It is first in importance with the young beginner in the noble art of husbandry, and to a certain extent each one can best answer it for himself. Men differ widely from each other, both in personal qualifications, and the conditions which nature and necessity impose; so each one should properly think for himself, and determine for himself what is best for one in his case to do. Still there are important general principles—some of which may be said to apply to every sort of business, and which, if earnestly and steadfastly carried out, ensure prosperity and success, as their violation does the reverse.

It is somewhat remarkable how slow people are to realize the real causes which lead to the accumulation of wealth, or to its dissipation in particular cases. Some have strongly argued the greater profitableness of small farms, while others are just as strongly persuaded that a competence can be easiest secured on those of a hundred to a thousand acres. An able and popular book has been written to prove ten acres of land enough. The author certainly does prove that ten acres was sufficient for him, and very profitable, but circumstances (as is well known) alter cases; and it seems to me that the knowledge most needed to bring forth good results among farmers includes general principles—principles which certainly exist, and many of which are not confined to the business of Agriculture alone, but really lay at the foundation of all prosperity.

That many men who have been most successful in accumulating wealth have pursued the development of these principles through a sort of instinct, rather than by any clearer recognition of them, is rather the strongest proof of their validity, and origin in the eternal fitness of things.

Let us suppose a person in possession of some portion of the earth's surface which he intends to make his abiding place, and out of which he proposes to create subsistence and profit. Two things are indispensable for the successful carrying out of any business. These are, 1st. A sufficient supply of whatever material is necessary for the best development of it. By this I mean to include all necessary resources of capital, all needful help of men, implements, &c., &c. 2d. Executive or organizing ability, that is the faculty of adapting means to ends, of employing to the best possible advantages the resources at hand.

These two general principles lie at the foundation of all business, but they are of special importance to the Agriculturist. The chief complaint with the majority of farmers is lack of means. This signifies that the scale of their operations is too extensive for their resources, or their management is at fault. In either case the proper remedy is obvious,—the working plan should be so reduced in its scope and details that it may be executed with certainty and promptitude. The very life of any business hinges on the certainty of executing the contrived plan, even in its minor details. The farmer has enough of the vicissitudes of Nature to meet which are for the most part beyond his control. If he is also unsteady and hesitating in his plan of operations, disappointment is likely to meet him at every turn. It is not possible, perhaps, for any one at all times to improve all the resources and opportunities which are open to him, to the best advantage. Some of our most successful men, farmers and others, obviously fail to do this. The general plan of their business has been sound perhaps, or some special enterprise has turned out remarkably successful, and so placed them in good position by greatly over-balancing the ill success of many others which were badly carried out and were failures. Still it is the habit of the world to guage its respect according to the nature of final results.

Example would be worth much more if men were more discriminating in their recognition of it. And people would accord a more profound respect to important controlling principles if they would always clearly distinguish them from purely secondary and adventitious ones. Men utterly dishonest in principle and practice oftentimes possess influence and fortune, still all this does not prove that honesty is *not* the best policy.

If nine-tenths of the farmers who show a successful business have always carried forward their plans and transacted their business without any regular system of accounts, this does not prove that exactitude and scientific method in recording transactions and operations is unnecessary or useless. Some become wealthy who are habitually negligent in important matters,—who perhaps have never possessed a complete outfit of farming implements, but make up for the lack by almost daily demands on the courtesy or good nature of their neighbors. And in a thousand instances we see exemplified the saying, "there is that wasteth and yet increaseth." Better without the waste, however; and philosophy teaches us that the rule and not the exception must be our safest guide.

Leave then the exceptions; confine yourself, as far as possible, to the general controlling principles of things. L. W.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

WAGON AXLES.

EDITORS RURAL:—In "Rural Brief Mention" of June 2d, Mr. D. G. WYTH says he has "never been able to believe that a thimble axle runs easier than an iron axle," and gives the following philosophical reason: "The less surface the less friction, the less friction the easier all machinery runs." Now were friction the only force to overcome that philosophy would be good, but in the case of a wagon it will not answer. Philosophers tell us that were it not for the attraction of gravitation, friction, and the opposition of the air and physical agencies, a ball put in motion would never stop, which would apply in the case of a wagon. It is not so much friction at the axle as opposition at the outer surface of the wheel that causes wagons to draw heavily—that is, supposing them to be properly made. It is leverage that is needed to overcome this opposition, which is furnished, to a greater degree, in a thimble axle than in an iron one.

To illustrate this, let Mr. W. take off one of his carriage wheels, place a brick upon the barn floor and then roll the wheel over it by seizing the spoke next to the hub, then let him roll it back by taking hold nearer the outer end of the spoke. He will readily see that the *further* he gets his hand—or the motive power—from the opposing force the easier the wheel rises over it. In a wagon the motive power is applied to the axle, and not to the wheel. Hence an axle that is three inches in diameter will give greater leverage than one of one inch in diameter. But as Mr. W. is something of a philosopher I will let him study it out. I will only add that, other things being equal, "the less friction the easier machinery runs." I also *know* from actual experience and observation, that the thimble axle is the easier running. DAVIS.

Kansas City, Mo., June, 1866.

DRUGGING ANIMALS.—Continual dosing of animals is just as useless and injurious to them, as is constant wallowing drugs and poisonous compounds to the human system. It is all folly to allow your stables to become hospitals, and to smell and appear like an appothecary's shop. It is much more humane to shoot a horse, or knock an animal on the head at once, than to force down its throat doses of drugs whose quality or action you know little about, having the effect to create disease when it did not exist, and prolong suffering much beyond the time in which nature would herself effect a cure.—*Ex.*

THE MORGAN HORSES of Vermont, it is stated, endured the severe campaigning of the late war better than any others in the service.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

CROSSING LONG WOOLS AND MERINOS.

GEORGE BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass., writes us that he is engaged in wool growing and has several flocks in the Western States — some of them Long Wools and some Merinos. He says: "The great objection to the latter is that they desert their lambs and generally fail to supply milk, so that we have to resort to the bottle. The result is the loss of a very large proportion of the young and my people are therefore becoming discouraged with them, as this fault involves immense additional labor besides the risk and loss." Mr. BARNARD therefore asks our opinion of the expediency of crossing his Merino ewes with his Leicester and Cotswold rams.

The high bred Leicesters do not enjoy so good a reputation as the Cotswolds, as mothers. The latter, at least, we believe to be better milkers, and that they are less liable to disown their lambs, than Merinos. But there is a difference in Merino flocks in this particular. The Spaniards paid little attention to milking properties. It was not their object to increase their flocks rapidly. Their sheep annually performed journeys varying from 500 to 1,000 miles, and none but strong lambs could follow their dams on these long marches. The weaker lambs were therefore killed, and the others trained to suck two ewes apiece.

The Spanish Merino when introduced into this country was a poor nurse and mother. The Saxon was still worse. The changes wrought in the Spanish stock, and which have produced that distinctive and well characterized family now recognized throughout the world as the "American Merino," include changes in nursing qualities. In flocks possessing the most constitution and stamina — and in those especially where the above point has been properly attended to — i. e., where a constant effort has been made to *improve* milking properties — the change has been marked. With *proper feed*, the ewes, *after reaching maturity*, do not often lack for a fair supply of milk, and do not often disown their progeny. It must be confessed, however, that immature ewes — those breeding three years old—do not unfrequently lack milk, whatever their feed; and a ewe without milk is very apt to disown her lamb. Young ewes, too, having milk, are more prone to disown their young than are old ewes. The increase in lambs in the best flocks, numbering a hundred or two breeders, very rarely exceeds 100 per cent. Ninety per cent. is considerably above the average increase, in good flocks, and in bad ones it often falls short of fifty. But it must be taken into consideration that a large proportion of the lambs which perish, perish not from the defective nursing properties of their dams, but from mismanagement or from diseases or imperfections incident to climate or other unknown causes.

We are not willing to leave this branch of the subject without remarking that it is as much the duty of the Merino breeder to select his rams and breeding ewes from good *milking* families, as it is the duty of the dairyman to select his bulls and milch cows from such families. Here is the weakest point of the Merino, and there should be a steady and general effort to improve it in that particular.

Whether it would be best to seek this improvement in the mode proposed by Mr. BARNARD, where the primary object is wool growing and wool growing on a large scale, is quite another question. The cross between the mutton and the Merino sheep, is a "violent" one. The disparity in size is great. The elements to be mixed are not homogeneous. We have heard of crosses between Long Wools and Merinos which resulted favorably. But we never *saw* such an instance* — though in early life we tried the experiment with some care. It produced sheep which were "neither one thing nor the other"—sheep lacking the full good qualities of either breed, and the special adaptation of each to particular situations and circumstances. The fleece was neither first class combing or clothing wool. The first cross with the South Down appeared to us to result better — but the expectations it raised proved delusive, and on the same general grounds.

A "division of labor" is as requisite in stock raising as in manufacturing. Each extensive grower should aim to raise the best materials for some one branch of manufacturers or consumption. Crossing between the breeds which produce these different materials in their greatest perfection, is throwing away an already attained good for an expected one—and, generally, all such expectations are so far disappointed that the gain does not compensate for the loss. There are, indeed, circumstances where such crossing is justifiable and necessary. It is when the region of production is adapted only to one kind of sheep, and they cannot be procured in sufficient numbers as soon or as cheaply as is required. The sheep region of Texas lying immediately north of San Antonio, is an example of this. There is no market for mutton there, or accessible from there. The Long Wooled English sheep could scarcely live there — could not preserve its characteristics in a region so warm and dry that vegetation is, during a part of the year, dried up—a region subject to drouths which sometimes extend this pinching penury of feed, at nearly famine point, through months, and sometimes through the year. Much of Australia is worse situated, for the soil is poorer, the heat greater, and the drouths more frequent, severe and protracted. The Merino lives and flourishes in both these regions.

The Texas wool grower cannot obtain a sufficient number of full blood Merinos to start his flock with any reasonable degree of rapidity. The cost too would be enormous. He therefore buys the hairy, light fleeced Mexican sheep and breeds it steadily towards the Merino, by using only Merino rams. He sometimes brings, from the States lying north of Texas, grade ewes, with an infusion of English blood. This is, under the circumstances, legitimate breeding—the best that can be resorted to—and so it would be if the ewes thus procured were pure English sheep. This is a cross of necessity, intended to produce sheep suited to the region. It would require almost countless generations to put the mongrels thus produced on a perfect par in all particulars with first class Merinos. But the cross would steadily tend in that direction, and would gradually and not slowly produce very profitable wool growing sheep.

Mr. BARNARD proposes to attain a similar result by reversing the line of breeding. He proposes to breed from the Long Wool ram and Merino ewe, to produce a *wool growing* sheep for our Western prairies. If Long Wool sheep are more profitable than Merinos for that purpose, his plan is perhaps legitimate, though there are some physiological difficulties. We admit that the danger, impropriety and inexpediency of breeding between large males and small females have been somewhat magnified, where the disparity in size is not great. But between the Cotswold and Merino it is great. A good Cotswold ram is more than double the weight of the ordinary run of Merino ewes. Merino ewes occasionally lamb with difficulty when served by over-grown Merino rams. Can it reasonably be expected that the fœtus procreated by the great Cotswold ram, will find room for proper development in the womb of the Merino ewe, and that it will be yeaned without difficulty and danger? All experience and all analogy prove the contrary.

But, waiving other points, and admitting that the *physical* end sought is attainable—admitting that Mr. BARNARD can, in the course of a few generations, easily and safely convert his Merinos into respectable Cotswolds—will he thus secure his real end, viz: the production of a better wool-growing sheep, all things considered, for the Prairies? Before considering this question let us say that we claim to be warm friends of both the Long and Middle wool sheep. We have unceasingly urged their multiplication in the United States. We have always admitted their decided superiority in profit, over the Merino, in proper situations—and those situations are numerous—that is, in all places where mutton is the leading object and wool but the accessory. And the recent commencement of a new class of manufacturers in our country has rendered them more profitable than ever before, and given them a manifest superiority in some situations where previously it was doubtful or obviously against them. We think we have a right to disclose the fact and place it on record that during all the recent conferences between the Wool Growers and Manufacturers we made it an indispensable condition of agreement that the duties on all coarse and middle clothing wools should be as high as those on fine wool—that the committees parted without a full agreement because this was not conceded—that we, as Chairman of the Wool Growers' Committee, refused to convene that body again after its first adjournment, though earnestly importuned to do so, until virtually given to understand that our ultimatum, on this subject, would be accepted. Had the tariff bill passed, it would have rendered the growing of long wool profitable, almost without reference to mutton. With such antecedents, we feel that we have a right to discuss the principal question now under consideration, honestly and plainly.

We believe that neither Cotswolds, nor any other English breeds, are as suitable to keep in *great* flocks on our western prairies, for wool—or wool and mutton combined—as the American Merino. Some of them, under proper circumstances, will multiply faster. They are better milkers. But they require more, better, and *more uniform* feed. They cannot endure with so great impunity the short keep, occasionally produced by frost, drouth, and other circumstances. They must be well fed the year round to develop their best qualities. They cannot travel for their food over great ranges as well as the smaller and more active Merinos. Nor can they compare with the Merino in the ability to withstand sudden and extreme vicissitudes of weather. Finally, they do not herd, or "flock" as well as the latter. In Texas, Buenos Ayres, and Australia, flocks of one or two thousand Merinos run together all the year round—are yarded together every night, and sweep together over the same sun-scorched plains by day. We have known of flocks in Texas which, in times of short keep, daily traveled five miles out from their station and five miles back to glean their scanty keep. The Australian Merino sometimes is compelled to range twenty miles a day over arid deserts, picking most of its food from bushes.

Will any man pretend that the English Leicesters or Cotswolds would keep sound and healthy in flocks of a thousand under such treatment as this, or that it would be safe to keep a thousand together night and day all the year round, under any treatment?—The improved English breeds are unfitted by their nature and habit for great flocks. They should be kept in small ones—be fed well, summer and winter—be well cared for in every particular, and then if proper mutton markets are accessible, no sheep can exceed them in making profitable returns—and *at this time* perhaps no sheep in the United States can equal them.

* We mean of course in the way of the *improvement* of both stocks, or of either in the leading objects for which it is bred. We have seen good sheep for a farmer who keeps but a handful of them, result from a first cross between Merino rams and Long Wool ewes. The produce were strong sheep with heavy fleeces and excellent mutton. But the fleeces were extremely uneven, and without much sorting and stapling unfitted for manufacture; and then the different portions were not well adapted to *the same* manufactures.

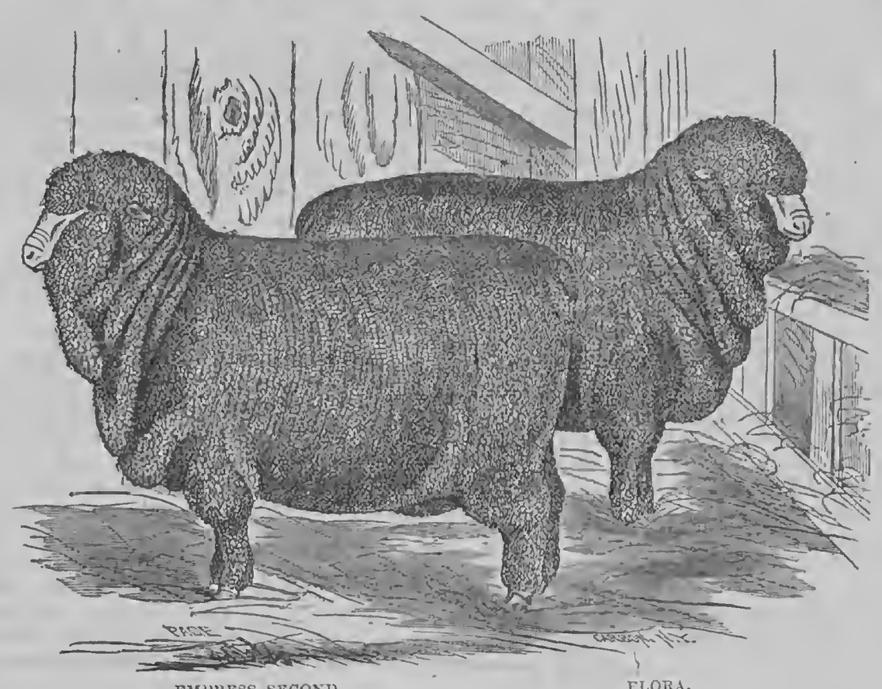
PORTRAITS AND PEDIGREES OF THREE FINE MERINO EWES.

EMPRESS.

THE pedigree, produce, etc., of this extraordinary ewe (the property of PITTS, WILEY & PARRISH, Ontario Co., N. Y.,) were given in this paper, June 3d, 1865. Her eight first fleeces weighed, in the aggregate, 134 lbs. 6½ oz.—the heaviest, publicly sheared, weighing 21 lbs. 5 oz. An error occurred in the published pedigree of her sire. She was bred by J. C. TAFFT, West Bloomfield, N. Y.; got by the "PECK & LEACH ram," out of a Paular ewe bred by J. T. & V. RICH, Richville, Vt. The PECK & LEACH ram was bred by D. CUTTING, Richville, Vt., got by Wooster, bred by E. HAMMOND. His dam was bred by EMANUEL HILL, Bridport, Vt.; got by the ELLITHARP & REMELEE ram "descended from BEDELL & JARVIS' stock."

Empress 2d, (the property of Messrs. PITTS & WILEY,) out of Empress, was got by the "GARDNER ram" bred by AB'M WOOSTER of Vt.; by Young Matchless, by Matchless, by Wooster.

Flora, (the property of Messrs. PITTS & WILEY,) was got by "Old Dick," dam bred by EDGAR SANFORD, got by a HAMMOND ram out of a ROBINSON ewe. Old Dick was bred by TYLER STICKNEY, Shoreham, Vt., got by the "Old Robinson Ram," dam one of Mr. S.'s best Paular ewes. For pedigree of Old Robinson Ram, see Practical Shepherd, p. 417.



EMPRESS SECOND. FLORA.

Communications, Etc.

THE SQUIRREL PEST.

NEVER since the memory of man, perhaps, have squirrels been so generally abundant as they are this season. In almost every region we hear from, they—particually the red squirrels—abound on every farm. They are now preying on the orchards and on the early grain. Constantly increasing in numbers, they will soon invade the corn-fields, not only to obtain present food, but to lay up their winter stores. Barns and granaries will be ruinously infested by them next winter. The red squirrel will gnaw through the roof of these buildings after food, thus letting in rain and snow to damage what they do not consume.

Now while they are at work in the orchards is the time to attack these pests. Every farmer should at once set about killing them. If he waits until winter, he will find he has made a great mistake. We know a boy who has killed twenty-five red squirrels in a small orchard in the last two days. A boy and a shot-gun is the best remedy. Let the remedy be universally applied. FARMER.

Central New York, Aug., 1866.

ABOUT THAT NORWEGIAN SEED-CORN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER. — In pour valuable paper of April 28, a person calling himself H. B. MANN from Burlington, Vt., offers to furnish any person with an "early eight-rowed corn that will ripen in 40 days from planting,"—sufficient to plant "three hundred hills, for ONE DOLLAR." In response to this advertisement, the Post-Master in Burlington says that letters come, directed to "H. B. MANN," by the cart-load; but as far as can be learned, no one has ever received a specimen of this early "Norwegian Seed Corn."

It has been ascertained that no person by the name of "H. B. MANN" is to be found in Burlington. The letters thus directed were claimed and taken out by a Mr. KIDDER, who is known there as the "*Honey-bee man*," (H. B. MANN,) because he deals in bees and bee-hives. Just above the advertisement of his corn he advertises pure Italian bees, bee-hives, and white clover seed, over his true name, K. P. KIDDER.

It is time that such rascally impositions were checked, and it is the duty of every man to do what he can to expose such scoundrels and bring them to justice. A competent attorney has been secured in Burlington, Vt., who will attend to the claims of all those who have been defrauded of their money, if they will only forward them. Send on your claims, fellow victims, and Mr. KIDDER will undoubtedly be glad to settle them by refunding the money, besides paying the attorney's fees. Address GEO. D. WRIGHT, Esq., Burlington, Vt.

EGBERT B. HATCH.

Thorn Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July, 1866.

Translated for the Rural New-Yorker by O. O. B.

RAPID TANNING.

INDUSTRY has for a long time sought to replace tannin by other substances more active in the tanning of green, salt and dry skins, all being based upon the essential economy of the time required to mummify the skins, by such processes as the vacuum, sulphate of iron, etc.

Mr. VON KOOLBERGEN has resolved this question by the application of the *dividivi* to the tanning of skins, and the perfecting of the different processes of preparation of this product, which grows in pods like peas and beans, and is gathered in South America.

As usual heretofore the hides are first given to the workmen, who subject them to a bath of fresh water to remove the saline secretions they contain; then they are plunged into a solution of lime which destroys the hair and detaches the flesh and filaments in aboutten to fifteen days. Then they scrape off with a knife all parts that are foreign to the skin. After these ordinary operations the inventor prepares his solution of *dividivi*, leaving the skins in it for a time proportioned to the thickness of the leather;—for example: forty-eight hours for sole-leather, and four hours for the thinnest leather. After this process they are perfectly tanned and ready for the trade. If skins are required with the hair on, it is only necessary to treat them directly to the solution of *dividivi*, which tans them in two days. This process is applied mainly to military sacks.

Thus, in the space of fifteen days, is realized a notable economy of time without taking away from the hides their suppleness, elasticity, beauty or the good qualities they obtain by a prolonged sojourn in the tan vats. In the markets these products sell the same as those treated after the old system Other processes of rapid tanning have been known for a long time, but have all been abandoned because they decompose the fibers instead of transforming them—the most elementary notions of chemistry sufficing to show the reason for such a result.

CANADA THISTLES.

A WRITER in the Western Rural tells how he killed acres of Canada thistles, thus:—"Plow early in the spring, as soon as they are all out of the ground. As soon as they are up the second time, plow or cultivate with a wheeled cultivator, and so continue as often as they come in sight, which will be about three or four times during the summer. If the season is wet it is all the more favorable for killing — others don't agree with me — because they sprout and make their appearance much more certainly than in a dry season. In a dry season the roots lay in the ground without coming up; in a warm, wet season they come up three or four times, and that is their end if they are as often plowed.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1866.

NATIONAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, &C.

American Pomological, St. Louis,	Sept. 4—
California, Sacramento,	Sept. 10..16
Canada West, Toronto,	Sept. 24—28
Canada E., Impl't Trial, Montreal, *about*	Sept. 1—
Illinois, Chicago,	Sept. 24—29
Illinois, Implement Trial, Mattoon,	Sept. 4—
Indiana, Indianapolis,	Oct. 1— 5
Iowa, Burlington,	Sept. 18—21
Kansas, Lawrence,	Oct. 2— 5
Kentucky, Paris,	Oct. 2— 5
Louisiana, New Orleans,	Nov. 20—
Michigan, Adrian,	Sept. 18—21
Minnesota, Rochester,	Oct. 3— 5
Missouri, ——,	Oct. 2— 6
National Horse Fair, Kalamazo,	Oct. 2— 5
New England, Brattleboro,	Sept. 4— 7
New Hampshire, Nashua,	Sept. 18—20
New York, Saratoga,	Sept. 11—14
Ohio, Dayton,	Sept. 25—28
Oregon, Salem,	Oct. 17—20
Pennsylvania, Easton,	Sept. 25—27
St. Louis Association, St. Louis,	Oct. 1— 6
Vermont, Brattleboro,	Sept. 4— 7
Wisconsin, Janesville,	Sept. 25—28

COUNTY AND TOWN — NEW YORK.

Albany, Albany,	Sept. 25—28
Cattaraugus, Olean,	Sept. 18—20
Chenango, Oxford,	Sept. 24—26
Cortland, ——,	Sept. 19—20
Delaware, Bloomville,	Sept. 25—27
Genesee, Batavia,	Sept. 19—20
Horse Show, Buffalo,	Aug. 14—17
"International," Rouses' Point,	Sept. 18—19
Jefferson, Watertown,	Sept 18—20
Livingston, Geneseo,	Sept. 26—27
Monroe, Rochester,	Sept. 18—20
Niagara, Lockport,	Sept. 19—21
Putnam, Carmel,	Sept. 12—14
Queens, Mineola,	Sept. 27—28
Rensselaer, Troy,	Oct. 2— 4
St. Lawrence, Canton,	Sept. 25—27
Seneca, Waterloo,	Oct. 2— 4
Steuben, Bath,	Sept. 19—21
Susquehannah Valley, Unadilla,	Sept. 26—28
Tompkins, Trumansburg,	Sept. 19—21
Wayne, Palmyra,	Sept. 27—29

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Merrimac River, Concord,	Sept. 25—27

VERMONT.

Addison, Middlebury,	Sept. 19—21
Caledonia, St. Johnsbury,	Sept. 18—20
Rutland, Rutland,	Sept. — —
Windham, Newfane,	Oct. 3— 4

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable, Barnstable,	Oct. 9
Bristol, Taunton,	Oct. 2
Berkshire, Pittsfield,	Oct. 2
Essex, Haverhill,	Sept. 25
Franklin, Greenfield,	Sept. 27
Housatonic, Great Barrington,	Sept. 26
Hampshire Union, Northampton,	Oct. 4
Hampshire, Amherst,	Sept. 25
Hampden, Springfield,	Oct. 2
Hampden East, Palmer,	Oct. 9
Highland, Middlefield,	Sept. 13
Hoosic Valley, North Adams,	Sept. 16
Middlesex, Concord,	Sept. 20
Middlesex South, Framingham,	Sept. 18
Middlesex North, Lowell,	Sept. 27
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury,	Oct. 16
Nantucket, Nantucket,	Sept. 25
Norfolk, Dedham,	Sept. 27
Plymouth, Bridgewater,	Sept. 27
Whately, Whately,	Oct. 2
Worcester, Worcester,	Sept. 20
Worcester West, Barre,	Sept. 27
Worcester North, Fitchburg,	Sept. 25
Worcester South, Sturbridge,	Oct. 4
Worcester Southeast, Milford,	Sept. 25

CONNECTICUT.

Pequabuck, Bristol,	Oct. 10

NEW JERSEY.

Monmouth, Freehold,	Sept. 19—20
Morris, Morristown,	Sept. 11—14

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bucks, Newton,	Sept. 25—26
Chester, Westchester,	Sept. 27—29
Doylestown, Doylestown,	Oct. 3— 4
Northampton, Nazareth,	Oct. 25
Susquehannah, Montrose,	Sept. 19—20

OHIO.

Ashtabula, Jefferson,	Sept. 5— 7
Ashland, Ashland,	Oct. 2— 4
Clinton, Wilmington,	Sept. 19—21
Columbiana, New Lisbon,	Sept. 25—27
Champaign, Urbana,	Sept. 26—28
Delaware, Delaware,	Sept. 19—21
Erie, Sandusky,	Sept. 18—21
Franklin, Columbus,	Sept. 11—14
Garrettsville, (Portage Co.,)	Oct. 3— 6
Greene, Xenia,	Sept. 12—15
Geauga, Burton,	Sept. 25—27
Geauga, (Tree.) Claridon,	Sept. 18—20
Harrison, Cadiz,	Oct. 3— 5
Highland, Hillsboro,	Oct. 3— 5
Horse Breeders' Association, Cleveland,	Aug. 21—24
Jamestown, (Greene Co.,)	Aug. 29—31
Loraine, Elyria,	Sept. 11—14
Licking, Newark,	Oct. 3— 5
Muskingum, Zanesville,	Sept. 12—14
Pickaway, Co. Fair Grounds,	Sept. 12—14
Portage, Ravenna,	Sept. 19—21
Plymouth, (Richland Co.,)	Sept. 25—27
Richfield, (Summit Co.,)	Sept. 26—28
Seville, (Medina Co.,)	Sept. 20—22
Summit, Akron,	Oct. 2— 5
Stark, Canton,	Sept. 25—28
Twinsburgh, Twinsburgh,	Sept. 4— 6
Trumbull, Warren,	Sept. 19—21
Warren, Lebanon,	Sept. 5— 7

KENTUCKY.

Bourbon, Paris,	Sept. 3— 6
Clark, Winchester,	Aug. 29—31
Central Kentucky, Danvill,	Sept. — —
Harrison, Cynthiana,	Sept. 18—21
Jessamine, Nicholasville,	Aug. 9—10
Montgomery and Bath, Mt. Sterling,	Aug. 22—24
Nelson, Bardstown,	Sept. 18—21
Shelby, Shelbyville,	Aug. 28—31
Warren, Bowling Green,	Sept. 18—20

MICHIGAN.

Clinton, St. Johns,	Sept. 17—28
Jackson, Jackson,	Sept. 25—28
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor,	Oct. 3— 5

ILLINOIS.

DeKalb, ——,	Sept. 17—20
Jackson, ——,	Sept. 18—20
Cass, Virginia,	Sept. 4— 6
Ogle, Oregon,	Sept. 18—20
Peoria, Peoria,	Sept. 19—21
Jo Daviss, City of Galena,	Oct. 2— 5

WISCONSIN.

Brown, Green Bay,	Sept. 26—27
Horse Show, Milwaukee,	Sept. 11—13
Lafayette, Darlington,	Sept. 27—29
Polk, Osceola,	Sept. 18—19
Sauk, Baraboo,	Oct. 19—11

IOWA.

Cerro Gordo, Mason,	Sept. 20—21
Central District, Des Moines,	Sept. 11—13
Floyd, Charles City,	Sept. 19—20
Scott, Davenport,	Sept. 3— 7

THE COTTON CROP.—Early in the season some remarks were made in this paper concerning the probable amount of the cotton crop the present season. From accounts then received, it was estimated at about two and a half million of bales. This conclusion a correspondent at the South deemed quite erroneous, stating it as his opinion that the estimate was too high by at least a million of bales. The reasons for this conclusion were a lack of teams to prepare the ground, of seed to plant it with, and the disorganized state of labor in the cotton growing region. These were plausible objections, but if recent advices are to be relied upon, they were not well founded. The N. Y. Independent says well informed correspondents estimate the crop at full 3,000,000 bales, and many planters are anxious to sell their growing cotton at much less than current rates, deliverable next winter. It tells of one firm in that city which has contracted with planters in Georgia and Alabama for their crops at 18 and 16 cts., which is about 30 per cent. below ruling rates in Liverpool at last advices.

HORTICULTURAL.

GRAPE GROWING,—VARIETIES, MARKETING IN N. Y. CITY, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—As the Agricultural world is at present quite excited on the subject of Grape Growing, an article on Grapes &c., will not be out of season, and may be interesting to some of your readers. As many read with avidity anything concerning it, I propose to give you a few ideas on the subject, as a dealer.

In some localities the grape growing mania prevails to a very great extent, and there you will find that land has risen hundreds of dollars per acre, and many farmers realize more money in selling land at the advanced prices than the purchasers do in growing the grape. I am aware that it is a general idea that the grape can be grown almost anywhere in this country; so it can, but not to such a degree of perfection that it will be sought for by lovers of this fruit for their tables. Many of our grape growers never taste any but those grown in their immediate vicinity, and of course are not competent to judge correctly of their quality, while those who reside in large cities have them from all parts of the country, and can compare and judge of their respective value and merits. Those which are superior will meet with success, and those which are poor will be condemned. In speaking of those living in large cities, I do not refer to Agricultural Clubs who meet to praise everything they have to sell, and condemn everything they have not, but the *people* in the broad sense of the word—those who appreciate a good article, call it by what name you please.

Every section of country expecting to grow the grape successfully should have a press to work up the inferior fruit into wine and vinegar. By so doing they will avoid sending a large quantity of poor fruit to market, which injures the demand for choice fruit, as that will bring more money alone than the whole amount will if sent to market. Last fall a large quantity of this inferior fruit was thrown into market quite late in the season, and there being no demand for it, it sold for two or three cents per pound, which would not pay the expense of packing and freight.

The various growers are apt to think that their own section of country is just the place to grow the grape, and that their fruit is superior to all others. The cause of this is that the farmers do not take time to visit other sections of country and compare notes with other growers, noticing the difference in soils, situation of vineyards, and the quality of the fruit; thus informing themselves by practical observation of what they cannot obtain by reading. Some nurserymen create a great excitement over some new vraiety which they have made a pet of, and by the forcing process bring the fruit to a high degree of perfection, and then recommend it as being just the thing that everybody wants, as it will grow anywhere, and under any circumstances, thus palming off an article perfectly worthless to many parts of the country, and not worth the cost of transportation to many growers. I would advise those of limited means not to purchase these wonders until some more wealthy growers have tested them, and will give a just and unbiased opinion of the article. I do not wish to say that any particular variety is best, or sells the best in our market, as we have a large variety of very choice fruit, and I do not care what name you may give a grape, so the clusters are large and fine, and the fruit rich and sweet. As usual with all fruit, the earlier varieties bring the most money, because then fruit is scarce, and in demand, and when the general crop is in, prices are governed by the quantity. The Concord, Hartford Prolific, and Delaware are among the early fruit, while the Isabella is the principal variety. The Catawba is a great favorite in our market, and when choice always commands a good price.

For a number of years Ohio has sent a large quantity of good grapes. They are principally Catawbas, and a very fair article, but owing to the distance they are apt to be damaged by transportation. New Jersey sends us a good crop of early varieties, but New York State furnishes us with the largest quantity of fruit. The best grapes that we receive come from Steuben Co. in this State; they are principally Catawbas. These are certainly the finest flavored fruit I have ever met with. Their valley (Pleasant Valley) appears to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of this delicate variety, and the growers thoroughly understand the raising, curing, and packing of them. By their mode of curing they can keep them until after all others are out of the market, thus giving them the advantages of the market, and realizing the highest prices for them. The greater part of their crop brought 20 cts. per pound here, and one grower sold his crop of several thousand pounds at 20 cts. per pound at home. Their Isabellas are also very fine, and sold for from 12 to 14 cts. per pound here. The returns of the crop would be a very interesting item, but I cannot give it. Several tons of their Catawbas which damaged in transporting were sold to a wine dealer for 10 cts. per pound, and he informed me that they were the best wine grapes he had seen in this country. Their plan of sending their fruit is original, and the dealers are greatly pleased with it. They use a wooden box made by FAIRCHILD BROS. of Hammondsport, one size holding five pounds, and the other ten pounds. These are packed in skeleton cases, which are sold with the grapes.

The plans adopted by the growers in different States to market their fruit varies considerably. The counties bordering on the Hudson river make use of a box holding about 40 pounds. The tops are hung with hinges, and fastened with a screw or lock. Some of them are neatly painted and ornamented, and have the owner's name on them. Another plan is to use a large basket containing about one bushel. These have a stout wooden cover fastened with a lock, and some of these are also painted. Others use the common peach basket with a linen cover, and some use boxes holding from 6 to 10 pounds. These are packed in large wooden cases, neatly painted and locked. Some use small round boxes holding about 4 pounds; these are made of both paper and wood, and are packed in cheap cases which are not returned. The others are all returned to the owners. The paper boxes are the poorest kind, as dampness spoils them, and I have frequently noticed that when they do arrive free from damp the grapes are spoiled. There must be something in the composition of the paper that is injurious to them. The Ohio plan is a cheap wooden box, made light and flat, holding about 25 pounds.

There is one point in regard to the selling of grapes in our market that many growers do not understand, and I will endeavor to explain it. It is a prevailing opinion among growers that the later they can keep their grapes the more money they will get for them. This is incorrect in a great degree. During the hight of the grape season we have a large number of dealers in the poorer qualities, who sell in the streets from wagons and baskets at a few cents per pound. As the season advances these dealers all quit the business, and also all the cheap grocers who have been dealing in them. Even some of our best grocers tire of them. At least 90 per cent. of all who have been dealing in them retire from the business, leaving only a few of the first class fruit dealers in the trade, and in order to sell to these the fruit must be very choice. This accounts for a poor article of grapes not selling late in the season, and I would advise every farmer who lives at a distance from market, and has a crop of poor grapes, to sell them to the wine makers, or if none are near make them up into vinegar, which is always in demand.

A very choice article of Catawbas will sell until the Holidays, when the entire trade falls off until March or April, when there is a slight demand for it if strictly fine. During the months of January and February it is almost impossible to sell a pound of grapes. I presume the cause of it is that people have not been accustomed to seeing them in market, and consequently think they cannot procure them. This idea will soon disappear, and the people be taught that they can procure them in winter as well as in the fall; for with the aid of the fruit houses we will be able to keep the grapes. I have kept some in my store until the middle of April, and exercised no more care with them than I should with a barrel of apples. The main idea is to keep them dry and cold. NOW AND THEN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1866.

OSIER WILLOWS.—TARIFF.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Your columns have contained good articles on the Osier Willow. Three years ago last spring, a friend of mine, Mr. LACEY, put in about ten acres to Osiers in the town of Hector, Schuyler Co., N. Y., near Watkins, on grounds of his nephew, Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. R. was to be a partner in the profits. Mr. LACEY incurred a heavy expense for the cuttings, labor, &c. The land selected was "good for corn," as had been recommended by some correspondent of the RURAL. The next spring Mr. R. thought his ground would be much more valuable for corn and grain, and the sooner he got those willows out of it the better! So they were plowed up. I have heard of several experiments of this kind. The net result in such cases goes to the Profit and Loss account, and all on the side of *Loss*.

The same spring, 1863, I put in between five and six acres of Osiers, not on another man's domain; but, being already deeply in debt, with a large and expensive family, and impelled by the urgent necessity to *do something that would be profitable*, I hired $1,300 for *six years*, and bought 12½ acres of "corn land," a part of it *mucky*. I drained and underdrained it, plowed up about six acres of it, spoiling so much good timothy, (for it was all in grass,) spent largely for cuttings, and for the wages of men and boys, and at length had the pleasure of seeing it all *stuck* with willow cuttings. On the mucky ground the cuttings made a good start. On the clayey loam they did miserably. The soil was not so good as I bargained for; the thistles far more numerous! When I heard the fate of friend LACEY'S willows I wished mine in the same category. But I could not *afford* to back out. So we again cultivated and hoed them, filling up the vacancies, and hoping against hope that another spring they would make a better show. A part did so. The Assessors, especially, were satisfied that land on which so much labor and money had been expended, *must be* very valuable, and they *taxed it accordingly*, as they did my other grounds, set to pear trees, on which the prospect seemed *to me* equally gloomy! Heavy interest, heavy taxes, war prices, hard times! In vain did I tell the Assessors that I was willing to pay taxes *equal* to my neighbors, who *were* realizing large profits from their grounds; and that when I should begin to have profits the public should have its share. No! The double tax must come *at once*, whether my experiments should prove a success or a failure! Very well. Heavy taxes were needed. To *heavy* taxes I did not object, but to making them *doubly heavy* on my *doubtful* and *gloomy experiments*! This could not largely relieve the Empire State and the glorious American Union, whilst to a struggling, patriotic man the *double burden* was "grievous to be borne."

Again the willows were cut off with great labor, and again we cultivated and hoed the rows, both the promising and the unpromising. We got one of EASTERBROOK'S machines for peeling, turned it by hand, got through 700 pounds, sent them to New York and got six cents a pound. This paid the *freight* and the *labor of peeling*. Again and again did I wish the experiment had never been begun. My Yankee blood was averse to backing out, or doubtless my willows would now have shared the fate of friend LACEY'S, with a loss of *two years'* time and toil instead of his one.

Last year the willows made better growth. But a new pest made its appearance among them. I had been told that these Osier Willows had "no enemy." But see the graceful stems bowing their heads under squads of black caterpillars—blacker and more venomous than the voracious host that would devour our orchards. What to do? Kill them with fire or kerosene? Either of these would kill the caterpillars and the young willows as well! To crush them "between the upper and nether mill-stone" was no more feasible. So we must attempt it with lighter *hand-work*.

The spring of 1866 arrives. Men and boys are hired, with big wages and bounties, to cut up the willows. Tedious job! We make the pond, bind the willows, draw them off, stand them in. Butts not well evened! Many a graceful willow perishes because too high to reach the water-level. Now comes the *peeling time*. It is the last of May. We have bought a second peeler, got the first repaired, hired a foreman, (who says we have *eight* tons of splendid willows after they are peeled; they turned out to be less than *four*—so light are they after being peeled and dried,) got our long troughs made for washing, hired a two-horse power, some young men, and a larger number of smart girls,—have got our benches made, a load of willows drawn up from the pond, and all things ready. The foreman shows how to "*feed*." Twig after twig they go shooting through. The hands are taught to "pick them up," strip off the loosened bark and throw them by hands full into the water-troughs, where the boy "washes them," and carries them out of the barn to the racks for drying. But hold! That *new* machine is splitting the willows. It splits the large ones, splits the small ones. The men fix it, and "fix it," but all to no purpose. Have to go to Geneva for Mr. EASTERBROOK, the maker, to come and fix it. All right at last. But whoa there! A girl's clothes are caught in the machine! Now another! Now one of the boys! The old gentleman thinks they are "so careless." Now he is caught himself! How the machine champers their clothes! Unscrew and get them out! Each operator that has been caught, has been laughed at, till nearly all have had their turn. Now *Little Johnny* is whirling by his clothes under the tumbling rod! But he is saved from threatening death.

Four weeks—the peeling is through. Great relief in the house, especially in the cooking department! Willows all sorted, (four sizes,) all tightly bound up, the hands paid off, and the crop is ready for market. Send the willows, 130 bundles, by canal-boat to New York. Go myself to make the acquaintance of willow dealers, and effect a sale. Find a glut of European Willows, recently arrived, in the market. These are not so good as American Willows, but are bought cheap in France and Belgium for American gold. We have sent away our gold to get them. The French and Belgians can undersell us, for the labor, (of which it requires so much to produce them,) is there only 20 cts. a day—one-fifth or one-tenth of the wages here. Then the duty is only 30 per cent. on this light cost in Europe.

This large importation of an inferior article brings down the price of our willows. And the Tariff is so low! What protection to American industry! We can raise better willows—do raise better—and can raise all we need here in America, and yet we are drained of our gold to bring in a poorer article from the Old World! Will not all willow-growers unite in a petition to Congress for a proper duty on this useful commodity? As the Tariff is now undergoing revision, this is just the time to act. Some of the manufacturers in New York, though foreigners, told me they would unite in an effort to have the duty increased on the raw material, as well as on the manufactured articles. Why not protect our WILLOWS as well as our Wool and our Iron? Will every willow-grower either address a letter on the subject to HON. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, United States Senate, or send his address to the subscriber, for united action? E. CHADWICK.

Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y.

CULTURE OF WILD FLOWERS.

"MARIE ESTELLE," in a late communication to the Prairie Farmer, states that among the wild flowers that have grown and bloomed finely when removed to the garden, are the several violets, Aquilegia canadensis, the Uvularias, Phloxes, and Polemonium reptans. Among those which have not grown well, or which have failed to bloom, are the Cypripediums, Dodecatheon, and the Dicentra canadensis, the latter intended to grow as a companion to D. spectabilis, and which is misspelled Dielytra.

We can inform this correspondent, as well as all others who may wish to cultivate these plants, that the different species of Cypripedium may be grown with success if planted in a deep soil, composed largely of leaf mould, and placed on the north side of the building or high board fence. This gives them a position similar to that which they occupied when growing in moist, shady woods. The Dicentra canadensis will also grow well in a border, similarly shaded, with a soil similar to that in which it is usully found. We have never found any difficulty with the Dodecatheon in open ground, but it would doubtless succeed better in the shade. Those who have large evergreens growing on their grounds may employ these as a screen for protecting native flowers from the sun, and if the borders containing them are made in a small, curved form, so as not to appear ostentatious, much of the natural beauty of wild growth may be imparted to the group.

We have another object in alluding to this subject at the present time. Wild plants often fail of success because they are taken up at the wrong season, or when in a state of growth. The best time is a short period after the blooming season, or when the stem and leaves have begun to lie down or are withered and dead. But a difficulty occurs in not being able to find them readily. This is obviated by marking them when in full bloom by running down a sharp stick at the foot of the stem, upon which the name and color of the variety are written. The precise spot is afterwards readily found. The season for thus marking these plants has already arrived; and Phloxes, Aquilegias, Polemoniums, Lilies, and other wild flowers, thus marked when in bloom, are easily discovered and taken up at a later period in the season.—*Country Gentleman.*

APPLES—KEEPING.

IN the Prairie Farmer, J. S. gives directions how to manage apples during the winter in order that they may come out good in the spring. He would lay the public under greater obligations if he would impart the secret of getting apples to keep. That is the principal difficulty in this region, whatever it may be in Missouri, whence he writes.

His plan of keeping apples is briefly this:—Select a dry spot near the dwelling—dig a trench to the depth of half the length of a barrel and a little wider; cover the bottom with a sprinkling of corn-stalks; set the barrels filled with apples on this bedding and put stalks between the barrels and the sides of the trench; cover well with hay or straw and over this a coating of earth three or four inches thick. Make a roof of two wide plank, edges nailed together. When winter sets in put a few inches of dirt over this roof. When a barrel of apples is wanted take it from under the roofing and close the pit tightly again till all are removed for use. This method is a substitute for a good dry cellar; those having the latter will not require the trenching process.

FRUIT—A QUESTION ANSWERED.

A CORRESPONDENT, of the North Western Farmer, proposed a premium for a satisfactory answer to the question "Why fruit is not so sure a crop as in former years?" To this J. H. KIRBY replies—not asking for the premium—that the valley of the Mississippi is subject to greater, as well as more sudden, changes of temperature than any other portion of the globe in the same latitude. This is one reason, and the second is the felling of the native forests, thereby permitting the upper and colder currents of air to sweep along nearer the surface of the ground than was their wont in the earlier days, Western settlement. Both these reasons seem legitimate, as does the conclusion that, to secure the growth of fruit, greater care must be exercised in locating orchards where they will be screened, as much as may be, from the extreme rigors of the winter, and by cultivating and interposing belts of hardy forest trees as screens to the fruit bearing ones. The last requires time, capital, patience and labor—essentials which the present is not always willing to lend to the future. But without this little can be done; with it, much may be.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

GRAPES PROMISING IN YATES CO.—We have now the promise of *one* good fruit crop—grapes. Many a vineyard has been started here, near the banks of the charming Seneca Lake. They now look finely, and vines old enough to bear are well loaded. Indeed all small fruits have done well this year—cherries, raspberries, strawberries—and even gooseberries and currants, where the detestable worms have been subdued. Yates county is generally good for apples; but they are a decided failure this year. Wheat is good, other grains good, potatoes and corn promising—no drouth thus far.—E. C., *Dundee, July*, 30, '66.

A NEW GRAPE BUG.—J. A. WHITE, Mills Grove, Erie Co., Pa.—The bugs or beetles sent to this office are identical with those sent from Ohio a short time since. They are new to the entomologists here and hence nameless. They will probably go forward to Philadelphia to get christened. As to a "remedy to stay their ravages," we know of none, unless a sprinkling of hellebore will do it. Many think it will prove effectual. The experiment is easily made and may prove a paying one.

WHITE BLACKBERRIES.—Mr. O. MCLERAN, of this city, has favored us with fine specimens of a White Blackberry which he has fruited for three years. The berries are of good size and flavor. The plants were from Texas. They are apparently hardy; had no protection last winter, but were less injured than Lawton's in the same garden. The variety is prolific. Mr. McL. is only an amateur cultivator, and has no plants for sale. The berries are a curiosity.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.—This is the proper season to clean up old strawberry beds and facilitate the growth of the plants. New beds may be planted out; the ground should be well spaded up and manured. Dig holes in the prepared ground and place in them the roots of the plants with as much dirt adhering as possible. They will make a considerable spread before the winter sets in and have a fair start the succeeding spring.

SLAKED LIME FOR THE CURRANT WORM.—Mr. H. MILLS of Lowville, N. Y., writes us:—"I have succeeded in saving my currant and gooseberry bushes from the ravages of the currant worm by the application of slacked lime, applying it freely to the bushes two or three times a week, all over the leaves. My gooseberry bushes were nearly dead in the spring, and now they have fresh branches over two feet in length."

HON. HENRY SPENCE, M. D., died in Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 2d, aged 66 years. Dr. S. was an eminent physician, farmer and fruit-grower. Members of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association will remember to have seen him occasionally at their interesting meetings.—E. C.

Domestic Economy.

ORIGINAL RECIPES, INQUIRIES, &c.

PREMIUM BREAD.—Mrs. H. WIER of Johnsonville, has been awarded a premium for a sample of bread exhibited at the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. To make it take:—Four teacups of corn meal, two of wheat flour, one of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two of soda, and sour milk enough to make a batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes. Put in a well greased tin pail, cover and set in a kettle of cold water, and cover the kettle and bring to a boil, and let it continue to boil for three hours. Care should be taken that the water does not rise so high as to get into the pail. In the absence of sour milk use water and two teaspoonsful of cream tartar and a spoonful of lard.

METHEGLIN.—In answer to the inquiry of B. A. V., in RURAL of July 14, I send the following recipe for making Metheglin:—Mix honey with water until it will raise an egg above the surface as large as a shilling, or, a little larger. Strain, boil and skim. Take off. When settled and cool, barrel it, leaving the bung out until sufficiently fermented, (if too long it will become sour;) then cork tightly. The older the better the drink.—M. M. J., *Rush, N. Y.*

TO MAKE CONSERVE OF HOLLYHOCK.—To one pound of hollyhock flowers add four pounds of sugar, ½ oz. cayenne, ½ oz. bitter root, 2 oz. nerve powder, 2 oz. bayberry, 2 oz. poplar bark, 2 oz. cloves, 2 oz. golden seal, 2 oz. Cinnamon, ½ oz. oil pennyroyal. Pound the flowers on a clean board and after they are well softened add the above ingredients.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Waterford, Loudon Co., Va.*

GINGERBREAD.—Some ladies wish to make it without sour milk, or eggs. Here is the way: "Put one teaspoonful of soda in a teacup; put in five tablespoonfuls of hot water, four of melted shortening, then fill the cup with molasses. This makes one tin. A heaping teaspoonful of ginger in the flour. Make it rather stiffer than you would if eggs were used."

CORN STARCH CAKE FOR AMY.—1 cup of butter; 2 of sugar; ½ of sour cream; 1½ of cornstarch; 1½ of flour; 2 teaspoons cream tartar; 1 of soda; whites of 8 eggs. Lemon to taste.—JESSIE, *Caroline, N. Y.*

WHISKEY PICKLES.—May I ask through the columns of your most excellent paper the best method of preparing whiskey pickles? What proportions of water and whiskey or alcohol and water should be used?—SUBSCRIBER.

PEACH PICKLES.—My wife wants to know how to pickle peaches and have them keep through the year.—H. P., *Jefferson Co., N. Y.*

VARIOUS RECIPES—SELECTED.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take ripe tomatoes and scald them just sufficient to allow you to take off the skin; then let them stand for a day, covered with salt; strain them thoroughly, to remove the seeds. Then to every two quarts, add three ounces of cloves, two of black pepper, two nutmegs, and a very little cayenne pepper, with a little salt. Boil the liquor for half an hour, and then let it cool and settle. Add a pint of the best cider vinegar, after which bottle it, corking and sealing it tightly. Keep it always in a cool place.

Another Way.—Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft. Squeeze them through a fine wire seive, and add half a gallon of vinegar; one pint and a half of salt; two ounces of cloves; quarter of a pound of allspice; two ounces of Cayenne pepper; three tablespoonfuls of black pepper; five heads of garlic, skined and separated. Mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half. Then bottle, without straining.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, scald and peel; then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night. Take the tomatoes out of the sugar, and boil the sirup, removing the scum. Put in the tomatoes, and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes; remove the fruit again and boil until the sirup thickens. On cooling, put the fruit into jars and pour the sirup over it, and add a few slices of lemon to each jar, and you will have something to please the taste of the most fastidious.

TO PICKLE TOMATOES.—Always use those which are thoroughly ripe. The small round ones are decidedly the best. Do not prick them, as most receipt-books direct. Let them lie in strong brine three or four days, then put them down in layers in your jars, mixing with them small onions, and pieces of horseradish; then pour on the vinegar (cold,) which should be first spiced as for peppers; let there be a spice-bag to throw into every pot. Cover them carefully, and set them by in the cellar for a full month before using.

BAKED SWEET APPLES.—Wash well the apples; place them in a pan with a very little water, that the juice may not burn, if they are to be cooked in a brick oven; then put the apples in a jar, cover them close, and bake five or six hours. Sweet apples should be baked long after they are tender.

BLACKBERRY JAM.—Allow three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the fruit half an hour, then add the sugar, and boil all together ten minutes.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

VAIN LONGING.

BY ROSE.

Frail shadow of a face beloved,
So like to one I may not see,
To one my heart hath clasped so close
That even thou so dear should'st be;
Thou wakest memories of a past,
Too rich in blessedness to last.

And yet thou art a mockery;—
His dear eyes ever sought my own,
But thine are turned away from me,
And mute thy lips as sculptured stone;
Thou art not glad when I am glad,
Nor in my sadness art thou sad.

Would thou could'st tell me if my name
Lives on his lips,—if in his eyes,
Blue as the summer heavens, there be
Assurance of the love I prize;
The heart's *unuttered* tenderness,
The love that hath no power to bless.

Would thou could'st tell me if in dreams
I seem to come to him again,
And with love's gentle ministries,
I soothe his weary, aching brain,
Yet, while his hand doth clasp my own
He wakes,—and waking, is *alone*.

Would thou could'st tell him that my heart
Throbs with one ceaseless thought of him,
And through the weary, dreary, days,
No power my trusting faith can dim;
Would thou could'st speed o'er land and sea,
And whisper this sweet truth for me.

But thou can'st not,—more pitying
The wind, that kissed my cheek just now,
Perchance, may tremble on his lip,
Or lingering cool his fevered brow.
The while it whispers sweet, and low,
"*She loves you better than you know!*"

Riverside, June, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

In a recent number of the Rural, in an able article written by a woman, I noticed this remark: "Anna Dickinson insists that girls are trained for just one thing—to get married." Now we know of no position a girl can ever hope to occupy where she needs so much and such careful training as that of wife and mother—the mother of the future generation of those that are to come after us, and take our places when we have finished our work and gone to our reward. All who have read the life of the great Napoleon will remember his reply to his favorite minister, when asked by him what France most needed. His reply was "good mothers." Might we not also say of our own country, what America most needs is good mothers? And if that is the position which nine-tenths of our girls are eventually to occupy, why not train them for it?

But we are far from being one of those who believe that women of the present day are fitted to occupy no other position. We have made some rapid strides in civilization in the last hundred years, and in nothing is this more apparent than in the high position woman has taken. It would be to us worse than useless to attempt to discuss the abstract question of woman's equality with man. We would as soon attempt to prove that the eye is equal to the ear, or the hand to the foot. Both are perfect in their way, but imperfect without the other. So we hold that man is superior to the woman, and woman is superior to the man; yet what would one be without the other? We believe, too, that woman ought to have the privilege of doing whatever by nature or education she is best fitted to do. That her mission, like that of man's, ought to embrace God's lower universe. For wherever there is a gift there is a prophecy pointing to its use, and a silent command of God to use it. I need not go back to the records of history to show what woman is capable of doing. We know what she has done and what she is still doing. But ever since the world began, woman's *particular* mission has been to refine and elevate society. She has carried refinement into the household, the church, the social circle—into literature and the arts.

Indeed, wherever woman moves her refining influence is felt. What a change there was in literature when woman began to write. And men of the present day write not alone for men to read. They know that their severest critics are among the fairer sex. H. W. Beecher says it is the pen that is the tongue of the world, and a woman's pen is becoming more influential than the orator's mouth. Shakspeare, had he written in our day, would not have dared to have written as he did. The immortal bard wrote years before woman's influence had been felt in the literary world. And still there are women who are clamoring for their right,—who insist that they have not all the rights a Beneficent Creator intended they should have. I know not how it may be in the future—I only know that the world is moving. No doubt in the future woman's sphere of usefulness will be much enlarged, and she will have greater responsibilities to bear. The time may come—some think it not far distant—when women will have the right of sufrage granted to them equally with man. But I do not think we are ready for that yet. There are many ways in which woman's influence can be felt more powerfully than through the ballot-box. There are already many paths of usefulness open to her. It would take too long to enumerate them. Let her enter whichever one she is best fitted by nature or education to fill.

But it is in the home circle, after all, that woman's influence is most felt. There, in God's inner temple, she can if she choses reign supreme. And if she is so fortunate as to have a home, there, for the present, let her abide, unless some special call of duty beckons her away; and act on the great world beyond through the husband, brother and son. B.

Horseheads, N. Y., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SUGGESTIONS OF A YARD-STICK.

The *mercantile* anecdote in Mart's "Talk to Girls" in a late Rural, suggests some incidents that have fallen under my own observation.

The habit of *bantering*, so very common at the present time, and so exceedingly foolish, arises, to a great extent, from the same lack of confidence in one's judgement of the value of goods that led the man to pay fourteen dollars for the broadcloth rather than buy the same for seven. I have seen a man inquire the price of an article and refuse to take it, and, the same day, enter the same store and purchase for a larger sum the same article from another clerk, and go away satisfied—simply because clerk number two asked a much larger price and fell a little. This is not an uncommon case; I have known many such, even among men and women considering themselves shrewd, and standing high in community.

Do you think to *beat* men in their own business when they have all the advantage? Do you not know that the merchant keeps a graduated scale in his mind, and that it is a part of his business to take the dimensions of his customers and give them their true position on the *bantering* scale, which tells at once how much he must make calculations to throw off from the asking price?

Again, merchants have the name of deceiving and lying, and I confess the charges are too often true,—but do you not indirectly and unintentionally help to make them liars? Don't you actually pay a premium for lying? Honesty is surely the right policy, but we are all of us ambitious to succeed in our undertakings, and we are sometimes loth to take the rewards of a clear conscience alone for our portion. When Merrimacks are worth twenty-two cents by the case, and I tell you so, and my neighbor, a smooth-tongued man, retails you an inferior article as Merrimacks for twenty, by how much you patronize him by so much have you not encouraged me to deceive you next time? You give me the name of trying to deceive you and to extort money from you, and I am left with my clear conscience and empty cash drawer and your influence turned against me,—while my neighbor, the villain who deceived you, grows rich with your patronage. If we yield to temptation are you guiltless? Ignorance will not shield you. Cultivate your judgment as to quality; study your newspapers and they will teach you the market value of goods, and, perhaps, from your shoulders will be removed the responsibility of tempting some young *counter-jumper* to tell his first lie. A. B.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

RUSKIN TO THE WOMEN.

Mr. Ruskin in a recent lecture to the women of England says:—"And lastly. You women of England are all now shrieking with one voice—you and your clergymen together—because you hear of your Bibles being attacked. If you choose to obey your Bibles you will never care who attacks them. It is just because you never fulfill a single downright precept of the book that you are so careful for its credit; and just because you don't care to obey its whole words that you are so particular about the letters of them. The Bible tells you to dress plainly, and you are mad for finery; the Bible tells you to have pity on the poor, and you crush them under your carriage wheels; the Bible tells you to do judgment and justice, and you do not know, nor care to know, so much as what the Bible word "justice" means. Do but learn so much of God's truth as that comes to; know what He means when He tells you to be just and teach your sons that their bravery is but a fool's boast, and their deeds but a firebrand's tossing, unless they are indeed just men, and perfect in the fear of God—and you will soon have no more war, unless it be indeed willed by Him, of whom, through the Prince of Peace, it is also written, "In righteousness he doth judge and make war."

THE LATEST FRENCH BONNET.

A Boston gentleman now in Paris, says the Transcript, gives the following amusing description of the style of head-dress now worn by the women of the French capital:

"The shape of the bonnets now in vogue in Paris is diamond form, about three inches square, from two corners of which hang ribbons of an enormous width (about six to eight, I judge.) The addition of a hen or a canvas-back duck, perched on the diamond, gives a very *recherche* appearance. But if the bonnets lack size, the waterfalls restore the equilibrium. These are made of three French rolls covered with horse hair, and tied on the back of the head; the center loaf of bread should be of larger size than the upper and lower. Altogether, they would appear ridiculous on any one but a French woman."

AN EXAMPLE TO MOTHERS.

Queen Victoria, when at home, regularly teaches a Sunday School and Bible Class for the benefit of those residing in the palace and its vicinity. How attentive she is to her own children, may be inferred from a late pleasing circumstance. The Archdeacon of London on one occasion was catechising the young princess, and, being surprised at the accuracy of their answers, said to the youngest prince: "Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly in the catechism." Upon which the royal boy responded: "Oh! but it is mamma who teaches us the catechism!" Many American mothers may take a profitable hint from this queenly practice.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MOONBEAMS.

BY HOMO.

Brightening the heavens with silvery light,
Shedding soft radiance mid the gloom of night,
Glancing from steeples,
Dancing on ripples,—
Beautiful moonbeams thou makest all bright.

Casting a halo 'round the place of the dead,
Dispelling the darkness, when the sunlight hath fled,
Filtering thro' tree tops,
Flashing from dew-drops—
I thank thee, dear moonbeams, that thou wast here led.

Filling our hearts with poetry and love,
Teaching our thoughts to be lifted above,
Flooding with beauty,
Pointing to duty—
Beauteous moonbeams thou hast ever our love.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MIDNIGHT IN THE PINE FOREST.

Tea time—snowy table-linen—warm biscuits—maple sirup, the first of the season—fragrant tea, and a group of happy faces; eager, joyous voices, discussing future possibilities and probabilities.

"We have promise of a beautiful night," said Mate, hastily rising and placing a plate and cup, for a new comer, one who, by right, belonged to our enchanted number.

"Yes, and who will venture into Benton's Pines with me at midnight—who? It will be the last sleigh ride of the season; the snow is going fast."

That was venturesome Etta who spoke; she who loved boat rides by moonlight, on fathomless lakes, horseback rides into unexplored regions, and who *could* fire a gun without fainting. I, and I, and I, Mate, Sarah, and Elbridge.

"Can't you go, Doctor? I think I shall leave my books to a little rest and quietude to-night; I long to hear the mysterious whisperings of the pines."

"Oh!" sighed saucy Etta. The young lawyer's dark eyes turned on her half reproachfully, half amused; as his gaze rested there, however, all the vexation passed away. "You are a good girl, after all Etta," he said.

"Yes, Elbridge, consider the source, always, and you will pass through the world happy."

The Doctor laid aside his professional look, and declared himself ready to go. Will made known his intention, by saying:—"At 9 o'clock be ready. I will be at the door with horses and sleigh;" and we all drew back from the table full of eager anticipation.

Were there ever seven happier, more care-free young people than were tucked into the sleigh on that night? Bound by the sacred ties of relationship, each one's success and happiness was dear to the others as his own. Were we not striving to help each other up life's rugged steep? And we were happy and blessed, as are all who live not entirely to themselves. Three hours for a ride of fifteen miles.

"Lena, darling, what sweet fancies are you cherishing?—you have not spoken since we started. I believe, Miss Etta, you have monopolized the conversation since that period," observed quiet Will.

The doctor's wife, our darling Lena, made no reply; the young doctor looked down upon her, nestled by his side, and wondered if there ever was a fairer face, or ever any other violet eyes with so much of heaven in them; and thus we rode on, each occupied as his fancy pleased him best.

"The Pines!—The Pines!" shouted Will, rousing the whole party; and surely there was the dark pine forest looming up before us. A feeling of awe began to creep over the little party; lower, and lower grew our voices as we entered those silent shades. Outside the moon was shining brightly; a road had been cut through the forest, but over our heads the dark pine branches interlocked, talking mysteriously together, in low wailing tones, while on the left, and right, the vision was lost, like the weird moonlight, in the dense shades. Not a breeze was stirring. Will stopped the horses; we hushed our breathing; each forgot the presence of the others, and was alone with Nature, and with Nature's God. Ever and anon the low sobbing, above, around us, would rise until it sounded like the coming of a storm from afar. We looked up involuntarily, but the dark, heavy branches were still: 'twas no mighty wind coming upon us.

"Just twelve," said Elbridge, consulting his watch by the light of a match; "shall we drive on?"

"Yes, yes," whispered Etta; she dreaded to break the spell.

Slowly, almost reverently, our horses walked on; we could not have hurried them through those "dim, mysterious aisles;" the feeling of awe was too great; a mile farther we drove in perfect silence.

At last, with a long, heavy sigh, Etta said:—"Let us turn; I am satisfied; I cannot bear this solitude at this hour any longer." Years were in her voice. Will turned the horses, and slowly, as we had drove in, we traced our way back again. As we emerged into the clear moonlight each gave an exclaimation of relief; it seemed as if years had been merged in that brief time.

Some may tread the halls of pleasure, and find enjoyment in the excitement of the dance, the billiard table, or the thousand and one existing fashionable amusements; but give me Nature in its various forms. What could have produced a greater strain upon the nervous system—healthful, too, I deem it—than this intensity of feeling which we have all experienced during the last hour. But all cannot feel thus. "Elbridge," said Etta, "let us be thankful for the capacity for enjoyment which the Creator has given us, although we know that just in proportion as we are capable of enjoyment so are we of suffering."

"Yes," said gentle Lena, "and the very suffering of a sensitive nature doubles its every joy." Then again the doctor thanked God in his heart for his Lena; she was a precious gift.

Mate's head was bowed low upon her brother's shoulder, and she was sobbing wildly. No one spoke to her; we all understood her; we knew that she was not the cold, haughty being some thought her. That night her soul received an impression which will never be effaced.

"Sculptors of life are we, as we stand,
With our souls uncovered before us,"

quoted Will. We each understood; again we were silent.

"Acknowledge Him in all thy ways, and He will direct thy paths," said Elbridge, solemnly, as we parted for the night. And did not we all receive an onward impulse from that visit to the Pine Forest at midnight? M. L. S.

Waupaca, Wisconsin, 1866.

PRIM CHILDREN.

The infantry drill, in some households we wot of, is subversive of all the most engaging qualities of childhood. Look, for example, at Mrs. Martinet's family. Everything like impulse has been drilled out of them. Mrs. M. is so intensely methodical that one might almost fancy the interior filled with clock-work instead of the usual viscera. She herself is said to have been very strictly brought up on the automatic principle, and the straight-jacket system of education, which made her the statuesque creature she is, she faithfully repeats upon her children. People say they are remarkably well behaved. They never romp or laugh, or do anything obsteterous. When spoken to, they respond in set phrase, as if talking out of a book. If, in their babyhood, they exhibited any germs of a rollicking disposition, the said germs were carefully pruned away.

No signs of them, at present, exist; and, looking into their dull, untwinkling eyes, one can hardly fancy that even in their long clothes they ever ventured on a chuckle or a crow. And yet, as we have hinted, the little Martinets are considered model children. So, in fact, they are, in one sense; for they are about as unimpressible as if they had been moulded out of wax, or cast in Plaster-of-Paris. Their mother, who, in her cold way, is somewhat proud of the little precisions, in making honorable mention of their negative virtues, assures her acquaintances—she is too much of a machine to have friends—that they never make any noise. The idea of noiseless boys and girls! She may call them children; we call them ghosts. What do children come into the world for, but to make a noise; to whoop, whistle, sing, dance, run, jump, yell, roll in the dirt, and spoil their clothes? Pooh! pooh! Mrs. Martinet, your repressive system is all wrong. The enthusiasm of childhood should be gently and wisely guided and directed; not choked down. The boy is father to the man; and if the boy is systematically snubbed into silence, be assured the man will "never make a noise in the world."

Oriental Courtesy.—The Shah of Persia, who had been traveling on the shores of the Caspian, with a suite of 3,000 persons, graciously bestowed a visit upon the Admiral of the Russian fleet anchored in that harbor. Among the amusements afforded the illustrious guest, was a trip on the sea in a splendid steamer. The Shah soon found himself experiencing the ordinary sensations of humanity in visiting Father Neptune for the first time. The Russian Admiral stood agast, fearing the anger of the untraveled despot. "I am afraid your Majesty is unwell," he at length observed apologetically. "Not in the least," immediately retorted the polite Moslem; "I am now a guest in the house of my brother the Czar. How—how—how—can I feel otherwise than happy and delighted under his roof."

The Miser.—A miser, to make sure of his property, sold all that he had, and converted it into a great lump of gold, which he hid in a hole in the ground, and went continually to visit and inspect it. This roused the curiosity of one of his workmen, who, suspecting that there was a treasure, when his master's back was turned, went to the spot, and stole it away. When the miser returned and found the place empty, he wept and tore his hair. But a neighbor who happened to see him in this extravagant grief, and learned the cause of it, said, "Fret thyself no longer, but take this stone and put it in the same place, and think it is your lump of gold; for as you never meant to use it, the one will do you as much good as the other."

The worth of money is not in its possession, but in its use.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

The hot mid-summer, the bright mid-summer
Reigns in its glory now!
The earth is scorched with a golden fire,
There are berries, dead-ripe, on every brier,
And fruits on every bough.

But the autumn days, so sober and calm,
Steeped in a dreamy haze;
When the uplands all with harvest shine,
And we drink the wind like a fine cool wine—
Ah! those are the best of days!

[*R. H. Stoddard.*

The man who can make his own fire, black his own boots, carry his own wood, hoe his own garden, pay his own debts, and live without wine and tobacco, need ask no favor of him who rides in a coach and four.

Sabbath Musings.

MINISTERING ANGELS.

"Brother," the angels say,
"Peace to thy heart;
We, too, O brother,
Have been as thou art;
Hope lifted, doubt depressed,
Seeing in part—
Tried, troubled, tempted, sustained,
E'en as thou art."

"Brother," they softly say,
"Be our thoughts one;
Bend thou with us and pray,
Thy will be done!
Day fleeth, night cometh,
Death draweth nigh;
Soon shall thine eye see the
Day-spring on high."

"Ye, too," they gently say,
"Shall angels be;
Ye, too, O brothers,
From earth shall be free;
Yet in earth's loved ones
Ye still shall have part,
Bearing God's strength and love
To the torn heart."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HONESTY.

BY MRS. MARY WILLIAMS.

Honesty is Truth. Its confines are not limited to the right exchange of dollars and cents—not bounded by mere individual justice in merchandise. It is all this, we grant,—but more, much more. It is the proof text of the Holy Bible. In it is summed up all the other virtues, even the chiefest—*Love*,—for honesty is but love in all its forms. To be strictly honest is all that God requires of man, and he has so arranged its beauties and benefits that it is really much easier to be honest than otherwise. We know that in the hearts of fallen man avarice, lust and selfishness have secured a place. The fountain of generous sympathy is sometimes dried up. The gaze is so perverted that we see not the cord which binds us all in a common brotherhood. But our faith in human nature is too strong to admit of total depravity. Since Christ has raised us up we are not totally depraved. The *place* which sin has in our hearts is not a *throne*, and we may level it. There is a vein of honest truth lying as secure as deep in the nature of man. Thanks be to God who planted it in our mortality it comes bubbling up to meet the wants of man. There is not a soul so calloused, but knows that sin and death is our common heritage. This knowledge should permeate our lives with so perfect a generosity as that we would "love our neighbor as ourselves."

Were this principle but enforced as the great, active, living element of our individual character, how beautiful would this life be. Our eyes, filled with true, deep, *felt* frankness, would be but indices of hearts planning for the *whole world*—not one. Only a coward has a coward's eye. The true man, brave to do right, looks straight and unflinchingly into your questioning gaze. You see his *soul*, not a mere mortal organ. On the contrary, as a god-given proof of guilt, the rogue has but half an eye. It flinches, deviates, changes, and, as when stilled by death, it bears upon its half-raised retina the stamp of its last sin-object. O, why, when we all need it so much, can we not all be honest?

It is said that there is no joy so complete to the true donor as to give to the needy. Surely the joy must be as much more intense as it is more extensive, to supply honestly and unselfishly all the true wants of man. We need sympathy as well as justice—expressed encouragement as well as proffered aid—friendly thought as well as friendly deed—*prayer* as well as given advantage. And it is in our will to give it as well as in our hands. Rather than impede individual prosperity it will quicken and enlarge it, even as the prospered whole is but comprised of like parts. And there is no quicker as well as surer way for the suppression of evil than to counteract it with good. Wrong will grow until supplanted by right, and the true confidence of the wrong-doer, as well individually as nationally, will be inspired only by true honesty. Would that this earnest thought expressed, might inspire its readers to that truer life where, following Christ's perfect example, they might bless the world in every form dictated by true honesty. Then would injustice wring no tears or complaints and the thistleless vine would grow in every heart arbor.

New Haven, Conn., 1866.

Evil Speaking.—That you may not speak ill of any one, do not delight to hear ill of them. Give no countenance to busy-bodies, who are running from house to house and love to talk of other men's faults. Those who delight to hear ill of others, will soon fall into the habit of speaking ill of them. When busy-bodies run out of matter of fact, they will soon resort to conjecture and idle stories to please those who like to hear others spoken against. Such characters are common nuisances, often destroy good neighborhoods and the fellowship of old friends. If we endeavor in good earnest to mind ourselves, we shall find work enough, and but little time to talk to others.

Christ is never more wounded in the house of his friends than when they murmur; nothing seemed so much to overcome his forbearance with the Israelites.—*Lady Powerscourt.*

There is no sin we can be tempted to commit, but we shall find a greater satisfaction in resisting than in committing.—*Mason.*

I never knew how it was, but I always seemed to have the most come in when I gave the most away.—*Baxter.*

The Naturalist.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEHOLD BIRDS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY ELIZA A. HAND.

NUMBER IV.—THE ROBIN.

THE ROBIN, *Turdus Migratorius*, one of the most familiar of our household birds, and one of the largest of our New England songsters, soon follows the Blue Bird. He arrives nearly at the same time with the Black-Birds. He often announces his presence, while the snows still linger on the ground, by a shrill chirp, or clear, brave song from the topmost bough of some old oak or other lofty lookout. His mode of flight is peculiar, being straight, arrowy, and with but little movement of the wings—entirely unlike the undulating motion of the smaller birds. It is asserted that his mate does not accompany him, but follows, after an interval. This may be true not of the Robin only, but of many other species; still, I have noticed that birds for a short time after their arrival are rather timid, and may be heard in the vicinity of outhouses and neighboring woods and pastures, before they resume their old habits of familiarity about dwellings, and the female is particularly shy and silent.

Our Robin must not be confounded with that feathered hero of nursery tales, the English Robin Redbreast. He is far from being identical with that famous little bird, as he does not even belong to the same family, and is one-third larger, although there is some similarity in the color of their plumage. The best friends of the Robin are constrained to admit his moral delinquencies,—his occasional violations of the eighth commandment in circumstances of peculiar temptation; yet he is justly a popular favorite. His presence and his notes are agreeably associated with the most charming rural scenery, and even his name awakens manifold delightful memories for the lovers of country life. His plumage, though not brilliant, is pleasing, consisting chiefly of brown, with slight variations of shade, and reddish orange—his back being of the former color, deepening into brownish black on the head, and his breast of the latter hue, becoming very pale towards the vent. The sombrousness of his brown coat is relieved a little by a white spot on the chin, a yellowish white circle around the eye, and some white on the outer tail feathers. The plumage of the eyes is very similar, and discrimination is difficult when they are seen separately, but when together the male may usually be distinguished by his larger size, his deeper tints, and his sleek, aldermanic person.

Robins are great gourmands, devouring large numbers of earth worms, which constitute their principal sustenance. These they obtain not after the manner of many other birds, by scratching, but by using their stout orange-colored bills as spades, thrusting them into the ground, and by a lateral motion casting the earth to one side to secure their prey. They may be seen in the spring probing the garden mold and the soil under shrubbery which has been kept moist by fallen leaves for this purpose. During the season of fruits he varies his fare by appropriating large quantities of such as are agreeable to his taste, as every fruit grower knows to his cost. His dietetic habits render him less acceptable and useful to the agriculturists than many of the smaller birds. The Robin when she is fortunate enough to remain undisturbed, which rarely happens, raises three broods in a season. I have never known her, like the Phœbe, to occupy the same nest for more than one year. She builds a new one each year, and usually for each brood, though she sometimes rears three successively in the same nest.

The preparation for nest building is commenced about the fourth week in April. The Robin allows herself greater latitude than the majority of birds in the selection of a site. Beams and posts of sheds, cornices of dwellings, hollows in trees, vine frames, fences, branches of trees, and sometimes, in the spring of the year building on leafless boughs. When choosing a nesting place, the female Robin may be seen accompanied by her mate exploring the various nooks she may deem suitable for her purpose, nestling in them by way of experiment, and scrutinizing their surroundings with critical eye. When the selection is made, the work progresses rapidly, and the nest is usually completed in less than a week. This labor appears to be performed exclusively by the female. The nest is constructed chiefly of dry grass, intermixed with small sticks, flax, bits of cotton wool, shreds of cloth, and any other convenient flexible material. The inside is thickly plastered with moist clay, of which she sometimes brings in her bill lumps nearly as large as a hickory nut. This appears to be spread by the claws and smoothed by a rotary motion of the body. When she has brought a quantity of material she commonly turns around in one direction until she has performed an entire revolution or more. Then, bringing a fresh supply she revolves in the opposite direction,—thus, in the progress of her labor, turning in her nest, alternately from right to left, and from left to right. I think this is the usual practice of birds in constructing their nests, though my observation has not been sufficiently extensive to permit me to speak positively. When the plastering is finished, the last process is to line the nest, especially the bottom, with fine grass. Nests sometimes remain empty for a few days, but are ordinarily occupied almost immediately after their completion. The Robin lays from two to four unspotted, greenish-blue eggs.

The period of incubation is twelve or thirteen days, and the young are fed in the nest thirteen or fourteen days. The Robin often begins to sit with more or less regularity after she has deposited her second egg. And as the young are rarely hatched simultaneously, but often break the shell with an interval of a day or more between the first and last chick, it is nearly impossible to assign the exact time requisite for their formation in the egg. While sitting the Robin frequently utters a peculiarly shrill whistle, which seems to be her call note for her absent mate. It is heard often, and is sometimes repeated at intervals for ten or fifteen minutes. When her truant companion arrives she flies off immediately, but I have never seen him supply her place on the nest excepting just previous to hatching, though he often remains close beside it during her absence. The male Robin feeds the mother bird, but apparently with less frequency than is customary with smaller birds. Incubation does not seem to be so wearisome as might be supposed; for though the sitting bird is very quiet when her nest is approached, she relieves her tedium in a variety of ways when unconscious of observation. She is then often seen standing in her nest, or sitting on the side, pecking and arranging the straws, examining and apparently moving the eggs, and even when on her nest she is almost constantly in motion. Just before the young make their appearance the parents seem very restless and excited, frequently flying from and returning to the nest. When they have broken the shell, both parents are most assiduous in their attentions,—the female while brooding sometimes taking food from the bill of her mate, and distributing it to her young. At this period, too, the Robin, standing on the side of her nest, utters a soft, low note, expressive of infinite tenderness and endearment, seeming at the same time to stir her nestlings gently with her bill, as if to arouse them to take the food she offers; for the blind, naked, helpless little creatures, appear to have scarcely vitality enough to receive their nutriment, which consists almost exclusively of earth-worms, though at a later period insects occasionally form part of their diet. The Robins feed their young on an average once in ten minutes. This is far less frequently than many other species, but they give them a greater amount of food at a time. As birds commence feeding at dawn, and feed till dusk, the labor of providing a family of Robins with earth-worms must be considerable, especially in mid-summer, when the earth is parched by heat and drouth.

The growth of the young is wonderfully rapid; in ten or eleven days after hatching their eyes are open, they are clothed with feathers, and may be seen pluming themselves and fluttering about in the nest with much vivacity. They are now clamorous in the reception of their food, though less so than the nestlings of some other species. While the young are in the nest it is kept free from all impurities, until a few days before their flight. I have seen a Robin take a dead chick from her nest and carry it several rods before dropping it. The young Robins can readily be distinguished from the adult by their plumage, especially by the color of the breast, which is thickly mottled with dark brown, light orange and white. They generally leave the nest in the early part of the day, taking flight at brief intervals as they gain courage for the feat. Like the young of the Blue Bird, they are ordinarily conducted by the parents to some sylvan retreat.

The labor of sustaining the first brood must be performed chiefly by the male Robin, as the mother-bird almost immediately commences preparations for the new family which soon claims her care. At one time, when a Robin successfully reared three broods, she began to repair her nest on the day succeeding that which the first left, and was sitting a second time in about a week afterwards. On this occasion the first brood left the nest the twenty-eighth of May, the second on the first of July, and the third on the seventh of August. Though it is doubtless true that most birds exercise their gifts of song but little after discharging their parental duties, it will be seen by the date given above that the Robin does not terminate his labors in this respect till some time after he has ceased to be musical, as he rarely sings later than the end of July—only an occasional strain being heard during the remainder of summer, and through the autumn. I have known a brood take flight as late as the fourteenth of August, and, I think, have seen a Robin gathering materials for a nest late in this month. In such cases possibly their previous attempts in the earlier part of the season had proved abortive, for probably not more than one-third of the young safely leave the nest. They have many enemies, and among them those plumed Bedouins, the crows, are some of the most destructive. And it is no wonder, when we consider the immense number of these rapacious birds, that they are obliged to resort to disreputable means to obtain a livelihood. I have in the spring, in the course of an hour and a quarter, seen over five hundred of them pass from south to north in a line of less than an eighth of a mile in breadth.

From the time of his arrival, which is about the last week in March, or first week in April, the Robin is a pretty constant singer, but it is during the months of May and June, (perhaps a part of April and July might be included,) that he sings with the most enthusiasm. He is early at his matins, the earliest of the feathered choir, save one or two woodland species. I have heard him while the moon was still shining, his melodious notes mingling strangely with the hoarse hootings of the owl. But it is just at dawn that he sings with the most ardor and persistency; at this time he seems to be the very embodiment of music. If there are several Robins near the dwelling their sweet clamor is almost deafening. Instead of courteously waiting, like many of the warblers, until they hear an answering strain, they appear to be animated by a kind of furor, each one striving to outsing his neighbor, till it becomes a musical riot, with scarcely a pause in which one may hear the soft twittering of the Barn Swallow or the modest trill of the Hair Bird. Meanwhile their mates are industriously laboring in the construction of nests, an arrangement not without its parallel among other bipeds. At sunrise not only the Robins but other songsters are nearly silent for a brief space, when they are probably engaged in the more prosaic business of feeding. Singing is afterwards resumed, but with some degree of moderation. Toward night the Robin sings his vesper hymn with subdued fervor, harmonizing with the soothing influences of the hour, and often continues tuneful till dusk.

The Robin sometimes exercises his musical powers the first season, while yet quite young. I once heard a Robin singing with a feeble and tremulous voice. He sang about half through the strain, and then faltered and recommenced, going though his lesson repeatedly. I looked for the little songster, and saw him a few rods distant sitting on a rose-bush two or three feet from the ground. After a time he disappeared, and feeling apprehensive that danger menaced him I went to the spot. Nothing was to be seen, but I heard a rustling as if something had been startled by my approach. On raising the rank grass growing between the root of the bush and the fence I was surprised to see a large striped snake crawling leisurely along, and a young Robin running to and fro almost on his back. With some difficulty I separated the strange companions, the snake deliberately disappearing by a hole in the ground, and the bird flying to an adjacent tree.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

THE CHICARRA, OR ANIMAL PLANT.

ONE of the most curious entomological objects which has attracted the attention of naturalists traveling in Mexico is the curious insects of which the Indians, in the neighborhood of Santiago and Cautla, call *chicarra*, and which is sometimes called the *animal plant*. It is so called from a peculiar excrescence starting from the head of the insect, the nature of which has given rise to much discussion. Some maintain that it is purely an animal product, supplied from the insect itself; others that it is a true plant, or vegetable substance, starting from the brain of the insect. The hypotheses are both wrong. The insect is a kind of grasshopper (*cicada plebeia*) in its larva state, and the excrescence which it bears, resembling a miniature branch of coral, is a vegetable parasite, a kind of fungus or mushroom called by the botanists, Hill and Watson, *sphæria et torrubia sobolifera*. This is certainly a curious and interesting kind of parasite, but by no means singular in the history of the cryptogamia. Nearly all the mushrooms are parasites—that is to say, such as are developed on other organized bodies. Some attack or start from plants, others from animals. Numerous examples might be quoted in illustration of this point. It is probable that, after being hatched from the egg, the larva of the grasshopper quits its cradle in the earth and seeks escape to the surface; the parasite in question, in the condition of a germ, becomes attached to its head and takes root there, as any ordinary vegetable in the soil. After transformation, this excrescence falls off, and the fully developed insect appears as in the third figure in our engraving.

PRUSSIAN NEEDLE GUN.

THIS gun is a breech-loading rifle. The load is contained in a single cartridge, consisting of a ball resembling the Minnie ball, the priming, and a charge of powder, so arranged that when the cartridge is inserted in its proper place in the gun, there is left behind it an air chamber, through which when the trigger is drawn the needle darts through the powder into the priming. By this arrangement the ignition of the powder takes place from in front instead of from behind, and in the air chamber, instead of in a solid cartridge as in every other gun. The chemical composition of the priming, which, in connection with the air chamber, causes a more complete combustion of all the powder employed than is obtained by any other gun, is the secret which is supposed to be known only to the Prussian Government. The effect of igniting the powder in this air chamber is, that the gun combines the explosive power of the gunpowder with the expansive power of the intensely heated air. While in the ordinary rifle the explosive force of the powder ends with the explosion; in this the explosion is prolonged and intensified by the air, so that the pressure on the ball increases by an ever accumulating explosion, until it reaches the muzzle of the gun.

It is claimed that, while the ordinary rifle, by making the muzzle somewhat smaller than the breech, retards the force of the ball for the sake of accuracy, the needle gun, by the expansive and cumulative force of its explosion, increases in power by reason of the formation of the barrel. It is claimed that its range is several times as great as that of any other rifle; that its aim is more perfect; that its protection of the priming and powder from the weather is more complete; that by placing the priming in front of the powder it effects a more perfect ignition; and that by exploding the powder in an air chamber, its power is doubled or trebled. On the other hand it is objected to this gun that the needle is very likely to get furred and useless by the heat of the explosion; that the recoil, or "kick," of the gun is so great as to be a serious objection to its use; that the storage of the cartridges is made unsafe by the fact that the priming is between the powder and ball, and ignites by percussion, and that the escape of gas from the breech during the explosion is a serious evil. The Prussian infantry usually carry a small sword, which, when firing the needle gun, they stick in the ground, so that its hilt sustains the barrel and gives them a more perfect aim. American military critics have generally preferred other rifles to the needle gun. Whether their judgement is better than that of the Prussians is still an open question, at least with the Prussians.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

RECENT experiments in England have given to the world another triumph of science in the control and management of the dangerous explosive, gun-powder, more wonderful in its results than the use and domestication, as it were, of lightning, as applied to the magnetic telegraph. The announcement that gunpowder has been so put under control that in one minute a barrel of it thrown on burning materials will smother the fire, and in the next instant it can be so re-arranged that it will propel a cannon ball with undiminished force, will possibly draw largely upon the credulity of our readers, but it is stated to be the fact. The gunpowder is rendered innocuous, it is claimed, by admixture with glass crushed to an impalpable powder, which can again be rapidly separated from the gunpowder by sifting. Several experiments had been tried with it, such as inserting red hot irons into the prepared powder and throwing it in shovelsful on a fire, but the London Times of June 23d gives an account of an experiment on a grand scale, which seems to be conclusive as to the value of the invention. The government commission had 338 barrels filled with five tons of gunpowder, mixed with twenty tons of powdered glass, and placed in a condemned martello tower, between Hastings and Rye. A charge of pure gunpowder was put into the barrels and an attempt made to explode them by electricity. The charge of pure gunpowder exploded, blowing out the ends of the barrels and scattering some of the contents; but on entering the tower no further damage was found, and the gunpowder treated with glass was cooling down. A pile of firewood was then laid on the loose, modern floor near the gunpowder, and as the barrels containing the powder burned, the contents, falling on the fire, smothered it, burning toward the edges, however, like a bad portfire. Two barrels of the mixture were then placed on a pile of blazing fagots, and as they burned and burst, the gunpowder falling on the fire, rather deadened the flames, while in the tower the fire had by this time gradually died out, leaving a great part of the gunpowder unconsumed. The advantages of this process are manifest.

THE SPHINX TRICK EXPLAINED.

THE Sphinx is the object of a patent, as, indeed, everything is, now-a-days. The specification, which has just been made public, gives us the required information. In Col. Stodare's exhibition, as almost every one knows, a head appears on what seems to be an ordinary three-legged table, which stands in the center of the stage. To all appearances, the head is an independent member, which makes a speech, and answers questions, quite as well as many an "independent member" in "another place." The secret lies in the table, which, instead of being open underneath, is occupied by two mirrors, extending from the two back legs and meeting at the front leg. Now, if the spectator is ignorant of the existence of a mirror, he has no means of distinguishing reflected from real objects, unless they appear in unnatural positions. It is a law in optics that the reflected image of an optic appears as far behind the mirror as the object reflected is in front of it. It is obvious that, by a proper arrangement of duplicate pictures of that part of the scene hidden by the table, a reflection of those duplicates may be caused to appear in the mirrors underneath the table, and thus lead the spectator to imagine that he sees beyond the table, whereas all the time he is looking at a reflected image of the back scene. The triangular space enclosed by the glasses serves to contain the legs and body of the Sphinx, whose head appears on the top of the table.

WHAT IS SALERATUS?—Wood is burnt to ashes. These are lixivated, and lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling, black salt is the residuum. The salt undergoes purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process we change potash into pearlash. Now put these in sacks and place them over a distillery mash-tub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs it and is rendered solid, the product being heavier, whiter and drier than the pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much such salts of lye and carbonic acid gas one can bear and remain healthy, is a question for a saleratus eater.

THE canker-worm, as he spins his web, works by the same laws as we. Open another chamber in his brain, and he will be not less like us, but more. By-and-by he will be a Lowell manufacturer.—*Emerson.*

Reading for the Young.

SHOOTING A SHARK.

A SHIP-OF-WAR lay at anchor in the beautiful bay, and the waters slept around her, smooth as a mill-pond and silvery as glass. The sailors were idly moving here and there on the ship's deck, for there was nothing to be done. The old boatswain, a favorite with all, was among them telling stories, or, as they call it, "Spinning long yarns." Among this crew was a bright little boy, a son of the old boatswain, the idol of his father, and the pet of all the sailors. He was so cheerful, and bright, and good-natured, that there was nothing which they would not do for "little Jem." The morning was warm, and the water just at a right temperature for bathing. A group of the sailors leaned over the side of the ship, and seemed greatly delighted with something they saw. It was "little Jem," their pet, far out from the ship swimming alone. He could whirl over, dive, float, or shoot forward like a duck.

"Boatswain," cried one, "what a swimmer little Jem is."

"Ay," says the father, "he seems to take to the water. I never had to teach him."

"Boatswain! boatswain! a shark! a shark! oh, he will get Jem in one minute more!"

The old man leaped up, and by a single glance took it all in. There was the son playing in the water, lying on his back, unconscious of any danger, and a huge shark making straight toward him, and it was plain that in a moment more he would be crunching the limbs of the boy. The father remembered that one of the cannon was shotted. Quick as a flash, and with almost superhuman strength, he wrenched the gun in place, depressed the muzzle, aimed a few feet between the child and the shark—just where the fish would be in a single instant. The match was applied, the gun roared and reeled. The poor father sunk down beside the gun, too faint to look. The smoke of the gun cleared away, and up rose a shout from the sailors, almost as loud as the roar of the gun.

"What is it?" calls the father.

"Oh, Jem is safe. There lies the shark, dead and torn in pieces! How could you move the gun and get her off so quickly and so accurately?"

"I believe God helped me! Some of you bring Jem?"

The next moment a boat was lowered and the oars were bending, as she cut her way to the boy. He had just began to understand the thing, and was paralized with terror. Gently they lifted him into the boat, and in a few minutes placed him in the arms of his weeping father. The old man seemed to receive him as from the dead, and could only rock him in his arms and cry like a baby.

How wonderful that Providence that stepped in, and from a source so uncommon and unsuspected, saved the life of that child! The only man who could have managed the gun so quickly and accurately, the only man who thought of the thing, was the father! And when life and death hung on an instant of time, and on the accuracy of his eye, and the steadiness of his hand, how he had them all in full use as long as needed!

My little reader, there are sharks after you, with wide jaws and sharp teeth—coming directly toward you. Will any power come in between you and them and save you? Have you a father watching over you who will see that you are safe?

There is one boy who has several sharks after him, in the shape of companions who are profane, who are trying to make him drink and swear. Will they succeed? Will his Heavenly Father send in some power that will save him? Perhaps the prayers of his mother, or the gentle voice of his sister, or the loving heart of some good boy, may be the instrument! Perhaps his Sabbath School teacher will be that power. Perhaps the Holy Spirit will do it.

There is another boy who has a shark coming toward him in the temptation to forget the fifth commandment, and not to honor his father and his mother.

Every sin is a shark, or worse than a shark; and my good, brave boy, swimming in a sea of pleasure with its silver spray and rainbow bubbles, look out for the sharks that lurk underneath to devour. You cannot be too careful, too grateful for warning.

Oh, that between every child and spiritual danger there might come a power loud as the cannon's roar, quick as the speed of a ball, and sure as the eye of a loving father! When we look at the dangers of our dear children, we feel that they must fall into the jaws of the monsters swimming around them; we tremble and see not how they can be saved; but when we see what instrumentalities and agencies God has at his command, we feel the hope that he will send a power in between them and the danger and save them, not only out of the jaws of the lion, but no less out of the jaws of the silent, but terrible sharks around them.

THE cure of an evil tongue must be done at the heart. The weight and wheels are there, and the clock strikes according to their motion. A guileful heart makes a guileful tongue and lips. It is the workhouse where is the forge of deceits and slanders, and the tongue is only the outer shop where they are vended, and the door of it. Such ware as is made within, such, and no other, can come out.

LOOK UP.—"O father! O mother! the moon is drowned; she is, indeed; we have seen her lying trembling in the lake," cried the owlets, bustling back to the tower, where their parents sat among the ivy. "Children," said the old birds, "you looked down, and saw the image in the lake; if you had looked up, you would have seen the moon herself in the sky."

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 11, 1866.

Affairs in Washington.

THE National Debt was diminished during the month of July $27,000,000.

John Ross, the distinguished Cherokee Chief, died in Washington on the 1st inst.

President Johnson has re-appointed Joseph Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office.

The President has ordered the appointment of Andrew J. Faulk of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Dakota, vice Newton Edwards.

The total National Debt on the first day of the present month was $2,770,416,668.99. Cash in the Treasury, $137,327,337.01.

The increase of pay of each member of Congress for the late session, under the new law, amounted to $2,800.

According to the Paymaster-General, it will take three years to examine the accounts of soldiers to whom extra bounty is due.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Collectors of Customs that the new Tariff Law goes into operation on the 10th of August.

Attorney-General Stanberry has given the opinion that nominations rejected by the Senate can be confirmed by the President during the recess of Congress.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that money lost in consequence of becoming security for another, or by indorsement, is not deductable from income.

The Secretary of War has ordered that 1,000 Indian scouts be organized, mounted and fully equipped—600 to serve with Gen. Sherman, and 400 with Gens. Halleck and Sheridan—200 each.

The Auditor of the Post-Office Department is still engaged in forcing delinquent Postmasters in the Southern States to settle their accounts with the Government. There yet remains to be collected about $150,000.

Among the laws passed by Congress near the close of the last session, was one giving the widows of such soldiers and sailors as died in the U. S. service during the late war, $2 per month for each child under 16 years of age. Also, the bills revising the Tariff, and appropriating $74,000 for the purchase of seeds, plants, cuttings and shrubs for distribution.

Conflagrations.

THERE was a fire in Philadelphia the 28th ult., and property worth $100,000 destroyed.

A fire occurred in College Place, New York, the 30th, caused by the explosion of a kerosene stove; loss $30,000.

The fire at Buffalo on the 30th ult., (Sturges' elevator,) extended to other buildings, by which a loss, including the elevator and grain, was sustained of $345,000.

A destructive fire occurred in Fulton, N. Y., on the 31st ult. The Empire Hall Block, Dexter Block, Patterson Block and several other buildings, were burned; loss $80,000.

On the 1st inst., there was a fire at Pithole, Pa., by which ten thousand barrels of oil were destroyed. The whole loss in oil and other property is estimated at $150,000.

A dispatch from Milwaukee of Aug. 2, says "a fire in this city this morning destroyed the Birchard Block, corner of West Water and Spring streets. Loss $30,000; mostly insured."

The bag factory of Hart, Asten & Co., No. 183, South Water street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire Aug. 2; loss $120,000. The adjoining store of Stearns & Forsyth, grocers, was damaged to the amount of $15,000. Both firms fully insured.

A block of tenement houses on Biddle and Twelfth streets, St. Louis, Mo., was burned on the 2d inst.; 30 families rendered houseless; loss $30,000. Also, a fire on the 3d, on Ninth street; City Brewery, dry goods store and dwellings; loss $50,000; insured $17,500.

The old Moyamensing Hall in Philadelphia, used as a cholera hospital by the Board of Health, was set fire to at 3 A. M. the 4th inst., and destroyed, together with several adjacent buildings. The Hall had been used by the Government during the war for a hospital.

Gugerty & Co.'s establishment for the manufacture of knit jackets, in the town of Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire early in the morning of the 4th inst. The factory had recently been refitted with new machinery. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insured $40,000.

Southern Matters.

GEN. TERRY has ordered the discontinuance of negro drilling in Richmond, unless enrolled in the State militia.

Nearly eight millions of rations have been distributed to the whites and blacks in the South during the past ten months.

The Colored Soldiers' League has passed a resolution to hold a National Convention in Nashville, Tenn., on the first of January next.

The prisoners condemned to death by military commission recently in Charleston, S. C., have had their punishment commuted by the President to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Dispatches from Austin, Texas, say that J. H. Bell, the Secretary of State, has been notified by President Johnson that orders will soon be given for the transfer of the State Government to the authorities elected by the people.

New York papers of the 1st inst., report "a slaver in Pensacola Bay, Florida, having on board 150 freedmen from Mobile, Alabama, and bound for Cuba. Persons residing in New York, New Orleans and Mobile are said to be implicated in the affair."

The rebels of Georgia, it would seem, are not yet thoroughly re-constructed. They still seem disposed to take the law into their own hands to punish the negroes. Their violence has become so conspicuous and intolerable that it has been deemed necessary to declare martial law to protect the freedmen from continued outrage.

A terrible scene was enacted in New Orleans on the 30th ult., in consequence of the assembling of the Constitutional Convention of 1864. The building in which the Convention met was surrounded by an infuriated mob, who soon gained an entrance, and the work of death commenced. The civil authorities were inadequate for the emergency, and the military commander (Gen. Baird) proclaimed martial law. Forty persons—a majority of them colored—were killed, and one hundred and sixty-seven were wounded. Many persons were arrested and sent to prison—among them several members of the Convention, which was entirely broken up. The affair is likened to a popular outbreak in Paris—"a Reign of Terror." The members of the Convention who were arrested by the police were discharged by the military authorities. The Grand Jury have indicted the members of the Convention, and they are being again arrested, although Gen. Sheridan, now in command there, (Aug. 4,) says martial law will be continued until further orders. The legality of the Convention, as well as the proceedings of the civil and military authorities in New Orleans, are questions which are just now being discussed with much warmth by political men and journals.

From Mexico.

LATE news from Mexico represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras has caused great dismay. The Imperial newspapers are excited and petulant in their discussions of the situation.

A revolution had been attempted in the city of Mexico, but the parties were arrested and banished to Yucatan. The prisoners were carried to Vera Cruz and placed in the castle of San Juan, previous to transportation. The country was very excited. Three hundred exiles from the Rio Grande have arrived at Tampico.

A great rush on the American Consul in the city of Mexico is being made by American citizens for their nationality papers, on account of the impending draft.

Advices of July 14th, from Tampico, say that city was besieged by the Liberals, and it was confidently expected that the city would fall, as communication with the interior had been cut off. A detachment of cavalry had made charges into the town. The French were organizing a battalion for their own protection.

The yellow fever is prevailing at Vera Cruz.

The Diaro Del Imperio, the official organ of the Empire, says the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico, and to arrange several international affairs.

Havana dates of the 19th, state that the Empress of Mexico arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with all the honors of royalty.

The Herald's Matamoras correspondent of July 20th, says Carvajal's administration of affairs there is winning friends to the Liberal cause. Escobado's troops had left for Monterey via Camargo. A forced loan had been ordered by Carvajal in Matamoras.

A San Diego letter says Gen. Vega, with 250 men and ample supplies, sailed from All Saints Bay, Lower California, July 20th, supposed to be destined to some port in Sonora—a sufficient number of American officers accompanying the expedition to command five thousand troops, which are to be organized in Sonora.

European Items.

LATE European mails furnish us with the following items of news:

Earl Derby and Lord Stanley, in both Houses of the English Parliament, set forth the neutral and observant policy of England, feeling she will not object to German re-construction in the shape of a great Empire on Bismark's plan.

The Prussian Cabinet, flushed with its prowess, attributes the anxiety of Napoleon and the Czar of Russia for peace, to causes other than disinterested friendship for either the King or his people.

It is said that if Italy obtains Venetia and Rome, England will cede Malta.

The British Government does not object to reform meetings on principle, but to the fact of Hyde Park being made the scene of agitation. Dr. Beales, who appears to be a Fergus O'Connor or an O'Connell in embryo, objects very decisively to the authority of the Police Commissioners in the matter.

Three French war frigates at Cherbourg, have been ordered to land their guns and sail for Mexico, to commence the retirement of the French army.

The British Government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

On the 5th ult. a suspension of hostilities for eight days was agreed upon by Italy and Austria.

It is thought in Europe that Kossuth will take advantage of the troublesome times, and strike a blow for Hungary.

It is reported that the Fenian movement has been very injurious to the interests of Ireland.

An engagement was in progress before Presburg on the 25th ult., when the news of an armistice arrived. The Austrians were being "licked" badly by the Prussians, but the "news" caused an immediate suspension of hostilities.

On the 23d ult. the Italians took the towns of Borges and Levica. Austrian loss very heavy.

THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—This new candidate for public favor has been used in the families of two of the employees of our office for several weeks past, who pronounce it a perfect "Gem." They desire to add, thus publicly, their testimony in its behalf, and commend it as one of the *very best cheap* machines, which does its work perfectly. PAGE BROS., Toledo, O., are the General Agents. JAS. AYRES of this city, has been appointed agent for Central and Western New York. See advertisement.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Perez has been re-elected President of Chili. At present there are no signs of a revolution in that Republic.

The N. Y. Herald's Lima correspondent says a ball was given to Dictator Prado at Lima, Peru, the 28th of June, in which Americans took a prominent part. The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans in Callao, where the Peruvian Government was represented by distinguished personages.

General Fitz Henry Warren, the American Minister, has arrived in Guatamala. The Spanish Charge d'Affairs in that State has been withdrawn, although Spanish immigration is greater than it ever has been before.

The Presidential election is the absorbing topic in Nicaragua. It is conceded that Gen. Bonilla will succeed in ousting Martinez from the Presidential Chair.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Committee met at Saratoga Springs on the 3d inst., and "Resolved, that a Union State Convention be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the fifth day of September at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons, to be supported at the next November election; and that all Union electors of the State of New York who desire the maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and complete suppression of the causes of the late rebellion by all efficient means, are invited to send from each Assembly District, as such Districts existed in 1865, three delegates to represent them in said Convention; such delegates to be selected by the respective Union Assembly District organizations."

THE CHOLERA—Appears to be on the increase; 103 deaths from that disease in New York from the 28th of July to the 3d of Aug. On the 3d and 4th, 49 new cases. Deaths from cholera in New York and adjoining islands for the week, nearly 200. Forty-two died in Brooklyn of the disease during the week ending the 31st ult.; it is increasing; on the 4th, 47 cases and 10 deaths. It is very bad in the Penitentiary; also, in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Number of deaths on Tybee Island, Ga., up to 30th July, 95; it is more favorable. Aug. 1st and 2d, ten cases and 2 deaths among the troops at Galveston, Texas. Aug. 2d and 3d, fifteen cases and six deaths in Philadelphia. Aug. 1st, 2 deaths in Louisville among troops from New York.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—The St. Louis Democrat of Aug. 3, has a special dispatch from St. Joseph, saying that the Indians in Idaho are getting quite troublesome. They made a raid on Boulder Creek and Ruby City on the first of July, but were surprised by the United States troops. A fight occurred and seven soldiers and thirty Indians were killed. The latest advices state that Capt. Jennings, with forty men, was surrounded by 300 Indians, and fighting desperately. A dispatch from San Francisco of Aug. 3, says a fight with the Indians took place at Camp Cady on the 29th ult. Loss of U. S. troops 3 killed and 1 wounded. Indian loss unknown.

FROM EUROPE.—BY TELEGRAPH.—A Reform Meeting was held in London the 30th ult.,—30,000 present. Large procession; resolutions adopted declaring no faith in the Government. The Tribune has a dispatch which says that peace is considered certain between Austria and Prussia. It is asserted in Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German Confederation; that Frankfort will have to pay a further war contribution of 25,000,000 florins; that Lord Stanley has denied a statement to the effect that England would not allow Hanover to be handed over to Prussia. Austria accepts the peace preliminaries.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—TARIFF OF CHARGES. The following are some of the rates charged for transmitting telegrams on the cable:—From any telegraph station in America to any station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold are charged, and for every additional word not exceeding five letters, 20 shillings sterling. From America to any station in Asia or Africa for a message not exceeding in all 100 letters, a charge of £25 is made, and for every additional word, 25 shillings. Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

PRIZES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Eight hundred thousand francs will be distributed in prizes at the Paris Exhibition. Among them will be ten prizes of 10,000 francs each, and one capital prize of 100,000 francs to local establishments which are most successful by their organization and management in promoting the prosperity and harmony, and the moral and intellectual well-being of the operatives. This information has been officially communicated to the Secretary of State at Washington.

THE CABINET.—The Cabinet of President Johnson now stands:—Secretary of State—William H. Seward of New York. Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio. Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles of Connecticut. Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch of Indiana. Secretary of the Interior—Orville H. Browning of Illinois—[commences his duties the first of September.] Postmaster-General—Alexander W. Randall of Wisconsin. Attorney-General—Henry Stanberry of Kentucky.

JAMAICA.—Havana advices of the 25th of July announce that the action of Gov. Eyre had been sustained by the investigation made of his conduct in the affairs of Jamaica. A testimonial was to be presented to him prior to his departure for England on the 24th of July. [It was expected that the Government would soon put down the late revolutionary outbreak in Hayti. Yellow fever prevails at Havana.]

SAN DOMINGO.—Information is received from San Domingo that the Government has officially announced that hostilities with the rebels had ceased; an agreement to that effect had been made with them, a general amnesty being granted to all residents who sustained Gen. Baez's Government. All Generals who do not submit to the arrangement will be treated as traitors.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

LORD STANLEY declared in the English House of Commons on the 20th ult., that "France has no intention of interfering by force in the Continental dispute."

THE Niagara Insurance Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, paid $100,000 losses by the Portland fire, and sent a donation of $1,000 to the sufferers.

A THOUSAND shoemakers in and around Newark, New Jersey, are idle because their employers attempted to reduce their wages fifteen per cent.

THE Emperor of Austria has the original coat-of-arms of Montezuma, and a letter of Cortez. Both of these relics are soon to be sent to the Emperor Maximilian.

THE Canadians are making preparations for a second Fenian invasion. This time Gen. Dick Taylor is to head the enterprise, and the struggle is expected to be a severe one.

A LADY residing in Indianapolis, recently commenced tickling her daughter, 14 years old, and continuing the amusement, the girl, in her struggles, burst a blood vessel, and soon died.

THE Toronto Globe of the 27th ult., announces that three gunboats, to be employed on the lakes, have arrived at Quebec, and that three or four more vessels of war are expected in a few days.

THE St. Paul (Minn.) Press publishes a list of two hundred and seventy buildings in course of construction or completed the present season, the aggregate cost being $750,125. Among the buildings are five churches.

THE military prisoners confined in the Ohio Penitentiary are being discharged under the recent order of the President. Among others is Dr. Paine, who was captured two years ago, and was at one time under sentence of death as a rebel spy.

THE telegraph (from New York, Aug. 3,) says that "Gen. Santa Anna has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $30,000, charged by Mr. Montgomery with acting maliciously in having him arrested and imprisoned. He lays his damage at $25,000."

THE U. S. Consul at Antwerp, writing to the Department of State, Washington, says, with regard to the cholera in that city, that it has assumed an epidemic form. The deaths from it are from 40 to 75 daily. In some parts of England cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent.

IT is reported that a propeller sailed from New York a few days ago with 8,000 revolvers, 5,000 rifles, 12 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of powder for Juarez's army. It is said that Maj.-General Wallace and Brigadier-General Stearns, recently of the U. S. army, were passengers.

HORSE STEALING is reduced to a science in Louisiana. The owner of a horse gets a thief to take the animal to a distant town and sell him; the thief does so, returns the owner half of the profits with the name of the purchaser; and then the first owner claims and regains the horse as stolen.

SOME ingenious persons recently forwarded to Paris from Switzerland a quantity of stone blocks nicely prepared for use. The stone weighed about 100 pounds each. Probably they did not weigh according to bulk, and hence were examined and found to be hollow—the cavities being filled with excellent cigars.

THE President has appointed Mrs. Belle E. Parshall, Post-mistress at Lebanon, Ohio. Mrs. Parshall is the widow of a gallant soldier of the Federal army, who was killed while on picket duty at Chickamauga, and the appointment is made in response to the request of the Union soldiers in Warren county, Ohio.

IN forty years, that is, from 1823 to 1863, there were fifty-four different administrations in Mexico—an average of about eight and two-thirds of a month each? During this period Santa Anna was at the head of affairs ten times. During the same period there were twenty changes in the Constitution of the same country, not including the Empire of Maximilian.

THE N. Y. Herald's Havana correspondent of July 30, says another Spanish fleet is about to sail for the South Pacific to resume the war against the allied South American Republics. It consists of one iron-clad and four steam frigates, and four transports with armaments, making a total of 184 guns. The transports will carry 10,000 or 12,000 infantry.

A DISPATCH from New York of Aug. 1, says: "We learn that though the announcement that the Atlantic Cable was open for business, was only made yesterday afternoon, there were twenty messages filed for Europe on that day, and the cash received therefrom at the New York office was $3,046 in gold." Twelve messages were received in New York the 1st inst., for Europe, costing $1,313 in gold. [The Cable is in good order, and has plenty of business.]

KEEP IT HANDY FOR SUDDEN EMERGENCIES. An attack of Cholera is generally preceded by a slight Diarrhœa or derangement of the bowels, which, when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incipiency. No better remedy can be found for this Diarrhœa, or for any Affection of the Bowels than Jayne's Carminative Balsam;—a safe, prompt and effective medicine which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which everybody would do well to provide themselves with. Sold everywhere.

List of New Advertisements.

Greene's Patent Cylinder Cider Mill—G J Greene.
Bartlett Sewing Machine—Page Bros.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue—Jas. Vick.
Commission Dealer, &c—Chas. W Idell.
The Farmers' Record—C E Wingate.
Super-Phosphate of Lime—Tasker & Clark.
To Young Men—J C Mulford.
Dwarf and Standard Trees—W B Smith.
Rams for Sale—Baker & Harrigan.
Cider Mills—P S Meserole.
Agents Wanted—W J Holland.
Scientific Wonder—C H Bennett.
Do You Want Local Agency—Warren Gale.
See Keech's Advertisement—J Keech.
Flax and Hemp Brake—J W Quincy.
$50 per Week—L A Densmore.

The News Condenser.

— India rubber collars are to be the next novelty.

— Baltimore, it is estimated, has a population of 300,000.

— Blackberries are five cents a peck in Petersburg, Virginia.

— Another revolutionary movement has taken place in Hayti.

— Bayard Taylor has returned from his trip across the Plains.

— A newsboys' home has been established at Detroit, Mich.

— A cotton picker has been invented by a Yankee in Memphis.

— Salt Lake City has baths supplied from a natural warm spring.

— Four convicts escaped from Sing Sing prison on Saturday last.

— The Delaware Union State Convention met at Dover the 8th inst.

— Ketchum, the forger, has been pardoned from the N. Y. State Prison.

— A new channel is being cut through the Merrill Bar in Saginaw River.

— 127,884 alien emigrants have arrived in New York thus far this year.

— Gen. Grant says he will accept no party nomination for the Presidency.

— Nineteen persons lost their lives by a recent freshet in Owen Co., Ky.

— The celebrated Stallion Ethan Allen died a few days ago at Reading, Pa.

— A street-car conductor in Mobile has been fined $5 for smoking in his car.

— Two churches were demolished by lightning a few days ago at Jericho, Vt.

— Ice is worth two pennies a pound in London and other large cities in England.

— The whole population of the colony of Liberia, Africa, is estimated at 74,000.

— A Maine Farmer has sold $900 worth of currants from an acre of land this year.

— A company of negroes left Galveston, Texas, for Liberia, Africa, on the 26th ult.

— In Baltimore the most perfect bricks are made in moulds lined with plate glass.

— During the month of July 29,332 emigrants were landed at New York from Europe.

— Fifteen car loads of Swedish emigrants passed through Cleveland, Ohio, last week.

— Upward of ten million dollars worth of guano was imported into England last year.

— The old U. S. ship Pennsylvania, sunk by the rebels at Norfolk, is soon to be raised.

— 18,481 acres of public lands were entered in May at the land-office in Traverse City, Mich.

— Over two hundred New Englanders have located in Nashville, Tenn., during the past week.

— Gen. John F. Rathbone of Albany, has given $25,000 to the Rochester University library.

— A peculiar religious movement is making in Maine, looking to emigration to Jerusalem.

— During July $69,000 were disbursed at Boston to applicants for State aid under the new law.

— The Connecticut reporters had a clam bake and a convention in New Haven Tuesday week.

— A lady died recently in South Carolina who for thirty-six days had subsisted on water only.

— The colored people of Washington are about to erect a first-class female academy in that city.

— The Homœopathists of New York have demanded control of a portion of the public hospitals.

— Canadians propose to erect a monument in honor of the volunteers who fell at Limestone Ridge.

— Twelve messages, for the cable, paying a tariff of $1,313, were sent from New York Friday week.

— Experiments with peat on the locomotives of the Hudson River Railroad prove very satisfactory.

— A company, with $6,000 capital, has been formed at Sandwich, Mass., for the manufacture of peat.

— The State Teachers' Convention at Geneva adjourned last week to meet at Auburn July 23, 1867.

— A man in St. Louis has been sent to the penitentiary for stealing "one piece of poetry valued at $5."

— The President has directed the continuance of the provisional government of Texas until further orders.

— The Austrian Consul in New York has opened a subscription for the wounded soldiers of the Austrian army.

— The American Bible Societys' works have been siezed, and their agencies closed in several Mexican cities.

— The receipts from the internal revenue Saturday week amounted to $1,010,311. Receipts for the week $5,770,850.

— At a ball given at Saratoga last week the Countess Romero of Havana, wore diamonds to the value of $50,000.

— A weekly paper in the interest of the colored men of the Mississippi Valley is soon to be started in St. Louis.

— A twenty-inch gun, containing 140,000 pounds of metal, has been cast at Pittsburg, Pa., for the iron-clad Puritan.

— A negro of Nashville, Tenn., lately shot a hack driver dead because he would not allow him to get into his coach.

— A steel-blue beetle, a grape vine curculio, and a small grub or caterpillar are troubling grape growers in parts of Illinois.

— In London kid gloves are sold for 35 cents a pair, a good broadcloth coat for $12, and a full suit of traveling clothes for $8.

— The value of new buildings and various improvements in Leavenworth, Kansas, the present year, is upward of $1,000,000.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Aug. 7, 1866.

THE wheat market, since the harvest, has been very quiet. But little yet offering, and this is taken at a considerable decline from the quotations which ruled a month ago. Small lots of fair samples of red and white have been taken at $2@2,50. A sale of a lot comprising the products of 17 acres is reported at the former figures which will probably be about the extreme for the present. Flour has declined since last week fifty cents per barrel, and may be quoted at $13@15—the latter for best brand from white wheat.

The wool market is very dull. There is but little offering and not much anxiety manifested to purchase. Small lots are taken at about 50c for the best samples.

New potatoes have superseded the old stock, and have declined to $1,25@1,50. They are coming in quite freely. The late copious rain in this section was opportune for this crop, and will tend still further to lower quotations to the rates of last year.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$11,00@15,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Do. red wheat	$13,00@13,00	Apples, green	$1,50@1,75
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@11c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@0,00	Peaches	25@30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	25@30c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	25@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,90@2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	125@150c
Wheat, red	2,00@2,00	Onions	100@125c
Best white	2,50@2,50	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	85@90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	75@80c	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Rye	85@90c	Do. untrimmed	7@8c
Oats	58@60c	Green calfskins	18@22c
Barley	65@75c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,20@0,30
Beans	1,12@1,25	Lamb pelts	25@50c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$6,00@6,50
Do. new mess	33,50@31,00	Clover, medium	6,50@7,50
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	18@18c	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,00@13,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,75	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	8@10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	20@21c	Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Shoulders	15@16c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,75@0,00
Chickens	18@25c	Do. large egg	8,75@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	10@12c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, ETC.		Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll	25@28c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@28c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, new	15@17c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,50@2,85
Do. old	18@19c	Wool, ℔ lb.	50@65c
Lard, tried	21@22½c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,50@8,75
Tallow, tried	9@9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	8,50@0,00
Do. rough	0@6½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	26@30c
Eggs, dozen	25@26c	Candles, box	14½@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@13,00	Barrels	40@15c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 4.—Cotton 36@37c for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,00@12,00 as to quality. Wheat, $2 02@2,20. Rye 70@85cts; Barley nominal. Corn, 77@80c. Oats, 40@62c. Hops firm at 25@75c. Pork, new mess, $31,00@31,37; old mess, $30,00; prime, $27,00@27,25; 15@16½ cts for shoulders; 19@21 cts for hams. Lard, 18@21c. Butter, 20@40c. Cheese, 6@19c.

ALBANY, AUG. 4.—Flour, ranges at $10,50@12,00; Rye flour, $6,00@6,50. Corn meal, $1,75@1,87½ per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,00@2,50. Corn, 75@80c, Rye 90@95c. Barley $1@1,20. Oats, 46@65c. Hops, 50c. Pork, $21@39. Butter, 35@38c. Cheese, 19@20c. Lard, 22@23c. Wool, 48@65c.

BUFFALO, AUG. 4.—Flour, sales at from $9,50@12,50.—Wheat, $1,85@1,90. Corn, 66@68c. Oats, 30@35c. Rye, 80c@$1. Barley, dull. Beans, $1,25@1,75. Peas, $1,10@1,20. Pork, $32,00; hams, 22@24c; shoulders, 17c; lard, 20½@21c. Butter, 25@35c. Cheese, 13@19c.

CHICAGO, AUG. 4.—Flour, $7@9,50; wheat, $1,30@1-41 Corn, 55@56c. Oats, 23@26c. Rye, 50@51c. Barley, 70@85c. Mess pork, $32@32,50; prime, $26,50@27. Lard, 18½@19c; hams, 18@22c; shoulders, 14½@15c. Butter, 20@27c. Cheese, 13@19c. New apples, ℔ brl, $3,50@4,50.

TORONTO, AUG 3.—Flour, $5,50@7,00. Wheat, fall $1,25@1,26; spring, $1,18@1,20; Peas, 57@58c; Oats 32@34c.—Mess pork, $23,50@24; prime do, $20@21; Hams, 13@13c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 15@15c. Wool, 31@35c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 31—Sales Beef Cattle, $12,00@19,00; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 6@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 5@12½c; Swine, 11½@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, AUG. 1.—Beeves, sales at 9@11½c. Working oxen $290@325 ℔ pr. Handy steers $000@000. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 5@6c.; in lots, 4@5½c. Veal Calves $0@0. Shotes—Wholesale 11@12c.; retail 12@13c. Buckers, wholesale, 14@15c; retail, 14@16c. Fat hogs, 11½@11c. Hides, 9@10½c. ℔ lb; country lots 8@8c.; tallow 3@10c.; calfskins, 25@27c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75c.

ALBANY, AUG 3.—Beeves, sales at from $9,50@10,00. Sheep, at $5,50@6,50. Lambs, 8½@9c.

CHICAGO, AUG. 3.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $5,00@7,50. Sheep, sales at $4,70@5,00. Swine, sales at from $9,60 to $10,25.

TORONTO, AUG. 3.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $7@9; 2d do, $5,50@7. Calves, few coming in, $6@7. Sheep, $4@6 each. Lambs, $4,50@3.50 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 31.—45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ⅜ and ½ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@70c for Saxony; 90@1c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@45c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, AUG. 2.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 72@75cts; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@68; coarse, 55@58c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 58@60; medium, 56@58c; coarse, 53@55c. Other Western—Fine, 60@62c; medium, 56@62c; common, 55@58c; California, 20@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 55@70c; superfine, 42@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 20@45c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 24@30c; Peruvian, 30@32c; African, 16@32c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, JULY 31.—We quote prices as follows: *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 40@45c; medium to fine 45@55c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 62@65c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 42@45c; medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@53c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, AUG. 3.—Fine, washed fleece, 46@50 cts; medium, 46@49c; coarse, 42@45c; unwashed, ⅓ off, factory pulled, 30@45c; tub-washed, 46@52c.

Special Notices.

Employment "Pleasant and Profitable." Agents wanted to sell New Physiognomy—1000 engravings, price $5—and other illustrated standard works. Send stamp for terms to
861-4t FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

CAN CANCERS BE CURED?

I ANSWER, Yes! For I know, and I speak from experience. The cure was so rapid, yet certain, that I could hardly believe my own eyes. Having been myself a practical Physician for thirty-five years, I tried every known remedy to no purpose; I read every Treatise that I could lay hands on; I consulted the best Medical Skill of this city, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but none could give me any material relief; my faith in my chosen profession began to fail me, when a friend asked me if I had read Dr. BABCOCK's Mode of Treatment and Cure of this malignant disease? I replied that I had not, but took occasion to obtain it at my earliest opportunity, and the Mode of Treatment therein set forth was so rational that I determined to make at least one more trial. I consulted Dr. BABCOCK & SON of 700 Broadway, this city, and there I found many cases worse than my own had been cured, and hundreds made happy. I put myself entirely under their care, and *to*-day, thank God, I am a well man! My cancer was situated upon my lower lip. No knife or lancet was used during the whole operation; their remedies were harmless and painless, and they so soothed my troubled mind that I obtained my natural rest, which I had not done in many months. To those afflicted with this terrible scourge I pray that they will not delay a day when so sure a cure is at hand, but do as I have done, and be a well man; for I believe that the long experience of Dr. BABCOCK & SON, and the large number of patients that they treat daily, has caused them to be the most skillful in this line of practice of any Physicians in this country. I am willing to answer all letters of inquiry that may be addressed to me, free of charge.
S. M. HEALY, M. D.,
863-2t 299 Henry St., New York City.

New Advertisements.

☞ **ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance**—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SEE KEECH'S Advertisement of Strawberry Plants, Grape Vines and Wood, Packing Paper, &c., in Rural of Aug. 4th. J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

$50 PER WEEK—is being made by Agents selling Densmore's Silver Plating Preparation.—Sample bottles 40 cents. Address
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A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—An instrument by which any person can take a correct likeness. This instrument, with full instructions, will be sent by mail for $1. Address C. H. BENNETT, Moline, Kankakee Co., Ill

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Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St.

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A SPLENDID STOCK OF DWARF AND STANDARD PEARS AND PEACHES.
Also, a good supply of Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectaries, Grapes, Roses, &c., AT LOW RATES, by wholesale and retail, at the Syracuse Nurseries.
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Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1866.

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In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1848.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

Price, Only $25,00. With fingers nimble and fine, With features gladsome and gay, A lady sat in her pretty boudoir, Joyfully working away. Click, Click, Click! In comfort she sat like a queen, And sang to the music, merry and quick, Of the Bartlett Sewing Machine. Price, Only $25,00.
The "BARTLETT MACHINE" and the Shaw & Clark Machine are the only two cheap licensed machines in the U. S. *All other cheap machines, no matter what the name may be,* are unlicensed and infringing machines. Both buyer and seller liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Agents Wanted everywhere—exclusive territory given. Will pay $50 to $200 per month. For terms, enclose stamp and address at either office. PAGE BROS., General Agents, 221 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio, and 611 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ JAS. R. AYERS, General Agent for Western and Central New York. Office No. 7 Corinthian Hall, Rochester, N. Y., to whom all orders and applications for that section should be addressed. 861

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS, FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1866, AND FLORAL GUIDE,
Is now published. It contains descriptions of the best
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, &c.,
With full descriptions and plain and full directions for Planting, Culture, Prices, &c. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings, and a beautiful colored plate of the
Single and Double Tulip and Scilla.
My importations from the best Bulb Growers of Holland is this season larger than ever before, and I flatter myself the finest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country.
THIS CATALOUGE AND GUIDE
is published for the benefit of my customers, and I will forward it to every one as rapidly as possible. To all others, I charge ten cents per copy, which is not half the cost. Postage pre-paid to all. All lovers of flowers who design to plant Bulbs this fall will find it to their interest to obtain my catalogue. Address
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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A superior article for all crops, at $40 per ton.
N. B.—A liberal discount to Dealers.
Address TASKER & CLARK,
S. W. Cor. 8th & Washington Sts., Philadelphia.
☞ The above for sale by Dealers generally. [861-3t

GREENE'S PATENT CYLINDER CIDER MILL,
For Crushing and Expressing the Juice from Apples, Grapes, and other Fruit, at one and the same operation.
The subscriber has invented and patented a Machine for crushing and expressing the Juices from Apples and other fruit, at a single operation, thereby dispensing with Screws, Levers, Presses, and other cumbersome machinery, and saving all the time and labor necessary to separate the juices from the fruit by the old process. This important result is attained by a novel arrangement of crushing and pressing cylinders together in one frame, entirely unlike any Machine ever heretofore constructed for such a purpose, and which must eventually supersede and do away with all known processes for extracting juices from fruit.
The subscriber claims, and is ready to demonstrate, that the following advantages are gained over all other Machines:
1st. With the same amount of power, *three times the quantity of Cider or Wine* can be made in a day, than can be made by any other Machine.
2d. That from 25 to 40 per cent. more Cider or Wine can be extracted from the same amount of fruit.
3d. That it is more compact and simple in its operation, stronger and less liable to get out of order; is adapted to hand or other powers; is portable and can be transported readily from place to place; can be driven by any kind of power, and can be attached to any machinery.
4th. Is cheaper in proportion to its capacity.
5th. Is stronger, being constructed entirely of Iron.
6th. In being adapted for expressing Juices from all kinds of fruit, including *Apples, Grapes, Rhubarb, or Wine Plant, Currants and Berries of all kinds.*
7th. That it is superior to any *Root Cutter* known, for the purpose of crushing roots of all kinds, for feeding stock, quicker, easier and better than any other Machine.
8th. That it expresses the juices from Apples or other fruit the moment they are crushed, wherein lies the great secret of making good Cider or Wine.
9th. That it does not grind or break the seed of any kind of fruit; thereby doing away with a great objection, which is urged against all other Machines.
Enclose stamp for Descriptive Circular.
861 Address, G. J. GREENE, Hudson, N. Y.

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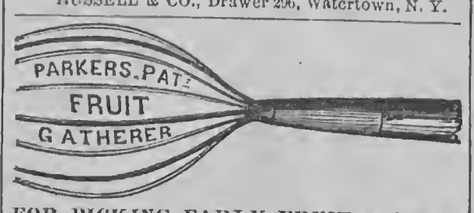

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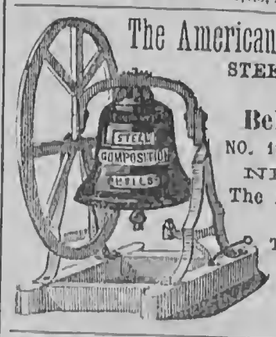

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Anniversary Poem.

[THE following Poem was a prominent feature at the recent Commencement of the University of Rochester, and well received by a large audience. At our solicitation, its modest and meritorious author (who is a contributor to the RURAL,) has consented to its publication.—ED. R. N.-Y.]

A FANTASIE OF LIFE,

Read before the Society of Alumni of the University of Rochester, Tuesday Evening, July 10, 1866,

BY WM. S. LEE.

THE realm of fancies is a winsome home,
Its meadlands glinting bright mosaic'd green,
And there in gentlest dalliance one may roam
'Mid glories blushing purest when unseen.

There summer rules, with gayest royal'd head,
There woos eternal love's voluptuous gale,
And naught of glorioueness can ever fade,
Nor beauty's rainbow radiance ever pale.

I loitered there a few glad hours to-day
When sunlight mingled waving shadow-plumes,
And, unpretending, gathered a bouquet
Amid the asphodels and amaranth blooms.

My pruning knife claims not the sharpest powers,
Claims only sharpness little more than dull,
And did but chip the stems of humor's flowers,
Yet which I strove with eager hands to cull.

Forgive me, then, if I provoke no laugh—
My wreaths for her who bears the diamond lance
Shall crown a rich libation, once to quaff,
Then to forget—time's but a long perchance:—

Life but a circling journey;—youth to age,
Then age again to childhood; while the sun,
Rounding its zeniths, lumes earth's mantled page
At morn and eve with painting never done.

Grandly the soul-thoughts guard each serried height,
In all the splendor of their pristine birth,
Yet solemn, conscious of eternal might,
And tranquil, with a wisdom not of earth.

Ah, fancies make up life's reality,—
The seeming grandest are the dearest bought,—
Perhaps the best is immortality;
And, satisfied with all the past has wrought,

To look not back—to think of naught behind—
To come with tempest hearts all hushed and still;
Wise now to read with eyes that were so blind,
To seek life's reasons only in life's will:—

So proudly do we gird ourselves anew,
And burnish weapons blunt and stained before,
Eager, in all our manhood's soul can do,
For conflicts where Fate leads us evermore.

I.—Morning: which is the Past.

Glowing golden are the sunbeams
Rich with morning's clover dew,
Writing on earth's walls of greenness
Stories old, yet ever new;
Shining on the smiling flowers,
Whispering to each passing breeze
How true loveliness will linger
Where the face of heaven she sees.

And we read the brightest shadings
Traced in glory evermore
By the loving sunlight's pencil
On earth's wood and wave and shore.
For the stars, heart-pure as Eden,
Diamonding God's heavenly loam,
No longer glint the silver watch-fires
Round their everlasting home.

Freshly come the spicy breathings
From the kingly meadlands fair,
Joyful murmur gurgling brooklets
To the lulling, perfumed air.
And the dew-drops, jewel-glistening,
Deck with sprayings each light hour,
While the golden lilies 'neath them
Laugh in every sparkling shower.

'Tis not far, the going backward
To our foolish, early days,
When we, in life's joyous morning
Strove to win our mead of praise.
All so hopeful in the future,
All so trustful in the truth,
All so eager to do battle
For the fantasies of youth.

On time's solemn-shadowed portal
Lightsome play we, each fair day,
Hearing faintly heaven's harp-strains
Wafted from the Far Away.
Thinking naught of love-lit hours,
Welcomed to be quickly gone—
Of no striving, yearning sadness
That may ache to gather one.

Through the meads of fact and fancy
Find the sheaves of wheat and chaff,
See bright pictures, quick to vanish
At some hard, rhaldist laugh:
Wonder in our foolish dreaming
How many Platonic years
Earth has loved and laughed and blossomed
In her life of smiles and tears.

Often through the thorny hedges
Lured by some gay passion-flowers,
Robed in beauty so deceitful,
Withered in a few short hours:
But the golden-freighted teachings
All are given on wisdom's ground,
Where she smoothes the rough, sharp corners
Dear home-love had never found.

Carried on the soft wind-wingings,
Hearing aye the glad "All's well,"
Never seems life's ocean storm-dark,
Never roughened billows swell.
Tightly clasped are Hope's best anchors
To brave hearts where no fears come,
And the soul's bright morning ever
Sights the headlands guarding home.

And we keep our childhood's lovers
Pure and fond and blithesome hearts,
Clasped in ever close embracings
Where the heaven ne'er departs:
Keep them with the childhood's spirit,
With the fancies sunbeams blend,
With the silver-echoed warblings
Of the songs that never end.

And I know—(perhaps I dream it)
That they love us true and fond,
Fling around us beaming radiance
From Hope's glorious light beyond.
That they ever breathe a blessing
On the brightness that has been,
Watching with their quiet patience
All the gathering home again.

Is the golden age our youth-time?—
Fairies but our servants then,
Imaged in such quaintest quaintness
That we never deem them men.
With each thought of laughing grotesque,
Spectacles of gladdest glee
Color like the dazzling prism
All the living yet to be.

But the glad hours, fleeing swiftly,
End the day's youth all too soon,
As the morning loops her shadows,
And all-glorious comes the noon.
Crowned with golden-banner'd splendor,
As he treads the azure air,
While earth's shield of bossy cloudness
Scarce the sky's fierce fire-darts bear.

Ah, Time carries all life's childhood
To his realm of Nevermore,
Borne down by the rapid river,
Surging to the Eternal Shore.
And our heedless sprites linger
Where we keep our memory's trace,
Beautiful upon the shore-land
With her wisdom-shadow'd face.

And life robes her blithesome noonday
In the world's love, fair and bright,
Morning only simplest pleasure,
Not a thought of hasting night.
— O, while on the future drives us,
God direct the chariot-steed,
Beck'ning from His pearl-wrought gateway,
Bidding each true heart "good speed."

II.—Noon: which is the Present.

'Tween two Eternities we stand to-day,—
Behind, the past: before, the future's way:
While the low murmur of the morning's breeze
Is stilled forever 'mid the statued trees.
And our mid-noon seems like some new-year's eve,
When all the moments linger, loth to leave
The dead past, hopeful as a golden dream,
Remembered like the sunshine's radiant gleam.
And more than one, grown up to life's high noon,
Its hardness mellowed by gay, wanton June,
Are standing on the threshold of the Now:
And, looking back upon the morning's brow,
So typical of all our thoughts and dreams,
Checkered with sunlight and with shadow-beams,
We read the lessons of life's older thought,
Wide differing from youth's glad twinings, wrought
About warm hearts, brimful of glowing love,
Impressed so firmly with God's seal above.
— Yet sometimes only outlines faint and dim
Mark that the inner self belongs to Him—
And, mindful of each hour of toilsome zeal,
We wonder, maybe, if 'twas all the best,
And wistful sigh, perhaps, for vanished trust,
Or faith, or little heaps of beauty's dust,
Once animate with wealth of golden life;
Or victory's triumphs in the world's hard strife;
And sadly long for what comes nevermore,—
The old song-echoes from the far-off shore,
The lightsome joyousness of frolic's tone,
The follies of glad hours so long agone,
Whereto breathings of soul-music seem to blend
With fancies whispering of some old-time friend:
— And yet what use? that gate-path Edenward
Is guarded ever by the flaming sword
That turns all ways, and long as earth's life lasts
The angel watches over squandered pasts.
Ah, God's humanity will never know
The heights of happiness or depths of woe,
Nor can our mortal rashness dare aspire
To pass the bounds so marked by heavenly fire,
Like thaumaturgists, boldly in the land
Ruled not by nature, but by spirit-hand.
No—rather taught by Him who pities all,
Who marks the humblest sparrow's fluttering fall,
The lessons of the hours forever gone
Will serve as guide-posts for the earth-way on.

Yet still we're homesick for the love and life
So cold and dead amid the world's fierce strife.
'Tis true our own gay boy-time's happiest pride
Is lengthened to a manhood's firm-set stride:
But brooks that babbled in our childhood's ears
Have grown to rivers, broad and strong and fierce:
The golden lilies, grasped with tiny hands
Are withered, and the stems in thorny bands
Bind to the world with passion's lulling song,
While all the eagled legions of earth's wrong
Marshalling, "Philistines are upon us men!"
But we, Delilah-shorn, once and again
Forget our heaven-strong powers, our God-blessed birth,
And lay our heads on the soft lap of earth
To dream away our manhood. O, to-day
Should we not rise in grandness on life's way,
And break through all the hampering Gaza gates
To the far mountains where our Heaven waits?

*Ought*s stand for nothing. 'Tis a tiring road
That leads to Immortality and God.
By thoughts, not breathings, grow the soul's best flowers,
And deeds, not words, mark off the life-clock's hours.
How slow we are. We learn but of the past:
'Tis true its memory-mellowed light will last
As long as time; and yet beyond the shades
That hide the dim hereafter's love-kissed glades
We know the better life-time somewhere lies,
And waits us hope-words of what never dies.
And alway through a drear and misty veil
Breathe the glad promises that never fail.
Then trustful, forward, with an earnest soul,
We'll set our face toward the glorious goal,
With girded loins, and weapons burnished bright,
And manhood's spirit—for the great fierce fight.

So the noon goes: and the meridian sun,
Eager to end the splendor-light begun
That times the music of the universe,
Prints deeper lines along his onward course.
The kingly brightness, jeweling day's crown,
Pales when the nearing darkness claims night's own,
The night that closes all things in his shade,
Save but the few too heaven-bright to fade.

III.—Evening: which is the Future.

Well. The day-king has bowed to his judgment, and evening in queenliness comes,
Not now in her storm-covered vesture, o'erbroidered in awe-bringing thought,
But her grandeur of stateliness regal athwarting the Western domes,
Her mantle of Tyrian purple with starriest jewels inwrought.

Like golden-heads tired seeking roses in wildwoods of fairest dress
Are motherward turning their faces, as love paints the gloam's setting sun,
So after all earth's weary lessons, we rest in some dear fond caress,
And hard hearts grow softened and gladful with stories that never are done.

The splendor of life is at evening, edge-shadowed, yet beautiful still,
The fierceness of noon-tide, the heart-hope of morning all softened at last.
And smilingly, whisperingly, lovingly, far 'yond the cloud-embraced hill,
The breath of the lingering twilight wafts peace for all toilsomeness past.

And the shadows of years dimly glinting, weave colors of lightsomest hours.
When the checkering sunshine told stories that brightened spring's coquettish days,
When autumn was grandest, or cold snows played shuddering games with the flowers,
Or the summer sent forth in its gladness calm radiance over life's ways.

We have kept the fond greeting remembrance of dear ones who're wandering far,
Hand-claspings the warmest and freest, embracings of passion and glee:
— Ah, for some, missed with dull heavy heart ache, the night came too soon for a star;
Just as well: in the College above us they have taken their Master's degree.

And our beautiful lovers, we wonder do they wear the same glad winsome smiles,
Still look with their ever calm wooing from the same earnest infinite eyes,
Are still watching and waiting in patience, still weaving the weirdsomest wiles,
To give us the hand of the guerdon at the end of earth's saddening guise.

And so, while the moments are regal, soft breaths seem to whisper of youth,
Seem murmuring voices to echo the buried music of love,
Seem ghostly fingers retouching the faded pictures of truth,
Seems soft-hearted memory's gladness around—beneath—above.

These friends from the far spirit-country, are they not over-kindly we ween—
Were it not best to leave the heart-quiet that crowns us with royalest grace?
What matters the truth or the beauty of goodness that might once have been—
Should we seek to uncover the shrouding that muffles the past's still face?

Who sent them?—and wherefore?—do they tell us of aught that we knew not before?
We care not to buffet the forgings a lifetime has riveted strong:
When all the glad hope-years are ended, is it gainful, the hoping aught more—
Mid the ruins of faith's fairest castles, what profits the lingering long?

What profits all this?—ay, what profits the sum of humanity's life,
With its breathings of loving and longing, and then with its dying at length?—
Why, if life's war we never have faltered, there's a long Sabbath-peace after strife,
And Victory proudly will laurel the scars on her glorious strength.

So these sprite-friends draw nearer and closer, as murmurs the calm voice of Rest,
All earthliness ending forever, with its wreathings of brightness and love,
Like the beautiful days that have met us when soul-hopes were peaceful and blest,
Coming back at the spirit's fond beckon, to whisper "the best are above."

And they fold round us tenderly, closely, the dear sweet embracings from Him,
Lulling weariness into the slumber that wakes to His glory at last:
The glad dawn of Eternity's morning brings the splendor that never grows dim,
And when the far shore's gained forever, who will count all the billows we've past?

There is rest for the feet that are weary with treading the long serried way,
Where the sunlight has blessed all too faintly its hedgings of thorniest flowers,
And the ships of the fleet of heart-passions lie wrecked with their pennants so gay,
On the rocks all Death's hither shore lining, the strand of the vanished Time's hours.

There is rest for the hands that are weary, clasped closest on cheeks all tear-wet
With the memory of gladsomest love-light, like night's jeweled glistening above,—
And the strife of the world's fierce passion reaches nothing that knows a regret
In the homes which no earth-hand has builded, the dear city of Infinite Love.

There is rest for the heads that are weary, deep-weighted with suffering's crown,
'Mid the breathings of fairest music, its woolings of peace o'ercast,
'Mid the whispering of angel-echoes, on soft beds of snowiest down,
And saddened by no dreary aching—all anxiousness quiet at last.

There is rest for the hearts that are weary, bruised hard in the roughening fight
By the sting of their haughtiest yearning, the spur of earth's crimson'd wine:
How the dashings of life-waves' grandeur are stilled in the death-brought night,
But up yonder, soul-pure like God's Eden, the throne-light forever will shine.

O silver bells, chiming life's hours, ring on with your music of peace,
Though ever more faintly the echoes come soft with their muffled repeat:
For the hands on the dial seem pointing to where all heart-strivings shall cease,
All the spirit's unsatisfied yearnings be requited with love-life so sweet!

WHAT TO FORGET AND WHAT TO REMEMBER.—Forget injuries and remember benefits; if you grant a favor, forget it; if you receive one, remember it.

Civility, that nothing costs,
Oft paves the way to money;
Flies are attracted less, by far,
With vinegar than honey.

RICHES.—As the baggage is to an army, so are riches to virtue. It cannot well be spared or left behind, and yet it hinders the march; and the care of it sometimes loses or disturbs the victory.

THE MISSION OF SCIENCE.—Nature kindly disguises herself everywhere around us, and the eye of science alone detects, in the beauty of change, nothing but the beauty of death.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 16 letters.
My 4, 14, 3, is a possessive pronoun.
My 1, 14, 15, 7 is a part of a fowl.
My 8, 1, 5, 6, 7, 5, 10, 7 is an exercise much practiced in the country.
My 10, 9 implies a negative.
My 8, 1, 9 is a number.
My 11, 9, 1, 2 is one of the United States.
My 12, 9, 13, 5, 10, 16 is a name applied to wandering.
My whole is the name of a celebrated American writer.

Trumansburg, N. Y. L.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 23 letters.
My 3, 2, 10, 14 is a river in North America.
My 16, 13, 5, 21, 23 is a country in Europe.
My 14, 16, 5, 2, 17 is the capital of one of the U. S.
My 4, 8, 21, 22, 12, 19 is a city in Spain.
My 18, 20, 9, 8 is one of the West India islands.
My 21, 23, 11, 15 is a city in Massachusetts.
My 7, 17, 1, 2 is a city in Maine.
My 6, 19, 18, 3 is a river in America.
My whole is the name of a celebrated author and statesman.

East Palmyra, N. Y. E. H. CLARK.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

PEKE oyru yee difex no eht Nacreami Leeag,
Mowh ew sa het ouprd ribd fo yindest lahi;
Rof halt slwe wolf ouy uae reenv gineviel
Yb tsgedopini last no ehi barvelene lait.

Castile, N. Y. J. WILLIE CHACE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

MOST given by nature to be low,
By art I'm well conducted,
And raised to station eminent,
And strangely I'm constructed.

For though five letters make my name,
There stands a five betwixt 'em;
And turn them round I'm just the same,
My being so hath fixed 'em.

But more—I stand for one (if you
My head and tail dissever)
That lived more years than many live,
And very near forever.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 862.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Do good whenever you can, and forget it.

Answer to Miscellaneous Anagrams:—Help mamma, time and tide, take a chair, warm weather, charity and forgiveness, a haughty spirit, infancy.

We are informed, by numerous correspondents, that A. L. SHADER's answer to Problem, in RURAL of July 14, is incorrect: that A owned 22½ acres; B 17½ acres, and C 20 acres.

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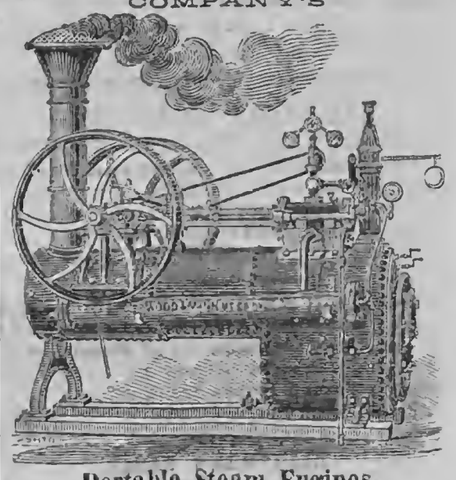

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
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HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

☞ For Terms and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHAT STOCK MOST ENRICHES PASTURE?

It is generally accepted as a fact that soil under pasture grows fertile. When land is plowed and cropped, and pasture forms part of a systematic rotation, the soil under grass recuperates in power to grow grain. This is due to several causes, prominent among which is the thick turf formed and plowed under, thus supplying a quantity of manure for the succeeding crop. If a field were left in grass for a long time, and all the growth allowed to rot on the ground, we see no reason why the soil would not increase in fertility so long as this practice was continued. But were the grass removed in the form of hay each year, and no compensation made, no practical farmer would contend that the soil grew richer when subjected to such treatment for a long time. Land in grass, then, becomes rich only in proportion as the growth of vegetable matter from it—as roots, stems, leaves and seed—is returned for manure.

Land is enriched by pasturing for the production of grains in two ways; the formation of a sod to be rotted for manure, and the deposition of the solid and liquid excrements of the stock. It is important for the grain farmer to consider the kind of stock which, feeding on his pastures, will enrich them most. There is, perhaps, not much practical difference in the amount of manure made by various animals on the same pasture; but the form in which it is deposited, and the habits of stock in choosing their resting places ought to be well considered. Horses are the very worst fertilizers of pasture; they are very close feeders, and they delight to graze the summits of knolls, and all spots where the herbage is short and sweet. On such spots they are continually feeding, yet they manure them very little. The observer will find their droppings mostly in rich hollows, and places where the herbage is rank and coarse, showing that the soil is already fertile above the average of the field. In this respect cattle have not the same instinct as the horse, and they are neither so close nor so dainty feeders, but the objection holds against them, as the horse, that their manure is not scattered sufficiently for the good of the land. This is, indeed, the chief objection to employing horses or cattle to enrich land by pasturing. If the grass is turned into hay and fed to them in the yard or stable the manure therefrom may all be saved and applied judiciously. But this course involves much labor. In the field every observant farmer knows that the droppings of horses and cattle seem to fertilize the soil but little when their bulk is considered, and the best effects are invariably seen not from the solid but from the liquid manures that fall on the field. In pasturing cattle and horses we conclude that not more than one part in a hundred receives any manure, while the ninety-nine other parts are impoverished as much as though the grass were cut and removed in the form of hay.

Without doubt sheep are the very best stock with which to enrich land by pasturing. They range over the whole field and refuse hardly anything. Their manure is scattered in the very best form it could be applied as a top-dressing. If they frequent the knolls where the grass is sweet they also enrich them, and they choose for their resting places at night, and therefore fertilize, the highest part of the field. If desirable a flock may, with little trouble, be nightly folded on the poorest spots of the field. In hot weather they will frequent the shade of trees, but from such places the accumulated manure is easily scraped up and distributed to other parts. And the farmer who is mainly a grain grower will find no stock more profitable and convenient for all his purposes than sheep.

RENOVATING WORN OUT COTTON FIELDS.

Mr. R. E. Jameson, writing us from Kingston, North Carolina, says:—"I am engaged in the cotton culture, and would like to be informed through your columns of the best method to renovate an old field of light, sandy soil. It is worn out."

Doubtless there are many throughout the South who are searching after like information. One of the results of the war is to break up, we hope, a method of cultivation, which, if persisted in for a century longer, would have turned the Cotton States into a desert. How was it possible for an Agricultural People to cultivate so vast a territory, growing and exporting mainly a solitary staple that made no manure, and buying large quantities of food, to help exhausting the most fertile soil the sun ever shone upon? A land must feed flocks and herds; its farmers must rotate their crops, and practice a mixed husbandry, or its agriculture will inevitably sink into insignificance,—and with it the wealth and power of the people and nation generally.

Of one thing we are pretty certain, that, as it took years of reckless culture to exhaust the cotton fields, so it will take a long course of skillful husbandry to renew them. They cannot be brought up to a fair standard of fertility in a year by any means generally within reach of the farmers. But the object which the renovator of an exhausted soil must have steadily in view, is the restoration of those elements of fertility which continual cropping has removed. If the soil will not grow cotton or corn, it may, to some extent, peas, clover, buckwheat, or some coarse, strong-rooted plant which sends its roots deep into the subsoil, and which may be plowed under for a green manure. Here, with the aid of a top-dressing of guano, bone dust, plaster, or ashes, it may be laid down to grass and pastured for a while, until a turf forms, at which time the field may be considered as fairly started on its course towards usefulness. In some instances circumstances will point out a shorter way. Perhaps there is a richer subsoil underlying the surface, and deep plowing will commingle the soil and enrich it, or if, as in the case our correspondent states, the surface soil is sandy, it may be practicable to give it a dressing of clay or marl, which, with a green crop plowed under followed by laying down to pasture, would work very beneficial changes. In some instances a rich muck may be procured for the sand, and in others it will doubtless pay to purchase manure, but the main reliance of the mass of cultivators must be on green-manuring, deep plowing and the keeping of more stock.

CASTOR OIL BEAN—ITS CULTIVATION.

The high price of oil has greatly stimulated the growing of this product. So far as we are at present informed the Castor bean is produced most extensively in Illinois, where, in some counties, much attention is paid to it, and apparently much profit thereby derived. A small gray bean distinguishes the variety most cultivated. The large red, or West India bean, as it is called, will yield more oil per bushel, but its yield per acre does not make it as profitable to grow as the gray variety.

The Castor bean should be planted in May as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently warm. When once started it is a vigorous grower, attaining a height of five or six feet, and having a strong stalk and broad, hand-shaped leaves. The plant is very tropical in its appearance. In a forward season the first pods are ready to cut in August, and from that time until frost the plants furnish a succession of flowers and ripe pods. The field must be gone over often and the ripe beans harvested, otherwise the pods fly open, the beans fall to the ground and are wasted. Ten or twelve bushels are stated to be an average crop, though from fifteen to twenty-five are sometimes grown. Much depends on the season; the first frost ruins the plants. Hence the crop will not be found profitable in a very Northern climate.

In the Western country the oil is mostly manufactured by one or two wealthy companies who use powerful hydraulic presses. Two gallons per bushel is considered an excellent yield of oil. We think the Castor bean is worthy the attention of our Western friends, as the prairies of the South-west are well adapted to it, and the demand for the oil is yearly increasing and becoming permanent.

SALT OR NO SALT?

The "American Institute Club" recently had the question of salt for stock under consideration. Some deemed it a waste of the raw material to feed salt to cattle—deeming it not only unnecessary, but positively injurious to them. Others regarded it as essential to the health and comfort of both man and beast—the later conclusion appearing to be the predominating one. Perhaps the readiest way of disposing of the question would be to let the cattle have a voice or a *tongue* in the matter. Offer them salt, during the warm weather of summer, and if they refuse it, the conclusion will be fair that it is not essential or desirable: if they take it with alacrity, then it is legitimate to assume that it is good for them, and they know it.

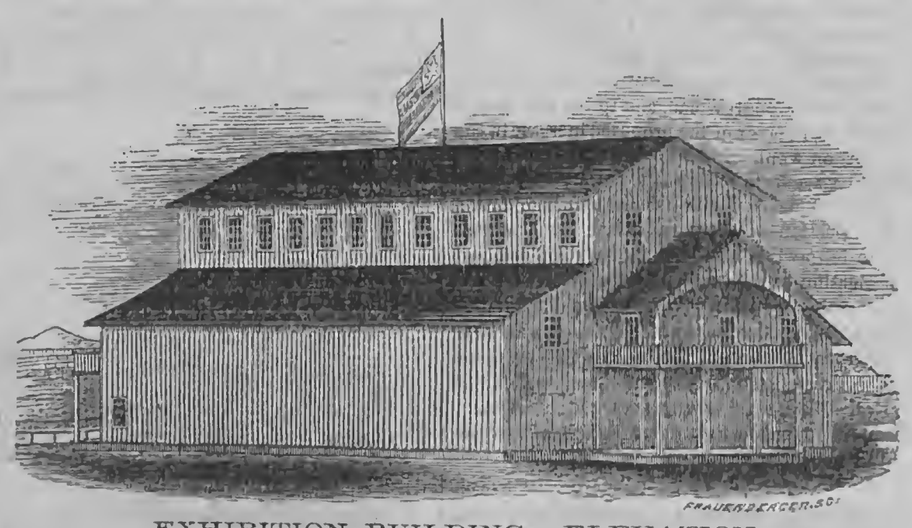
In years gone by it was customary, in the wooded sections of the West, to turn out the stock portions of a farmer's herd in the spring to seek their living in the forest and along the creek glades. Once a week, or thereabouts, they were hunted up and driven home and there treated to a feed of salt upon the turf by the road-side, when they were dismissed again to their sylvan rambles. They learned, from this, where salt was to be obtained, and would come for it at regular intervals during the season. Now if it was not essential to them, would they have taken the trouble to come from the woods to get it with clock-like regularity? We think not, and hence vote aye on the salt question.

Again: If salt is unnecessary, why is it that the "salt-licks" of the West are poached up like a barn-yard in spring, by the deer flocking to them during the warm weather? They go there to imbibe the saline water which oozes from the base of some cliff overlooking a creek. If it was simply water that was sought for it would be obtained from the cool running stream and not from the scanty pool environed by mud. It was salt that was required and hence the resort to the "licks" daily during the prevalence of warm dry seasons. For these reasons we think it safe to conclude that salt is good for stock—essential to their comfort, and should be supplied to them as inclination prompts them to partake of it.

WEEDING POTATOES WITH SHEEP.

It may not be known to farmers in general that it is a common practice in some of the extensive potato growing districts to turn flocks of sheep into the potato fields for the purpose of eating down the weeds. The sheep will not touch a potato vine; they cannot be starved into eating them. This pasturing with sheep is very advantageous when the crop is a late planted one, so that the hoeing cannot be completed until after the haying or harvest is finished. At this growing season it is the planter's aim to keep down the grass and weeds so that they may be covered with dirt by the cultivator and hoe when these are used. Pasturing with sheep will attain this object. Early planted crops, the cultivation of which is completed in the first half of summer, frequently become grassy and weedy before the time of digging—when the size of the tops precludes cultivation. In this stage the sheep are economical weeders. It is hardly necessary to mention that the food thus given to the sheep makes a double profit, inasmuch as it costs absolutely nothing while labor is saved and weeds prevented from seeding in the crop.

Fall Timothy Grass.—A writer in the N. Y. Times, says he saw large meadows of timothy grass (*Phleum Pratense*,) in Steuben county, N. Y., that was four feet high all over the field, yielding three tons of superior hay per acre. That was, indeed, heavy grass, and speaks well for the management of the proprietor, as timothy will not attain such great height, where the soil is in a poor state of fertility. On the farm of Isaac Bower, North Chili, in Western New York, in his meadow where there were numerous bunches of tall timothy, the present summer we measured one bunch that was five feet one and a half inches in height, having heads proportionally long and large. It will pay to manure land for grass, as well as for raising crops of cereal grain. On most of our meadows three tons of superior hay might as well be raised as only one and a half, if the soil were properly cultivated and manured.



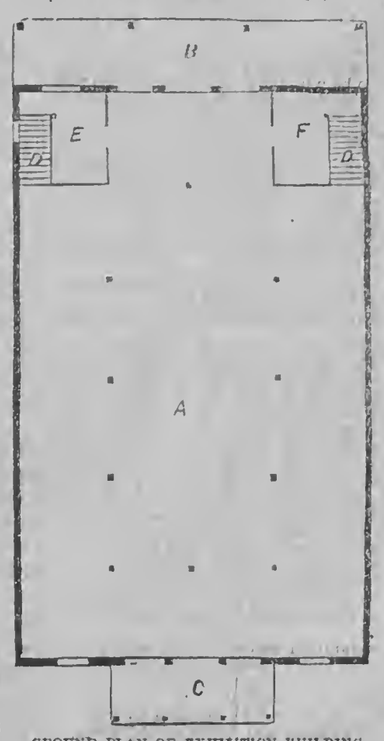
EXHIBITION BUILDING—ELEVATION.

[As many Agricultural Societies are securing and arranging permanent grounds for their annual and other exhibitions, information is sought relative to proper buildings, fixtures, etc. To aid those interested in these improvements, we re-publish the accompanying description and illustrations of the excellent Fair Grounds and Exhibition Building of the Union Ag. Society of Palmyra, N. Y.]

The grounds are situated within the limits of the village of Palmyra, and comprise about nineteen acres, inclosed by a substantial board fence, eight feet high. The main entrance is four rods in width, bordered with shade trees, and otherwise adorned. The arrangements for entrance of pedestrians and carriages (with ticket office convenient to both,) and also for exit, are admirable. The separate entrance for stock, machinery, etc., is very convenient,—while the abundant "water privileges" (two wells and a living stream,) should not be overlooked among the items of comfort and convenience for man and beast.

The principal exhibition building—Floral Hall—is 96 feet long, 60 feet wide, and two stories high, with a spacious gallery extending around the whole interior. It is finished throughout in a substantial manner, at a cost of over $3,000, (before the war,) and is lighted with gas. The building has a fine, commanding appearance, (as shown in our engraving.) For beauty of location, convenience of arrangement, and adaptation to the purposes for which it is intended, it is probably at least equal, if not superior, to any structure of the kind which we have examined in the State—the Amphitheater of the Ontario County Agricultural Society (heretofore illustrated and described in the Rural,) alone excelling it in cost, extent and convenience; but that is not an exhibition building of the style and class we are describing. From the elevated balconies at each end, a fine view can be had of the village and surrounding country—a panorama which would delight the poet, painter and lover of natural scenery, *improved* by art and industry. [We understand that Carlton H. Rogers, Esq., of Palmyra, arranged the gounds, etc., and also designed the building.]

The arrangement and conveniences of the Grounds are so well shown in our diagram, and its references, that any detailed description is unnecessary. Could the reader have viewed the grounds (and their varied contents) during the recent Fair of the Society, as we did, he would have concurred with us in pronouncing all most complete and commendable. Be that as it may, however, we regard the subject of our notice worthy of this illustrative description, and trust its presentation will awaken a spirit of emulation in such matters among Rural readers.



GROUND PLAN OF EXHIBITION BUILDING.

A, Center of Hall.
B, Rear Piazza, 60x10, with balcony above.
C, Front Piazza, 28x10, with balcony above.
D, *D*, Stairs to gallery.
E, Business office, and Com. Room, 16x16.
F, Ladies' Room.

The posts surrounding *A* support the gallery, which extends around the hall, and is 16 feet wide.

There are three large doors at each end of the hall.

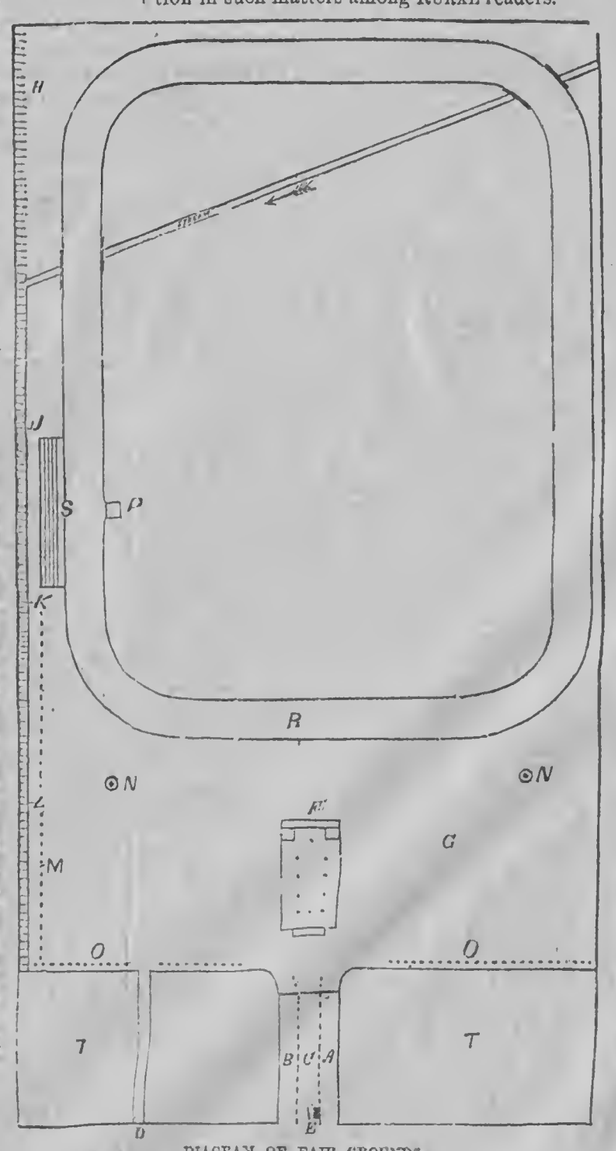


DIAGRAM OF FAIR GROUNDS.

A, Entrance for carriages.
B, Exit way for carriages.
C, Way for persons on foot.
D, Entrance for stock.
E, Ticket office.
F, Floral Hall, (60x96.)
G, Ground for Farm Implements, &c.
H, Stalls for horses.
I, Stalls for cattle.
K, Pens for sheep and swine.
L, Stalls for cattle.
M, Posts for hitching fat cattle.
N, *N*, Wells.
O, Posts for hitching teams.
P, Judges' stand.
R, Track for horses, (half mile long—40 feet wide.
S, Seats, (150 feet long.)
T, *T*, Village lots.
Two parallel lines, stream, bridged over at track.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

WE place before our readers, without vouching for its accuracy, the following article from the N. Y. Economist, the organ of the wool dealers, and one of the most strenuous advocates of free trade. We trust that its statements are true.

The defeat of BINGHAM'S Amendment by the Senate, would seem to put a somewhat different aspect on the postponement of the Wool Tariff, from that presented when we gave our views on the subject, July 28th. We are engaged in a careful investigation of the facts—through a correspondence with the prominent friends of the wool tariff in Congress—and as soon as those facts can be satisfactorily ascertained, they will be placed before our readers, without fear or favor. In the meantime, we cannot too urgently press on our friends the necessity of energetic and combined action. Let every Wool Growers' Association in the United States pass resolutions, and circulate petitions for general signature. Let every friend of home industry *write* to his Congressman, and to the Senators of his State, in favor of the proposed increase in the duties on wool. And let every such friend make the best efforts within his power, and incite others to make efforts to defeat the nomination and election of every candidate for Congress who is unwilling to vote for that fair and just protection of the wool growing interest which the scale of duties now necessary for revenue purposes renders but an incidental one, and but a fair equalization of the benefits and burthens of taxation among different protected industries. Let our friends bear in mind that nominations for the next Congress are already beginning to be made.

The following is the Economist's article:

THE FUTURE OF WOOL.—The surreptitious "ninth section" of the new tariff bill has a very important bearing upon the trade in wool and in the heavier class of woolens. Indeed, one of the chief objects of the introduction of this indirect method of increasing the duties, was to give a bonus to the wool-grower. The following is a copy of this famous section:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in determining the dutiable value of merchandise hereafter imported, there shall be added to the cost, or to the actual wholesale price of general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost of transportation, shipment, and transhipment, with all the expenses included from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which the shipment is made to the United States, the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than two and a-half per centum; brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual charges for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation or shipment. And all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice shall be distributed *pro rata* among all parts of such invoice; and every part thereof charged with duties based on value shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined. *Provided*, That all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charges shall be regarded as a part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by ten per centum the value so declared in the entry, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum on such value: *Provided*, That the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to long combing or carpet wools costing twelve cents or less per pound, unless the charges so added shall carry the cost above twelve cents per pound, in which case one cent per pound shall be added.

As an illustration of the extent to which the addition of charges incident to importation, as a part of the dutiable value of merchandise, will affect the foreign wool interest, it may be stated that these charges on River Plate wools, including export duty, amount, on an average, to over 20 per cent. upon the invoice price of the wool. This will so enhance the dutiable value as to place this important class of wools above the class now admissable at three cents per pound. In fact, the effect of this section will be to prevent all wools, except low combing grades, from coming into the country at a less rate than six cents per pound duty. Moreover, the new law provides, according to an obvious construction, that when the various charges required to be added, as a part of the dutiable value, amount to 10 per cent. or more of the invoice price, there shall be added a duty of 20 per cent. to the duties already in force. Now, it is well known in the wool trade that, at all the sources of production, fine and medium clothing wools, in the grease, incur charges from the grower's farm to being placed on shipboard, amounting to 10 per cent. on the lowest calculation, and exclusive of export duty.

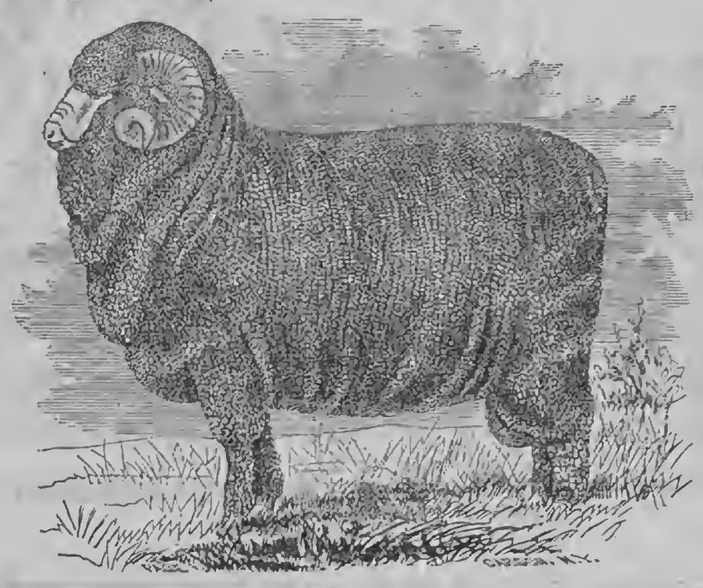
It therefore results that under the new law, all the wools of merino and mestiza quality, Russian, Colonial and River Plate, will be subject to a duty of from nine to eleven cents per pound. Thus by this covert method of impost, the House gained for the wool interest everything that was refused it by the Senate in rejecting the bill especially and exclusively intended for that trade. The woolen manufacturers thus perceive how much they gain by the system of protection. The wool growers very properly say they have as much right to protection as the manufacturers: and hence they get from Congress an addition to the duty on foreign wools which neutralizes all the supposed advantages the manufacturers procure in the present exorbitantly high duties on woolens. We presume that, at the next session of Congress, the manufacturers will appeal against the legislation in favor of the wool-growers, piteously assuring their representatives that they are being ruined by the oppressive duties on wool. What can more clearly prove that protective duties are but the taxing of one interest to the injury of others?

The natural effect of this addition to the duties on wool must be to drive foreign wools to other markets, enabling the manufacturers of other countries to manufacture so much cheaper than our own.

The effect upon our own wool markets, especially considering that we have but moderate stocks of mestiza and Cape wools, must be to increase the prices of foreign wools, which temporarily will tend to advance also the price of domestic growths. With gold at about 150, all foreign wools must advance very materially upon present quotations to induce further importations.

The conclusion of peace in Europe will naturally create a fresh demand for wool there, with a corresponding advance in price—a consideration which will operate against our importing from the European markets in the fall and winter, as we have usually done. Nor is it to be overlooked that the House Tariff is still pending in the Senate, which we cannot assume will not be adopted, without giving Congress credit for more prudence and moderation than it has hitherto shown. So long as the fate of this measure remains undecided, it is not likely that any important orders will be given for the next clip of either Colonial or River Plate wools, as neither of these could arrive before the beginning of next year, while the pending tariff act might be adopted before the close of the present year. Indeed, a favorable and early season, at the places of growth, and great dispatch also, would be required to get any amount of consequence here before the close of Congress in March next. We leave our readers to place their own estimate upon these indications. To us, they appear to foreshadow a light supply of foreign wools during the coming winter, with a consequent firmness of prices.

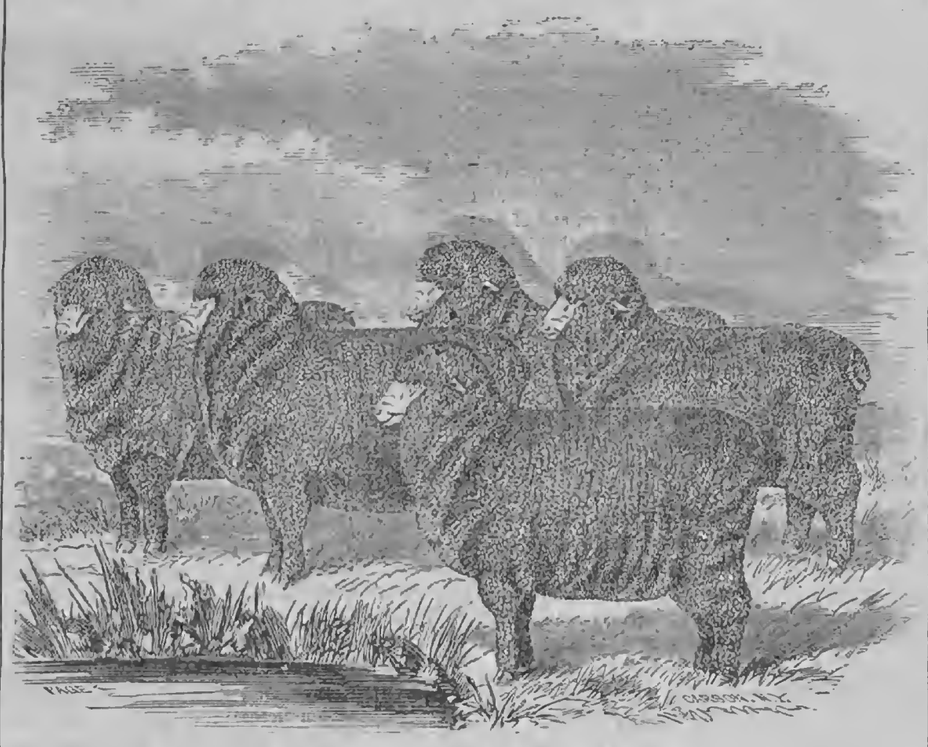
A GOOD RAM, AND A FINE GROUP OF EWE TEGS.



COMET, JR.

COMET, Jr., (the property of Messrs. PITTS, WILEY & PARRISH, Ontario Co., N. Y.,) was got by Comet, bred and owned by WM. R. SANFORD of Orwell, Vt. Comet Jr.'s dam was one of Mr. SANFORD'S best breeding ewes. For Comet's pedigree, see RURAL of May 7th, 1864.

Five ewe tegs (bred by and the property of Messrs. PITTS & WILEY,) were got by W. R. SANFORD'S Comet; dams by Old Dick, out of ewes purchased of EDGAR SANFORD of Vermont, who writes, speaking of the lot, that "eight were sired by a HAMMOND buck, known as the TREADWAY buck. He was sired by HAMMOND'S Wrinkley. The other two ewes were sired by an ATWOOD buck, I think raised by Mr. HAMMOND. They were all from ATWOOD & ROBINSON ewes." Old Dick's pedigree was given among those published Aug. 11th.



A GROUP OF FIVE EWE TEGS.

WORLD'S WOOL SHOW IN 1867.

WE have received from Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & MACREDIE, of Melbourne, Australia, the printed calls below, together with sets of blanks to be filled out by American citizens desiring to compete. We will send these blanks by mail to those writing to us for them. A letter from Messrs. C. & M. accompanies the papers, but the copying ink on the prepared paper has faded so that a great portion of it is illegible. We can make out however a warm invitation to Americans to participate in the exhibitions, and we are specially requested to extend the invitation to Californians. The Agricultural papers of California (and other Pacific States) are therefore requested to copy.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF MERINO WOOL.—It is proposed that an Exhibition of Merino Wool, open to the whole World, shall be held in London, in August, 1867; and that Prizes shall be awarded as follows:—

CLASS I.—For the most valuable Bale of Sixty Ewes' Fleeces of Washed Wool, £200; second, £; third, £.

CLASS II.—For the most valuable Bale of Sixty Ewes' Fleeces, in grease, £200; second, £; third, £.

CLASS III.—For Washed Fleece Wool of any sheep over twelve months old, of the highest value per lb., in a bale of not less than 200 lbs. weight, and from not more than 150 sheep, £100; second, £; third, £.

The bales in classes I. and II., which are of the greatest money value, computing weight and price, to win the prizes.

Bales for exhibition and competition to be forwarded to Messrs. James Morrison and Co., Philpot-lane, London, so as to be with them not later than the 10th August, 1867, to be then valued by judges appointed by at least three well known London wool-brokers. The prizes to be awarded according to the report of these judges. The bales of wool to be sold by public auction, and the proceeds handed to the owner.

CONDITIONS.—For the first and second classes the fleeces must be *entire*, as shorn from the sheep, including locks and pieces.

For the third class, the wool may be taken from as many sheep as the exhibitor chooses, provided the number does not exceed 150.

Competitors may enter as many lots as they choose, but can only take one prize in each class.

The wool to be judged as if free from grass seeds or burrs.

Competitors will have to state—1. The date of last shearing. 2. The time that elapsed between the last shearing and the one immediately before it, such time to be expressed in days. (See below.) The sheep to be honestly and closely shorn on both occasions. 3. The age of the sheep. 4. The breed of the sheep. 5. How the sheep have been fed—whether on natural grasses or on artificial grasses; and if on the latter, the names (common and botanical) to be stated; if on other artificial food, such food to be stated. 6. Whether running all the year round in the open air, or whether housed or stall-fed; or whether partly in the open air and partly under cover, and if so, for what portion of the year.

All entries to be sent, and all entrance fees to be paid to John W. M'Laren, Esq., Messrs. James Morrison and Co., Philpot-lane, London, on or before 31st July, 1867.

A form of declaration embodying the above to be signed by the exhibitor, before a magistrate or clergyman, or other person in authority, and to be forwarded when the entry is made.

No wool will be allowed to compete which is of more than three hundred and eighty days' growth.

Fleeces *under* twelve months' growth to have a proportionate allowance made in their favor for the difference between their *actual* age and twelve months and those *over* twelve months' growth to have a proportionate deduction made on the same principle.

The Judges will be requested to furnish a tabular statement, showing the position of each lot, according to its value, and to draw up a report, expressing the qualities and deficiencies of each exhibit as fully, and as free from technical terms as possible.

Bales to be marked with a distinguishing brand, in ink, which is *not* to be the *usual* brand of the exhibitor. The particulars of such distinguishing brand to be given, in a sealed envelope, along with the entry.

Entrance Fee on each bale, £2 2s.

The following gentlemen in London have been requested to act as a committee, with power to add to their number: John W. M'Laren, Esq., (Messrs. James Morrison and Co.;) F. G. Dalgety, Esq., (Messrs. Dalgety and Co.;) F. Huth, Esq., (Messrs. F. Huth and Co.;) David Aitchison, Esq., (Australian Mortgage, Land and Finance Company;) B. Ronald, Esq., do. do.; E. R. Bostock, Esq.; Edward Yule, Esq.; A. Elder, Esq.; Edward Hamilton, Esq., M. P.; —— Gilchrist, Esq.; Mathew Henry Marsh, Esq., M. P.; Arthur Hodgson, Esq.; Sir Charles Clifford; John Morrison, Esq.; Messrs. Franklen and Goschen.

Committee.—THOMAS LEARMONTH, PHILIP RUSSELL, SAMUEL WILSON, WM. CUMMING, A. S. ROBERTSON, WM. MACREDIE. Melbourne, 12th December, 1865.

INTERCOLONIAL SHOW OF MERINO WOOL.—In connection with the Universal Exhibition of Merino Wool, which forms the subject of the above advertisement, an Intercolonial Exhibition, under the auspices of the Ballaarat and other Pastoral and Agricultural Societies of these Colonies, will be held in the Wool Stores of Messrs. Cunningham and Macredie, in this city, on Wednesday, 16th January, 1867, when prizes will be awarded for the most valuable Bales of Washed and Greasy Wool, and for the Wool that is of the highest value per pound.

The wool to be valued by competent Judges, by whose awards the prizes will be given; to be then open to public exhibition; afterwards sold by public auction, and the proceeds handed to the owner.

CONDITIONS the same as those given above for the exhibition in London.

All entries to be sent and entrance fees paid to Wm. Macredie, Esq.; and the exhibits to be deposited in the Wool Stores of Messrs. Cunningham and Macredie, Melbourne, on or before 9th January, 1867.

Committee.—THOMAS LEARMONTH, PHILIP RUSSELL, SAMUEL WILSON, WM. CUMMING, A. S. ROBERTSON, WM. MACREDIE. Melbourne, 12th December, 1865.

Dairy Department.

BLOODY MILK.

A SUBSCRIBER, Sterling, Illinois, June 20th, writes:—"Will you, through the columns of your paper, inform me what is the cause of cows giving bloody milk? The blood is not discoverable when the milk is first drawn, but after standing a few minutes it shows. I have four out of twelve cows whose milk has been thus affected for two or three weeks past."

We suppose the result stated is the effect of garget or ulceration of the udder in some one of its forms. It *may* proceed from external injury, though no trace of it be visible,—as when the udder comes in contact with a log or fence rail, as the cow jumps over the one or the other, without an abrasion of the skin. It may have been caused by a failure to milk clean, after the calf was taken from the dam—some cows being very retentive under such circumstances. In this case an internal fever would be produced, ultimating in a discharge of milk of an impure character, not unfrequently tinged with a red or bloody hue. When this is the case inflammation may be inferred, whatever the cause may be, and a remedy should be promptly applied. This is found in bleeding, if the animal be in high keep; if not physic and emollients will prove effective for a cure. The former may be of any kind which will produce the desired result. The latter may be composed of an ounce of camphor, a teaspoonful of the spirit of wine, an ounce of mercurial ointment and a half a pound of the common alder salve—all well incorporated together. Bathe the udder well in tepid water after milking, and then anoint it freely with the the salve for two or three days. Bathing with iodine is a speedier and more effective cure, but sometimes produces a contraction of the glands of the udder, which should be avoided if possible.

FALL BUTTER-MAKING.

THE cheese season is rapidly approaching a close and that of butter about to commence. It is important for those who have a good many cows and put down butter for market to see to it that the article they make is of such a character as to find a ready sale and give their products character among dealers who are competent to decide upon their merits.

Some persons, who know well enough how butter should be made and possess all the appliances essential to success in the manufacture of it, fail to produce a good article because of a too great greediness for gain.. They seem to reason that a pound of buttermilk, left in the mass, is as good to them as a pound of the pure article, hence the little labor bestowed in working it. They may succeed in disposing of parcels of this character, but, in doing so, they are seriously impairing their reputation as manufacturers and dealers. Again: Some reason that, as salt is much less costly than butter, it is a capital good dodge to work in as large an amount of saline matter as possible—leaving it in lumps oftentimes—imparting a bitter taste to the butter, and thereby impairing its reputation with consumers. In the end this will prove, as it should do, to have been a short-sighted operation.

The best policy with butter-makers, as with all other producers, is honesty. Work your butter as clear of milk as can be conveniently done; salt no more than is necessary for its proper preservation; put it up or down nicely, and your name will be ample assurance to those who purchase that they are not being cheated in the purchases they make.

WATER THE COWS.—The N. Y. Observer says the present month is a trying one for milch cows. They often suffer for want of water, and when they do, a decreased flow of milk is the consequence. They should have a full supply of pure fresh water while the warm weather lasts. If given them they will drink a number of pailfuls in a day. What is true of cows, specially, is also of most other kinds of farm stock.

A PROFITABE COW.—F. D. Wilcox, of Attica village, has a small brindle cow whose milk yielded forty-three pounds of butter for the fourteen days ending May 31st. Besides this the family used about two quarts of milk per. day. Her average yield of milk daily was sixty-seven pounds.

Spirit of the Press.

Erysipelas among Horses.

A MISSISSIPPI correspondent of the Southern Cultivator, dating from Panola county, states that a new disease has broken out among the horses there, which has proved to be very fatal. What it really is he does not know, but names it the erysipelas for want of a better appellation. It commences with a swelling about the throat, breast and legs, and often on the foot-lock. Some horses live a day or so after being attacked, but the most of them die in a few hours afterward. The instances of recovery are quite rare. Where dogs and hogs have eaten of the carcasses of the horses the result has generally been fatal to them also.

Transferring Honey Bees.

THE editor of the Livingston Republican, by invitation, witnessed the transferring of a hive of bees by a very simple process. The operator took a cotton rag, fired it and blew the smoke into the hive among the bees. This seemed to divest them of all propensity to sting, though they crawled about quite freely. The hive was then laid on a table and the honey taken out, the bees being brushed off with a feather. After the honey is removed the bees may be scooped up by the hand and replaced in the hive or put into a new one, when, recovering from the stupefaction of the smoke, they will commence working again.

Germinating Power of Corn.

IT is stated that a woman in Maine, having heard a disenssion as to the time Indian corn would retain its germinating power, selected an ear and planted a few kernels from it for thirty years. It germinated the twenty-ninth year but failed to come to time on the thirtieth—inducing the inference that its reproductive power had died out. This does not accord with statements made in reference to grain taken from the pyramids of Egypt, which is reported to have vegetated after having reposed in those mausoleums of the past for unnumbered ages.

Mulching Wheat.

IT is asserted by some that mulching wheat, during the winter, not only protects it from the severe action of the frost, but also invigorates its growth and increases its productiveness. It is a matter easily tested, as an acre or two could be readily mulched with straw by way of experiment, though there can be hardly a doubt of the utility of the process.

SHELLS FOR MANURE.—It is stated that oyster shells, ground into flour, make a very strong and active fertilizer. Sown upon grass land it adds largely to the yield of hay. This is true, we presume, and is simply affirming the beneficial influence of lime upon most kinds of soils as seen in increased productiveness.

Rural Brief Mention.

A GREAT MILKER.—It seems that our good friend, W. F. GREER, Esq., of Painesville, Ohio, keeps good cows as well as sheep. He sends us the following statement of the milk given by one of his cows, as accurately weighed after straining, for seven days in June last. The cow is ten years old;—her dam was said to be by a Short-Horn bull out of a cow which was a cross between Ayrshire and Short-Horn. She weighed 1,283 lbs.; was in a good pasture, (June grass, timothy and clover,) with five other cows, two horses and 124 sheep; had no extra care or feed; dropped her calf June 1st, and during the week of trial was evidently very uneasy, not giving her milk readily—her calf being with another cow where she could see it while being milked:

	Morning. lbs.	Night. lbs.	Total. lbs.
June 8		40	
" 9	37¾	40¾	78½
" 10	39¼	42	81¼
" 11	40	40	80
" 12*	40	41	81
" 13*	43½	47½	91
" 14*	42	46¾	88¾
" 15	41	45	86
Total seven days,			586
Average per day,			83.7 lbs.
" " milking,			41.85 "

* Had feed of shorts these three days.

Mr. G. informs us that this famous milker has recently been sold to W. W. CHENERY of Belmont, Mass., (who proposes to breed her to his Holstein bull "Van Tromp,") and we may hear more of her.

SEASON AND CROPS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The cool weather of May and part of June, with lack of rain, gave our farm crops, for awhile, an unpromising appearance. But the extra warm weather of July, and frequent showers the past two or three weeks, has wrought a magical change in many of our tilled crops. Wheat, both winter and spring, is good; no rust or midge compared with some past seasons. Oats, rye and barley very fair. Corn has seldom bid fairer for a heavy yield. Potatoes show a wide, rich, dark-colored leaf; as yet no appearance of rust or blight. The potato-bug of the West has not found its way here. There will not be a large yield of apples, they having from some cause dropped from the trees badly. There have been more casualties by lightning within the past two weeks, in this region, than have ever before occurred within my recollection—and in many places severe hailstorms have done great injury to the farm crops.—L. BARTLETT, *Warner, N. H., Aug. 9.*

THE "HARPOON" HAY FORK.—We have heard this Fork, which is manufactured by D. B. ROGERS & SON of Pittsburgh, Pa., highly commended by practical men, and here is an item in its favor from a farmer in Wyoming Co., N. Y.:—"Having been induced to purchase a horse pitch-fork, I have on trial the Harpoon Hay Fork, advertised in the RURAL of June 16th. I have given it a fair trial in all kinds of hay—long, coarse and fine—and find it is capable of doing all it is advertised to do. Any farmer desirous of purchasing a good fork should try the 'Harpoon' by all means. It looks small, but the farmer who thinks it will not pitch is deceived. The 'Harpoon' is ahead of all other forks, so far as my knowledge extends."

DRAIN TILE WANTED.—A correspondent in Erie Co., Pa., asks us where he can obtain drain tile, and the price. We believe tile are made in Buffalo, and we presume in Erie, but can't say positively as to either locality. There is a Tile Co. in this city—though it is so very reticent about advertising the fact that few are aware of its existence. We believe it is called the Rochester Brick and Tile Manf'g Co., and furnishes pipe tile at from $14 to $70 per thousand, or 31 cts. to $2.25 per rod—according to size, (the sizes ranging from 2 to 10 inches.) Horse-shoe tile, ranging in size from 2 to 5 inches, is sold at $12 to $35 per M., or 31 to 62½ cts. per rod.

A CHICAGO PRODUCE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—The attention of our readers in the West is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. HUNTINGTON BROTHERS, Produce Commission Merchants, of Chicago. This house is highly commended by Chicago papers as one of the oldest and most reliable in the Produce and Commission business,—and as Chicago is the great market of the North-west, we advise producers in that region to make the acquaintance of the firm named. Those having occasion to send seeds, butter, dried fruits, produce, etc., to the Chicago market should first read and note the advertisement of Messrs. HUNTINGTON BROTHERS.

A BEAUTIFUL SCRIPTURAL PHOTOGRAPH.—We are indebted to L. COWLES of New York, for a copy of the "Lord's Prayer Picture," advertised in the RURAL of Aug. 4th. It is a beautiful photograph of a pen drawing which required six years' labor—the original picture being 29 by 35 inches. It embraces portraits of our SAVIOUR and his Twelve Apostles, taken from the celebrated painting of the Last Suppor, and also copies of several Scriptural illustrations from the most noted designs. A Key and Monitor, each in pamphlet form, go with the picture, and greatly enhances its interest and value. The picture, which is a perfect gem, is sold only by agents.

A DAY'S SHEARING.—A Missouri correspondent writes us that WM. MEREDITH of Clark county in that State, formerly of Genesee Co., N. Y., sheared, on the 14th of July ult., 105 Merino sheep, between sun and sun. The sheep had not been tagged, and were heavy shearers. That is a good day's work. A venerable New-Englander at our elbow tells of another, viz., that in olden times, (some 75 years since,) a Mr. GRANDY of Deerfield, Mass., sheared 99 sheep in one day, but could not find another in his neighborhood to make out the hundred.

WEEVIL-PROOF WHEAT.—(W. H. L., Ind.) Lambert, or, as it is frequently called, "Weevil-Proof" wheat is extensively grown in the Genesee Valley. It is a red bald wheat, and ripens from seven to twelve days earlier than the white wheat. It is rarely harmed by the weevil. It stands the winter well, but it is liable to go down on rich land. It can be procured of farmers at the market rates.

SEEDING PRAIRIE LAND WITH BLUE GRASS.—A "Reader" from Kansas asks some Western farmer to inform him through these columns of the best way to get new prairie seeded with Blue Grass, how much seed it requires per acre, and which is the best month to sow it. Who will answer?

CASTOR BEANS.—Correspondents inquire where castor beans are to be procured. They are largely grown in Illinois for market. Perhaps the Chicago seedsmen have them for sale.

HORTICULTURAL.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Strawberries.—Beds intended for fruiting another year should be thoroughly cleaned of weeds and grass. Fresh, fine woods mold, mixed with wood ashes, is a prime application to scatter over the beds. If the plants have been kept in hills it is very probable that the crowns are too much above ground, in which case it is well to level up with rich earth between the hills.

Melons and Cucumbers—These are now in fruit. The vines should be pinched to throw the growth into the fruit. Late melons may be improved by placing under them a board, or a large shingle.

Lima Beans.—Cut off the ends of these, as the late pods will not ripen, and pruning will aid the development of the early ones.

Onions.—Beds of this vegetable may be made now for very early use next year. Cover, for winter protection, with straw or evergreen boughs. Early onions may be gathered.

Lettuce and Radishes—May be sown for late fall use.

Seeds.—Gather seeds of vegetables and flowers as they ripen. Every garden of good size should have a bed devoted to the growing of seeds. You are then sure of having the right sort and the best seed.

Celery.—When the stems are ten or twelve inches long begin to earth up. Do this work in a dry day when the plants and soil are dry. Use fine dirt only. Repeat the process every fortnight.

Turnips.—Plant these from beds on to the potato ground as fast as you dig the latter. The old strawberry bed should have been spaded up and turnips or cabbage planted out.

Raspberries and Blackberries.—The new shoots for next year's bearing should be kept tied up and pruned, to harden them and make side branches. Cut out the old wood and the weeds.

Weeds.—These are struggling at this season to perfect their seed. See that they don't do it. An hour's labor in destroying them now, will save a day's hoeing next year.

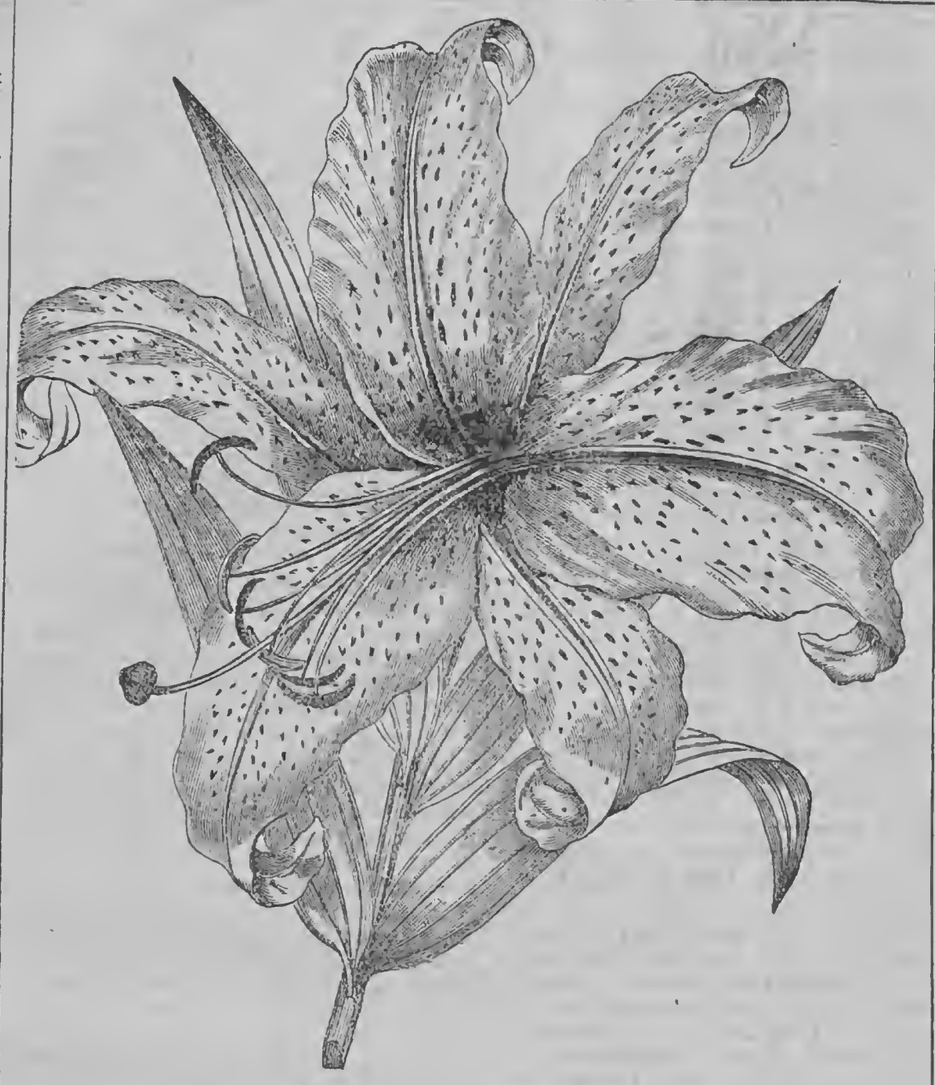
A CHAPTER ON LILIES.

In the RURAL of August 4th, I find a very useful article by J. F. MENDENHALL, of Indiana, on the culture of that beautiful flower the Annual Phlox. I hope all RURAL readers will heed its suggestions, and can promise them brilliant beds of Phloxes from the latter part of June until frost. At the close of the article Mr. H. makes the following inquiry:

"I wish to ask some one who *knows*, what is the trouble with my Japan Lilies. I got the bulbs from Mr. JAMES VICK, (who, by the way, is noted for sending out sound bulbs and choice seeds.) They were fine bulbs in good condition. I planted them with great care, in a bed prepared for the purpose. The following spring they produced two flowers on each stalk; the next spring they started finely but died down or stopped growing long before fall; all failed to bloom. This spring they grew only four or five inches high, and are now all dead. Can any one tell the cause? The varieties were *Lilium Lancifolium*, *Rubrum* and *Album*. I also produced last fall, from the same source, the following varieties: *L. Japonicum longiflorum*, *L. Candidum*, and *L. Martagon*. All started finely, but ceased growing several weeks ago,—only got three or four inches high; are now turning yellow. They were all planted last fall in a good bed, made mellow and rich twenty inches deep, with sand, leaf-mould and rotten cow manure. Two or three other kinds of Lilies grew fine in the same bed. Will not some one give some light on the subject, and the proper way of growing them? It may benefit many RURAL readers."

The roots of Lilies are not *annual*, like those of Tulips, Hyacinths, &c., and therefore they are more or less injured by removal, and injury or loss of roots, more like trees or shrubs. It is true that they form new roots very readily, and as a general rule a Lily will flower the first year after removal; the second year they do much beter, and will continue to improve for several years if allowed to reman undisturbed. Sometimes, however, especially if the base of the bulb from whence the new roots are to start is injured in any way, they will throw up a feeble stem which soon turns yellow and dies. In some cases no leaves appear the first year, but generally in both instances the bulb remains sound, improves in size and weight and is well prepared by its rest for a second season's work, when it will flower satisfactorily. Occasionally when the base of the bulb is seriously injured a number of small bulbs are formed—one or more at the base of each of the more prominent scales of the old bulb, which falls to pieces and becomes useless.

This has been the difficulty with that celebrated Lily the *Auratum*, or *Golden Banded Lily of Japan*. I see it stated in one of the London Horticultural Journals that a Florist of London spent one hundred guineas in importing bulbs of this Lily from Japan before he obtained a flower. I have not done as bad as that, but have spent a thousand dollars for these Lilies direct from Japan, and never before the present season had over a dozen good flowers. I now have a hundred in bloom. This, I think, will account for the fact that this Lily continues so high in price, to the astonishment of many. It may, also, do something towards explaining the difficulty with friend MENDENHALL'S bulbs, though I cannot say why those after flowering the first season should not the second, unless perhaps the bulbs the first season made no growth of roots of importance, and the flowers were sustained by the secondary roots on the flowering stem. The bulb would in that case be so weak it would not flower this season, but if sound will gain strength for next year and then be all right. Sufficient examination can now be made to settle the matter by partially removing the earth. No bulbs I send out give greater satisfaction, I think, and less disappintment, than Lilies, but to do this I have to grow all imported bulbs in my own grounds one year, and then select all that have flowered well for sale. As a general rule not one-half of those imported will bloom the first season.



LILIUM AURATUM—GOLD BANDED LILY.

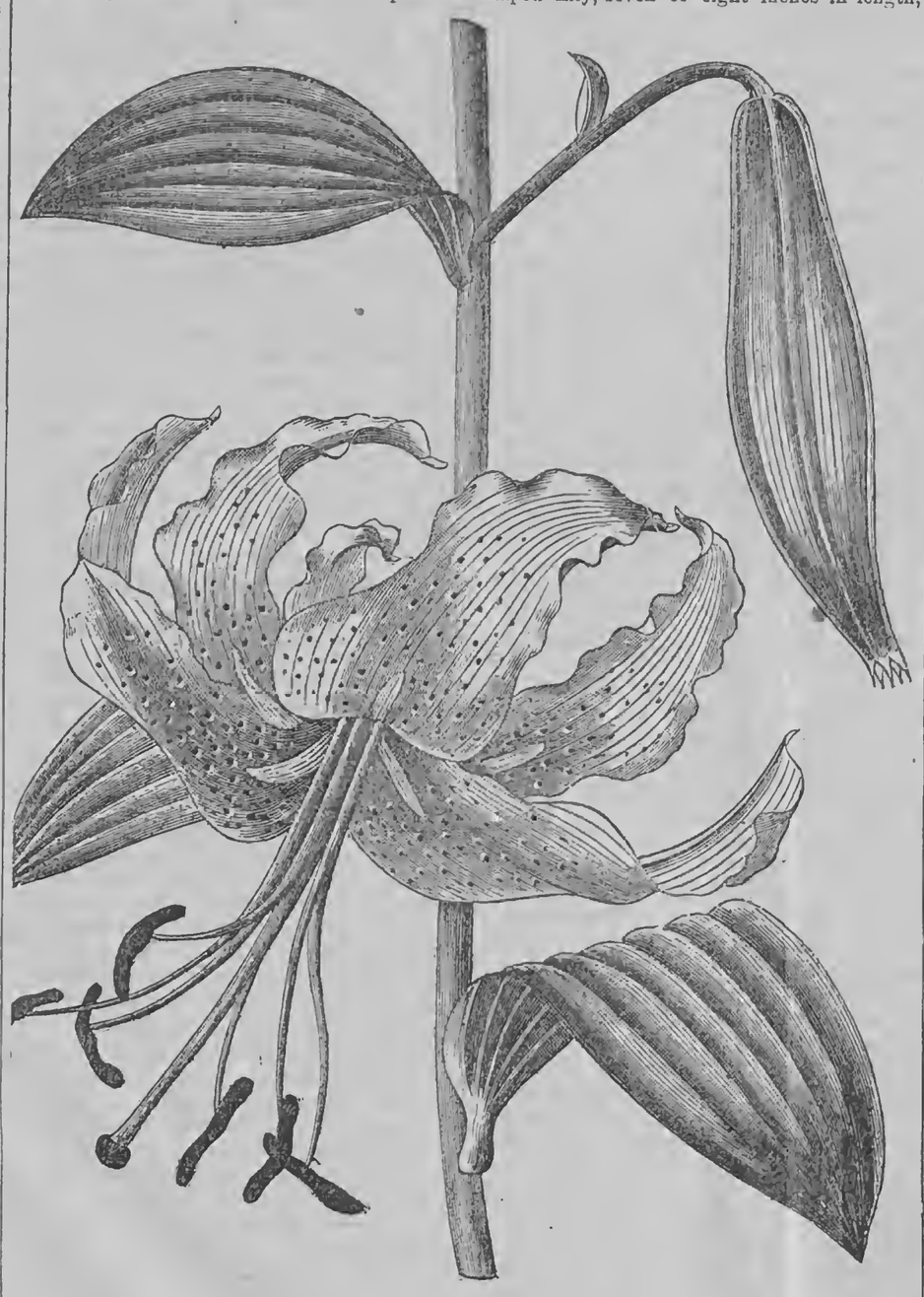
In this connection, perhaps, a few remarks on the valuable Lilies will be profitable to RURAL readers, especially as the time is approaching when all who wish to improve their stock should be preparing to plant; for, although Lilies can be planted successfully in the spring, the autumn is altogether the best time. Any good garden soil will grow Lilies well, but they must not be starved in poor ground, nor kept soaked in water half the year.

Lilium Candidum.—This is our common white Lily, and though common it is a beautiful clear white fragrant flower and should have a place in every collection of Lilies. Don't discard it, lovers of flowers, because cheap and common. Our greatest blessings are those we receive without the asking. In flower June and July.

L. Tigrinum.—The common Tiger Lily; a good flower, and known, I presume, to every reader. Flowers in August.

L. Japonicum Lancifolium.—The Japan Lilies, a most beautiful class, consisting of some three or four varieties, introduced some ten or more years since, yet quite scarce in most parts of the country. Strong bulbs send up flower stems three or four feet in height, each stem having from four to a dozen flowers, according to the strength of the bulb. The engraving shows a part of a flowering stem with an expanded flower and a bud. The ground is a frost-like glistening white, some varieties dashed with rose or red in the center of petal; the spots, crimson or rose, stand out on the surface. A truly magnificent flower to look upon, and sweet-scented. In flower about the middle of August. There are four varieties as usually classed, but *Rubrum* and *Roseum* are very nearly similar. I have doubted whether there was difference enough to make a distinction, and am of opinion that it ought to be abandoned. White ground, dashed with red more or less intense, and crimson spots. *Album*, pure white, the spots raised, but without color. *Punctatum*, pure white, with no other markings than the raised pink spots. This variety has always been scarce and dear. There are other varieties, dear, but not superior.

L. Brownie.—A magnificent, large, trumpet-shaped Lily, seven or eight inches in length, outside of petals purplish brown, inside clear white. Very scarce.



JAPAN LILY—LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

L. Excelsum.—A splendid delicate buff Lily, exquisitely fragrant, with strong bulbs, monstrous clusters of flowers.

L. Longiflorum is one of the most beautiful of the trumpet shaped Lilies, five or six inches in length, clear white, exceedingly sweet scented, a great bloomer, hardy and increases rapidly, and is therefore comparatively cheap. No one should despise it on this account. It is destined to be the most popular white Lily grown. An engraving showing the size and appearance of the flower was given in the RURAL of August 19, 1865.

L. Venustum is a very pretty dwarfish Lily of a very beautiful salmon color.

L. Chalcedonicum, brilliant scarlet, about three feet in height, in habit like the Turk's Cap Lilies.

L. Auratum.—The Gold-Banded Lily of Japan. This is represented as the King of Lilies. Flowers from eight to twelve inches across, white, thickly studded with crimson spots, and a yellow belt through the center of each petal. When the bulb obtains strength it is said a dozen flowers will be produced on each stem. I have them with about half this number. The engraving shows a flower reduced in size, and comes far short of doing it justice. JAMES VICK.

Rochester, N. Y., August, 1866.

THE NEW GRAPE BUG.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The "New Grape Bug," noticed in your issue of Aug. 11, as having been sent you from Pennsylvania and Ohio, I presume is the BROWN COLASPIS, *Colaspis brunnea*, as named by FABRICIUS—an oval, drab-colored beetle, about twice as long as broad and nearly two-tenths of an inch in length, having the outer under edges of its wing-covers black, and also the underside of its body and the tips of its antennæ. It pertains to the *Chrysomela* family, and is thus akin to the small flea-beetles which are such pests in our gardens, upon cabbages, &c. It is a rather common insect throughout the United States, appearing here in New York each year the latter part of June and continuing through the month of July. I have heretofore noticed it as being most common upon the wild grape vines and the Cinquefoil or Potentilla, but it has also occurred on several other plants, and on sweeping the grass in our meadows in July some of these beetles are almost always found among the other insects gathered in the net.

This year, from the information I have received and the inquiries sent to me, it appears that all over the Northern and Middle States, in particular localities if not universally, this insect has fallen upon the cultivated grape vines in such numbers as to completely riddle the leaves with holes. It has now disappeard for the season, but we shall watch with much anxiety for its reappearance upon the vines the beginning of July next year. Probably, as you suggest, our best remedy will be to sprinkle the leaves with hellebore, or perhaps with soot, pulverized aloes, wood ashes, or some similar application that will render them distasteful or poisonous to these insects, and drive them back again to the wild vegetation on which they have heretofore subsisted, and thus save our cultivated grapes from the serious injury they are now threatening them. ASA FITCH.

Salem, N. Y., Aug. 11.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—ST. LOUIS MEETING POSTPONED.—A Circular from Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres't, and JAMES VICK, Sec'y, thus announces the postponement of the proposed St. Louis Meeting:

Whereas, THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY was ordered to be convened at St. Louis, Mo., on the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of holding its Eleventh Session; and,

Whereas, the existance of Cholera in several of the cities of the United States has become manifest, thereby creating more than usual precaution in regard to visiting places distant from home:

Therefore, in consideration of this fact, and also of the fact that there is a small crop of fruit in many parts of our country, the undersigned, by and with the advice of the Executive Committee and other leading Pomologists, does hereby postpone and defer the meeting of said Society to the year A. D. 1867, when due notice will be given for its assembling, in the aforesaid city of St. Louis.

THE SENECA BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY.—The following note from Mr. WARREN WIGHT of Waterloo, explains itself:

"I wish to present a few facts to your readers concerning the Seneca Black-cap Raspberry. In your remarks on the berry, (Aug. 4th,) you said—'The berries received from Mr. Wight were large, (considerably larger than the Doolittle.) * * If the berry is a new seedling as claimed by Mr. W., and the specimens sent us were not selected or grown on bushes that received extra care and attention,' &c. The plot from which the specimens were taken has received the roughest chic which it could have received, so rough that at least one-third proved a failure. For one year or more there has not been a hoe used on the plot, the weeds and grass having been allowed to grow unchecked. I sent what I considered to be fair specimens from bushes first year of bearing. The soil on which they were grown is what is called yellow sand. For the five years in which they have been grown for market, the average difference in ripening has been from twelve to fourteen days. That none may be disappointed in the size of berry and time of ripening on all soils and in all localities, I would put the average, in size, at the same as the Doolittle, and from eight to ten days later. * * The particulars will be given another time as to whether it is a seedling or not."

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.—The Massachusetts Ploughman is of the opinion that much if not all the trouble with pear and apple trees noticed for the past two years and the short crop of fruit caused thereby, has resulted from excessive dry weather, and that a remedy for the future may be found in a free mulching of the trees, whereby the necessary moisture will be retained about their roots, adding to the vigor of their growth and increasing their powers of production. This is a reasonable theory and no harm can result from acting upon it as true, since, if mulching fails, the loss of time and material is very trifling. Any thing which will decompose readily will answer the purpose of a mulch and may be replaced as circumstances may require.

PEAR ORCHARDS IN ENGLAND.—In a district embracing the eastern part of Hereford county and the adjoining part of Worcester, may be seen thousands of acres of apple orchards, and scattered among them many pear orchards of from one to five acres in extent. The growth of the pear trees is astonishing, many of them being forty feet high, and yielding forty to sixty bushels of fruit to a tree. They are very healthy. The soil is heavy, of a red, gray color, and rest on old red sandstone. It contains considerable marl, but is frequently dressed with quicklime. Large quantities of the pears are ground and the expressed juice made into perry and bogue champagne.

TRAINING EVERGREENS.—(M. A. D., McGregor, Iowa.) The best way, that we know of, to train evergreens so as to make them branch out or spread is to cut off or cut back the leading branches. This will spread them sufficiently, and give them a fine conical form if seasonably and properly cared for in the earlier stages of their growth.

Domestic Economy.

ORIGINAL RECIPES, INQUIRIES, &c.

MAKING PICKLES.—An easy way of preserving cucumbers, for pickles is to pick them when large enough—say one-third or one-half grown; put them in a cask and sprinkle fine salt over them. Add to the mass, daily, as the vines yield their fruit, and salt as required. The juice or water, in the cucumber, will be ample to make all the brine required. A thick cloth should be laid over the mass and held down by a board. This cloth, when removed to add more cucumbers, will have most of the scum, rising from the fermentation going on, adhering to it. Wash clean and replace it as before. When any portion of the salted cucumbers is needed for pickles, put them in clean water to extract the brine and swell them up to or near their original dimensions. Put them into vinegar, spice and ginger them, and, in a few days, they will be fit to use and first rate at that.—B.

HOW TO CRYSTALIZE FLOWERS.—In reply to "A Lover of Flowers," Nundn, N. Y., I send a recipe which proves to be very good. Gather the flowers a little green and dry them in a dark room; when dry take one pound of alum and dissolve in one quart of rain water; then take the flowers or grasses and form them in a bouquet and dip them in the solution until there is a coat formed over all the flowers. In order to color them you paint the flowers before crystalizing.—E. R. FREEMAN, *Bemis' Heights, N. Y.*

PRESERVING FLOWERS.—Place the bouquet in about three times the quantity of water usually allowed, (not cold enough to chill,) and avoid changing it. To cover all with a glass is an additional improvement. The chemicals imparted to the water (and in the latter condition to the air) will thereby be preserved and re-absorbed by the flowers again, and their freshness and beauty will be much more enduring.—MRS. S. ANNA GORDON.

REMEDY FOR IVY POISON.—C. MACHN writes to the Massachusetts Ploughman that bathing in New England Rum will cure those who have been poisoned by coming in contact with Poison Ivy. It will cure the eruption if it shows upon the skin, or if applied seasonably will prevent its breaking out at all. Finely powdered starch will also dry up the sores in a short time.

CANNING TOMATOES.—Will some of your numerous readers please inform me through the columns of your excellent paper the best method of canning tomatoes? and oblige—MATTIE O., *Pontiac, Mich.*

CANNING GREEN CORN.—Can you inform me through your paper, or otherwise, the correct method of canning green corn? Every attempt we have made heretofore has proved unsuccessful, in the usual method.—B. D. D., *Ohio.*

VARIOUS RECIPES—SELECTED.

TOMATO SWEETBREADS.—Cut up a quarter of a peck or more of fine ripe tomatoes; set them over the fire, and let them stew, with nothing but their own juice, till they go entirely to pieces; then press them through a sieve, to clear the liquid from the seeds and skins; have ready four or five sweetbreads that have been trimmed nicely, cleared from the gristle, and laid open to soak in warm water; put them into a stewpan with the tomato-juice, seasoned with a little salt and Cayenne; add two or three tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in flour; set the saucepan over the fire, and stew the sweetbreads in the tomato-juice till they are thoroughly done; a few minutes before you take them off, stir in two beaten yolks of eggs. Serve up the sweetbreads in a deep dish, with the tomato poured over them.

YOUNG CORN OMELET.—To a dozen ears of fine young Indian corn allow five eggs; boil the corn a quarter of an hour, and then, with a large grater, grate it down from the cob; beat the eggs very light, and then stir gradually the grated corn into the pan of eggs; add a small saltspoon of salt and a very little Cayenne; put into a hot fryingpan equal quantities of lard and fresh butter, and stir them well together over the fire; when they boil, put in the mixture thick, and fry it, afterwards browning the top with a red-hot shovel or a salamander; transfer it, when done, to a heated dish, but do not fold it over. It will be found excellent. This is a good way of using boiled corn that has been left from dinner the preceding day.

SAND TARTS.—One teacup of butter; 1½ of sugar; 2 well beaten eggs; ½ teaspoonful of saleratus; 3 teaspoonfuls of water; flour to make them stiff enough to roll out thin, cut them out with a tumbler; Bathe the top with the white of an egg, and sprinkle on sugar. They will keep well for four or five months.

TO REMOVE CORNS FROM BETWEEN THE TOES.—These corns are generally more painful than any others, and are frequently so situated as to be almost inaccessible to the usual remedies. Wetting them several times a day with hartshorn will in most cases cure them. Try it.

BAKED SOUR APPLES.—Wash well the apples; place them in a pan; pour in a teacupful of water and one of sugar; bake them slowly till done. Eat them with cream and the juice which cooks from them.

TO DESTROY CRICKETS.—Mix some powdered arsenic with roasted apple, and put it into the cracks and holes whence the crickets issue. It will effectually destroy them; and cockroaches also.

Ladies' Department.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew, and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure you pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the unwise part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings—
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things.
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest, and own
'Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.
But stop not at the gentle words,
Let deeds with language dwell,
The one who pities starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand
For those that talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISTY JOTTINGS.

LIFE is not *all* sunshine, as we truly find the farther we advance upon its pilgrimage. 'Tis but a few days ago that all was sunshine;—later, we were called upon to part with friends, whom we had known but a few short months, but who had closely interwoven into our natures their hopes and fears, love and friendship. We felt, as the good-bye was spoken, that all the sunshine had vanished, and that the waves of life had swept across our path a bright ray, let it glimmer upon us for a brief moment, and the succeeding wave carried it away. More of life from the outer world did the ray bring, leaving us with the knowledge that *one more* waif of the world had crossed our path, and vanished, giving us added wisdom of the "ways of the world." "We live and move and have our being," but how little do we realize the real fact of *living*, we who live out our days "far from the crowd's ignoble strife;"—each day, each hour brings its little minutiæ of work and the accumulating days, weeks and months sweep past, bearing with them many a meeting and many a parting, and finally one great whole is formed, and we number another year.

And so we go—the years roll around and our life-task will soon be completed. Our heart fails us, our mind sinks into inanity at many a portion of "our task," and we ask for rest; but it comes not *yet*, and we plod on—for so it must be. Is our task well done? Has our plodding brought us an abundant harvest? We *do* murmur and repine that partings *must* come. Aye, we do this, yet we must move on, live on—for *our* places are wanted by the rising multitude, and *we* must not stand in the way of any advancement. GOD reigns, and our murmuring heart may rejoice—for we may know, however small an atom we are in the great scale of humanity, yet we are *one* of GOD'S children, loved as a father loveth his children. Thanks for the blessed assurance! And by and by all this struggle of living will be over;—"all the hope, and fear, and the sorrow; all the aching of heart, the restless unsatisfied longing: all the dull, deep pain, and constant anguish of patience"—and we shall rest from our task. S. J. C.

Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

THE FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

DEMOREST'S Monthly Magazine for August, delivers the oracles of fashion as follows:

White gauze or grenadine dresses are among the most elegant styles worn. Many of them are gored over a stiff lining, covered with white marceline silk, and trimmed down the seam with ruches of white or colored silk. The lining of the bodice is cut very low, and the dress trimmed square, with ruches to match. Dresses of white gauze or grenadine, striped with blue, rose, or mauve, are mounted in the same way upon white silk, but charmingly trimmed with white cluny lace, worked with pearl heads. Sometimes a little sleeveless jacket accompanies these striped dresses, made of silk the color of the stripes, and ornamented with a border of cluny lace, edged with small pearl drops.

Quite a new method of trimming evening dresses consists of the apron-style, put on at the back as well as the front. Narrow flounces of lace, silk ruching, or straps of ribbon or velvet, fastened with buttons, are used for this purpose.

Another style is to cut open the back breadth of the upper dress, so as to permit a rich under-skirt to be seen. The under-skirt is frequently trimmed with a flounce, headed with cluny lace; and the upper-skirt is deeply vandyked all round, so that the flounce is seen at the sides and in the front, as well as at the back.

Another great novelty is a cape cut in points, to wear with a high or low-necked dress. It would be more proper, however, to call it a revival, as small round capes of this description were worn some fifteen years ago.

Straw trimmings are among the newest things in fashion, as applied to dresses. Straw fringes, enriched with small jet or crystal beads, are used to simulate tunics upon silk dresses, taking the place, in fact, of the goat's-hair fringe. It is also used for trimming low-necked bodices, and in the narrow widths as a border for tulle veils.

Besides these, there are ornaments of spun straw of different designs—stars, horse-shoes, anchors, butterflies, and the like, which are sewn upon stripes of colored silk.

The combination of black and white still remains very fashionable. Black passementerie, dotted with small white beads, is in great vogue for trimming black silk dresses and black paletots.

In cheaper trimmings, the narrow cashmere braids are probably the prettiest, as well as the most distinguished. They are particularly well adapted for the light fine shades of gray and brown barege, and look exceedingly well, also, upon black.

Large collars, with deep points, trimmed with small patterns in guipure antique, are worn in full dress by middle-aged ladies; but the white bodies and thin dress of those who still count themselves young, are generally completed by nothing under more than a soft ruche.

The peplum or pointed basquine is the latest importation, and is in hige favor. It may be counted on as one of the fall styles.

A novel method of simulating a tight fitting basquine during the warm weather has been introduced abroad. It is to attach a simple basquine to a waistband, and put it on over the skirt of the dress, leaving the plain high body of the dress to do double duty.

AN ITEM ON RINGS.

THE ring is ofttimes used as an emblem of friendship or love; and that feeling is so entirely different from vanity, that we may consider the jewel an appropriate reminder. In earlier days this rule was more rigidly observed than at present. A subject's life, perchance, depended upon the circlet placed upon his finger by his queen, or a traveler might pass unmolested through robber bands with the same signal. Some of olden times were of such curious workmanship and devices, that we may look upon them as rare specimens of ancient feelings and ideas. One of French invention was composed of double hoops joined like the links of a chain, thus making two separate rings united, but the sides so shaped and grooved that, bringing the hoops together, they formed one separate ring—emblematic of two souls joined, two lives in unison.

An English ring wrought of silver is yet preserved in the collection of ancient curiosities, although five hundred years have passed since it graced a fair finger. It opens horizontally, and upon each inner half is inscribed a Latin motto. One-half is set with a diamond upon the outside the other with a ruby, while upon the inside, directly opposite, are two minute figures.

The Roman marriage ring was fashioned of iron, copper, or brass. It consisted of a plain band with a key placed at right angles, to illustrate the fact that the wife had taken possession of her husband's keys. Bronze rings delighted the Romans, and their workmanship was very fine and intricate.

CHEERFUL WOMEN.

O, IF "gloomy" women did but know what comfort there is in a cheerful spirit! How the heart leaps up to meet a sunshiny face, a merry tongue, an even temper, and heart which either naturally, or, what is better, from conscientious principles, has learned to take all things on the bright side, believing that the Giver of life being all perfect love, the best offering we can make to him is to enjoy to the full what he sends of good, and bear what he allows of evil; like a child who, when once it believes in its father, believes in all his dealings with it, whether it understands them or not.

Among the secondary influences which can be employed, either by or upon a naturally anxious or morbid temperament, there is none so ready to hand, or so wholesome, as that so often referred to—constant employment. A very large number of women, particularly young women, are by nature constituted so exceedingly restless of mind, or with such a strong physical tendency to depression that they can by no possibility keep themselves in a state of even tolerable cheerfulness, except by being continually occupied.—*Miss Mulock.*

THE LAUGH OF WOMAN.

A WOMAN has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilerating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by a fairy laugh—now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have, and we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing in the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirit of our mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns prose to poetry; it flings flowers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more than the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

IF you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasant echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

WHAT is companionship, where nothing that improves the intellect is communicated, and where the larger heart contracts itself to the model and dimensions of the smaller?

Choice Miscellany.

TRUE COURAGE.

I LOVE the man whose honest heart
Will bravely dare and bravely do;
Who will not act the coward's part,
But strong in right, will right pursue;
Whose knee ne'er bending at the nod
Of titled pomp or regal power,
But bows alone before his God,
With hope his crown and love his dower;
Who dare to face a world of scorn,
And dares a brother's hand to span,
Though dark the skin and rough the form;
If yet that brother be a man;
Who strikes where'er a wrong is found,
And brands a tyrant to his face;
Nor courts applause, an empty sound,
But firmly treads in virtue's trace.

Such are the men who've stemmed the tide
And clove the way through giant wrong,
Who've fought triumphant, side by side,
'Mid perils deep and troubles long;
Their martyred forms are thickly strewn
On many an ancient field of crime;
But seeds of truth they've widely sown,
To blossom rich in coming time.
Amid those armies of the dead,
Whose legions pale and silent lie,
Their lives a passing fragrance shed,
Their names, immortal, ne'er shall die.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUGUST IN THE COUNTRY.

AUGUST is not generally liked; yet has it things that attach it almost as much as June or October. There is the pumpkin blossom, the largest flower we see, and the most golden, coming from the East. Its Eastern origin is seen in its great leaves and fruit. Of a morning there is nothing finer than to see the sun among the leaves of this plant, giving an under subdued light where the gold reflects it,—always with its bee. Then the form of this flower,—you will think of a cup, a star, but mostly of intense gold. And its liberal fruit, spheres like boulders sometimes seen in shorn meadows among young clover tufts, where the vine with her brood has sought a resting place. And here these boulders rise, hard and glistening, yellow or green, or pale. Sometimes these spheres are seen with a golden reflection in the buckwheat, which frequently adjoins the corn-ground. Here also the broad leaves, often doubled, are seen, like leaves of water-lilies, on the surface, growing less and less as they reach the extremity.

August has this. But you will already have taken the hint that it has more:—the corn with its tassel, so stately, like a little forest, a forest of masts. There are few finer sights. There is one, however. It is what we already have mentioned—the buckwheat field, frequently and appropriately in new land, or along the forest. That so *white* a sight should be seen among the grains, which are green. We have snow in winter; but here is snow in summer. It is a miracle that the earth should produce, instead of its green growth, such a white thing, as if it wished to show what it can do. Then there is that richest of all fragrance—the honey odor, like a storm coming over you, often taking you by surprise, making you look for the field which has betrayed itself. But the most of all, it would seem, is the world of bees and butterflies, and even common flies, that congregate there. The flies seem to be there because other insects are there—sitting, and looking on. Butterflies are not only meandering over the mass, but lighting on it, often suddenly darting up when some insect in sport attacks them. But most of all they sit and expand their wings. All this time there is a great music, of the innumerable bees that are busy—bumble-bees of all sizes and hues, their black coats often in contrast with the snowy bloom. The honey-bee, it would seem, has the greatest claim. How fiercely they are attracted by the strong odor—which is like that of their own hives. Then, you can imagine yourself lying in this mass (without displacing it) and notice the close stems, pink—think of a pink grain, and transparent, with a clean bottom, black mellow soil, moist even at noonday,—and whence goes up this vapor of fragrance.

The brook, in August, is reduced. But what a clear eye it has! and a more delicate tinkle than ever. If a freshet scatters its little thread, and makes a havoc, as if the earth were being inundated—a day will scarcely have passed, when, there is the little thread again. How soon it relieves itself, and is as pure as ever,—and ever living, having its life from the earth, which ever keeps it to her bosom, and sends it on to make music for her desolate places, and drink for her many herds—in the forest as well as the field;—she is not partial—does not stint any one.

There is the berry field—blackberry—with its paths and its fruit, which, in the sunlight, whether morning or afternoon, glistens as few things glisten. Then so unctious with juices, loaded, black. This is not the white buckwheat. It is another wonder: this time a black herb. I don't know how it is with others, but with me there are few things that give more quiet pleasure than the blackberry field. Its berry so black, and its fruit so large and fat, and so excellent—a value rare in nature. Then there is the retired quietude which such a field produces. You are with your own thoughts, and with the fruit—your success a pleasant stimulant; and if you meet with some one, it will not be to oppress you with a sense of superiority; it will be one like yourself, plain, much like the fruit and foliage around you. Then, if your field is a hill, you have the valley before you to view, with its sweeping wealth of grain, corn in symmetrical lots, hop-yards, oat-fields, buckwheat, and shorn meadow. This "shorn meadow" is as fine a sight as any, with its associations.

Then, in August you get your first glimpse of Autumn,—and this is among the keenest thoughts in nature—a slight wail of the coming winter. We generally see it first in a slight bleakness of the sky, which occurs toward nightfall, when the wind is in the north or north-west. The oat-stubble adds to it. There is a moan in it which tells of the coming desolation—and this with the buckwheat field in full blossom by its side. The sun is very warm and pleasant; but it is slant in its ray, telling the change of the sphere which is turning us to the cold.

And in August begins the harvest, the real harvest of the year. Already the barns are filled, to be still more crowded and surrounded. The thought of the yellow ear of the corn, and the still milder sunshine in the October days, with the moonlight nights, and the yellow leaf, pointing to the winter nights of enjoyment,—all this occurs in August.

You have not only dust and heat—and you have them picturesquely—but you have a sky peculiarly summer. There are the thistle-downs, in innumerable number—filling the sky on sunshiny days and when the wind is up, with these voyagers high, high up, till they seem steadfast like stars, bringing the thought of a real star.

Willows are now richest and silveriest, filling up almost the bed of the stream. This also is a fine sight; so is the line of osiers, running serpentine along the plain, rich and bowery. And this year the growth of all vegetation is greatest: we are privileged to see this, which daily, hourly greets us, to make us grateful, better. When a shower (and we have had them in plenty) clears the sky, there is no brighter, purer air; there are no clouds so tinged and so white; and fields washed and green. Earth is an Eden; you may be out-of-doors as though you were on a carpet,—it is a sort of indoor-outdoor—the fields but a continuation of your room.

These are a few of the phases of August. The thoughtful will find many more. F. G.

THE CHEERFUL VOICE.

THE comfort and happiness of home and home intercourse depend very much on the kindly and affectionate training of the voice. Trouble, and care, and vexation will and must, of course, come, but let them not creep into our voices. Let only our kindly and happier feelings be vocal in our homes. Let them be so, if for no other reason, for the little children's sake. These sensitive little beings are exceedingly susceptible to the tones. Let us have consideration for them. They hear so much that we have forgotten to hear. For as we advance in years our lives become more interior. We are abstracted from outward scenes and sounds. We think, we reflect, we begin gradually to deal with the past as we have formerly vividly lived in the present. Our ear grows dull to external sound; it is turned inward, and listens chiefly to the echoes of past voices.

We catch no more the merry laughter of children. We hear no more the note of the morning bird. The brook, that used to prattle so gayly to us, rushes by unheeded,—we have forgotten to hear such things. But little children, remember, sensitively hear them all. Mark how, at every sound, the young child starts, and turns, and listens! And thus, with equal sensitiveness, does it catch the tones of human voices. How were it possible that the sharp and hasty word, the fretful and complaining tone, should not startle and pain, even depress the sensitive little being whose harp of life so newly and delicately strung, vibrating even to the gentle breeze, and thrilling sensitively ever to the tones of such voices as sweep across it? Let us be kind and cheerful spoken, then, in our homes.

A NEW ENGLAND SUMMER.

RUFUS CHOATE says:—"Take the New England climate in summer; you would think the world was coming to an end. Certain recent heresies on that subject may have had a natural origin there. Cold to-day; hot to-morrow; mercury at 80° in the morning, with wind at south-east, and in three hours more a sea-turn, with wind at east, and a thick fog from the very bottom of the ocean, and a fall of 40 degrees of Fahrenheit. Now so dry as to kill all the beans in New Hampshire; then floods carrying off the bridges of the Penobscot and Connecticut; snow in Portsmouth in July, and the next day a man and a yoke of oxen killed by lightning in Rhode Island. You would think the world was twenty times coming to an end. But I don't know how it is; we go along; the early and later rains fall each in its season; seed time and harvest do not fail; the sixty days of hot corn weather are pretty sure to be measured out to us. The Indian summer with its bland south-west wind and mitigated sunshine bring all up, and on the 25th of November, or thereabouts, being Thursday, the millions of grateful people in meeting houses or around the family board, give thanks for a year of health, plenty and happiness."

AFFLICTION.—It is by affliction chiefly that the heart of man is purified, and that the thoughts are fixed on a better state. It is seldom that we are otherwise, than by affliction, awakened to a sense of our imbecility, or taught to know how little all our acquisitions can conduce to safety or quiet; and how justly we may ascribe to the superintendence of a higher power those blessings which, in the wantonness of success, we consider as the attainments of our policy or courage.

IF we would have the kindness of others we must endure their follies. He who cannot persuade himself to withdraw from society must be content to pay a tribute of his time to a multitude of tyrants.

Sabbath Musings.

"VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS."

A TRANSLATION BY REV. CHARLES ROCKWELL.

VENI Creator Spiritus,
Mentes tuorum visita,
Imple superna gratia
Quae creasti pectora.
Creating Spirit, come
To minds which show thy power,
O make our hearts the home
Of grace from this glad hour.

Qui Paraclitus diceris,
Donum Dei altissimi,
Fons vivus, ignis, caritas
Et spiritalis unctio.
Great Comforter above,
The gift of God most high,
The living fount of love,
We for thine unction sigh.

Tu septiformis munere,
Dextrae Dei tu digitus,
Tu rite promisso patris,
Sermone ditas guttura.
With perfect grace divine
To God's right hand our guide,
Thy promised light doth shine,
And gifts of speech provide.

Accende lumen sensibus,
Infunde amorem cordibus,
Infirma nostra corporis,
Virtute firmans perpetim.
With light our senses fill,
Our hearts with love inspire,
Give strength to do thy will,
And virtue's pure desire.

Hostem repellas longius,
Paremque dones protinus,
Ductare sic te praevio
Vitemus omne noxium.
The foe afar repel,
And bless our souls with peace;
With thee to guide us well,
The ills of life will cease.

Per te sciamus da patrem
Noscamus atque filium
Te utrinsque Spiritum
Credamus omni tempore.
By thee, O may we know
The Father and the Son,
And trust thy grace will flow
While time its course shall run.

Sit laus Patri cum filio
Sancto Simul Paraclito,
Nobisque mittat filius,
Charissima Sancti Spiritus.
Be praise to Father, Son,
And Comforter Divine;
Send Christ, thou glorious One,
The Spirit's light, to shine.

[*N. Y. Observer.*

A WORK TO DO.

MY believing reader, let us remember that all God's children are also his servants. You and I then have a "lowly work of love to do." We have some special service, some little sphere so peculiarly our own that we shall have to give account about it as being its only occupants. None can look after it like ourselves; none are charged to look after it but ourselves. Where is it? What is it? Have we asked the Lord about it? It is an awfully solemn thing to have entrusted to us what concerns the Lord's glory, and the everlasting blessing of precious souls. Oh, to be adequately alive to this! Oh, to be constantly so filled with the Spirit that we shall not only know our place of special service, but shall be constrained by love to give ourselves to it as those that "cannot but." Unless we experience this in some degree, what reason can we have for concluding that we are truly born again? Most weighty are the words of M'Cheyne: "You are greatly mistaken if you think that to be a Christian is merely to have certain views and convictions, and spiritual delights. This is all well; but if it leads not to a devoted life, I fear it is a delusion." And what is a devoted life? Ask Gethsemane, ask Calvary: nay, "ask deathbeds, they can tell." "Oh, brother, brother," cried the dying Leigh Richmond, "none of us is more than half awake." But why speak of the awful solemnities of a dying hour? Are they a whit more awful than the solemnities of the present living hour? It is God's most holy presence fully realized at death that makes it so solemn. Let us realize that presence fully now, and it shall invest the present moment with all the tremendous importance of life's last hour.—*Family Treasury.*

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE.

I SATISFIED my Quaker friend by lending my example as well as my precept to lessening the general sin of intemperance. What was the result? It was of a most pleasing character. The result of such a course, which did not emanate from me as an individual, but from the high office and position which I held, far exceeding my expectations. It soon got wind that I had become a teetotaler. "Oh," said some, "The rector has gone entirely wrong; he has sunk the dignity of his profession." But what was the result in the town? I do not say that these results are to-day in full force. The mayor became a teetotaler; the ex-mayor became a teetotaler; the superintendent of police became a teetotaler; I believe that every member of the force became teetotalers; eight hundred names were registered in the pledge book; seven hundred of our young people became members of our Band of Hope. The whole moral aspect of the town became changed. Sobriety was soon in the ascendancy. Frequenting public houses ceased to be respectable; the stumbling-blocks and hindrances were lessened, and philanthropy and religion progressed. In churches and chapels, in Sunday and day schools, there was a vastly improved attendance, and teetotalism was generally pronounced to be a good thing—*Rev. John Griffiths, Wales.*

BEAUTIFUL was the reply of a venerable man to the question whether he was still in the land of the living:—"No, but I am almost there."

A WORD of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BACHELOR'S DRIFTING.

II.—A Touch at Cleveland.

THERE is a very sound piece of advice in a certain story-book, which I came across a long time ago. It was given to a little boy who was going quite a journey all by himself, and yet it is applicable to travelers generally, large and small. It is simply this: "keep a quiet mind, and do as other people do."

"Keep a quiet mind." What, when all the stinging troubles, the biting torments, the buzzing annoyances of a long journey are surrounding one in full force? Why, certainly. There is no virtue in not sinning when there is no temptation. I have seen a spring, clear, bright and sparkling, and yet if you disturb the mud at the bottom ever so little, your clearness is all cloudy, your brightness dull, your sparkle disappears with indignant bubbles. Well, there is no necessity for stirring up the dirt. Leave the beauty and the purity as GOD made them. Ah, so many rills are there to be kept unsullied, so many brooklets unprofaned, so much muddiness to be covered with the white sand of virtue, and the shining pebbles of undefilement. Still, oughts go for nothing.

"Do as other people do?" Well, perhaps not. Only sometimes when we know them to be older and wiser, and maybe better capable of judgment. There never were but a few who learned wisdom by experience, and they are all dead.

These and other desultory ideas have been lounging around my mental rooms, and meanwhile the promise of the sun has been fulfilled. Nature has adjusted her walking dress, and I stroll about town.

Up a couple of stair-flights, and I am in the rooms of the Library Association. The gentlemanly librarian hands me a book wherein to scratch my uncouth autograph, and gives me a fund of information respecting the progress and improvement of the "concern" over which he has charge. The books, magazines, newspapers, are kept in the neatest shape, and lingering and talking, I take up more of another's time than I ought, and make a dash for the door.

Mr. FETRIDGE, somewhere in his "Hand-Book for Travelers," says that one should be posted regarding the points of interest in a place before visiting it. I think that depends on circumstances. If one becomes a rambler for the purpose of gleaning knowledge theoretical and practical, it would be quite helpful. But if one goes simply into the driftingness of quiet enjoyment, it is much pleasanter to learn as little as possible. In finding one's own way about strange localities, more is seen, more discovered that is interesting and sightworthy, than by straightforwardly visiting the elephant and the lions. And it isn't best to ask too many questions. There is danger of being taken for an ignoramus, and even though one never catch sight of the place again, it is much pleasanter to leave behind the impression of a *little* common sense.

But I have loitered down to the lake, and am sitting on one of many little heaps of stones lying around. It is by no means a handsome neighborhood on either hand: the "sight" is just ahead, and I cannot help softly repeating a beautiful stanza of GEORGE ARNOLD'S—

"O sea of life, whose waters heave and roll,
Ye have sad wrecks and joyous youthful forms,
Ye bring sweet fragrance to the weary soul,
And chill it with the breath of icy storms:
Here on the shore we smile and weep and pray—
O waves, cleanse all our sins from us to-day!"

Something so far away that it is a mere speck, may be a steamboat,—a sailing vessel,—perhaps a pleasure-yacht. How long would it take to row out there? In how many throwings could I reach the spot, if some one else were to be the catcher each time, and we could both stand on the water as well as on dry land? Pshaw! why didn't I think of a spy-glass? But all the answer to my questions is lost in the murmured dashing of the water on the shore.

Innumerable poets have rung changes beautiful and grand on the bells which chime the music of the sea. Now soft with the billowy motion in which Ocean rocks her cradled children; now solmenly magnificent with delirious tossing and careering at bidding of the majesty of storm; now lulled to quiet by the voices of the soothing winds. What if this is only a lake? What if not so much a subject for the poetic or the musical? Ah, there is a glorious epic of a triumphal march, which seems woven from a memory that goes back eighteen hundred years, to a lake far less pretending than this, away on the other side of the world. Perhaps we have thought it out, long ago. Only a vision, at least, flashed through tempest and darkness, of some one walking serenely over dashing waters, some one with that face which painter never painted, where divinity was written in every outline,—breathing to terrified hearts, "It is I—be not afraid." He is walking on the troubled waves of life to-day, but our filmy eyes cannot see him. He is hushing the tumult of the fretting spirit, but our deafened ears cannot hear him. Only we feel the coming of the great calm.

I go back a different way. It is a shady walk, the sun only now and then peeping through the thick mass of leaves,—playing hide-and-seek among the whispering foliage. It is like catching just a sleeve of some golden garment one spends life grasping after, for we never realize anticipations in this world. Still, we may trust in the coming of the reality, though it never reach us. There is an old German saying, "Keep true to the dreams of thy youth."

I drive out in the afternoon, with a friend to show me the sights and keep me straight. Who that only once has been behind spirited horses on Euclid Avenue, can ever forget it? The wide-stretching, elegantly kept lawns, here almost bare with greenness, there covered with shrubbery, or dotted with evergreens, or marked out with hedges. Just the sort of places children would enjoy, rolling and yelling and rejoicing over in their gayest play-times. But they are far too trim and neat for that. Like Monument Square, with its sign-board which does not say, "*Please* keep off the grass," but "Five Dollars fine for going off the gravelled walks;" so these, proud in their queenly verdure, strongly hint, "Pollute not my sacredness." I lose everything but the keenness of pleasure, for I am riding after no dust to-day. The showers of the morning have run away with it all, and will keep it at least till the morrow.—Blessed future! in whose close guarded treasure-house so much of what we have loved and lost is stored up,—one day to hallow us even like an eternal crown.

My ride is over before I know it, and the daylight vanishes with a few games of croquet in the parlor. Then back to the hotel, and the next "down train" carries me away from what is already only a memory. O. VON K.

Various Topics.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SOME OF THE LEADING CHARACTERS.

PROMINENT, and indeed the chief aggressor in the war, is Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. He was born August 18, 1830, and was the oldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles by the Princess Sophia of Bohemia, and a nephew of Ferdinand I. He came to the throne in 1848, and among the earliest events in his reign, was the Hungarian insurrection under Kossuth, which was soon put down. In 1852 an outbreak occurred in Milan, which was also suppressed. In the Crimean war, at Solferino, Francis Joseph led his troops in person, but was defeated by Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. He married in 1854, the daughter of the Bavarian Duke Maximilian Joseph. Though in private character he has a good repute, his name is but a synonym for cruelty and tyranny in public affairs, and his Empire is a leading despotic power.

King William I. of Prussia is a son Frederick William III., and was born in 1817. In 1840 he was appointed Governer of Pomerania, and in 1849 commanded the forces in operation against Baden. In 1857 he was created Regent, and on the death of the King in 1861, succeeded to the throne. His reign has been a stormy one, and productive of much domestic strife, and in his kingly character, he is but little respected.

George V., King of Hanover, is the only son of the late King Ernest Augustus, third son of George III. of Great Britain, and is consequently a cousin of Queen Victoria. He was born in England in 1819, and succeed his father in 1851. He has been blind from his youth, is a man of some musical genius and general talent, but unpopular with his subjects, and has little influence beyond his dominion.

John I., King of Saxony, was born in 1801, and succeeded his brother Frederick August II., in 1854. He is the youngest son of King Maximilian, who died in 1838. He is renowned for his literary attainments, having published a German translation of Dante's Divinia Commedia, which enjoys the distinction of being the best commentary on that poem in any language.

Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born 1818, and succeeded his father, Ernest I., in 1844. He is an elder brother of the late Prince Albert of England, and is noted for his intellectual powers, musical abilities, and scientific taste.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, husband of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, was born in 1831, and is now a Lieutenant General in the Prussian army. His brother, Prince Louis of Hesse, born in 1837, formerly served in the Prussian army, but is now fighting on the other side.

The Austrian Archduke Leopold, who commands the 6th and 8th corps which were defeated by the Prussians on the 27th and 28th ult., is the son of a grand uncle of the Emperor Francis Joseph. He was born in 1823, and is a Lieutenant-Field-Marshal in the Austrian service.

THE CHALETS OF THE ALPS.

THOSE who have not in person visited the Chalets can form but little idea of the primitive simplicity with which these rude dwellings are built. In some places they are merely made of large stones piled on one another, with a sloping roof, and surrounded by a narrow gutter to carry off the rain; others when situated within the reach of the forests, are built of rough logs of wood, placed across each other, the interstices being filled with moss and dry leaves; those are better than the stone huts, as they are much warmer and retain less damp. The whole building is about 20 ft. by 14 ft., and divided by a slight wooden partition, the larger portion being used as a cow-shed. Above this apartment and under the slanting roof, is the place where the hay is stored, and which forms the shepherds sleeping chamber. The remainder, a space of about 14 ft. by 5 ft. is reserved for kitchen and parlor, and is not unfrequently shared by one or two favorite goats, or even a pig. This part is open to the roof, and through a trap door, kept open by the means of a long fir-pole, the smoke finds exit, chimneys not being in vogue. It has also another slight partition or screen across one corner, which is appropriated as a pantry or larder.

There being no windows, daylight is admitted through the door, which is kept open for that purpose. The floor is of stone, or rather a mixture of earth, rock and stone; and there is no fire-place, a fire being made when required on the ground in one corner. Its furniture consists of a wooden bench or settle, and perhaps a large stone boulder, which serves as a table or seat, as may be required. The kitchen utensils comprise two or three porringers, a kettle, and a few wooden spoons, besides two milking pails. Above the hearth, which is formed of stones, is suspended a little wooden crane that turns on a pivot, upon which is hung the great copper cauldron that the king of the herd brought up in triumph on his head from the village below, and in which the milk is scalded preparatory to making it into butter and cheese. There is no lack of ventilation in the dwelling, for around, above and between the bare rafters which form the walls, the wind and cold air from the glaciers above whistle freely, though this is in a measure tempered by the warm and fragrant breath of the cows, which are closely packed every night within the hut.—*Chamber's Journal.*

CHARLES J. BRYDGES.

CHARLES J. BRYDGES, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, is known personally or by reputation to thousands of RURAL readers, many of whom will readily recognize his striking features and manly form as above portrayed. Though yet under forty years of age, Mr. B. has acquired an enviable distinction, and is a notable example of that noble class of self-made men who have risen to positions of superior influence, responsibility and usefulness mainly through their own industry and indomitable energy. The boys and young men should especially note his career.

CHARLES J. BRYDGES was born in London, February, 1827, of parents in little more than comfortable circumstances, though of very respectable lineage. His father died when CHARLES was two years old, and the decease of his mother six years later left him without a relative of his own name. But friends sent him to a private academy until he was fifteen, when he entered a merchant's office. A year later he obtained a permanent clerkship in the London and South-Western Railway Co. He was promoted from time to time, and at the age of twenty-six occupied the influential position of Assistant Secretary. But he aimed higher, and in 1852 was appointed Managing Director of the Great Western Railway Co. of Canada. On his departure the London Company presented Mr. BRYDGES with a tea-service of silver, and subsequently offered him the position of Secretary—a high appreciation of his value as an officer.

For many years Mr. BRYDGES conducted the affairs of the Great Western Railway with much ability, receiving cogent testimonials from the London shareholders—who commended "the zeal, integrity and judgment which he has uniformly displayed"—and in 1861 the employes of the road presented him a magnificent service o silver plate as a testimonial of their esteem. In 1861 it was proposed to combine the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways. During the pendency of the negotiations Mr. BRYDGES acted as Managing Director of both roads, until the fall of 1862, when, the bill in Parliament for the union of the two lines having failed to pass, Mr. B. resigned his seat as director of the G. W. Railway, and continued the superintendency of the Grand Trunk—from which period he has contributed more extensively to its enlargement and successful operation than any previous director. Under his management the Grand Trunk has become one of the best railways in North America, and is to-day the grand connecting link and medium of transportation between the interior and western regions, and the sea coast and eastern cities of Canada. In the words of an old and heavy stockholder—"Before the advent of Mr. BRYDGES as manager, the Grand Trunk Railway had not only been productive of no gain, but had entailed on its supporters and the Province a constant loss. But when he had undertaken its management, all that sort of thing was forthwith changed. They had never had, and never could have, any man with a greater amount of railway talent than the present managing director."

ENTOMICAL BAROMETERS.

A VENERABLE observer states that spiders are the best barometers yet produced. The barometer invented by the scientific, he affirmed, only indicated the kind of weather we are to immediately have: while the spider unerringly told the *character* of the weather for several days in advance. For instance, if the weather is likely to become rainy, windy, or in other respects disagreeable, the spiders make short and firm the terminating filaments on which their webs are suspended. If, on the contrary, the spiders make the terminating filaments or fastenings uncommonly long, the weather will continue severe from ten to a dozen days. Spiders usually make alterations in their webs once in twenty-four hours. If they are totally indolent, and do not even watch for flies, rain will speedily ensue. If the spiders stay out upon their nets during a shower, and seem actively engaged in putting affairs in good condition, it is certain proof that the rain will prove of short duration, and that it will be clear weather for some time. If, during stormy weather, the spiders are seen fixing their damaged nests in the evening, it certainly indicates that the night will be pleasant, and that the rain is over for the present.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JUDGE HENRY STANBERRY, the new Attorney-General of the United States, is about seventy years old, and is a resident of Campbell county, Kentucky, just opposite Cincinnati, on the south bank of the Ohio river. He was born at Zanesville, O., graduated at the Ohio University, was admitted to the bar in 1824, after seven years' study of his profession, and has practiced his profession at different places in Ohio, recently having had an office at Cincinnati, though residing in Kentucky. He was Attorney-General of Ohio from 1845 to 1848, and is probably well qualified, both by education and experience for his present position. He was formerly a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and voted for Lincoln and Johnson in 1864. Latterly he has been very conservative in his opinions, and has had the credit of preparing the legal part of the President's first veto upon the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The country wants an able lawyer in the Attorney-General's office, and the President wants a man in political sympathy with himself, and Mr. Stanberry's appointment answers both these requirements.

THE IRIDOSCOPE.

M. MOUDIN of Paris, has added another of these ingenious instruments—the iridoscope—by the aid of which an individual is able to see all that is going on in his own eye. It is simply an opaque shell to cover the eye, pierced in the center with a very small hole. On looking through steadfastly at the sky, or at any diffused light, the observer may watch the tears streaming over the globe, and note the dilation and contraction of the iris, and even see the aqueous humor poured in when the eye is fatigued by a long observation. It is needless to say that with the aid of this instrument a man can easily find out for himself whether he has a cataract or not. If he has, he will only see a sort of veil covering the luminous disk which is seen by a healthy eye. The instrument is certainly simple and curious, and will no doubt excite attention in those who are anxious to know more of themselves. An "iridoscope" may be readily extemporized by making a hole in the bottom of a pill box with a fine needle.

A SIBERIAN WOMAN.

A GENTLEMAN who is engaged in the telegraphic expedition in Siberia, relates the following incident in a letter to a friend in Cincinnati: "I met with a Korak woman of about twenty-two years of age on the great Tundra (marked Keran on the map) who drove a team of raindeers with a loaded sledge fifty versts in one day, and at night slept out in the snow, with no covering whatever except the clothing she had worn during the day, and in a temperature of 43 degrees below zero, or 75 degrees below the freezing point! Think of that, ye effeminate ladies of America. That I saw myself, although even to me it seems incredible now. I thought it an extraordinary thing to sleep in a raindeer skin tent out doors in such weather, and I should have frozen to death in two hours had I attempted to sleep without it. She traveled with us driving her own reindeer, and sleeping on the snow every night."

Reading for the Young.

THE WORTH OF TIME.

AN old man and a little child
Together went their way;
Amid the blossoms of the wild
The child oft paused to play.
"Ah! linger not amid the flowers,"
The gray-haired teacher said,
"For precious are the passing hours,
And mourned as soon as fled."

The old man took the little child
And led him by the hand,
But still, where'er a blossom smiled,
The boy would strive to stand.
"Ah! linger not, although the flowers
To thee a joy may bring,
They but remind *me* of the hours
I lost in my life's spring."

The child went on—the old man fled;
But ne'er the boy forgot
The words that gray-haired teacher said
Through all his future lot;
And wisely are *his* children taught,
When in some olden rhyme
He tells them how he first was brought
To know the worth of time!

A SELF-MADE MAN.

REMINISCENCES OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

SOME thirty years ago I was in trade with Judge H——, in a pleasant village of Vermont, in the town of S——. There are two villages in the town that are denominated "Upper Hollow" and "Lower Hollow."

A short distance above Lower Hollow there lived a man by the name of Orlando Bunby, a blacksmith by trade. He was in the habit of using liquor pretty freely, especially about election time. About that time there was an exciting election for representatives to the Legislature, that had just come off, and all were anxious to hear the result. Mr. Bunby happened to be in the store as Judge H—— was reading the returns from the different towns. Among the rest was that of a town on the west side of the Green Mountains, that had elected S. F—— for representative.

"Is it possible that they have elected him a representative?" said Mr. Bunby. "I know him like a book. He was a poor boy, and used to live at my father's. His father died when he was young, and his mother being poor, he was put to live out with different farmers to earn a living. When he lived with my father, he was so poor that he was not able to have shoes until he had earned enough to buy a pair. My father being a well-to-do farmer, was able to keep me in shoes. It irritated the boy to think he had no shoes. One day my father sent us to cut Canada thistles in the field. I had shoes to protect my feet, but poor S—— was barefoot, and the thistles pricked his feet, and I bothered him and laughed at him for not having shoes. He got excited by my jeers and the sting of the thistles, and straightening himself up, he shook his little fist at me, and said:—"Orlando Bunby, I shall see the day that I shall be able to wear shoes."

And so it proved; he did wear shoes. He acquired an education—a profession—and his shoes trod the legislative halls of Vermont; his shoes pressed the floor of Congress and the Senate chamber, and many a time have been in the place designated by the Vice-President. They were the shoes of Hon. Solomon Foote, United States Senator from Vermont.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

A VETERAN, worn out in the service of France, was reduced without a pension, although he had a wife and three children to share his wretchedness. His son was placed at a military academy, where he might have enjoyed every comfort; but the strongest persuasions could not induce him to taste anything but coarse bread and water.

The Duke de Choiseul being informed of the circumstance, ordered the boy before him, and inquired the reason of his abstemiousness. The boy, with a manly fortitude, replied:

"Sir, when I had the honor of being admitted to the protection of this royal institution, my father conducted me hither. We came on foot; on our journey, our hunger and thirst were relieved by bread and water. I was received, my father blessed me, and returned to a helpless wife and family. As long as I can remember bread, of the blackest kind, with water, has been their daily food, and even that is earned by every species of labor that honor does not forbid. To this fare, sir, my father is returned; therefore, while he, my mother and sisters, are compelled to endure such wretchedness, is it possible I can enjoy the bounteous plenty of my gracious sovereign!"

The duke, deeply affected, gave the boy three *louis d'ors* for pocket money, and promised to procure the father a pension. The boy begged the *louis d'ors* might be sent to his father; which, with the patent of his pension, was immediately done.

The boy was patronized by the duke, and became one of the best officers in the service of France.

LUCK AND LABOR.—Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up.

Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy.

Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines.

Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances.

Labor, on character.

Luck slips downward to indulgence.

Labor strides upward, and to independence.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 18, 1866.

Affairs at Washington.

THE Provost-Marshal-General's office is to be soon closed up and its papers turned over to the Adjutant-General.

Attorney-General Stanberry is appointed to discharge the duties of Secretary of State during the absence of Mr. Seward [at Auburn.]

The bounty bill does not include, (according to a decision in the Treasury Department,) sailors in its provisions. This has given rise to considerable feeling in the navy.

An order has been issued from the War Department, appointing to the position of Lieutenants in the Army, some eighty Cadets, who are ordered to report for duty immediately.

The Commissary-General has decided that commutation of rations for soldiers while confined in rebel prisons, shall be allowed only to them, and not to their heirs.

Advices at the State Department represent that vessels from the United States are subjected to rigorous quarantine at Spanish ports, including the Island of Teneriffe.

The President has appointed A. F. Stewart of New York, J. R. Frieze of New Jersey, and J. H. Alexander of Maryland, Commissioners to the Universal Exposition at Paris next year.

A rumor is current in Washington that Maj.-General Canby is to succeed General Eckert as Assistant Secretary of War.

The Freedmen's Bureau agent for Kansas and the Indian Territory, calls for rations for 35,000 whites and 5,000 freedmen.

The Government has received from Indian agents in Montana the information that satisfactory treaties have been made with the Indians in the upper country.

The French Secretary of Legation at Washington sends a note to Gov. Seward, announcing positively that the Universal Exhibition at Paris would open on the first of April next.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the act of March 3, 1865, amended July 13, 1866, imposing a tax of ten per cent. upon banks and banking associations for paying out the notes of said banks, does not apply to private bankers doing business without a charter. If, however, a private banker receives and pays out the notes of State banks as the agent of a National banking association, State bank or banking association, the statute of liability is applicable.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending the 11th inst., was $7,150,000.

Late Fires.

THERE was an extensive fire at Norfolk, Va., on the 3d inst. Loss very heavy.

Major Buford's stables at Nicholasville, Ky., with 30 horses, were burned on the 4th; one of the horses valued at $7,000; loss $40,000.

On the 5th, the offices of the American Telegraph and Express Co.'s with four adjoining buildings, were burned at Atlanta, Ga.

A large fire at Pittsburg, Pa., the 6th, destroyed Worsmer, Myers & Co.'s Petrolite Oil Works. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

Edward Harris' woolen mill No. 4, in Woonsocket, R. I., was burned on the 6th. The operatives escaped by jumping from the windows.

At a fire in De Kalb avenue, New York, on the 7th inst., in which the stables of Herman Alphers were destroyed, Mr. A. lost his life.

Several buildings belonging to the Kerosene Oil Works of W. J. Parson & Co., Boston, were destroyed by fire on the 7th. Loss $15,000.

A fire occurred at Petroleum Center the 7th, which destroyed the "Old Homestead" hotel and out-buildings. The loss foots up $6,000.

The Plymouth (Mass.) Cordage Company's Works were destroyed by fire on the 7th, with its machinery and stock. Loss $50,000; insured.

A fire occurred in Saratoga on the 7th, which destroyed the Columbian Hotel and several other buildings. Loss $100,000; insurance about 30,000.

The steamers Adams and Saratoga were entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night, the 9th inst., at New-Orleans. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The steamer Bostonia caught fire just below Marysville, Ky., on the 9th, and burned to the water's edge. All on board saved but one. Loss on boat $100,000, besides freight; insured $60,000.

The ship Danube, which sailed from Bristol, England, on the 27th of July, for New York, has been burned at sea. Her passengers and crew were picked up by the ship Compeer and landed in Liverpool.

Several very disastrous fires have recently taken place in Havana, Cuba. Among the buildings burned was the Louvre Hotel, the loss of which was $100,000; insured $50,000. A fire at Cardenas destroyed a sugar warehouse. Loss $40,000.

Indian Matters.

A DISPATCH from Omaha, Nebraska, of the 7th of August, says the Indian Commissioners have just arrived from the Upper Missouri and report their efforts to make a treaty with the tribes on the Upper Missouri have been successful. Important land grants at the junction of the Yellow Stone and Missouri, and the right of way for the Northern Pacific Railroad, have been ceded by the Indians to the Government.

The Tribune's Leavenworth special says "the Indians on the borders of Kansas are on the war path, robbing and outraging the settlers in the most horrible manner. Troops have been sent for the protection of the settlers."

The St. Louis Republican of Aug. 9, says "dates from Fort Laramie to the 1st inst., state that the Indian war has commenced again. Several white men have been killed near Fort Reno by the Indians, who are stealing and driving off large numbers of cattle. Dates from Julesburg to the 2d inst., say that the Government herd at Fort Laramie and a lot of cattle belonging to ranch men, one mile from the fort, were driven off by the Indians, who had also burned three forts on Powder River and killed 35 men. Fort Connor and several trains in that vicinity had been destroyed, and a number of people killed."

Six men are reported to have been murdered by the Indians recently in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. Since the 14th of July, 24 men have been scalped between Brown's Springs and the Longue River.

The Bounty Bill.

THE following is the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late War for the Union, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That to each and every soldier who has enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty; and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of diseases or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

SECTION 2. That to each and every soldier who was enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars and no more; and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, or the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized. Provided, that any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever, and when any application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given way, either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid; and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty, due the widows or heirs of said deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster-General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Southern Matters.

THE State Officers of Texas were inducted into office the 9th inst.

Most of the insane asylums of the Southern States are filled to overflowing with patients.

Mrs. John C. Calhoun, the widow of the great South Carolinian, died at Pendleton, S. C., on the 25th of July.

In Louisville, Ky., Hon. James Guthrie returns an income of $53,392, and Prentice of the Journal, 13,400.

The election returns from Kentucky indicate a Democratic majority of from twenty to thirty thousand.

It is now reported that over one hundred persons were killed, and nearly three hundred wounded, in the recent riot at New Orleans.

The military authorities of New Orleans on the 9th inst., informed Mayor Monroe to make no more appointments or perform any other official acts without their approval.

The British bark B. F. Sharr, has been seized in Charleston, S. C., by the Collector of Customs of that port, on a charge of smuggling. Her captain refused to give bonds to appear for trial, and was committed to jail.

An old man was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th inst., charged with being a vagrant. On searching him, $7,000 in gold was found on his person; also, a gold frame locket containing a picture of J. Wilkes Booth, set with diamonds, and valued at $5,000.

A Washington special to the N. Y. Tribune, says a private letter to Gen. Howard, Inspector-General, dated Vicksburg, Aug. 3, states that things are getting worse in that county every day. The murdering of freedmen is frequent. At least thirty have been killed in that county during the past six weeks.

Cholera Reports.

THE cholera is decreasing in New York city and vicinity. The deaths by cholera in the Metropolitan District for the week ending the 7th, was 311. [This includes the city, the islands, upon which are the penal institutions, and the quarantine grounds, and also the hospital ships, and other vessels in the harbor.] But three new cases of cholera were reported in New York on the morning of the 11th. The disease has steadily decreased since the 7th. It decreases in Brooklyn.

In New Orleans on the 9th, there were 18 fatal cases of cholera. For 24 hours ending at 6 A. M., the 11th, 25 deaths. It is very malignant.

In Philadelphia, for the week ending the 11th, there were 43 cases and 9 deaths. The disease is abating.

In St. Louis on the 10th, 21 cases and 4 deaths were reported.

In Cincinnati, the first case of cholera reported was July 11. No. of deaths to Aug. 1, 12; on the 1st, four; on the 2d, three; on the 3d, ten; on the 4th, eleven; on the 5th, twenty-four; on the 6th, twenty-nine. Total number of deaths from Aug. 1st, inclusive, to Aug. 6th, inclusive, 81. On the 7th instant, there were 31 deaths; 27 the 8th, 49 the 9th, 54 the 10th, 68 the 11th.

From Mexico.

IT is stated in a dispatch from San Francisco of Aug. 8, that passengers from Tepee and Acapulco, assert that Hoseedo and his whole force had gone over to the Liberals.

The French had notified a large number of the inhabitants of Acapulco to assist in the defense of the town, and the officers appointed to command them declining to serve, they were assessed from ten to twenty dollars per month.

The N. Y. Herald's Mexican correspondent a few days since, says:—The Austrian man-of-war Dandelion has come to an anchorage at Vera Cruz, and was taking on board a large quantity of provisions, and it was regarded as a fixed fact that Maximilian and a large body-guard of Austrian troops would soon embark on her for Europe. On the other hand, it is said that Marshal Bazine will order his detention by force, if necessary.

Several letters from Santa Anna to parties in the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz had been intercepted by Maximilian, and numerous arrests had taken place.

Santa Anna's estates, near Jalapa, have been confiscated. Several millions of dollars were turned into the Imperial treasury by this means.

Experiments with a New Gun.

SOME interesting experiments with Gatting's improved battery gun have been in progress at Fortress Monroe for the past three weeks, under the supervision of the Ordinance Department, and the results speak most favorably for the new projectile. Most of the experiments have been made in conjunction with a twenty-four pounder flank defense howitzer. Where the howitzer throwing canister hit the target once the missiles from this gun hit it six times, both at short and long range, the former from three hundred to four hundred yards distant, and the latter at a distance of from one and a half to two miles. The howitzer did not shoot at long range. This gun is a revolving gun of six chambers, and capable of shooting one hundred times a minute. At short range it throws fifteen one-half inch balls, contained in each cartridge, and a cap ball, making sixteen missiles at each discharge, and sixteen hundred missiles a minute. At long range it fired a half pound of Minnie balls. Its capacity to load and fire incessantly while revolving, its freedom from foulness, and its accuracy have astonished every one witnessing the experiments. Three men can manage it, and its cost will not exceed that of the ordinary cannon. The inventor proposes not to give any other nation the benefit of his invention, whether our Government adopts it or not.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM EUROPE.—There is great excitement in London on account of an attempt (as supposed) to blow up Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with fuse partially burned, were found on the 8th inst., near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The cholera is increasing in England; 1,053 deaths by that disease in London during the past week. British Custom House officers have seized at Liverpool six blockade runners in behalf of the U. S. Government. Gen. Gleason of the U. S. army, has been released from the Dublin jail, on condition of his leaving the country. The Empress of Mexico has arrived in France. The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy take place at Prague, the suspension of arms being prolonged for ten days. The Bavarians have been defeated by the Prussians near Wurzburg. A new Italian loan of 350,000,000 livres has been ordered. [The cable has been laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

THE LAND AND SEA FORCES OF EUROPE.—The Journal du Havre gives the following statistical table of the land and sea forces of all Europe, which can now be placed on a war footing:—France, 903,617 men; Prussia, 650,000; Italy, 425,103; Russia, 1,200,000; Spain, 271,900; Portugal, 64,118; Holland, 92,000; Sweden and Norway, 139,000; Denmark, 41,490; England, 365,000 (including 230,000 volunteers;) Austria, 651,612; Germanic Confederation, 407,361; Turkey, 341,580; Egypt, Moldo-Wallachia, Montenegro and Servia together, 152,000; Belgium, 198,291; Switzerland, 80,650; Roman States, 12,000. All these figures added up give a total of 5,975,262, officers and soldiers.

FROM HAYTI.—A mercantile letter dated Port Au Prince, July 18th, states that the recent insurrection at Gonaives has been entirely suppressed by the Government, and the town given up to the regular authorities. The troops of President Geffrard marched from St. Maria to Gonaives, which town they surrounded, and acting in conjunction with the Haytien gunboat Galata, compelled the insurgents to surrender. A free pardon would be extended to all except three members of the Provisional Government.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY (ITHACA.)—The Trustees have concluded a contract with J. N. Greene of Medina, for the construction of their first College Building. It is to be a dormitory 165 feet long, 50 broad, and four stories above the basement, entirely of stone; cost $57,425. It is designed to afford the requisite facilities for 100 students, and to be completed by the 30th of June, 1867.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE quantity of milk transported to New York city by the Erie Railway for July was the largest ever reported. The amount foots up 1,005,881 gallons.

A CABLE dispatch from the Isle of Wight, dated July 29th, announced the arrival of the little yacht Alice, (of New York, 29 tons' burden,) with all on board well.

A FIRE in a grocery store at Syracuse recently, occasioned by the combustion of burning fluid, was extinguished by the free use of salt, a quantity of which was handy by.

THE Eleventh Annual Convention of the New York State Sabbath School Teachers' Association will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Utica, on the 21st, 22d and 23d inst.

ABOUT 120 feet of the new iron roof which was being put on the new Michigan Central Freight House at Detroit, fell a few days since, severely injuring several of the workmen.

THE authorities at Washington were officially notified a few days ago, that Tennessee had ratified the late proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

THE importation of merchandize at San Francisco (Cal.) has fallen off $600,000 compared with the corresponding month last year, and exports of gold $1,000,000 greater.

THE great prize fight for the championship of England, and £2,000, between Jem. Mace and Joe Goss, took place on the 7th inst. Twenty rounds were fought and Mace declared the victor.

PROF. AGASSIZ has presented to the city of Boston a South American Ostrich, which is now occupying a portion of the Deer Park on the Common, where he is attracting great attention.

AT a ball given in Jaffria, Ohio, a short time since, a gentleman stepped from a window supposing he was stepping on a balcony, but instead he fell from a fourth story window. He died a few hours afterwards.

AT a recent celebration of the masons in the city of Mexico, a toast was offered amid very great acclamation, for the speedy re-establishment of the Republic, and the complete success of "Brother Benito Juarez."

A FIVE-MILE foot race came off at the Union Race Course, L. I., last week, between Mat Cassidy of New York, and John Wild of Canada, for $1,000, which the latter won, making the distance in 30 minutes and 22 seconds.

THE bank statement (in New York city, Aug. 6,) shows an increase in loans of $196,646; decrease in specie, $252,640; increase in circulation, $66,568; decrease in deposits, $426,221; decrease in legal tenders, $470,735.

THE Dubuque Herald says the potato rot has made its appearance in some sections of Iowa. Upon close and repeated examinations, it has been ascertained that a small insect in the vine of the potato is the cause of the mischief.

MR. HENRY FUNK, late Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, was seized while on a tour through Austria, and forced into the Austrian army. A seaman in an American vessel was seized, also, by the authorities of Bremen, being claimed as a Prussian subject.

CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD of West Virginia, has refused to receive the extra $2,800 voted to members at the late session. Mr. H. voted for the bill because he could not otherwise vote for the bounty to soldiers,—both laws being engrafted in one bill.

AMONG the incomes in New York city for 1865, are A. T. Stewart, $4,071,206; Horace B. Claflin, $1,290,000; Francis Warden, $478,359; Geo. Bliss, $223,108; W. E. Dodge, $212,808; J. Gordon Bennett, $158,648; Edwin D. Morgan, (Ex-Governor,) $154,000.

THE Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner stone of the Douglas Monument at Chicago, announce that the ceremonies will take place on the 6th of September. Secretary W. H. Seward has telegraphed that the President and Cabinet will be present. The oration will be delivered by Gen. Dix.

A DISPATCH from Madison, Ind., the 6th inst., says "the steamer Gen. Little blew up near Bethlehem this afternoon. The passengers say she was racing with the St. Charles when the explosion took place. Both boats were close together. The St. Charles brought the dead and wounded to this city." About 20 persons were lost.

THE work of laying a third rail the entire length of the Great Western Railway, Canada, is progressing vigorously, and several sections along the line are already completed. Within a short time the transit of through freight by the narrow guage cars will be accomplished without transhipment, from the Western States to the city of New York.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative, will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Sold by all Druggists.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Aug. 14, 1866.

SINCE our last issue the grain harvest, of the Northern States, has been completed and reports from all quarters indicate, with a few local exceptions, an unexpectedly large yield. Very little of the new crop of wheat has, as yet, found its way to market, hence no reliable indication has been furnished as to what the ruling rates will be during the coming autumn. There is no change in wheat quotations since our last. New oats are offered in small parcels with a declining tendency.

Flour holds up firmly and would seem to be rather disproportioned to the price paid for wheat. That, from white wheat, it will be seen is sold to the trade at $15,00@15,50 for best brands.

The potato crop promises well, recent copious rains having dissipated the fears of a partial failure in consequence of drouth.

The wool market continues inactive—holders and buyers being apart in their views. An Eastern circular intimates that this inaction is not likely to be prolonged as manufacturers will soon, through their agents, enter the market with increased inducements to a more lively traffic in this staple. It is deemed quite safe to say that bottom has been touched, and that improved prices will be the rule for the balance of the season.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$15,00@15,50
Do. red wheat	$13,00@13,00
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00
Do. fine	20,00@25,00
Meal, corn, cwt	1,90@ 2,00
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,00
Best white	2,50@ 2,70
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	85@ 90c
Do. new	85@ 90c
Rye	85@ 90c
Oats	45@ 50c
Barley	70@ 75c
Beans	1,12@ 1,25
MEATS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00
Do. new mess	33,50@34,00
Do. clear, ⅌ lb	18@ 18c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,00@13,00
Beef	11,00@18,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,75
Mutton, ⅌ lb	9@ 11c
Hams	20@ 24c
Shoulders	16@ 17c
Chickens	18@ 28c
Turkeys	20@ 22c
Geese, ⅌ lb	10@ 12c
DAIRY, Etc	
Butter, choice roll	28@ 30c
Do. packed	25@ 28c
Cheese, new	15@ 17c
Do. old	18@ 19c
Lard, tried	21@22½c
Do. rough	15@ 16c
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c
Do. rough	0@ 6½c
Eggs, dozen	20@ 22c
FORAGE.	
Hay ⅌ ton	18,00@18,00
Straw	$7,00@12,00
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Apples, green	$1,50@ 1,75
Do. dried, ⅌ lb	10@ 11c
Peaches	25@ 30c
Cherries	25@ 30c
Plums	25@ 25c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	100@ 112c
Onions	75@ 100c
Carrots	40@ 40c
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Green hides trim'd	7@ 8c
Do. untrimmed	6@ 7c
Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Sheep pelts, each	$0,25@0,50
Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
SEEDS.	
Timothy ⅌ bu	$5,50@ 7,00
Clover, medium	7,00@ 7,50
Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Flax	1,50@ 2,00
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,75@0,00
Do. large egg	8,75@0,00
Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Do. stove	9,00@0,00
Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. Char ⅌ bu	15@ 16c
Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,00@2,85
Wool, ⅌ lb	50@55c
Hops	40@ 50c
Whitefish, ½ bbl	8,00@8,25
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs	9,00@9,25
Honey, box, ⅌ lb	20@ 30c
Candles, box	14½@ 15c
Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 11.—Cotton 34@34c for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,65@12,00 as to quality. Wheat, $1,50@2,10. Rye 70@72cts; Barley nominal. Corn, 78@81c. Oats, 41@50c. Hops firm at 25@75c. Pork, new mess, $31,62@31,81; old mess, $30,00; prime, $27,25@27,75; 15@16½ cts for shoulders; 20@22 cts for hams. Lard, 18@21½c. Butter, 20@42c. Cheese, 6@15c.

ALBANY, AUG. 11.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@12,00; Rye flour, $6,00@6,50. Corn meal, $1,75@1,81½ per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,00@2,50. Corn, 75@82c. Rye 90@95c. Barley $1@1,26. Oats, 46@46c. Hops, 50c. Pork, $24@39. Butter, 35@38c. Cheese, 19@20c. Lard, 22@23c. Wool, 48@65c.

BUFFALO, AUG. 11—Flour, sales at from $9,25@12,00.—Wheat, $1,90@2,00. Corn, 68@69c. Oats, 38@42c. Rye, 72c@$1. Barley, dull. Beans, $1,25@1,75. Peas, $1,10@1,20. Pork, $33,50; hams, 20@21c; shoulders, 17c; lard, 20½@21½c. Butter, 25@38c. Cheese, 16@20c.

CHICAGO, AUG. 11—Flour, $7@9,50; wheat, $1,31@1,52. Corn, 56@58c. Oats, 26@27c. Rye, 50@57c. Barley, 70@85c. Mess pork, $32@32,50; prime, $26,50@27. Lard, 18½@19c; hams, 18@22c; shoulders, 11½@15c. Butter, 20@27c. Cheese, 18@19c. New apples, ⅌ brl, $3,50@4,50.

TORONTO, AUG. 10—Flour, $5,00@6,50. Wheat, fall $1,15@1,26; spring, $1,10@1,18; Peas, 57@58c; Oats 32@34c.—Mess pork, $23,00@25; prime do, $21@22; Hams, 15@16c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 15@16c. Wool, 34@36c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 7—Sales Beef Cattle, $10,00@19,00; Cows and Calves, $37@125; Veal Calves, 7@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 5@10½c; Swine, 12@12½c.

ALBANY, AUG. 11.—Beeves, sales at from $9,25@9,75. Sheep, at $5,50@6,50. Lambs, 7@8c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, AUG. 8.—Beeves, sales at 9@14½c. Working oxen $150@300 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $000@000. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep and lambs, sheared, 4@5c.; in lots, 2½@5c. Veal Calves $0@0. Shotes—Wholesale 11@12c.; retail 12@14c. Suckers, wholesale, 14@15c; retail, 14@16c. Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 9@10½c. ⅌ lb; country lots 8@9c.; tallow 8@9½c.; calfskins, 25@90c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 50@$1.

CHICAGO, AUG. 8.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,85@8,00. Sheep, sales at $1,50@3,12. Swine, sales at from $10,60 to $11,00.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8.—We have had a very dull and depressed market for both domestic and foreign fleeces since this day last week; prices have declined, especially on the former, and close with a tendency toward a further concession. Sales at from 45@50c for native and ½ Merinos; 50@53½c for ½ and ⅝ do; 57@60c for full-blood do; 62@66c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@45c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, AUG. 9,—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72½c; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@65; coarse, 53@58c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 58@60c; coarse, 52@55c. Other Western—Fine, 58@62c; medium, 55@58c; common, 50@53c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@65cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 20@50c; Buenos Ayres, 23@45c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 30@36c; Peruvian, 33@37c; African, 16@30c; East India, 20@45c.

CHICAGO, AUG. 9.—The stock in this city is estimated at about 800,000 lbs. The market is very quiet, and we do not hear of any sales. Prices:—Fine fleece, 44@51 cts; medium, 46@50c; coarse, 43@43c; unwashed wool, ½ off above prices. Tub-washed 3@5c more than fleece.—*Rep.*

CINCINNATI, AUG. 8.—We quote prices as follows: *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 40@45c; medium to fine 45@55c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 43@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 42@45c; medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@53c.—*Gazette.*

TORONTO, AUG. 10.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $5@5,50; 2d do, $3@3,50. Calves, $2@6. Sheep, $3@4 each. Lambs, $2@2,50 each.—*Globe.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Best chance in the World. Steady employment and license free. S. W. CLARK, 145 Nassau St., N. Y.

MAZZARD CHERRY SEEDLINGS—ONE year old, and fine plants. Also Cherry Pits that will grow, for sale by
865-2t. J. D. CONKLIN, Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

THE SENECA BLACKCAP—Particulars given in this paper next month. I cannot answer questions before then.
WARREN WIGHT, Waterloo, N. Y.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. The Fall Term Commences on Monday, Sept. 3d. Boarding Department for Young Ladies.
865-8t L. R. SATTERLEE, A. M., Principal.

CHEAP FOR CASH—Every description of PAPER BOXES.
GRAPE Boxes $40 to $80 ⅌ 1,000. H. LETTINGTON, 35 State St., (Ellwanger & Barry's Block,) Rochester, N.Y

WELLSBORO ACADEMY—At Wellsboro, the County Seat of Tioga Co., Pa., begins its 41th School Year Sept. 6, 1866, Rev. D. D. VAN ALLEN, A. B., Principal, with a large and able corps of assistants. For Catalogues, &c., address the Principal.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS CAN MAKE money by getting up clubs for the Farmers Record and Account Book—every farmer will buy it "at sight." ☞ Send for circular and terms. Books sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of price. Two sizes, $5 and $3,75.
865-2teo C. E. WINGATE, Box 5,551, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—To Canvass our SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS and LITHOGRAPHS. Exclusive territory given to responsible Agents. Profits large and new subjects issued monthly. Send for our pamphlet Catalogue. Address GEO. E. PERINE, Engraver and Publisher, 111 Nassau St., N. Y. 865-2t

SEE ADVERTISEMENT—"Union Gold Pens" Page 235, (July 21, 1866,) Rural New-Yorker.

List of New Advertisements.

Celebrated Magic Oil—Walker & Taylor.
New and Good Sheet Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Grape Vines—C L Hoag & Co.
Horrible—T J Mead.
Farm for Sale—Simeon Baker
200,000 Plum Seedlings, &c—John Murphy.
Utica Union Nurseries—John Best.
Agents Wanted—Geo E Perine.
Farmers Daughters can make Money—C E Wingate.
Early Goodrich Potatoes, &c—T C Maxwell & Bros.
Mazzard Cherry Seedlings—J D Conklin.
Rochester Collegiate Institute—L R Satterlee.
Paper Boxes—H Lettington.
Wellsboro Academy—D D Van Allen.
Agents Wanted—S W Clark.
Poultry for Sale.
Pea Vine Clover—P S Meserole.
The Seneca Blackcap—Warren Wight.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Large Profits—M J Metcalf & Son.

The News Condenser.

— Breckinridge and Mason are at Niagara.

— They complain of the potato rot in Iowa.

— The Connecticut hay crop is fair this year.

— Huckleberries are 12½ cents a quart in Boston.

— There was a severe hail storm near Chicago last week.

— Good butter is selling in Philadelphia at 75 cents per pound.

— A third rail is being laid on the Great Western Railroad in Canada.

— Recent reports from the Bay of St. Lawrence state that fish are scarce.

— It is said union men and northerners are leaving New Orleans in large numbers.

— A company, with a capital of $100,000, is about starting a rifle factory at Albany.

— The "conscience fund" of the Treasury Department now amounts to over $60,000.

— Mrs. Winifred Galagher, a native of Ireland, died in Detroit last week, aged 106 years.

— Ripened crops are suffering all over the northwest for want of help to gather them.

— Wisconsin papers predict that the coming State Fair will be the largest ever held there.

— An armless shoemaker in Cincinnati does the finest quality of sewed work with his toes.

— Nine horses were killed by a single stroke of lightning near Broadheal, Wis., Sunday week.

— The President has resolved to make no new appointments in the re-organized army at present.

— Lieut. Butts of the Freedman's Bureau, has been murdered by highwaymen in Jackson Parish, La.

— There was coined at the Philadelphia mint in July $374,242 gold, $14,167 silver, and $123,885 copper.

— A young man died in Boston Monday week from the effect of having a tooth extracted six days before.

— A doctor has been arrested in New Orleans for causing the death of a little boy and girl by medicine he gave them.

— A returned Montana miner was drugged and robbed of $8,000 in gold in a low groggery on the levee in St. Louis last week.

— A French paper of July 14 reports that a detachment of the Foreign Legion was about to embark at Saint Nazaire for Mexico.

— Complimentary greetings have passed through the Atlantic Cable between the Queen of England and the Canadian Government.

— An indignant rabble destroyed several houses of ill-fame at Petroleum Center a few nights since and warned the occupants to leave town.

— The Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived in New York on the 8th inst., and will soon visit Washington as the guest of the Government.

— Many of the dwellings in Philadelphia in the section where cholera prevails have been vacated and closed by order of the Board of Health.

— The University Convocation of the State of New York celebrated its third anniversary at Albany the 7th inst. The session lasted three days.

— There is a new and dangerous counterfeit of the last 50 cent note, the paper being thicker and the vignette poorer than that of the genuine.

— The gross amount of tolls received on all canals of this State in May and June this year, was $1,029,978; increase over same months last year $227,914.

Special Notices.

Large Profits can be made in the STENCIL BUSINESS. Complete outfits of tools and stock of the best quality furnished by M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union Street, Boston, Mass. Send for Circular.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-office to another, must specify the *old* address as well as the *new* to secure compliance. ☞ This change of address involves time and labor, as the transfers must be made on books and in mailing-machine type, for which we must pay clerks and printers. We cannot afford this expense, and hence charge 25 cents for each change of address.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

New Advertisements.

POULTRY FOR SALE.—Brahma Pootras, $8 to $15 per trio: Sebright Bantams, $10 ₱ trio. Address with stamp, Lock Box 71, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEA VINE CLOVER SEED!—A choice lot of the Mammoth or Pea Vine Clover Seed now in store. P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

200,000 PLUM SEEDLINGS; 200,000 Cherry Seedlings; 3 to 4,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 2 year old. A few hundred 2 year old strong Diana, Delaware and Concord Grape Vines; Strawberry Plants of several leading varieties including Agriculturist and Jucunda. Mazzard Cherry Pits, in good order. Price list free. JOHN MURPHY, Agent.
865-3t Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

UTICA UNION NURSERIES, UTICA, N. Y.
I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES*, including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready.
865 JOHN BEST, Agent.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE FARM, SEVEN miles south of the City of Battle Creek, in Michigan, containing three hundred and eighty-four acres of land, nearly 300 in a high state of cultivation, and over one hundred being prepared for wheat this fall. Said land is first rate for white wheat, clover and timothy, and good for corn. There is on the premises a good house and barn, with orchard containing a great variety of fruit trees in bearing. For particulars inquire of SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Michigan.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES Without doubt the *best* and *most productive* EARLY POTATO. Also a supply of the new late varieties,
GLEASON AND WHITE PEACH BLOW,
Ready for delivery after September 1st at the following rates:—Per peck, $1; per bushel, $3; per barrel $7. *Packages free.*—Orders promptly attended to.
865-2t T. C. MAXWELL & BROS., Geneva, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES—We offer for the Fall Trade a very superior lot of one and two year old Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Hartford Prolific, and many other promising varieties by the dozen hundred or thousand. We have added to our previously large assortment *one half* the stock of vines formerly grown and sold under the name and firm of I. H. BABCOCK & Co., and BABCOCK & HOAG. Price list, post-paid, to applicants. Address
865-2t[oc] C. L. HOAG & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

HORRIBLE!!!
I HAVE SUFFERED with CATARRH thirty years; it had destroyed my voice and smelling—impaired my sight and hearing. In six weeks I have been entirely cured. For humanity's sake I will send the receipe for the simple remedy used, *postage free*, to all afflicted. Address Rev. T. J MEAD, Drawer 159, Syracuse, N. Y.

NEW AND GOOD SHEET MUSIC
With Piano Accompaniment.
KISS ME WHILE I'M DREAMING, by Wilmmerstedt, 30c. I'LL SAY GOOD NIGHT, Wilmarth, 30c. BE KIND TO DARLING SISTER NELL, Danks, 30c. I LOVE THE LITTLE RIPPLING STREAM, Crosby, 30c. THE COLONEL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, A Comic Song Sung by the Florences, 40c. WEARING OF THE GREEN, Transcribed by Baumbach 40c. FAIRY WEDDING WALTZ, by Turner, 30c. These new and popular pieces will be sent post paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

The Best and Cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!

WALTER B. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER
THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE
For Horses and Cattle,
Used throughout the United States and Canadas during the last 22 years.

For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint,) which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse* and *Cattle Medicines*.

CAUTION.—To protect ourselves and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, the genuine will bear the *fac simile* signature of the proprietors on the wrapper.

PRICE 25 & 50 CTS. PER PACKAGE.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

Walker & Taylor
Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill
P. O. Drawer 5826.
☞ See illustrated advertisement in Rural, Aug. 4.

CIDER MILLS!—I HAVE NOW IN STORE a full stock of the most approved Cider Mills, and Wine Presses. Also a lot of Cider Press Screws. Send for Circulars. P. S. MESEROLE,
Chicago Ag'l Warehouse and Seed Store, 204 Lake St.

YOUNG MEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY are requested to address J. C. MUMFORD, Philadelphia, Pa., for Circulars of the National Business and Telegraph College. They will be sent free on application. 864-2t.

RAMS FOR SALE—TWENTY YEARLING and two year old full blood Spanish Merino Rams, will be sold low, all together. Sired by "Young Gold Drop." A rare chance for a Western speculation. Address BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, Washington Co., N. Y. 864-2t

MALLORY & SANFORD'S FLAX AND Hemp Brakes, Combers, Shakers and Pickers, are the best and most approved for working Flax, &c. Send for circular or see machines at work.
JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer.
864 98 William Street, New York City.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF DWARF AND STANDARD PEARS AND PEACHES.
Also, a good supply of Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Roses, &c., AT LOW RATES, by wholesale and retail, at the Syracuse Nurseries.
W. BROWN SMITH, Proprietor.
Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1866.

CHARLES W. IDELL,
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
West Street, foot of Dey, New York.

Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Sirup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
[Established 1840.] ☞ Consignments solicited.

Price, Only $25,00.
With fingers nimble and fine,
With features gladsome and gay,
A lady sat in her pretty boudoir,
Joyfully working away.
Click, Click, Click!
In comfort she sat like a queen,
And sang to the music, merry and quick,
Of the Bartlett Sewing Machine.
Price, Only $25,00.

The "BARTLETT MACHINE" and the Shaw & Clark Machine are the only two cheap licensed machines in the U. S. *All other cheap machines, no matter what the name may be,* are unlicensed and infringing machines. Both buyer and seller liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Agents Wanted everywhere—exclusive territory given. Will pay $50 to $200 per month. For terms, enclose stamp and address at either office. PAGE BROS., General Agents, 221 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio, and 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ JAS. R. AYERS, General Agent for Western and Central New York. Office No. 7 Corinthian Hall, Rochester, N. Y., to whom all orders and applications for that section should be addressed. 861

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS, FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1866, AND FLORAL GUIDE,
Is now published. It contains descriptions of the best
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, &c.,
With full descriptions and plain and full directions for Planting, Culture, Prices, &c. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings, and a beautiful colored plate of the
Single and Double Tulip and Scilla.
My importations from the best Bulb Growers of Holland is this season larger than ever before, and I flatter myself the finest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country.
THIS CATALOUGE AND GUIDE
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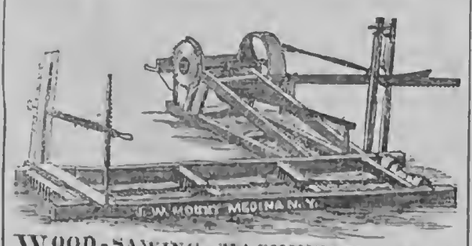

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A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

I'M GROWING OLD.

BY J. B. S.

I'm growing old, my absent friend—
I feel Time's pencil writing here
Upon my brow the lines of care,—
Upon my cheek the furrow deep
Is creeping on with measured sweep:
I'm growing old.

I'm growing old, my youthful friends—
My head is frosting fast with years,
My youth is sinking back in tears,
As age, old age, comes creeping on,
Pointing to labor yet undone:
I'm growing old.

I'm growing old, my loved one dear—
I feel my step is falt'ring now,
Though manhood scarcely crowns my brow
With laurels bright, and wreaths of love
That in our youthful days we wove:
I'm growing old.

I'm growing old, my prattling child—
The dancing life of youth has fled,
Those early flowers, withered—dead;
And on my spirit falls the snow
Of early winter;—full well I know
I'm growing old.

I'm growing old, I'm growing old—
The early loves of youth are gone,
And mem'ries fading, one by one,—
My heart grows chill at thoghts so cold:
Full well I know, I'm growing old.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HESTER MORE THE SEAMSTRESS.

BY WINNIE WILLIAN.

THE hazy, autumnal sunlight stole softly through the heavy damask curtains that shaded the windows of Madam ELDRIDGE'S sick room. That lady, pale and thin, in her morning wrapper, languidly reclined upon the soft cushions of her large arm-chair. She had in earlier days been a very handsome woman; but disease had robbed her cheek of its bloom, her eye of its brightness, and her forty-fifth year found her prematurely old and faded, and near the grave—still clinging tenaciously to the "lying vanities of life." Her daughter, NETTY—a warm-hearted, pretty girl of eighteen—sat on a low ottoman at her mother's feet; alternately smiling and weeping over the fortunes of the heroine of a thrilling romance she was mentally devouring with almost breathless interest. Her cousin, Miss ELLINOR ELDRIDGE, gracefully lounged on the sofa with a book in her hand, which she pretended to read; but I doubt if she could have told the heading of the first chapter, for her eyes roved restlessly around the room, and her slippered foot beat an impatiant tattoo upon the soft carpet. She was a magnificent creature,—tall, with a queenly air, large flashing black eyes; ebon hair, coiled in heavy braids around her small proud head; rose-tinted cheeks, and one of the most bewitching little mouths that ever invited kisses, or said *sharp things*. If you would become acquainted with all the occupants of Madam ELDRIDGE'S room that bright morning, you must imagine me—HESTER MORE, the seamstress—poor, and plain, and despised—seated in the window at my sewing.

A silent hour passes by, and still the pale sunshine steals dreamily through the crimson curtains, flooding the room with its faint golden light; still, Madam ELDRIDGE, in her easy chair, forms new schemes and revolves old ones in her aching head, while a shadow of anxious care darkens her brow. Still NETTY smiles and sighs with the love-sick damsel of the thrilling romance; ELLINOR indulges her wayward thoughts and the poor seamstress in the window muses of old times and the graves in the church-yard.

"I *will* have it so!" mutters ELLINOR, excitedly.

"Have what?" Madam ELDRIDGE interrogates.

"Nothing, aunt, but a little plan of mine, that I have set my heart upon carrying out."

"I was planning, too," said her aunt, "but that's all the good it does," and she sighed heavily, and NETTY sobbed hysterically—the maiden of the romance being about to put an end to her sorrows by plunging the carving-knife into her snowy bosom.

I fancied that the little plan upon which Miss ELLINOR had set her heart was—to bear a nearer relationship than that of cousin to ARTHUR ELDRIDGE. If she did not succeed, it was not her fault, for she put forth every effort, straining every nerve to appear beautiful in his eyes.

A well-known step sounded through the hall; a manly form darkened the door-way, and a manly voice said:

"Fair ladies, have I your permission to enter this retreat of the Graces?"

Miss ELLINOR laughed and playfully replied:

"Admire my gracious condescension, when I constitute myself spokeswoman of the company, and declare that we haven't the slightest objection in the world to your visible presence in our midst."

The new comer bowed low in reply to this speech, and advancing to Madam ELDRIDGE'S chair, bent his handsome head to kiss her faded cheek.

"How do you feel this morning, mother? Better, I hope."

"Oh! as well as I ever expect to be," she answered querulously.

"Nay, mother," he replied, "we shall see you as fresh and lively yet as a young girl of sixteen. You shall dance at my wedding."

Miss ELLINOR made room for him on the sofa, but he took no notice of it, and crossing the room, seated himself at a window opposite me.

"Then you really have an idea of getting married some time?" queried his mother, anxiously.

"Certainly, that is, if I can prevail upon some young lady to compassionate my bachelor condition, and consent to share my lot."

"What kind of a lot, ARTHUR?" spoke up NETTY, "one adorned with an elegant brown-stone palace? I believe that is the lot most young ladies are desirous of sharing with a handsome young gentleman. But 'love in a cottage' for me!" and Miss NETTY returned to her novel. There was a short pause, during which time Miss ELLINOR rapidly turned the leaves of her book, and I was painfully conscious of the scrutiny of a pair of blue eyes.

"Do those little fingers never get tired, Miss MORE?" asked Mr. ELDRIDGE. "Always sewing! 'stitch, stitch, stitch!' I wonder how you would look without having a piece of work in your hands."

"I can show you," exclaimed NETTY, and she threw aside her book, bounded to my side, and playfully snatched my work from me ere I could make any resistance. "Give it back to me, Miss NETTY," I begged.

"I shall do no such thing," she replied. "It's quite refreshing to see you with your hands folded. I declare, HESTER," added this impetuous young lady, "you grow prettier every day of your life," and suddenly stooping she kissed my cheek. I was not much used to kisses of late, and this simple caress touched me—besides, without looking up, I could feel the angry flashings of Madam's eye, and imagine Miss ELLINOR'S scornful looks—and I felt quite sure that Mr. ARTHUR ELDRIDGE was amused by this little scene—perhaps, secretly laughing at me. This thought, alone, was enough to send the hot blood to my cheeks, and I shaded my eyes with my hand to hide the tears that had started, unbidden from their source.

"Give Miss MORE her work, NETTY," said her mother authoritatively.

"Excuse me, mamma, but I do not believe HESTER is well. Just think how hard she has worked lately; she ought not to sew a stitch to-day."

"I am perfectly well," I said, struggling to compose myself. "I had rather work than remain idle; so, please give me my sewing, Miss ANNETTE."

"I take the liberty to decline," laughed the merry girl. "Here, ARTHUR, I place the work in your hand—it being your personal property, and appeal to you to support me in insisting that Miss HESTER MORE have a holiday to-day."

ARTHUR examined the work; it consisted of several handkerchiefs I was hemming for him. He carefully folded them, saying as he did so, "I think, Miss HESTER, that you had better follow my merry sister's advice, and take a play-day. You know the old saying, that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' Don't you think so, mother?"

Madam ELDRIDGE looked as though she thought her son was meddling with what did not concern him; and she answered coldly,

"Of course, HESTER can have a holiday if she see fit; I always allow my hired help recreation when they need it. But let me beg of you, Miss MORE, as an especial favor, that the scene of this morning have no repetition. It was wholly unnecessary and quite unbecoming."

This speech, together with the scornful expression of Miss ELLIOR'S face, roused my spirit, and I was about to reply, angrily, when I caught a glance of ARUHUR'S eyes so full of sympathy that I turned and hastily glided through the door, up stairs to my own little room, there to fling myself upon my bed and yield to a passion of tears. It did not last long, however. My hot blood cooled; the flush on my cheek died away, and sweet promises of Holy Writ, and thoughts of my dead mother, stole into my mind, and I was at peace. Wearied, I soon fell asleep, and slumbered and dreamed until the golden hours of morning wore away and the sun mounted high in the heavens. I was awakened by a servant bringing in a tray containing my dinner and a bouquet of bright autumnal leaves and flowers. I did not ask who sent the latter; I was well aware whose delicate thoughtfulness prompted, and whose skillful hands fashioned, the gift. I knew I loved him—my heart told me that long before—but in those simple flowers I could see no signs of love for me, only a tender care of the feelings of one of GOD'S poorest creatures, and I loved him all the better for it.

That afternoon I whiled away with my flowers and my favorite volume of KIRKE WHITE; and although, from the parlor below came sounds of music and of song and gay laughter, I was very happy in my solitude. Just as the sun was setting—when the western skies were bathed in seas of gold and crimson—I stole out into the garden to enjoy the glorious scene. A firm, quick step on the gravel walk told me I was not alone, and in another moment Mr. ARTHUR ELDRIDGE was at my side.

"Little HESTER," he said, gently, "I have been watching for your coming all day. Sit down here by me and look at this sun-setting," and he drew me to a garden seat.

"Have you wept all your sorrow away?" he asked, looking in my face.

"I have not wept since morning—at least not since a kind friend sent me sweet flowers to enliven my solitude."

"Do you consider me your friend, HESTER?"

"Yes, sir. Am I wrong in so thinking?"

"No, my little darling!—you are dearer to me than the dearest friend I ever before knew. Do you understand me, HESTER?"

"I do not understand how the rich Mr. ELDRIDGE can think so well of a poor seamstress," and I turned away my face from his ardent gaze.

"Think well of you! HESTER—HESTER, I love you! Love you better than my life—more than anything else in this world. It is I who am poor, unless the humble seamstress gives me this," taking my hand in his, "with her love. If she will she can make me rich and happy as long as life shall last. Do you love me, HESTER?"

I will not record my answer here, for fear some of my young lady readers might be shocked. I never had studied any book of etiquette to find out how to act and what to say upon the "important occasion," and as I really did love him, I "confessed" in a manner that seemed highly satisfactory to my interrogator.

* * * * * * * *

"It does not seem exactly fair to me, ARTHUR."

"And wherefore not, HESTER MORE? Mine already in heart—when once I have a legal right to you, I will protect you from all coldness and harshness. By taking the course I have mentioned, we will both be spared the pain of many scenes, and a world of bitter words. As soon as possible after our marriage I will take you to a home of our own, where it shall be my delight to minister to your happiness, and yours to lighten my cares. What do you say, my little HESTER?"

"Dear ARTHUR!"

So it was settled, and I made ready my wedding garments. Not a cloud shaded the blue of the sky the bright morning that ARTHUR joined me at the old maple tree, and we walked together to the little stone church. Our path was strown—not with roses, but with October leaves of georgous hue; and though no bird-songs made vocal the air, we missed not their notes for the sweet melody love was whispering to our hearts. Half an hour later, and we had retraced our steps. ARTHUR had called me by that sweetest of all names, "wife"—and I was quietly seated at my sewing, as usual, in Madam ELDRIDGE'S room. My fingers kept pace with my heart-beats that day, and I accomplished a great deal.

* * * * * * * *

"Your wife, ARTHUR ELDRIDGE! Your wife! Are you amusing yourself at my expense?"

"I never jest upon such subjects, mother," was his calm reply, and he drew his arm closer around me. "HESTER is my wife, thank GOD! Where are your congratulations?"

Madam ELDRIDGE looked aghast; Miss ELLINOR'S roses paled on her cheeks, and a bitter, scornful smile curled her lips, but NETTY threw her arms around her brother's neck, and kissed us both as he held her there in a fond embrace. A perfect whirlwind of passion and storm of words burst upon us, from the pale lips of my incensed mother-in-law, which ARTHUR bore bravely and in silence, for he could speak no hard word to her who gave him being.

"Never call me mother again!" she exclaimed—"never! You have blasted all my hopes, and as for you, HESTER MORE, you low-born thing, you good-for-nothing—" here Mrs. ELDRIDGE stopped for want of words, and ARTHUR taking the first opportunity, said—

"We will not discuss the subject any more to-night, mother. On the morrow, HESTER and I go to our new home, where we hope to see you often, for you will be sorry yet for the words of this evening"—and without giving her time to reply, he led me from the room. A little after midnight we were summoned to her bedside. She was suffering from an attack of her old complaint—disease of the heart—and was evidently in a dying condition. She turned away her head as we approached. "Nay, dear mother," said ARTHUR in a low, tender voice, you have not long to live. Let there be peace between us."

Her lip quivered, and she grasped, "I forgive you, ARTHUR; but you wounded my pride sorely—sorely."

"And HESTER, mother?"

A spasm of pain passed over her face—"I have nothing against her now; if I had lived, I should have learned to love her, but now—Oh! pray for me!"

Amidst NETTY'S sobs, and the solemn tones of prayer, Madam ELDRIDGE'S spirit quitted its tenement of clay.

The deep gloom occasioned by our mother's death is fast wearing away, for two years have passed since then; and we three, ARTHUR, NETTY and I, live very happy together. I do not think Mr. ELDRIDGE has ever been sorry that he married the poor seamstress; at least, if he has experienced any regrets he has wisely kept them to himself.

ELLINOR ELDRIDGE is ELLINOR ELDRIDGE still. She is yet unmarried and bids fair to become—what she most dislikes of all things—an old maid.

A LITERARY COINCIDENCE.

A WRITER in the Nation thus calls attention to a curiosity in literature, which he seems to have been the first to notice:

"A striking coincidence of poetic conception and expression occurs in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly. Two poems could not well be less alike than Longfellow's 'On Translating the Divine Commedia,' and Bryant's 'The Death of Slavery.' But they both use the same image, and embody it in similar language—the wide dissimilarity of theme and reference, together with the fact that they appear at the same date in the same periodical, adding interest to the parallel. Longfellow addresses the shade of the 'poet saturnine':

> 'I enter, and see thee *in the gloom*
> Of the long aisles,
> The congregation of the dead *make room*
> *For thee to pass.*'

Bryant addresses the shade of the 'Great Wrong,' which he sends 'accursed of God,' to take its place 'with the baleful memories of the elder time':

> 'Lo, the foul phantoms, silent *in the gloom*
> Of the flown ages, *part to yield thee room.*'"

NEVER trust a man for the vehemence of his assertions, whose bare word you would not trust; a knave will make no more of swearing to a falsehood, than of affirming it.

Wit and Humor.

HOW THEY DO IN MAINE.

SOMEBODY, evidently an old bachelor used to such things, thus describes how they do in Maine:

"Quaker young ladies in the Maine Law State, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of the young temperance men to see if they have been tampering with liquor. Just imagine a beautiful young temperance woman, with all the dignity of an executive officer, and the innocence of a dove, with the charge: 'Mr.——, the ladies believe you are in the habit of tampering with liquor, and they have appointed me to examine you according to our established rules; are you willing?' You nod acquiescence. She gently steps closer to you, lays her white arm around your neck, dashes back her raven curls, raises her sylph-like form upon tip-toe, her snowy, heaving bosom against your own, and with her angelic features lit up with a smile as sweet as heaven, places her rich, rosy, pouty, sugar, molasses, lily, rose-bud, cream tart, apple pie, peach pudding, apple dumpling, gingerbread, nectar lips against yours, and (O Jerusalem, hold us,) kisses you. Hurrah for the gals and the Maine Law! and death to all opposition."

LAW AND EQUITY.—"Pray, my lord," said a gentleman to a late respected and rather whimsical judge, "what is the distinction between law and equity court?" "Very little in the end, replied his lordship; "they only differ as far as time is concerned. At common law you are done for at once; in equity you are not so easily disposed of. The former is a bullet, which is instantaneously and most charmingly effective; the latter is an angler's hook, which plays with its victim before it kills it. The one is prussic acid, the other laudanum."

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF IT.—"Mary," said a wise and witty old lady, the other day, to her grand-daughter, "what do you call that ugly bunch that hangs down behind your head?" "Why, grand-mother, everybody knows it is a 'water-fall.'" "A water-fall, indeed!" replied the old lady, "it looks, for all the world, like a 'land-slide.'"

BEHIND HAND.—One of Gough's stories was a neat hit at those dilatory people who are behind time. Some one said to a person of this class, "I see that you belong to the three-handed people." "Three-handed; that's rather uncommon." "O no, common enough,—two hands like other people, and a *little behind hand!*"

QUICK AND SHARP.—Coleridge was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through the street, he was accosted by a would-be wit—"I say, do you know what happened to Balaam?" Came the answer sharp and quick,—"The same as happened to me—an ass spoke to him!"

AN Englishman being asked how he spelled saloon, replied, "With a hess, a hay, a hell, two hoes and a hen."

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 31 letters.
My 5, 27, 26, 16, 28, 19, 10 is one of the Eastern States.
My 3, 29, 20, 31, 28, 14 is a river in New York.
My 22, 4, 9, 21, 6, 26, 25, 31 is a cape on the coast of the United States.
My 14, 8, 29, 31, 12 is a river in North Carolina.
My 18, 7, 26, 24 is a city in China.
My 1, 23, 14, 15, 26 is a lake in Sweden.
My 11, 18, 5, 30, 2 is a city in France.
My 17, 13, 20, 20, 28 is a city in Japan.
My whole are the words of a distinguished naval commander.

Havana, Ohio. H. K. DAILY.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

NRADWERE ni a reayw nadl,
Inaignft tenba het nysnu ary.
Ekes het taofnun aern ta noah,
Iolt on goneri no byt ywa;
Rehe rea sertaw nmungi 'roe,
Nidkr fo hmet nad ritbst on room.

Madison, N. Y. A. S. SAGGART.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Two rods, the one twenty inches long and the other twelve, having their middle points connected by a perfectly flexible string six inches in length, are thrown up at random. What is the probability that they will not cross each other?

Penfield Seminary. ASHER B. EVANS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first, though born in ages gone, is new;
My second, you and I pass often through;
My whole's a prison, safe secure and sound,
Where ruffians, rogues and thieves are bound.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 863.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful, and most noble employment of man.

Answer to Riddle:—Kerosene.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—6.9810242+ miles per second.

Answer to Anagram:—"The only victory that costs no tears," said Napoleon," is that over ignorance."

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American Rose Culturist	30
Annual Register of Rural Affairs (120 Engravings)	30
Barry's Fruit Garden	1,50
Browne's Field Book of Manures	1,50
Breck's Book on Flowers	1,75
Buist's Flower Garden	1,50
Carpenters' Hand-Book (new edition)	75
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Chemical Field Lectures	1,50
Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco	30
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
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Dana's Muck Manual	1,50
Dana's Essay on Manures	30
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1,50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1,50
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

WINTER WHEAT—DRILLING AND MANURING.

OBSERVATION, during the past year, has more strongly confirmed our belief that drilling is preeminently the best method of sowing winter wheat. Frequent freezing and thawing during the late winter and early spring months does more damage to the wheat crop throughout the country, than all other causes of harm combined. Drilling wheat in a proper manner is the best within immediate and general reach of farmers to counteract this evil. The drill covers the seed at a uniform and proper depth, and it should leave the soil crowning between the rows of grain; this little ridge is a protection against the cold winds, the lightest snows lodge behind it on the crowns of the plants, and when the ground thaws the soil works from it downward to cover the roots of the wheat a little deeper. Other advantages resulting from drilling over the method of hand-sowing, are, a saving of time, the cultivation the drill gives the land—equal to one harrowing—exactly the desired quantity of seed per acre sown, and scattering it evenly. We may add that the work is finished as the drill passes along, which is of some importance in case a heavy rain comes on.

We are equally well convinced from observation that when manure is applied to winter wheat the best way is to put it on the surface, or incorporate it, by using the harrow or gang-plow, with two or three inches of the top soil. In this position it affords winter protection to the grain, and the soluble parts are readily taken up by the roots of the plants. The best results to the grain crop will be derived from the surface application of manure, and if grass follows, as it generally does, that, also, will receive the most immediate benefit. We have seen very large crops of grass taken this season from land of doubtful quality, the result of heavy surface manuring on the preceding winter grain. And heavy grass puts the farmer in the way of growing heavy grain. Manure plowed under deeply is like a rich sub-soil; it is a good thing to underlie a farm, but it costs some labor and takes time before the crops receive the full benefit of it.

One reason, we think, why manure is so often plowed under, is the greater labor involved in drawing it on the field after it is broken up; sometimes the manure is so coarse as to obstruct the harrow or drill if on the surface. But it is easy to spread the manure from the unplowed on to the plowed ground, if it is in small piles and uniform rows; and if the manure is very coarse it would be no detriment to the crop to draw and spread it evenly after the grain is sown.

PUSH ALONG THE HOGS.

IS'NT it time to crowd along the pigs a little faster that are destined for the butcher this year? They have had the benefit of the first flush of tender grass, and have gleaned the stubbles after the reaper. Except the orchard, there is no field on the farm at this season in which it will greatly profit their owner to let them range. Besides, if they are to be fattened, why not begin now? It is not necessary to confine them to the pen, but let them range the orchard still and pick up the falling fruit, and get a bite of grass or weeds, (if you harbor such;) but three times a day give them, in the pen, all the fine ground old corn meal they will eat without leaving or wasting a bit, and the rate at which they will grow portly and lazy will be satisfactory. Of course you will not keep the *working kind*, or if so unlucky as to have them, apply the patent hog-tamer, or what will answer just as well, the simple wire ring. The daily application of old corn meal will, however, be the best tamer.

There is a great deal to be gained by fattening hogs early in the season. It certainly takes less food to lay on the same weight than it would later in the season—when part of the food must be used in place of sunshine and warm weather to keep up the animal heat. Then, we think, hogs are healthier to be fattened while they can have access to the earth, the grass, and perhaps a few apples, or some vegetables—when the weather is such that they can enjoy a roll in the mud and a snooze on the bare earth in the shade of a tree. Besides, they are then ready for the early market, which frequently is found to be the most profitable one; or, if desirable, when well fattened they can be cheaply held until mid-winter.

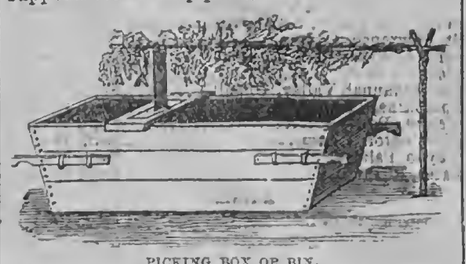
But perhaps you have got the hogs but not the old corn to make into meal, and you are trying to keep the hogs along *somehow* until the new crop comes in. "It won't pay me," you say, "to buy corn for my hogs; I believe they would eat themselves up; besides, I hav'ent got the money handy, and don't know where to get the corn." Well, perhaps not; circumstances must be considered, but it seems to us that you are a bad farmer, or a very unlucky one, to have a lot of nice hogs to fatten, and be out of old corn in August.

HARVESTING HOPS.

THE hop-grower should have all arrangements made for securing his crop at the proper time, and in good order, well perfected—his tools, dry-house and press in working trim, and reliable help secured—for there is no other crop that deteriorates more in value by untimely harvesting and bad handling.

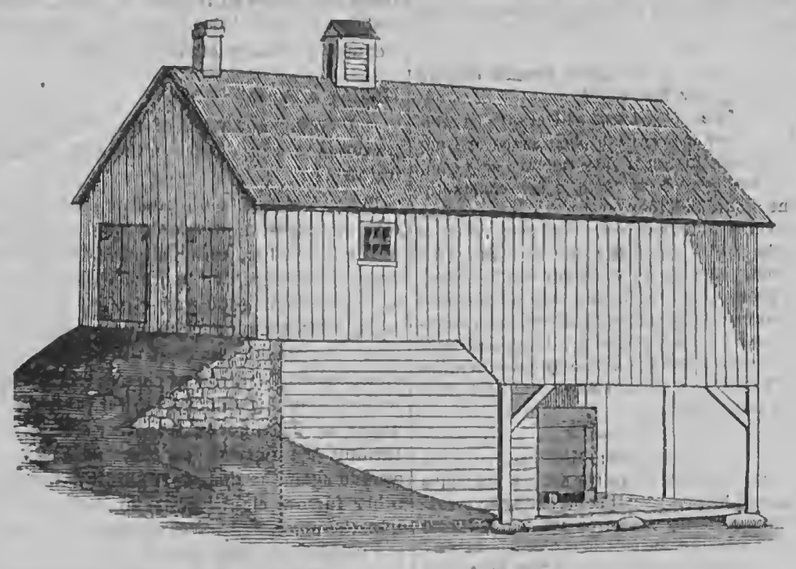
PICKING.—In large yards it will not be possible to pick all the hops at exactly the best time. Unless a very large force is employed and the dry-houses are extensive, some of the hops will have to be gathered before they are quite ripe, and others when they are a little past the proper stage; but the aim should be to secure the bulk of the crop at the right time. This time is when the hops are ripe. If picked sooner they will not weigh as heavy when dried, nor be worth as much per pound to the brewer; if picked later they also sustain loss in weight and quality. An English authority gives as perfect a description of the ripeness that demands immediate picking as any we have met:—"A hop may be considered ripe when it becomes hard and crisp to the touch; when the extreme petal projects in a prominent manner at the tip of the hop; when the color is changed from a light silvery green to deep primrose or yellow; and when on opening the flower the cuticle of the seeds is of a purple color, and the seed itself hard, like a nut. Even after the hop has attained a lightish brown color no real injury to its quality will have accrued, and for many purposes such hops are most esteemed in the market; but after the hops generally attain a dark-brown hue a great loss both in weight and quality will be sustained."

A force of pickers should be employed sufficient to keep the dry-house working to its full capacity as long as the harvest lasts; but it will not do to pick and store in advance of drying, as the hops heat very soon when stored green in bulk. The hops are usually picked into boxes holding from twenty to forty bushels; they are divided into four compartments, and have handles on each end to facilitate moving them, also supports for the hop poles.

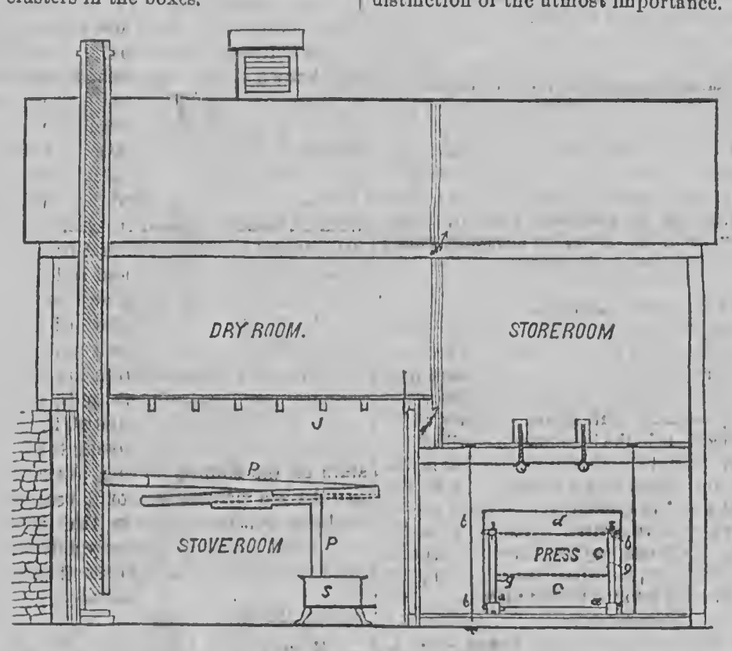


PICKING BOX OR BIN.

We here illustrate a box convenient for three pickers only. It should be divided into compartments to keep each picker's hops separate; it ought to be made with beveled sides, as represented, or raised a few inches from the ground to permit the pickers standing close to it with ease. One man can attend two boxes with their pickers. The main points requiring attention are to pick clean and to keep out the leaves and stems; the hops should also be well separated—not left in clusters in the boxes.



ELEVATION OF HOP-HOUSE.



SECTION OF HOP-HOUSE,

Showing stove, dry, store and press-rooms. S, stove. P, pipe. J, joists. *b*, *b*, iron rods which connect the bed-sill with the strong beam above. *g*, *g*, posts to support sides of press. *d*, upper plank of press. C, movable sides of press.

DRYING.—Three-fourths of the weight of green hops are water; to expel this quickly before heating or fermentation takes place, and without burning or over-drying the hop, is the next and the most important operation after picking.

The hop-house herewith illustrated is large enough for a yard of four or five acres. It is 22 by 32 feet, with a kiln 16 by 16. The store-room is 12 by 22, and 2½ feet lower than the level of the kiln, which is eleven feet from the ground. The dry-room should be lathed and plastered all round to the eaves. The store-room should be boarded on the inside next the dry-room, and space left for the cool air to pass up, as indicated by the arrows in the section view. On the joists (J) over the stove-room rest slats one and a half inches square and four inches apart, which support the strong linen strainer cloth on which the hops are dried. The store-room should be lathed and plastered on the inside and supplied with convenient air holes on all sides at the bottom. The ventilator is directly over the kiln. Of course, this plan may be enlarged to suit any yard, though with a larger dry-room more heating power would be required. Our illustrations are taken from that practical little work entitled "Hop-Culture."

The kiln should be heated a few hours before putting on the first hops. It is generally the practice to keep up the curing day and night until the crop is secured. If the hops are very green they should not be placed so deep on the drying cloth as if riper. From ten to fourteen inches is a sufficient depth under the most favorable circumstances.

At first the heat may be kept at a higher point than later, when the hops are partly dry; then there is more danger of burning them. "The great object," says competent English authority, "with the hop-drier, is to get rid of the condensed vapor from the green hops as quickly as possible, and the dry-house should be so constructed as to effect this object perfectly. It must be borne in mind that hops should be dried by currents of heated air passing rapidly through them, and not by radiation of heat. This is a distinction of the utmost importance. In order to accomplish this purpose the space above the hops must be kept hot, and and all the lower parts of the kiln cold, whereby the greater density of the cold air will force the rarified air above, carrying with it the vapor from the hops through the ventilator in the summit of the building. To aid this motion a stream of heated air is sometimes thrown *above* the hops through a tube."

From twelve to eighteen hours are required to dry one kiln of hops. Some driers do not move them until ready to go into the store-room; others turn them when the steam has passed off and they are dry enough to rustle. It sometimes happens that the hops become too dry, which may be known by their feeling harsh and most all of the stems snapping. In this case shut the air holes, put a quart of salt on a pan of coals in the stove-room, and let it stand a short time. This will toughen them. If the hops are rusty or from any cause discolored it is usual to burn a little sulphur under them. This practice is growing frequent, and it is thought to improve the appearance of the hops and facilitate drying; the brewers make no objection to it. So much depends on the drying of hops, respecting the profit of the crop, that an inexperienced hand should hardly be trusted to do it.

BALING.—Hops in no case should be baled until perfectly cool. It is better to allow them to lie a few days in the store-room where they will lose their extreme brittleness, and all danger of heating in the bale will be over. The bales should contain about two hundred pounds. If the hops are stored the bales should be placed on end, with some space between them; this will allow the air to circulate around them, and a cat the opportunity of preventing mice from depredating.

AMONG THE STONES.—NO. III.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY USING STONE.

IN passing through the country how much we see that needs improvement—how much that, with a little outlay of time and means, could be made convenient, tasteful and beneficial, is now by lack of appreciation or want of energy suffered to remain year after year in the same improvident and unsightly condition, when the material needed to improve with is at hand, viz: *Stone*. I propose to notice a few of these.

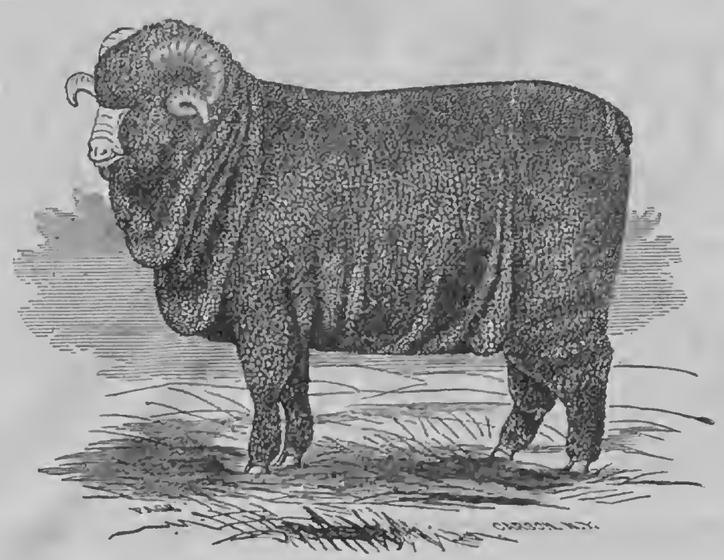
The barn is often set on posts or blocks of wood which soon decay, or is placed on the ground, when new sills soon become necessary. In the first place, there should be a ditch dug the size of the barn and filled in with small stone, to near the surface; then a wall laid up with mortar at least three feet above the surface, on which the sills may rest. The ditch should have an outlet that the water from the barn and yard may not run under the mow and spoil a ton or more of hay each year. It would also be well to fill in the bottom of the mow with small stone a foot in depth, which will prevent much moisture from coming in contact with the hay. If farmers should build cellars under their barns with firm walls they would find them a great convenience; it might also induce them to cultivate more roots, which they would soon find to be a source of profit in the rearing of stock. The bottom of the yard, after being made in the proper form, might be also paved with advantage. The drive-ways into the doors of the barn should be built up with stone and covered slightly with earth. The floor of the stables, when made of cobble-stone, paved in earth or sand, which soon becomes solid, are much better than those of plank. The rear of a poultry house is best when excavated out of a bank and the walls laid up with stone and mortar, thus preventing the ornamental combs of some breeds from being frozen during severe weather; hens will also lay much earlier when thus protected during the winter.

Probably a majority of the fires in dwellings throughout the country originate in the careless or rather criminal manner in which ashes are deposited in and around them. Instead of being stored in boxes, barrels, etc., they are better and very much safer when placed in a building of stone, which may be made to answer the double purpose of an ash and smoke house. What is more frequently seen, on the appearance of a shower in summer, than the females of the household placing all the empty barrels, tubs and pails under the eaves, with old boards leading into them, for the purpose of saving enough soft water to do the washing of the ensuing week? Around such premises on the approach of winter you will usually see these several utensils, "lying around loose," in various stages of dilapidation. Now, in one day an expert person will dig a pit and a mason in another day will lay up a wall and cement a cistern of sufficient size to furnish a family with an abundance of water during the year. Each house should also have a well of pure cold water with a suitable pump therein—instead of the spring across the meadow or over the hill, from which the mother or children are compelled in sun and storm to carry all the water used for culinary purposes.

The cellar, instead of being a "hole in the ground," without form, should have a cement bottom, be nicely laid up with a mortar wall, well drained with stone or tile and well ventilated—thus insuring safety to its contents from frost and decay and health to the occupants of the house above. The walks leading from the house to the barn and out-houses if paved with stone will protect the feet from the mud of spring and autumn and the rain and dew of summer, besides adding much to the cheerfulness and good temper of the housewife and daughters in lessening their labors in cleaning floors and carpets. The track in the lanes fom the barn and yards, if filled in with stone and the earth from each side thrown on them, thus forming a ditch, will soon become compact and solid and can be used at all seasons of the year without being soft and muddy. The highway across each person's premises, if stone is judiciously used, can be made as firm and smooth as a pavement and be a charm and pleasure to all who travel them.

When stone are applied to the various uses hinted at above, I think what yet remain will be so "few and far between" that they will not seriously incommode those who labor "Among the Stones." O.

Minetto, N. Y., August, 1866.



MR. DE LONG'S GENERAL GRANT.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

MR. DE LONG'S INFANTADO AND PAULAR RAM GEN. GRANT.—W. H. DE LONG, West Cornwall, Vt., writes:—"Gen. Grant was bred by myself. His sire was HAMMOND'S Sweepstakes, his dam was bred by DARWIN E. ROBINSON of Shoreham, Vt., from the Rich flock. His fleece this year weighed 21½ lbs., and 6½ lbs. after being thoroughly *cleansed*.

IMPROVEMENT IN LINCOLN SHEEP.

THOMAS B. MARSHALL of Branston, near Lincoln, England, is one of the largest and most eminent breeders and improvers of Lincoln Sheep in Great Britain. In a recent letter to WILLIAM BEEBE, Bridgewater, Mass., forwarded to us by that gentleman, he says:

"The Lincoln breed of sheep have very much improved since the notice of them (in Randall's Practical Shepherd) was written, and there does not seem to have been any recently imported into the United States. The improved Lincolns of the present day are quite a different style of sheep. My heaviest shearling [yearling] ram weighed at clip day (6th of May) 27½ stones of 14 lbs. to the stone [391½ lbs.,] and clipped 21 lbs. of washed wool. I chose twenty of my best wether hoggets to see what I could get them to weigh, and realize at 14 months old. They clipped 298 lbs. of wool, or nearly 15 lbs. each, and weighed 22 lbs. per quarter on the average—or 80 shillings worth of mutton and 33 shillings worth of wool each. One of the heaviest I sold to our village butcher at 8d. per pound. It weighed 35 lbs. per quarter, and I received for it £6 6s. including the wool. This is the largest sum I ever knew a shearling sheep realize, to kill; and although mutton is selling well, wool is fully 6d. per pound lower than last year.

I have had one or two other enquiries for sheep from Ohio, and I sold nine shearling rams to a Mr. Kirby of Milton, Canada West. They were shipped with six from London, on board of the steamer Achilles for Canada. The freight to Canada cost 63 shillings per head, water only found. Mr. Kirby returned with them and did not seem to have any fear of not being able to land them. He also made arrangements for me to send him some shearling ewes and rams a little later in the summer.

I have never had the cattle plague [rinderpest] on any of my farms, and I am glad to say it is very fast decreasing in all parts of England. Lincolnshire is nearly free from it. I have 200 rams, so I can supply you at any time."

We were previously aware that very great improvements have been recently made in Lincoln sheep; and we are gratified to be able to place the preceding facts, from an authoritative source, before our readers. Nothing is said above of the form of these sheep, or the kind of wool produced by them. In the first particular it is hardly to be expected that these gigantic animals will come fully up to the standard of the highly finished Leicesters—but we have been assured by those that have seen them that their forms are good. Their wool we understand to be of the first quality of long, combing, *luster* wool. In regard to their fattening properties, and earliness of maturity, the facts given by Mr. MARSHALL speak for themselves.

We are very glad Mr. BEEBE has made arrangements to import some of the sheep from Mr. MARSHALL's superior flock, into the United States. They cannot but make a very valuable accession to our present families of Long Wools. On rich lands, near markets, and with treatment like that they received in England, they ought to be, and it is presumed will prove to be, a variety of great value.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—It is not always practicable for us to address separate answers to the inquiries of every individual correspondent. Sometimes we receive substantially the same questions from half a dozen persons, within a week or two. In such cases, an answer to one is an answer to all. A question may be occasionally overlooked by us, for a single letter not unfrequently contains so many that it would require all the room in this department, for two or three weeks, to give proper replies. Such lists of questions generally come from new beginners. Nor do we by any means object to them—though our opinions on a good portion of the several subjects might, in many instances, be found in the Practical Shepherd. But such letters cannot be answered in full and at once. It is our *intention*, however, that all proper and pertinent interrogatories shall receive replies, *through the articles published in this department*, within a reasonable period.

We have again and again reminded our correspondents, and must and now do so again for the benefit of new subscribers, that it is impossible for us to *write private letters* in answer to questions concerning sheep, where the replies can as appropriately be given in this department. We have spent a large share of our time for the last *twenty-five years*, in answering such letters. One of our strongest inducements for accepting our present editorial position was to obtain relief from this labor—for now in answering one we can answer many. Both our engagements and the state of our health demand that we be permitted to enjoy that relief.

Inquiries *for this department* will always be welcome. No matter if they have been asked and answered before—no matter if they embrace only common place matters. New recruits are constantly joining the ranks, and they must not be expected to possess the drill of old soldiers! And even veterans will sometimes find something *new* to confer with friends about. Nor do we want any one to understand the above as an intimation that we desire to terminate any *friendly* correspondences, or as an intimation that we are not perfectly willing, as heretofore, to give our opinions or advice by letter to *entire strangers*, where the circumstances are such that publicity is undesirable.

GOITRE.—"H. C.," Ann Arbor, Michigan, describes a destructive visitation of goitre among his lambs last spring, and he says:—"It is becoming so prevalent that unless speedy measures are taken for its prevention, it will become a serious obstacle to wool growing." His sheep appear to have been kept carefully and well. There was an intermission in the appearance of the disease, his first and last lambs being affected and not those dropped intermediately. He asks us to explain this and to give the general theory of the origin of the disease. Intermission in the attacks is not unusual in all enzootics, but the causes can rarely be detected. There is no settled or satisfactory general theory of the origin of goitre. In the human patient it has been attributed by learned investigators to water which has percolated through a certain class of lime-stone rocks—by others to snow water—by others to habitual dampness and want of ventilation of themselves, or in combination with the preceding causes. Among sheep, the origin of the malady is equally involved in doubt. As long as this is so, the most reasonable course to pursue is to avoid every known condition which tends to impair the health of the animal. Habitual dampness and want of ventilation, for example, are highly *destructive* to sheep—superinducing a whole train of fatal maladies. C. K. STEWART, Danville, Dodge Co., Wis., writes us that goitre has abounded among the lambs, in that section, this season.

TATTOOING MACHINE.—JOHN CLUNIE, Brockville, Canada West, calls our attention to Bell's instrument for tattooing the ears of sheep. He first saw it used in Germany in 1863, and the numbers then made on the ears of lambs bought by him there, are now perfectly distinct. The figures are stamped by means of nippers, as in the instrument described and illustrated pp. 183, 184 Practical Shepherd. The marks when made are rubbed with a mixture of soot and brandy—and a second application of it made a week afterwards where it is desired to make the marks more legible. We should be glad to have Mr. CLUNIE, or some other person, introduce these marking instruments, for trial, into the United States.

CORN OR OATS FOR FATTENING SHEEP.—O. L. EASTMAN, Shell Rock, Butler Co., Iowa, asks "which is the best for fattening sheep for market in winter, corn or oats and how much should be fed per head with straw and no hay?" Corn is decidedly preferable to oats. After fattening sheep have fairly got on their grain feed, they should, with straw alone, have about a pound per day, whatever the kind of grain used.

SHEEP SHEARS.—O. P. A. MYERS, Panola, Illinois says that he has been keeping from 400 to 1,000 sheep for the last three years, "and as yet has not had the luck to get hold of one right good pair of sheep shears." What practical shearer who has tried the principal kinds, will give us his opinion of them?

SHEEP SHEARINGS.—A number of accounts of sheep shearings were crowded out of our columns, by more pressing matter, until the appropriate time for publishing them passed by. Had we published all sent to us, they would have filled this department for several months.

Spirit of the Press.

Haying in England.—Cattle Market.

IT is the general impression in this country, especially among those who have not visited England, that the land there is much more productive, acre for acre, than it is with us. This was the opinion of Mr. WILLARD before going there, as we infer from his letters in the Utica Herald, but since visiting the principal farming districts, his views on this point, have undergone considerable modification. In reference to the hay crop he says—"I have often read accounts of the immense crops of hay grown upon the meadows in England. I think there must be exceptions, for wherever I have been I have seen no larger bulk of hay upon the ground than in America. I have taken special pains to make examinations of fields with a view of comparing crops in the two countries, and I have yet to be convinced that the production here is so large, on an average, as has been represented." As to the manner of harvesting the crop there and here he is of opinion that we have no cause to fear a comparison—our practice being fully as good as theirs, with the added advantage of greater celerity.

Of the quality of English meadows Mr. W. says—"The meadows contain a much larger variety of plants than with us, and timothy is not so generally grown. The grasses are finer, and there is much less weedy fiber. In walking over the shaven sward of the meadows, there is a soft velvety feel under foot, quite different from the sharp spines of our meadows after mowing."

Among the many things witnessed, during his tour of inspection, the cattle market near Islington, attracted his attention. It is called the "Metropolitan Cattle Market," and is supposed to be the largest in the world. "It is an immense yard, with a tower in the center, and nicely paved with stone flags, provided with railing to which the cattle are tied and with alleys between. It has pens for the sheep, calves and pigs. I was there when the number of cattle was said to be 5,000, and 20,000 sheep." There were cattle from Holland, Denmark, France, Scotland and Spain—the latter of a dun color, chubby heads and enormous horns upon them, many from three to four feet in length, while the distance between the tips of the horns would frequently measure at least five feet!

Making a Fence.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farmer proposes making a fence in the way and manner following:

First, I would set a row of posts either for rails or boards, think boards the best; then commence at the top, put on a board three feet and eight inches high, and another six inches below, and nail them good and strong; then take a large breaking plow with five or six yokes of oxen, and go along as close to the fence as possible, turning a furrow as deep as you can, which will be about eight inches, toward the fence and under it. Then go on the other side the same, turning the furrows so they will meet; go around again the same as if plowing, turning another furrow eight inches on each side, then take the plow, and with one yoke of oxen turn the last furrows over again, on the top of the others, with the sod up; then take another furrow outside of the fence like the others. Let two men take spades and cut sod as large as they can both handle and cut it, and put it on the centre of the last two, and I think you will call it a good fence, being as good as four boards.—Two men will make a mile of the sod part in a day.

Sea Island Cotton.

THE August number of the Southern Cultivator contains two long and interesting articles on the cultivation of cotton. One is confined to that known as the "Sea Island" variety, which is peculiar to the tide-water region to which its growth and cultivation are limited. The first experiment, in the cultivation of this variety, was made in Georgia in 1786, and then called *Persian* cotton. The first bale was exported from St. Simon's Island in 1788. Owing to the delicate and peculiar organization of this plant, its sensitiveness to great and sudden changes of temperature, the necessity of a salt atmosphere for the length and perfection of its staple, its culture is restricted to the parallels of 30° and 33° north and westward from the Atlantic as far as salt water navigation extends, and hence its name—Sea Island. It is stated, in the communication referred to, that, owing to the unsettled state of the country during the late civil war and the bad management of the cotton growing business consequent upon that struggle, the Sea Island variety has greatly deteriorated, and is now very little, if any, better than the upland.

Saving the Corn Fodder.

NOBODY can tell what kind of a fall we shall have. If we have as good a September as we had August, there will be a large corn crop ripened. We never saw corn pull up as it has this last month; but there is a great deal that may not possibly ripen, and the question is, how to make the most of this. Keep a sharp eye on the weather, and when the chances are in favor of frost, cut up the fodder and secure it at once. Tender corn fodder, saved without mould, is most royal feed for cows, colts, sheep, and in fact, for nearly every kind of farm stock. Corn blades cut and cured in the shade before they fire in the field, and stored in bundles on a dry scaffold, is super-royal feed for fast colts.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Early Fall Work.

HAVE you ditching to be done? A well to be dug? A swamp hole to grub and clear up? A roof to be shingled, or any such dry weather work to be done? Allow us to hint that now is the time to get ready for such labors. The days are getting shorter at both ends; by and by the rains will come sousing down their cold bucket fulls, giving workmen wet feet and chapped hands to nurse and grumble over. A day now is worth two days late in the fall, in the quality and quantity of the work done, besides the certainty of having it done.—*Ib.*

Drilling Wheat.

ACCOUNTS from all sections concur in stating that those fields of wheat which were sown by drill stood the severe weather of last winter much better than those sown broadcast. The yield in all cases was much in favor of those fields which were sown by drill. The Rural Advertiser says that wheat drilled in is coverd more regularly and deeper, and is thus enabled to struggle against the severity of winter more successfully than broadcast sowing. As the seeding season is nearly at hand this subject should receive the careful consideration of the farmer.

"Poultry vs. Sheep."

THIS is the heading of a letter in the Prairie Farmer from a correspondent, who starts off with the assertion that "In these days all the world seems to have gone mad after sheep." It is true that much is said in the Agricultural journals about sheep, but is it not equally true about "poultry?" We think the "hen fever" has kept up in the race pretty well with the "sheep disease," hence it is not fair to kick the sheep men and let the hen partizans off without any such application. It would be better to say "sheep *and* poultry," as both are good, in their places, and can be made to harmonize very well on any farm. They are not necessarily antagonistic; why, then, seek to get them by the ears?

Reapers and Mowers.—Manufacture.

SOLON ROBINSON, the Agricultural editor of the Tribune, in his notes on the implement exhibition at Auburn, states that the number of reapers and mowers manufactured in the United States in 1864 was about 85,000, and the number, for the succeeding year, did not vary more than 5,000 from these figures. The manufacture for the present year is estimated at about 30 per cent. less—that being about the proportion of machines left over unsold of the two years mentioned. It is fair to presume that the sphere of demand and sales will be considerably enlarged when the Union shall have been fully "re-constructed."

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON CROPS, &c.—The "heated term" is a thing of the past. For over two weeks—indeed the most of August—the weather has been unusually cool for the season, with an abundance of rain. The corn and potato crops have been sufficiently drenched to carry them through to maturity. The recent rains have extended over a wide circuit, covering the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and also the Canadas. In this section, and several of the Western States, the grain harvest was over and the crop secured before the wet weather commenced, but in Iowa, Minnesota and Canada, the harvest being later, some damage was done to cut and standing grain—though less than last year. The crops harvested are generally much better than anticipated in the Spring. The weather of late has been too cool for the corn crop, and it is exposed to the contingency of an early frost, yet we hope for warmer weather and that Jack will defer his visit until the great staple matures.

CAKED UDDER.—Noticing the remedy for caked udder in the RURAL of 4th inst., L. D. L. of Kelloggsville, N. Y., says he has a case it does not reach, and adds:—"We have a cow one-fourth part of whose udder is at times hard and feverish, at which time scarcely any milk flows. At the next milking hardly any milk can be obtained, except white slugs, somewhat resembling tripe prepared for cooking. It is not confined to any one part of the udder, but changes about. Will some of your readers state the cause and prescribe a remedy?"

INQUIRIES ABOUT BROOM CORN.—D. M. F., of Navarino, N. Y., wishes some one to answer the following questions through the RURAL:—1. Should Broom Corn be harvested before the seed is ripe, and why? 2. Should the seed be taken off before curing or after, and why? 3. What kind of machine is best for scraping off seed?

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The regular commencement exercises of this institution, located at Manhattan, took place week before last, and were attended by the Governor and other State officers, and many friends of the College and its objects. The next term is to commence Sept. 6th.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1866.

NATIONAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, &C.

American Pomological, St. Louis,	Sept. 4—
California, Sacramento,	Sept. 10..16
Canada West, Toronto,	Sept. 24—28
Canada E., Impl't Trial, Montreal,	*about* Sept. 1—
Illinois, Chicago,	Sept. 24—29
Illinois, Implement Trial, Mattoon,	Sept. 4—
Indiana, Indianapolis,	Oct. 1— 5
Iowa, Burlington,	Sept. 18—21
Kansas, Lawrence,	Oct. 2— 5
Kentucky, Paris,	Oct. 2— 5
Kitley & Elmsley, Smith's Falls,	Oct. 4— 5
Louisiana, New Orleans,	Nov. 20—
Michigan, Adrian,	Sept. 18—21
Minnesota, Rochester,	Oct. 3— 5
Missouri, ——,	Oct. 2— 6
National Horse Fair, Kalamazo,	Oct. 2— 5
New England, Brattleboro,	Sept. 4— 7
New Hampshire, Nashua,	Sept. 18—20
New York, Saratoga,	Sept. 11—14
Orleans, Albion,	Sept. 14—15
Ohio, Dayton,	Sept. 25—28
Oregon, Salem,	Oct. 17—20
Pennsylvania, Easton,	Sept. 25—27
St. Louis Association, St. Louis,	Oct. 1— 6
Vermont, Brattleboro,	Sept. 4— 7
Wisconsin, Janesville,	Sept. 25—28
West Middlesex, Strathroy,	Oct. 4— 6

COUNTY AND TOWN—NEW YORK.

Albany, Albany,	Sept. 25—28
Broome, Binghamton,	Sept. 18—20
Cattaraugus, Olean,	Sept. 18—20
Chantaqua, Fredonia,	Oct. 2— 4
Chenango, Oxford,	Sept. 24—26
Columbia, Chatham 4 Corners,	Sept. 18—21
Cortland, ——,	Sept. 19—20
Delaware, Delhi,	Sept. 20—21
Delaware, Bloomville,	Sept. 25—27
Genesee, Batavia,	Sept. 19—20
Horse Show, Buffalo,	Aug. 14—17
"International," Rouses' Point,	Sept. 18—19
Jefferson, Watertown,	Sept. 18—20
Livingston, Geneseo,	Sept. 26—27
Monroe, Rochester,	Sept. 18—20
Newburgh Bay Hort., Newburgh,	Sept. 26—28
Niagara, Lockport,	Sept. 19—21
Ontario, Canandaigua,	Sept. 25—27
Orange, Goshen,	Sept. 25—28
Oswego, Mexico,	Sept. 19—21
Otsego, Cooperstown,	Oct. 2— 4
Putnam, Carmel,	Sept. 12—14
Queens, Minneola,	Sept. 27—28
Rensselaer, Troy,	Oct. 2— 4
Sandy Creek, Richland, Sandy Creek,	Sept. 13—14
Schenevus Valley, Schenevus,	Sept. 26—27
St. Lawrence, Canton,	Sept. 25—27
Seneca, Waterloo,	Oct. 2— 4
Steuben, Bath,	Sept. 19—21
Susquehannah Valley, Unadilla,	Sept. 26—28
Tompkins, Trumansburg,	Sept. 19—21
Wayne, Palmyra,	Sept. 27—29
Washington, Salem,	Sept. 19—21
Wayne, Palmyra,	Sept. 27—29
Yates, Rushville,	Sept. 21—22

MAINE.

Aroostook, Houlton,	Sept. 26—27
Franklin, Farmington	Oct. 3— 5
Waldo, Belfast,	Oct. 3— 5
Oxford, South Paris,	Oct. 9—11

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Merrimac River, Concord,	Sept. 25—27

VERMONT.

Addison, Middlebury,	Sept. 19—21
Chittenden, Burlington,	Sept. 19—21
Caledonia, St. Johnsbury,	Sept. 18—20
Franklin, Sheldon,	Sept. 12—13
Rutland, Rutland,	Sept. — —
Windham, Newfane,	Oct. 3— 4

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable, Barnstable,	Oct. 9
Bristol, Taunton,	Oct. 2
Berkshire, Pittsfield,	Oct. 2
Essex, Haverhill,	Sept. 25
Franklin, Greenfield,	Sept. 27
Housatonic, Great Barrington,	Sept. 26
Hampshire Union, Northampton,	Oct. 4
Hampshire, Amherst,	Sept. 25
Hampden, Springfield,	Oct. 2
Hampden East, Palmer,	Oct. 9
Highland, Middlefield,	Sept. 13
Hoosic Valley, North Adams,	Sept. 16
Middlesex, Concord,	Sept. 20
Middlesex South, Framingham,	Sept. 18
Middlesex North, Lowell,	Sept. 27
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury,	Oct. 16
Nantucket, Nantucket,	Sept. 25
Norfolk, Dedham,	Sept. 27
Plymouth, Bridgewater,	Sept. 27
Whately, Whately,	Oct. 2
Worcester, Worcester,	Sept. 20
Worcester West, Barre,	Sept. 27
Worcester North, Fitchburg,	Sept. 25
Worcester South, Sturbridge,	Oct. 4
Worcester Southeast, Milford,	Sept. 25

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield, Norwalk,	Sept. 25—28
Hartford, Hartford,	Oct. 2— 5
Litchfield, Litchfield,	Sept. 19—20
New London, New London,	Sept 24—27
Pequabuck, Bristol,	Oct. 10

NEW JERSEY.

Central, Milliham,	Sept. 25—27
Monmouth, Freehold,	Sept. 19—20
Morris, Morristown,	Sept. 11—14
Sussex, Newtown,	Oct. 3— 4

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams, Bendersville,	Sept. 25—27
Allegany, Pittsburg,	Sept. 18—21
Bucks, Newton,	Sept. 25—26
Chester, Westchester,	Sept. 27—29
Doylestown, Doylestown,	Oct. 3— 4
Northampton, Nazareth,	Oct. 25
Susquehannah, Montrose,	Sept. 19—20

OHIO.

Ashtabula, Jefferson,	Sept. 5— 7
Ashland, Ashland,	Oct. 2— 4
Ashtabula, Orwell,	Sept. 20—22
Belmont Independent, Belmont,	Sept. 18—20
Butler, Hamilton,	Oct. 2— 5
Clarke, Springfield,	Sept. 18—21
Cuyahoga, Bedford,	Sept. 12—14
Clinton, Wilmington,	Sept. 19—21
Columbiana, New Lisbon,	Sept. 25—27
Champaign, Urbana,	Sept. 26—28
Delaware, Delaware,	Sept. 19—21
Erie, Sandusky,	Sept. 18—21
Franklin, Columbus,	Sept. 11—14
Fulton, Ottokee,	Sept. 19—21
Gallia, Gallipolis,	Oct. 9—11
Garrettsville, (Portage Co.,)	Oct. 3— 6
Greene, Xenia,	Sept. 12—15
Geauga, Burton,	Sept. 25—27
Geauga, (free,) Claridon,	Sept. 18—20
Harrison, Cadiz,	Oct. 3— 5
Highland, Hillsboro,	Oct. 3— 5
Horse Breeders' Association, Cleveland,	Aug. 21—24
Jamestown, (Greene Co.,)	Aug. 29—31
Lorraine, Elyria,	Sept. 11—14
Licking, Newark,	Oct. 3— 5
Logan, Bellefontaine,	Sept. 18—21
Madison, London,	Sept. 5— 7
Montgomery, Dayton,	Sept. 19—22
Morrow, Mt. Gilead,	Oct. 2— 5
Muskingum, Zanesville,	Sept. 12—14
Pickaway, Co. Fair Grounds,	Sept. 12—14
Portage, Ravenna,	Sept. 19—21
Plymouth, (Richland Co.,)	Sept. 25—27
Richfield, (Summit Co.,)	Sept. 26—28
Seville, (Medina Co.,)	Sept. 20—22
Summit, Akron,	Oct. 2— 5
Stark, Canton,	Sept. 25—28
Twinsburgh, Twinsburgh,	Sept. 4— 6
Trumbull, Warren,	Sept. 19—21
Union, Wellington,	Sept. 26—28
Warren, Lebanon,	Sept. 5— 7

MICHIGAN.

Barry, Hastings,	Oct. 9—11
Bay, Bay City,	Sept. 26—28
Clinton, St. Johns,	Sept. 17—28
Jackson, Jackson,	Sept. 26—28
Eaton, Charlotte,	Sept. 26—28
Gratiot, Ithaca,	Oct. 4— 5
Hillsdale, Hillsdale,	Oct. 3— 5
Ionia, Ionia,	Oct. 3— 4
Oakland, Pontiac,	Sept. 26—28
Sanilac, Lexington,	Sept. 26—27
Saginaw, Saginaw,	Oct. 3— 5
Shiawassee, Owosso,	Oct. 3— 5
St. Joseph, Centerville,	Sept. 26—28
Tuscola, Watrousville,	Sept. 25—27
Washtenaw, Ann Arbor,	Oct. 3— 5

ILLINOIS.

Atalanta Union, Atalanta,	Sept. 11—14
Boone, Belvidere,	Sept. 11—13
Bureau, Princeton,	Sept. 18—20
Champaign, Urbana,	Sept. 11—14
Cass, Virginia,	Sept. 4— 6
DeKalb, ——,	Sept. 17—20
Dupage, Wheaton,	— —
Fulton, Lewiston,	Oct. 3— 5
Green, Carrollton,	Oct. 9—12
Grundy, Morris,	Oct. 2— 5
Henry, Cambridge,	Sept. 11—13
Jackson, ——,	Sept. 18—20
Jo Davies, City of Galena,	Oct. 2— 5
Kane, Geneva,	Oct. 5— 6
Kankakee, Kankakee,	Oct. 3— 5
Kendall, Brision,	— —
Knox, Knoxville,	— —
La Salle, Ottawa,	Sept. 18—21
Livingston, Pontiac,	Sept. 12—14
Logan, ——,	Sept. 18—21
Macon, Decatur,	Sept. 17—20
Marion, Salem,	— —
Marshall, Henry,	Sept. 12—14
McHenry, Woodstock,	Oct. 2— 4
McLean, Bloomington,	Sept. 4— 7
Mercer, Millersburgh,	Sept. 11—13
Ogle, Oregon,	Sept. 18—20
Peoria, Peoria,	Sept. 19—21
Stark, Toulon,	Sept. 5— 7
St. Clair, Bellville,	Sept. 11—14
Vermillion, Catlin,	Sept. 11—14
Warren, Monmouth,	Sept. 19—21
Whiteside, Sterling,	Sept. 18—21
Woodford, Metamora,	Sept. 12—14

WISCONSIN.

Brown, Green Bay,	Sept. 26—27
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac,	Sept. 18—19
Horse Show, Milwaukee,	Sept. 11—13
Lafayette, Darlington,	Sept. 27—29
Polk, Osceola,	Sept. 18—19
Sauk, Baraboo,	Oct. 10—11
Walworth, Elkhorn,	Sept. 12—14

IOWA.

Cerro Gordo, Mason,	Sept. 20—21
Central District, Des Moines,	Sept. 11—13
Cedar, Tipton,	Sept. 12—14
Cerro Gordo, Mason,	Sept. 20—21
Floyd, Charles City,	Sept. 19—20
Jones, Anamosa,	Sept. 19—21
Page, Clarinda,	Sept. 20—21
Ringold, Ringold,	Sept. — —
Scott, Davenport,	Sept. 3— 7
Washington, Washington,	Sept. 26—27

MISSOURI.

Audrain, Mexico,	Oct. 9—12
Carandolet, Carandolet,	Sept. 17—18
N. E. Mo. Ag. and Mech. So., Memphis,	Sept. 18—19
Pike, Pittsfield,	Oct. 9—12

INDIANA.

Hendrick, Danville,	Sept. 28—29
Perry, New Harmony,	Sept. 11—14
Wayne, Richmond,	Sept. 24—29

KENTUCKY.

Bourbon, Paris,	Sept. 3— 6
Clark, Winchester,	Aug. 29—31
Central Kentucky, Danvill,	Sept. — —
Harrison, Cynthiana,	Sept. 18—21
Jessamine, Nicholasville,	Aug. 9—10
Montgomery and Bath, Mt. Sterling,	Aug. 22—24
Nelson, Bardstown,	Sept. 18—21
Shelby, Shelbyville,	Aug. 28—31
Warren, Bowling Green,	Sept. 18—20

KANSAS.

Anderson, Garratt,	Sept. 26—27
Osage, Burlingame,	Oct. 1— 2
Morris, Council Grove,	— —

HORTICULTURAL.

THE RURAL ASPECT OF VILLAGES.

We often wonder at the negligence and indifference of the citizens of many of our most thriving villages towards all work tending to add to the public convenience and the rural beauty of their town. What is true in this respect of the villages that have been under our observation we suppose is likewise true, to a great extent, of others throughout the country. Yet the fact is plainly before all that the village which offers the greatest attractions in pleasant shady streets, public parks, well kept, tasty private lawns and gardens and smooth, safe sidewalks, is the chosen home of the citizen of wealth and leisure, and the frequent summer resort of the denizen of the metropolitan town. It follows that the village property rises constantly in value, society is attractive, and mutual benefits result to the property holders, and the transient pleasure seekers. Hence, in a pecuniary view, it is greatly for the interest of the people of our rural towns to adorn their own homes, and contribute liberally of money and effort to beautify the public property and general aspect of the village.

But the truth of the famous old adage that "what is everybody's business is nobody's," is here well exemplified. Generally there is lack of systematic effort, as a clashing of plans and a jumble of designs, that renders the landscape effect to the village and its surroundings productive of pain and regret to a refined and correct taste, instead of pleasure and satisfaction. If, from a neighboring eminence, one takes a birds-eye view of many of our villages the most striking effect is that produced by two or three clumsy steeples rising among a mass of glaring white, ill-shaped dwellings varied, perhaps, by the sharp angular chimneys of a manufacturing establishment whose dirty cumbered yards are also prominent features. And an interior view of such a town will not disclose more attractive rural beauty. There is little temptation for the stranger to sojourn there.

A rural town should be embowered in deciduous trees; its broad smooth streets should be shady avenues lined with rows of majestic elms, umbrageous lindens, stately tulips or beautiful maples. Far beyond the village limits these shady avenues should extend to prolong the pleasure of a rapid drive or a loitering stroll. There is appropriate room in the middle of the broad streets, or the center of the "four corners," for picturesque fountains, fed by gushing springs on the hill sides, whose numerous plashings and gleaming spray delight the senses, and whose cool, abundant water proclaim their utility. If a stream meanders near the town or a lakelet spreads out its glassy mirror before it, their beauties should be made accessible by drives and walks along the banks.

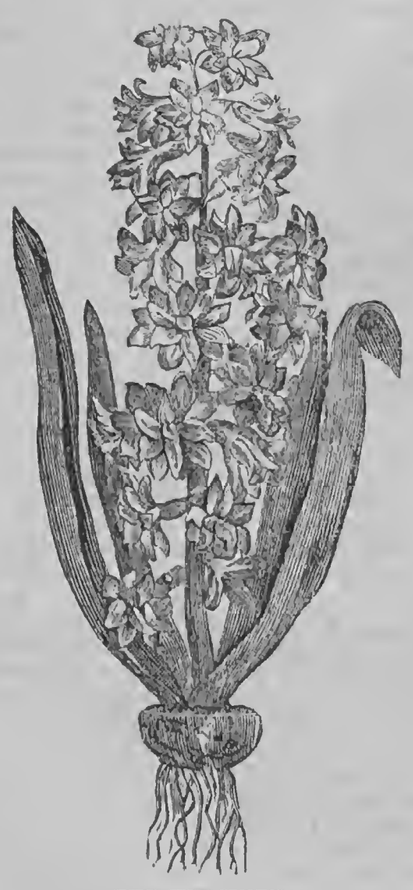
These are some of the means by which the rural attractions of our villages might be improved. Each, however, has its peculiar points of beauty. Combined and persistent effort is most wanting to produce the best results in the future. Such improvement is necessarily a work of years, but it is, likewise a work of profit.

WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES.

One of the most prominent and valuable characteristics of the apples grown in Western New York is that of long keeping. In this respect they have a national reputation already, and the apple growers of this locality cannot fail to perceive that this reputation is of great pecuniary value to them, and their interest demands that all proper efforts should be made to maintain and advance it. Throughout the Northwest the retailers of fruit prefer Western New York apples for their winter and spring trade, and in our eastern cities the latest supplies of apples are those drawn from the same source. Some orchards have acquired individual reputations with dealers, based on the known long keeping quality of their products. The soil has much to do in imparting this quality of long-keeping, the climate doubtless more, but a great deal depends on the skill and watchful care of the grower in cultivating the fruit and preparing it for market.

In growing an orchard one important fact to be kept in view is, that trees of moderate, steady, healthful growth will invariably produce the best fruit. To a great extent the same laws govern the production of fruit as of wood; if the soil is over rich and the climate such as to force a quick, rank growth of wood it will be tender, subject to disease, and winter kill, and the fruit product of such trees will likewise be tender, watery, and short keeping. In this respect of growth the effect of soil and climate may be greatly modified by culture, and it may easily be seen how the patient and skillful cultivator will be rewarded for his pains at last, by imparting one of the best qualities it can possess to his fruit. Over-bearing is detrimental to the long keeping of the apple; if the fruit cannot attain a full and healthy maturity it will shrivel and become worthless if it does not rot.

In preparing and packing the apples for market great care and skill should be exercised in order to preserve the quality of keeping late. The fruit should be picked early—by no means be allowed to ripen on the tree. Then it should be strictly sorted into classes, and only perfect specimens allowed to go into the first class. The reason for this is obvious, that if one poor apple decays it tends to cause others to rot. The fruit should be kept from the light, in a cool place, and well aired, until the moisture or "sweat" has mainly evaporated. If in conjunction with the favorable soil and climate, these conditions are fulfilled and proper care in handling honestly and persistently observed throughout the apple growing counties, Western New York apples will, in a few years more, attain a world-wide reputation for long keeping that will put millions of dollars into the pockets of the growers.



THE HYACINTH.

The Hyacinth is one of the most beautiful of the bulbous flowers. It commends itself to all by its early season of flowering in the spring, by the beauty and fragrance of its flowers, and by the ease with which it may be grown, either in the garden, greenhouse, or in the living-room.

The out-door treatment for the hyacinth is very simple. Select a warm sunny spot, *where good drainage can be secured;* if water should lie on the ground for any length of time, the bulbs will be very likely to rot. The beds should be spaded up eighteen or twenty inches deep, and thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure, with a liberal quantity of sand and leaf-mold, to make the soil rather loose. This being finished, the bed is ready for the bulbs, which should be planted in October or November. Set the bulbs six inches apart and four deep; before winter sets in, cover the bed with leaves, or coarse manure and straw. In the spring rake off the covering. This should be done with care, as some of the bulbs will be found up.

Hyacinths may be cut freely, and all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers fade. This is done to prevent them from falling on the leaves, which should be kept in a sound and healthy condition. When the leaves turn yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, dried and packed away in boxes, for planting again in the autumn. If the beds are wanted for other flowers, the bulbs may be removed in three weeks after flowering. Lay them on a dry bed, and cover with a little earth; let them remain until the leaves have ripened, when they may be packed away.

Hayeinths may be flowered with ease in the house, in glasses, and in pots. Their delightful fragrance and surpassing beauty, make them very desirable for this purpose. From one to half a dozen bulbs may be planted in a pot, according to its size. I prefer to use four-inch pots, and plant only one in a pot. Place a potshred over the hole in the bottom, then add an inch of broken charcoal for drainage. Prepare a compost of rich yellow loam, one part; well decomposed manure, one part; clean sand one-half part. Fill the pots with this, set in the bulbs, leaving about one-fourth inch exposed; press the earth around the bulb, and settle by a good watering. Set the pots away in a *cool dry* cellar, from which they may be taken as wanted; but in any event they must be brought to a warm, light room as soon as they begin to grow. The pots should be turned occasionally, to prevent the plants from being drawn to one side. Water moderately at first, but when the plants are coming in bloom water may be given freely, but not so as to sodden the soil. As soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow, water should be gradually withheld, and the bulbs dried off. When dry shake off the dirt, and put away for planting next autumn in the open ground.

Hyacinths may be grown in pure sand, and may be grown in moss. Plant and treat as directed above. Water should be given freely, and when done blooming, the bulbs should be transplanted to earth, and dried off gradually. *Salty sand* should not be used unless thoroughly washed. When grown in water, hyacinths are placed in glasses made for the purpose. Choose the darkest-colored glasses; fill them with rain water; place the bulbs so the water will *just touch the base of the bulb.* Set them away in a warm, dark room. The water will evaporate, and a few drops must be added every day or two. Do not remove the bulb in doing this, but put the water in at the side of the bulb. When the glass is half full of roots, remove to a warm room and give plenty of *light* and *air.* The water should be changed about every fortnight. This may be done by placing the fingers on the bulb, and tilting the glass, and then fill again by pouring water in at the side of the bulb. Care should be taken not to use the water too cold; and if by any neglect the roots become coated with green slime, they should be carefully washed.

When the bulbs have done blooming, they are generally thrown away. They may however be repotted in earth, and those that show any degree of plumpness, when the leaves have decayed, may be planted in the open ground the next autumn. Only the best and soundest bulbs should be grown in glasses and pots, and single are much more reliable than double varieties, while they are in every respect as beautiful.

J. F. Mendenhall.

Carmel, Ind., Aug. 13th, 1866.

VINEYARD CULTURE.—No. II.

SOIL AND SITUATION.

Almost any soil that has a dry, porous subsoil, and is sufficiently rich to grow crops, will grow grapes, but a dry, clayey loam, with a gravelly subsoil, is best. A sand or gravel will produce for a few years, but will not be as permanently productive as a stronger loamy soil. It is all-important that it should be naturally well underdrained, for if not, no amount of labor or expense laid out upon it will make it in first rate condition. I am not particular whether the ground is level or a side-hill, provided it is sufficiently open to give a good circulation of air through the yard. My experience is that all belts of timber, high tight fences, rows of evergreens, &c., to protect the yard from the winds, are worse than useless. They may keep the vines from being blown about, but unless the air can have full circulation, the grapes, notwithstanding sulphur, brimstone, or anything else from the *infernal regions*, be applied, will mildew and be of little worth.

The south shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, throughout nearly their whole length, and the vicinities of the small lakes in Western and Central New York, seem particularly adapted to grape growing, as the water moderates the temperature in the colder seasons of the year, the frost is less severe in spring and fall, and the soil generally of a drift nature. This, if sufficiently elevated to be dry, is the home of the grape, and the fortunate possessor may confidently set his vines with the certainty of rich returns.

TRELLISING.

My method of trellising is one of my own originating, and in all my observations I have never seen one that seems to answer the purpose as well. I first set posts of cedar, chestnut, oak, or any lasting timber, eight feet apart and projecting about one foot above the ground. To these are spiked with large nails, either before setting the posts or afterwards, two by four scantling, eight feet long; stretch three or four No. 15 wires along them, and at the top nail a strip of board, one by three, to keep the whole secure. No apparatus is needed for stretching the wire, as a man will pull it sufficiently tight for all practical purposes. The vines are fastened to the uprights by staples made of No. 9 wire and bent in proper shape. This trellis is cheap, can be made by any one, and answers every purpose. Some object to its being so high, but I like to have it high enough, for some strong-growing varieties require more room than others, and the vineyardist is not obliged to train to the top unless he pleases. My canes are tied to the trellis at distances of about two feet, with any kind of string that will not soon wear apart,—usually common cotton twine,—and if the cane is allowed to grow to the top board I take a small strip of leather and tack it around the cane to the board.

I renew my canes about once in four or five years by letting (at the summer pruning) a new cane grow near the old one I propose to cut away. Thus I take away about one-fourth or fifth of the vine yearly, which makes the vineyard perpetual. Strong canes should be chosen for the new one, and every chance given to it during the summer, or but little fruit will be found upon it the first year. Old canes will never be as productive, neither will the fruit be as fine or well ripened as upon younger ones. The renewal system should always be adopted in some shape, and with my method it is a very simple affair.

F. W. L.

Greece, N. Y., 1866.

UNFRUITFUL PEAR TREES.

There is a question in Pear culture which I have never seen discussed, as to the cause of unfruitfulness in certain pear trees which often blossom very freely, and yet never set or perfect much fruit.

One of those unfruitful varieties is the Duchesse d'Angouleme, which often shows a very profuse and promising bloom, but sets very few pears. I have been led to inquire whether this is not in consequence of an imperfect condition of the blossoms? Whether they are not either too intensely staminate, or deficient in the pistils, or defective in all respects. If the pistils are perfect and the stamens defective, could not blossoms be impregnated by growing some good staminate blossoms or grafts on the same trees, or by growing some other free blooming pear near them? From the examination that I have made of the Duchesse blossoms, I have been impressed with the opinion that they are deficient in pollen; but it may be that they are defective in all respects. Certain it is, that in thousands of Duchesse trees on my place, the bloom is generally remarkably profuse and fine, while the crop is altogether too small.

Some persons are apt to say, that pear trees exhaust themselves by blooming too profusely; and hence, do not set their fruit well. But this seems scarcely reasonable, for the blossom buds are formed during the preceding season, and do not appear to exhaust the trees, while the effort of merely expanding the buds with blossoms, (lasting only five or six days,) can hardly be a very exhausting process. If it were so the foliage, which expands immoderately afterwards, would look sickly, and the wood-buds would not grow, which is never seen to be the case, for the foliage always comes out strong and green, and the new wood-shoots grow with great rapidity and luxuriance.

I think careful attention should be given to the blossoms of pear trees, to see if they are perfect in all their parts, and fully capable of setting the fruit.

In the case of Strawberries, great attention has been given to the nature of the blossoms, and with manifest advantage.

I think the pear blossoms should be examined under the microscope, or with powerful lenses, by skillful botanists, and the question respecting their fertilizing power settled for the general information of the people.

A tree may be unfruitful because it does not readily produce flower-buds; but that it should be unfruitful with thousands of blossoms upon it, (unless injured by frost,) certainly demands investigation. The Duchesse d'Angouleme is remarkable for unfruitfulness under these conditions.—Dr. J. S. Houghton, in *Gardener's Monthly.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Oranges, Lemons, Myrtles, Oleanders, &c.—These should be carefully pruned and dressed this month; and when the larger trees require repotting, August is the proper time for the operation, though the date must of course, depend on the season. The best rule is to move them when the first growth is over, these trees making another growth in autumn.

Raspberry Culture.—"A Novice," writing from Erie Co., N. Y., informs us of his intentions to "go in" to raspberry culture and wishes some grower of this fruit, having knowledge whereof he writes would reply, through the Rural, to the following questions: 1st. What are the best varieties for marketing? 2d. What are the best soils to grow them in? 3d. What preparation of soil is needed before planting and what care afterwards? 4th. How should they be trimmed; how long will they continue in bearing, and what special manures are best?

Grape Pests.—R. E. Howard & Co., Holley, have sent us samples of Delaware grape leaves which are infested with a thick coating of watery like sacks which, on being opened, are found to contain the eggs or larvæ of an insect; also some more or less developed. The sample sent is new to us, nor have we found any person who has seen the like or can give it a specific appellation. It is presumed to belong to the tribe *aphis*, but of what particular family we do not know. It would probably prove a safe and a paying operation to detach the affected leaves from the vine and destroy them by burning, thus diminishing the chances of multiplication.

About Planting Strawberries.—(A., Wellsville, N. Y.) If you broke up meadow land and planted strawberries on it the first of September you need expect but a very small crop next year. The plants would bear some fruit—a taste for the family if you had a large bed. We cannot too often repeat that spring is pre-eminently the best season for planting strawberries. It is a great mistake to wait until August or September, as many do, thinking it the more favorable season. August set beds commonly require a great deal more care, very often totally fail, and when considered successful will not yield, the following season, near the quantity of fruit that a spring set bed will.

We would not advise setting strawberries among corn. We should prefer to wait until the corn was harvested then prepare the land well and plant. Plaster and ashes are good fertilizers for the strawberry plant; either fall or spring are favorable seasons to apply them.

New Advertisements.

ROUND GRAPE BOXES—1, 2, 3 and 5 lbs. Terms, sent on application. C. S. BRACE, North Ridge, N. Y. 866 2t

GRAPE VINES—IONA & ISREALLA By the Quantity. Ryder & Co.'s Price List is now ready. We offer our Vines this year with increased confidence. Our stock consists mostly of Iona, Israella, Delaware, Adirondack and Allen's Hybrid. Those dealing largely are requested to examine our stock. Low prices and quick sales is our motto. Address, RYDER & CO., Glendale, near Sing Sing, N. Y.

A SOUTHERN FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell a very desirable little Farm of 120 acres, situated near the beautiful town of Aiken, S. C., a famous Southern Health Resort, and noted for its fine fruit. There is a comfortable dwelling and out-buildings, a fine spring, orchard in bearing, &c., and the whole will be sold for $1,200.
For particulars address D. H. JACQUES, (care of Fowler & Wells,) 389 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—The largest, best, and most productive Hardy Raspberry. Stood unprotected 16 deg. below and 105 above zero, and averaged over $12 per bushel the past summer.
Metcalf's Early and Agriculturist Strawberries, Wilson's Early and Kittatinny Blackberries. Other Vines, Plants and Trees for sale. Send for Catalogues gratis. WILLIAM PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J. 866 1t

A DESIRABLE GRAPE NURSERY AND VINEYARD—Superior Vines at Low Prices.—10,000 Adirondac Grape Vines, of one, two and three years. The earliest and best native grape. Also, Iona, Israella, Allen's Hybrid, Delaware, Diana, Concord, Creveling, Cuyahoga, Hartford Prolific, Macataway, Miles, Rebecca, Rodgers' Hybrids, Sherman, Union Village, &c. Sample Vines securely packed and sent by mail when ordered. Descriptive and Priced Catalogues sent on application. JOHN W. BAILEY & Co., Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y. 866 4t

RARE STRAWBERRIES—The undersigned will have for sale, after August 1st, plants of the following choice varieties, carefully layered from beds in fruit this season:
Lucas, $1 for three plants; Quinquefolia, $1 for three plants; Frogmore Late Pine, immense in size, perhaps the finest foreign berry, $3 per doz. plants; Lucida Perfecta, Bijou and La Deliciense, $1.50 per doz. plants; Madam Cologne, Orb, and La Negresse, $1 per dozen plants. Plants carefully packed in moss and forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Address J. M. MERRICK, Jr., Wapole, Mass.

LAURELLA—THE STRAWBERRY OF GLENDALE. This, for the last three years being thoroughly tested in close proximity with all the leading sorts, doth satisfy the subscribers that it is the best berry for general use, from the following reasons—1st. Is more productive than any other berry of equal quality. 2d. Also firmer and better adapted as a market berry. 3d. Keeps from one to two weeks later than Wilson's Seedling; it is hardy, requiring no covering in the most exposed situations. Flesh crimson red and firm to the center; foliage small and extremely heavy, resisting the sun perfectly; foot stalk very large; berries very large, often measuring five and one-half inches. Price of Plants, post-paid by mail—1 plant, 50 cts.; 25, $1; 100, $3. By Express—1,000, $20; 2,000, $30. Address, RYDER & CO., Glendale Nurseries, near Sing Sing, N. Y.

200,000 PLUM SEEDLINGS; 200,000 Cherry Seedlings; 3 to 4,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 2 year old. A few hundred 2 year old strong Diana, Delaware and Concord Grape Vines; Strawberry Plants of several leading varieties including Agriculturist and Jucunda. Mazzard Cherry Pits, in good order. Price list free. JOHN MURPHY, Agent,
865-3t Dunsville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

UTICA UNION NURSERIES, UTICA, N. Y.
I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES*, including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready.
865 JOHN BEST, Agent.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Pickled Peaches.—Two pounds sugar, two quarts vinegar. The fruit should not be too mellow; pare the peaches; heat the sugar and vinegar to a boiling point; add one oz. of mace, also of cloves and cassia, and pour over the fruit three times, and have no more peaches than can be covered with the juice.

Crullers.—One cup of butter, one cup of milk, part sweet and part sour; two cups of sugar, six eggs, half teaspoonful saleratus, and flour enough to make it stiff. Cut into fanciful shapes and fry in boiling lard.—Mrs. Emeline B. Day, *Oak Creek, Wis.*

Unbolted Flour Bread.—Take of fine ground flour a quantity sufficient to mix one quart of thick sour buttermilk, and one table spoonfull of soda, some salt. Bake slow till done. If yeast is preferred, scald the flour before putting in the yeast.

Johnny-Cake.—Take corn meal, (I prefer white flour corn,) and bake it in an oven, frequently stirring it till it is a little brown, but not burned. Mix with sour milk, soda and salt, with the addition of a little flour to make it adhesive. Serve while warm.—Laertes.

Lemon Pie.—One lemon chopped fine; one cup of sugar; a little over a cup of water; one tablespoonful of flour; butter the size of a walnut. Stew this fifteen or twenty minutes; when cool add one egg, well beaten. Bake the pie with one or two crusts, as you please; if with one, beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add one or two tablespoons pulverized sugar, spread over the pie and slightly brown in the oven.—A Subscriber, *Rome, N. Y.*

VARIOUS RECIPES.—SELECTED.

Plums.—There are several varieties of plums. The richest purple plum for preserving is the damson. There are of these large and small; the large are called sweet damsons; the small ones are very rich flavored; the great difficulty in preserving plums is that the skins crack and the fruit comes to pieces. The rule here laid down for preserving them obviates that difficulty. Purple gages, unless properly preserved, will turn to juice and skins; and the large horse-plum (as is generally known) comes completely to pieces in ordinary modes of preserving. The one recommended herein will keep them whole, full, and rich.

To Preserve Green Gages.—The following recipe appears to be a good one: Pick and prick all the plums; put them in a preserving-pan with cold water enough to cover them; let them remain on the fire until the water simmers well; then take off, and allow them to stand until half cold, putting the plums to drain. To every pound of plums, allow one pound of sugar, which must be boiled in the water from which the plums have been taken; let it boil very fast until the syrup drops short from the spoon, skimming carefully all the time. When the sugar is sufficiently boiled, put in the plums, and allow them to boil until the sugar covers the pan with large bubbles; then pour the whole into a pan, and let them remain until the following day; drain the syrup from the plums as dry as possible, boil it up quickly, and pour it over the plums; then set them by; do this a third and fourth time. On the fifth day, when the syrup is boiled, put the plums into it, and let them boil for a few minutes; then put them into jars. Should the green gages be over ripe, it will be better to make jam of them, using three-fourths of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Warm the jars before putting the sweetmeats in, and be careful not to boil the sugar to a candy.

To Preserve Plums Without the Skins.—Pour boiling water over large egg or magnum bonum plums; cover them until it is cold, then pull off the skins. Make a syrup of a pound sugar and a teacup of water for each pound of fruit; make it boiling hot, and pour it over; let them remain for a day or two, then drain it off, and boil again; skim it clear, and pour it hot over the plums; let them remain until the next day, then put them over the fire in the syrup; boil them very gently until clear; take them from the syrup with a skimmer into the pots or jars; boil the syrup until rich and thick; take off any scum which may arise, then let it cool and settle, and pour it over the plums. If brown sugar is used, which is quite as good, except for green gages, clarify it as directed.

To Preserve Purple Plums.—Make a syrup of clean brown sugar; clarify it as directed in these receipts; when perfectly clear and boiling hot, pour it over the plums, having picked out all unsound ones and stems; let them remain in the syrup two days, then drain it off, make it boiling hot, skim it, and pour it over again; let them remain another day or two, then put them in a preserving-kettle over the fire, and simmer gently until the syrup is reduced, and thick or rich. One pound of sugar for each pound of plums. Small damsons are very fine preserved as cherries or any other ripe fruit. Clarify the syrup, and when boiling hot put in the plums; let them boil very gently until they are cooked, and the syrup rich. Put them in pots or jars. The next day secure as directed.

To Dry Plums.—Split ripe plums, take the stones from them, and lay them on plates or sieves to dry in a warm oven or hot sun; take them in at sunset, and do not put them out again until the sun will be upon them; turn them that they may be done evenly; when perfectly dry, pack them in jars or boxes lined with paper, or keep them in bags; hang them in an airy place.

Ladies' Department.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

[THE subjoined poem—we do not know who wrote it—is one of the most beautiful of its kind we have ever seen. We do not envy the heart that does not thrill to its wild and tender music.]

BACKWARD, turn backward, oh. Time in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night:
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore—
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair—
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, oh, tide of years!
I am so weary of toils and tears—
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take me and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul's wealth away—
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh, mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded—our faces between—
Yet with strong yearnings and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shown—
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours.
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Come let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old—
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light—
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Hap'ly will throng the sweet visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother! the years have been long
Since I last hushed to your lullaby song—
Sing them, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been but a dream:
Clasp to your arms in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ABOUT MARRIAGE.

I WOULD ask MAY MAPLE if we are to understand, by her "Old Maid's Soliloquy," (in the RURAL of Aug. 4th,) that marriage inevitably leads to unhappiness? Perhaps it has been her lot to see only the dark side of the picture, and, judging from that alone, she pauses not to realize that were there no sunshine there would be no shadow, and that in marriage as in all things else, there is a blending of the two. That there are many unhappy marriages is but too true; and can we wonder at it when we see so many marrying for convenience—on the one hand for a home, on the other for a housekeeper—without any regard to a union of sentiment or feeling? Such marriages are mere shams; and I do not wonder that a sensitive nature shrinks from the thought of marrying when looking at the ruin of so many homes. But we would not judge too harshly of a tie which should be regarded as sacred, for scattered all over the earth are many happy firesides, made so by love and congeniality.

Much depends on the woman in making a home what it should be. There may be many disappointments—many discouragements which, unlooked for, spring up around her way; but if she be a true woman she will seek to overcome them, and when trials come meet them bravely and cheerfully, that her husband, returning at night, weary with his day's toil, may meet only smiles and words of cheer,—making his home the dearest spot on earth, toward which he ever turns with eager feet.

And would the husband sometimes whisper a word of appreciation to her who seeks to make his home happy it would give new life and energy to her every effort. It seems but natural that we should wish to be appreciated by those we love; and were there oftener words of praise and endearment spoken in the home circle how much it would help to brighten and smooth the rugged paths of life. S. E. W.

Maple Hill, Cazenovia, N. Y., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUNT KATY.

IN the far West, many hundred miles from the home of her girlhood, lives a young, though careworn woman, whose manifold labors forbid the indulgence of literary tates or amusements of any kind—who goes from task to task dreaming of the distant friends and scenes that she shall see no more. Every little act of kindness that warmed her childish heart is fondly remembered. It is true she has children of her own to love and care for, but she has a passionate longing for social joys and appreciative friends to talk to. People, particularly laboring farmers and their families, learn such reserve with regard to the better part of their lives that it seems robbed of half its beauty. My friend who goes about her house feels it, too, and longs to pour out her little story of homesickness into some kind old lady's ear and hear her say, "it is too bad."

Particularly she longs for one dear old lady she used to call Aunt KATY, who lived next door to her father's, and who, being an invalid, was ever pleased when her little friend came in. In her imagination she is often a child again, sitting on the stone door-step at Aunt KATY's feet, with her hands full of pinks and marigolds, or dressing her doll, or listening to some nice story. She wonders if the days of such old ladies are passed, and longs for the soothing influence of one such cheerful spirit, and to discuss the deeper experience of mature years with one who would understand it as would dear Aunt KATY. She has got so in the habit of being care-laden, and hurried, that she sadly says to herself "she has not time to be good." But, as the image of Aunt KATY rises before her, the wish comes that she, too, might be kindly remembered by some who are now young. The timely thought makes her fetch the baby out of his new found seat in the onion bed, and help the older one out of an apple tree, where he had got caught, without feeling irritated that she had so many steps to take, and feels thankful that she has even the *memory* of such a woman to think of. So far does the radiance of a good life extend. B. C. D.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1866.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

REVIVE the beauty of bygone ages, and you will revive all the beauty and the ugliness of those days; for there must have been a good deal of ugliness, otherwise the beauty would not have been so forcibly appreciated. Had there been more pretty girls in the days of Troy, Helen would have had few suitors, and Ilium might have been standing yet. What I mean to say is this: In those days people dressed so that unless their features were almost perfect they were literally nothing. All the minor graces which set off a mediocre person now were perfectly unavailing under the system of costume.

But imagine for a moment all your acquaintances dressed in this way. Would not the majority be frightful? How few faces and complexions would stand that binding back of the hair; how few forms could show to advantage beneath the simple robe, without stays or stiff petticoats; how few feet would be endurable in sandals; how few arms would bear the noonday suns and the sharp winds, which would soon turn them to the pattern and form of a washer-woman's!

Perhaps the old Jewish costume worn by Rebecca and Rachel may have been a shade better, but there was the same exposure of neck and arms, with the additional advantage of a robe that showed a leg encased in hideous hose and boots, and that refused to sweep with Grecian amplitude around the limbs of the fair wearer.

Cleopatria, who is represented as being both dark and stout, could wear only the robes of white or purple, and the heavy diadem of strings of pearls which were allotted as the garb of Egyptian princesses. How dark and uncomely must have been the majority of her countymen may be judged from the sensation she made. The Roman ladies were famed for their stately carriage and somewhat large, but noble features; and when to these charms they added regularity, delicacy and beautiful color, no doubt their simple, open, coquettish style of dress was very becoming to them; but without the latter qualification, how gaunt and coarse they must have appeared.

TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN.

THAT children are so much left to the care of servants in so many families of the middle classes, is perhaps unavoidable. Nevertheless, it is a great evil. However attentive and conscientious servants may be, and even allowing them to possess the necessary intelligence, it cannot be expected that their efforts can ever fulfill the office of the loving, watchful eye of the mother. It has been observed that children who are attended to by their mother, who are undressed and put to bed by her, who open their eyes in the morning to behold her cheerful face and loving looks, who by her are dressed, and kept under her tender and judicious care throughout the day, are, as a rule, far more good-tempered, healthy and intelligent than such as are left almost wholly to the care of servants. In addition to this, it should be borne in mind that the accidents which so frequently happen to children, and by which they are often crippled, maimed, or rendered idiotic, mostly arise from the negligence of those in whose care they are left by inconsiderate mothers. Parents who love their children, and are solicitous of their welfare, should give these considerations their earnest attention, for they are founded upon facts of the utmost importance in relation to domestic happiness and well-being.

AN ODD OPINION OF LOVE.

SIR William Cornwallis in 1631, in speaking of the tender passion, said:—"It is a pretty soft thing, this same love; an excellent company keeper, full of gentleness and affabilities, making men fine and go cleanly, teaching them good qualities, handsome protestations; and if the ground be not too barren, it bringeth times and songs full of passion, enough to procure crossed arms and the hat pulled down; yea, it is a very fine thing, the badge of eighteen and upwards, not to be disallowed; better spend thy time soe than at dice. I am content to call this love, though I hold love too worthy a cement to joyne earth to earth; the one must be celestial, or it is not love."

"MARRIED couples resemble a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith, "so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

LAY it down as a rule never to smile, nor in any way show approval or merriment, at any trait in a child which you should not wish to grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength.

Two ears but a single tongue
By nature's law to man belong;
The lesson she would teach is clear,—
Repeat but half of what you hear.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AMBITION.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

I OFTEN long
For gift of song—
To write my humble name
High in the arch of fame—

For bounteous store
Of useful lore—
For eloquence of speech
The hearts of men to reach—

For greatness sigh,
And wonder why
The heart is ever stirred
To grasp for things deferred.

Why this desire
For something higher—
Not satisfied with fate
That binds to present state?

Should not this life
Be constant strife
To make the living real
Approach a just ideal?

Content away!
They lie who say
In thee is happiness,—
In struggling is the bliss.

Did GOD of love
Who rules above
E'er mean for us to rest
In struggling for the best?

In sin and crime
'Till end of time
He surely never meant
For us to be content.

Ambition leads
To noble deeds,
Those moved by love of right—
Not slaves to appetite—

To burning passions,
To foolish fashions—
Not cringing after power,—
When goodness rules the hour.

In every clime,
O haste the time,
When worthy aspiration
Moves men in every station!

Greene, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ON READING AND AUTHORS.

THE habit of careless and desultory reading is scarcely less to be condemned than the habit of not reading at all. The secret of the error lies in reading *too much*, solely for entertainment. We get to regard reading as merely a pastime—a convenient method of filling up the interstices of business. We take the last novel instead of a snooze, flattering ourselves, it may be, that we are augmenting our stores of knowledge.

Reading, of whatever character, should be made the business of the hour, and until one is consciously secure in established habits of vigorous reading can he with impunity refresh with trifling books his exhausted energies, or while away the leaden-footed moments that separate him from some anticipated happiness. To aid in forming a habit of judicious reading the young should be much exercised upon the authors that have engaged their attention, and in no instance should they be allowed to peruse a second volume until they shall have proved themselves familiar with the leading features of the first.

Reading associations are decidedly advantageous. The method in which the yare to be conducted should be varied to suit the capacity of the members. For the very young, some article of general interest may be read by a member appointed for the occasion, and this exercise should be succeeded by a recapitulation by other members, also selected for the occasion, of what has been read—much attention being given to the relation, that it always be in the language of the author. Not that the author is to be quoted verbatim, but the greatest merit should be attached to the most perfect rehearsals. Further, the rehearsal of the reading of the *previous* session, by members appointed, would furnish a very pleasant and profitable mnemonic exercise, while the subjects of reading and authors may be amplified and discussed;—the latter exercise, however, more appropriately belongs to an association of adults. This iteration may at first appear tedious and inane, but if *properly conducted* the exercise will possess ample stimuli, and if persisted in until close application shall become completely habitual, it will lend a salutary and positive influence that will enable its adherents to derive instruction as well as entertainment from whatever may be read without giving that forced attention, that all who have contracted the habit of negligent reading will fully comprehend if they cannot define.

Much, doubtless, is now accomplished in the elocutionary exercises of our schools, by rendering them intellectual as well as mechanical tasks; but how many of us who have lived above a score of years can recall a dozen chapters of our school-day exercises, which, from the nature of their subjects, came fully within the scale of our childish intelligence and interest? No one would confine a student to just such reading as his mind can easily comprehend, else will he not strengthen his mind by his reading; he should read and ponder, and if necessary re-read until the ideas become lucid; but his reading must not be of a character utterly incomprehensible.

What to read is, after all, the most important feature of the subject; and in this, as in the habit of careless reading, one had better not read at all than to spend his time and waste his energies upon that which will corrupt his morals or vitiate his taste. It is safer for every young person to consult some friend or acquaintance who has enjoyed the advantages of extensive reading, and at the same time is possessed of a discriminating judgmet and has at his heart the welfare of the young. There are very few young persons who have not such an acquaintance;—to the exceptional few who have not, or who are too modest to apply to them, I would more heartily commend the works of the standard writers of our own age of the world than those of the past, for it is with the present generation that you will have to do, and its standard authors, be assured, will give you the essence of what there is that is pure and beautiful in the literature of the past. You may ask, "Who are these standard writers?" Of those who, from design or from inherent goodness, write to benefit the world, we have that never failing genius, Mrs. STOWE; the indefatigable LONGFELLOW, I was about to say, but I recall a poem from his pen, entitled "Weariness," that is quite too vivid, not to have been wrought out of his own experience, and shall have to revoke the qualification or substitute the author:

"O little hands that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask!
I, who so much with book and pen
Have toiled among my fellow men,
Am weary thinking of your task."

Then there is humorous but venerable SAXE, the CARY sisters, Mrs. DENNISON, BAYARD TAYLOR, and the Quaker poet, WHITTIER. Prof. AGASSIS, if you are a lover of science, will charm you. And on the other side of the Atlantic we have TENNYSON and BROWNING; and TUPPER has written a Proverbial Philosophy, as all the wold knows, if he never writes worthily again. Yes, and FREDRIKA BREMER will charm you too. DICKENS everybody reads and profess to admire. Miss SEWELL, too, is a pleasant writer,—but that will be sufficient for the present, for I would have you read magazines somewhat, and the papers. Of the former, the "Atlantic" is perhaps the most popular, but if you are quite a young person you will find it rather heavy. "Our Young Folks" is not at all infantile. "The Galaxy" is a new magazine, too frequntly copied by able editors to be common place or dangerous. "Littell's Living Age" is a weekly magazine made up entirely of transcripts which I like about as well as anything that is sent out of the literary atmosphere of Boston. Harper's suggests itself, but a young lady of more taste than intellect, (which is a pretty thing to say of a young lady,) will need Madam DEMOREST or GODEY too; the literary contributions of the former are more piquant, but FRENK LESLIE'S, as an artistic publication, I like much better than either. The Round Table is the rara avis of papers among a class. I like it better for its critiques, which may be more or less just. There are one or two pages of the New-York Ledger that I dearly love to read. But above all, read the RURAL NEW-YORKER and the leading newspaper of your county. M. E.

CHILDREN ASLEEP AND AWAKE.

How wonderfully similar are all children to one another when asleep. The same rounded half-formed features, the same gently closed eyelids, the same slightly parted mouth, are common alike to high and low, to good and bad, before passion and education has begun to draw those harder and more decided lines which sleep cannot obliterate, and which only pass away when once the first calm look of death is gone and dust returns to dust. No such lines mar or alter the face of a sleeping child, or give a clue to the daily history of the soul within. Look from young Seymour the lord to young Dickson the shepheed boy. Look at the mendacious and fierce-tempered Johnny, destined to break your heart and ruin you, lying with his arm round the neck of his gentle, high-souled Georgy. They are all very nearly alike. But awake them; see how the soul, still off its guard, betrays the truth in eye, in mouth, even in gesture. Well was the wise Mrs. Chisholm accustomed to say that the time to judge of a girl's character was when she was first awake. Cannot we conceive of these four ideal children, but they would betray something to a close observer as their consciousness of the real world returned to them? Would not the little nobleman have a calm look upon his face—a look careless, because he had never known care? Would not some signs of weariness and dissatisfaction show themselves on the face of the shepherd boy, when he first found that his pleasant dreams of the cake and of the fine new clothes were unreal, but that the bleak wild morning, the hard cold boots to be thrust on stockingless feet, and the poor dry bread, were most unmistakably real? while Johnny will wake with a scowl, and Georgy with a smile.

THE SOWING AND REAPING.

HERE is a man who is sowing what appears to be black ashes. A friend accosts him, saying:

"What have you got in your bag?"

"Why," the man replies, "I have the impression that if a man is only faithful and sincere it makes no difference what he sows!"

Does it make any difference? Suppose a man should sow conch-grass, thinking that he was going to get timothy hay—would he? Suppose a man should set out crab-apple trees in his orchard, and think he was going to get fall pippins—would he? Suppose a man should sow that most detestable of all detestable seeds, the Canada thistle, and say that it was wheat, would any amount of botanical sincerity on the part of this fool secure to him a harvest of anything better than the seed sown?

THE last, best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness towards the hard, forbearance towards the unforbearing, warmth of heart towards the cold, philanthropy towards the misanthropie.

IT is wise and well to look on the cloud of sorrow as though we expected it to turn into a rainbow.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT IS IT TO DIE?

BY MARTHA EWING.

What is it to die, but going home
To our eternal rest,—
Beyond these changeful scenes to roam,
To scenes supremely blest?

To leave behind corroding care,
And pains that torture so;
If earth is not as heaven fair,
Why should we dread to go?

Why shrink to leave this mortal clay
Beneath its kindred sod,—
To soar on angel wings away
To dwell for aye with GOD?

To die is gain to all that know
A holy SAVIOUR's love,—
'Tis but the wayside here below,
To glorious courts above;

Where with our loved we all can rest,
From toil and trial free;
Dear LORD, our SAVIOUR, O, how blest
To die and be with thee!

Holland Patent, N. Y.

THE MEASURELESS LOVE

I CAN measure parental love—how broad, how long, and strong, and deep it is: it is a sea—a deep sea which mothers can only fathom. But the love displayed on yonder hill and bloody cross, where God's own son is perishing for us, nor man nor angel has a line to measure. The circumference of the earth, the altitude of the sun, the distance of the planets—these have been determined; but the height, depth, breadth and length of the love of God passeth knowledge. Such is the Father against whom all of us have sinned a thousand times! Walk the shore where the ocean sleeps in the summer calm, or lashed into fury by the winter's tempest, is thundering on her sands; and when you have numbered the drops of her waves, the sand on her sounding beach, you have numbered God's mercies and your sins. Well, therefore, may we go to Him with the contrition of the prodigal in our ears and his confession on our lips—"Father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight." The Spirit of God helping us thus to go to God, be assured that the father, who seeing his son afar off, ran to meet him, fell on his neck and kissed him, was but an image of Him who, not sparing his own Son, but giving him up to death that we might live, invites and now awaits your coming.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

DISAGREEING GUIDES.

A CLERGYMAN of New York city says:—"Visiting a dying man a few days ago, and urging him to accept of Christ, he replied: 'When I have walked along the streets of this city, I have passed one church where they taught one way, and another church where they taught another way to be saved, and I did not know which was true, and became indifferent to the subject of religion.' If this man had examined the subject, he would have found that with all the apparent diversity and contradiction, there was but one way of salvation taught in all the evangelical churches; but if all the denominations were visible and actively combined in the great work of giving the Gospel to the masses, the spectacle would be a demonstration to the skeptic, and a startling admonition to the careless."

That man will not give a similar excuse for not being a Christian to his Maker and Judge. His wicked heart used these denominational differences as a subterfuge from the call of duty. Different denominations are "visibly and actively combined in the great work of giving the Gospel to the masses." There is not enough of this work, it is true. The greatest difficulty is that the masses do not desire that which they most need. Multitudes of ministers and Christians have no greater pleasure than that experienced in giving the Gospel to those who are willing to hear and receive it.

FAITHFUL AND WISE.

THE following anecdote of Richard Weaver, the well-known evangelist of England, is a striking illustration of what tact and faithfulness can do in winning souls:

In a railway carriage a navvy was swearing terribly. The guard, knowing Richard's habit of speaking to every one, whisperad him, "Better let him alone; he is so violent that he would strike you if his passion was raised."

Richard got close to him and said, "Give me your hand, my friend." He then whispered into his ear, "Why are you calling on my Father?"

"I know nothing of your father," answered the swearer.

"I'll tell you his name and character," said Richard, and then he repeated the text, "GOD so loveth the world," &c., and enlarged upon it.

As if struck by sudden conviction, the man answered, "These were the last words my mother said to me." "Then let us pray," said Richard, "that GOD may make them the means of your salvation." They did so, and Richard, long after, met him a changed man.

GOD knows what keys in the human soul to touch in order to draw out its sweetest and most perfect harmonies. They may be the minor strains of sadness and sorrow; they may be the loftier notes of joy and gladness; GOD knows where the melodies of our natures are, and what discipline will call them forth. Some with plaintive songs must walk in lowly vales all life's weary way; others in loftier hymns shall sing of nothing but joy as they thread the mountain tops of life; but they all unite without a discord or a jar, as the ascending anthem of loving and believing hearts finds its way into the chorus of the redeemed in heaven.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IN AND AROUND QUEBEC.—No. I.

BY GULIELMUM.

Approaching the City.

I SHALL ever retain pleasant recollections of a recent visit to QUEBEC—the walled city of our Western World. It was on a clear, bright morning, succeeding a night's ride down the noble St. Lawrence, that I stepped out upon the steamer's deck, as the sun was rising, to note the scenery in the vicinty of the old town we were rapidly approaching. The river was here fully a mile in width; and the country alongside attractively diversified by woodland and white cottages, and rich in appearance. On either hand the shores rose abruptly from the water's edge, forming high bluffs; and on the left, back of the bluffs, a mountain range extending a long distance presented a fine back-ground to the landscape.

On every side the landscape grew more beautifulas, we floated down the stream. At intervals the bluffs on the northern shore were broken into gently rolling upland, reaching away to the mountain range beyond. Opposite, the bluffs continued abrupt and high, but covered to the water's edge with verdure. We were steering directly toward the sun, which made a track of glistening gold for us to follow, and lit the scene with splendor. But a few miles above Quebec we passed Dalhousie Cove, a romantic inlet on the northern shore. A valley stretches away northward from the river, between mountain ranges rising dimly in the distance; and on the right side of the cove pretty white cottages line a carriage road reaching along up the precipitous shore. It is a charming bit of scenery.

Looking adown the river, as we approach the city, the Plains of Abraham first come into view, on the left; and at the foot of the high bluff which nature threw up to guard access to them, lies Wolfe's Cove, where the noted hero whose name it bears made the ascent with his army, in the gray dawn of that day which gave to him immortality, and to England Quebec. The famous Citadel next greets the eye, perched on the very edge of the giddy bluff overhanging the lower town, its cannon frowning down upon every approach to the harbor. The city lies just around the point, and we come in full view of it as the steamer rounds Cape Diamond. The broad St. Lawrence compresses to little more than half its usual width as it approaches this point, and gives to Quebec a noble harbor, where the largest ships find a secure haven. Among the two or three hundred sail at anchor were three English frigates, and as our vessel bore down amid the numerous craft we passed so near as to look into the ports of the largest of these, the "Duncan," a fine looking 90 gun ship.

Even before landing, one imagines himself in a foreign land, and about to set foot in a foreign city. The quaint look the town wears, with its oddly built houses rising one above another; the narrow, irregular streets, and the age everywhere apparent, easily lead to such a belief. Stepping from the steamer's plank to the wharf, is like landing in a city of the old world. The crowd gathered there is not an American crowd—the faces are not American, the manners are not, and the language is not. There are no hacks, but standing closely together, a little distance away, are novel looking vehicles of only two wheels propelling power, in each of which sits a veritable son of John, judging by his whip, who shouts excitedly one word of interrogation, "Calash?" We look enriously at one of the most earnest ones, and taking encouragement from our glances he makes his way toward us, and fires a whole broadside of unintelligible jargon into our ears, of which we can make out but one word, that comes in like an oft-repeated refrain—"Calash." Other earnest ones join him, and the jargon solo becomes a full chorus; the burden of which still is "*Calash.*" The chorus has the merit of being new to us, and we encourage its repetition once and again.

Finally we yield to the moving power of that one word,—mount to the seat of one of the queer vehicles mentioned, and are driven up the steep ascent to the Upper Town. A narrow street—buildings perched on points of cliffs as though dropped there from above—curious looking people—and quaintness everywhere;—this impresses us as we climb upward and pass under the arched gate in the city's walls to the more regular portion of the city above. At

The St. Louis Hotel

are good cheer and all the comforts the traveler can desire. Unlike the general appearance of the town this excellent house is not a century nor even a day behind the times. It is modern in all points—size, accommodations and finish. Its affable proprietor—Mr. WILLIS RUSSELL—a New Hampshire boy born and bred, but "naturalized" by a twenty years residence in Quebec—combines the rare faculty of knowing how to keep a hotel, with the courteousness of the accomplished gentleman; and to his watch-care I heartly commend all visitors to the lower St. Lawrence.

We tested the catering facilities of the St. Louis soon after introducing ourselves to its hospitalities. A good breakfast was necessary as a prelude to the day's sight-seeing, and this we enjoyed. Possibly some individuals, either more or less poetical than the average of mankind, may go into raptures over grandeur and beauty, on an empty stomach. The writer is not to be counted in that class. Give me my usual rations first; the beauty and the poetry are capital for dessert.

A Morning Ride.

Familiar with the reputation for beauty which the Falls of Montmorenci bear, I decided that nothing could be more enjoyable than a morning ride thither, and immediately after breakfast made arrangements accordingly. For novelty's sake, and the better to view the country, I again mounted to the seat of a good specimen of that purely Canadian carriage—the Calash. If you have tried every mode of conveyance but this, your experience is not complete. Riding in a Calash is unlike riding in any other kind of carriage I ever saw. It gives a peculiar rolling, springy motion that is novel and exhilerating. The body of the vehicle being mounted on thorough-braces and swung above the two wheels, the seat is high enough to give a good out-look, while the driver sits in front, on another and still higher perch.

It was a delightful morning. Scarcely a cloud dotted the blue above, and a refreshing breeze tempered the sun's rays to a degree of comfort. The sleek and round Canadian horse which drew us seemed to feel the morning's inspiration, and dashed past Market Square, with its motely collection of market wagons, down Palace Street, and outside the city wall, through Palace Gate, at a lively pace. We passed through a portion of the Lower Town, crossed the St. Charles (saints are plenty in Canada) River on the Rochester Bridge, (which, by the way, is a rickety old affair and a libel on its name,) and went bowling over the finely McAdamized road leading to the Falls. On either hand the country presented a feast to the eye,—rich and thrifty, and reaching away from the St. Lawrence in beautiful alluvial bottom lands. From the first part of the little village of Beauport we had a splendid view of the city and harbor, and the thriving town of Point Lewis, opposite. Quebec is divided by the Government Grounds into two distinct portions, and the open green stretching entirely through the town, from the St. Charles River to the plain above, presents a singular appearance as seen from the east.

Beauport commences about three miles from the city, and reaches wellnigh to the falls, five miles farther on. It is simply a row of little whitewashed stone cottages, lining each side of the road. The architecture of all is the same, with scarcely an exception,—one story, and gable windows in a roof so high and sharp as to render lightning rods a superfluity.

About a mile from the commencement of this rambling village, and a few rods below the main road, there stands a building of more pretentious style than the others. It must at some time have been surrounded by attractive grounds, but now grounds and building are uncared for. The whitewashed stone walls have grown dingy and gray in the storms of more than a century. Here, when the French held the country, in the days before the English laid seige to capture Quebec, the gallant MONTCALM resided. It is pointed out now as the Montcalm House, and is quite an object of interest. Indeed the entire eight miles that now afford so charming a drive, are replete with historic associations. Along them, in those early days, when WOLFE took possession of the Isle of Orleans, MONTCALM threw up entrenchments and redoubts to defend the approaches to what was then the stronghold of New France. But entrenchment and redoubt have been long since leveled, and no trace of them remains. The Montmorenci, as it glides along to make its giddy leap into the St. Lawrence, tells no tale of the fierce battle waged upon its banks when WOLFE made his unsuccessful attack upon the French at that point. We think little of history when charmed by the poetic beauties of the present.

Nearing the falls, the beauties increase. An elegant residence, now the property of Mr. G. B. HALL, gives an added charm to the scene, with its handsome lawns and long avenues of fir trees.—This place also has its history. It was built by Gen. HALDIMAND, the last Governor of the Province of Quebec, and was afterward occupied by PRINCE EDWARD, Duke of Kent, the father of the Queen. Between two pretty rows of fir trees that here line the road, we passed on to the river Montmorenci, a rapid, noisy stream, crossed it not far above the falls upon a strong bridge, and stopped at a little hostelry on the eastern bank.

THE people of Leyden, Holland, recently made a raid on the cats of the town, and in one night slew some six hundred. The feline race had of late multiplied to such an extent in that city as to become a regular nuisance. As may well be supposed, they made night hideous with their cries.

SUMMER.

Slowly — A. WEBER.

1. Days of sum - mer glo - ry, Days I love to see, All your scenes so bril - liant,
2. All the day I'm live - ly, Tho' the day is long, And from morn to eve - ning

Cres.

mf *Dim.* *p* *Ten.* *Dim.*

They are dear to me. La la la, la la la, la la la, la, la la la la la.
Sounds my hap - py song. La la la, la la la, la la la, la, la la la la la.

3.

Let my mind be ever
Bright as yonder sun;
Pure as are the breezes
Just as night comes on.

4.

Meadows, fields, and mountains,
Clothed in shining green;
With the rippling fountains,
Through the willows seen.

5.

Birds that sweetly warble
All the summer days;
All things speak in music
Their CREATOR's praise.

Various Topics.

ENGLISH SPARROWS TREE PROTECTORS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Evening Post says that three hundred sparrow-houses have recently been erected in Madison, Union, Gramercy and Stuyvesant Parks, and the birds are already occupying them. It is delightful to see these sparrows devour the white millers, the parents of the measuring worms. They do it with a gusto exceeding that of any other bird known to us, and have apparently nearly exterminated them in the four parks mentioned. A friend in Jersey City writes:—"In reply to yours of the 28th, I beg to state that we have any quantity of English sparrows all over our city: the streets and squares, wherever there are trees, are full of them. Last year and year before our trees at this period were almost stripped of their foliage by the worms; this season I have not seen the first worm, and our trees never looked better, thanks to the birds. I counted forty-three of them in my door-yard lately, and they were the delight of my children all last winter." Bird-houses should be erected at once in all our parks and church-yards, and soon we shall have tens of thousands of these little strangers with us, which, if fed from October to May, will remain all the year, and will free our city from the disgusting measuring worm. The police at these parks are much interested in encouraging and protecting the birds. Visit Stuyvesant Park fountains in the cool of the day, and any lover of birds will be delighted to see these new comers. It is believed there are now over one thousand of them above Fourteenth street, and they breed from three to five times it a season. So much for the Post's correspondent. But we rather think it was S. L. M. Barlow of Madison Avenue, who was chiefly instrumental in first importing English sparrows to New York; and if so, the credit should be given to him.

SOLID FLOATING ON MOLTEN IRON.

THE facts and principles in regard to this matter are few and simple. Iron, like water, in changing from the liquid to the solid state, expands. Solid iron floats on molten iron for the simple reason that a cubic foot of solid iron is lighter than a cubic foot of molten iron. The reason why a pattern must be made larger than the desired casting, is, that the iron hardens while it is very hot, and then in cooling it shrinks. Careful experiments have shown that ice also contracts by reduction or temperature.

Iron and water are not the only substances that expand in changing from the liquid to the solid state; it may be a general law applicable to all substances. It has long been known that water, iron and antimony have this property; and Dr. Rowell of this city, has observed it in the case of at least six other substances, namely, lead, zinc, tin, resin, wax and tallow. The expansion of some of these substances is much more than that of others; the expansion of zinc approaches that of iron, while lead expands so very little that unless the temperature of the solid portion is almost as high as that of the melted portion, the solid will sink in the molten mass. This condition may be obtained by filling an iron vessel with molten lead, and after the lead has hardened, placing the vessel over a fire; the lead will, of course, melt first on the outside, and the temperature of the central lump will be at the same time raised nearly as high as that of the melted portion; in these circumstances the solid will float just at the surface of the melted mass.—*Scientific American.*

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT WATER.

THE extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. Of every 1,200 tons of earth which a landholder has in his estate, 400 are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many millions of tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-paris statue which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one 75 per cent., the other 90 per cent. of water. If a man weighing ten stone was squeezed flat in a hydraulic press, seven and a half stones of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailsful of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales in 172 days about 100,000 grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which that mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over by the root of the trees. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

DISCOVERY OF A MAMMOTH.

NEWS of the discovery of a mammoth in the frozen soil of arctic Siberia has just been received from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, to the satisfaction of palæontologists, who are hopeful that it will afford an opportunity for a complete and trustworthy description of the ancient creature. It was discovered in 1864, by a Samoyed, near the Bay of Tas, the eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi, imbedded in the earth, covered with hair, and the skin apparently entire. This state of preservation is due to the almost perennial frost which prevails on the northernmost coast of Asia, and it is to be hoped that partial exposure to the air will not, as in a former instance, have occasioned a sudden decomposition. In February of the present year, the academy above referred to commissioned a well-known palæontologist, one of their body, to visit the spot, and notice its geology, together with every possible particular concerning the mammoth. We may therefore hope to have, in due time, a detailed report of the discovery, as well as of the appearance of the animal, and should circumstances prove favorable, of the contents of its stomach. The subject is more interesting, inasmuch as it involves the question of climate since the age when the mammoth roamed along the shores of what is now a frozen sea.

THE BOBOLINKS.

THE rattling, merry, topsy-turvy little bobolinks are gone. Gunners know where, but that is neither here nor there to us. The crazy-pates have filled the June air with their intoxicating song, and one might think they would be tired enough to pack up and be off. From a little before the middle of May till a little after the fourth of July, they reel across their airy pathway, over meadow and orchard, tipsy with the jollity of their own indescribable singing. Gay fellows they are while their span of a season lasts, spilling their music over the yellow buttercups and dandelions, over the blooming clover, the growing thistle buds, and the sly little brooks of the lowlands. Vivacious chaps, indeed, as voluble in their melodious way as if they had been drinking champagne, and had got up suddenly out of the grass and broken the glasses. A cool and safe season to you, feathered friends, wherever you go. Do no discredit to the sober suit you are about to put on, and come back lively and early when May once more spreads her carpets for your feet.—*Boston Post.*

WAR RELATIONSHIPS.—The husband of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter commands a division of the Prussian army; in which near relatives occupy prominent positions. The husband of her second daughter has a command in the Austrian army. Prince Teck, just married to the Princess Mary of Cambridge, has accepted a command in the Austrian army, and sets out for the seat of war, with his bride, before the honeymoon is half over.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHICH WAY, YOUNG MAN?

IT was a favorite theory of Lord BACON that the mind of man is like a sheet of blank paper, on which each thought is recorded so that it can never be erased, but may at any time return to us. But whether we accept this theory entirely or not we cannot deny the great influence which habitual modes of thought exert upon the character. Do we not usually find that those thoughts which are cherished in youth grow and strengthen with the man?—that, his mind and aims are shaped and directed by them? We are certain that in the boyish breast of our country's martyr, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, lingered ever those welcome guests which Love and Charity bring always in their train. These aided him with their advise and directed him with their counsels, until now his name is a synonym of goodness and purity.

Like all great things, character is not formed in a day. At the moment when the mind wakes from its lethargy and swift-winged thought comes to ally us to the race of mortals, at that moment does the task begin. Day by day, month by month, year by year, the work goes on, for the task is not for time but for eternity. Yet, though it is the work of a lifetime, never for a moment is its progress arrested. Its march is ever onward, until at last the goal is reached, the man has formed for himself a character, and the task is done. The coral islands are the result of years, of ages of patient toil. Slowly, yet surely, they rise until at last the labor of those little beings is rewarded; for the sun shines kindly upon them,—the blue sky, with its myriad stars,—looks smilingly upon them,—the waves lash them into fertility, vegetation springs up from the seeds borne thither by the winds, and the birds build their nests upon them. So, if we do our work patiently and well, angels will applaud us, and GOD will reward us.

Character is everlasting; it will go with us beyond the grave. Should we not, on this account, strive to make it what it should be? Since it is to be forever our companion, should we not wish it to be above reproach? And since this character is continually making progress, either in the paths of virtue or of vice, is not this a question which deserves at least a passing thought?

Which way are we moving? Are we rising or sinking in the moral scale? Never in the history of our nation was there as great a need of men, of young men of pure principles, as at present. In these exciting times, when our noble old Ship of State has been tossed for so long a time upon the rough and turbulent sea of civil strife, now, as she begins to right again, she demands, and must have, men of sterling worth to man her. It is from the young men of the present that these must be obtained. Shall we falter?—shall we hesitate to do our duty?—and thus fail to emulate the example of our forefathers? GOD forbid! Well, then, does it become us to ask ourselves, WHICH WAY? O. P.

Lima, N. Y., August, 1866.

A WALK ACROSS EUROPE BY A BOY.

A FEAT of juevenile courage and perseverance has just been accomplished by a boy of thirteen years. Three months ago, dissatisfied with his treatment by an uncle in Paris, he started from the capital with sixty francs in his pocket to go to his mother, who is married to a second husband, a French workman in the employ of the Shah at Teheran. With the aid of a map and guide-book the little adventurer tramped right across Europe, receiving such hospitality on the way that, on reaching Constantinople, he had still nearly half his francs remaining. After a short rest in Pera, he crossed the Bosphorus en route for Persia, but, a little beyond Scutari, was stopped by some Turkish policemen, and brought back until an interpreter was found. His story being thus learned, he was passed over to Pera and placed in charge of the French Consul, in whose custody he now is, unable to understand why he should be interfered with, and angrily impatient to pursue his journey. Love for his mother, and a keen yearning for her protection, rather than any mere wild impulse of boyish adventure, seems to have been his chief motives throughout.

BOYS USING TOBACCO.—A strong and sensible writer says a good, sharp thing, and a true one, too, for boys who use tobacco. It has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys. It tends to softening and weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early and frequently, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anything in the world to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison. It injures the teeth. It produces an unhealthy state of the throat and lungs, hurts the stomach and blasts the brain and nerves.

"No profit grows where no pleasure's ta'en."—*Shakspeare.*—This is the secret underlying all success. We must love our pursuit—and then our heart is in it, and we shall give it our attention—not divided, as it would be if the hands were employed in one thing and the heart in another, which is often the case. It makes a man unhappy as well as unsuccessful. We do not heed this enough.—The ancients did more than we do—and they succeeded, even in those early days. Let us do what we like to do if it is consonant with good morals.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUG. 25, 1866.

Affairs in Washington.

GENERAL CANBY, in compliance with the late order of the War Department arranging the different military departments, has assumed command of the Department of Washington.

A design for the new insignia of rank for the office of "General," was submitted to General Grant last week. It consists of a golden eagle in the centre of the field, in place of the larger star on the shoulder-strap of the Lieut.-General.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that pickles in jars are clearly liable to stamp tax under the provisions of schedule "C" relating to meats, fish, fruits and vegetables.

Queen Emma (of the Sandwich Islands) dined with Secretary Seward on the 15th inst., and afterwards took a drive through the city of Washington, visiting the Soldiers' Home, Arlington Heights, and other places of interest.

A dispatch from Washington says:—The redemption of the temporary loan will absorb $70,000,000 in currency. The Treasurer commences at once the payment of this debt, but is not allowed to reduce the volume of currency by an outside revenue.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation relative to the Mexican Imperial system of excise lately proclaimed by Maximilian. Wherever the property of citizens of the United States is involved, he declares that its provisions will be disallowed. Two ships of war have been ordered to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande to attend to the interests of American citizens; also two war vessels are to be sent to Mazatlan and Guaymas, for the same purpose.

The Commissioner of Pensions on the 17th, published the following circular of instructions: "Agents for paying pensions are directed hereafter to require satisfactory proof of the date of the marriage of a widow or mother. The usual certificate of the officiating clergyman or magistrate will generally be sufficient. If by one or more witnesses present it must be under oath."

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, the present commanding officer of the Department of Virginia, has been designated as Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen' Bureau, the duties of which office were formerly exercised by Gen. Terry.

The Treasury Department on the 17th inst. made the first advance to paymasters since the failure of the Merchants' National Bank. The sum called for was $2,750,000. Quite a falling off from the amount of pay required when the army was in full force and operation, at which time the amount used for the bi-monthly payments was $30,000,000.

The President issued a proclamation on the 20th inst., declaring the insurrectionary condition of Texas at an end, and "that peace, order and tranquility and civil authority now exists in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

The drafts in payment of the awards made to the captors of the Lincoln conspirators, are now ready for delivery to the claimants at the Treasury Department.

The Attorney-General has authorized a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the cases of the Fenians under indictment for invading Canada.

Cholera Reports.

DURING the past week there were more new cases and more deaths by cholera in New York city than the week previous—averaging, we should judge, about twelve cases per day. On the 19th, there were reported 17 cases and 8 deaths. A vessel arrived from Antwerp with cholera on board the 16th,—18 deaths on the passage. No new cases at quarantine the 19th. The disease on the islands is declining.

Number of deaths in Brooklyn in 6 weeks ending the 17th, 1,919—of which 259 were by cholera. Fifteen new cases and 7 deaths on the 18th.

The cholera report in Philadelphia the 16th, showed 20 cases and 6 deaths.

In Cincinnati on the 15th, 78 deaths by cholera; the 16th, 67 deaths. There were 610 deaths by cholera from the 1st to the 13th inst., inclusive. On the 18th, 69 deaths; on the 19th, 54.

In St. Louis on the 13th, 59 cases and 26 deaths are reported; on the 14th, 87 new cases and 36 deaths; on the 16th, 141 cases and 51 deaths; 532 deaths by cholera for the week ending the 17th. The steamer Continental from Cairo to St. Louis had 51 deaths by cholera. Ninety-six cases and 35 deaths in St. Louis the 19th.

On the 15th, 44 deaths in New Orleans is reported; 26 deaths on the 18th. The cholera also prevails in several other places in Louisiana.

The telegraph reports 20 cases of cholera in Chicago the 18th; 12 deaths in Savannah, 5 deaths in Memphis, and 1 in Baltimore the 17th.

Recent Fires.

A FIRE broke out on the 16th inst. in Hagerman's drug store, Broadway, New York, totally destroying his stock. Loss $90,000.

Rogers & Bros., silver platers, and Corbet & Co., fur and wool dealers, also suffered. The latter firm lost $20,000. Others also lost considerable. Total loss $125,000.

A large new building at the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, was destroyed by fire the 17th. Loss $15,000.

A large stable in Brooklyn, used for stabling cows, was burned the 18th, with 15 cows.

[The aggregate loss in the city of New York by fire for the last six months, amounts to $3,936,407.]

The extensive repair shop of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, at Lawrence, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. Loss $100,000; insurance $25,000.

A destructive fire occurred at East Birmingham, near Pittsburg, on the 17th, originating in the rear of Schell's hotel, and communicated to the adjoining houses. Eight buildings were destroyed, including the Welch Church. The buildings were mostly dwellings. Loss $30,000. Much of the property was insured.

A St. Louis dispatch says the soldiers and citizens burned the dead-house, near the Arsenal, on the night of the 16th, consuming five bodies lying there. The cause was fear of cholera.

A fire occurred at Elmira on the 17th. Some canal stables with a number of horses were burned; loss $20,000; insured $10,000.

There was a fire in Jersey City the 19th. One ship, 1 bark, 20 canal boats and lighters, and 20 cars loaded with grain, and much other property, destroyed. Three men were burned to death; loss $2,000,000.

A large fire in Chicago the 19th; loss $600,000.

Indian Affairs.

A RECENT dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says large bodies of Indians are encamped on the Smoky Hill route, and threaten to "wipe out" all the whites in that region.

The Cheyennes, northern and southern, together with the Arrapahoes, Agallala and Brute bands of the Sioux, are about to meet in the Smoky Hill country for the purpose of holding their Great Medicine Lodge or Council. It is thought that the deliberations at this council will decide the future attitude of those tribes towards the Government.

The N. Y. Tribune of Aug. 18, publishes a Leavenworth dispatch, which says:—"Reports from Forts Sedgwick and Laramie confirm those announcing the burning of seven trains north of Fort Reno and two between Fort Laramie and Bridger's Ferry, besides other depredations by the Indians. The officers report their command insufficient.

Indian guides also report a battle at Fort Reno, in which from thirty-five to forty soldiers were killed, and that the Indian war has commenced with untold fury.

The 18th U. S. Infantry have been repulsed north of Fort Reno. Hundreds of emigrants are fleeing from the mountain valleys for safety.

From Mexico.

THE latest advices from Mexico confirm the statement that the Emperor has reformed his Ministry.

In a letter to the President of the Ministry, thanking him for his services, Maximilian explains that the change is made to secure unity and the pacification of the country, and says that it is in harmony with the mission of the Empress, and demonstrates that the Government acts in accord with its glorious allies. He then appeals for harmony of action among the people to sustain him.

Foreigners have been authorized to arm and protect themselves when the police are insufficient. Guerrillas are over-running the country and committing serious depredations.

Matamoras dispatches state that Monterey, Saltillo and other towns, fell into the hands of the Liberals on the 29th ult.

A Galveston dispatch says Tampico was captured by the Liberals on the 1st inst. Northern Mexico is now free from the Imperialists.

Gen. Lew Wallace, now a Major-General in the Liberal army, has arrived at Matamoras with a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the Governor of Tamaulipas.

The downfall of Maximilian's Empire, it is thought, must take place at no very far distant day. Martial law has been proclaimed in several of the States.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—On the 14th of September there was an assemblage of men in Philadelphia representing the several Senatorial and Congressional Districts in the States now represented in Congress as well as from the States lately in rebellion, and, as yet, unrepresented in that body. The Convention was permanently organized by the selection of the Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, as President, with Vice-Presidents from all the States and Territories included in the American Union. The assemblage embraced men heretofore acting with both of the prominent political parties of the country, who, in point of talent and influence, were equal to any body of men who, for years past, have associated together for the promotion of a political object. This was declared to be a speedy and full restoration of all the States to their rights of representation in Congress under the Constitution of the United States. The proceedings were entirely harmonious, resulting in the adoption of a Platform and an Address, having for their object the accomplishment of the purpose which called the Convention together. For the character of these our readers are referred to the political papers of the day.

FROM CUBA.—Havana dates of the 14th, say that all vessels arriving fram American ports are put in quarantine for twenty days on account of the cholera. The Captain-General has ordered all criminals and notoriously bad characters who have been twice or more times in jail, transported to the island of Fernando Po. It is also rumored that he has become so disgusted with the state of affairs in Cuba that he has tendered his resignation.

CANADA.—There appears to have been an uneasiness of late felt in Canada concerning the movements of the Fenians "on this side," who are getting ready to have a grand pic-nic on Grand Island in the Niagara River. An Ottawa special says "the Canadian authorities continue preparations to resist the Fenians. Troops at Quebec are ordered to be in readiness, and arms for 10,000 Canadians are being manufactured."

HAWAII.—The American Minister was presented to the King on the 26th of July. The Hawaiian Legislature met on the 28th.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A NEW Atlantic Telegraph Company is to be started. The route will be from New York to Bermuda, thence to the Azores and Lisbon, in Portugal.

A TARIFF CONVENTION was held at Jeddo, Japan, on the 25th of June, in which the United States, Japan, England, France and Holland were represented.

IT is stated that President Roberts has called a Fenian Congress at Troy, Sept. 4th. Official reports of the late Fenian invasion of Canada will be submitted.

A FULL regiment of cavalry militia has been called for by the commander of the Kansas State Militia, to guard against an apprehended invasion of the Indians.

THE National Teachers' Association, in session at Indianapolis last week, elected J. M. Gregory of Michigan, President, and L. Van Bokelew of Maryland, Secretary.

THE largest incomes reported in the city of Detroit for 1865 are those of Senator Chandler, $61,471, that of the late Lewis Cass, $30,034, and E. B. Ward, $46,148.

THE building of the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad has been commenced. Ground was broken and a celebration took place on the 14th inst., at Polk City, Minnesota.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred at Root River, Minnesota, a few days since, twenty miles west of La Crosse, by a sudden rise in the river. Thirty persons were drowned.

A NEGRO woman named Sarah Miller, died at Columbus, Ga., on the 5th. She measured five feet eight inches across her chest, and weighed seven hundred and ninety-eight pounds.

AN English paper states that Maj.-Gen. J. C. Walker of the late rebel army, who distinguished himself at the siege of Nashville in 1864, has been appointed a Colonel of an English regiment.

THE small ship "Red, White and Blue," which left New York on the 9th of July with two men and a dog on board, bound for London, arrived at Hastings (English Channel) on the 15th inst., all well.

GEN. POPE proposes to gather all the Indians roaming in the Rocky Mountains and on the great plains of New Mexico into a reservation in the Mississippi Valley, and teach them agricultural pursuits.

A TOWER, 150 feet in height, and which will cost over half a million of dollars, is soon to be erected in connection with the Chicago "Lake Tunnel," to supply the upper stories of buildings with water.

THE Special Committee of the New York Board of Supervisors appointed to re-divide the City and County into Assembly Districts, submitted a report making twenty-one Districts. The report was adopted.

THE Oregon Legislature will meet the 10th of September. The chief business is the election of a United States Senator; the new law passed by Congress regulating the election will first be put in operation in that State.

ROBERT L. BENEDICT, who is employed at a quarry near Schenectady, last week found a $100 and a $50 greenback in the lining of a coat which he bought for a trifle at an old clothes store in New York about a year ago.

THE exports of petroleum from this country to Europe up to the present date this year, have been over four times as large as those of the preceding year. In 1865 there were 7,816,072 gallons exported; this year over 30,000,000 gallons have already been shipped.

A NEW law in Ohio provides that any volunteer in the late war, (of that State,) who was honorably discharged from service, shall be entitled to free tuition in the Ohio University at Athens, for a period equivalent to the time he bore arms while under age.

A DESERTER from the rebel army with a coonskin cap, cowhide shoes, and rags of indescribable color, has been found in the woods of Florida, where he had been two years. He had just heard of the close of the war, and was hunting up a Federal officer to get paroled.

J. T. BOYD, Esq., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, while at work in his garden recently, found a gold coin which weighs within two pennyweights of an ounce, and which bears the date of A. D. 529. The coin is a Spanish piece, and was found in the ground on which old Fort McIntosh stood.

A DISPATCH from Atchison, Kansas, of Aug. 16th, says:—"Hereafter the overland mail coach will run in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from Manhattan, one hundred miles west of here, with a general office at Leavenworth. The last overland coach left here to-day."

Two distilleries in Jersey City, two in Brooklyn and one at Greenpoint, were seized last week by authority from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on charges of defrauding the Government. It is said that a capital of perhaps a million dollars has been employed by parties in facilitating their nefarious operations.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, in connection with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies, many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Sold by all Druggists.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Aug. 21, 1866.

THE produce market remains much the same as last noticed. New wheat is arriving quite freely and at $2,40@2,50 ℔ bushel. Slight variations, with respect to some articles, have taken place and will be found in the list of quoted prices below.

Potatoes have declined rapidly, since the new crop was first offered, and will probably be soon down to the quotations of last fall when the potato traffic was the most active.

The market for wool is dull here and but little offering. The very best samples are selling at 55c. The Boston market is inactive and prices are about the same as at last quotations. There is a prospect of more activity soon, with a fair chance of somewhat improved rates. The amount taken in that market by manufacturers from Aug. 3d to 17th inclusive, was 1,975,000 lbs. The quantity received, in the Boston market for the same time, was 6,180,000 lbs. against 4,960,000 lbs. for the same period last year.

The Circular of Messrs. ERICKSON & Co., of Aug. 17th, says:—"Our advices from the interior indicate that the bulk of the wool in the hands of growers continues to be held firmly. A few straggling lots are picked up at from 45@55c, as to quality, but the principal holders are still determined to hold until next December, rather than submit to present low figures. Hence, receipts must be soon quite light, as the bulk of previous purchases has already come forward."

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@15,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,00@13,50	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 00c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	00@ 00c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	00@ 00c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,90@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu	75@ 100c
Wheat, red	2,20@ 2,35	Onions	75@ 100c
Best white	2,40@ 2,50	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	85@ 90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 8c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 7c
Oats	45@ 50c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	75@ 80c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,37@0,62
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$6,50@ 7,00
Do. new mess	3,400@35,00	Clover, medium	7,00@ 8,00
Do. clear, ℔	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	12,00@14,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	11,00@13,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔	9@ 11c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	22@ 24c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	16@ 17c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,75@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,75@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll	23@ 30c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	25@ 28c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	15@ 19c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@2,85
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ℔	50@55c
Lard, tried	20@ 20c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@8,00
Tallow, tried	9@ 9½c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	8,00@9,00
Do. rough	0@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	20@ 20c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	3,00@15,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 18.—Cotton 34@35c for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,00@12,00 as to quality. Wheat, $2 22@2,35. Rye 85c@$1,00; Barley nominal. Corn, 77@78c. Oats, 43@59c. Hops firm at 25@75c. Pork, new mess, $32,50@32,87; old mess, $30,75; prime, $27,25@27,75; 15@16½ cts for shoulders; 20@22 cts for hams. Lard, 18@21½c. Butter, 20@42c. Cheese, 6@19c.

ALBANY, AUG. 18.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@12,00; Rye flour, $6,00@6,50. Corn meal, $1,75@1,87½ per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,75@3,00, Corn, 81@82c. Rye 90@95c. Barley $1@1,25. Oats, 46@46c. Hops, 50c. Pork, $21@39. Butter, 25@28c. Cheese, 19@20c. Lard, 22@23c. Wool, 48@65c.

BUFFALO, AUG. 18—Flour, sales at from $9,25@12,00.—Wheat, $2,10@2,30. Corn, 68@70c. Oats, 38@39c. Rye, 72c @$1. Barley, dull. Beans, $1,25@1,75. Peas, $1,10@1,20. Pork, $34,50; hams, 22@24c; shoulders, 17c; lard, 20½@22c. Butter, 25@35c. Cheese, 16@20c.

CHICAGO, AUG. 18—Flour, $7@9,50; wheat, $1,83@1,95. Corn, 55@57c. Oats, 25@29c. Rye, 58@59c. Barley, 49@80c. Mess pork, $32,50@34; prime, $25,50@26. Lard, 18½@21c; hams, 18@22c; shoulders, 14½@15c. Butter, 20@27c. Cheese, 13@19c. New apples, ℔ brl, $3,50@4,50.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 14—Sales Beef Cattle, $9,00@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@125; Veal Calves, 7@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 5@10½c; Swine, 11@11½c.

ALBANY, AUG. 17.—Beeves, sales at from $9,00@9,60. Sheep, at $5,50@6,50. Lambs, 8@8½c. Hogs, 10½@11c.

CHICAGO, AUG. 15—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,25@8,00. Sheep, sales at $3,25@5,80. Swine, sales at from $9,80 to $10,50.

TORONTO, AUG. 17.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6@6,50; 2d do, $5@5,50. Calves, $3@6. Sheep, $3,50@4,50 each.—Lambs, $2@3,00 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15.—Market very dull and irregular. We quote sales at from 45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@55½c for ½ and ¾ do; 57@60c for full-blood do; 62@66c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@42c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, AUG. 15—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 72@73½c; fine, 65@70c; medium, 60@65; coarse, 53@58c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 62@65c; fine, 60@62c; medium, 58@60c; coarse, 52@55c. Other Western—Fine, 58@62c; medium, 55@58c; common, 50@53c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@55cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 20@40c; Buenos Ayres, 23@45c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 30@36c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@40c; East India, 20@45c.

CHICAGO, AUG. 16.—Prices:—Fine fleece, 44@52 cts; medium, 44@50c; coarse, 43@45c; unwashed wool, ¼ off above prices. Tub-washed 3@5c more than fleece.—*Rep.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FOR SALE—15 two years old Spanish Merino Bucks, Vt. stock. To be sold in lot, cheap. JOHN L. CLARK, Waterloo, N. Y.

ACTIVE MEN WANTED—AS AGENTS IN every town and city. $1000 a year and expenses SURE. Send stamp for Business Circulars. E. BRADLEY & CO., Haverhill, Mass.

SEND FOR A COPY OF THE HEROES MEMORIAL. The only engraving published in memory of the soldiers who died in the war. Send stamp for circular, or $1,50 for picture. J. S. VAN ALSTIN, Rochester, N. Y.

WHISKERS.—DR. LAMONTE'S CORROLIA will force Whiskers or Mustaches on the smoothest face or chin—never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free. Address, REEVES & CO. No. 78 Nassau St., New-York.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS, bred and shipped to order. Send for Circular, embracing all needful information on breeding and management. Address THOMAS WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa. 966

FOR SALE A SPLENDID FARM OF 100 ACRES, situated two miles from Suspension Bridge, four miles from Niagara Falls—a good stone House, a Bank Barn, a Cider House with a good Mill and Press therein, and all necessary out-buildings. A bearing orchard of 100 trees and a young one of 400, and a variety of small fruits; two good running springs and two wells of excellent water near the house. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address, J. S. LEIB, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Best chance in the World. Steady employment and license free. S. W. CLARK, 145 Nassau St., N. Y.

WANTED—WANTED—One reliable business man, to take a deed of exclusive Right of Monroe County, to sell the combined Carpet Stretching and Self-Feeding Tacking Machine, patented by B. C. Davis, May 30th, 1865, and manufactured by E. Remington & Son, Ilion, N. Y. Address B. C. DAVIS, Ilion, Herkimer Co., N. Y. 866 3t

CIDER MILL SCREWS, RIGHT AND LEFT—Whole length, 5 feet; length of thread, 4 feet; draw of screw, 4 inches. Weight, complete, with nut, 210 lbs. Price, $15 each. Also, Hutchinson's Family Cider and Wine Mill. Price, $22 50. Also, Castings for Horse Power Apple Grinder. Price, $25. Address 8664t PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y.

$0.15. $0.25. $1.00. $1,50. $3.00. $25.00

PICTURES FOR THE MILLION.

Album Photos. of Presidents, Governors, Statesmen, Lieut. Generals, Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors; Kings, Emperors, Rebels, or "any other man." Price 15 cents each—five for one dollar.

OVAL PHOTOS FOR FRAMING—Of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Size, 8x11, price 25 cents each, or five for one dollar.

LARGE STEEL ENGRAVING OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—Every lover of the Union should have this splendid Engraving. Size, 18x26. Price three dollars, or ten for twenty-five dollars.

THE FAMILY RECORD—A magnificent Lithograph of the Lord's Prayer, in ornamental lettering, with large spaces for record purposes. Price, one dollar.

PLAIN LITHOGRAPHS OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS—Such as Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and hosts of others. Almost equal to steel engravings. Size, 13x17. Price 25 cents each, or five for one dollar.

COLORED LITHOGRAPHS—Of all the principal Battles. Size, 13x17. Price, 25 cents each, or five for $1.

☞ Any of the above sent post-paid on receipt of price. All orders will receive prompt attention. J. B. BROWN, New Hagerstown, Ohio.

N. B.—Proposals for inserting this advertisement are solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE.

BAUGH'S

Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.

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BAUGH & SONS, *Patentees & Sole Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Under the Original Formula for 12 years past. For all CROPS AND PLANTS.

The most highly concentrated, speedy, permanent, and cheap manure in the market, used by thousands of farmers in the Atlantic States, and endorsed by the most practical Agriculturists in the country, from *twelve years' actual use.*

☞ See "Ten Acres Enough"—Chap. 22, page 225.

Local dealers can furnish consumers in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO., General Wholesale Agents, No. 181 Pearl and 4 Cedar Street, New York.

☞ Just Published—"How to maintain the Fertility of American Farms and Plantations"—13th edition; 83 pages; for distribution, free, and mailed upon application.

THE COLLINS COMBINED CLOVER THRESHER HULLER AND CLEANER, Patented August 16, 1859, and June 7, 1864.

GLEN & HALL, Sole Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

We are the only manufacturers of Clover Machines licensed to use two single counter moving bolts, which have proved *indispensable* to the successful operation of Clover Threshers. Persons buying Machines from other makers, having these improvements, are liable to have them stopped by injunction, or be compelled to pay a royalty to the inventor, as he may elect. The recent decision of Judge Shipman of the U. S. Court, holding the Collins Machine not an infringement of other patents on Clover Mills, assures purchasers of our Machines against all trouble or annoyance of the character above referred to.

The ratchet form of the upper bolt used in our Machine has proved a very valuable improvement, and that it will thresh and separate at *one* operation quite as rapidly and in as thorough a manner as any other, is proved by the uniform satisfaction which has attended its sale during the last four years, and also by the fact that when once introduced, *it supplants all other Mills.*

All our Machines are WARRANTED, and they can be supplied with band pulley, or geared for any horse power. We are also prepared to supply the celebrated HALL SEPARATOR and HORSE POWERS of the Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion, Hall and Woodbury patterns.

Descriptive Catalogues sent free on application to ourselves or our agents.

GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS—Easter, Gammon & Bates, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. W. Hooker, Detroit, Mich. 866 4t

H. W. SHAW, *(Josh Billings,) Auctioneer.*

AUCTION SALE.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

COTSWOLD SHEEP, &C.,

Thursday, Sept. 6th, 1866,

(Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.) Will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Farm at BEEKMANVILLE, seven miles from Pawling Station, Harlem Railroad; and fifteen miles from Poughkeepsie Station, Hudson River Railroad,

The Entire Herd of Short-Horns,

Consisting of BULLS, BULL CALVES, COWS, HEIFERS, &c. Also the entire flock, upwards of One Hundred

SUPERIOR PURE-BRED COTSWOLDS,

Consisting of RAMS, BREEDING EWES, SHEARLING EWES, RAM and EWE LAMBS.

ONE PAIR OF COACH HORSES,

Bred from trotting stock, four years old, sixteen hands high, sound, kind, well-matched, bay, black points, stylish, good action, and great promise.

PURE-BRED ESSEX SWINE,

Consisting of BOARS, Sows with PIG, &c.

☞ The animals are FIRST-CLASS, in good condition for practical uses, but not pampered, and are worthy the attention of good breeders. The Short Horns are bred from the most choice selections. The flock of Sheep are from the very best importations.

Every animal warranted as represented, and positively sold to the highest bidder.

Persons can take the early morning Express Trains from New York or Albany to attend the sale. Catalogues furnished on application to L. AKIN, Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Price List of "Pomona's Home" Nursery.

SENT FREE OF POSTAGE! SENT FREE OF POSTAGE!!

SENT FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS.

Send for a CATALOGUE, Sent Free!

"*Manual of Grape Culture,*" *Sent Free.*

1—Agriculturist, Brooklyn Scarlet, Col. Ellsworth, Fillmore, French, Green Prolific, Georgia, Mammoth, Monitor and Buffalo, 6 for 40 cents; 12 for 60 cts; 25 for 90 cts; 50 for $1,50; 100 $2,50; 250 for $5.

2—Boston Pine, Crimson Favorite, Jenny Lind, Lenning's White and Russell, 6 for 25 cts; 12 for 40 cts; 25 for 60 cts; 50 for $1; 100 for $1,50; 250 for $3.

3—Burr's New Pine, (very early) Downer's Prolific and Wilson, 6 for 20 cts; 12 for 30 cts; 25 for 45 cts; 50 for 70 cts; 100 for $1,10; 250 for $2,20.

4—LaConstante, 6 for 45 cts.; 12 for 70 cts.; 25 for $1,10; 50 for $2; 100 for $3.

5—Triomphe de Gand and Victoria, 6 for 25c.; 12 for 40c; 25 for 55c; 50 for 75c; 100 for $1,30; 250 for $2,75.

6—"JUCUNDA," "Knox's 700," immense stock of best quality plants, originally from an undoubted source, 3 for 40c; 6 for 60c; 12 for $1; 25 for $1,75; 50 for $3; 100 for $5.

No Order for Less than $1.

Twenty-one varieties, 3 each, $1—6 each, $2,50—12 each, $10—25 each, $15—50 each, $24—100 each, $40.

Order early and plant early, thus securing half a crop next year. Full instructions in Catalogue. Send for it. Sent free.

GRAPES.

Adirondac, $1 to $1,25; Allen, 70 cts; Concord, 25, 35 and 40 cts; Creveling, 50 and 60 cts; Cuyahoga, 60 cts; Canby's August, 50 cts; Delaware, 50 to 60 cts; layers, my large vines, will fruit second year with care; Diana, 35 and 45 cts; Elsingburg, 40 to 50 cts; Hartford, 45 to 60c, layers, &c.; Herbemont, 50 cts; Iona, $1 to $1,25; Israella, $1,25, layers; Maxatawna, 60 cts; Montgomery, $1; N. Muscadine, early, large layers for early fruiting, 50c; Norton's Virginia, 75 cts; Rebecca, 50 cts; Rodgers' Hybrids, 4, 15 and 19, 75 cts; Taylor, layers and 2 year olds, fine, 30 cts; Union Village, 60 cts. Sent free of postage. Compare the above prices with those of other propagators, and then send your order where you can buy the best vines at the lowest price. *One of Each of the above 23 Varieties for* $13.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants and Gooseberries, and Rose and other Flowering Shrubs sent by mail at the lowest rates. Manual of Grape Culture Sent Free. Send for a Copy. Address J. H. POSTEL, Jr., Box 660, West Newton, West'd Co., Pa.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Co.
Strawberry Plants—J H Foster, Jr.
Public Sale of Stock—I Aiken.
Peruvian Guano Substitute—Baugh Bros. & Co.
Collins' Combined Clover Thrasher—Glen & Hall.
Pictures for the Million—J B Brown.
Rare Strawberries—J M Merrick.
A Desirable Grape Nursery—John W Bailey & Co.
Cider Mill Screws—Peekskill Plow Works.
Philadelphia Raspberry—Wm Parry.
Phipps Union Female Seminary—H S Achilles.
Southern Fruit Farm—D H Jaques.
Wanted—B C Davis.
Chester White Pigs—Thos Wood.
Sheep For Sale—John L Clark.
Laurella Strawberry—Ryder & Co.
Grapes Vines—Ryder & Co.
Farm For Sale—J S Leib.
Agents—Active Men Wanted—E Bradley & Co.
Heroes' Memorial—J S Van Alstin.
Whiskers—Reeves & Co.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Young Men Throughout the Country—J C Mumford.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— The small-pox is raging at Pensacola, Fla.

— Cholera is on the increase in New Orleans.

— Rents have fallen 25 per cent in Indianapolis.

— Recent rains have damaged crops in Wisconsin.

— There are signs of another Fenian scare in Canada.

— It is said that the French are about to abandon Acapulco.

— A national convention of tailors is in session at New York.

— Santa Anna's confiscated property amounts to $17,000,000.

— The gold mines at Dalton, Ga., are being worked successfully.

— It is said the Florida orange crop will be very arge this year.

— A freedman's banking house has been opened in New York city.

— Gen. Hunter has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

— A miller's clerk in Cincinnati has embezzled $30,000 in two years.

— St. Louis, by a census just completed, contains a population of 204,327.

— The business men of Houston, Texas, have resumed specie payments.

— It is rumored that the property of Henry A. Wise has been restored to him.

— A Swedenborgian theological school is about to be opened at Waltham, Mass.

— An Iron company has been incorporated in Oregon with a capital of $500,000.

— Some one in Chicago sent to the Treasury $14,000 as belonging to the United States.

— A suit at law has been brought in Harrisburg for an alleged balance due of five cents.

— The number of divorces in Connecticut has increased from 189 in 1850 to 435 in 1865.

— A medicated spring resembling those at Saratoga has been discovered at Harrisburg, Pa.

— A German Sugar Beet Co. at Chattsworth, Ill., have planted nearly 600 acres of beets.

— It is said Mr. Hudson of the N. Y. Herald is writing a history of the Associated Press.

— A Dublin Dr. cures delirium tremens by giving a sixty grain pill of capsicum or red pepper.

— A satisfactory treaty has been concluded with the Indians in the Upper Missouri country.

— A gardener near Evansville, Ill., will raise this year 1,000 bushels of tomatoes from an acre.

— The valuation of Salem, Mass., has increased two millions of dollars during the past year.

— A little boy in Mercer Co., Penn., died lately from the effect of a locust sting on the wrist.

— It is officially stated that the French Emperor will open the Paris Exposition April 1st, 1867.

Special Notices.

Young Men Throughout the Country are requested to address J. C. MUMFORD, Philadelphia, Pa., for Circulars of the National Business and Telegraph College. They will be sent free on application.

The Rev. Isaac Aiken, Pastor of the Beaver Street Methodist Church, in Alleghany, Pa., states that he has been permanently cured of Dyspepsia, after 15 years suffering, by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. This is but one of a thousand who have had the same experience.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
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GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1853, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.
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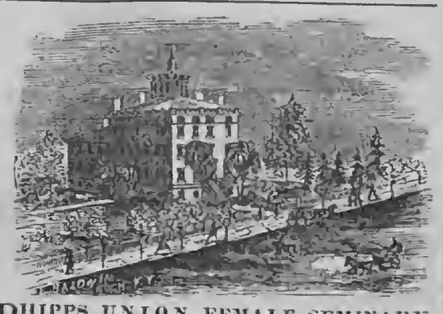
No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

New Advertisements.



PHIPPS UNION FEMALE SEMINARY, Attica, Orleans Co., N. Y.—Young Ladies wishing to enter a First Class Boarding School, will find here every facility for a thorough education. Fall term commences Sept. 5th. For further particulars send for Catalogue to H. S. ACHILLES, Principal.

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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs.—They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

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YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ℔ lb.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
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P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

EVIDENCE AFTER EIGHT MONTHS' TRIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fourth Auditor's Office, July 31st, 1866.

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I am, sirs, very respectfully yours,
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PEA VINE CLOVER SEED!—A choice lot of the Mammoth or Pea Vine Clover Seed now in store. P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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865-2t. J. D. CONKLIN, Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

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WHITE PEACH BLOW,
Ready for delivery after September 1st at the following rates:—Per peck, $1; per bushel, $3; per barrel $7. *Packages free*—Orders promptly attended to.
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The Best and Cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!

WALTER B. SLOAN'S
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CONDITION POWDER
THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE
For Horses and Cattle,

Used throughout the United States and Canadas during the last 23 years,

For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse* and *Cattle Medicines.*

CAUTION.—To protect ourselves and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, the genuine will bear the *fac simile* signature of the proprietors on the wrapper.

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Farmers' Produce of all kinds, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Game, Furs, Flax, Hops, Beans, &c. Maple Sugar and Sirup, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits.

In the Fruit Season, particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of DOMESTIC FRUITS, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Cranberries, Cherries, &c., &c.
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Price, Only $25,00.

With fingers nimble and fine,
With features gladsome and gay,
A lady sat in her pretty boudoir,
Joyfully working away.
Click, Click, Click!
In comfort she sat like a queen,
And sang to the music, merry and quick,
Of the Bartlett Sewing Machine.

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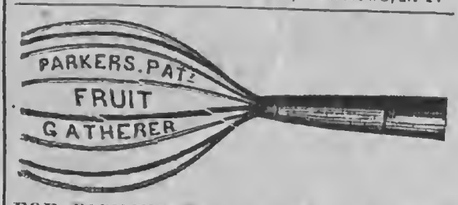
The "BARTLETT MACHINE" and the Shaw & Clark Machine are the only two cheap licensed machines in the U. S. *All other cheap machines, no matter what the name may be,* are unlicensed and infringing machines. Both buyer and seller liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Agents Wanted everywhere—exclusive territory given. Will pay $50 to $200 per month. For terms, inclose stamp and address at either office. PAGE BROS., General Agents, 231 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio, and 514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ JAS. R. AYERS, General Agent for Western and Central New York, Office No. 7 Corinthian Hall, Rochester, N. Y., to whom all orders and applications for that section should be addressed. 864

WHISKERS.—WE WILL GUARANTEE A heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use Russell's Italian Compound, according to directions. Price by mail, 50 cents.
RUSSELL & CO., Drawer 196, Watertown, N. Y.



FOR PICKING EARLY FRUIT and from the tops of trees and ends of limbs where it cannot be reached by hand. No use for ladders. No more shaking off nice apples. Every farmer wants one. Every fruit grower wants one. Agents wanted in every town in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, to sell the Pickers. For full particulars address HOLDEN & HOWARD, Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y., Manufacturers and Sole Owners. 862-tf.

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Clover Thrasher and Huller,
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Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 5, 1866. 860-7t

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Wine and Cider Mill.
Always ready to make PURE WINE and SWEET CIDER. Convenient, economical and indispensable
IN EVERY FAMILY.
SAVES ALL THE FRUIT,
Price so low that every Family can afford one.
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Meat and Bone Compost!
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N. B.—A liberal discount to Dealers.
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☞ The above for sale by Dealers generally. [864-3t

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CIDER MILL,
For Crushing and Expressing the Juice from Apples, Grapes, and other Fruit, at one and the same operation.

The subscriber has invented and patented a Machine for crushing and expressing the juices from Apples and other fruit, at a single operation, thereby dispensing with Screws, Levers, Presses, and other cumbersome machinery, and saving all the time and labor necessary to separate the juices from the fruit by the old process. This important result is attained by a novel arrangement of crushing and pressing cylinders together in one frame, entirely unlike any Machine ever heretofore constructed for such a purpose, and which must eventually supersede and do away with all known processes for extracting juices from fruit.
The subscriber claims, and is ready to demonstrate, that the following advantages are gained over all other Machines:
1st. With the same amount of power, *three times the quantity of Cider or Wine* can be made in a day, than can be made by any other Machine.
2d. That from 25 to 40 per cent. more Cider or Wine can be extracted from the same amount of fruit.
3d. That it is more compact and simple in its operation, stronger and less liable to get out of order; is adapted to hand or other powers; is portable and can be transported readily from place to place; can be driven by any kind of power, and can be attached to any machinery.
4th. Is cheaper in proportion to its capacity.
5th. Is stronger, being constructed entirely of iron.
6th. In being adapted for expressing juices from all kinds of fruit, including *Apples, Grapes, Rhubarb, or Wine Plant, Currants and Berries of all kinds.*
7th. That it is superior to any *Root Cutter* known, for the purpose of crushing roots of all kinds, for feeding stock, quicker, easier and better than any other Machine.
8th. That it expresses the juices from Apples or other fruit the moment they are crushed, wherein lies the great secret of making good Cider or Wine.
9th. That it does not grind or break the seed of any kind of fruit; thereby doing away with a great objection, which is urged against all other Machines.
Enclose stamp for Descriptive Circular.
864 Address, G. J. GREENE, Hudson, N. Y.

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DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S PATENT
CORNEA RESTORERS,
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They will Restore Impaired Sight, and Preserve it to the latest Period of Life.
SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.
The most eminent Physicians, Oculists, Divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the CORNEA RESTORERS for Presbyopia, or Far or Long-sightedness, or every person who wears spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision, or Blurring; Overworked Eyes; Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; Ephiphora, or Watery Eyes; Pain in the Eyeball; Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; Photophobia, or Intolerance of Sight; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or Specks or Moving Bodies before the Eyes; Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye or Eyelids; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or Partial Blindness; Sinking of the Eyeball, etc.
They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the Eye. More than 5,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions inclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. Write for a Circular—sent gratis. Address DR. J. STEPHENS & CO. Oculists,
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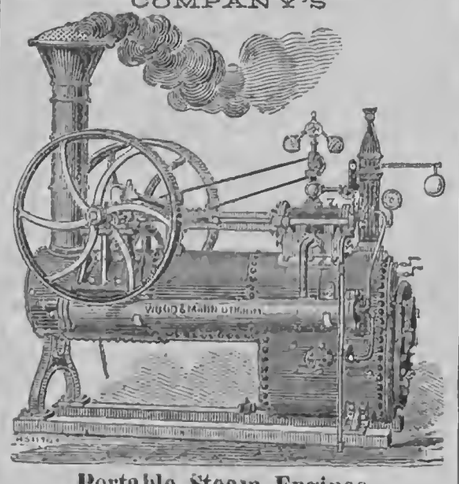

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FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 11.
Accommodation first class. Board and Tuition at reasonable rates. For further particulars apply for Catalogue. REV. N. G. SPALDING, President.
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HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
Over 14,000 in Use and Approved.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1866, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes.
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS
I also make two sizes of superior
PRESSES FOR BERRIES, &c., &c.
If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write for one yourself. Address the manufacturer, W. O. HICKOK,
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FRUIT-PRESERVING SOLUTION,
For the preservation of all kinds of
Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Wines, Cider, &c.,
Without Sugar, and without expensive Sealing or Air-tight Jars.
One Bottle will Preserve 128 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine or Cider. Price $1.
CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.
Fruits preserved by this Solution are as good as the best "canned" fruit, while the use of the Solution avoids the trouble of sealing, costly jars or cans, keeping from the air and light, frequent examinations, and the many other troubles and annoyances well known to every housewife.
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It cures Coughs, Colds, Distempers and Hide-bound. It cures Worms, Bots and Colic. It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now in use, having a reputation of 20 years standing. It is a sure preventive of the much dreaded Rinderpest. No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it. For sale by Merchants and Druggists generally. Address all orders to STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors, 209 Duane St., New York. 860-13t

6,000 AGENTS Wanted to sell SIX New INVENTIONS, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 13 cents and get 30 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
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AARON ERICKSON & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants,
NO. 174 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
☞ Liberal cash advances on consignments. [854-13t

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Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1866.
On and after June 1, 1866, and until further notice is given, Interest will be allowed on deposits in this Bank at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum on all accounts not exceeding in amount ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; and at the rate of FOUR per cent. on sums above One Thousand Dollars, but not exceeding THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Interest will be computed from the first day of the month succeeding the time of the deposit, and to the first day of the month preceding the time of withdrawal.
All moneys deposited on the first day of the month will commence drawing interest on that day; but no interest will be allowed on deposits remaining for a less time than THREE MONTHS, nor on any sums exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, (except in case of Trust Funds, for which a special agreement is made.)
By Order of the Board of Trustees,
854-13t E. R. HAMMATT, Sec'y.

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SHEEP AND WOOL are great and paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid.
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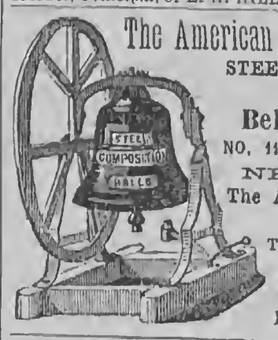

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STEEL, COMPOSITION
AND
Bell Metal Bells,
NO. 117 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK.
The American Institute
AWARDED
To this Company their
GOLD MEDAL
In October, 1865.

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.
John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.
PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-tf

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HOW CYRUS LAID THE CABLE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Come, listen all unto my song!
It is no silly fable;
'Tis all about the mighty cord
They call the Atlantic Cable.

Bold Cyrus Field he said, says he,
I have a pretty notion
That I can run a telegraph
Across the Atlantic Ocean.

Then all the people laughed, and said,
They'd like to see him do it;
He might get half-seas-over, but
He never could go through it;

To carry out his foolish plan
He never would be able!
He might as well go hang himself
With his Atlantic Cable!

But Cyrus was a valiant man,
A fellow of decision;
And heeded not their mocking words,
Their laughter and derision.

Twice did his bravest efforts fail,
And yet his mind was stable;
He wasn't the man to break his heart
Because he broke the cable.

"Once more, my gallant boys!" he cried;
"*Three times!*—you know the fable,—
(I'll make it *thirty*," muttered he,
"But what I'll lay the cable.")

Once more they tried—hurrah! hurrah!
What means this great commotion?
The lord be praised! the cable's laid
Across the Atlantic Ocean!

Loud ring the bells—for flashing through
Six hundred leagues of water,
Old mother England's benison
Salutes her eldest daughter!

O'er all the land the tidings speed,
And soon, in every nation,
They'll hear about the cable with
Profoundest admiration!

Now long live James, and long live Vic,
And long live gallant Cyrus;
And may his courage, faith and zeal,
With emulation fire us;

And may we honor evermore
The manly, bold and stable;
And tell our sons, to make them brave,
How Cyrus laid the cable!

The Story Teller.

TIT FOR TAT.

"Was there ever such a jealous fellow, always contriving some new test to subject my affections to?" said Julia Harvey to her sister, Mrs. Fanny Markham, as she handed her a letter.

It was from Julia's lover, Captain Paul Wilson, an officer in an infantry regiment, who wrote to prepare her to receive him. He told her that she would find him much changed, for he had been wounded in the leg and lost his left arm; that he felt it his duty to say that he should not hold her to her engagement, though he loved her as devotedly as ever. Now, it happened, that Julia had a correspondent in the army, from whom she discovered that the captain had received no injuries, and that this story was concocted purely as an additional test of the devotedness of the fair one.

"We'll pay him off for this trick, Julia," said Mrs. Markham. "Come with me and I'll instruct you how to give him change in his own coin."

Shortly after the ladies had retired, Capt. Wilson, pluming himself on his stratagem, was shown into the drawing-room. He had buttoned his arm up in his coat, and the left sleeve hung empty, while he counterfeited a halting gait, and put a large piece of plaster on his left cheek to cover an imaginary sabre-cut.

In a few minutes, Mrs. Markham appeared.

"Returned at last!" cried she, warmly shaking his hand. "My dear Paul."

"There's not much left of me—little better than half," said the soldier. "I left my poor arm in the East Indies."

"Poor, dear Paul," said the lady. "And how is your leg?"

"Very poorly. I am troubled with daily exfoliation of the bone."

"Poor Julia!" sighed Mrs. Markham.

"She will be much affected at the change in me, will she not?" asked the captain.

"Oh, dear, no! I was thinking of the change in HER!"

"Change in her!"

"What! haven't you heard?"

"Not a word."

"Ah! I see—she was afraid to write to you. She has lost all her beauty."

"Yes—you know she was never vaccinated."

"Never vaccinated?"

"No—and she has had the small-pox very badly. Poor Julia. She has lost sight of her right eye. Her face is very much discolored. Her nose is terribly red."

"A red nose."

"Yes. It doesn't matter so much about her eyes—she wears blue spectacles."

"Blue spectacles and a red nose!" exclaimed the captain.

"But you don't mind that. Beauty is nothing," said Mrs. Makham, who was ravishingly beautiful herself. "You love Julia for her heart; you always told her so. And as you are so maimed and disfigured yourself, why, you can sympathize with and console each other. You'll be a very well assorted couple—three arms and three eyes between you."

"And a red nose and blue spectacles!" groaned the captain.

"Hush! here comes Julia," said Mrs. Markham. "Don't appear shocked. Julia, my dear, here's the captain."

The door opened, and Julia entered. She had painted her face most artistically; a pair of blue spectacles concealed her fine, black eyes, but the marvellous feature of her face was her nose—it glowed with all the brilliancy of a carbuncle.

"Oh, dear Paul," said she, "poor, dear Paul—how much you have suffered."

"I have one arm left for you to lean on," said the captain, gallantly.

"But you are lame. We can never dance the Schottische more."

"I don't know but I can manage it, all but the side steps and hops," said the captain, ruefully.

"But don't you find me hideous?" asked the fair one.

"Not exactly," said the poor captain. "The tip of your nose is rather a warm color, to be sure."

"Oh, the doctor says it will settle into a purple, by-and-by."

"Oh, he does, does he?" said the captain abstractedly.

"Do you think I should look better with a purple nose?" asked Julia.

"Speak not of it," said the captain. "But tell me, when you heard of my injuries, were you not inclined to relinquish my hand?"

"Not for a moment."

"Then forgive my deception," said the captain. "Here is my left arm as sound as ever. I have no wound upon my cheek; I can dance from dark till dawn."

"How could you be so cruel?" said Julia. "It is my turn to ask you whether you are still willing to fulfil your engagement with me?"

"With all my heart," said the captain. "I am grieved for the loss of your beauty, I confess; but your heart and mind are dearer than your person."

"Excuse me for a moment," said the lady; "I must retire for a few minutes."

In an instant she returned, radiant in all the glory of her charms.

"Paul," said she, "how do you like me now?"

"You are an angel," said the captain, holding her in both arms.

"How could you treat me so cruelly with the red nose and the spectacles?"

"Not a word of that," said the beauty. "It was my sister's plan to punish you for a trick. We had friends in camp who exposed your jealous folly, and it was only 'tit for tat.'"

"I deserve it all," said the captain, "and here I avow I am cured of jealousy forever."

When they were married, which followed as a matter of course, they were pronounced the handsomest couple that ever submitted to the matrimonial noose.

THOSE ABOMINABLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Yes, those abominable Temperance Societies! If there is any one abomination more abominable than all other abominations, that abomination is comprised in the abominable temperance societies.

Look at the increase of members in these societies during the last few years. They may be counted by millions. There is scarcely a village or hamlet to be found in the United States which has not been invaded by some apostle of temperance and a society organized.

But this thing has been going on quite long enough. It is high time for the friends of rum to arise in their might and crush out these pestiferous societies. Unless something shall be done, and done quickly, it will require but a few years more, if they continue to increase in the same ratio they have of late, for the temperance men of this country to be in the majority. And should this deplorable event ever occur—why, it makes one shudder to contemplate the awful consequences!

Chief among the evils which would inevitably result, as a national calamity, may be mentioned the almost total loss to the country of some of her most splendid institutions, erected at a cost of millions of dollars, and which are now the pride and boast of American civilization. We allude to our State prisons, our penitentiaries, our jails, houses of correction, homes for the friendless, orphan asylums, alms houses, and various other benevolent and eleemosynary institutions which are now kept up at a yearly cost of millions of dollars.

The total annihilation of these magnificent institutions, we feel assured, is the object at which the temperance men and women are aiming. In a word, sly as they keep it, they aim at revolution; bloodless, it is true, nevertheless revolution. They are nothing but conspirators, conspiring against the rights of the rumseller and the drunkard—rights the dearest and most sacred to the human race—the right of the rumseller to coin money from the tears and agony of women and children; the right of the drunkard to beggar and disgrace his family, to become a vagabond and an outcast. These rights, of both rumseller and drunkard, have been acknowledged from time immemorial. They are so old that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;" and now, for a party of fanatics to spring up with the avowed purpose of robbing these most worthy and excellent men—the rumseller and drunkard—of these ancient and long-vested rights, is an abomination.

That the temperance people are rank conspirators and revolutionists, appears in the fact of their secret organizations. Under a variety of names these organizations are sown broad-cast throughout our land. Old men and women, young men and maidens, and even *children*—poor little things!—are being daily seduced from the allegiance which they owe to King Alcohol, to become members of these abominable temperance societies!

Can anything be conceived more deplorable than the persuading of an innocent child to put its name to a solemn pledge, promising to totally abstain from the use of spirituous and intoxicating liquors? Perhaps the little thing has never yet tasted Bourbon; knows nothing of gin cock tails; is profoundly ignorant of rum punches; in fact never "smiled;" never "indulged;" never took a "night-cap." Once within the influence of these abominable temperance societies, and it is highly probable that these children will live to a healthy old age without ever knowing how any of these beverages taste. Can anything be imagined more horrible?

Without the influence of these abominable temperance societies, how different would be the condition of the race. Bloody violence, crime in all its haggard deformity, gaunt poverty, broken-hearted women and starving children might then be met at every corner.

But in spite of all that these arch-conspirators can effect, it is refreshing to read the daily records of crime in our midst, showing that as yet the rum influence is still a tremendous power. Even since we took up our pen to write this tirade, the cheering news comes to us of the murder of Ellen Hicks of Westchester. She is said to have been a most estimable young lady, and on the very eve of being married. She had done nothing whatever to provoke the assassin, but he, being filled with alcohol, must needs kill some one, and fate ordained that she should be the victim.

"O, mother! I am shot—I am dying," exclaims poor Ellen, as she falls, weltering in her blood, the arms of her sister Alice lovingly entwined about her waist.

Fitzgerald, the murderer, says that if he shot the girl he had no intention of doing so; that he does not remember doing so. This is because he was under the influence of rum at the time; it always produces that effect, often inducing a man to kill his dearest friend.

In conclusion, we urge upon the friends of intemperance the necessity of taking some immediate action to prevent the spread of these abominable temperance societies. Unless something is done, it will not be long before ninety per cent. of all the crime, pauperism and suffering will have disappeared; and if a rumseller should then dare to set up in his present lawful and respectable business, he will be consigned to such a depth of infamy that the highway robber would be considered a perfect gentleman compared to him. So mote it be.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

SCOTCHMEN AND SCOTCH MUSIC.

A gentleman who was a first rate performer of Scotch music on the violin, spent a winter at Exeter, and of course soon became acquainted with the musical dilettanti of that place. Dining one day with a professor, the conversation turned upon Scotch music, and a strong argument arose as to its bearing competition with foreign music; the Scotchman, whom we shall for the present designate the Fiddler, insisted that, when properly played, nothing could excel it; the professor on the other hand, insisting that it was only fit for the barn-yard.

"I'll tell you what," says the Fiddler, "I'll lay a wager of £5 that if a party of Scotchmen can be got together, I'll make them shed tears one minute, sing the next, and dance the third."

"Done," said the professor, "and if your music is capable of that, I will not only pay you the £5 with pleasure, but will be convinced that it is the most enlivening, pathetic, and best music in the world."

The difficulty arose as to getting an opportunity for a trial. But this was soon obviated by a third party informing them that a number of young Scotchmen dined annually at the old London Hotel, on the anniversary of Burns' birthday. This was a capital opportunity for the Fiddler; for these young men, being principally rawboned, overgrown Scotch lads, who had recently left their own country to carry tea in the neighborhood, were the very ones upon whom he was sure to make a hit.

All being arranged, and the utmost secrecy being agreed upon, the eventful day was anxiously looked for. At length it came, and the Fiddler and Professor, by an introduction to one of the party, got an invitation to the dinner. There were twelve altogether sat down, and a right merry party they soon became; for the whisky toddy was not spared when the memory of any of Scotia's bards was toasted. The Fiddler was not long in perceiving that he had got among a right musical set, and he waited patiently until they were fit for anything. At length he gave a wink to the Professor, who at once proposed that his friend should favor them with a Scotch tune on the violin.

"Capital, capital!" cried the whole party.

The violin was brought, and all were in breathless anxiety. The Fiddler chose for his first tune, "Here's a health to them that's awa," and played it in the most solemn and pathetic manner.

"That's a wœfu' tune," said a great, big, rawboned youth to his next neighbor.

"It is that, Sandy. There's meikle in that tune, man. It reminds me o' ane tha's gane, Jamie," at the same time giving a deep sigh, and drawing his hand over his long, gaunt face to hide the tears that were trickling down his cheeks.

The Fiddler with his keen eye soon perceived that before he got through with the second part of the tune he would have them all in the same mood. He therefore threw his whole soul into the instrument, and played the tune as he had never done before; and as the last four bars of the tune died away like a distant echo, there was not a dry cheek amongst the company. Now is the time, thought the Fiddler; and without stopping a moment, struck up in a bold and vigorous style, "Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut." Out went the handkerchiefs, and away went the tears.

"Chorus!" cried the Fiddler; and in instant all struck up:

"For we nae fou' wer'e nae that fou'
But just a drappie in our e'e;
The cock may craw, the day may daw,
But aye we'll taste the barley bree."

The song was ended, but up struck the Fiddler in his best style, the reel, "Jenny Dang the Weaver."

"Hey, ye devils!" cried Sandy.

"Scotland forever!" cried Jamie; and in an instant, tables, chairs and glasses were scattered in all directions, and the whole party dancing and jumping like madmen.

Out ran the affrighted Professor, (for he did not know what might come next,) up came the landlady with her terrified train of inmates. But none dare enter the room, the hurrahs and thumps on the floor being so boisterous; and it was only upon the entry of a Scotch traveler, who had just arrived, and who cried to the Fiddler for any sake to stop, that order was restored.

It is needless to say that the Professor paid his bet cheerfully, and was fully convinced of the effect of Scotch music when properly played, and that the landlady took care that the Fiddler never came into her house again on Burns' anniversary dinner.

A Wedding Fee.—"Many and many a year ago," how many deponent saith not, a youthful couple appeared at the gateway of a parsonage of a town not a hundred miles from Harvard. Mounted on a sober nag, they also claimed companionship with a bag, evidently filled with some valuable commodity. Dismounting, the gallant youth left his lady and the bag, and proceeded up the avenue of elms leading to the pastor's door, and entered the mansion. Soon re-appearing, he waved his hand to the waiting damsel, at the same time calling, in stentorian tones, "Come along; he says he will take beans!" Guiding the steed to the door, the lady was received by her would-be lord, and soon "the twain were made one flesh," and the minister was left in the possession of a goodly supply of beans.

A Missouri paper announced a short time since that the "wife crop in Gasconade county yielded 15,000 gals." The next week the editor came out with an "erratum—for wife read wine."

Garters with diamond buckles are worn with the new hoops in Paris. It is easy to see that the new style has not been adopted here.

A young lady in California broke her neck while resisting the attempt of a young man to kiss her. A fearful warning.

If a toper and a gallon of whisky were left together, which would be drunk first?

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 18, 6, 11 is an article of dress.
My 9, 3, 15 is a part of the foot.
My 7, 10, 10 is a girl's name.
My 2, 7, 14 is worn on the head.
My 10, 15, 12 is to catch fish with.
My 6, 4, 1 is a small cabin.
My 5, 15, 8, 17 is to part with for price.
My 11, 16, 12 is a kind of grain.
My whole is one of the commandments.

Ironton, Wisconsin. Mary L. Bundy.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Sirrr'e yman na peyint drleae,
Reath'e naym a tacnev dbe,
Heree't myan a yolenl mobos,
Rebew ojy dan hilgt evah letd.
Orf chitk ni veery evyradagr
Hte tillet ockehlil eli;
Adn revey likeolhc snepserter
Na lange ni het yek.

East Trumbull, Ohio. Fred.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first perfumes the queenly rose;
My second in the Danube flows;
My third is heard in the thundering train;
My fourth is felt in the gentle rain;
My fifth is encased in a lady's glove;
My whole is something that many love.

Wadsworth, Ohio. L.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer owning a farm of a certain number of acres, sells it at $80 per acre, and does not receive his pay until 3 years 6 months and 15 days after; but he has his choice of simple or compound interest at 7 per cent per annum. He chooses the latter interest, and gains thereby $188.238+. How many acres in the farm? W. Hayes.

Italy, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 264.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Washington Irving.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Answer to Anagram:

Keep your eye fixed on the American Eagle,
Whom we as the proud bird of destiny hail;
For that wise bird you can never inveigle
By depositing salt on his venerable tail.

Answer to Charade:

Who finds his *level*, falls below
His own good estimation;
But engineers their level make
Oft on the highest station.

In *level* see the letter *v*;
(Numerical the riddle,)
Although five letters make the name,
You find *five* in the middle.

Turned round, still *level* level is,
But head and tail dissever,
That little less will stand for *eve*,
A little more for *ever*.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE TIME TO SOW WHEAT.

THERE is a disposition with some farmers to sow winter wheat too early. We have, indeed, known those who finished sowing in the summer—the last days of August. But we have observed of such, that the result was not favorable enough to induce them to continue the practice. Others we have known to sow very late in the season. Such, as a general rule, are the easy sort of farmers, and the preparation they give their land for seeding is none tóo thorough. Their go-ahead neighbors shake their heads and remark "*they* couldn't raise wheat sown so late, and they guess that crop won't amount to much." But the crop commonly turns out better than it is expected to, perhaps because high expectations are not formed. And if the preparation of the land has been excellent the late sown crops are sometimes the very best grown in the locality.

We do not advocate very late sowing of wheat nor do we believe in extremely early; in the one instance the plant does not have time to attain sufficient growth—to become well established and store up a supply of nutriment for a future vigorous growth—before winter; in the other it advances too rapidly and far, it is apt to turn yellow and be attacked by insects and worms, and there is even danger that the seed-stalk will start. During the early stages of their growth the roots of our cereals increase much more than the leaves of the plant. There is reason to believe that, at this period, most of the organizable matter is stored in the roots and that this store is afterwards applied to the formation of the seed-stalk. It has been observed that rye plants, six weeks after sowing, had leaves five inches long and the roots of the same plant measured two feet. After a certain time has elapsed, and the requisite development taken place, the energies of the plant are concentrated on throwing up the main stalk and perfecting the seed. The nutriment stored in the roots is withdrawn and appropriated to the seed-stalk which now grows with great rapidity. The autumn and winter are the proper seasons for the root growth of the plant to take place, and for it to store up its supply of nutriment, and the spring is the proper season for the seed-stalk to shoot. But if wheat be sown too early, a long, warm autumn may push it too far ahead, and induce the main stem to start, and thus a portion of the strength of the plant, needed for thrifty growth the next season, will be wasted; and if sown too late the plant may fail to store up in its roots matter sufficient to ensure a vigorous growth before the season shall urge it forward.

Many farmers say "I shall sow when I get my ground ready." If one manages to have it in order at just the right time this is a good rule, otherwise not. It is certainly a mistake to be late in cultivating the soil; but if it is thoroughly prepared it is wiser to let it remain a few days and give it an extra harrowing, than to sow too early. In this locality we think the best average success is had with wheat sown between the tenth and eighteenth of September.

SEED WHEAT—PLANT DEVELOPMENT.

THE following is taken from "Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry." The author's remarks in relation to seed and the development of the wheat plant are of interest to wheat growers at the present time:

"The development of a plant depends upon its first radication, and the choice of proper seeds is therefore of the highest importance for the future plant. A crop of the same wheat, reaped in the same year, and from the same field, will exhibit differences in the size of the grains, some being larger, others smaller; and among both kinds, some when broken up will present a mealy, others a horny appearance, the one being more, the others less completely developed. The cause is this—that the stalks in the same field do not all shoot into ear and flower at the same time, and that some of them produce seeds much more maturely than others; hence, the seeds of the one are far more developed, even in unfavorable weather, than the seeds of the others. A mixture of seeds unequal in their development, or differing in the quantities of amylum, gluten, and inorganic matters which they severally contain, will produce a crop of plants as unequal in their development as the seeds from which they sprung.

"The strength and number of the roots and leaves formed in the process of germination are (as regards the non-nitrogenous constituents) in direct proportion to the amount of amylum in the original seed. A seed poor in amylum will, indeed, germinate in the same fashion as another seed abounding in it; but by the time the former has succeeded, by the absorption of food from without, in producing roots and leaves as strong and numerous, the plant grown from the more amylaceous seed is again just as much more advanced in growth, its food-absorbing surface was larger from the beginning, and the growth of the young plant is in like proportion. Poor and sickly seeds will produce stunted plants, which again will yield seeds bearing, in a great measure, the same character."

So there are good scientific reasons as well as practical ones to urge a farmer to sow sound, plump seed. Let the mill blow out all it can and use for seed what is heavy enough to fall in spite of the blast. Remember, also, that one grain of rye may produce in the wheat thirty or forty stalks, and each stalk bear fifteen or twenty grains. Cockle, and other weeds, are just as productive. It won't pay to waste the strength of the soil and deteriorate the quality of the wheat by sowing them.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Trip to Winchester, Va.—Patapsco Valley—Monocacy Valley—Harper's Ferry—John Brown—Charlestown—Appearance of the Country—Richmond—Winchester—Memories.

As I had heard so much of the "Valley of Virginia," it was with great pleasure the other day I made a short trip into it as far as Winchester. Taking the cars of the B. & O. R. R. at Ellicott's Mills the route is by that road to Harper's Ferry, and thence by the Valley road some 28 miles to Winchester. The B. & O. road winds up the narrow valley of the Patapsco, crosses the summit near Mount Ayr, and reaches the Potomac through the valley of the Monocacy. The valley of the Patapsco is little better than a gorge through which the river runs with great rapidity, and thus furnishes a series of fine water power on its way to tide level, which it reaches near the Relay House and the junction of the Washington branch of the Railroad. Here 70 years ago vessels used to lay at anchor and discharge and take on cargoes; there is now a large bed of basket willows. At that time this point was a port of entry.

One sees but little of the country until after the Monocacy valley is reached. Here the land becomes gently undulating, and the whole appearance of the country is changed. The whole valley seems to be occupied by thrifty and industrious farmers. Good houses, and barns, and out-houses are visible on every farm; and the growing crops indicate a fertile and prolific soil. It is a limestone region, and is considered one of the best in Maryland. The land is considered very valuable, and improved farms are held as high as from $150 to $200 per acre, and not many sellers at even these prices. Near the Point of Rocks the Railroad strikes the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal, and both go through the mountains on the same side of the river till they reach the Ferry, where the road crosses to the other side.

The scenery around Harper's Ferry is worth more than a day's journey to any one. It took me only three hours to reach it, and I hope to visit it again with time enough at my disposal to ramble over the mountains, and among the ruins which now mark the site of one of the busiest little manufacturing towns in the Union before the war.

At this point the Shenandoah comes in from the south and joins the Potomac, which comes from the west, and the united rivers find a narrow, rocky passage to the north-east through the Blue Ridge Mountains, and a water power is thus created which for purposes of utilization has no rival in the Union. The government used but a small fraction of it for the purposes of its immense armories. The ruined canals, broken wheels, and dilapidated buildings remain, but the machinery and the mechanics have gone, never to return again in government employ. But it does seem to me that capital will not long neglect so tempting a point for profitable employment. If the property could be bought up by a company with means enough to build up cotton and woolen manufactories, I know of no point where textile fabrics can be produced so cheaply.

I had little time for sight-seeing, but the engine house where old JOHN BROWN was taken is pointed out to you near the bridge where you change cars. It's in ruins—doors and windows gone—but still it has a historic interest. For some three miles above the junction, the Shenandoah flows over a rocky bed, and has quite a rapid fall, yet the rivers at this point are both grand and beautiful. The whole region is one where the lover of the grand and beautiful might spend a day with great profit.

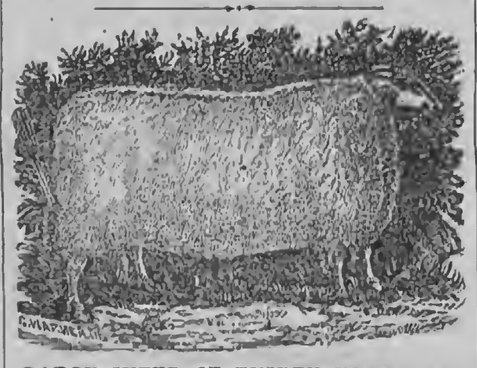
At the point where the road diverges to the west the river has become smooth and placid as a lake and the country begins to assume the appearance of a farming region. From hence the route is marked and the scenery marred by the havoc of the late war, though not to the extent I had expected, for comparatively few dwellings were destroyed. Barns, mills, and fences suffered pretty generally, and the stock were annihilated, but the dwellings were generally spared. Fences have been repaired to some extent, and large fields of corn are on every side, and the crop will be a very large one throughout the valley. Personal property was nearly swept out and nothing left to the people but their land. They are yet comparatively poor, but with a country so marvelously productive as this valley they cannot long remain so.

Charlestown is the first town of any importance you reach after leaving the Ferry. It was from this town that "JOHN BROWN'S soul went marching on." History has made both immortal. And what a history lays between Charlestown and Richmond! At the one culminated a rebellion inaugurated by a feeble crazy old man, executed with many of his deluded followers with all the rigors of a justly offended law. At the other, ended one of the most fearful rebellions of which history has a record. But with them I have nothing at present to do. The country around Charlestown is slowly recovering from the waste of the war. The country must be, when well cultivated, a very productive and desirable one to live in. The town is pleasantly situated, and when repaired and built up again, as it will be in a short time, it must be a very attractive place.

To Winchester the country is much the same in its topography and soil, as below and around Charlestown. Those of your readers who are familiar with that portion of New York which lays upon and along the upper terrace of limestone through the wheat region, and in Ontario, Seneca, Monroe and Genesee Counties, have a very good idea of the general topography and soil of this famous region. It is a lime-stone region throughout, except an occasional low range of slate hills that come in from the mountains, and which often furnish the best of soil when properly cultivated. Like that region it is deficient in water, but very fertile, and produces all the grains and clover, and the grapes in great perfection and abundance; and like that region sheep are better adapted to its dry soil and deficient water than cattle. They told me I had not seen the best of it, but from what I did see I am satisfied that its importance as an agricultural and fruit region has not been exaggerated. The farms are generally large. Two small farms are for sale and those at high figures—from $75 to $150 per acre. If the large farms were broken up into from 50 to 100 acre farms, and sold at a price that would warrant the expense of the improvements, I know of no more desirable lands for convertible farming. The climate is variable, but not bad. Of the society I prefer not to speak until after further acquaintance, for I might not do it justice.

Winchester! What a cluster of memories cling around this old town! Before the war, for its society one of the pleasantest in all Virginia. During the war a foot-ball between two mighty foes. Few towns in any country can boast such a record as having changed masters seventy-six times in less than four years; one day as often as three times. Nearly or quite twenty battles of note have been fought in its vicinity; and yet the town is not as badly damaged as one would think. In any other country it would have fared very differently, for war is not a school where the gentler virtues are much cultivated.

But I find I have so far exceeded my usual limit that I must postpone any further remarks till another visit.—T. C. P.



LARGE SHEEP OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

IN the Albany Cultivator of March, 1835, (a journal "Published by the N, Y. State Agricultural Society—J. BUEL, *Conductor*,") is an interesting account (under the heading of "Large Sheep,") of the exhibition of some fat sheep in the rear of BEMENT'S Hotel in that city. The account states that the show comprised "eight very superior wethers of the Leicester with a cross of the Cotswold breed"—that "they were bred and fattened by Mr. THOS. DUNN, of this city, on his farm in the town of Guilderland, fourteen miles west of Albany"—and that they were purchased at $15 per head by Messrs. KILPATRICK & Co., butchers.

A portrait of one of the sheep was given (which our engraver has re-produced as above,) and the writer of the article (C. N. BEMENT, Esq., who is still living and widely known as a correspondent of agricultural journals and author of a standard work on Poultry,) says of it: "The above cut is a good likeness of the smallest of the sheep, taken by a gentleman on the spot, which will give those unacquainted with the breed some idea of their appearance when fat." The gentleman alluded to as taking the drawing was Hon. H. G. WARNER, now a resident of this city, and whose taste and practice in rural matters (especially horticulture and landscape gardening, as his fine garden and beautiful grounds attest,) are highly creditable. Judge WARNER made the sketch hurriedly, in the cold yard, yet—with due respect to friend PAGE and other modern artists—the amateur's picture of over thirty years ago compares favorably with the sheep portraits of the present day.

When the eight sheep alluded to were slaughtered, "the carcasses were exhibited and excited the admiration of a numerous body of spectators for their great size and general appearance." * * "Their net weight averaged, when dressed, 35 lbs. per quarter, or 140 lbs. per animal. Wool on an average, say eight lbs. It must be remarked, however, that these were the *refuse* lambs, which Mr. D. declined to sell for breeders. The pelts sold for $2.50 each."—"Mr. DUNN'S present flock consists of about 150 head, old and young, from which he supplies, in part, the great demand made every fall—selling his ewes from $12 to $15, and bucks from $30 to $50 each."

Such is the substance of an account of a sheep show over thirty years ago, with weights, prices, etc. We might compare and comment upon size, weight, prices, etc., then and now, but leave that for our associate, Dr. RANDALL, and his correspondents, in the more appropriate department.

REMEDY FOR RED LICE ON CATTLE.—One of the best remedies for red lice on cattle is strong water where potatoes have been boiled and not washed. If the first washing does not kill them the second will.—LEO.

FARM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Fall Feed.—Seasonable rains have made fall feed flush. The meadows and pastures are green. Newly seeded fields are also doing well. There is certainly grass enough to fatten stock designed for the butcher, and to put that kept for store in good condition to enter the winter. Farmers should take timely measures to prevent injury to last spring's seeding by hard and late pasturing.

Salt as Manure.—A correspondent of the Canada Farmer experimented with salt this season as a manure. He sowed it on barley and oats at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds per acre, leaving strips of unsown grain in each field in order to test the efficacy of the salt. He is confident that it added one-third to his crop. JOHN JOHNSTON, we believe, claims that salt is a valuable manure on his land. It is probable that the best results with it are produced on rich land.

Fighting the Potato Bug.—An Indiana correspondent says that a very good way to head the potato bug is to whip the vines lightly with a handful of brush—willow twigs are good; this causes them to drop into the furrow where they may be lashed to death with the twigs, tramped on, or destroyed by the cultivator passing along immediately. The best time is when the sun shines. Our correspondent states that the bugs are very destructive to beets and tomatoes as well as potatoes.

Clover Seed.—We believe that a crop of clover seed taken from the land exhausts the soil more than the crop which is cut for hay. Any seed crop, it is well known, is more exhaustive than a mere fodder crop. One strong reason for cutting timothy for hay early, is to remove it from the soil before it has abstracted those elements which form the seed. It impoverishes the soil much less than if cut later. The first growth of clover is not generally disposed to seed much; hence it is not so exhaustive as other grasses if cut late. But the second crop, which bears the seed, is injurious to the land—at least the taking it away is. Unless remuneration is made to the soil it will pay better to let the second growth of clover rot on the land, or feed it off.

The Potato Crop.—There is an extraordinary breadth of potatoes planted this season so far as our observation extends. The high prices of last spring stimulated the farmers to plant. Generally they are looking well; we hear no serious complaint, and the season has been favorable. In the event of a good yield they will still bring a fair price, for they will, to a great degree, be used in the stead of wheat, which must be dear. Generally when potatoes are very high in the spring they are low the next autumn; for obvious reasons many are planted; the reverse is also apt to be true. The potato crop is generally well tilled—better on an average than the corn crop. Properly managed it is less labor to hoe potatoes and keep them free from weeds than it is corn. On free land it is hardly necessary to hoe them by hand.

Protection to Winter Wheat.—It is suggested, by a Western farmer, that wheat fields may be protected from the severe weather of winter by sowing oats with the wheat, or rather sowing oats first and covering them and then follow in a day or two with wheat. It is thought the oats will help protect the wheat during the winter, disappearing, of course, in the spring. Another plan is to mulch the wheat, late in the fall, with fine manure, or lacking this, with a coating of straw. What effect either of these plans may have in protecting the wheat from the severity of the winter we do not know. One or all of them might be tried on small lots of ground, and their comparative merits be tested at a trifling expense. As the country becomes divested of the forest trees the wheat fields are exposed to increasingly severe trials from wind and frost. Less snow falls now than formerly, and what does come is borne from the wheat fields by the winter blasts which career over them since divested of the protection of surrounding forests.

FOOT-ROT IN CATTLE.—A correspondent of the "Independent" says the "foot-rot" is quite prevalent among the cattle in some parts of Massachusetts. An application of pine tar has been found efficacious as a cure. It should be applied frequently till a cure is effected.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

REPORT ON SCOURED FLEECES,

BY COMMITTEE OF N. Y. STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Six special prizes of $25, each were offered by individuals, on scoured fleeces, at the Fair of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, last May, at Rochester—the competition to be limited to fleeces shorn and weighed publicly at the Fair, and the scouring to take place under the direction of the Association. So general satisfaction was given by the accuracy and impartiality displayed by the Committee on Scoured Fleeces in 1865, that the same gentlemen were placed on the Committee this year, with one exception. Mr. A. J. GOFFE, Superintendent of the Syracuse Woolen Company's Mills, where the scouring took place, having been succeeded in that place by Mr. WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, was also succeeded by him in the Committee. The report explains itself in all necessary particulars, and we submit it, reserving comments for the future.

To the Honorable HENRY S. RANDALL, *President of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.*

The Committee on Scoured Fleeces respectfully report:—The fleeces were scoured at the Syracuse Woolen Company's Mills, under the immediate direction of one of the Committee, WM. A. DUNCAN, who is the Superintendent of the Mills, and precisely in the same manner that it was done in 1865. The twine in which the fleeces were tied was in all cases of the same kind and length, and convenience made it necessary to weigh this twine with the fleece, both before and after scouring. Mr. SWEET, one of the Committee, attended to the weighing of every fleece at the shearing and after it was scoured. The sheep were weighed to one-quarter of a pound, and the fleeces to one-quarter of an ounce. The columns of per centages given in the tables last year, are not included this year, as the tables were thereby very much swelled, and as every person can make the figures that has a desire to do so. The column of ages is omitted for the reason that the prizes offered did not call for the ages of the animals.

Wilcox Prize.

This prize was offered for the best Merino Ram's fleece of one year's growth, or thereabouts, which on being scoured should be found to give the greatest weight of wool in proportion to its time of growth and the live weight of the animal.

There were three competitors and the lightest animal won the prize. He gave of wool, as may be determined by dividing the weight of his cleansed fleece by the weight of his shorn body, six and forty-two hundredths per cent. This ram was entered for the scoured wool prize last year, but owing to the competition of ewes in the same class, was as low as No. 11 in the order of merit, though a comparison of the tables will show that he did better then than now.

Owners' Names.	Condition of the Animal.	Weight of Carcass.	Weight of Fleece Unwashed.	Wt. of Fleece Scoured.	Age of Fleece in days.
Theron Steele.....	Mid.	73.25	14 515	5.03	364
Baker & Champlin...	Mid.	92.25	12.06	4.03	366
L. J. Bovee.....	Good.	88.50	13.93	3.93	380

Owners' Names.	Quantity of Wool grown per day.	Quantity produced by each lb of animal in one day.	Q'ty produc'd by each an'l in one year.	Prize COLUMN Q'ty produced by 1 lb of animal in 1 year.
Theron Steele.....	.01381	.000176	5 04	.06424
Baker & Champlin....	.01101	.000119	4 00	.04315
L. J. Bovee.....	.01039	.000117	3.79	.04292

Baker Prize.

This prize was offered for the best Merino Ewe's Fleece, with the same conditions as the WILCOX prize.

There were eight competitors and it was won by a Ewe that weighed a little more than the average of the class. She gave of wool seven and eighty-eight hundredths per cent. to her shorn body. This is the same Ewe that won the MOORE Prize in 1865; and she came to the show in a few days after dropping her lamb. By comparing the table for the Rams and Ewes it will be seen that five different Ewes would have beaten the best Ram had they competed, as they did last year, in the same class.

Owners' Names.	Condition of the Animal.	Weight of Carcass.	Weight of Fleece unwashed.	Weight of Fleece scoured.	Age of Fleece in days.	Quantity of Wool grown per day.	Quantity produced by each pound of animal in one day.	Quantity produced by each animal in one year.	PRIZE COLUMN. Quantity produced by one pound of animal in one year.
A. H. Clapp.....	Fair	57.75	10.295	4.545	364	.01376	.000200	4.63	.07498
C. J. Hollenbeck...	Mid.	51.25	9.50	3.87	360	.01075	.000209	3.99	.07236
H. M. Boardman...	Mid.	46.25	11.50	3.325	365	.00953	.000208	3.515	.07552
Lorenzo Babcock,...	Good	44.75	9.385	3.28	377	.00870	.000194	3.168	.07081
John Maltman.....	Mid.	50.50	9.93	3.31	360	.00927	.000182	3.376	.06679
L. J. Bovee.....	Good	62.50	11.605	4.00	364	.01093	.000175	4.007	.06887
J. C. & S. T. Short.	Good	60.25	12.885	4.65	485	.00953	.000157	3.452	.05760
Baker & Champlin.	Mid.	50.50	7.795	2.915	404	.00728	.000142	2.617	.05183

Pottle Prize.

This prize was offered for the best Merino Ram's Fleece of one year's growth, or thereabouts, which on being cleansed should be found to give the greatest weight and *value* of wool in proportion to its time of growth, without reference to the weight of the animal.

There were eleven competitors, and the prize was won by a Ram, whose body weighed 124.75 pounds, and whose fleece, as shorn, weighed only 16.34 pounds—there being five of his competitors that gave more gross weight of fleece, and five that were over him in the quantity of cleansed wool; but there was but one that would have produced more wool in a year, (MARTIN SLUSSAR'S,) and he was beaten in quality.

In determining the value of the wool, the Committee placed the cleansed fleeces of each class side by side, on a table, so that the comparison by eye and touch was easy and satisfactory. The relative value was the point aimed at, and the committee took $1 as the standard for the best fleeces, and rated the others accordingly, not intending to say what the wool may sell for.

Owners' Names.	Condition of the animal.	Weight of Carcass.	Weight of Fleece unwashed.	Weight of Fleece scoured.	Age of Fleece in days.	Quantity of Wool grown per day.	Quantity grown in one year.	Value per pound of scoured Wool.	PRIZE COLUMN. Value per year.
Wm. H. Pursley....	Good	124.75	16.34	5.12	338	.01514	5.6381	$1.00	$5.52
L. J. Bovee.....	Good	123.50	17.96	5.28	355	.01487	5.4275	1.00	5.42
Martin Slussar.....	Fair	152.	22.57	6.635	361	.01823	6.6539	.90	5.98
T. Terrill.....	Fair	110.	16.68	5.21	344	.01514	5.7261	.96	4.94
I. E. Heaton.....	Fair	116.25	12.87	5.08	315	.01439	5.2518	1.00	5.21
C. H. Warner.....	Good	93.	12.765	5.635	405	.01391	5.0771	.98	4.97
U. C. Rogers.....	Good	147.	19.71	5.265	360	.01412	5.1528	.96	4.94
U. C. Rogers.....	Good	115.	15.57	5.105	324	.01205	4.7357	.95	4.53
M. C. Boundy.....	Good	105.75	17.21	5.03	407	.01311	4.1801	1.00	4.13
J. Bailey & Son....	Good	87.50	13.135	4.34	410	.01126	4.2154	.96	4.03
J. & P. Martin.....	Good	115.25	15.	3.95	325	.01057	3.8580	.98	3.78

Cossit Prize.

This prize was offered for the best Merino Ewe's Fleece, with conditions the same as for the POTTLE prize.

There were only three competitors for this prize, which was won by a three year old Ewe, that competed last year, and then stood No. 4 in the order of merit. It will be seen by comparing the tables that she has now produced more wool per day than in 1865. The lowest of the three was an animal *nine* years old, and her age placed her at a decided disadvantage in the contest. The other animal in this class was one year and forty-three days old, and if she had weighed only *three-fourths* of a pound *less* and competed for the BAKER prize, she would have won it.

Owners' Names.	Condition of animal.	Weight of carcass.	Weight of Fleece unwashed.	Weight of Fleece Scoured.	Age of Fleece in days.
D. W. Perry.....	Fair	77.	14.06	5.295	364
H. M. Boardman.....	Good	65.75	17.43	5.885	403
Wm. R. Pitts.....	Good	103.50	16.635	4.695	375

Owners' Names.	Quantity of Wool grown per day.	Quantity grown in one year.	Value per lb. of Scoured Wool.	Prize Column Value per yr.
D. W. Percy,.....	.01454	5.3071	.98	$5.20
H. H. Boardman,....	.01442	5.2633	.96	5.05
Wm. R. Hitts,.....	.01252	4.5698	1.00	4 56

Randall Prize.

This prize was offered for the best fleece of English Long Wool, the conditions the same as for the POTTLE prize. There were but three entries, and the prize was won by a Cotswold ram two years old. The most remarkable thing brought out in this class, is the fact that a sheep which weighed only 100.25 pounds gave of cleansed wool 9.03 pounds, and one of his competitors, a Leicester ram, three years old, weighed 209 pounds, and only gave 8.13 pounds.

Owners' Names.	Condition of animal	Weight of carcass.	Weight of Fleece Unwashed.	Weight of Fleece Scoured.	Age of Fleece in days.
E. Gazley,.....	Fat	100.25	10.795	9.03	355
Samuel H. Barons,..	Fair	209.	13.575	8.135	335
E. Gazley,.....	Fat	125.	11.65	8.03	355

Owners' Names.	Quantity of Wool grown per day	Quantity of Wool grown in one year.	Value per lb. of Scoured Wool.	Prize Column Value per yr.
E. Gazley,.....	.02543	9.2819	.775	$7.39
Samuel H. Barons,..	.02428	8.8612	.80	7.08
E. Gazley,.....	.02262	8.2563	.75	6.19

Moore Prize.

This prize was offered for the best fleece of English Middle Wool, the conditions the same as for the POTTLE prize. There was but one sheep shorn in this class. This ram weighed 161.75 pounds, and produced only 4.75 of cleansed wool. Comparing this South Down with the Cotswold prize ram, we have sixty per cent. more of animal, and forty-seven per cent. less in value of wool.

Owners Name, J. Lynch; condition of animal, good; weight of carcass, 161.75; weight of fleece unwashed, 8.195; weight of wool scoured, 4.75; age of fleece in days, 340; quantity of wool grown per day, .01267; quantity grown in one year, 5.9845; value per pound of scoured wool, 70; prize column—value per year, $3.49.

The weights of the sheep after they were shorn, are given in the first column of figures in the tables, although they were not required in most of the offers for prizes, but because they are important as, indicating the cost of supporting the animal. An inspection of the weights of the animals and their production of cleansed wool, will be instructive; and the Committee invite a careful consideration of this feature of the tables. Without knowing the weights of the animals, some of the prizes offered would have been of little or no value towards instructing the wool growers; with the weights given much may be learned.

In the class for the POTTLE prize are eight fleeces of five pounds and less than six pounds with only sixty-three hundredths variation, while these same fleeces, uncleansed, vary *six pounds*. This shows how valueless are the published weights of uncleansed fleeces, that abound in the newspapers. The business of the wool grower is to raise wool, and he may well inquire whether the *cost* to him of these excessively heavy, uncleansed fleeces, is not more than a prudent manufacturer can afford to pay.

The MOORE Prize of last year called the attention to the shrinkage of wool, and has doubtless led to some changes in the opinions of both producers and consumers of wool, and we cannot doubt that much good will grow out of the tests now submitted to the public.

GEO. GEDDES, CHAS. TALLMAN,
JAMES M. ELLIS, WM. A. DUNCAN,
Syracuse, Aug. 17, 1866. H. D. L. SWEET.

GROUND CORN AND COBS.—PAUL M. GREEN, West Milton, Wisconsin, asks whether "corn cracked, cobs and all, will injure sheep?" Probably not if properly fed,—but we should much prefer to leave the sawdust out of the pudding. The feed of itself does not account for the results described.

Communications, Etc.

TRAINING HOPS HORIZONTALLY.

THIS principle is adopted by one of our hop-growers, who has experimented with it for three years. The growth is very fine, not surpassed by any other yard. The poles are seven feet in length, and connected by twine. As soon as the vine reaches the chord it puts out spurs. This is held by Mr. SNYDER, the owner of the yard, as an advantage. He reports other advantages. He thinks where the large pole is used the frost has an effect in the ground, filling the hole (at least in some seasons when the ground is charged with water and then freezes) with ice, thus keeping the vine in check. This is probably less so where the soil is porous or well drained. Another thing. The vine being cut high, in the horizontal system, there is less injury from bleeding.

Mr. SNYDER has also experimented with the vine in another way. He has pinched back several vines, and finds it an advantage. It seems to have a similar effect to that of the grape. He will try it more extensively next year.

But a thorough test (of yield) was instituted by Mr. S. when he adopted the horizontal mode two years ago. He trained several rows in the usual way, on long poles. There was a third more hops on the new system in the same number of hills. Thinking this might be in consequence of the soil being better in the one case than the other, he transferred his poles to the best ground in his yard—with the same effect.

In putting out his yard, Mr. SNYDER made an estimate of the expenses. Cedar poles for his yard would cost from four to five hundred dollars. Instead, he used from discontinued yards short poles sufficient to set his yard; he got them from fifty cents to a dollar a hundred. His family spun the twine, and the whole cost of setting his yard (with poles and twine) was twenty-five dollars. Thus, the profit of his yard, instead of being swallowed up by the expense of the poles the first year, as is usually the case, was, except the twenty-five dollars, clear gain.

Mr. SNYDER has tested these things accurately. He counted the hills that were experimented upon, and weighed carefully the hops. I have reported the case as he gave it to me; and I have been frequently in his yard. Last spring when other yards showed a vine a foot in length, I noticed his was double that, and some three feet long. There were but few hills missing, notwithstanding the severe frost of last winter, and the vermin which affected the vine generally. Mr. S.'s yard is three years old. It has a warm situation, facing the south.

As to the advantages of picking, I have not consulted Mr. S. These I believe are also favorable. What the objections may be to this mode, I have not learned. I also understand there is less length of vine in the horizontal mode, the joints, or space between the "arms" or spurs, being nearer together. These laterals are also said to be longer, and bear a finer, clearer hop. Especially is this so where the vine has been stopped, (by pinching back,) says my informant.

Starkville, N. Y. F. G.

TOP-DRESSING GRASS LANDS—MANURE.

AS GOOD a time as any for top-dressing grass lands, is soon after removing the grass, or early autumn. The ground then takes up the manure; in the spring it is apt to evaporate, and waste its effects largely in the air. In the fall the dews and rains dissolve the manure, carrying the elements into the soil to be appropriated by the rootlets and fibers of the grass, thus at once furnishing pabulum assimilable for the starting of a new and vigorous growth. Summer is the time to prepare a compost for top-dressing; everything on the farm convertible, should be appropriated to the compost heap. Muck, sods from headlands, under fences, etc., mixed with the yard manure, if heaped loosly in warm weather soon decompose, and the whole heap becomes leavened. Where animal manure is wanting muck and sods, with a sprinkling of lime throughout the heap, and the addition of a little salt, ashes, etc., will make a good substitute; the rains will furnish moisture, so that in a short time the heap will become decidedly warm, when it should be overhauled, mixing it quite thoroughly and fining it to the greatest possible extent. Usually where the compost is muck, sods and the other ingredients, one overhauling will sufficiently fine it in a few weeks time to apply it to the grass; if coarser articles are used, another overhauling, or more, and longer time may be necessary to fit it for use.

Heavy crops of grass taken from new seeded ground for a few years draw largely on its fertility, and if no recompense is made in the shape of top-dressing, the quality, as well as quantity, fails in a good measure. This is the reason why our meadows so often appear exhausted and need re-seeding. The grass roots not having assimilative food are enfeebled and finally driven to yield their place to less valuable or more hardy varieties, weeds, etc. When this takes place the only resource is plowing and re-seeding; top-dressing would only give the weeds, etc., a greater luxuriance and abundance. The grass roots should have had the sustaining influence of a stimulant from the first seeding, where, instead of yielding to inferior vegetation, they would have increased in vigor annually, although a crop were annually taken therefrom.

So. Windsor, Conn. WM. H. WHITE.

TOBACCO MANAGEMENT.

IF tobacco plants were early set, in rich and well prepared soil, and have been properly tended, they will now be shooting up for seeding. This is the time to nip this aspiring tendency by breaking off the top of the plant, thereby throwing the strength down and back into the leaves. These will need careful attention lest the tobacco worm, a mere creature of skin, but a most gross feeder, shall destroy the more promising portions of the crop. This the worms will frequently do if not promptly sought out and killed. Turkies are sometimes very efficient helpers in worm hunting in a tobacco field, and the way they peer under a tobacco leaf for a worm is ludicrously amusing. But, whatever the means used, see to it that the worms are timely attended to.

Tobacco sometimes, owing to inequalities of soil or other causes, ripens unevenly, hence one portion will require to be cut days before another in the same row. This should be properly attended to. Plants ripe enough to cut may be easily detected by taking a leaf between the thumb and finger. If ripe it will feel waxy and have a tendency to adhere to that which comes in contact with it; the leaf, too, will exhibit a spotted and dingy appearance. It is then ripe and should be cut the first fair day. This should be done when the dew is off and the plant be laid carefully on the ground to wilt. When one side is well wilted turn the other side up till it is brought to the same pliable state. Having reached this point there is little danger, if ordinary care is exercised, of tearing or breaking the leaves. This should be avoided as it impairs the value of the tobacco. When wilted, so as to be pliable, it should be taken to some shelter, secure from rain, and be placed in piles for a day or two, but not long enough to allow fermentation to take place. It should then be hung up on poles or their equivalent two plants together—one on each side—till sufficiently cured for stripping. It is then stripped from the stalks, bunched, ready to be turned over to the dealer or manufacturer. B.

THREE IMPORTANT REMEDIES.

I.—AGAINST LOSS BY POTATO ROT.—Dig all that will do to dig before the eighth day of September, whether early or late kinds. My neighbors have found this a sure remedy, while I have lost one-half of my early potatoes by leaving them undug till October. In digging for the table I have never discovered a diseased potato until September. The disease does its work in this month; hence potatoes should not be dug after the aforesaid date, until the first week in October.

II.—AGAINST THE SQUIRREL PEST.—If you have choice fruit which the squirrels like, (and they select the best,) nail strips of old sheet iron, tin, or stove-pipe around the body, to prevent their ascending the tree. It should stand apart from all other trees.

III.—AGAINST BLACK WARTS ON PLUM TREES.—Some twenty-five years ago, when nearly every plum tree in my section was entirely destroyed by this disease, I saved all my trees by amputating every limb or twig below the wart, and carefully consuming said warts in the stove, that the pest should not be propagated.—Thus in two years I was entirely rid of the disease, without the loss of a single tree. All other remedies adopted have entirely failed to check the disease. K. H.

Shoreham, Vt., August, 1866.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

LEO, of Raymond, N. H., writes to the RURAL: "It is a well-known fact that a good location and cleanliness are among the most essential points in making good butter. Every dairy should be so located that it may be cool and shady, with a good draft of air circulating through it. A large dairy and well filled ought to be the motto of every farm house. As soon as the milk is brought in it should be scalded, as we get more cream and better by so doing. Butter comes better and is not so liable to be soft and sticky. As soon as taken from the churn it should be thoroughly worked, left until next morning, then worked again. Next salt in the following way:—take two quarts of good salt, one ounce of sugar, one ounce saltpetre. Use one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter. It should be stamped and left to cool before being put in jars. Butter prepared in this way should not be used for two or three weeks. You will find that your butter will be very fine, as it will have no brittle or salty look or taste. By following this course your butter will keep the year through, in warm as well as cold weather."

KICKING COWS.—J. J. WATSON writes the N. E. Farmer in this wise:—I had a kicking heifer—a perfect kangaroo. I tried moral suasion—no use: then retaliation—when she kicked, I kicked;—she grew worse and I no better. I then "tied her up," but that didn't affect her hind legs—she spilled her milk—she jammed the pail—she rapped my shins. I was then advised to take up one fore foot and slip a short strap over her knee, so as to compel her to stand on three legs, being "tied up," of course. This done, cut your nails, and milk at your leisure. She can't hurt you, and will "come to her milk," and give up kicking.

Rural Brief Mention.

SEPTEMBER TO JANUARY.—Its friends are reminded that $1 pays for the RURAL NEW-YORKER four months—say from this date to the end of the year and volume. We have already received quite a number of subscriptions for this period, and there is abundant room in our books for more. Those who wish to renew, and outsiders who desire to give the paper a fair trial, are invited to govern themselves accordingly. We shall endeavor to render more than full value received for every dollar invested.

NOT MARL, BUT CARBONATE OF LIME.—Mr. J. KNAPP of Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., sends us a sample of a material found in that neighborhood, which he thinks is a marl, and may be valuable as a fertilizer. We have had it examined and it proves to be an almost pure Carbonate of Lime, containing a mere trace of Alumina and Magnesia, with neither Sulphuric nor Phosphoric acid—and therefore nearly worthless as a manure. It entirely dissolves in all the acids, and is insoluble in water. If it could be put into a solid shape and burned, it would produce first-quality quick lime mortar, and be in proper shape to apply to worn and effete land. It possesses very good polishing qualities, for silver, brass, brittania and tin wares, when finely pulverized.

ABOUT KEEPING POULTRY ON A LARGE SCALE.—A Subscriber at Kenosha, Wis., writes us:—"Will you please inform me where there is a poultry raiser—one who does it on a large scale? Do you think it would be safe to invest money in from 2,000 to 3,000 hens?"

We do not at present know of a poultry raiser so extensively engaged in the business as to keep even 1,000 hens. Our opinion is that it *would not* be safe to invest money in the business so largely as our correspondent proposes, though it may perhaps be done with proper care—including a sufficient range of ground, division into comparatively small flocks, etc We would like to hear from some experienced poultry raiser on the subject. We believe every attempt to keep poultry on an extensive scale, in this country, has proved unsuccessful.

HORSE-HOEING WHEAT.—In one of his letters from England on dairy and general farm management there, Mr. WILLARD states that some farmers use a hoeing machine in the cultivation of wheat. The wheat is sown in drills about eight inches apart and on lands seven feet wide. The hoeing machine is made to embrace all the drills on one of these lands and is furnished with a species of knife for cutting up or stirring the soil between the drills. By this process a yield of from fifty to sixty bushels of wheat to the acre is produced. It seems reasonable to conclude that stirring the soil after the depressing influence of winter is removed, will promote the growth of the wheat plant and augment its product. Skillful management in shaping the drills and running the machine through them, is evidently of great importance in this system of cultivation.

SHELDON'S COMPOSITION FOR FRUIT TREES.—A correspondent at Troy, Pa., asks us relative to P. B. SHELDON'S composition for the destruction of borers and other insects on fruit trees. On inquiry we learn from reliable parties in Steuben county, that the composition has been tested in that section and is approved. Though at first inclined to look upon it as a nostrum, the testimony before us—mainly elicited by our inquiries—is such that (with the addition of a knowledge of the ingredients of the composition,) we are inclined to regard the preparation of Mr. SHELDON as valuable. The Composition, which has been patented, is advertised in this paper.

TO PREVENT HOGS ROOTING.—H. BOWEN tells the Prairie Farmer of a way to prevent hogs from rooting—amusing in itself, whatever it may be to the hog operated upon for a cure. He says: "Take a sharp knife, put it in a stick a few feet long for a handle, and hit the hog two or three light taps on the end of the nose, sufficient to make two or three small cuts. It works like a charm." This will stop the rooting till the cuts heal up, when the nose cutting may be repeated.

ADDRESSES AT FAIRS.—We learn that Maj. HUGH T. BROOKS of Wyoming, (our "Special," H. T. B.,) is to deliver the Annual Address at the Niagara Co. Fair, Lockport, Sept. 21. Col. ELY S. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, (but formerly a resident of Rochester and a member of the Canal Engineer Corps,) is to deliver the address at the Orleans Co. Fair, Albion, Sept. 15. D. D. T. MOORE is announced for an address at the Steuben Co. Fair, Bath, Sept. 21.

"LARGE SHEEP THIRTY YEARS AGO."—In the article under this heading on our first page it should have been stated that the illustration there given was the first sketch made from a live animal and published in the State of New York. It was so stated to Judge WARNER by persons in Albany, at the time he made the sketch from which the cut was engraved, and is believed by him to be true. If wrong in this assumption he would be pleased to be corrected.

SEEDING TO BLUE GRASS.—In answer to the inquiry of a Kansas Reader in RURAL of 18th ult., Mr. J. GROVER of Lawrence, Kansas, says:—"Sow any time from the first of December to March, half a bushel per acre. It will do as well on the prairie without breaking as otherwise. Burn off the wild grass, harrow the ground and sow on the seed, and it will run the wild grass out."

HIGHER PRICES IN PROSPECT.—The National Intelligencer is of opinion that in consequence of certain credit machinery now being put into operation the price of all kinds of produce will be considerably enhanced during the coming winter. If this proves so the producing classes will be benefited while the poor will suffer in consequence.

RYAN'S POTATO DIGGER.—This machine, advertised in our present number, is highly recommended by practical farmers, and the model has a good look—but not having seen a full-sized machine we are unable to speak personally in regard to its operation.

COUNTY FAIRS.—The following County Fairs have been announced since the publication of the list in last RURAL:

Orleans Co., N. Y., Albion, Sept. 14-15.
Rutland Co., Vt., Rutland, " 26-27.

CRATE WHEAT WANTED.—A subscriber, Middlesex, N. Y., wants to know where he can obtain "Crate Wheat" for seed.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.—E. C. HOLDEN, Solon, wants to know the P. O. address of O. HOWLAND, of Cayuga county.

HORTICULTURAL.

UNFRUITFUL YOUNG ORCHARDS.

It is a frequent complaint of the anxious owners of young and thrifty apple orchards that they do not bear. The trees are old enough, they are healthy, *and they grow very fast*, but they yield little or no fruit. As a general rule these orchards are pretty well cared for—they are well cultivated, pruned, scraped, washed and manured, and the trees do grow splendidly, but that is about the only reward, if it may be called one, which the owner gets for his trouble and expense.

If the owners of such unfruitful orchards understood and practiced the simplest principles of the art of pruning, they would, if prevented by no local causes, soon be brought into fruitful condition. The owners do, indeed, partly understand the cause of their not bearing, for one will often hear the remark "They grow too fast to bear well," but they seldom understand, or at least practice, the means of changing this state. It should be borne in mind that a tree which grows a great deal of wood will produce little if any fruit. A large growth of wood and a great yield of fruit are not conditions that will take place in a tree at the same time. During the first years of the life of a tree the treatment should be such as will produce a vigorous and healthy growth of wood. In orchards of standard trees fruit is not expected, nor desirable in view of ultimate profit, until the trees are of proper size. The aim of the cultivator is to make his trees grow fast and to make them healthy. He prunes early in the spring before the sap starts—prunes closely—and throws the juices of the tree into a diminished head and large and thrifty branches are the result. He also manures and cultivates.

But when he wants fruit a different course must be resorted to. Whatever diminishes the vitality of a tree—threatens its life—induces fruitfulness. Instinctively the tree puts forth an effort to perfect its seed. The wood-buds change to fruit-buds, and the strong branches in the glorious autumn bend down with promise. Sometimes this result is brought about unwittingly—a sod forms around the tree—it receives a wound or becomes sickly—and the unfortunate specimen that falls behind its fellows in growth is loaded with a burden of fruit.

The orchardist, desirous of inducing fruitfulness in his young and over-thrifty trees, should check their growth. He should prune in the summer, the season of growth—instead of in winter, the season of rest. Summer pruning diminishes the vitality of the tree. Pinching should be resorted to; all of the strong shoots, at least, if not *all* shoots on a very vigorous and non-productive tree, should be pinched in the summer and thus dwarfed. The roots should be pruned, likewise, cutting off from one-fourth to one-third by thrusting down a long, sharp spade in a circle round the tree. If the summer pruning and pinching has been done the end of that season is the proper time to root-prune. Many unfruitful orchards, we believe, might be brought, by skillful pruning, into a condition of profitable bearing.

A TRIP TO SOME OF THE VINEYARDS ON THE SHORES OF LAKE ERIE.

[We are indebted to P. Barry, Esq., of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, for the subjoined interesting notes of a trip to the Vineyards of North East, Kelley's Island, &c.—Ed.]

Having heard much for several years past of the successful cultivation of the Grape on the shores of Lake Erie, I recently availed myself of the polite invitation of the "Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association" to join their Summer Meeting and Excursion, which was held on the 15th and 16th inst. As Grape Culture at the present time occupies a large share of attention in almost every part of the country, a few notes on what I saw may not be devoid of interest to the readers of the Rural New-Yorker.

The Vineyards at North East, Pa.

Our party, before joining the Society at Cleveland, halted at North East, Erie Co., Pa., 16 miles east of Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad, to visit the extensive grounds of Wm. Griffith, Esq., and the South Shore Wine Company with which he is connected. We were fortunate in finding Mr. Griffith at home, and were kindly conducted by him over such portions of the establishment as we had time to visit.

The crop in the vineyards here is very light, owing not only to the effects of last winter, but also of a long, cold and wet period in the spring, about the time of blossoming,—and also, as some say, from the effects of over-cropping in previous years, which I think quite likely from the enormous yield we have seen reported from time to time. The Catawba is the principal variety in all the bearing vineyards, but other varieties are being tested, some of the new sorts quite extensively. The propagation ground here was the most interesting to us, being conducted on a system we had not before seen practiced so extensively. It is estimated that nearly a million of young plants are on the grounds, all propagated from eyes the present season in the open ground. They are planted closely, three or four inches apart, in beds about four feet wide, and all covered an inch or two deep with tan-bark. Except in some spots where the wood was defective or the soil unsuitable the crop is quite satisfactory.

The soil here is regarded as peculiarly adapted to the grape. It appears to be a sort of "drift"—a gravelly, substantial loam, with a porous subsoil. A narrow border of this sort of soil extends along the south shore of Lake Erie, from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio, and it is believed that in a few years the best parts of it will be covered with vineyards. It seems to be the opinion of many experienced cultivators that the soil here is better adapted to grape culture than the famous Kelly's Island, for a long time regarded as the paradise of Grape Growers. I am quite sure it is much more easily worked. We examined the spacious cellars of the Wine Company here, and tasted some fine samples of wine as a *finale* to our visit, which was a brief, but very pleasant and instructive one.

In the evening at nine o'clock we joined the Grape Growers' Association on board the fine Lake Superior steamer, "Lac la Belle," and were cordially welcomed by the officers of the Society and the commander of the steamer, Capt. Spaulding, who is a member of the Grape Growers' Association and has a fine young vineyard near Cleveland.

Kelley's Island.

At two o'clock in the morning we were landed on Kelley's Island. The hotel accommodations here were nothing to boast of, but we passed the time as well as we could until breakfast was announced. This being over, the company scattered in squads over the island among the vineyards. Our party was politely conveyed in a carriage by Messrs. Chas. Kelly and Chas. Carpenter, well known pioneers on the island. We traversed a considerable part of the island and were shown the most important vineyards.

The crop here too is very light, varying from one-fourth to half a crop. We passed through one vineyard of 125 acres, owned, however, by several parties. Some of the vineyards looked very well; others, on low, dark-colored soil, or where the rock came too near the surface, badly. The best vineyards appeared to be on the lightest-colored, deep, heavy, well-drained soils. Nearly all the vineyards struck us at first sight as being somewhat neglected, both in the culture of the soil and the pruning and training. We were told, however, that clean culture and summer pruning were believed to induce or rather to favor mildew and rot, and some strong cases were cited in favor of this theory. My opinion is, and it may be taken for what it is worth, that if good, clean culture of the soil and judicious summer pruning induce disease, grape culture must fail. The vines here are pretty much all planted in rows eight feet apart and six feet distant in the rows and trained on wire trellises. These are made of strong posts 3½ ft. in the ground and four feet above, 24 feet apart, and three wires 14 inches apart.

The extension of grape culture on this island has been wonderful; for several years back it has averaged over 100 acres per year. Nearly one-half of the suitable soil of the island is now in grapes, and the price of land has advanced to $500 and $800 per acre for the best sites. The partial failure of last year and this is somewhat discouraging, but I can see no good reason to doubt the ultimate success of grape culture here. There are years of failure in every department of cultivation. Those who expect to meet with uninterrupted success in any pursuit will be and should be disappointed. In the wine districts of Europe there were constant failures for a period of nearly ten years, but for the last five or six years the crops have been fine and the cultivators have grown rich.

From this point the Association continued its excursion to other adjacent islands, but our party felt somewhat fatigued and returned to Cleveland. And here let me say that I have never met with a more zealous, intelligent body of men than that of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association. I made up my mind that this business was in good hands;—they must and will succeed, and success to them.

On our return we spent part of a day in the beautiful city of Cleveland and had a drive through "Euclid Avenue," by far the finest to be seen in any inland town in America. We also called on the venerable Doctor Kirtland, and found him in good health, enjoying his fine garden and grounds, which are full of rare and beautiful trees and plants. The collection of Magnolias is particularly rich, and one tree especially is a wonder and well worth a long journey to see. It is the *glauca* budded on the acuminata, about a foot in diameter where budded, and with a head as large as a good sized apple tree. The Doctor has promised to furnish an article for the press on Magnolias and we anticipate a most interesting one.

We made a visit to Nyse's Fruit Preserving House here, and the Professor very kindly conducted us through and explained the principles on which it is constructed. We were shown and permitted to taste of grapes and apples in an excellent state of preservation from last year. Prof. Nyse considers this house, which is now in his own hands, as the most perfect in the country. As one of these houses is now nearly completed at Rochester, the public in this vicinity will soon have the utility of this invention put to a practical test.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must express myself highly gratified with my trip and thank the Grape Growers' Association and the Proprietors on Kelley's Island for their polite attention, and I hope to meet them all again when the vineyards are in a more fruitful condition.

P. S. I ought to have mentioned that the party, when all mustered on the island, numbered about one hundred. Among the invited guests were the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, and Charles Downing, Esq., of Newburg. Mr. Wilder was in the best of health and spirits, and I am sure he was never greeted with a more cordial welcome than on this occasion. He expressed himself highly pleased,—delighted with the trip.

Ordinary roofing slates set perpendicularly in the ground so as to overlap about three-fourths of an inch, are quite effectual in fencing out roots from a bed in a garden or yard.

TWO NEW RASPBERRIES.

Nine years ago, in introducing the Improved American Blackberry (afterwards named the Doolittle by the American Pomological Society,) to the public, I promised that the masses in town and country should have this fruit to their hearts' content. All has been fulfilled, and more too—for the commendations of its worth from other growers, Horticultural editors, &c., far exceed all that I had promised for it. Why? Because, during my experiments and study of its habits I used no manure or stimulants, nor did I give them any cultivation or treatment but what was necessary to permit the plant to develop its natural capacities. Hence, when the plants that I sent out were put upon their merits by high cultivation and rich soil, the universal decision was that "the half had not been told."

But, after all, two objections, or wants, that this berry did not supply, were urged. For some it was too dry and seedy—a juicy (Red) Raspberry was wanted, that would stand in permanent hills and not fill the garden with suckers. Another objection was, its season of fruiting was *too short*—there was an abundance while they lasted, but they did not last long enough. Both these objections I am now able to fully meet by two new seedlings. The first I name Doolittle's *Red-flavored Black Raspberry*. It originated thus:—Having thrown a quantity of seeds and refuse (after making wine) from my Black Raspberry upon the manure heap, young plants came up wherever the manure was scattered. Wherever they could be permitted to stand I left them; others I transplanted, and when they fruited, unless they seemed superior or different from the original, I tore them up. This is the only plant that I finally saved. Its whole growth seems a cross with the Red Raspberry. The canes are not so rank and thorny as the Black, but are more numerous. The berries are as large and the yield is as good as the Black. The time of ripening is nearly the same or only two or three days earlier.

The color of the bearies is a dark red or brown, as if red and black were mixed—with a delliciously rich Red-Raspberry flavor. I think they make the best berry pie that ever was eaten. Being very juicy they will not probably bear distant transportation, but for a home market and family use they will supply a long felt want—a *garden berry*, rich, juicy, productive, of good size, hardy as the oak, and being propagated from the tips, will not fill the ground with suckers.

The other seedling I have named the *Seneca Black Cap*, the fruit of which was noticed in the Rural of August 4th, as sent to the editor by W. Wight of Waterloo. This was raised by the late Mr. Dell, seven years ago, from seed of the Doolittle. It has the same general habit as the Doolittle, but with rather ranker growth of canes—a little larger berry, firmer fleshed, fully equal in productiveness and hardiness, and from 8 to 10 days later in fruiting. As the Doolittle begins to wane this begins to ripen and extends the crop, with full size, freshness and firmness to three or four weeks. Both of these plants have received, thus far, nothing but neglect. Hence, when given rich soil and high cultivation, the results will exceed the descriptions given above. H. H. Doolittle.

SEEDLING FRUITS.

The Magazine of Horticulture, for August, has a leading article on seedling Fruits, suggested by the proceedings of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, held in this city in June last. The discussion had, at that meeting, is copied at length, and made the text of the comments to which we refer. In these the Society is mildly censured for not coming squarely up to the work supposed to pertain legitimately to its mission, by pronouncing in favor of or against such seedling fruits as were submitted to its scrutiny. This censure is, perhaps, in part merited, though the proceedings show that the Society deemed it more politic, if not more just, to defer this judgment to a future meeting, that a report might be submitted by a committee appointed to examine the claims of new varieties, upon the attention of fruit growers, professional and amateur. This committee will, most likely, give the results of their examinations and researches at the next meeting of the Society, thereby enabling it to pronounce, with suitable emphasis, upon the several new varieties of fruits now competing for public favor.

In reference to decisions, of this character, the editor says:—"The trouble is committees, who have to examine and report upon seedlings, often have two things to contend with, fear and self-interest, either of which are fatal to a reliable opinion. They are afraid they shall offend somebody if they condemn a seedling, and sometimes, though not always, they fear their stock, if they have any, may be rendered worthless by an adverse report. Thus we do not get the facts only partially, and very undecidedly, and the public continue to buy and prove the variety for themselves."

From what is stated, in another section of the article from which we quote, it would seem that the "Massachusetts Horticultural Society" is free from the fear and selfishness imputed to others, since it is complacently stated that "its efficient fruit committee have long ago publicly, in their report, discarded some of the very strawberries which are now considered good by others." Now what is the inference from this fact, rather boastingly set forth in reference to the "Massachusetts Fruit Committee"? Is it not fair to infer that they may have erred, in their decision, or that the "others" mentioned, are unapprised of its having been rendered, or that, being aware of the fact, do not regard it as an authority sufficiently well established to guide or control their action?

The subject of fruits has long been under discussion by associations and by the Press, still uniformity of judgment in regard to them has not been attained, nor is it likely it ever will be; yet associations have done some good, and it is to be hoped they will do much more by their examinations and labors in the future.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

Next to the proper time in the spring there is no season when it is safer to plant evergreens than during the latter part of August and the first half of September. We do not say that it will answer to box them and transport a long distance, exposing them for several days, perhaps, to the air, and some hours, it may be, to the sunshine. But if they are taken from a near plantation; if a cloudy or drizzling day is selected—and at no season should the sun be permitted to shine on evergreen roots in transplanting—they may be transplanted now with large success. The season's growth is mainly over, the new wood is hardened, and as the soil will remain warm for some time to come it gives the trees a good chance to establish themselves before winter. If a severe fall drouth should occur the newly-planted trees should receive a thorough watering—putting on enough to drench all the roots.

CURIOUS AFRICAN TREE.

The most curious, and in every respect far the most remarkable, of all the plants found in Angola, is the N'tumbo of the natives, a tree of so abnormal and curious structure, that Dr. J. D. Hooker rightly remarks in his memoir in the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, that since the discovery of Rafflesia Arnoldi in Sumatra, no plant has excited so great an interest as the Welwitschia mirabilis, dedicated to the honor of its discoverer.

This prodigy amongst trees belongs to the order Gnetaceæ, and certainly attains an age of at least 100 years. The unbranched stem, raised only a few inches from the ground, measures in very old individuals about two feet in length, and 4, (according to Welwitsch,) or even 6, (according to Monteiro,) in breadth at the crown. Raised, as it is, so slightly above the dry, gravelly soil, it resembles a gigantic loaf split in the center into wide-gaping halves, or a massive round plate depressed in the centre, with a rough, cracked, warty, dark-brown surface, whose entier never changed nor renewed foliage consists of two opposite evergreen coriaceous leaves spread over the ground, variously curled and waved, which are from 1 to 2, and even 3 fathoms long, and from 2 to 2½ feet broad, and what is most remarkable, they are the pair of cotyledons of the the germinating plant, which continue to exist through its whole life, a phenomenon of which we have scarcely an example in any genus belonging to the higher orders of plants. The forked inflorescence, which breaks out every year in the circumference of the crown, bears smaller, barren, hermaphrodite catkins, and larger carmine red female ones 2 inches long, and very like Fir cones.

Welwitsch found these mis-shapen monsters deeply sunk in the soil, with their middle-sized roots, in considerable quantities at Cabo Negro, (15° 40' south lat.,) on the dry plateau of the coast of Benguela, which is covered with loose, sandy, rough rubble, and from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. A little north of this place at Mossamedes, in the neighborhood of the Nicolas River, on the little Fishbay, at 14° 20' south lat. Herr Monterio found it at a later period in a perfectly similar situation on quartzose schistose soil; and Mr. Baines, as also the well-known Cape traveler, Mr. Anderson, in Damaraland, between the 22d and 23d degrees of south latitude in the neighborhood of Whalefish Bay, in a district in which not a drop of rain ever falls. The distribution of this remarkable plant, as at present known, which calls to mind some vegetable of a creation long since past, fall within the 15th and 23d degrees of south latitude, and may therfore be considered as tolerably characteristic. It is well known to the natives. We must mention, as of peculiar interest to the man of science, as also for the Pharmacist, or even the Ethnologist, the notice in the Portugese language of the samples of wood, materia medica, and manufactures from Angola, sent to the Industrial Exhibition of London in 1862, of which Dr. Welwitsch is the author. It is greatly to be desired that this pamphlet of scarcely four sheets should find an intelligent translator, through which the meritorious and zealous labors of our friend should obtain a wider circulation and estimation.—*Gardeners' Weekly.*

CLIPPING TOMATO VINES.

J. F. Griswold writes to the N. Y. Times:—"I have frequently heard it stated that tomato vines must be clipped or pinched off in order to promote more abundant fructification. Will you pen plain details of the manipulations of the operation?" It is not always best to clip the ends of tomato vines. When they grow luxuriantly and have attained a large size, and there appears to be but little fruit and a large growth of vines, it is always best to pinch off the terminal branches and leaves close to the outermost blossom. If other shoots start up, clip the ends, so that the vines will grow no higher, nor spread wider. This will check the development of leaves and vines, and turn the flow of sap to the more complete development of the buds and fruit that were suffering for the nourishment that made a heavy growth of vines. If vines are small, and filled with fruit, or buds, it is better not to pinch off the stems.

Some experiments made at the Experimental Grounds, Washington, seem to show that slight covering, a mere board, over grape vines prevents mildew.

Domestic Economy.

ORIGINAL RECIPES, INQUIRIES, &c.

Dear Rural:—Please publish for the benefit of your many readers, the following recipes, which we know are excellent:

Apple Float.—The whites of two eggs well beaten; add a spoonful of sugar, six apples, stewed and drained until dry; beat all together, then make a soft custard, put it in the bottom of a dish and lay the float on the top of it.

Farmer's Pie.—Pare and grate large, mellow, sweet apples; thin the pulp with milk; a little sugar and spice to the taste; bake with one crust like a custard pie.

Fried Cakes.—One cup of sugar, one of cream, three eggs, a teaspoonful of saleratus, cinnamon or nutmeg to the taste.

To Preserve Cider.—Let it stand until it commences to ferment, then draw off and strain through flannel cloth into another barrel; then take three-fourths of an ounce of the oil of sassafras and the same of the oil of wintergreen and put it into a pint of alcohol, then shake it well and put into the cider. This is extra; the only trouble is it is so good we can't keep it long enough.

Pickled Peaches.—Take a gallon of good vinegar; add to it four pounds of sugar; boil for a few minutes and remove any scum that may arise; then take cling-stone peaches that are fully ripe, rub them to get off the down and stick three or four cloves into each one; put them into a stone jar and pour the liquor boiling hot over them; cover the jar closely and set in a dry place for a week or two, then pour off the liquor and boil as before, then return to them boiling hot, which should be carefully covered and stored away for future use.—Mrs. A. L. B., *Quincy, Michigan.*

To Bleach White Flannel.—Will some one please inform me how to bleach white flannel with sulphur and oblige?—Annie B.

Paste for Cleaning Knives.—Make a mixture, 1 part emery and three parts crocus martis, in very fine powder. Mix them to a thick paste, with a little lard or sweet oil. Have your knife-board covered with a thick buff-leather. Spread this paste on your leather, to about the thickness of a quarter-dollar. Rub your knives in it, and it will make them much sharper and brighter, and will wear them out less than the common method of cleaning them with brickdust on a bare board.

New Advertisements.

500,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, and Grape Vines for sale by A. W. POTTER, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

GIANT ASPARAGUS.—10,000 Crowns, 1 year old, will be sent after Oct. 1st, by mail, postage paid, $2 ℔ 100; by Express, $1,50 ℔ 100.
H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER THIS FALL the new varieties, well grown, Isabella, Concord and others, grown from cuttings, in quantities. Send for Price List. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
867-3t Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER, FOR FALL and Spring delivery, 1,000,000 one year old Vines, embracing ten best varieties, all grown by ourselves, in open culture, *open grounds, from single eyes.* Send for Circular and price list.
867-2t WM. GRIFFITH & BRO., North East, Pa.

TO BUY OR SELL TREES & PLANTS, Tree Seeds and Cuttings, at the best market prices, send for THOMAS WRIGHT'S Wholesale Lot Tree Price List—containing an immense amount collected from Fruit-Growers, Nurseries, and reliable sources generally,—No. 35 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY Plants, obtained of Mr. Parry of Cinnaminson, have fruited near Waterloo, and fully sustain his claims. Plants sent by mail, postage paid, 3 for $1; 1 doz. or more ordered by Express, 25 cts. per plant.
The Lawton Blackberry Plants, by Express, $4 per 100. Address H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y., or Doolitle & Wight, Waterloo, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES AND WOOD.—Miss J. L. Waring offers for Fall and Spring sales, at wholesale and retail, her stock of Vines, grown in pots, with great care. They are principally of the best new varieties—Iona, Israella, Adirondac, and Rogers' Hybrids; also, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, &c. The stock is now open for the inspection of buyers. For price list, or further information, address Miss J. L. WARING, Amenia, N. Y., (Harlem R. R.)
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IMPORTED DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS!
We have the pleasure to announce that our Descriptive Annual Catalogue of
FLOWERING BULBS,
With directions for their cultivation, will be ready for mailing to all applicants on the first of September.
J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John St., New York.
☞ Trade Lists for Bulbs for Dealers only, ready at the same time.
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
FOR FALL OF 1866.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Invite the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees, to their extensive stock now offered for the Fall Trade.
In the Departments of
Hardy Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Plants,
The collections are the most extensive and complete in the United States.
Prompt and careful attention given to all
ORDERS, AND PACKING DONE
In the most skillful and thorough manner.
Full particulars will be found in the following
CATALOGUES,
Which will be sent prepaid to applicants who enclose stamps:
Nos. 1 and 2—Ten Cents each; No. 3—Five Cents each; No. 4—Three Cents.
No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c.
No. 3—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring.
No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published every Autumn.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
867-3teo] Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ON THE SHORE.

BY JEAN ROWLEY.

I LAUNCH thee, little bark,
Into the waveless sea;
Heart-treasures fair, jewels rare,
Fearless I trust to thee.

I linger, little bark,
In the twilight o'er the bay—
Through gold and purple until dark,
I watch thee on thy way.

GOD speed thee, gallant bark!
My all is hid in thee;
Sail on through purple and through dark,
To the shore where mornings be.

I am waiting, little bark,
Alone on the silent shore; [sweep,
O'er the blackening morn dark storm-clouds
And I hear the breakers roar.

Through the wild black hours of night
Hungrily moans the sea;
Sure GOD is kind, and He'll not take
My earthly all from me.

My bark, my pride, my all,
Thou art whelmed in the rushing tide!
There is no ear my cry to hear
On all the ocean wide.

Rest well, my tired bark,
There's a green bed under the sea,
But the boatman pale alone can give
My treasures back to me.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY LOST TREASURES.

I AM standing this afternoon upon half-way ground—am leaving the old life behind me and beginning the new. With the dim outlines of the future stretching far before me, I stand and view the prospect with wonder and turn me back to look over the days of my girlhood. And tenderly, one after the other, have I thought of my *lost* treasures—hearts and forms who have been dear to me, but are lain aside forever.

Away back yonder I see two childish forms, EMMA and ELLEN, my early playmates. Long years have passed since they were lost. Another, MARY, sweet little friend—now a wife, and *I* am forgotten. A boyish face, with roguish eyes, comes before me and I call him CHARLIE. Where is he? REBECCA—they tell me she is a war-widow, gay and careless and a scoffer of all things holy. Lost indeed. So they come! One, two, three, four—O! how many now fill soldiers' graves. One, a wife of three years, is mouldering back to Mother Earth. Two others I well remember; where are they? WILL, brave soldier, they tell me *was* in Minnesota. Never-to-be-forgotten friend—but *gone*. KATIE married CAL., and O! how the beautiful picture rises before my eyes, as I speak the name. Once my *professed* friend, but *lost, long ago lost*. How sweet to me is the remembrance of her bright face, with its rosy cheeks and lips, deep blue eyes and the light, brown hair put back from the broad forehead, and in every movement the almost regal air—O, how dear to me—but my only letter was never answered and I lay her aside, while my lips murmur "GOD forgive, and O, bless her." She too is a widow and I hear a *splendid* woman. So be it.

So, carefully, one by one, I place my treasures back within memory's shrine, with a sigh over a brother's name, *lost* in this world, but *saved* in the world to come. A brave patriot was my soldier brother, but he meets his reward in the "Land of Rest." Be patient, O, heart of mine, and lay up your treasures in Heaven, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt." MAY.

Wisconsin, August, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COMMON SENSE.

WHILE pursuing our occupation with an observing but not critical eye, what gross violations of common sense meet our daily experience. At times the incidents are so striking that we are obliged to doubt whether the persons act under the impulse of a reasoning mind, or from instinct. There are young men who refuse to be seen at an evening sociable, merely because they have blistered their hands or had their faces sunburnt, while pursuing an honorable profession. Let such arouse their dormant ambition, and muster up true manly courage and say, "Working in the shop may blister the hands, and working in the sun may darken the skin, but it can neither blister the brain nor eclipse the intellect."

Ladies are not free, either, from such opinions or actions. There are mothers who say, "It would be a sin to have my daughters seen doing house-work." What a barbarous display of stupidity for a mother, the mistress of a family! It is the duty of every mother to teach her daughters how to do all kinds of necessary house-work, without regard to wealth or wisdom. Speaking about rank and wisdom, there is no lady in the land who can boast of a higher position in life than was occupied by the wife of WASHINGTON,—and while he was President she never considered herself above work. In power of mind, there are no gentlemen superior to Dr. FRANKLIN, who never was ashamed to work. Though not by your request, you have your existence. Your desire is to live, and good common sense teaches every one not to be ashamed to assist in cultivating and preparing the necessaries of life.

How often we hear the remark, "Common sense would teach you better," as though it was a mere trifle to obtain. Ask the student who has striven for its possession, if it does not require long time and great perseverance. Ask the statesmen and the philosophers if they do not consider it a great desideratum. And, in conclusion, any one who has it at his command can appear respectable at any time and in any place. J. K.

Clarence Center, N. Y., 1866.

A DREAM AND A MISTAKE.

THE Toledo Blade is responsible for a story to this effect:—An Irish girl at a boarding house dreamed that a certain ticket in a certain gift enterprise would draw a prize of $10,000, which was advertised. A middle-aged gentleman boarder who heard her telling the dream laughed at it, but she felt sure there was something in it, and finally got him to write a letter, for her to the concern, inclosing one dollar and asking for the particular number of the dream. The drawing took place at the designated time, and the boarder discovered by the papers that the identical ticket had drawn the $10,000. The girl was bright and good looking, and so was the money. The boarder fell desperately a-wooing, succeeded, and was speedily married. He soon delicately broached the matter of her lottery venture, and discovered that; after the letter was written, she had taken his advice, refused to have anything to do with the matter, and tore up the letter. He had a wife without the currency encumbrance. He was something of a philosopher, however, and more a man. He did not desert his wife nor let her know his disappointment, but resolved to make the best of the matter. The young wife is now at an educational institution in Michigan, receiving the polish deemed necessary in society, that she may move in the sphere of which her husband is an ornament. Nobody is obliged to believe this story, in whole or in part, but it is narrated at length and circumstantially. One reason for doubting it may be that we have not heard of any one drawing $10,000 in gift enterprises either with tickets they had dreamed of or those they had not dreamed of.

FUTURE HOUSEKEEPING.

WE sometimes catch ourselves wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so admiringly have persuaded them to become their wives. We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them not only acknowledging, but boasting of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing would so lower them in the estimation of their friends as the confession of an ability to make bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment.

Speaking from our own youthful recollections, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and sometimes we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young miss to appear rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experiences, and that the most loving, romantic and delicate people must live on cooked, or otherwise, food, and the house kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all the practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for a husband to sit and gaze at a wife's taper fingers and lily hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil, or put the smallest piece of food therein.—*New Age.*

A TRAVELER'S EXPERIENCE OF WOMAN.

I HAVE observed among all nations, that the women ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found they are the same kind, civil, obliging humane, tender beings; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate, like men, to perform a hospitable action; not haughty, nor arrogant, nor supercilious, but full of courtesy, fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenious; more liable in general to err than man, but in general also more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, so worthy of the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish.

A PUNGENT SERMON.—St. Jerome, in one is his sermons, gave a rebuke to the women of today, which has seemed to be so apropos to our own, that it is circulated just now in Paris quite universally. The following is a sample:

"Ah! I shall tell you who are the women that scandalize Christians. They are those who daub their cheeks with red, and their eyes with black; those who plaster faces too white to be human, reminding us of idols; those who cannot shed a tear without its tracing a furrow on the painted surface of their faces: those whose ripe years fail to teach them that they are growing old; those whose head-dresses are made up of other people's hair; those who chalk wrinkles into the counterfeit presentiment of youth, and those who affect the demeanor of the bashful maidens in the presence of troops of grandchildren."

OLD FOLKS.—The old, like withered leaves, hold to life by a frail tenure; there comes a husky breath, and they are gone.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE POET'S MISSION.

BY GULIELMUM.

THE Poet's song, though ne'er so sweetly sung,
Fulfills its gentle mission only when
It strikes the tender chords, so finely strung
Within the listener's heart, and causes then
Their harmonies to grow more near complete,
And life's dull prose to prove a poem sweet.

Blest be the poet's mission! He who sings
A song of hope and faith, fulfilling this,
A ray of sunshine on the darkness flings,
And gives a truer heart and added bliss
To lives that ever else might grope along
Their weary way, unblest by ought of song.

Our faith is weak; it cannot grasp the things
That lead hearts upward, with a ready hand;
Our life will falter, and its hidden springs
Of thought and action, not at our command
Will always flow; another hand may hold
The rod by which the fountain is controlled!

The promptings coming from without the heart,
Awake the purpose slumbering within;
The worth of life is in the better part
Deep hidden, rarely touched, and there begin
All holy aspirations, such as make
The living nobler wherein they awake.

To kindle these, to quicken a desire
To dare and do as one's own soul may feel
Is noblest, truest, should the poet's fire
Glow brightest ever, warming to new zeal
The hearts and lives a-weary grown, and cold,
That yet to rare completeness may unfold!

Albany, N. Y., August, 1866.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CASTLE BUILDERS.

THERE is a principle of beauty implanted in every mind. If it be not satisfied with *real* objects it turns to the imagination for food. This is a never-failing source, for the mind, rich in ideas, *creates* beauty for itself. When other circumstances are unfavorable, and but few agreeable objects are present to the outward sense, Imagination, true to her trust, forms objects more beautiful than mortal eyes have seen, and we in our disposition to localize and give a name to everything, look upon these forms of beauty as something to be realized in future life. The more practical portion of the world, looking for no beauty but that which can be measured, handled and described, has given the name of dreamer and castle builder to such, and endeavored by virtuous indignation, not unmixed with scorn, to put an end to all such folly. Still it has not ceased, but castles have been reared until it would seem that Spain must be filled with chateaux.

All are castle builders, even those who denounce it, unconsciously, it may be, for while the more ardent are soaring among the clouds in fancied bliss, they may be occupied with lowlier dreams. But *all* are accustomed sometimes to leave the real, the "Is" and the "Has been" to wander among the "May be," and because their dreams are not so deeply marked with fancy's coloring, they imagine themselves more sensible than the rest of mankind. If we, who are raising gorgeous domes, glittering with golden spires, are warned by those who have seen castles more beautiful, *vanish*, it is by those who the while may be building marble halls, *cold, dark* and *grand!* While ours sparkle in the sunlight fainter and farther on, theirs gleam in the light of the moon.

Castle builders have had a much larger share in the world's improvement than is supposed. At what period in civilization would the American nation have now stood, if COLUMBUS had not reared a castle, embracing the Western Continent, and, in spite of opposition from friends and sneers of unbelievers, sailed in search of it. It was only an air-castle when MORSE pictured to himself the lightning carrying news from place to place. And so of every discovery or invention for which the world thanks human genius; it was once a dream in the mind of its author. Every result of importance must exist in the mind before it can exist in reality. The greatest achievements were once castles in the air. Probably every one who has ever attained a long-sought purpose, looks back to the time when that which is reality now was only a floating shadow in his vaguest dreams. Gradually the shadow took form and substance and came to be a wish, clear and distinctly defined,—then the wish by aid of the imagination rose to a magnificent castle, just as beautiful, just as glorious as the reality has since been; then it was made of air—now it is less etherial. Air-castles based on a foundation of energy and will, are but the foreshadowing of more glorious things which shall be.

It is not the practical alone who meet with success: often, while they are complaining of the dreamings of others, effects are accomplished which mere practicality could never have reached. 'Tis true, all air-castles cannot be real, but let them fall, if fall they must. Had they never been reared they could never have been ruined, and ruins are sometimes grand. Beauty is beauty, whether material or immaterial, and if it can exist only in the mind of the dreamer, better there than not at all. We can all doubtless remember something in our lives which we know was and must be a dream, but which has made us better than we otherwise should have been. Or perhaps we long for some object unattained, which we know we may never reach. All our life-plans are laid with reference to that, and though we know it is beyond our power, we love to strive for it, we love to do anything that keeps it before us, and our lives are more perfect from being shaped by it.

We have all a ship at sea and a precious freight it bears. The wealth of the Indies could not purchase it—for what we prize most is there. It rides proudly on the waters, but never comes into port. We've watched for it long, and we've waited in vain. Like the fairy ship, it hangs in the distant horizon, never receding, never coming nearer, and in our heart of hearts we know it will never come home. But the consciousness of the existence of so much that is beautiful, even on the ship that will never come in, makes life more endurable; so we write our names in the sand and whisper, "We still can wait." ETHEL WILDE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SHAKING HANDS.

How natural it is for us to clasp the hand of an ardent *friend* for a kind shake and a "How do you do?" Kind reader, did you ever meet your father or mother, or some one else that you love dearly, returning home from a far-off journey, and extend to them your warm welcome hand, and perhaps a *kiss*, as a token of tender affection, or give them a parting shake of the hand as they were leaving you, perhaps forever? It seems but yesterday, although nearly ten years ago, that I stood by the side of a dying father with my hand clasped in his, after his tongue was still in death. Who that ever experienced it, has ever forgotten the feeling conveyed by the eloquent pressure of the hand of a dying friend? In a momentary squeeze of the hand how much of the heart oozes through the fingers!

We learn much of a man or a woman by the shake of the hand. The hand coldly held out to be shaken, and drawn away again as soon as it decently may be, indicates a cold if not a selfish and heartless character—while the hand which seeks yours and unwillingly relinquishes its warm, hearty clasp, belongs to a person with a genial disposition and a ready sympathy with his fellow-men. We could learn as much of Mr. MOORE by one shake of the hand as we could by reading the dear RURAL for months.

Untold volumes could not mean more than you did, my fair reader, as you clasped your brother's or lover's hand as he stood before you in his suit of blue ready to go forth to battle for the Nation's life, and bid him "GOD be with you." Much of our *true* character is revealed in shaking hands:—as we shake hands so we feel and so we are. Is the grasp warm, ardent and vigorous?—so is the disposition. Is it cold, formal and without emotion?—so is the character. Is it magnetic, electrical and animating, the disposition is the same. The hand is truly the brain's "chief of staff." PERRY.

Benton Ridge, Ohio, 1866.

TALL AND SHORT MEN.

M. VERIY says:—"Tall men are generally much more weak and slow than short men, for all exertions both of body and mind. If men of high stature are preferred, for their fine appearance, in the body-guard of princes and in the service of eminent persons, they are certainly neither the most robust nor the most active; but they are docile, candid, and *naive*, little prone to conspire for evil, and faithful even to the worst master. In the war they are more fitted for defence than attack; whereas an impetuous and brusque action suits better for short and vivacious men. Tall men are mostly tame and insipid like watery vegetables; insomuch that we seldom hear of a very tall man becoming a very great man. Little men manifest a character more firm and decided than those lofty and soft-bodied people whom we can lead more easily both morally and physically."

Let all little men rejoice at such an opinion as this, and especially at the following incident:—An empress of Germany, in the seventeenth century, to gratify a whim, caused all the giants and dwarfs in the empire to be brought to court. As it was feared that the giants would terrify the dwarfs, means were taken to keep the peace; but instead of this the dwarfs teased, insulted, and robbed the giants to such an extent, that the lengthy fellows complained with tears in their eyes; and sentinels had to be posted to protect the giants from the dwarfs.

Nevertheless, "size is the measure of power," that is, other things being equal, among which quality is the most important; a cannon is greater than a pocket pistol; a telescope than a spy glass; a horse than a pony, &c.

COURAGE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

HAVE the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonest duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretenses.

Have the courage to provide entertainment for your friends within your means—not beyond.

Have the courage to take a good paper, and pay for it annually in advance.

To men of a poetical nature life is apt to become a desert, in whose undulating air, as in that of other deserts, objects appear both wavering and gigantic.

No man can ever become eminent in anything, unless he work at it with an earnestness bordering on *enthusiasm.—Robert Hall.*

HE who has not forgiven an enemy, has never yet tasted one of the most sublime enjoyments of life.—*Lavater.*

Sabbath Musings.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

EACH revolving year sweeps off its millions to the land of shadows, and brings others upon the stage to act their part on this world theatre. A few only are remembered—some as favorites of the masses, and others perhaps for their brilliant deeds upon the tented field;—and even here the exploits of that General is lauded most, who marched thro' the deepest scenes of carnage and death, while those ministering angels will not be noticed who oft-times visited the gory field to bind up the wounds of husbands, brothers, or sons, after the fight had ceased and the dark curtain of night had been drawn over earth. The words of hope and consolation they whispered in the ear of some expiring brave may never be known. History will not notice *their* deeds, and the glorious exploits of the *common soldier*, each of whom has a fearful history. But in far-off lands, sisters and brothers will weep hot, bitter tears for him who died upon the gory field, for the re-vibration of each falling sword strikes upon the heart-strings of distant waiting friends.

If one of the vast throng that participated in the wars of ancient times had kept a journal of the every day occurrences, it would now be one of the most valuable works of those times. It would introduce us into the tent of the private soldier,—revealing to us the hopes and fears of his heart. It would effectually unveil to us the ancient world, revealing the homely joys and superstitious dread that moved the hearts of men in those rude times. Perhaps there might have been some "rose in the shade" whose mind was greater, nobler far than the soul of their haughty kings, who madly, blindly led them to their graves. But the millions are soon forgotten, because they have no lasting memorials of their toils;—they fill *unknown soldiers' graves.*

Men love to hear of gory battle-fields, while the "short and simple annals of the poor" can find but few admirers. There have been myriads of instances of noble self-sacrifice, of which the world knows nothing because no Poet has embalmed their deeds and rendered them immortal,—myriads of victories over great temptations which can never be known because great men have never written them in their books,—yet angels have looked on and blessed, and we will trust have carried it on "wings of light" to Heaven, and that there, in that great book of books, it is recorded. I believe that each individual has a private history of his own, that is worth more to him than the massive volumes of ROLLIN or HUME.

Where can you find the man or woman with "soul so dead" who would blot out the remembrance of *youthful* days for all the wealth that could be piled at their feet? The little incidents that marked the hours of our youth—the pastimes, and the fond loving friends who watched our sports, and the mind's opening powers—that guided our tottering feet up the hill of life—are "remembered with a sigh."

"'Tis sweet to remember; I would not forego
The charm which the past o'er the present can throw,
For all the gay visions which fancy may weave.
We know not the future, the past we have felt,
It's cherished enjoyments the bosom can melt,
It's raptures anew o'er the pulses may roll
When thoughts of the morrow fall cold on the soul."

There are little incidents that serve to make up the span of human life, yet are some forgotten because connected with no great event. The history of those who struggle with "chill penury," who toil in obscurity for those they love, with a firm trust in heaven's ways, will perish, "when dust has returned to dust and the spirit has returned to the GOD who gave it." GOD, it has been beautifully said, is the "biographer of the poor;" then why should we toil for distinction here, for the same lowly bed will receive us all, the brave and fair, the rich and poor, the lordling master and the cringing slave?—And what will the generations of men yet to come upon the world's stage know or *care* of the mad millions that are now jostling each other in this world's strife? The wave of oblivion will sweep over the works of the present day, as it has over those of ancient times, destroying in its mighty floods the wealth of noble minds. All over our broad land are thickly strewn the graves of those who have toiled and suffered. Many have found graves on heathen soil, while they were striving to reclaim its people to convey the gospel of truth within the reach of its inhabitants. They passed away and soon will be remembered no more on earth. But He who keeps the records above, will not forget the story of their trials. Methinks I hear the words "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." E. M.

Crawford Co., Pa., August, 1866.

THE GOSPEL AT ATHENS.

WE have seen an interesting account, says the N. Y. Post, of the labors of a young Greek of well-cultured mind, who has been self-moved to commence an independent system of evangelization in Athens. He is a member of no sect, and neither commissioned nor supported by any society. But having been deeply moved by the prevailing wickedness in the city, and himself thoroughly convinced that the truths of the Christian religion present the only effectual remedy for such a state of things, he has began to preach the truths of the Sacred Scriptures to that people. He is an earnest expounder of the great doctrines of repentance and faith in Jesus Christ, and his appeals are said to be irresistible. The opposition of the Greek priests has not been able to silence this evangelist. The people throng to hear him, and many of the converts are already proclaiming the good news throughout the city.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BACHELOR'S DRIFTING.

III.—A Nod at Cincinnati.

"FRIEND" and "Friendship" are words used very slightingly sometimes, and the realities which they represent treated often just as indifferently. They always signified to me something truly precious. Something which is not to be put on or thrown aside like a garment, but like a talisman, to be worn close to the heart, and which may glisten radiantly even in death. I once saw a letter from GEORGE LIPPARD, whose "Legends of the Revolution" are full of the most beautiful word-pictures. It commenced simply, "My friend," and the close was "your friend." There was no attempt at the needless epithets, "dear," or "sincerely" or "truly." Needless, I say, for the sincerity was in their hearts, the truth wrapped up in their love. We speak of misunderstandings separating friends, of thoughtless words terminating friendships, of harsh jests sundering the ties of years. It cannot be. True friendship, like true love, is never thus undone, but rock-like, endures everlastingly. A little poem Miss MULOCK once wrote, expresses the idea, as I think, exactly. The last stanza sings thus,—

"So Heaven mend us! we'll together once again take council sweet;
Though this hand of mine drops empty, that blank wall my blank eyes meet:
Life may flow on; men be faithless,—ay forsooth, and women too!—
ONE is true; and as He liveth, I believe in truth—and *you*."

We may hear of one's having "hosts of friends," but FRANK TAYLOR gives us the true thought: "He is passing rich who can number friends enough for a jury, rich indeed who can lose two or three and not be bankrupt."

Do we not remember POE's sketch, "The Man of the Crowd?" He seemed to have no friend or acquaintance, but to find his life only in the bustling multitude that filled the city's streets. True, there was a NEMESIS ever present with him, and yet a city, with all its roar and surge and dash, may be a man's best, because only, friend. It is always cold, so he never expects it to warm towards him: it is always unfeeling, so he looks for no love from it. And when at last, gray and withered, he finds some quiet spot for which he may so long have been aching, slipping out of the ranks in the great fierce fight, unmissed, unmourned, unremembered, "after life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

I have come back after so long an absence to this great city, with all its joy and sorrow, its grandness and littleness, as to an old friend; for I used to see so much of that externality, hard and stern though it be, that is, never fickle,—that grows old so much more slowly than any of the breathing, animated life which clusters about the stony pillars. I am glad to be a confirmed bachelor, if it were only for standing on the outside of the ring of life's amphitheater,—as much of a mere spectator as one who is an actor himself may be,—as little of an actor as one who lounges at the play,—where are all the tragedy and comedy that make up the show: all the gleeful jests of the painted clown, whose heart has well nigh turned to stone in his blighted life; all the antics of the fearless horseman, who cannot help remembering some one at home, who will never see another sun; all the tossing and tumbling of the Wonderful Brothers, whose souls are knit together by ties closer than brotherhood; all the glare and glitter of tinsel that make up the trappings of the performance, wherein the world's men and women are the actors,—acting,—yet how few feel it,—for eternity.

JIM looks at me as if I were a ghost, and had made a nameless journey direct, but anon, coming to a realizing sense of bodily presence, we "shake," heartily. How many questions are asked and answered, appointments made, and *smiles* exchanged. I have forgotten that business men's time is valuable, and that it never answers to take up too much of it for what is not pecuniarily profitable.

Like oases in the desert are these meetings with those we have known so well in the days "lang syne;" it may be but a word,—a hand-clasp, with which we greet them, and then part, perhaps never to be together again till we all stand upon the

——"silent shore,
Where never billows break, nor tempests roar."

I find CHARLEY expecting soon to be murdered—married, I should say, but with a great many it amounts to the same thing. His "Dulcinea" happens to be out of town, or I might expect to get never a sight at him "after hours." And DWIGHT is lounging in an arm chair, looking as if he took things in general just as easy as he does.

We all know that when everything seems drear and beautiless to us, much of the feeling is due to our own physical or mental state. True, the world in one aspect is pretty much as we make it ourselves; in another it is

"——all up-hill when we would do,
All down-hill when we suffer."

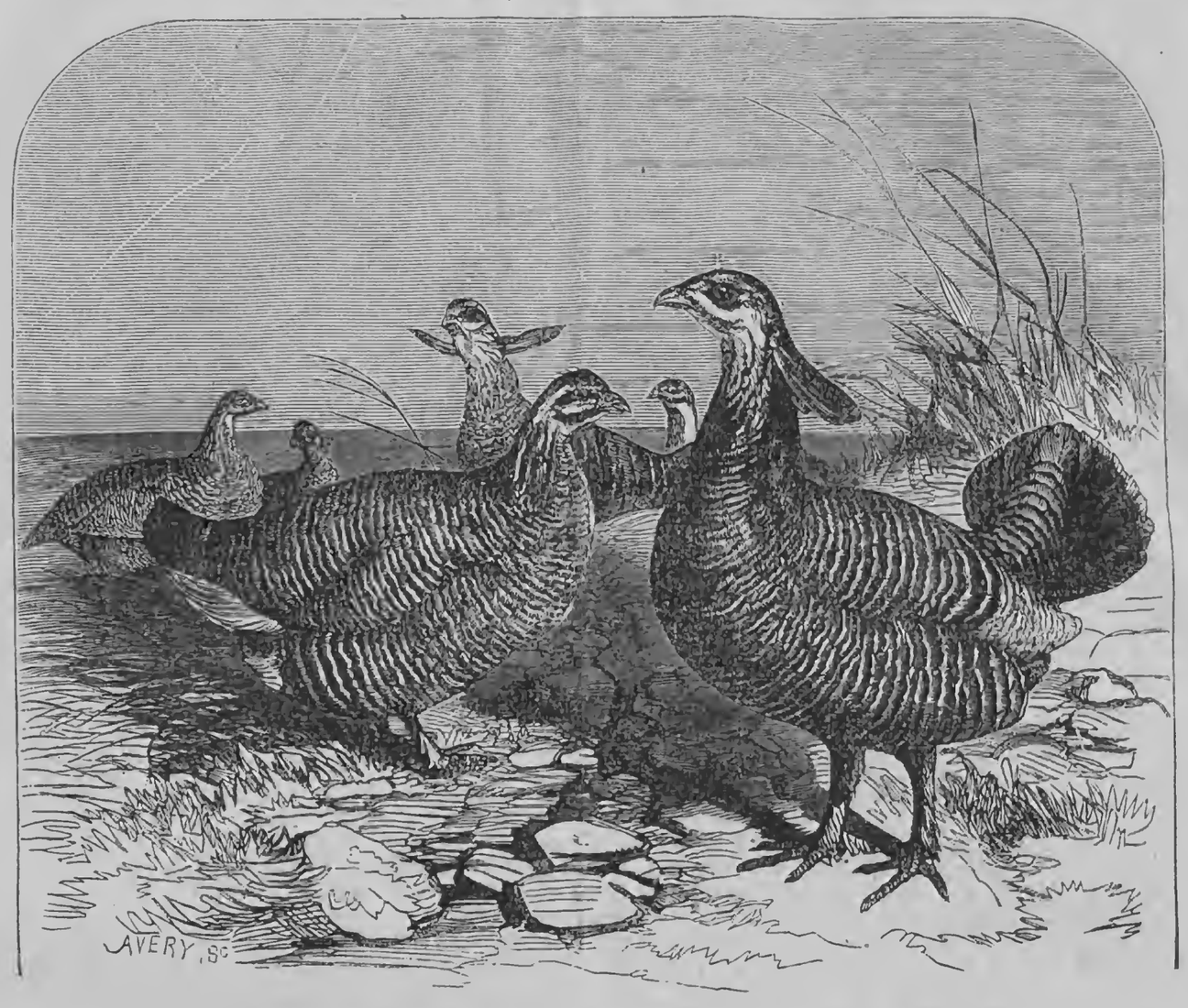
But when life and its surroundings appear tangled and knotted, it is only the mists that come over our eyes and our hearts, and the tears may be thick,—but through them the sun will send his glorious rainbow.

The same kindly face, the same earnest heart, the same old WALTER SNOWDEN looks at me over his books in the little three-by-four office. Over them just half a second, and then he is in front of them and me,—exactly room enough for us to laugh quietly without growing fat. He suggests the very pious idea that a ride will do neither of us much harm, and orders his fast nag around to the door. We go on the Cumminsville avenue 2:40 on the trot, (very little less,) passing with a rush everything on the road in the shape of a horse, making the round trip over the hill, among the dusty trees and the shady houses all about us.

One of the boys is keeping Bachelor's Hall with a vengeance. All his "extra baggage and encumbrances" are out of town, and he is enjoying a glorious "Independence Day" till they come back. Still as we loiter in to a re-union one noisy evening, he seems to feel just as well as if his wife had only now been giving him parting touches—of scolding and warning. Ah, his wife and mine are together. We haven't married them yet,—we still float and drift whither we will on the great sea of existence. CHARLEY is the only one of us here who is getting ready for the slaughter.

I think men like to take irrevocable steps because they are irrevocable,—women simply because they are steps. And when a man and a woman together take that step which unalterably leads to "better or worse," the distance marks itself upon their brows and on their hearts, to be forgotten, to be erased,—nevermore.

O. VON K.



PINNATED GROUSE, OR AMERICAN PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

THE above beautiful and spirited illustration of a group or flock of Prairie Chickens, is appropriate at the present season, and will be recognized as life-like by many of our readers, especially by those residing in or who have often visited the prairie regions of the West. Among the latter are quite a number of gentlemen hereaway, who go West and become more than amateur sportsmen at the season when this choice game bird is in prime condition. To one of these—LOUIS CHAPIN, Esq., of this city—we have been indebted, on several occasions, for kind and very palatable tokens of his success as a marksman during annual raids upon the game of the Western prairies. May the shadows of all such friends continue to increase!

WILKES' Spirit (in which our illustration originally appeared) says that "the pinnated grouse, prairie chicken commonly called, may soon be seen in many a field of the great West, as thick as the artist has here grouped them. These beautiful game birds are uncommonly abundant in the prairie regions of Illinois and the States west of the Mississippi. In the season a vast quantity of them are shot and shipped from Chicago to New York and other eastern marts. The pinnated grouse of the plains is not near as wild and shy a bird as the beautiful ruffed grouse of our woodlands. On a frosty morning, in the West, the former may sometimes be seen sitting in long rows upon the rail fences, and some fellows of the baser sort seize that opportunity, sometimes, to commit 'murder.' The pinnated grouse, when young, fat, and properly cooked and served, is a delicious dish. We know of no brown bird, unless it be the canvass-back duck, that beats him in his prime, for the table."

In its article on GROUSE, the New American Cyclopædia thus describes the subject of our illustration:—"The pinnated grouse, prairie hen or chicken (*T. cupido*, Linn.; genus, *cupidonia*, Reich.,) has a tail of 18 feathers, short, truncate, and much graduated, and a tuft of long, lanceolate feathers on each side of the neck, covering a bare space capable of considerable inflation. The plumage is covered with transverse bands of white on a brown ground, the latter nearly black, and the former with a rufous tinge, above; long feathers of the throat black; different specimens vary much in color. The length is about 17 inches, with an extent of wings of 28, and a weight of three lbs. This species, once common in the Atlantic States, is now mostly confined to the western prairies and plains; the old name in New York was heath hen. The food is acorns, buds, leaves, berries, and grains. They do not migrate, but remain all the year in their favorite and barren grounds; in the spring the males are in the habit of meeting at break of day in what are called 'scratching places,' where they swell and strut with great pomp, and engage in fierce contests, uttering a peculiar sound, rendered more intense by the large inflated sacs on the sides of the neck. Their flesh is excellent food."

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PROGRESS.

THE most casual observer cannot fail to notice the constant changes that are taking place in the world around him. Day and night, the vicissitudes of the seasons, life and death, growth and decay, are palpably evident to all. Geology teaches that the earth has been subject to prodigious changes during the vast period of past duration. But in all the changes which Geology reveals, there are unmistakable evidences of progress from the less to the more perfect forms of development. In indelible characters, written in the rocks, are the records of the successive orders of organized beings that have been created and have passed away, to be succeeded by others of a higher and more perfect form, until the *chef d'œuvre* of creation, Man, was brought forth—made a little lower than the angels—for whom all preceding creations were preparatory, and to whom all things are subservient.

Progress is no less observable in the intellectual than in the physical world. The very conditions of intellectual life are growth and improvement; and when it ceases to improve it suffers the only form of death to which its nature is liable. It must be admitted that each generation is far in advance of the preceding, when we reflect for a moment on the many and important improvements that are constantly being made in the Arts and Sciences. Yet in the face of the vast number of facts of this character, there are individuals who maintain that the human race are degenerating. We heard it announced from the pulpit, recently, by a minister who claims to be an educated man, that man was created perfect and had ever since been degenerating, and would eventually become pigmies, both mentally and physically. He then indulged in a panagyric on the mighty intellect of SOCRATES and other ancient philosophers. We would not detract anything from merits of the philosophers of the Socratic age; they were undoubtedly far in advance of any who preceded them. It is no less true, however, that they were far behind succeeding generations, and bear no more comparison with modern philosophers than night with noonday.

It is only within the last few centuries that the most rapid and unparalleled progress has been made in the Arts and Sciences. It is true we are indebted to the ancients for some of the first rudiments of Mathematics, Physics and some other sciences; but of the improvement they have undergone in modern times the ancients had no conception. How vague and unsatisfactory was their knowledge of Astronomy, Geography, Geology, Botany and other natural sciences. Chemistry has been almost entirely developed within the memory of man. The only electrical fact known to the ancients, was, that amber, when rubbed, attracts light and dry bodies, which is stated by THALES about 600 years before CHRIST. The science properly begins its date in modern times. And through the investigation and development of its principles and laws was discovered the telegraph, within our own memory. The first telegraph was constructed between Washington and Baltimore in 1844, and in the short time since its introduction it has been wonderfully improved—until the two Continents are bound together; and though separated by thousands of miles are within speaking distance of each other. Another grand achievement has been accomplished within a few years—the discovery of the composition of the sun by means of the spectroscope and the Fraunhofer lines.

The foregoing facts are all results of intellectual research and investigation, and are only a very limited number of the vast amount which might be adduced to prove the successive and progressive triumphs of mind over matter. It is really astonishing how any person, with such an abundance of evidence of the progressive development and expanding growth of mind before him, can think the human race retrograding—degenerating into pigmies.

Rome, Mich., 1866. P. H. DOWLING.

GRAMMAR is learned from language more easily than language from grammar; criticism from works of art more easily than works of art from criticism.

HOW WINES ARE MADE.

HIRAM COX, M. D., of Cincinnati, has made the following statement:—"During the summer of 1856, I analyzed a lot of liquors for some conscientious gentlemen of our own city, who would not permit me to take samples to my office, but insisted on my bringing my chemicals and apparatus to their store that they might see the operations. I accordingly repaired to their store and analyzed samples of sixteen different lots. Among them were port wine, sherry wine, and Madeira wine. The distilled liquors were some pure, and some vile and pernicious imitations; but the wines had not one drop of the juice of the grape. The basis of the port wine was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elderberry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the sherry wine was a sort of pale malt, sulphuric acid, flavored from the bitter almond oil, with a percentage of alcoholic spirits. The basis of the Madeira was a decoction of hops, with sulphuric acid, honey, spirits from Jamaica rum, etc. The same week, after analyzing the above, and exhibiting the character and quality of the liquors to the proprietors, a sexton of one of our churches informed me that he had purchased a gallon of the above port wine to be used in his church the next Sabbath for sacramental purposes, and that for this mixture of sulphuric acid, alum and elderberry juice, he paid $2.75 a gallon."

LOVE-BIRDS.

THE beautiful little Love Birds are so called because of the great affection they show each other. They belong to the parrot tribe, though scarcely larger than a sparrow, and are natives of Guinea, in Africa.

The bird is much prized as a cage bird, its confinement being usually relieved by the company of its mate, (for they are generally sold in pairs,) to which it always shows the warmest attachment. It is very interesting to see them dress each other's plumage, caress each other, and by various actions indicate their mutual happiness. They sleep suspended with the head downwards, clinging by one foot alone. Their color is green, the outer webs of the quill-feathers being blue, and the tail being banded with a bar of lilac. Parrots are, of all birds, the most easily made tame and familiar. They display great affection towards their protectors, and are delighted at being noticed and caressed. They are said to be the most intelligent of the feathered tribe.

DURING a late shock of an earthquake at Los Angelos, California, a squaw, an inmate of one of the vibrating dwellings, exclaimed, "Oh, isn't that delightful?" "What do you mean?" asked her mistress: are you not frightened?" "No, ma'am; why should I be frightened when the Great Spirit rocks his cradle?"

Reading for the Young.

WHAT THE BOYS WOULD BE.

Four or five good little boys were talking one evening, as boys often do, of the future. One asked the tallest of the group:

"What are you going to be when you are a man, Willie?"

"A lawyer," answered Willie. "It is very important to have justice done in courts."

"Yes; but I guess lawyers don't always look out for justice. I've heard that most of them will plead a case on either side, right or wrong, for money," replied Charlie.

"Well, that may be so; but that's not the kind of a lawyer I'm going to be. I'll always take the right side whether I get paid for it or not. I'll look out for all the widows and orphans, to see that nobody cheats them," said Willie. "What will you be, Charlie?"

"O, I'm going to be a doctor, so that I can ride day and night. I'll keep four horses and change them often, and always have a fresh one. I'll not go poking along with a worn-out horse and spattered gig, like Dr. Grey."

At this, little Jimmy sprang up and cried very earnestly, as if already in the business, "Please, Brother Charlie, let me shoe all your horses, for I'm going to be a blacksmith."

His brothers laughed, and Willie said, "I shall never be ashamed of you, Jimmy, if you're a good, honest blacksmith; but you must always wash your face and hands before you come to my office."

"Yes, I will, and put on my Sunday clothes," replied the good-natured little fellow.

"Well, that is settled, then, that father is to have a lawyer, a doctor, and a blacksmith in his family," said Willie.

Grandma sat all this time in her arm-chair knitting away very fast on a little striped stocking. At her feet sat the family pet, Harry, sticking pins into grandma's ball of yarn.

Ah, it was for his tiny, plump feet that the yarn was flying over the dear old lady's needles.

"Boys," said grandma, "here is one who has not told what he is going to be when a man."

"O no," cried tall Willie, stooping down and taking dear Harry in his arms. "What are you going to be when you're a big man like papa?"

Harry put his little arm around Willie's neck, and said, "When I am a great, high man I'll be—"I'll be kind to my mother."

"You darling boy," cried grandma, "that is a sweet little vision of your future. I would rather see you a humble working man, with this same affectionate heart, than see you cold and selfish in the President's chair, or in the seat of a judge. Willie and Charlie might be great and wise men in their professions, and yet be no comfort to their parents in old age, unless they were at the same time loving and kind. Greatness alone makes no one happy; but goodness, like the sun, sheds light and joy everywhere. Whenever after this, dear boys, you're laying plans for coming life, always add to your plans and promises sweet Harry's words, 'When I'm a man I'll be kind to my mother!'"—*Child at Home.*

A LESSON OF TRUST.

SOME time ago a boy was discovered in the street, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A man, who had the feeling of kindness strongly developed, went to ask him what he was doing there.

"Waiting for GOD to come for me," said he.

"What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer, and the condition of the boy, in whose eye and flused face he saw the evidence of fever.

"GOD sent for mother, and father, and little brother," said he, "and took them away to his home up in the sky; and mother told me when she was sick that GOD would take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and so I came out here, and have been looking so long in the sky for GOD to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he? Mother never told a lie."

"Yes, my lad," said the gentleman, overcome with emotion, "He has sent me to take care of you."

You should have seen his eyes flash, and the smile of triumph break over his face as he said: "Mother never told a lie, sir; but you have been so long on the way."

What a lesson of truth, and how this incident shows the effect of never deceiving children with tales.

THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

"MOTHER," said Henry, "I can't make Mary put her figures as I tell her."

"You must be patient, my dear child."

"But she won't let me tell her how to put the figures, and she does not know how to do it herself," said Henry, very pettishly.

"Well, my dear, if Mary won't learn a lesson in figures, suppose you try to teach yourself one in patience. This is harder to teach and harder to learn than a lesson in figures; and perhaps when you have learned this, the other will be easier to both of you."

Henry hung his head, for he felt it was a shame to any little boy to be fretted by such a little thing, or indeed by anything; and he began to think that perhaps he deserved to be blamed as much as Mary.

Children very often complain of their playmates, or brothers and sisters, when they are very much in fault themselves. A fretful, impatient child makes himself and all about him very unhappy. Will you all try to learn a lesson of patience?—*Young Reaper.*

HE, whom love alone does not satisfy, cannot have been filled with it.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 1, 1866.

Affairs at Washington.

An order has been issued abolishing the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau.

General Dix has not yet signified his acceptance of the mission to the Hague.

It is stated that Gen. Tilson will succeed Gen. Howard in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in a few days.

It is ordered by the Commissioner of the Revenue that no Assistant Revenue Assessor shall allow himself to be nominated for any elective office.

The correspondence on the restoration of Texas is published. The President directs Provisional Governor Hamilton, under date of the 11th of August, to turn over his office and the papers, and property relating to it, to Throckmorton, Governor elect. Throckmorton responds on the 14th, by telegraph, assuring the President of the high appreciation entertained by the people of Texas of his just policy, and hoping to "convince all of the fidelity of the people to the General Government."

An order has been published suspending the issue of rations except in certain cases, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1866.

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, it is ordered that on and after the first day of October next, the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in recently organized hospitals, and to orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the care of the poor be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Aug. 26, says "the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Second Auditor directing the suspension of the payment of bounties to colored soldiers is to operate only until rules are prepared by the commission of the War Department for the payment of these and all other bounties."

Southern Matters.

DAVID G. BURRETT has been elected United States Senator from Texas.

A new Custom House soon to be built in Charleston, S. C., will cost $200,000.

The North Carolina Constitution, lately submitted to the people, has been defeated.

A mysterious disease prevails among the cattle in North Carolina, and large numbers of them are dying off.

The U. S. gunboat Muscoota arrived at Pensacola on the 20th of August, with 70 cases of yellow fever on board.

Gov. Orr of South Carolina has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on the 4th of September.

A letter from Dalton, Ga., represents the gold mining business as very flourishing. A company recently took out $10,000 in one day.

The prospects of the cotton crop in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama are dubious. In North Carolina cotton is looking well.

Advices from Galveston, Texas, announce the murder of G. C. Abbott of Portsmouth, N. H. He was an officer in the Freedmen's Bureau.

An order was issued in New Orleans on the 23d of August, by Gen. Sheridan, annulling the martial law established by Gen. Baird. The Mayor now acts as before the riot.

Corn crops in some parts of Mississippi are represented as unpromising. Gov. Humphreys has called a session of the Mississippi Legislature to meet on the 15th of October.

Conflagrations.

AN extensive fire has been raging for several days in the "Dismal Swamp," North Carolina, destroying the magnificent forest there.

A fire occurred in St. Louis the 21st of August, destroying the bedstead factory of S. W. Frank and the flouring mill of Joseph Brotherton on Tenth street. Loss $25,000; insured.

F. K. Wilson's machine shop and two adjacent buildings, South Clark street, Chicago, were destroyed by fire on the 22d. Loss $40,000. There was an insurance of $15,000.

The extensive machine works of H. & F. Blondy, at Janesville, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d. Loss $200,000; insured for only $15,000.

The brick warehouses with their contents, of West, Beardsley, & Co., wholesale grocery merchants, Richmond, Va., were consumed on the 23d. Loss $50,000.

The livery stables of Collins & Gillispie, the mule shed of J. P. Early, and lumber yard of Chapman & Thompson, on Broadway, St. Louis, were burned on the 24th. Loss $50,000; insured.

A train of eight cars on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, loaded with petroleum, was smashed up and took fire near Harrowsburg, N. J., on the 26th. All was burned, together with several buildings. A man and two children were burned to death. Loss $80,000.

Cholera Reports.

THE cholera is abating again in New York city, we should judge from the reports,—not exceeding four deaths a day on an average, the past week. The disease has decreased also in Brooklyn and on the islands.

There is considerable cholera in Jersey City, though thought to be abating.

The disease is decreasing quite rapidly in Philadelphia.

On the 20th, 21st and 22d, there were 24 cases reported in Louisville,—about one-half of them were fatal.

Five cases are reported in Memphis on the 24th. No deaths.

The epidemic has rapidly decreased in Cincinnati the past week; 13 deaths reported the 25th, and 11 the 26th.

From the 21st to the 25th, the cholera has decreased in New Orleans; 16 deaths the 24th.

The cholera reports from St. Louis are very badly mixed,—some days only half the burials are reported—sometimes less; but we are of the opinion that the cholera deaths for the past week have averaged over one hundred per day.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany the 21st of August, and issued the following call:—"A State Convention to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, as such districts existed on and prior to the 1st day January, 1866, will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 M., of that day, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons, to be supported at the ensuing election. All electors opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of National Restoration adopted by President Johnson, are invited to participate in the election of such delegates."

The Committee appointed by the delegates to the late Philadelphia Convention, (R. H. Pruyn, Chairman, and Albert Andrus, Secretary,) have indorsed the Democratic call, as it appears, by the following resolution, which is published in connection with that document:

Resolved, That this Committee unite in the above call for a State Convention to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on the 11th day of September next, composed of two delegates from the several Assembly Districts as such districts existed prior to the first day of January, 1866. And they invite all the electors of the State opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of National Restoration adopted by President Johnson, and of the Declaration of Principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention, to participate in primary meetings for the election of such delegates.

Foreign News—By Telegraph.

A TREATY OF PEACE between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague on the 23d of August. Venetia was ceded to Italy.

A London dispatch of August 23, says "advices from all parts show that the war in Europe is ended for the present."

Another telegram from London, the 25th, says a civil war has broken out in Japan.

All defensive measures in Switzerland have been discontinued.

A Dresden dispatch of Aug. 24, says the King has ordered the Saxon Ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities.

The feeling in Austria is for peace at present, but war in the future to re-establish her power in Germany.

A dispatch from Paris the 24th, asserts that the Emperor Napoleon has firmly rejected the demands of Maximilian made to him by the Empress of Mexico, for assistance to quell the insurgents. Among his reasons for refusing is one that he must keep his promise with the United States to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. A dispatch the 25th says the Empress of Mexico will not return to that country, and that the Empire is fast approaching its end.

A new Ministry will soon be formed for Hungary upon the basis of the Constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which caused the revolution. This is announced officially by Austria.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have voted a congratulatory address to the King upon the successful termination of the war.

The troops are to evacuate their positions within three weeks from the signing of the treaty.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Aug. 25.—The breadstuff is reported dull and prices downward owing to the prevalence of more favorable weather for securing the wheat crop. Cotton remains quiet and unchanged.

DEATH OF DEAN RICHMOND.—This gentleman, prominent among the political and business men of Western New York and President of the N. Y. Central Railroad Company, died in the city of New York on the morning of the 27th of August, after an illness of about two weeks. The deceased occupied a prominent position among the self-made men of Western New York, and, though the event was not unexpected, his demise will be deeply regretted by the community where most of his active life has been spent and where he was most intimately known. His business tact and genial social habits rendered him a favorite with the public men of the whole State, and his fall, in the prime of his usefulness, will be widely and deeply deplored.

MEXICO.—Rio Grande advices of August 15th, report Escobada in Monterey on the 5th. On the 4th, Cortinas took Reynosa from the Liberal commandant and pronounced it for the French. Gen. Douay left Saltillo for Monterey on the 8th with 4,500 men. Bazine was at San Luis sending re-inforcements. Canales is in command at Matamoras, and the civil and military officers have given him their allegiance. All was quiet. Gen. Lew Wallace was at Brownsville with Caravajal. Military loans of $125,000 have been made in Matamoras.

INDIAN MURDERS.—A Leavenworth dispatch of Aug. 25, reports additional murders by the Indians between Forts Reno and Laramie. A fearful and bloody war is predicted. Mrs. Carrington, wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among those murdered. It is also reported that the Blackfeet and Crows on the Upper Mississippi have commenced hostilities. The Crows are said to have torn their treaties to pieces and murdered ten men.

PARAGUAY.—Dates from Venezuela to the 24th of July, state that Arana, President of Paraguay, had been deposed by the revolutionists, and Gen. Pojas installed in his place. [A revolution had been suppressed in Truxillo after some blood-letting and house-burning. Gen. Carvallo was made President.]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Ellsworth Zouaves will act as an escort to the President when he visits Chicago, Ill., on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas monument.

A DISPATCH from Denver, Colorado, the 20th of August, says "Chillicott, Radical Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress, over Hunt, the Administration candidate."

IN a recent letter to the managers of the Fenian pic-nic at Chicago, Horace Greeley said that neither his interest nor his faith in the cause of Ireland had abated.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a General Congress of Fenians at Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 4th, for the transaction of business.

SEVEN LIVES are reported to have been lost at the recent conflagration in Jersey City. Several other persons are missing, and it is feared that they have met the same fate.

AN Atlanta (Ga.) thief, who attempted to steal a bundle of greenbacks from one of the banks in open day, was sentenced to thirty-nine lashes on the bare back and one year imprisonment.

THE proprietors of a "great gift enterprise" in Chicago have "cleared out" with $300,000 belonging to their dupes; and a smaller concern in Milwaukee has disappeared with $75,000.

COUNTERFEIT compound interest notes of the denomination of $50 on the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton, N. Y., are now in circulation, and also counterfeit $5's on the National Bank of Cairo.

POWELL, the artist, is engaged in giving the finishing touch to the life-size equestrian portrait of Gen. McClellan, which is to be placed in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall, when finished.

THE slave trade is reported as increasing to an alarming extent in Cuba. Seven hundred negroes had been landed on the island a short time since, with, as is thought, the connivance of the authorities.

FROM the revenue returns of the Fourth District, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th wards, New York city, it appears that nearly $3,000,000 more has been collected during the fiscal year of 1866, than that of 1865.

AT the "Labor Congress" in Baltimore, last week, a report in favor of the eight-hour system was adopted. It contains a recommendation that workingmen shall vote for no candidate for office who is not in favor of the system.

THERE are 268 free schools in New York city, including the Free Academy, Normal Schools, Grammar Schools, Primary, Colored, Corporate and Asylum Schools. The total amount of payments made by the Board last year was $2,377,988.69.

A DISPATCH from Kansas City, dated Aug. 22, says "the contract for building and the complete equipment of the first hundred miles of the Kansas City and Fort Scott Railroad was to-day awarded to Waterman & Co., who will at once commence work."

BETWEEN fifteen and twenty thousand persons attended the Fenian pic-nic in Buffalo last week. There was a sham fight, representing the battle at Limestone Ridge, in which the Canadians figured ludicrously. Among the distinguished speakers was Gen. O'Neil.

THE French Minister of War receives, as Minister, $26,000 a year; as Senator, $6,000; as French Marshal, $6,000; as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, $600. Total, $38,600. Besides, he is lodged, lighted and warmed, and his horses are fed at Government expense.

AT a meeting of the Chicago Board of Health recently, the City Physician was authorized to employ competent physicians to meet trains on the Cincinnati railroads not less than ten miles from the city, and attend to all cases of diseases which are of a contagious nature that might be on the trains.

PROF. NEWTON of Yale College, who devoted much time to the investigation of the periodic character of meteoric showers, finds that a prodigious flight of meteors, the most imposing of its kind, will make its appearance, probably for the last time in this century, on the morning of the 18th or 19th of November next.

A CINCINNATI paper, in speaking of the cholera in that city, says it is a very remarkable coincidence that the caterpillars which heretofore destroyed the trees and shrubbery during the summer months, have not made their appearance this year, and the same phenomenon occurred in 1849, when the cholera was so fatal.

THE St. Paul (Minn.) Press says that measures are now under way to establish a newspaper printed in the Swedish language, for the use of the Scandinavians in the North-western States. The whole number of Norwegians and Swedes in the Upper Mississippi Valley, in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, is estimated at 200,000, of which 40,000 are in Minnesota.

TO BE AFRAID OF THE CHOLERA, is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off, is to provide oneself with Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, &c., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Aug. 31, 1866.

NEW wheat comes in tardily. Small lots appear occasionally on the street and are taken at a small advance on last week's quotations $2.40@2.50 for red, and $2.60@2.75 for white. Flour from white wheat $15.50.

Pork is remarkably spasmodic and seems to be generally in the hands of speculators, who are pushing it up at 2.40 speed. It is quoted at $35.50@36.00 per barrel.

Potatoes are very plenty—selling at about 50c. ⅌ bu.

The wool market here is very dull and the receipts uncommonly light for the season. There appears to be a general disinclination on the part of farmers to offer their wool at present quotations—the range being from 45c to 50c per pound. An occasional lot of extra is taken at about 53 cts. The weekly Circular of Messrs. Erickson & Co., shows an improving tendency in the Boston market. Under date of Aug. 21th, they say:—"The wool market, as we anticipated in our Circular of last week, begins to show more life and activity, and manufacturers are taking advantage of the present comparatively low prices to supply their wants. Those who still hesitate, will probably pay from 3@5c ⅌ lb. more a few weeks hence, as prices are now gradually tending upward, with receipts falling off, and available lots fast disappearing. In New York and Philadelphia there is also more activity and a better feeling prevails."

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14.50@15.50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13.00@13,50	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ⅌ lb.	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 00c
Milliced, course	14,00@16,00	Cherries	00@ 00c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	00@ 00c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,90@ 2,00	Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	75@ 100
Wheat, red	2,40@ 2,50	Onions	75@ 100c
Best white	2,60@ 2,75	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.	85@ 90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	7@ 8c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 7c
Oats	40@ 45c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	85@ 90c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,00
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu.	$4,50@ 5 25
Do. new mess	35,50@36,00	Clover, medium	0,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ⅌ lb.	18@ 18c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	12,00@14,00	Peas	1,85@ 2,00
Beef	12,00@14,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ lb.	9@ 11c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	22@ 24c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	16@ 17c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,00@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,75@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ lb.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	9,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll	31@ 32c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	24@ 28c	Do. Char ⅌ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,60@2,85
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ⅌ lb.	50@55c
Lard, tried	22@22½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$5,50@6,00
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ lb.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	20@ 20c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15 @ 16c
Hay ⅌ ton	$0,00@15,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Cotton 63½@31c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,70@12,00 as to quality. Wheat, $1 20@2,35. Rye, 92c@1.12. Barley, dull. Corn, 79@82c. Oats, 40@50c. Hops, 15@75c. Pork, new mess, $32,75@33.55; old do, $30,50@31,00; prime, $23,50@28,75; Shoulders, 14½@15c; Hams, 19@21c. Lard, 18@20½c. Butter, 20@35c. Cheese, 5@19½c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@12,50; Rye flour, $6,00@6,50. Corn meal, $1,60@1,81½ per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,40@2.75. Corn, 81@81c. Rye 87@95c. Barley $1@1,20. Oats, 57@51c. Hops, 50c. Pork, $36@40. Butter, 40@45c. Cheese, 14@20c. Lard, 22@23c. Wool, 43@55c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Flour, sales at $10,50@14,50.—Wheat, $1,80@2,75. Corn, 68@70c. Rye, 71@90c. Barley, $1. Oats 39@40c. Pork, $35,50. Lard, 21½@21c. Hams, 24c; shoulders, 17@17½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Flour, sales at $7,50@12,50.—Wheat, $1,63@$1.90. Corn, 52½@50c. Oats, 25@29 cts.—Mess pork $33@34,00. Lard 18@21c. Butter 24@25c.

TORONTO, Aug. 22—Flour, $5,75@6,50. Wheat, fall $1,17@1,30; spring, $1,25@1,30; Peas, 00@00c; Oats 33@33c.—Mess pork, $23,00@24; prime do, $21@21; Hams, 15@15c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 15@17c. Wool, 34@36c. Hay, $11@14. Straw, $8. Barley, 38@42c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Sales Beef Cattle, $12@18,40; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 3@7½c; Swine, 10½@11½c.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Beeves $5,00@10,00; Sheep, 5½@7½c; Hogs, 10½@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 22—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $115@235 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $000@000. Milch cows, $50@100. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep sheared, 1½@6c.; in lots, 2½@5½c. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale 12@18c.; retail 12@14c. Pigs, wholesale, 15@18c; retail, 15@17c. Fat hogs, 11½@12c. Hides, 10@10½c. ⅌ lb; country lots 8½@9½c.; tallow 8@9½c.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75@$1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,00@$8.25. Sheep, sales at $3,25@5,12. Swine, sales at from $7,90 to $10,40.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d do, $5@5,50. Calves, $5@6. Sheep, $4,00@5,00 each.—Lambs, $2@3.00 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Market a shade firmer and active. We quote sales at from 45@50c for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@53½c for ½ and ⅝ do; 57@60c for full-blood do; 62@66c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 20@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, Aug. 23—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72cts; fine, 62@67c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 68@00c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@57c; common, 50@52c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@50c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@65cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 20@50c; Buenos Ayres, 28@45c; Cape Good Hope, 38@45c; Chilian, 30@36c; Peruvian, 35@41c; African, 16@50c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—We quote prices as follows: *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 25@40c; medium to fine 43@47c., and extra, 48@50c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 48@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 15@50c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Prices:—Fine fleece, 44@49 cts; medium, 43@47c; coarse, 42@46c; unwashed wool, ½ off above prices. Tub-washed 8@5c more than fleece.—*Rep.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

$50 PER WEEK—Is being made by Agents selling Densmore's Silver Plating Preparation.—Sample bottles 40 cents. Address L. A. DENSMORE, Holley, N. Y.

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, at Angers, the largest and richest in France. New descriptive Catalogue sent on application to BRUGUIERE & THIEBAUD, 51 Cedar Street, New York. 867.

A. H. WELLINGTON & CO., Woodstock, Vt., sole manufacturers of Wellington's Patent Vegetable Cutter, solicit orders and communications from Farmers, Feeders and Dealers who desire the most reliable Vegetable Cutter in use. For sale by LOVE & HAMILTON, Rochester, and PRATT & CO., Buffalo.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 57½ Acres Superior land; 4 acres in wood, balance in a good state of cultivation. Good House, Barn and outbuildings; 3 acres of orchard; well watered; situated ¼ mile south of West Bloomfield Station, N. Y. Price, $75 per acre. WILLIAM S. STURGES.

IMOPRTED SHEEP.—Four First Class Bucks, pure Nigretti Merino, from the North of Germany, can be seen at the farm of L. W. PEASE, Shoreham, Vt. For price, description, &c., apply to L. W. PEASE, Vt., or to C. SIBBALD, Brockville, C. W.

PURCHASING AGENCY.—HAVING BEEN frequently urged by those ordering Raspberries of me to see to the purchasing of Trees, Vines, &c., from the various Nurseries in this vicinity, I have consented to do so. I will endeavor to fill such orders as are entrusted to me wherever I can find the best stock at fairest prices, &c.—i. e., as I would for myself. My charge will be from $2 to $5, according to size and difficulty of the orders. Address H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

THE ORGAN MANUAL—Containing DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION RESPECTING THE PURCHASE OF AN ORGAN, and the Rectifying of Cipherings and other Simple Casualties, without the assistance of a Builder; also, A Brief History of the Organ and an Account of its Construction. By Rev. HENRY D. NICHOLSON, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. With an APPENDIX containing Remarks on the Use of the Reed Organ. Price 75 cts. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE DOOLITTLE BLACK RASPBERRY. Price of plants, 20 (postage paid,) for $1; by Express, $2,50 ⅌ 100; 500 or more at $20 ⅌ 1000.

THE SENECA BLACK CAP—8 or 10 days later than the Doolittle, and the price of plants, $1 each.

DOOLITTLE RED-FLAVORED BLACK RASPBERRY—For description of which, see another page. Price of plants $1 each; any number less than 10 sent by mail, postage paid. Printed directions sent on receipt of each order. Plants sent out about Oct. 15th. The number of plants to be sent out is necessarily limited, and they are worth much more for growth than sale.

H. H. DOOLITTLE having formed a partnership with W. WIGHT for the extensive growth of the above berries, near Waterloo, orders may be addressed either to DOOLITTLE & WIGHT, Waterloo, N. Y., or H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.—THE INCOME-TAX PAYERS GUIDE AND POCKET REGISTER.—Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents. It contains the Income Law as revised and amended, with the decisions concerning the same, &c. Also pages of writing paper with columned registers, to be filled up from day to day, showing a correct and itemized account of receipts and expenditures—of amounts subject to income or exempt therefrom, simply arranged and easily comprehended. Deductions claimed and allowed from hints in this little book if but amounting to $100 more than would otherwise be secured, at 5 per cent. would be $5 tax saved, while the price of the book is but 25 cents. Enclose that sum to the publisher and secure a copy by mail. Commence with the 1st of January next, to itemize your income accounts. Address the Publisher, F. M. STAUFFER, Ass't Assessor, 8th Div., 9th Dist., Mount Joy, Pa.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere for this cheap, reliable, vexation-relieving, rapidly selling little book:—Best of inducements offered. 867-3t

ILLINOIS.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Stunted 2½ miles south of Greenville, Bond Co.—48 miles east of St. Louis. It consists of 268¼ acres of land, on the edge of the timber, in a high state of cultivation, and all under fence and Osage Orange, excepting 50 acres in Timber. There are 120 acres in Meadow, 100 acres Blue-grass Pasture, 20 acres Orchard in heavy bearing, the balance in Corn, &c. Large and well finished Dwelling House, 40 feet square, with Brick Cellar and a 10 foot Verandah on three sides. The House contains 10 rooms, and good closets. A very good Cottage of 4 rooms for a man, or tenant; 3 never-failing wells, and plenty of stock water; 1 very large Barn for Hay and Grain; 1 do. Stable for 10 or 12 Horses; divided Cattle-shed 60 by 25 feet, and several other sheds; large Coach House and Workshop; also Sheep-sheds. A good Garden, Peach Orchard, and Cherry Trees. The stock on the farm is also for sale—some 40 Horses, Mares and Colts, bred from imported stock; 500 Sheep, and some 30 head of horned Cattle of good breed.

The above will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchanged for good desirable property in Western N. Y., or near the City of N. Y. For further particulars address *Box 81, Geneva, N. Y.*, or Mr. H. HAMMOND on the premises.

The village of Greenville contains a large and well conducted Female College, and other unusual advantages. Three RR. Depots within 18 miles, and the prospect of the Atlantic & Mississippi RR passing within a short distance.

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By E. A. POLLARD, the popular historian of the South, and Editor of the Richmond Examiner during the war. Complete in one large royal octavo volume, with 24 fine steel portraits, giving a full and authentic account of the rise and fall of the late Southern Confederacy—written under the encouragement of Generals R. E. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and others. The work is being liberally patronized by leading men of all classes—eager to "hear the other side."

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Mr. Pollard describes a battle with the clearness with which Victor Hugo has dramatized Waterloo; it is a skillfully painted panorama and will entertain many.

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The public are *cautioned* against any other publication purporting to be this work. To energetic men and women a rare chance is offered to make money. Don't fail to send for circulars of this great and important work. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 651 Broadway, N. Y.

TO FRUIT GROWERS.
P. B. SHELDON'S
Patent Composition for Destroying Borers
And other Insects that Infest Fruit and Ornamental Trees!

After twelve years experience and experimenting, the subscriber takes pleasure in introducing to the public this valuable composition, which has been thoroughly tested, and is recommended by popular nurserymen.

The highly concentrated fertilizing properties of its ingredients (being composed entirely of Sulphates and Alkalies) makes it an inestimable and almost indispensable acquisition to the Farmer and Fruit Grower. It effectually exterminates the Borer, it relieves the tree of all rough bark and moss, leaving a smooth, healthy, green surface, and in every way promoting a vigorous and healthy growth to the tree.

We, the undersigned, have examined fruit trees that have been treated with P. B. Sheldon's Composition, and take pleasure in saying that the effect is most apparent and wonderful, and believe it to be a very valuable discovery, and would recommend it to all cultivators of fruit and fruit trees. We would further state, that we are personally acquainted with P. B. Sheldon and know him to be a man of unquestionable integrity.

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200,000 PLUM SEEDLINGS; 200,000 Cherry Seedlings; 3 to 4,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 2 year old. A few hundred 2 year old strong Diana, Delaware and Concord Grape Vines; Strawberry Plants of several leading varieties including Agriculturist and Jucunda. Mazzard Cherry Pits, in good order. Price list free. JOHN MURPHY, Agent, 865-3t Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

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I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES*, including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready. 865 JOHN BEST, Agent.

A DESIRABLE GRAPE NURSERY AND VINEYARD—Superior Vines at Low Prices.—10,000 Adirondac Grape Vines, of one, two and three years. The earliest and best native grape. Also, Iona, Israella, Allen's Hybrid, Delaware, Diana, Concord, Creveling, Cuyahoga, Hartford Prolific, Macalaway, Miles, Rebecca, Rodgers' Hybrids, Sherman, Union Village, &c. Sample Vines securely packed and sent by mail when ordered. Descriptive and Priced Catalogues sent on application. JOHN W. BAILEY & CO., Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y. 866 4t

List of New Advertisements.

The Extra New York Tribune.
Jayne's Carminative Balsam—Dr D Jaynes & Sons.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.
To Fruit Growers—P B Sheldon.
Ryan's Improved Potato Digger—A J Mathewson.
Illinois—Valuable Farm—H Hammond.
Agents Wanted for the Lost Cause—E B Treat & Co.
The Doolittle Black-Cap Raspberry—Doolittle & Wight.
Just Published—F H Stauffer.
Purchasing Agency—H H Doolittle.
Grape Vines and Wood—Miss J L Waring.
Imported Dutch Bulbons Roots—J M Thorburn & Co.
The Organ Manual—Oliver Ditson & Co.
The Philadelphia Raspberry—H H Doolittle.
Perry Academy—J N Fradenburgh.
Grape Vines—Wm Griffith.
To Buy or Sell Trees, &c—Thos Wright.
Grape Vines—Ferris & Caywood.
Strawberry Plants—A W Potter.
Giant Asparagus—H H Doolittle.
Grape Vines—C L Hoag & Co.
Patent Vegetable Cutter—A H Wellington & Co.
Farm for Sale—Wm S Sturges.
Imported Sheep—L W Pease.
Andre Leroy's Nurseries—Brugluere & Thebaud.
$50 Per Week—L A Densmore.

The News Condenser.

— Snow fell in Vienna, Maine, Aug. 17.

— The Maine election takes place Sept. 10.

— Henry Ward Beecher returns $9,000 income.

— Union Leagues are being revived at the West.

— Hay at Lewiston, Me., sells for $18 to $20 a ton.

— A blowing cave has been discovered in Georgia.

— A fair crop of peaches were raised this season in Kansas.

— Reports of the cotton crops at Memphis are very unfavorable.

— It is reported that the ex-king of Naples is coming to America.

— Over eighty woolen and cotton mills are being built in Georgia.

— The grape vine fungus has appeared in the vineyards of France.

— The wool crop of Texas was about three million pounds last year.

— They talk of running a tunnel under the Mississippi at St. Louis.

— A lodge of Free Masons has been established at Yokohama, Japan.

— Prospects are favorable for a good cranberry crop on Cape Cod this fall.

— A princess, aunt of Queen Emma, died at Hawaii, the 25th of July.

— House rent is so high in Mobile that tents are spoken of as a refuge.

— President Roberts has called a Fenian Congress to meet at Troy Sept. 4.

— Eight hundred dogs are licensed annually at a cost of $2 each, in Boston.

— A convention of Spiritualists was held on Tuesday week at Providence, R. I.

— Among the victims of the cholera at St. Louis, Mo., was a son of Gov. Gamble.

— Wm. Edmister hanged himself in a barn at Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., Friday week.

— The cotton worm has made its appearnce in several of the cotton growing States.

— It is said there is hardly a family in Columbus, Miss., but has some member sick.

— The first steamer built at Mobile since the close of the war was launched last month.

— Gov. Humphreys has called a special session of the Mississippi Legislature Oct. 15th.

— It is said the Fenians are organizing in Indiana under the form of a benevolent society.

— A Waterbury, (Ct.) firm make 1,500 tons of copper annually into pins, hooks, eyes, &c.

— Rev. Dr. Huntington declines the Episcopate of Maine to which he was recently elected.

— The Freedman's Bureau has 976 schools, 1,405 teachers, 90,778 scholars in all the South.

— River thieves are committing depradations on canal boats and schooners at Troy, N. Y.

— Two Canadian farmers have manufactured a cheese weighing three and one-half tons.

— A hotel for the special accommodation of freedmen has been opened in Nashville, Tenn.

— Thirty insurance companies in New York have paid $1,935,200 losses by the Portland fire.

— Advices from Mexico say that Saltillo and Monterey have been evacuated by the French.

— The American Colonists in Mexico are begging transportation to the United States again.

— A lot of land at Lynn, Mass., was appraised 20 years ago for $150, and this year for $36,500.

— A woman at Oshtomo, Mich., recently cut the throats of two children, and then her own.

Special Notices.

More Suffering, Sorrow and Death, are the results of Indigestion and Dyspepsia than from all other known diseases. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is a sure and immediate remedy. It will stop distress after eating as soon as you take it.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express—or $1.50 sent by mail post-paid. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

New Advertisements.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c., ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IT is quick, safe and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes. It is in all respects what it claims to be—a "*Standard Household Remedy,*" which every family should be supplied with.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, &c., often produce these serious diseases, travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

Asiatic Cholera.

The prompt use of Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam will always remove the Diarrhœa and Cramps which accompany the attacks of Cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the Cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint,

is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the Abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the Stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones, when used according to directions.

Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Want of Appetite, Wind in the Bowels, Cramps, Sea Sickness, and all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases, are removed by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public.

☞ The CARMINATIVE BALSAM and all DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold in Rochester by our Agents, Messrs. LANE & PAINE and POST & BRUFF, and by Druggists generally. 867-2teo

THE

EXTRA TRIBUNE

FOR THE

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A political struggle, rarely surpassed in importance or intensity, has been precipitated on the country by the treachery of Andrew Johnson and some of his official or personal adherents to the great and patriotic party by which they were intrusted with power.

The aim of this treachery is to put the steadfast loyalists of the South under the feet of the "whipped but not subdued" Rebels, and to enable the latter to glut their vengeance on the former, whom they hate and curse as responsible for the most unexpected overthrow of their darling "Confederacy."

The recent wholesale massacres at Memphis and New Orleans were but conspicuous manifestations of the spirit now rampant in the South, whereof the pro-Rebel triumph in Kentucky is a more recent example. The soldiers of Lee, Beauregard, Johnson and Hood are now the dominant power from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; they elect each other to office in preference even to stay-at-home Rebels; they have supplanted nearly all others as policemen of Southern cities; they are organized and officered as State militia; and they ruthlessly crush every demonstration of loyal Whites or loyal Blacks in assertion of the EQUAL RIGHTS of AMERICAN FREEMEN. The school-houses of the Blacks are burned and their White teachers subjected to violence and outrage by unchanged Rebels, who relieve the work of murder and arson by cheers for Andy Johnson and execrations of Congress.

The purpose of forcing representatives of the Rebel States into Congress, in defiance of the loyal oath, by Presidential fiat and Military power, is openly avowed, with threats that those who resist it shall be treated as Rebels, and a civil war thus kindled throughout the North and West.

It has thus become imperative that those who stand for LIBERTY and LOYALTY—for the right of the UNION to exist and of MAN to be FREE—should organize and work to strengthen the hand of CONGRESS for the inevitable contest before us.

We must convince the SOUTH and the COPPERHEADS that revolutions go not backward—that Emancipation is an unchangeable fact—that the glorious CIVIL RIGHTS ACT can never be repealed—that the rights of the humblest AMERICAN are henceforth guaranteed and shielded by the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION and must be maintained against all gainsayers—that the days wherein BLACKS had no rights which WHITES were bound to respect have passed away forever.

We hold to-day the power in all the FREE STATES of 1860, in WEST VIRGINIA, and in MISSOURI beside. We must hold these in our ensuing elections, and add to them MARYLAND and DELAWARE—the former lost to us through treachery, otherwise Johnsonism. We must elect to the XLth Congress an overwhelming majority devoted to Loyalty, Nationality, and the inalienable Rights of Man.

To this end, let Light and Truth be systematically diffused to every neighborhood, every fireside, throughout our broad country.

To this end, we propose an extra issue of

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

(identical in size and contents with the regular edition,) which we will supply to all Subscriptions received prior to September 12th, on the following terms, the paper to be sent and subscriptions to commence on receipt of the money:

2	Copies for three months	$ 1
12	" " "	5
26	" " "	10
60	" " "	20
100	" " "	30

The papers to be sent to one address. ☞ Payable always in advance.

All friends of the cause are invited to form clubs.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St., New York.

ACTIVE MEN WANTED—AS AGENTS IN every town and city. $100 a year and expenses SURE. Send stamp for Business Circulars.
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SEND FOR A COPY OF THE HEROES MEMORIAL. The only engraving published in memory of the soldiers who died in the war. Send stamp for circular, or $1.50 for picture.
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WHISKERS.—DR. LAMONTE'S CORROLIA will force Whiskers or Mustaches on the smoothest face or chin—never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free. Address, REEVES & CO.
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PERRY ACADEMY,
PERRY, WYOMING CO., N. Y.
Fall Term commences Sept. 5th. Departments—Classical, Scientific, Musical, Ornamental and Preparatory. The corps of Teachers are accomplished, experienced, and successful. For particulars address
867-4t] Rev. J. N. FRADENBURGH, A. B.

RYAN'S IMPROVED POTATO DIGGER.
We, the subscribers, residents of East Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., take pleasure in saying that we are well satisfied with RYAN'S IMPROVED POTATO DIGGER; as a labor-saving machine, having seen it in operation in a variety of soils. It does the work well, *even in fields where there is much grass and weeds.* It digs the potatoes all out of the ground, without cutting or otherwise injuring them, and leaves the ground in good condition for another crop. The machine can be worked by an ordinary workman, and does not get out of order, and with good usage, will last a number of years. *It is in fact a great labor-saving machine.* From our knowledge of this Potato Digger, having seen it work, *we recommend it with confidence,* firmly believing that it will be found to perform *all* that is promised. Pembroke, N. Y., May, 1866.

John Munro, Jr.,	D. H. Gorham,	Geo. W. Wright,
W. Molt,	C. Cummings,	Reuben Willett,
Chas. Maynard,	Cyrus Powers,	Daniel P. Waite,
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Wm. Fuller,	Samuel Willett,	Wm. Welstead,
Jas. H. Ridder,	J. G. Foster,	P. Gowin,
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The above machine has been thoroughly tested, and is believed to be just what is wanted by Potato Growers. Rights of most of the States have already been sold; that for the State of Ohio has been reserved until the present time, but is now offered, by Townships and Counties, or the whole State. ANDREW J. MATHEWSON.
Palmyra, N. Y., Aug., 1866.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS, bred and shipped to order. Send for Circular, embracing all needful information on breeding and management. Address THOMAS WOOD, Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa. 866

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CIDER MILL SCREWS, RIGHT AND LEFT—Whole length, 5 feet; length of thread, 4 feet; draw of screw, 4 inches. Weight, complete, with nut, 210 lbs. Price, $15 each. Also, Hutchinson's Family Cider and Wine Mill. Price, $22 50. Also, Castings for Horse Power Apple Grinder. Price, $25. Address
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Under the Original Formula for 12 years past. For all CROPS AND PLANTS.
The most highly concentrated, speedy, permanent, and cheap manure in the market, used by thousands of farmers in the Atlantic States, and endorsed by the most practical Agriculturists in the country, from *twelve years' actual use.*
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☞ Just Published—"How to maintain the Fertility of American Farms and Plantations"—13th edition; 83 pages; for distribution, free, and mailed upon application.

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We are the only manufacturers of Clover Machines licensed to use two single counter moving bolts, which have proved *indispensable* to the successful operation of Clover Threshers. Persons buying Machines from other makers, having these improvements, are liable to have them stopped by injunction, or be compelled to pay a royalty to the inventor, as he may elect. The recent decision of Judge Shipman of the U. S. Court, holding the Collins Machine not an infringement of other patents on Clover Mills, assures purchasers of our Machines against all trouble or annoyance of the character above referred to.
The ratchet form of the upper bolt used in our Machine has proved a very valuable improvement, and that it will thresh and separate at *one* operation quite as rapidly and in as thorough a manner as any other, is proved by the uniform satisfaction which has attended its sale during the last four years, and also by the fact that when once introduced, *it supplants all other Mills.*
All our Machines are WARRANTED, and they can be supplied with hand pulley, or geared for any horse power. We are also prepared to supply the celebrated HALL SEPARATOR and HORSE POWERS of the Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion, Hall and Woodbury patterns.
Descriptive Catalogues sent free on application to ourselves or our agents.
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WHISKERS.—WE WILL GUARANTEE A heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use Russell's Italian Compound, according to directions. Price by mail, 50 cents.
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FRUIT-PRESERVING SOLUTION,
For the preservation of all kinds of
Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Wines, Cider, &c.,
Without Sugar, and without expensive Sealing or Air-tight Jars.
One Bottle will Preserve 128 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine or Cider. Price $1.
CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.
Fruits preserved by this Solution are as good as the best "canned" fruits, while the use of the Solution avoids the trouble of sealing, costly jars or cans, keeping from the air and light, frequent examinations, and the many other troubles and annoyances well known to every housewife.
☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see Rural New-Yorker for June 23d and 30th, 1866, or address L. P. WORRALL, General Agent, No. 91 Hudson St., N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely known, more than 650 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
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MALLORY & SANFORD'S FLAX AND Hemp Brakes, Combers, Shakers and Pickers, are the best and most approved for working Flax, &c. Send for circular or see machines at work.
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FORT PLAIN FEMALE COLLEGE.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 11.
Accommodation first class. Board and Tuition at reasonable rates. For further particulars apply for Catalogue. REV. N. G. SPALDING, President.
866 6t O. P. STEVES, Vice-President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS., commences its 25th Academic Year, Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious Gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instructors in the various departments of Education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

FOR PICKING EARLY FRUIT and from the tops of trees and ends of limbs where it cannot be reached by hand. No use for ladders. No more shaking off nice apples. Every farmer wants one. Every fruit grower wants one. Agents wanted in every town in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, to sell the Pickers. For full particulars address HOLDEN & HOWARD, Seio, Allegany Co., N. Y., Manufacturers and Sole Owners. 862-tf.

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All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

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[For further particulars see former editions of this paper.]

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EVIDENCE AFTER EIGHT MONTHS' TRIAL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fourth Auditor's Office, July 31st, 1866.
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GENTLEMEN:—Accompanying this I send you our regular monthly Club List, which you will perceive is still increasing in proportions. We have now tried your Teas and Coffees for upward of eight months, and have come to the conclusion that we get as good an article from your house and at about half the price that we would be forced to pay our merchants here.
I congratulate your Company at the great success that has crowned its efforts in its endeavors to lighten the burden of high prices borne by our laboring people; and also congratulate our Club upon its good fortune in procuring these luxuries of life at prices so fair and reasonable. Hoping you will continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage,
I am, sirs, very respectfully yours,
L. CASS CARPENTER.

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For Crushing and Expressing the Juice from Apples, Grapes, and other Fruit, at one and the same operation.

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The subscriber claims, and is ready to demonstrate, that the following advantages are gained over all other Machines:
1st. With the same amount of power, *three times the quantity of Cider or Wine* can be made in a day, than can be made by any other Machine.
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3d. That it is more compact and simple in its operation, stronger and less liable to get out of order; is adapted to hand or other powers; is portable and can be transported readily from place to place; can be driven by any kind of power, and can be attached to any machinery.
4th. Is cheaper in proportion to its capacity.
5th. Is stronger, being constructed entirely of iron.
6th. In being adapted for expressing juices from all kinds of fruit, including *Apples, Grapes, Rhubarb, or Wine Plant, Currants and Berries of all kinds.*
7th. That it is superior to any *Root Cutter* known, for the purpose of crushing roots of all kinds, for feeding stock, quicker, easier and better than any other Machine.
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9th. That it does not grind or break the seed of any kind of fruit; thereby doing away with a great objection, which is urged against all other Machines.
Enclose stamp for Descriptive Circular.
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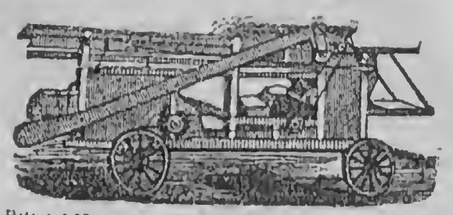

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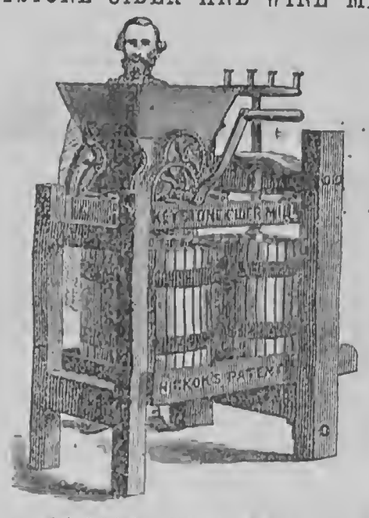

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MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

A NEW VERSION.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

"A MAN's a man," says Robert Burns,
"For a' that and a' that;"
But though the song be clear and strong,
It lacks a note for a' that.
The lout would shirk his daily work,
Yet claim his wages and a' that,
Or beg, when he might earn his bread,
Is *not* a man for a' that.

If all who dine on homely fare
Were true and brave, and a' that,
And none whose garb is "hodden gray,"
Was fool or knave, and a' that,
The vice and crime that shame our time
Would fade and fall, and a' that,
The plowman be as good as kings,
And churls as earls for a' that.

You see yon brawny, blustering sot,
Who swaggers, swears, and a' that,
And thinks, because his strong right arm
Might fell an ox, and a' that,
That he's as noble, man for man,
As duke or lord, and a' that;
He's but a brute, beyond dispute,
And *not* a man, for a' that.

A man may own a large estate,
Have palace, park, and a' that;
And not from birth, but honest worth,
Be thrice a man for a' that;
And Donald, herding on the muir,
Who beats his wife and a' that,
Be nothing but a rascal boor,
Nor half a man for a' that.

It comes to this, dear Robert Burns—
The truth is old, and a' that—
"The rank *is* but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that."
And though you'd put the minted mark
The lie is gross, the cheat is plain,
And will not pass for a' that.

For a' that, and a' that,
'Tis soul, and heart, and a' that,
That makes the King a gentleman,
And not his crown, and a' that,
And man with man, if rich or poor,
The best is he, for a' that,
Who stands erect, in self-respect,
And acts the man, for a' that.

[*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Story Teller.

TO LET—INQUIRE WITHIN.

Two young damsels and a spinster aunt entered next, and after a lengthy inspection of the premises, came to a state council in the parlor.

"I like the house very much," said the spinster aunt solemnly, "and with a few alterations, will engage it for my brother's family.

"Very good, ma'am," said Nahum, rubbing his hands and scenting a speedy termination to his trials. "Name 'em."

"The door handles must all be gilded, and I should like the house new papered in velvet and gold, and re-painted, and the partition between the parlors taken down and replaced by an arch, and an extension dining-room built out behind, and a bay window thrown out of the parlor, and a new style of range in the kitchen, and a dumb-waiter put in, and new bronzed chandeliers throughout, and another furnace in the sub-cellar, and" ——

"Hold on, ma'am—just hold on one minute," said Nahum, feebly gasping for breath, would'nt you like to have the old house carted away and a new one put in its place? I think it would be rather less trouble than to make the trifling alterations you suggest."

"Sir!" said the spinster, loftily.

"I don't think we can agree, ma-am."

"Very well—very well—come girls."

With prim dignity the lady marshaled her two charges out, muttering something about the extortionate ideas of landlords now-a-days.

While Nahum, wildly rumpling his iron-gray hair with both hands, soliloquized:

"Well, if Job had been alive, and had a house to let, there never would have been any book of Job written. There goes that everlasting bell again; I'll haul it out by the roots if this thing goes on much longer. I'll tear down the bill and put the place up at auction.

Another lady, but quite different from the other—a slender, little east-down lady, with a head that drooped like a lily of the valley, and a dress of brown silk that had been mended and darned and turned and re-trimmed, until even Nahum Briggs, man and bachelor though he was, could see how very shabby it was. Yet she was pretty, with big blue eyes and dark-brown hair, and cheeks tinged with a faint, fleeting color, where the velvet roses of youth had once bloomed in liquid carmine. And the golden-haired little lassies who clung to her dress were as like her as tiny lily buds to a full-bloomed chime of flower bells.

As Nahum Briggs stood looking at her, there came back to him the sunshiny days of his youth—a field of blooming clover crimson in the June light, like waves of blood, and a blue-eyed girl leaning over the fence, with her bright hair barred with level sunset gold, and he knew that he was standing face to face with Barbara Wylie, the girl he quarreled with years and years ago, and whose blue eyes had kept him an old bachelor all his life long.

"This house is to let, I believe?" she asked timidly, with a little quiver in her mouth.

"I believe it is, Barbara Wylie."

She looked up, starting with a sudden flush of recognition.

And then Barbara turned very pale, and began to cry, with the little golden-haired girls clinging to her skirts and wailing, mamma, mamma—what's the matter, mamma?"

"Nothing now," said Barbara, resolutely brushing away the tears. "If you please, Mr. Briggs, I will look at the house; I am a widow now, and very poor, and—and I think of keeping a boarding-house to earn my daily bread?"

We'll talk about the rent afterwards, said Nahum, fiercely swallowing down a big lump in his throat that threatened to choke him. "Come here little girls to me; I used to know your mamma when she was not much bigger than you are."

Barbary, with her blue eyes still drooping, went all over the house without finding a word of fault, and Nahum Briggs walked at her side wondering if it really was fifteen years since the June sunshine lay so brightly on the clover field.

"I think the house is beautiful," said meek Barbara. "Will you rent it to me, Nahum?"

"Well, yes, said Nahum, thoughtfully. "I'll let you have my house if you want it, Barbara."

"With the privilege of keeping a few boarders?"

"No, ma'am!"

Barbara stopped and looked wistfully at him.

"But I don't think you understand how very poor I am, Mr. Briggs."

"Yes, I do."

"And that I cannot afford to take the house without the privilege of boarders."

"I'll tell you what, Barbara," said Mr. Briggs, dictatorially, "I'll give you the privilege of keeping just one boarder, and him you've got to keep all your life long, if you once take him."

"I don't think I quite understand you, Mr. Briggs," said Barbara, but she blushed very becomingly, and we are rather inclined to think that she told a naughty little fib.

"What do you say to me for a boarder, Barbara?" said the old bachelor, taking both the widow's hands in his. "Barbara, we were young fools once, but that is no reason we should be old fools now. I like you as well as I ever did, and I'll do my best to be a good husband to you, and a good father to your little girls, if you'll be my wife."

Barbara blushed again and hesitated; but Nahum was not to be eluded thus.

"Shall I take down the 'To Let,' Barbara?"

"Yes," she murmured, almost under her breath.

So Nahum went deliberately out and coolly tore down the bill, to the great astonishment and disappointment of a party of rabid house-hunters who were just ascending the steps.

"And when shall we be married, Barbara?" he next demanded.

"In the summer, perhaps," said Mrs. Barbara, shyly.

"To-morrow," said Nahum," decisively, and to-morrow it was.

"Upon my word, Barbara," said Nahum, on the first of May, as he watched his wife's blooming face behind the coffee urn, "you can't think how much jollier it is with you for a housekeeper than that hag, Mrs. Parley."

Barbara only laughed, and said "he was a dear, good old stupid."

So the probabilities are that neither Mr. Nahum Briggs nor his brown stone house will be in market again, or "To Let—Inquire Within."

A SHERIFF'S ATTACHMENT.

COURT was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon a Sheriff at term time, he was led to the door of a beautiful widow on the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way, had often bestowed melting glances on the aforesaid Sheriff. He was admitted, and the widow appeared. The confusion and fright which the arrival of her visitor occasioned, set off to greater advantage the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheek bore the beautiful blended tints of the apple blossom; her lips resembled the rosebuds, upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like quivers of Cupid; and glances of love and tenderness with which they were filled, resembled arrows which only invited a "beau" (pardon the pun) to do full execution. After a few common-place remarks,

"Madam," said the matter-of-fact Sheriff, "I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow, while the glance of her down-cast eyes were centered upon her beautiful foot, which, half concealed by flowing drapery, patted the floor. She with equal candor replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the Sheriff maintained an astonished silence, and at length said:

"Madam, will you proceed to court?"

"Proceed to court," replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her head, she said: "No, sir, though this is leap year, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore I greatly prefer that you should proceed to court."

"But, madam, the justice is waiting."

"Let him wait; I am not disposed to hurry matters, and besides, sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand that I greatly prefer a minister to a justice of the peace."

A light dawned upon the Sheriff's brain.

"Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood; the attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C——, and commands me to bring you instantly before him to answer a contempt of court, disobeying a subpœna in the case of Smith *vs.* Jones."

THE aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think; rather to improve our minds so as to make us think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

WHY does the letter R hold an enviable position? Because it is never found in sin, but always in temperance, industry, virtue and prosperity. It is the beginning of religion and the end of war.

Wit and Humor.

JOHN ALCOHOL, MY JOE.

JOHN ALCOHOL, my Joe, John,
When first we were acquaint,
I had money in my pocket, John,
But now, you know, I hain't!
I've spent it all in treating you,
Because I loved you so,
But mark how you have treated me,
John Alcohol, my Joe!

John Alcohol, my Joe, John,
We've been too long together,
You must now take one road, John,
And I will take another.
For we must tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have to foot your bills,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

A LEARNED POSTMASTER.

A FEW years ago a postmaster was appointed in Clinton, Penn., who was a gentleman of the "Old School." Entering upon the new duties of the situation, he for a time filled the office with dignity, and, to all appearance, with satisfaction. One day a large number of persons being in the office, a man called for a letter, the initial of the last name being M. Whereupon the worthy postmaster took down a large number of letters, and looking them over said that there was no letter there—adding that all of the letters nearly were for a Mr. P. M., and that he wished he would call and get them; "for," said he, "I don't know what to do with them. I have lived in Canton for twenty-five years, and I never heard of a man by the name of P. M. yet!" The roar that followed gave the P. M. an idea that there was something wrong.

A RICH EDITOR.—The Local Editor of the Hannibal Daily Courier is the wealthiest newspaper man in the West. He sums up his worldly possessions in this wise:—Mrs. Local, (par value,) $1,000,000; one five-years old Local, $500,000; one seven weeks old Local, $250,000; cash on hand 43 cents; due on account, $1; sundries, 12 cents. Total, $1,750,001.55.

THE H'ASPIRATE.—"Now, Holmes, why can't you pronounce horse as I do?" "Well, if a 'haitch,' and a 'hoe,' and a 'har,' and a 'hess,' and a 'hec,' don't sound 'orse, then my name's not 'Arry 'Olmes."

A DANDY lately made his appearance in Iowa with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested, because he had "no *visible* means of support."

A WIT and fool in company, are like a crab and an oyster—the one watches till the other opens his mouth that he may catch him up.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 13, 19, 16, 18, 9 is a domestic animal.
My 17, 4, 3, 5, 10, 19, 2, 18 is one of the United States.
My 8, 6, 11, 16, 19, 1 is a farming implement.
My 18, 13, 9, 15, 7, 14, 20 was a General in the late war.
My 12, 9, 3, 4, 19, 1 is a color.
My 19, 10, 5, 19, 20 is a vegetable.
My whole was a President of the United States.
Mattituck, N. Y. FRANK.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

A LIELTT nnemaeb ni het ysk·
Desi ot flitee noe ayd,
I ma lasml, ubt kyw oushdl I
Do nigtonh lsee tub layp?
Ll'i og ndow ot het hetra nad ese
Fi reeht si yna een orf em.
North Bergen, N. Y. WM. MALTBY.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

My first will make as nice a dish
As you or I have need to wish.
My second, both on land and sea,
A welcome friend oft proves to be.
My whole if you're inclined to feel,
Just try my first, 'tis sure to heal.
Poquonoc Bridge. MARY WALEY.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

THERE were 30 men on board a vessel,—15 white and 15 black. In time of a storm half of the provision was destroyed, and then food remained sufficient to subsist 15 men till they should arrive at port. The men agreed that they would stand in a line on deck, and the Captain should throw overboard every ninth man until half was thrown over. How should they be placed so that the negroes would all be thrown overboard and the whites remain?
Harrisburg Pa. D. H. PINGREY.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 865.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—We have met the enemy and they are ours.

Answer to Anagram:

Wanderer in a weary land,
Fainting neath the sunny ray,
Seek the fountain near at hand,
Toil no longer on thy way;
There are waters running o'er,
Drink of them and thirst no more.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:—One half minus the quotient arising from dividing the two by the square of the circumference.

Answer to Charade:—Newgate.

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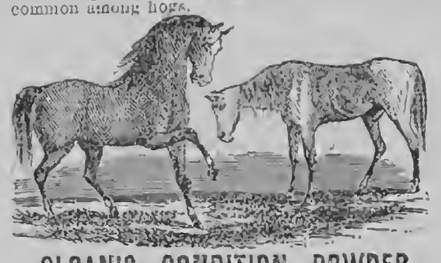

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THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.

John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.

PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-tf

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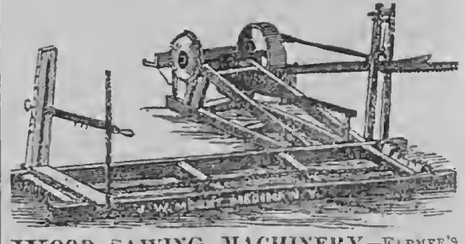

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VOL. XVII. NO. 36.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 868.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

DOES THE SOIL NEED REST?

OUR fathers in Agriculture quite generally held the opinion that summer-fallowing greatly benefited the soil by the *rest* which it gave. If the the land lay utterly idle through all the season of growth should it not recuperate its powers of production? They believed it would. And this opinion prevails to some extent at the present time among farmers.

But absolute rest obviously adds nothing to the soil; no food for plants descends from the air above or rises from the subsoil below. No favorable chemical action is known to be induced by exposing a naked soil a long time to the elements; on the contrary it may be apprehended that the washing of the rain, the parching of the sun, the evaporation of the atmosphere, remove some of the volatile substances which are found in a fertile soil. Rest does not impart fertility to the sands of the desert, nor are arable soils in a state of nature where they are increasing in fertility, ever permitted to be destitute of vegetable covering.

The soil then does not need rest—it requires cultivation. By cultivation we mean here those physical changes which may be made. It wants deep and thorough working so that the roots of plants can reach every particle of soil; it needs draining to draw off the stagnant water which is poison to the roots of our cereals and cultivated grasses. Deep, thorough and frequent pulverization of the soil, though it adds nothing to the amount of plant food, will, by making it all available to the crops, cause the land to be very productive. Then, except during the brief period of this thorough working, the soil should be producing, for it is by the sole agency of what grows upon it that the farmer can hope to increase the amount of plant food in his land.

But is not land constantly producing crops, whether of grain or grass, exhausting itself? Yes, if those crops are removed from the soil and no remuneration made therefor; but if the whole produce of the ground is returned to it the amount of plant food is increased. The soil becomes richer for the reason that the substance of the plant was only partly derived from the soil, but largely from the atmosphere, and while the soil receives again what it gave, through the decomposition of the plant, it has in addition all that was drawn from other sources. This is the reason why the plowing under of clover, or other green crops, for manure, enriches the soil. The crops have drawn only part of their fertilizing components from the soil—they have gathered from the air likewise—and it is precisely this which increases the previous richness of the soil. And if all the manure which crops will make by passing through the animal system be returned to the soil, its fertility will doubtless be maintained; enough will be returned to replace the ash-constituents of the plant which alone were derived from the earth.

We conclude, then, that the soil does not need rest to render it fertile. It needs cultivation and cropping. Not reckless, wasteful, unmethodical farming, but that so planned and executed as to grow large and varied crops, and dispose of them in such manner as to return the extracted elements of fertility to the soil.

FALL PLOWING FOR POTATOES.

A. W. HARRISON of Philadelphia, who professes to know how the potato should be managed to secure a good yield, says that land on which potatoes are to be cultivated should be plowed at least 20 inches deep, with a sub-soil plow, in the fall; in early spring sub-soil across the old furrows, harrow and roll down. Then mark out, as for corn rows, about three feet each way, to the depth of eight inches. At the intersection of the angles drop a whole potato of the largest size you have and spread upon it a handful of the richest compost manure, containing eight parts of wood ashes, four of phosphate of lime, four of ground plaster, four of finely slaked lime and four of salt, or, in lieu of these, three ounces of an artificial fertilizer per hill. Cover in the seed, roll the ground and spread broadcast a half a ton of a good fertilizer to the acre. Cultivate both ways; remove weeds near the hill with the hoe, but in no case hill the growing plants, but leave the ground entirely flat about them.

We believe this is about right. Hilling, especially in dry weather, is apt to let so much moisture escape from the ground as to seriously impair the fecundity of the seed and hence a diminished yield. In our opinion potatoes planted in this way in drills, and properly tilled, would produce more, by one-eighth or a quarter per acre, than by the hilling process. It would be a good plan to test this matter by drilling in a section of a potato patch as an experiment.

By this system of culture no rotation of crops is said to be required, as the ground gets back, each year, precisely the aliment needed for the production of the crop required. The autumnal plowing is manifestly a good step taken towards success the ensuing year.

The subject is referred to thus early that farmers, who do not practice on this plan, can have time to think about it before the fall season and act upon the suggestions if deemed advisable. Those who practice this mode of preparation of course will need no incentive to action in this direction.

FATTENING HOGS.

THE editor of the Germantown Telegraph having made inquiries of a farmer as to the profitableness of pork raising and the best way to feed hogs, received a reply, the substance of which was:—1st. That feeding grain—especially corn—to hogs will pay better than would the same amount fed to any other kind of farm stock. But this is qualified as to the kind or breed of hogs fed and the manner of treating them. The breed should be the "Chester White"—the *nom de plume* of the writer—and they should be fed in such a manner as to gain a pound a day. In other words the hog, at a year old, should weigh three hundred and sixty-five pounds. Greater weight than this could be produced but the increase would not pay the extra expense necessary to procure it.

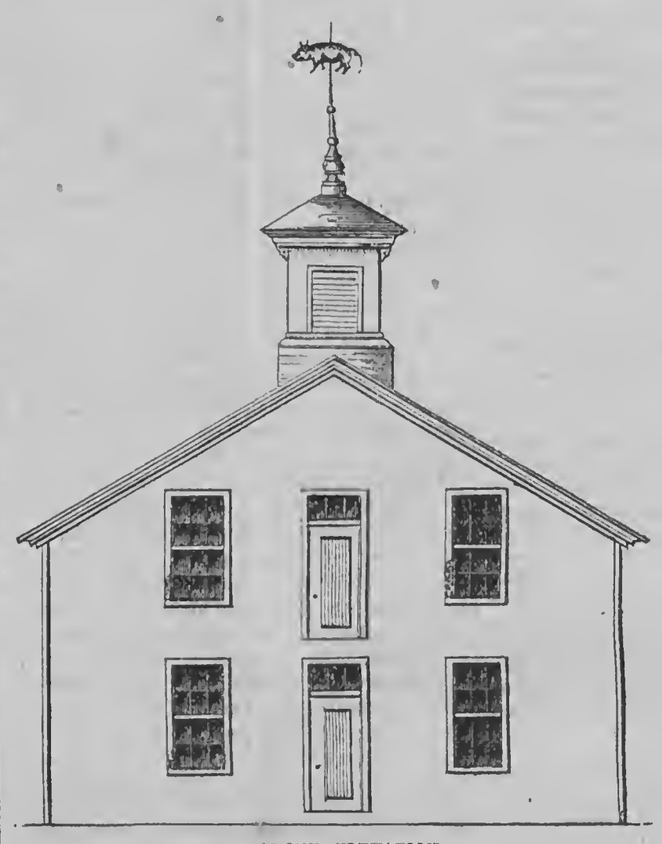
2d. One bushel of good shelled corn, made into meal and fed to the hogs regularly, in such quantity as to prevent them from fretting for more, will produce from five to seven pounds of pork during the months of October and November. After this season of the year more feed is required and less pork produced according to the quantity fed.

3d. An important point is to keep the hogs growing all the time—not starving them to mere hog frames, during the summer, and then attempting to finish off quickly on the arrival of cold weather.

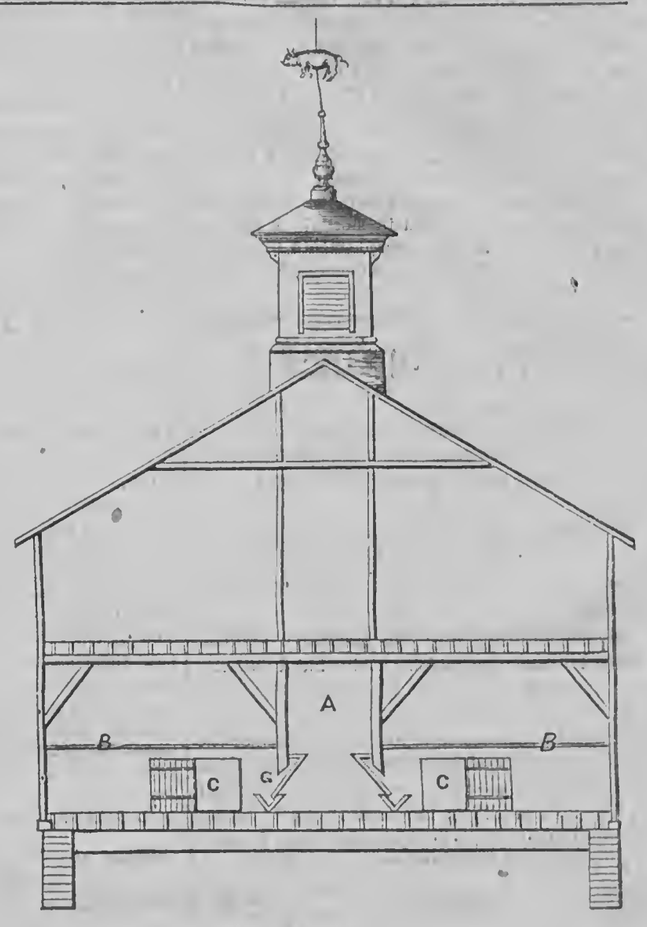
4th. When put up in the fall—indeed during the entire season—a comfortable shelter should be provided so that the hogs may avail themselves of it whenever a storm occurs, but when the autumnal storms commence the hogs should be penned for good till ready for slaughter.

5th. With the pure "Chester White" stock of hogs, properly brought forward during the spring and summer months, it is safe to feed eighty-five cent corn on a basis of five cents per pound for the animal fed. This feed for October and November should be corn meal, mixed with water to the consistency of a thick slop.

CATTLE and sheep have been so greatly reduced in Canada, by the American demand, that good beef and mutton are very scarce at high prices.



FRONT ELEVATION.



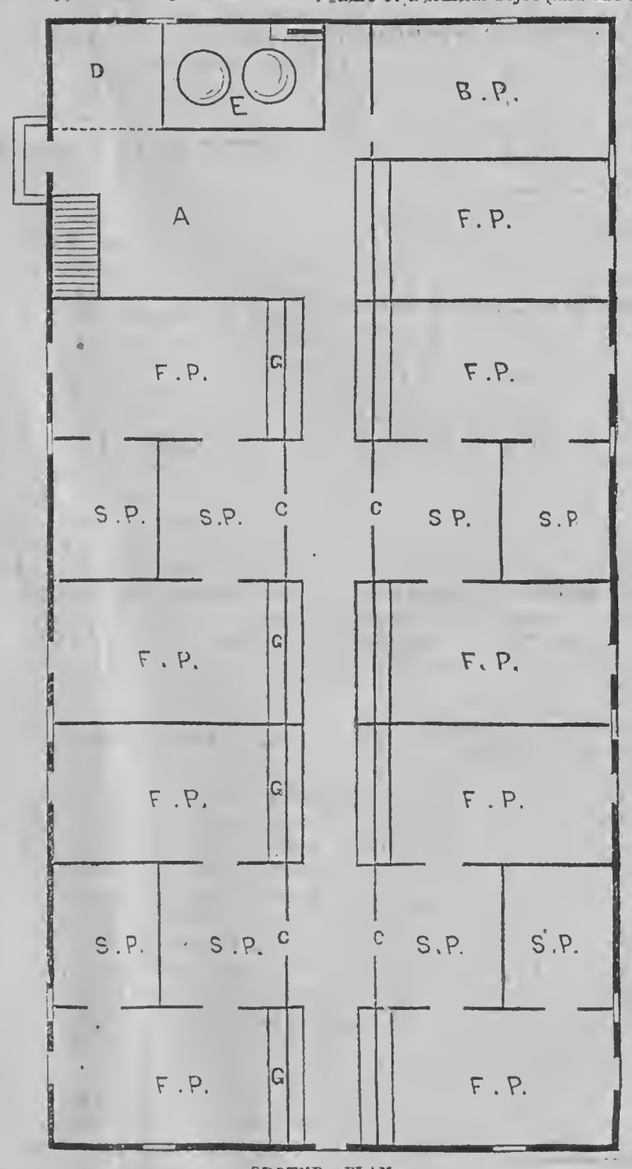
SECTIONAL VIEW.

Explanations of Sectional View—A, Passage. B, Line showing height of pens. C, Doors. G, Feed Troughs.

A MODEL SWINE HOUSE.

AT this season, many farmers are inquiring for plans of Piggeries or Swine Houses, and we herewith give a plan and description of one which will meet the wants of those who, in vulgar parlance, "go the whole hog"—i. e., want accommodations for a goodly number of specimens of the genus Sus. The house we illustrate and describe (more particularly in the specifications,) was planned by Mr. A. J. WARNER, Architect of this city, at the request and with the suggestions of LEVI S. FULTON, Esq., Superintendent of the Monroe County Penitentiary, or House of Correction, on the premises of which it was erected nearly two years ago. It will accommodate from forty to fifty hogs.

The great advantage in this plan, as will be readily seen, consists in the convenience with which the hogs can be changed from one apartment to another—the arrangements being such, with slides and doors, that the animals can be easily transferred. Those who wish to build in the same or a similar style (and the size of the building can be either enlarged or diminished,) will obtain the necessary information from the accompanying Explanations and Specifications. Having examined this Swine House—as well as the goodly number of fine animals (mostly of the Cheshire breed,) being fattened therein—we can confidently commend its plan as excellent. It has been highly approved by others, and the Superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction (Capt. BROCKWAY,) is so impressed with its advantages that he is having one built on the same plan.



GROUND PLAN.

Explanations—A, Slaughter Room, (used, except when wanted for slaughtering, for keeping feed.) B P, Breeding Pen. F P, Feeding Pens. S P, Sleeping Pens, each connected by a door with feeding pens. C C C C, Doors from main passage into pens. E, Boilers. D, Depression in front of furnace. G G G, Troughs.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SWINE HOUSE.

Size—30 by 56 feet outside of frame.

Height—Posts 16 feet high from bottom of sill to top of plate. The first story to be 8 feet between joists.

Timbering—The building to be framed with three bents, exclusive of the two ends. Posts for outside 4+6 inches, and those for inside, under beams 4+4 inches. Sills 6+8 inches, and joists to be in 4 lengths, 14 feet each length, extending lengthwise of the building; those in the first floor will be 2+12 inches, and in the second floor 2+10 inches—all set 16 inches to centers and X bridged with one row to each length. Plates 4+6 inches; girts 4+4 inches; beams or cross plates for second floor 4+6 inches; braces 4+4 inches, all framed in and pinned; rafters 2+6 inches, put 2 feet to centers, notched on and spiked to plates, and to extend over plates 2 feet to form cornice; collar beams 1¼+8 inches, spiked to each pair of rafters.

Posts, studs and plates for ventilator on roof 4+ in.; rafters for same 2+4 in.; to be ceiled up vertically on the outside with narrow inch planed and matched lumber. Blinds 1+5 in. slats grooved in frame on an angle of 45 degrees. Ventilator to be placed in the center of building, and a box or channel 4½ feet square of inch planed and matched lumber from the second floor to the roof, with a partition in the center, the full height. Opening framed in second floor the full size of channel. To be a door 3+5 feet on one side to throw down straw from the loft. The ornament, on top, will be of wood, turned, and the vane made of No. 16 galvanized iron with 1¼ inch iron rod for same to turn on, all fitted complete.

Flooring—In the first story to be be of 2 inch rough pine plank, well nailed to joists. The floor, in the second story will be of 1¼ inch planed and matched lumber, blind nailed to each joist.

Ceiling—The outside to be ceiled up vertically, with 1 inch planed and matched pine, not to exceed 6 inches wide, well nailed. There will be 4+4 studs on each side of doors and windows, and two tier of 2+4 inch girts, cut in between posts and studs, on both sides and ends to nail ceiling to, and the ceiling to extend to the bottom of the sills.

Roof will be laid with inch boards, well nailed, and shingled over with best quality of dry pine sawed shingles, laid not over one-third their length to the weather. To put on 14 inch X tin gutters and two 8 inch X tin pipes to ground, with elbows at bottom. Cornice to project 24 inches and furnished with crown and bed mould, and the under side of rafters, that project over the face of building, to be ceiled with inch planed and matched narrow lumber.

Windows.—There will be 11 windows in first story and 4 in second story—2 in each end. Those in first story 9+14, twelve lights, and the balance 9+12 lights;

frames 1¾ inches thick; sash 1¾ inches thick—counter check and trimmed with springs.

Doors.—Two in first story and two above them in the second story, as shown, all hinged and trimmed complete. To be a flight of plain stairs from first floor to loft as shown; steps of 1½ inch plank.

The partitions, that form pens, will be in two thicknesses of inch planed and matched white oak, with 2×4 inch scantlings flatwise between, and capped with a 2×4 inch pine scantling, planed and corners rounded. All the above partitions will be 3½ feet high.

Troughs—Will be of 2 inch white oak plank, made in the form of a V as shown; one plank 14 inches and the other 12 inches wide. Spouts will be of 1½ inch plank set as shown. Slide doors, in the pen partitions to be 2 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches high, and those in the outside will be 1 ft. 8 inches wide by 2 feet high for putting out manure; all to be located as shown on plan and made of 1¼ inch planed and matched lumber to slide sidewise and trimmed with hooks; guide strips to be put on bottom and top.

Painting.—All outside wood work—except shingles—including tin gutters and pipes, sash and doors; both sides will be painted with three coats of the best of lead and oil made of the proper color. Glass to be of the best American, leaded and tacked.

Foundations—Will be of good quarry stone laid 18 inches thick, 3 feet below the surface of the ground and one foot above, solid, in good quick-lime mortar. There will be two piers built up, under each sill, 20 inches square, of stone laid in mortar to go 3 feet below ground surface and one foot above.

To furnish and set two cast iron boiling kettles in brick with fire oven, arch and grate of cast or wrought iron, with ash pit beneath grate one foot high, and the space in front of ash-pit and fire to be sunk 18 inches below the level of main floor and paved with hard brick. The floor, so marked on plan, to be filled in to a depth of 10 inches with stone and brick chips, made level with gravel and paved with hard brick to come level with the top of plank floor.

All brick work, connected with the boiling arch, to be of hard brick laid solid in mortar. A chimney flue, 6×24 inches, inside plastered smooth, to connect with the fire oven and built from top of arch to a point 4½ feet above the ridge of the roof.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MARKETING DOMESTIC WOOLS.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to reply to the *remarks* you made in relation to my "*Plan for having our Domestic Wool brought to Market under a proper System.*"

Before entering into the necessary explications, I would respectfully state that I submitted the plan without any partiality, but notwithstanding it would—to the best of my knowledge and belief—operate to the advantage of the wool-growers, if adopted and adhered to. Your remark, that I ask the growers to put their wool in the extra condition in which it is sold in the European markets, is not quite correct. I merely alluded to the system in use in Silesia and Saxony as having been proved by long experience to be the most profitable to growers who convinced themselves by various experiments, one of which I subjoin, that the idea may be more properly understood, viz: Growers of considerable flocks divided their wool very carefully, so that each half was of the same value,—and then put up one half in the usual manner, and of the other half every fleece was *carefully skirted* and *cleaned*. Both lots were sent to the same market and sold at the same time. It was found that that half which had been skirted and cleaned found a more steady sale and better prices, say from 3 to 5 cts., and would always do so.

Is it not quite natural for buyers who examine a lot of wool containing locks, bellies, etc., to estimate a larger proportion of locks, etc., than there actually is in the lot? And if they find dead wool, or unwashed, in several fleeces, have they not to calculate enough, and even more, in order that they may come out on the safe side? But as soon as all such doubts are removed, as by my plan they will be, can there be any other estimate than a correct one?

I desire to see some of our growers who have large flocks try a similar experiment, and I feel convinced that they will adopt my plan and become advocates of it to all their neighbors. You say that most wool growers will not give up their present customs until the *buyers* learn *that honesty is the best policy.*

It seems you misunderstood me and took this policy of honesty as something personal to the growers, which idea I never connected with it, but simply that every person who is a producer or manufacturer will find in the long run that *honesty is the best policy.* Take any manufacturer who wants a permanent, reliable, quick market and full prices for his goods, he will look carefully after their uniform quality, full measure, &c.; so it will be with a miller whose brand is known as reliable; and in fact through every branch of trade.

Occasionally men who do not believe that honesty is the best policy succeed, but this is the *exception* and *not* the *rule.* The wool buyers found it almost impossible for years to judge the right value of wool, even after it had been graded in the Eastern markets, and for this reason the agents in the interior could not be expected to know better, and were instructed to to buy at an average price, according to the better or inferior sections in the various States. This bad practice will drop as soon as the wool is properly prepared for market, so that its actual value can be easily and correctly ascertained.

Let the wool be prepared in the manner I have indicated and you will soon be convinced that buyers will pay more for it than for wool put up in the present manner—the actual value of which no one can correctly ascertain. Should there still be left any doubts about it I shall be pleased to convince you by actual sales of *sorted wool.*

Allow me to call attention to my article on "*Washed or Unwashed Wool,*" published in your paper of Dec. 2d and 9th, 1865, to which my plan in your issue of June 16th, 1866, may be considered an appendix.

I advocate shearing in the unwashed state as being more profitable to the growers.

They can shear their sheep in May, regardless of unfavorable weather, cold or dirty water, and risk of health. There is a saving of expense; there is not the risk of the wool being injured by keeping two or three years, as it keeps better in the unwashed state, is not so liable to injury by moths, and will bring more than two-thirds (⅔) price of the washed. I think you ought to advocate this plan as it is to the best of my belief favoring the interest of the growers, and as unwashed wool preserves better for years all its good qualifications for manufacturing, and will work better than the washed, it is only in this latter respect favoring the manufacturer.

In reply to your advice "to continue our missionary labors, but first introduce our proposed reforms at home among the buyers," I beg to say that we have already done so, and buyers have given strict orders to their agents to carefully examine every lot of wool they wish to buy, and pay a price according to its *condition* and *actual value.* They are in general anxious to do so but experience in most instances much difficulty, except with those fine and superior clips, the owners of which take a pride in doing their wool up right and receiving a corresponding advance in price; also wool coming from markets as being the clips of careful and reliable growers.

I would also suggest the establishment in each State, of various wool fairs—at different dates—to allow buyers to visit each of them, one after the other, and create the desired competition for obtaining the highest value, as it has been found most expedient in Silesia and Saxony as you are probably aware.

Hoping you will kindly publish this reply to your remarks—to do me justice—believe me

Very respectfully yours,
H. D. TELLKAMPF.

New York, August 15, 1866.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

INFANTADO SHEEP.—Dr. F. B. HATHEWAY, Milton, Vt., writes that he is breeding Atwood & Hammond Sheep, and wishes to know by what family name they should be called. We have hitherto assigned our reasons for believing that the sheep imported by Col. HUMPHREYS, from which the above flocks are descended, were from the *Infantado* cabana in Spain. The principal breeders of these sheep usually designate them as Infantados, and they are generally known by that name. The name is applied to them because it is believed to *belong* to them, and because it is convenient and proper to have family designations. But it neither adds to, nor detracts from, their value. They would be just as valuable, and sell for just as much, were they descended from any other prime Spanish cabana.

RECIPE FOR FOOT ROT.—HARRIS MORSE, Beloit, Wis., writes:—"Take equal parts blue vitriol, alum and saltpetre well pulverized and saturated with urine. One application after the foot is well pared will cure. The foot should be pared so that the medicine will come in contact with all that is diseased. I have tried this for years, and know it to be a sure cure." Applied at the very outset of the disease, as all remedies should be applied if practicable, and with the feet pared so that "the medicine will *come in contact with all that is diseased,*" Mr. MORSE's remedy, and perhaps fifty more that have been used, might prove a "sure cure." But in advanced stages of the disease "one application," we venture to say, would not.

NAMES CLAIMED.—JOHN H. THOMAS of Orwell, Vt., claims the name of "Legal Tender" for a yearling Paular ram bred by himself. He was got by Rich's Mountaineer, out of a ewe purchased of the Messrs. Rich.

Messrs. BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock's Landing, N. Y., claim the name of "Cashier" for an Infantado ram lamb by HAMMOND'S Green Mountain, out of a ewe by H. W. HAMMOND's Paymaster; also the name "Engineer" for an Infantado ram lamb by H. W. HAMMOND'S Kearsarge, dam Lady Hammond by Sweepstakes, out of dam of H. W. H.'s "First Choice of Old Ewes."

SALE OF WOOL.—S. R. PHILLIPS, Lake, Stark Co., Ohio, complains bitterly of the conduct of wool buyers in that region, and wishes to know if arrangements cannot be made to forward the wool to honorable manufacturers in the East, who will pay a fair price for it. We presume that such an arrangement might be made. If all the wool of a town, or region, was forwarded by a suitable agent to New York or Boston, he doubtless could secure a good sale for it at market prices, or he could leave it in safe hands for a rise in the market. It rarely pays, however, for the grower thus to send small lots to market.

SCAB.—"A New Subscriber," Skaneateles, N. Y., asks how to cure Scab. The various modes of doing this have so often been repeated in this paper, that we cannot now take up space to describe them. An article from the pen of Mr. KENDALL, published some time since, will give one of the most approved modes. For answers to the various other questions asked, see the Practical Shepherd, where all the subjects named are pretty freely discussed.

COMBING WOOL.—W. B. FOSTER, Chauncey, Athens, Co., Ohio. "Combing wools," usually so characterized, are produced by the Lincolns, Cotswolds, Leicesters and some other English varieties. Long Merino wool is combed, but for a different class of fabrics. We are not informed who have good English sheep for sale in your vicinity.

ST. JOHNSWORT.—JOHN G. MCKEEN, South Acworth, N. H. The symptoms you describe precisely resemble those which sometimes follow from sheep being put in a field where St. Johnswort is growing. The usual remedy is to rub the sore spots with lard mixed with sulphur.

REPUBLISHING CUTS.—We should be glad to oblige Mr. MCKEEN by republishing the cut of Gold Drop,—but can hardly do so with propriety while a large number of *unpublished* cuts are remaining in our hands.

FOUNDER.—NELON RICHARDS, Vergennes, Vermont. There may be such a thing as *founder* in sheep. But we have never seen a case of it, nor shall we be convinced of its existance until we do.

Dairy Department.

CHEESE MAKING IN ENGLAND.

IN a letter published in the Utica Herald from X. A. WILLARD, Esq., who is visiting the Dairy Districts in England, we find the following account of cheese making in Gloucester one of the principal dairy districts in that country. The writer says—"In the regular Gloucester dairies the cheese is made thin—eight of them only weighing one hundred and twenty pounds. They are made twice a day. They commence at seven o'clock in the morning and finish about ten to eleven o'clock. In the afternoon they commence with the evening milk about five and finish again between eight and nine o'clock. These cheeses have a name in the cheese consuming world as the famous Berkeley cheese. They are rich and sweet, if made well.

At a nice farm in the southern part of Gloucester, which I visited to see the operations of making "Single Gloster cheese," the dairy consisted of thirty-five cows. There were short-horns, large, handsome stock, but not showing extraordinary capacity for milk. The dwelling, dairy and out-buildings were all of stone, large, commodious, and everything kept in the neatest manner.

The place where the cheese was made was a spacious room, with stone floor, clean, and well ventilated, and as cool and sweet an apartment as the most fastidious cheese-maker could desire.

The utensils or appurtenances for cheese-making consisted of an unpainted tub to hold the milk, leaden vats for holding the whey, a circular wire curd breaker, having an upright handle springing from the center, dippers, skimmers, &c., with two box presses for pressing cheese. * * * The milk was being made up twice a day, making eleven cheese, (of fourteen pounds each,) for every two days, the cheese being about three inches thick by fourteen to fifteen inches broad. There was no heating apparatus in the room, and none is required in the "Single Gloster" process of cheese making. As soon as the milk is all deposited in the tub, the rennet is added when it is left to coagulate. As soon as properly coagulated, it is broken up with the wire breaker, by moving it up and down, which has a tendency to pulp the curd, more than to break it, as the word breaking is generally understood among our cheese makers. The mass is thus left for the curd to settle, and after it has arrived at a proper degree of firmness to be handled the whey is dipped off down to the curd, the tub canted up to drain off what whey remains, and the curd gathered to the upper edge of the tub. The whey being removed, the curd is cut across and heaped up and pressed with the hands to expel as much of the whey as possible, when it is put to press. It remains in press till morning, when it is taken out, turned, and salted on the outside. It is then returned to the press and goes through the same operation for four to six successive days. When taken from the press it is put upon the shelf for a few days, to be turned every morning, and finally goes to the cheese room, when it will be ready for market in two or three months, if prices suit. This cheese room, or *drying* room, is in the upper part of the dwelling, and the cheese when taken here are placed close together upon the floor."

Mr. WILLARD visited a cheese warehouse in company with a Bristol dealer who tested the quality of the cheese by walking on them as they lay spread about on the floor. If they bore the weight of the man without cracking or caving in they were pronounced marketable. Mr. W. does not think that American cheese makers will care about copying the Gloucester process of cheese manufacturing—implying of course that the practice of our own dairymen is preferable to that generally prevalent in England.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

YESTERDAY, (August 28,) was a remarkably dull day for cheese, prices ranging from 14 to 17¾c. for private dairies. Sixty cheese from the dairy of BENJ. WILCOX, sold for 18c., which, we believe, was the only lot sold for that price. In factory, the Fairfield Factory, Cold Creek, (HORSON'S,) and AVERY & IVES, sold for 18½c. The receipts for the day amounted to 3,500 boxes.

We extract from yesterday's Tribune market report, as follows:—The cheese trade has been very active during the past week, and large quantities have been sent abroad at 18½ to 19c., for strictly fine factory, and 18c. for good. To-day it is a hard matter to get over 18½c. for strictly fancy; a little was sold yesterday at 19c., but so little and so fine they hardly come into general account. The heavy decline in gold and exchange since yesterday, causes a weak feeling, with little or no inquiry. Common cheese, and lots a little out of order, sell very slowly, and at much lower rates.

DEEP *vs.* SHALLOW MILK PANS.—Writing to the RURAL on this subject, Mr. M. A. RICHARDSON of Sherman, N. Y., says:—"Whether more cream can be obtained from deep or shallow pans, is an easy matter to settle, without even an experiment. First—It takes time for cream to rise; therefore, Second—It will rise in a shallow pan sooner than in a deep one. Consequently, Third—In warm weather, when milk will thicken in a few hours, shallow pans should be used or the cream will be caught in the thickened milk and the skimmer won't find it. But in cooler weather, when milk will remain thin long enough for the cream to rise, deep pans are preferred by some. Even then sweeter butter can be made from shallow pans.

MR. DUREN of Woburn, Mass., thinks cows are at their greatest perfection as milkers when they are about the age of their mother at the time of their birth.

Spirit of the Press.

Trichinosis in Iowa.

THE Dubuque Herald of a recent date, contained a statement by ASA HORR, M. D., in reference to the deaths of several persons caused by eating raw ham. The first cases of Trichinæ occurred in Marion Township—three young girls and three boys being rendered very sick in consequence of eating ham sandwiches at a house at which they stopped while on an excursion. The meat was the ordinary smoked ham, and eaten in a raw state. All these parties were rendered very ill, but recovered in consequence of the powerful catharties administered before the worms had time to multiply. The account says:—"Soon after the attack these cases came under the care of Dr. RISTINE of Marion, who, after careful observation through several weeks, recognized the true source of the sickness, though not until other persons in the town showed symptoms of the same disease. Portions of the meat from the hog from which the ham used in the sandwiches was made were put under the microscope, and found swarming with myriads of trichinæ, which, although apparently dead, once in the stomach would become living and prolific worms. The corresponding ham, as also the one first mentioned, after being cooked, was eaten harmlessly by seven other members of the family and by visitors. The animal was selected for its healthy appearance from a herd which had been infected with the hog cholera, was fattened for family use, and killed in January last.

The cases in Marion were nine in number, members of one family of that town. They were Mr. BEMIS, aged 72; his wife, 57; their two sons, WHITTIER and HENRY, aged 20 and 23; their daughter, Mrs. LANSING, with her four small children. These all became ill about May 1st, after having eaten freely at several times of raw smoked ham from four to ten days previously. Mr. LANSING ate as freely of the same ham *well cooked*, and showed no symptoms of disease. The severity of the cases was thought to be in direct proportion to the amount of raw meat eaten by each person.

Five of these nine cases proved fatal,—one, a little boy, June 1st; HENRY B., on the 3d; another child on the 8th; Mr. BEMIS on the 15th, and Mrs. B. on the 17th. Examinations after death of two of the bodies showed the parasites in the muscles, estimated by others and myself at about 200,000 per cubic inch. Some were also found in the lungs and spleen."

The farmer owning the infected ham fed the balance of it to a sow for the purpose of curing her of a propensity to eat her own offspring—having been informed that this would prove a sure cure. It proved effectual, in a certain sense, for the sow died in a few days thereafter. Samples of her flesh were examined, and found to contain an abundant infusion of the trichinæ.

Farming in South America.

A CORESPONDENT of the N. Y. Times gives an account of a farm, in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, which is a province in itself. It is owned and managed by Senior DON JOSE DE URGUIZA, and contains five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres. This is all in one body, but he has other farms beside this in other sections of the country. On approaching the residence of the proprietor an avenue, eleven miles long, shaded with trees, is passed through—the land on each side being in a high state of cultivation. The grounds in the immediate vicinty of the home mansion are stocked with apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, quinces, figs, bananas, oranges and lemons in rich profusion. The vegetable grounds are on a corresponding scale and equally varied in their products. The animals sent to the home slaughter house annually average fifty thousand head of cattle, and sheep in proportion. His flocks are so numerous as to require several vessels to convey the wool to the English market each year. His stud is on a corresponding scale, having horses enough on hand to mount the cavalry for a large army. So numerous are his employees or dependents that he can place in the field at once an army of twenty thousand men anxious to execute his commands. This is probably the most extensive individual agricultural establishment on the Western Continent.

Underdraining Land—Its Effects.

EXPERIMENTS in underdraining land were made in Scotland last year for the purpose of determining the effect on the temperature of the soil, compried with that in the same vicinity which was not drained. The result was that the draining raised the temperature 1.5 degrees, equal to a removal of the land from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles south. This is an important consideration connected with compact, heavy soils, whose retentiveness of water renders them cold and comparatively inert with respect to vegetation. Draining land involves considerable expense, but its increased productiveness soon repays this, besides assuring increased profits for the future.

Horse Distemper.

THIS disease, says a correspondent of the North-Western Farmer, is principally incident to young horses—appearing about the fourth year and generally in the spring season. It is preceded by a cough—a discharge from the nostrils of a yellowish color, mixed with pus—the membrance of the nose very red and a swelling under the jaw. When the tumor becomes apparent apply an active blistering plaster. When raised wash off—repeating the process till the irritation is allayed. If the swelling is soft and filled with matter, lance and let it out. Bran mashes or fresh cut grass should be fed the animal till a cure is effected.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &C.—The weather of August was unusually cold for the season—unfavorable for corn and other growing crops—and many farmers were discouraged. Prof. DEWEY, our "Clerk of the weather," reports the mean temperature of the month at 62.6 deg., which is 5.8 deg. below the general average—making this the coldest August on our local record, and nearly three degrees colder than any previous one for thirty years. No frost occurred during the month, though a visit from Jack was almost daily expected. The rains during the month were abundant, 4.71 inches of water having fallen. The weather of the month reminded the seniors of the cold summer of 1816, when the frost killed maize in the early part of August. But Septbembr opened with very warm weather, and the present prospect is quite favorable, though it is feared that Indian Corn will be caught by the frost. All other crops, except apples, will yield well. Peaches are more abundant than was anticipated. On the whole our report in regard to the Season and Crops of this region, for the first week in September, must be favorable.

MORE POTATO BUGS.—G. W. C., Faribault, Minnesota, sends us a couple of fully developed potato bugs of the new variety found in the West. This is what BENJ. D. WALSH, Entomologist, Rock Island, Ill., denominates the "Ten-striped Spearman" beetle. Our correspondent states that these bugs or beetles are quite active in their movements, and do a vast deal of injury in the way of devouring the leaves and smaller stems of the potato vine. They have just appeared in that section, and are regarded with dread by the farming population. It is stated, in the Wisconsin Farmer, that turkies hunt these beetles with avidity, but in the absence of these the best known way to get rid of the beetles is to take a pan or pail and brush them into it. When full destroy them and fill again. This requires patience and time, but is known to be effectual as a remedy and the only one that is so.

PREMIUMS TO THE BOYS.—The Managers of the Joe Daviess county (Ill.) Fair have gone in for the encouragement of the boys, to certain of whom special premiums are to be given. For example, they offer to the boy of 16 who exhibits the best specimen of mechanical work, $5. To the boy of like age who can make the best show of vegetables, fruits or flowers, cultivated by himself, $5. For the best trained yoke of steers, $5; and $2.50 for the second best. To the boy exhibiting the best pony and horsemanship, $5; and the same amount for the best trained rat terrier! The managers furnish the rats for the trial of the terriers. There is music in this last premium, or will be when the rats are turned loose. All right—encourage the boys!

GRAIN HARVEST IN CANADA.—The Strathroy (C. W.) Vanguard states that, owing to the wet weather prevailing in that section of Canada, "large quantities of wheat left either standing or cut in the field, have grown greatly. Spring and winter wheat are alike injured." We believe injury is local and confined to an inconsiderable portion of the Province.

—Since the preceding was written we have received the Toronto Globe which speaks of damage in that region. The barley crop has suffered most.

KICKING COWS—REMEDY.—M. E. K. proposes this remedy for kicking cows: Put a rope around the animal just in front of the bag and back of the hip bones, passing up through the flanks. Draw snugly before fastening, if a bad kicker, and fasten as in the case of a bleeding cord. He has tried this on a notorious kicker, and been able to milk her with perfect ease.

ADDRESSES AT FAIRS.—Gen. N. P. BANKS is to deliver the annual address at the Monroe Co. Fair, in this city, Sept. 20. P. T. BARNUM, Esq., the renowned showman, is to deliver the address at the Union Fair, Brockport, in this county, which is to be held on the 21st and 22d inst.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Many of the new advertisements in our present number are timely as well as appropriate. Read them all—especially those of Nurserymen, Manufacturers of Implements, &c.

A WELL-DRESSED EDITOR—HOME MANUFACTURES.—Ex-Mayor MOORE of the Rural New-Yorker, has recently donned a new suit, which attracts attention, especially when its history is known. Over a year ago Mr. MOORE offered a prize of fifty dollars for the heaviest *scoured* fleece from an American Merino sheep, in proportion to live weight of animal. The premium was offered under the auspices of the State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, and induced considerable competition at the Fair of said Association in Canandaigua last year. The competing fleeces were there shorn and weighed, and subsequently scoured at the Syracuse Woolen Mills. The prize was awarded to Mr. A. H. CLAPP of Onondaga, (Mr. MOORE's native county, by the way.) The fleece was of one year's growth, and when shorn weighed nearly ten pounds (9.85) and almost five pounds (4.72) after being thoroughly scoured. The live weight of the animal after being shorn was only 49 pounds! This celebrated fleece was submitted to OLIVER ALLEN, Esq., of the Oatka Mills, at Mumford, in this county, who had it manufactured into the beautiful and substantial cloth of which Mr. MOORE's tasty suit is mainly composed. Mr. ALLEN has justly become celebrated as a manufacturer of excellent woolen goods, especially cassimeres, and we are glad to note this evidence of the merit of his establishment in that line.

The whole history of the fleece and suit is creditable to the parties named:—to Mr. MOORE for offering a prize to test an important question—to the Association which so admirably superintended the matter that the report of its committee thereupon attracted attention throughout this country and in Europe—to the grower of the fleece for his important demonstration—and, last nor least, to Mr. ALLEN for producing from the noted fleece a fabric which enhances his reputation and at the same time is a potent argument in favor of home manufactures.—*Roch. Daily Union.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The following announcements of Fairs have been received since the publication of the general list, Aug. 25th:

MAINE.	
State Horse Show, Augusta,	Sept. 25—27
East Somerset, Hartland,	Sept. 11—12
Kennebec, Readfield Corner,	Oct. 10—12
North Penobscot, Lincoln Village,	Oct. 3— 4
MICHIGAN.	
Branch, Coldwater,	Sept. 26—28
Cass, Cassopolis,	Sept. 26—28
Gratiot, Ithaca,	Oct. 4— 5
Ingham, Mason,	— — —
Ionia, Ionia,	Oct. 3— 4
Lapeer, Lapeer,	Oct. 10—12
Tuscola, Watrousville,	Sept. 25—27
ILLINOIS.	
Jefferson, Mt. Vernon,	Oct. 9—12
McDonough, Carlinville,	Sept. 25—28
McHenry, Woodstock,	Oct. 2— 4
Moulton, Sullivan,	Sept. 27—29
Morgan, Jacksonville,	Sept. 18—21
Pike, — —	Oct. 9—12
Randolph, Sparta,	Sept. 26—28
Union Ag'l Society, Warren,	Sept. 18—21
Wabash Valley, Paris,	Sept. 18—21
Winnebago, Rockford,	Sept. 18—22
NEW YORK.	
Union Ag'l Society, Trumansburg,	Sept. 18—20
IOWA.	
Clayton, Farmersburg,	Oct. 4— 6

HORTICULTURAL.

PEACHES.—LIGHT AND HEAVY SOILS.

THE peach season has fairly commenced in Western New York. In the great peach growing States East it is now over. The yield there has been light; in this region it is fair, though not heavy. We are inclined to believe that the quality of the fruit is poorer than usual this season. In many instances the peaches ripen prematurely; they are insipid and gummy; but they are *peaches*, and large prices will be asked and given for them. But we want to say a few words about the growing of this delicious fruit.

A sandy soil is generally preferred for this fruit, and by far the greater part of the peach orchards of the country stand on sandy land. Without doubt there are good reasons for planting them there—they succeed better than on heavier soil. The peach tree is tender; it cannot bear water around its roots, and sandy soil has good natural drainage. The roots of the tree are tender also, and are not inclined to force their way through and draw ample sustenance from a compact, hard soil. Hence, sandy soils are generally chosen for peach orchards. But we believe, also, that peaches grown on loams, heavier and more compact than sand, are better flavored than those grown on lighter soil. And we think that if properly prepared and managed heavier soils than sand may be most successful in growing the peach. They must be completely drained to start with, not because they are wet—for wet lands should not be chosen—but to carry away quickly the surplus water in the spring and when copious rains may fall, and also to prepare the soil for the most perfect culture. After draining the soil should be well worked, sub-soiled and pulverized at least twenty inches in depth. Then plant the trees, and afterwards take care of them. Prune them judiciously—there is no tree more benefited by the right pruning than the peach. Cultivate the soil; mulch slightly during the hottest of the summer.

By this method we believe that quite heavy soils—excepting perhaps the compact clays—will produce peaches of a better flavor and size, and with as large a profit as the light sands whereon they are now generally planted. And we think, further, that the trees will be longer lived, freer from disease on the heavy soil than on the light. But the conditions of perfect drainage, and deep and thorogh pulverization of the soil, must be complied with.

GOOD CULTIVATION vs. THE SEASON.

WE have all noticed that the season has a great deal to do with the yield and quality of crops. With poor culture more depends on the temperature and amount of moisture whether we harvest a remunerative crop, than when thorough and skillful culture is practiced. The lazy and slovenly farmer and fruit grower may be successful at times and by chance, but the industrious and thoughtful cultivator of the soil wrings a reward for his toil even from untoward circumstances.

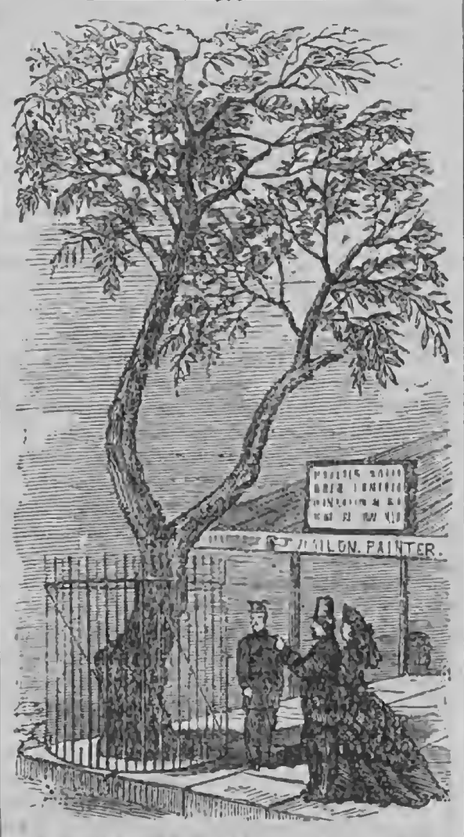
In the department of fruit growing this principle is illustrated in many ways. A thrifty orchard, just arrived at the age of bearing, may mature so large a crop of fruit as to cripple its resources in that direction for several years afterward, and thus render the trees for a period unremunerative. The foresight and energy of the prudent cultivator guards against this result, and he has fruit to sell every year. Again: two orchards, belonging to different men, may show an abundance of fruit, but on gathering the crop the slovenly man finds that half of his are unfit for market, because they are small or wormy; the careful owner has thinned his fruit and branches in season—he has fought and destroyed insects, and the result is his crop brings a great deal the most money under these unfavorable circumstances. So, many of our small fruits will occasionally yield good returns under neglectful treatment—the season favoring them—but Neglect falls far behind when fickle Chance does not lend a helping hand.

In short, it pays in fruit culture always to plan and cultivate as though you expected to contend with unfavorable seasons and hosts of enemies. At *all* times you will then succeed *as well* as your slow and easy neighbor, and very many of you will make a profit when he can only count a loss.

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.

THE New Jersey Herald reports the proceedings of a meeting of fruit growers, held at Newton, N. J., a few weeks since. The assemblage took place on the invitation of Mr. E. WILLIAMS of Mont Clair, in Essex county, who owns an extensive nursery there. The visitors were gentlemen belonging to the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, with some invited guests. Among them we notice, from this section, Mr. O. J. WEEKS of West Webster. A formal meeting was organized,—Mr. ELY being called to the chair,—when a fruit discussion took place, opening with the Kittatinny Blackberry, a history of which was given by Mr. PETTIT of Newton. The Lawton was also introduced by way of comparison—the former having the most friends. The Wilson's Early and New Rochelle were also discussed—the former having the most admirers.

The subject of apples and peaches was also considered. The peach crop, except in occasional localities, all over the country promised but poorly. The apple crop was reported to be not much more promising than that of the peach. The discussion embraced many topics, including "Fire Blight" on pear trees; "Mildew," and other diseases of the grape; the Curculio, in reference to the plum and other fruits generally. Dr. WARDER complimented Dr. TRIMBLE for his invention of hay ropes about trees, as a nesting place for the worms, where they could be found and easily dispatched. The meeting finally adopted some resolutions, one of them complimenting the Kittatinny Blackberry in particular as leaving nothing to be desired in this species of fruit.



THE OLD STUYVESANT PEAR TREE.

WE give an illustration of the *Old Stuyvesant Pear Tree*, standing on the corner of East Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, in New York city, as it appeared last summer. This tree is said to be over two hundred years old, yet was laden with blossoms last spring. It is a notable relic of the Knickerbockers, and has a *fruitful* history, but is said to present many signs of decay, and must ere long be numbered among the things that were.

PROPAGATING THE GRAPE.

WM. H. WHITE, S. Windsor, Ct., writes the N. E. Farmer concerning the course pursued by friend of his in the propagation of the grape. He says—"In eating Isabella grapes he saved the seeds and immediately mixed them with sand in a thumb pot, then buried them in the bottom of his cellar, which was a little damp. He let them remain till the following March, when he took them up and put them with the sand in a basin and set it on a shelf in the kitchen where a fire was kept in the room, and let it remain about three weeks, keeping it moist during the time. After the ground was settled he planted the seed in a carefully prepared bed, and but few if any failed of coming up in a very short time. Here I would recommend a similar treatment with other small, stoned fruit, as a proper mode of preserving the seed. With Delaware cuttings, which are exceedingly difficult to grow without bottom heat, etc., he used the following device:—Procuring some small roots of the common grape, he cut them in short lengths and inserted his cuttings of single eyes in the common way of cleft grafting, tying them when necessary; these were planted in April in the usual way of cuttings, in a cold frame, the glass put on, and similar treatment given as to vegetables grown therein. The result was eleven out of every twelve grew. In transplanting he removed the piece of root grafted into, and was successful with all."

ROYAL GARDENS.

FROM Mr. MILLER'S letters from England to the Utica Herald, we extract the following in reference to the "Frogmore Gardens." The writer says:—"These gardens, or royal nurseries, embrace about 32 acres, and contain long ranges of hot houses, where every variety of fruit and flower is cultivated. The graperies, the peach, the apricot and cherry houses, are extensive, the three last fruit trees being trained fan shape upon the walls and roofs. Pine apples are also grown here extensively, as well as plums and nectarines, all under glass. High brick walls are arranged through the grounds, upon which fruit is grown in the open air. These walls are fifteen feet high, and embrace about five miles in length of wall trees. The front range of hot-houses are 830 feet long, and were erected at a cost of £26,000. They are all heated with hot water, conveyed in pipes, and the glass is moved for ventilation by machinery. Here is also the vegetable garden; but the most interesting portion of the grounds is among the hot-houses and trees, where the art of training and cultivating fruit is carried to perfection."

RAISE YOUR OWN STRAWBERRIES.

DEAR reader, have you a strawberry patch? If you have, and a good one, this article is not for you. If you have not, a word in your ear if you please.

In the first place, you like strawberries; your children like them most abundantly; so does your wife;—and need I tell you they are benefited by them—especially the children? But, you are already thinking about the trouble—the uncertainty of raising them. Have you ever tried it? No. Have your neighbors? Perhaps yes. Well, what success did they have? "Well, they had some success; but it didn't amount to much in the end: their strwberries are all run out now: yes, sir, they are all run out: some are yet sticking to them." Did you see any grass in their patches? "Yes. Some of them were clean: but there was grass in most of them; and some said grass benefited them,—and I think that is the case, for I have seen some nice berries, and I must say in large quantities, raised in the grass. But they don't last long: in a year or two they are all gone." And that is the end of your neighbors' berries, is it? "Well, no. They are still raising them." And don't you have a bite at them once in a while? "Yes; and they are good berries, large and fat." Are you not constantly tempted to try to raise them too? "I shall as soon as I get time"—which you have, my friend, if you only wish to improve the little leisure which you perhaps idle away.

One word,—it is all that is needed to instruct you. Throw a little rotten chip-manure on a corner of your garden. Throw a little more on if you have plenty of it. If you have no chip-manure, take some old manure that has lain out exposed to the weather, and is rotten; or, what is better, get leaf-mould from the woods. Put it on pretty thick—several inches, if your soil isn't very rich; if rich, less manure. Spade the manure in, and when you have done it, spade it over again, so as to get it *thoroughly mixed with the soil*. You must do this when the soil is dry—which it generally is the latter part of August or the fore part of September, (the best time to put out plants,) and when it works well, comes up mellow. Then get your plants. Your neighbors probably have them; if not, get them elsewhere, and such as have been tried in your neighborhood, or, at least in that section of country,—or, if you have to send off, get the Wilson. You need but a few plants for your patch—a couple dozen or so, if you are afraid to go more. Set them about two feet apart. Don't plant too close, as is the case generally. If the roots of your plants are long, clip the ends. Set, not *in* a hill, but make a sort of cone like a saucer turned down, of the ground where you wish to set your plant, and then squat the plant on it. Level up to the plant with ground, and press it down. You now have your plant all out of the ground, the roots all under, the ends the deepest. If rains follow, all right. If not, you must help the plant a little to water, for that is what it wants: it is a great drinker. Use rain-water, cistern-water—not well-water,—and water well when you water.

When winter comes, cover your patch with brush. Hemlock we have found to be good. Let there be limbs in it so as to prevent too hard a pressure by the snow, which packs the soil. In a year of little snow it requires a good thickness of brush, as we have seen the last winter. Those so covered were saved. We have known a snow-drift do the same thing.

In the spring remove the brush,—and at the first chance for working the ground, when sufficiently dry—be careful of the wet—be in it with the fork and hoe. Loosen the ground thoroughly, all through, and lift slightly the plants with the fork put rather deep under them. The little disturbance will make them bear all the better, as root-pruning with a tree—at least, so it seems. Keep the grass out and the runners—keep all out clean but the plants. When the flowering season is over, mulch with cut-straw—or long (cut is better)—between the rows and up close to the hills. Then wait, and—pick.

F. G.

PRUNING HEDGES.

THE present is about the best time to prune hedges, whether hemlock or Norway spruce, arbor vitæ, or the maclura.

One thing should be borne in mind by those who are growing young hedges, which is, not to allow them to grow too large before the pruning shears are applied.

An evergreen hedge, particularly, by commencing to prune when the bushes are about four or four and a half feet high, can be made in any shape or form desired, without leaving unsightly stumps. They always seem to us as though they *liked* to be pruned. They sort o' feel a little proud, at least they look smart and jaunty, after having their heads cropped.

Young hedges should receive careful attention, as they will become an eyesore instead of an ornament. They should be cautiously forked under the branches, at least every particle of grass and weeds should be removed; and if the soil is not rich, apply a good mulching of manure; but if sufficiently rich, grass, straw, or refuse of any kind may be used,

The hemlock, especially, which makes the most beautiful of all hedges, and the only one that really does well under shade, shows the effect of manure by a luxuriant growth of the darkest-green foliage that Nature can present.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

GATHERING FRUIT.

FRUIT trees very often sustain great injury from being roughly shaken by those engaged in gathering the fruit. Apples and pears ripe enough to be gathered, require to have the trees shaken considerably before they will fall off, and in doing this much unripe fruit will also fall, and the limbs and twigs are often injured by the process. On low trees, dwarf pears, &c., the fruit can be picked very easily, and the following is a good test of the ripeness of pears, apples, &c., that are picked for eating. Take hold of the fruit, and instead of pulling it down, lift up gently on the same, and if sufficiently ripe to be eaten it will immediately yield from the tree—if it does not come off it should not be picked or eaten.

WINE MAKING IN CALIFORNIA.—The progress which the vineyardists are making in California, may be inferred from a statement in the San Francisco Bulletin in reference to the revenue tax collected on the wine manufacture there. In 1863, the tax was $1,786.20; in 1865, $17,272.08. This indicates a rapid increase of grape growing in the State.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

USE OF WINDFALL APPLES.—A "Subscriber" writing from Illinois, asks what profitable use may be made of apples which fall from the trees during the summer and fall. They may be made into cider and that changed into good vinegar. To hasten the acetous fermentation, expose the cider in the sunshine or a warm room to plenty of air: a barrel or keg half filled with juice with the bung out and a hole made in one end just high enough not to leak out the cider, is one way. A quicker method is to drip the cider through a box or barrel filled with hard wood shavings and bored full of holes, in a warm place. The main object is to expose the liquor to be made into vinegar to as much air as possible, in a warm temperature.

ANTS IN STRAWBERRY BEDS.—Our correspondent "R." is in trouble. Can any of our readers help him? He states his case thus:—"Can you or any of your readers inform me what will keep ants away from strawberry plants? They make their nests in the bed and work around the roots, soon destroying the plant. I have tried hellebore, tobacco, cayenne pepper, snuff, unleached wood ashes, sulphur, and even arsenic, but without effect; they are as plenty as ever. If any one can tell me (through the columns of the RURAL) how to get rid of the little pests without injury to the vines I shall be under great obligations."

GRAPES ALONG THE LAKE SHORE.—The editor of the Fredonia Censor has been prospecting among the vineyards in his neighborhood and speaks encouragingly of the vintage prospect in that region. Special mention is made of the vineyard of Mr. N. E. DODGE, whose vines promise a fine yield. The yield is estimated at sixteen tons of fruit, embracing all the more admired varieties. He uses no fertilizers on his grape ground, regarding them as undesirable—in many instances positively injurious. He attributes his success to judicious summer pruning, by which mildew is almost entirely avoided.

GRAPE BUG.—(ISAAC N. MORRISON, Finleyville, Washington Co., Pa.) Your sample of grape-vine bugs, has been submitted to the inspection of the best entomologists here and they all decide that the pest is a stranger to them. It is suggested, by an experienced grape grower, that the bugs may be disposed of by the use of hellebore, as it has been found effective in destroying vermin of kindred character and habits whenever applied.

GRAPE LICE.—(I. N. VAN GORDEN, Portage, Wood Co., Ohio.) The bugs or lice which infest your grape vines, specimens of which were received, is denominated the "Black Thrip," and may probably be expelled from the vines by applying a solution of lime and sulphur. Hellebore sprinkled upon the leaves will perhaps be equally effective.

"UTICA UNION NURSERIES."—We have received a Descriptive Catalogue of these Nurseries, embracing the usual varieties of small fruits, &c., &c. Special attention is paid to the cultivation and vending of native grape vines. JOHN BEST is the agent.

New Advertisements.

MAZZARD CHERRY STOCKS—MAZZARD Cherry Pits and Fruit Trees—fine quality, cheap. Wanted—Plum Pits. T. T. SOUTHWICK. Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y., 1866.

STRAWBEARY PLANTS—Various Kinds—See advertisement in the Rural, Aug. 25th, page 271. Manual of Grape Culture, free. J. H. FOSTER, JR., Box 660, West Newton, Pa. 863-5t

THE SENECA BLACK-CAP AND Doolittle's Red-flavored Black Raspberries Are described in last RURAL. $1.00 ⅌ plant. Address DOOLITTLE & WIGHT, Waterloo, N. Y., Or, H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES AND GRAPES—Keech's New Seedlings,—Gene. Grant, Mead, Sherman and Sheridan will be ready for delivery after Sept. 15th,—$5 per doz. $1000 that they are the best Strawberries in America, *new* or *old*. The celebrated New Jersey Scarlet $2 per 100; Agriculturist $3 per 100, $12 per 1000; Wilson's and Russell's $1 per 100, $5 per 1000. 1000 extra two years old Ionas $3 each, $1.50 per 100; 50 Israellas the same; very strong 1 and 2 year vines of Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, Hartford Prolific, Concord, Rogers' Hybrids,—15 and 4. Price $3 to $2 each. Name the variety and number, and I will send a little better vines than any other man. Cash to accompany orders. Send early. Every article warranted true and of the best quality, according to price. J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.—15th Year. 8 large Greenhouses; 275 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock adapted to the West, a very complete assortment—including
10,000 Siberian Crab, 3 and 4 years.
100,000 Pear; 25,000 hardy Cherry.
500,000 Grapes—largely Concord, Catawba, Clinton, Delaware, Hartford, Ives, Iona, Rogers' Hybrids, of which No. 4 by the 1,000.
200,000 Apple Stocks, 1 and 2 year.
100,000 Quince, Pear, Cherry, and other stocks.
10,000 Rhubarb or "Wine Plant."
1,000,000 Osage, $3 ⅌ 1,000; $250 ⅌ 100,000.
20 000 Roses, all classes, old and new kinds.
20,000 Tulips, Hyacinths, Lilies, Crocus, and other hardy Bulbs, for Fall Planting.
Also, large and small Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, &c.
Wholesale and Retail Catalogues sent for one red stamp each. F. K. PHOENIX, 865 6t Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ill

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, &C., At lowest wholesale rates, including
PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.
APPLES, " " "
CHERRIES, " " "
PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS and NECTARINES.
A splendid lot of IONA, ISRAELLA and ADIRONDAC
GRAPE VINES,
Very healthy, strong and well-rooted. Fine plants of DELAWARE, DIANA, CONCORD, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CREVELING, ALLEN'S HYBRIDS, and other Grapes.
ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES, DOWNINGS' MULBERRIES and *all* the
SMALL FRUITS, ROSES, EVERGREENS, SEEDLINGS, &c., &c.
All of finest quality and grown upon *strong, heavy, well drained* soil. We invite correspondence or the personal examination of all purchasers.
☞ Send stamp for Price List.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 863-6t Washington St. Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER THIS FALL the new varieties, well grown, Isabella, Concord and others, grown from cuttings, in quantities. Send for Price List. FARRIS & CAYWOOD, 867-3t Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER, FOR FALL and Spring delivery, 1,000,000 one year old Vines, embracing ten best varieties, all grown by ourselves, in open culture, *open grounds, from single eyes*. Send for Circular and price list. 867-2t WM. GRIFFITH & BRO., North East, Pa.

GRAPE VINES AND WOOD.—MISS J. L. WARING offers for Fall and Spring sales at wholesale and retail, her stock of Vines, grown in pots, with great care. They are principally of the best new varieties—Iona, Israella, Adirondac, and Rogers' Hybrids; also, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, &c. The stock is now open for the inspection of buyers. For price list, or further information, address Miss J. L. WARING, Amenia, N. Y., (Harlem R. R.) 867-3t

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

DEAR RURAL:—Your correspondent, "A LOVER OF FLOWERS," Nunda, N. Y.," wishes a recipe for Crystallizing Grass Flowers. Mine is as follows:—Put one pound alum in a deep dish and place the flowers on the alum; then pour one quart boiling water in the dish, keep the flowers under the water until the water is cold, then take them out and hang them up to dry. The alum may be used in greater or less quantities.—F. E. R., *Belvidere, Ill.*, 1866.

CANNING TOMATOES.—In answer to "MATTIE O.," in RURAL of Aug. 18th, I answer that the best and cheapest way is to *can* them in stone jugs—select the size according to the size of your family; cook the tomatoes as you would for the table, without seasoning; having the jug hot pour in the tomatoes hot, and cook and seal thoroughly. Kept in a cool dry place, where they will not freeze, they will come out in the spring as fresh as when put in. I put up nearly a hundred gallons one season in this manner, in jugs, from one to four gallons, and all came out in the spring fresh and nice.—YORICK.

HOW TO CAN TOMATOES.—In a late number of your excellent paper I noticed an inquiry for a recipe for canning tomatoes. Here is my way: Stew the tomatoes; while hot pour them into the can (I use tin ones,) and seal immediately with sealing wax. I have not lost a can of fruit done in this way.

GREEN CORN GRIDDLE CAKES.—I will also send you a recipe for making green corn griddle cakes, which we think are a little extra:—Grate twelve ears of green corn, just right to boil; add two teacups of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, one of salt, two eggs, and thicken with flour to the required thickness.—JANE COLBURN, *Kinmundy, Ill., Aug.*, 1866.

RECIPE FOR SHAVING CREAM.—Take 1 lb. of soft-soap in a jar; add to it one quart best alcohol; set the jar in a vessel of boiling water until the soap is dissolved. Perfume with essential oil to suit. This is a good article for shaving, especially for those troubled with pimples on the face. Two or three drops rubbed on the face with the end of the finger is enough for shaving. Dip the end of the brush in a little hot water, brush the face briskly and it will raise a rich lather.—W. D. K., *Geneva, N. Y.*

WHEAT BREAD.—Boil eight good sized potatoes; mash fine: add water enough for three loaves; skim out the lumps, add a spoonful of salt, stir your flour in the water when almost scalding hot; when cool, add some light yeast. Do not stir your sponge too thick, and always make it at night. In the morning mix in flour enough to mould; then let it rise again before moulding.

RYE BREAD.—Take new buttermilk, warm it, stir in flour enough to make a thin sponge, add some light yeast. In the morning stir in flour enough to make it quite stiff; then put in your tins to rise without moulding.

YEAST.—One handful of hops; four quarts of hop water; six good sized potatoes. Mash your potatoes in your hop water, and rub them thro' a colander. Then add one cup of sugar, one of salt, and a table spoonful of ginger. When cool put in a pint of light yeast; place the jar in a warm place, and let it stand twenty-four hours—then bottle. One teacup full is sufficient for three loaves.

COOKIES.—One cup of butter; two of sugar; one of sweet milk; four eggs; piece of carbonate of ammonia size of butternut.

Will some of the RURAL readers send some cake recipes where they use carbonate of ammonia?—D. A. SCRAMLING, *Oneonta, N. Y.*

TO PICKLE PEACHES.—Six pounds of peaches to three pounds of sugar and one quart of vinegar; put a clove in one end of the peach and a little cinnamon in the other.—S. H. F., *Crystal Lake, Ill.*, 1866.

VARIOUS RECIPES—SELECTED.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS IN BARRELS.—A correspondent having inquired for the process of putting down cucumbers in kegs and barrels for pickles, we give the following answer from the Country Gentleman:—"Leave half an inch of stem on cucumbers—wash them in cold water—immediately pack with salt in alternate layers, salt next to wood—one barrel of salt to five of cucumbers. Fill the barrel full, putting salt on top—cut a wide board so as to just fit *inside* of the barrel—bore half a dozen half inch holes through—place it on pickles with a stone on, which should weigh at least twenty-five pounds, so as to keep the pickles always in brine. Take off all scum which rises to the surface. Keep the barrels in the shade, and in four weeks take off the stone and fill to the top, as they will settle some. Put more salt on, then head them up and they are ready for market. It is best to have two sizes of pickles."

TO KEEP PRESERVES.—Apply the white of an egg, with a brush, to a single thickness of white tissue paper, with which cover the jars, lapping over an inch or two. It will require no tying, becoming, when dry, inconceivably tight and strong, and impervious to the air.

GRAPE WINE.—To one gallon of grapes put one gallon of water; bruise the grapes, let them stand a week without stirring, then draw off, and fine. Put to a gallon of wine three pounds of sugar, put it in a vessel; but it must not be stopped till it has done hissing.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GRAY HAIR.

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

As the autumn-time comes first with the frost,
Then winter follows with snow,
So in life's autumn-years, sorrow and care,
Whiten some threads in the glossy, dark hair,
And then *all* silvery grow.

We look on a forehead with deep age-marks
And shaded by hoary hair,
And our thoughts fly back through the scores of years,
When a mother's kiss, and her joyful tears,
And whispers of holy prayer,

Were the heaviest weights that touched the brow
So sinless and smooth and fair;
But the mother passed through the shadow, death,
She blessed her child with her latest breath,
Her hand on the silken hair.

Changing years bore childhood and youth away,
And into the dreamless sleep
Passed loving friends; while life's growing cares,
And labor and change frost-touched a few hairs,
And marked the brow-furrows deep.

We know not of heart-griefs borne through the years,
Nor of hopes, that blossomed fair,
Whose fruits were but ashes on waiting lips—
Of friendships that ended in dark eclipse—
We see but the hoary hair.

Then ever be gentle to aged ones!
E'er cheer with kind words their way;
When our heads the coffin-pillows shall press,
Our brows may be furrowed by time not less
Shaded by hair that is gray.

In the city above whose gates are pearl,
Whose streets are of shining gold,
We shall know no changes by fleeting years—
No joys overshadowed by anxious fears—
And none shall ever grow old.

When our Saviour giveth bright crowns of Life
For the cross borne faithfully,
For the trials of life here nobly borne,
Shall hair grown white in his service be worn
And an added glory be?

Rome, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A LETTER FROM A HAPPY WIFE.

BY MAY MAPLE.

FLORAL COTTAGE, Mich., 1866.

DEAR LOU.—It's a long time since I have taken pen in hand to write you. But to-day is the fifth anniversary of our marriage, and according to a promise which I made you, five years ago, while I'm waiting for my husband to return from his office, I will tell you that I am really and truly a happy wife. I have never regretted for a moment having taken the most solemn obligations upon myself, on that particular occasion which made me the wife of FRANK WELTON. I have a good husband—one who is kind to his little family, and who is always a friend to the friendless. Three loving little ones fill our hearts with joy and gladness, and our home with music, sweeter and far more melodious than organ or harp to our ears. We are not troubled with riches as far as land and gold are concerned; yet we have enough for our comfort and can share with the needy when occasion requires it.

We keep no servant, except when sickness comes to our abode. My husband says I perform all the offices of servant, friend and companion, with admirable tact. Now, I'm very sure that is the very best compliment he could give me. We have many books by our best authors; and it is very pleasant, after the tea service is all put away and the little ones nicely tucked in bed, to sit down in our cozy little family parlor by the side of him I love better than all the world beside, and next to the Great Divinity, with my sewing—for a mother may always find something to do—while he reads some entertaining work, often stopping to explain some passage which may not be quite clear to my obscure vision, or to discuss the merits of the author.

We have a pretty cottage, and at this time it is almost entirely covered with flowering vines; flowers line the pathway to the gate and all the garden walks. A fresh bouquet can be seen in almost every room in the house; and it would delight you to listen to the little ones' extacies while I arrange them each morning: "Dis one is so pitty," and "that one so tweet;" and each flower must be smelled of and kissed. It's a real pleasure to cultivate their love for the beautiful in nature.

Now, do not think, because I'm so happy, that I never have any trials, for that is not the case. I've passed through some that seemed like "rending soul from body." When my loved husband went to the dread "battle-field," think you it was no trial for me to be left alone to care for and protect two little ones; and each morning to think that before the sun had finished that day's journey my husband might be lying with his white face upturned to the blue vault above?—or when at last he returned to me, leaving the strong right arm I had so loved to lean upon, away where so many bled and died, and carrying a crutch under his left arm—for his left foot had been crippled—think you these were not trials?

I have told you he was good and kind—still he is not perfection; indeed he has many faults, one of which is heedlessness in small matters. This you know, to a person of my temperament, is not always pleasant. But I knew what it was to have my patience tried before I ever thought seriously of getting married, so I know that trials are not alone for married people. Before I married FRANK WELTON I resolved to shun the "first quarrel" as I would a viper, and thus far I've kept my resolution. *I* am not perfect, and this my husband knows—but we try to help each other overcome our faults as pleasantly as possible; and I am sure if you could visit us in our little bower you would almost think you were in paradise.

I've tried a few ways which I think would add much to the happiness of many families. I never tell my neighbors all the petty trials I may have to endure, or speak of my husband in a fault-finding manner. And I very seldom correct my children in the presence of strangers. "Be patient" I find is a very good motto; and I try to abide by it. Ah! here comes darling LILLY, with her blue eyes scarcely opened from her after-dinner nap, and the cherry lips are put up for a kiss. When I told her I was writing to Aunt Lou, she said, "Yite LILLY's dood;" and may good angels always keep her good and pure. JOHNNY, our eldest, went with his papa this afternoon; he is a bright little fellow, and quite intelligent for his years. I often wonder how mothers can trust their little ones to servants, who are often harsh and even vulgar. They neglect one of the holiest offices allotted to woman. Baby is rubbing his eyes and trying to roll out of his crib, and the sun is getting low down behind the old cherry tree that shades my window, and these warn me that I must put by my writing and prepare the table for our tea. Now I will sign myself your friend,

MARION WELTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' MOTHER.

"TWELVE or fifteen years ago," says Ex-Governor Briggs, "I left Washington three or four weeks during the spring. While at home, I possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy twelve years of age in Europe. Says she: 'I would rather see you laid in your grave than you should grow up a profane and graceless boy.'

"After returning to Washington, I went over and said to Mr. Adams, 'I have found out who made you.'

"'What do you mean?' said he.

"I replied, 'I have been reading the letters of your mother!'

"If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly than did the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said:—

"'Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother.'

"Oh, what a testimony was that from this venerable old man to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the stages of his manhood! 'All that is good in me I owe to my mother?' Mothers! think of this when your bright-eyed little boy is about! Mothers make the first impressions upon their children, and those impressions will be the last to be effaced."

BEAUIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

IF a child had been born, and spent all his life in the Mammoth Cave, how impossible would it be for him to comprehend the upper world! Parents might tell him of its life, its light, its beauty, and its sounds of joy; they might heap up the sands into mounds, and try to show him by stalactites how grass, flowers, and trees grow out of the ground; till at length, with laborious thinking, the child would fancy he had gained a true idea of the unknown land.

And yet, though he longed to behold it, when it came that he was to go forth, it would be with regret for the familiar crystals and rock-hewn rooms, and the quiet that reigned therein. But when he came up, some May morning, with ten thousand birds singing in the trees, and the heavens bright and blue and full of sunlight, and the wind blowing softly through the young leaves, all aglitter with dew, and the landscape stretching away green and beautiful to the horizon, with what rapture would he gaze about him, and see how poor were all the fancyings and interpretations which were made within the cave of the things which grew and lived without; and how he would wonder that he could ever have regretted to leave the silence and dreary darkness of his old abode!

So, when we emerge from this cave of earth into that land where spring growths are, and where is eternal summer, how shall we wonder that we could have clung so fondly to this dark and barren life?

WOMAN IN THE BIBLE.

THE Bible is the book of women. It is the only book which has come down from the misty ages of antiquity, that presents us with woman as the equal and meet for man. From Eve, the mother of all living, to Mary, the mother of Jesus, woman always occupies a conspicuous place in the grand drama of the world's history. Here she is seen as wife and mother, filling her mission with shrinking modesty and gentle firmness. Miriam and Deborah, Rebecca and Ruth, Sarah and Esther, shine forth in characters at once original, unique, consistent and feminine. On a still brighter canvas, and in still brighter colors, are drawn the characters of the Martha's, Mary's and Lydia's of the New Testament. Here they are, as they ought to be, and here they will remain forever. Not forward, not departing from her sphere, not immodest, not masculine. They shine, not like the sun, but with a radiance as mild and gentle as the light of the evening star.

NOT a few seek to accommodate truth to their views and feelings; it is wiser to accommodate our views and feelings to truth.

ECONOMY is no disgrace; it is better to live on a little, than to out-live a great deal.

ECHO is the soft and beautiful moonlight of sound.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"SCOTIA."

BY B. MC GIBBON.

"REVERED abroad and loved at home,"
Thou land beyond the sea;
Were I to search for sterling worth,
I'd find my type in thee;
Were I to speak of warlike deeds,
Let BRUCE and WALLACE tell,
How in the glen and on the heath,
The English cohorts fell:

How 'gainst the rage of Claverhouse,
The Covenanters stood—
How Scotland's hills and vales, to-day
Are richer for their blood;
How bold JOHN KNOX, the "orthodox,"
Rang out the challenge clear—
Till throne and Pope, and Satan, too,
Were cowered down with fear.

'Twould not be in the Teuton mind,
Though fill'd with subtle lore,
That I would look for thoughts that rule—
That wield truth's mighty pow'r;
But from the Northland's rugged shores
The scepter holds its sway;
For truthful, and for practical,
She'll hold the world at bay.

Nor would it be on Grecian mount
I'd seek the "Sacred nine,"
Nor by the Danube's inky wave,
Nor by the lordly Rhine;
But where "Sweet Afton gently flows,"
And by the flow'ry Dee,
I'd woo and wed the muses fair,
And weave my minstrelsy.

Far on the banks of "Bonny Doon,"
The mind enraptur'd turns,
And drinks the inspiration in
That moved the soul of BURNS:
For ev'ry glen, and ev'ry stream,
These mournful words prolong—
"He coined his life in melody,
And died, at last, of song."

And wild romance has thrown its charm
O'er wood and lake and lea,
Till ev'ry wight's an armour'd knight,
And maid a "fayre ladye;"
And it will linger there for aye,
And own its matchless lord
In him who sleeps beneath the shades
Of quiet "Abbottsford."

Where then's the son of CALEDON
Who has no honest pride,
And doats not on his native land
As bridegroom on his bride?
I know that dear and honor'd name
Will ever be his boast,
Though he should dwell beyond the sea—
The very farthest coast.

A budding flower, a bramble bush,
A song-bird soaring high,
A tell-tale word amid the crowd,
Or blink from some bright eye,
Will give the blood a swifter flow,
The heart a warmer tide,
As thought goes back to Scotia's land,
Across the ocean wide.

Old Scotia! Thou art dear to me,
Though I ne'er saw thy skies—
Ne'er wander'd o'er thy rugged wilds
Nor heard thy melodies.
Yet, I remember well those words—
My mother's lullaby—
Those first impressions on my mind,
And they were all of thee.

What power those words to soothe me then,
When fretful or in tears;
O, could they calm the spirit so,
In these maturer years!
Should I e'er leave "my own proud land"
For pleasure or for rest,
Methinks, Old Scotia, I would come
And make myself thy guest.

Cannonsville, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE PRESENT AGE.

THIS common but not threadbare subject has been, and probably will be, treated by the greatest minds of this and other nations. Indeed, it is so vast that volumes might be filled without exhausting it. That it may be completely understood, the history of man, from his creation to the present time, should be called to mind. But it is in no such *exhaustive* manner that I shall attempt to treat it, but only as it appears in our own land.

As we look over the age and its character we are at once struck by the wonderful tendency toward expansion and universality everywhere exhibited. Science and Literature,—how gloriously changed from what they once were!—Science once known to few, now open to all. That which once belonged only to her chosen votaries is now the freehold property of every school boy with enterprise and energy sufficient to carry him through a short course of study in one of common schools. She has not only played RAREY with that most ungovernable "Cruiser," steam, but she has so completely tamed that still wilder steed, lightning, that, like a lamb, it is led whither she directs. Even "Old Ocean" does not stop her swift career, for now we behold him bearing *on* his bosom the merchandize of every clime, and *in* his bosom the magic track on which the electric coursers hold undisputed sway.

Nor is Literature behind in this triumphant march. The Teacher and the Press have so improved the masses that the home of the laborer often contains those volumes formerly known only to the best educated and most refined. True, they may not have the gorgeous binding or the tinted paper so much admired by our aristocratic friends, but they contain, nevertheless, just as much information, and are read with full as much appreciation—perhaps more—by their possessors, as are the more stylish editions by theirs. That the tone of our literature has improved, and is improving, need not be said. The fact is too patent to demand proof. We admit that there is much written which might far better be unwritten, much printed that were better unprinted. But the demand for a higher kind of reading is constantly increasing, and will continue to increase so long as we remain the thinking people which we now are.

And again, this tendency to universal mental action is exhibited by a sign at which we are prone to smile, but which is still worthy of mention. It is the commonness of public speaking. It has been said that we are "a nation of orators"—that "every meeting overflows with eloquence." There may be more noise than sense in a good share of our public speaking, but it cannot be denied that much which passes for "gas" still contains things which are solid and true. Before the war it was common for foreigners to call us "swells," "braggarts" and "spread eagles,"—to say that, however much we might *talk* fight, we would never *act* it. A few battles served to dispel all such ideas from their minds, and to show them that, having earned the right to freedom, we could protect it. It would be impossible, I think, for a person to attend even one of our country "Town Meetings" without being struck with the force and propriety of speech used by those whose appearance would indicate a condition of very imperfect culture. So commonly has this been noticed that it has come to be considered almost a national characteristic. Well did CHANNING say, "Speech is not merely the dress, but the very body of thought." It is to the intellect what the muscles are to the principle of physical life. The mind acts and strengthens itself through words. It is a chaos, till defined and organized by language."

It is one of the advantages of our system of government that it lays every question directly before the people, thus furnishing them with a powerful incentive to mental action. Every American is, or should be, a good debater. He should be able to think for himself, to decide in his own mind what is right, and, having decided, to act independently and manfully. We, as a nation, are too apt to act rather from impulse than any definite sense of right. We should guard against this. We should "look before we leap," but, having looked, and having become certain that we are in the true path, we should go on fearlessly. Q. P.

Lima, N. Y., Sept., 1866.

PLEASURES OF MIDDLE AGE.

BETWEEN successful and unsuccessful there is the vast difference of comfort and ease. It is therefore better to be successful, though enough of success is pretty nearly as good as a feast. And the same rule of compromise holds good in other matters. To take and enjoy domestic affection without being too desirous of a life of passionate romance is one obvious lesson that middle age teaches. Another is to be ready to accept something short of complete victory in contests of opinion. At the outset of life we all hope to be able to convince and to convert the world, or the public, or our neighbors, or at all events our friends. We feel a difficulty in acting with men whose views about religion or morality or politics differ materially from our own. If we went through our career in such a temper, we should fare as badly as a man would fare in the thoroughfares of London who could not bear a crowd. Life is made up, as middle age discovers, of giving and of taking, and the first principle of the great art of association and mutual help is to learn what is all important, and what is sufficiently immaterial and secondary to admit of being sacrificed for the end we have in view. Whether it be in a club, or a partnership, or a political party, the truth holds good that to move powerfully and effectually we ought to be able to move with as little friction as possible, and the only way to lessen individual friction is for idividnals to smooth down their own rough edges.—*Saturday Review.*

LET EVERY MAN READ THIS.

WE have probably all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female, has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed, not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness to speak light of females, we recommend these hints as worthy of consideration:—"Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear." Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and heart broken by a lie, manufactured by a villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and fiendish report. Respect the name of a woman, for your mother and sisters are women; and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their lives unembittered by slanderers' biting tongues, heed the ill your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow creature.

CHILDREN may teach us one blessed, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy. Kind Nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only by injudicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsatiated by indulgence, all Nature ministers to his pleasure: he can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a mud puddle.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"WHEN OUR WORK IS DONE?"

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

WHEN our work is done cometh rest and peace;
From morning till set of sun,
Though weary labor and care may not cease,
Yet we know there cometh a glad release
At last when our work is done.

The toiling reaper 'mid golden sheaves,
In the heat of summer's sun,
In fancy a restful picture weaves—
A happy group under shading leaves
When the day of toil is done.

So the weary toiler in fields of life,
With heat and care oppressed,
Though his sheaves with worthless tares may be rife,
Looks ever beyond the wearying strife,
And pictures the evening rest.

When our work is done—and heavy dull eyes
Look forward through coming years,
Through shadow that over the pathway lies,
At the "stony places" and cloudy skies,
And gathering mist of tears,

And catch a gleam of the far-away light—
As we catch a ray of sun
Through a rift in clouds of tempest and night
That shall burst in glory full on the sight
When the goal of life is won.

When our work is done—and the heart grows strong
To bear its suffering still,
With promise that pain shall be past ere long,
That joy shall come and triumphant song,
When pleaseth the Master's will.

When our work is done—and through vapors chill,
More gloomy than any past,
Aged feet press on o'er life's rugged hill,
For the pastures are green and waters still
Where the pathway leads at last.

When labor is past our reward shall be
The measure that we have won;
With our dim earth-vision we may not see
Rich treasures that wait the spirit when free,
If its work be nobly done.

Rome, N. Y., August, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHEERFULNESS.

CHEERFULNESS is a state of mind that may and ought to be cultivated—a grace that all should possess. To the weary traveler through life's pilgrimage there is nothing better than cheerfulness of heart and disposition to add joy and gladness all around. It is like a strengthening cordial or reviving potion to the downcast and afflicted. How often has the poor, shipwrecked mariner, tossed upon the rugged sea of life, been encouraged and his heart warmed by the bright sunlight of cheerfulness beaming from the countenance of a friend!

Cheerful society is always charming and attractive. What a consolation to know that, by our genial disposition and kind words, we have comforted and cheered on some weary, disconsolate one. The effects of cheerfulness, contrasted with despondency, were very prominent among our soldiers in Southern Hospitals. Far from home and its hallowed influences, some taken at first with a slight disease, but becoming discouraged and giving away to despondency, would soon pine away and die; while others, scorched with fevers, emaciated and near death's door, yet cheerful and happy, would almost invariably recover. Sometimes a few kind, hopeful words, fitly spoken, are more potent to the sick than the physician's draught.

How sad indeed must be the lives of those who are grave, morose and over whose careworn countenances a smile scarcely ever steals its way. There are those who, either from habit or choice, always look on the dark side of life. They see nothing high and noble in man. They murmur about the mysterious ways of Providence. To such this world is a wilderness of woe and life a miserable existence.

We may learn lessons of cheerfulness from Nature all about us. Behold the birds of the air, and of the woodland glen, as they warble forth songs of praise to Him who gave them life and being. The refreshing rains, and animating breezes, the carpet of green and ceiling of blue, the sun's rays of light and heat, the seasons of fruits and flowers,—all, all proclaim to man the greatness and goodness of Him that ruleth and reigneth. The Author of all good has beautified and adorned our world with myraids of flowers, and freely given every thing calculated to make His creatures cheerful and happy, and if they are not so the fault lies within. The heart may not be right. Perhaps sin is lurking there. The roots of bitterness may not have been exterminated by the love of the beautiful, the good and the true. Life is what we make it. If we make our abode here a prison-house of despondency, such it is. But if we make it a paradise, enlivened by the warbling notes of a thousand winged songsters, such it is.

Cheerfulness is a Christian virtue that sheds light in darkness and surrounds its possessor with a halo of joy. Let us then cultivate a cheerful, happy and contented spirit.

Joliet, Ill., August, 1866. M. FINITY.

GRACE FREE TO ALL.—Grace does not depend on any power or merit in man; no, not in any degree, neither in whole nor in part. It does not in anywise depend either on the good works or righteousness of the receiver; not on anything he has done, or anything he is. It does not depend on his endeavors. It does not depend on his good tempers or good desires, or good purposes and intentions. For all these flow from the free grace of God; they are the streams only, not the fountain. They are the fruits of free grace, and not the root. They are not the cause, but the effects of it. Thus is His grace free to all, that is, no way depending on any power or merit in man; but on God alone, who freely gave us His own Son, and "with Him, freely gave us all things."—*John Wesley.*

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IN AND AROUND QUEBEC.—No. II.

BY GULIELMUM.

The Falls of Montmorenci.

MOST beautiful of water-falls! — how can I describe it? Words, never so well chosen, want the poetic glow which paints the cascade in brightest colors upon the memory of the beholder. There is music in the name—there is music, and painting, and a poem complete in MONTMORENCI itself. It and its surroundings make up a picture upon which the eye never tires of feasting, and which is ever disclosing new beauties. To lounge upon the green sward on a calm summer day, with the deep music of the fall ringing in your ears, and the bright colors chasing each other adown the precipice before you and then throwing up a misty veil, like a halo, over the steep descent, is to forget the world beside, and dream pleasant deams, and see pleasant pictures that the sun never paints in any other portion of Nature's great *atelier*.

Two minutes walk from the little hostelry, through a field dotted here and there with a low growth of evergreens, brought us to the brink of the Falls. For a considerable distance above, the river is compressed to about twenty-five yards in width between rocks rising abruptly nearly as many feet. Evergreens grow alongside in profusion, and beautify the banks. Between the gray old walls of rock the water flows calmly, reflecting the fir trees clinging to the edge of the cliff, until within a few yards of the brink of the precipice. There a large rock, midway in the stream, divides the current for an instant, which, when reunited, dashes itself into foam down a minature rapid, as though in anger because of the obstruction, and then makes the final leap and is lost in a cloud of spray nearly two hundred and fifty feet below.

A flight of strong steps leads from the bank above the fall down to a point of rock at the very brink of the cliff, and upon this is perched a balcony, from whence the nearest view is obtained. It is too near the boiling mass to take in at once the grand beauty of its entirety, but the picture presented is nevertheless a magnificent one. Though nearly perpendicular, the fall is boken by projecting points of ragged rock so as to make it one mass of milk-white foam, whose clinging, cloud-like forms, as they near the foot, remind of thunder-heads in a summer sky when lit up by the sun. The roar is as deafening as that of Niagara, and conversation while so near is almost an imposibility.

The little balcony affords an airy look-out, indeed. From it, one outstretched hand may drop a stone down into the abyss beneath, while the other may almost dip into the foaming cataract. There is another one opposite, but the view from this is finest. In it I lingered until the singular facination of the waters nearly charmed me, and I felt the peculiar desire that others have so often felt in similar places, to spring in and make the fearful leap. Strange, that mere babbling water has such power to charm, isn't it?

Ascending the steps, and retracing our way a few rods, we passed around a deep ravine, and over a fertile field sloping gently down to the northern channel of the St. Lawrence, to a point directly fronting the fall, where a view is obtained commanding the whole scene. It is indescribably beautiful. The wild grandeur of the leaping waters is at this distance toned down to beauty most picturesque, and the rough cliffs on either side, crowned with their growth of firs, are charmingly in contrast with the sheet of foam constantly whirling a cloud of purest white upward, like a holy incense to Heaven. Through this ever rising cloud-mist the sun shimmered its silver rays, and threw a rainbow clear and perfect across the ravine to the left of the fall. Reclining on the green sod, I photographed the picture in memory, as I listened to the strong and deep intonings of the cascade.

Beside the beauties of the fall, and its immediate surroundings, the view from this point is well worth a day's ride to enjoy. The panorama spread out on all sides cannot be surpassed for extent and variety. A fine view of Quebec and all its encircling scenery—its towers, its fortfications, and its shipping, with Point Levis opposite—makes up the scene to the southwest; the Island of Orleans, with its bluffs and rolling uplands, dividing the St. Lawrence into two channels, lies directly to the southward; still farther to the south the dim, blue mountain peaks of Maine seem to kiss the low bending sky; and eastward the noble St. Lawrence stretches its way to the sea—two broad ribbons of silver, with Orleans set like a green mosaic between. An hour's siesta on the fresh green turf, with the lovely panorama—beautiful as a dream-picture—reaching away on either hand, a smiling sky overhead, and the music of Montmorenci for a lullaby, will never be forgotten.

Below the fall, the river is broad and shallow for the short distance remaining before its waters unite with those of the St. Lawrence. It does not seem possible that the amount of water which is precipitated over the cliff, reaches the latter river by this course. There is a theory, and I think it quite plausible, that the boiling reservoir into which the water plunges has a subterranean outlet, through which a portion of the same makes its way into the St. Lawrence, at a point some distance below. The towers still remain which supported the light suspension bridge that formely spanned the giddy height directly over the brink of the fall. They are about thirty feet high, and rest on the rock which comprises the surface formation here. It is of a shaly character, and the foundations of the towers therefore look insecure. The bridge itself fell in the spring of 1856, bearing with it a man and woman, and a boy, who were unfortunately upon it at the time. They were precipitated into the cauldron beneath, and their bodies never revovered. From the supports still visible I judge that the structure must always have been unsafe.

From the smooth water above the cataract, a dyke is carried around at the foot of the tableland on the western side, upon the very edge of the high bluff, and an immense water-power is thus gained for mills that do a heavy lumber business on the bank of the St. Lawrence, a quarter of a mile removed. Thus is the beautiful in nature made to subserve the useful, in man's hands.

I left Montmorenci with reluctance and a lingering regret. I have seen many water-falls that could lay claim to beauty; have listened to the pleasant song of many silvery cascades; and have been awed to silence by the sublimity of Niagara; but of them all, none so impressed me with a delightful blending of grandeur, picturesque beauty, romantic and indescribable loveliness, as this. In itself, Montmorenci combines what the others make up individually. It is justly celebrated, but its attractivenes cannot be told. Words canuot color it as did the bright sunlight on the day I took my leave, as a lover does of his mistress, lingeringly — hesitatingly. It must be seen,—its music must be heard,— its charmed presence must be felt.

The winter scene is pronounced strangely beautifnl. Then the freezing spray forms an ice-cone of great height — sometimes nearly an hundred feet—and one of the winter's sports is to coast upon this. As the shallow reach of the river always is frost-bound in the season of frost, it and the cone give fine opportunities for this sport. 'Tis said the gatherings there of city people and others to enjoy the amusement are often very brilliant, and the highly exciting sport is entered into with equal zest by both sexes.

When riding back to the city I was amused by the eagerness with which children followed our calash, intent on selling flowers they held in their hands. At one time about half a dozen dirty-faced little ones ran toward us, each bearing a large bouquet composed mainly of dandelions, evidently plucked from a field yellow with the same near by. As I gave them a look of encouragement, they followed our calash some distance, and the whole bevy proved quite nimble-footed. The incident provoked a hearty laugh on our part. Neither dandelions nor children were a novelty to us, but a combination of the two in such an amusing manner was indeed new.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NUMISMATICS.

THE heading of this article may appear strange to some RURAL readers, and by way of explanation I will state that it is the science of collecting the Coins, Medals, &c., of the various countries of the earth. Many persons handle coins in the way of barter or trade only, and think no more of them than the means of procuring their gratification, while every piece has its own peculiar history which, if studied, would make them appear very interesting; and when we consider how many patterns have been made by designers for the government, and how few have been adopted, we are struck with astonishment.

The so-called WASHINGTON PENNIES are mere pattern pieces, or Medals, as our collectors now class them. This is the origin of them. A designer, thinking to gratify the pride of WASHINGTON, engraved his head on a coin and presented it to him for his approval, that it might be adopted by the government for general circulation, in imitation of the old country mode of exalting and perpetuating the names of their kings; but they reckoned wide of the mark. WASHINGTON was a Republican, and not an Aristocrat; he sought his country's promotion and not his own. He immediately ordered them to be suppressed; consequently they are very rare and highly prized, and to prove that they were never circulated they are generally found in good condition.

Besides the coins of a country there are a variety of other pieces which are collected the same as coins. There is a large variety of Medals; these are again classed in series, viz., U. S. Mint Medals, of which there is a large and beautiful variety; Agricultural Societies' Medals, Temperance Medals, Political Medals, (these are medals struck in the time of a political campaign, with the head of each candidate on one side, and some favorite motto on the other,) Tradesmens Tokens, or Cards, and the small Tokens which were struck in 1862 and 1863 and circulated as pennies, commonly known as Copperheads,—also some struck in 1837 which were called Shinplasters. Some have the head of JACKSON on, others a Donkey, others a Turtle, &c. The Colonial series is a very interesting one. This consists of all the coins circulated by the Colonies before the U. S. Government was formed, and in a few instances they were struck in England and France for the Colonies.

I propose to present to RURAL readers a few thoughts on this subject, which I hope may prove satisfactory to most of them, although I am aware that it will not be interesting to many old collectors.

The earliest allusion we have to the use of money in any purchase, is found in the Bible, and records the fact that ABRAHAM purchased a grave for his family. In the 23d chapter of Genesis, 14th, 15th and 16th verses, is given the description of this transaction, which cannot fail to be interesting in this connection. "And EPHRON answered ABRAHAM, saying unto him, My lord, hearken unto me: The land is worth four hundred shekels of silver; what is that betwixt me and thee?—bury therefore thy dead. And ABRAHAM hearkened unto EPHRON; and ABRAHAM weighed to EPHRON the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of HETH, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." Thus we see where money is first spoken of, and it is presumable that this was rude lumps of silver, as we have no knowledge of coined money until after the return of the Jews from their captivity.

According to early writers the Jewish Shekel is valued at 2s. 4d. English money. This coin is very rare at the present day, but copies of it can be obtained of almost any coin dealer.

It was the custom of the Emperors in early times to have their heads engraved or stamped on all coins made during their reign; dates not being in use at that time, a collector must be well versed in Ancient History to keep a record of the reign of each Emperor, and know how to arrange his Cabinet. This single feature of coin collecting will show you at once the great advantages of the science, for a person must study a great deal to be correctly informed, and by obtaining the coins he has an object before him which fixes it in his memory; and any one who will take up the science of Numismatics will obtain a greater amount of Historical information than he had any idea of when he commenced.

A person who has never taken any interest in the coinage of his country has no idea what an interesting subject it is, and it is a singular feature in American collectors that they prefer it to all other nations. I presume one cause of it is that they can become more fully acquainted with the history of each coin, and make a more perfect collection, and I am pleased to state that it is the pride of these gentleman to obtain a perfect specimen, as the finer the coin the more value there is attached to it. When I speak of fineness, I mean coins which have not been handled, or soiled by use. Many of the seventeen hundred pennies are found at the present day almost uncirculated; evidently they have been laid away and forgotten until the high prices spoken of occasionally have brought them to light. A single instance to the point. An old lady, born in 1793, laid away in cotton a bright uncirculated penny of that date, as a memento of the year in which she was born. About two years since it was found, and was bought by a collector for $25, when many of that date in poor condition have been sold for $1. We will now take a glance at some of the leading series.

American gold stands at the head of the American series, and a large collection of it is very rare and valuable. Only one collector that I have any knowledge of has a complete set of all the varietes of this valuable metal. I will give you some of the extreme high prices that these pieces have been sold for. An Eagle of 1795 sold for $35.50; one of 1797 for $51; do. 1798, $36; do. 1800, $31; do. 1804, $38. A half Eagle of 1796 sold for $21; do. 1820, $25.50; do. 1834, $21. A quarter Eagle of 1796 sold for $37; do. 1797, $75; do. 1798, $35; do. 1806, $90; do. 1821, $87.50; do. 1826, $21; do. 1834, $20.

Silver.—A Flying Eagle dollar of 1836 sold for $17; one of the same variety dated 1838, $33. These two dollars are not of the regular currency; they were made as pattern pieces, but not adopted by the government. A 1794 dollar is very rare, and one sold for $90; do. 1795, $12; do. 1838, $33; do. 1839, $40. The 1804 dollar is the most rare of all dollars; only two of them are known in any collection. Of the half dollars but few are rare; a 1796 sold for $27.50; one of 1797 for $83.50. A quarter dollar of 1796 sold for $18; one of 1823 for $120.

Dimes.—One of 1798 sold for $16; do. 1800, $16; do. 1804, $21; do. 1809, $15; do. 1811, $15; do. 1822, $11; do. 1824, $13. But few of the half dimes are rare, but those which are, are valuable. One 1794 sold for $13.50; do. 1796, $12. A very poor one of 1802 sold for $50; do. 1805, $13. Of the three cent pieces but few are rare.

There is a series issued by the Mint known as *proof sets*, consisting of a dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, three cent and penny. These are always in proof condition, and are struck especially for Cabinets. One set struck in 1836 has been sold for $42; do. 1838, $33; do. 1839, $40; do. 1846, $70; do. 1848, $50; do. 1849, $47.50; do. 1850, $26.

Cents are the next on the list, and in proportion to their nominal value, are the most valuable in the whole list of the Mint series. The collector who can show the most valuable set of pennies is very much envied by his associates, as nothing short of an uncirculated set is aimed at by the best of our collectors. Some have arrived very nearly at that point, and value their sets at hundreds of dollars. The earliest date that we have any pennies which were struck by the U. S. of America is 1793. Those struck previous to that date were either of the separate colonies, or Washington Medals. There are a number of varieties of this early date, which shows that the dies must have been very poor and soft, and could not stand the severe blow necessary to strike them distinct.

The highest price that I can remember being paid for a 1793 penny was $27. The variety of 1796, known as the Liberty Cap, in fine condition has sold for $40. The 1799 is another rare variety of the seventeen hundreds, and has sold for $32.50. One of 1804 sold for $36. This is the most rare of the eighteen hundreds, although several sell quite high, and any of them will bring several dollars each in proof condition. One collector of my acquaintance has one of 1804 for which he has been offered $75.

Some half cents are also rare and valuable. A few were struck in 1793 and are very rare: some of them have sold as high as $25. One of 1794 brought $10.50; do. 1796, $92.50. This is the gem of the series, in fine condition. The forties are all rare, except 1849; one of 1840 sold for $14; do. 1841, $12; do. 1842, $70; do. 1847, $10. Unlike the cents, the half cents were not struck each year; in 1798, 1799, 1801, 1812 to 1824 inclusive, 1827, 1830, 1837, 1838 and 1839 there were none issued, so that much of the beauty of the series is marred by the irregularty of the dates.

These are the extreme high prices of the above pieces which were sold at auction under the strong competition of our largest and most wealthy collectors. Some of the same pieces have been sold at other sales for half the money.

New York, Aug., 1866. NOW AND THEN.

EVERETT ON THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

IN 1857, Edward Everett, in his memorable oration delivered at the opening of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, thus spoke of the then projected Atlantic Telegraph:—"I hold in my hand a portion of the identical electric cable, given me by my friend, Mr. Peabody, which is now in progress of manufacture to connect America with Europe. I read upon it the following words: 'a part of the submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Glass, Eliot & Co., of London, for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with Valentia, Ireland, a distance of 1,640 nautical or 1,900 statute miles.' Does it seem all but incredible to you that intelligence should travel for two thousand miles, along those slender copper wires, far down in the all but fathomless Atlantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged with her hapless company to the eternal silence and darkness of the abyss? Does it seem, I say, all but a miracle of art, that the thoughts of living men —the thoughts that we think here upon earth's surface, in the cheerful light of day—about the markets and the exchanges, and the seasons and the elections, and the treaties and the wars, and all the fond nothings of daily life, should clothe themselves with elemental sparks, and shoot with fiery speed in a moment. In the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, far down among the uncouth monsters that wallow in the nether seas, along the wreck-paved floor, through the oozy dungeons of the rayless deep —that the latest intelligence of the crops, whose dancing tassels will, in a few months, be coquetting with the west wind on those boundless prairies, should go flashing along the slimy decks of old sunken galleons which have been rotting for ages; that messages of friendship and love, from warm living bosoms, should burn over the cold green bones of men and women, whose hearts, once as warm as ours, burst as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them centuries ago!

A SARDINE FISHERY.

THE Paris correspondent of the London Field thus describes the manner of catching sardines:

"The nets, which are of the lightest possible material, are played out in a long line behind the boat, which drags the entire fleet of nets after it steadily. A man stands in the stern and throws across and across the net handfuls of prepared cod-roe, commonly called 'rogue.' As it falls on either side of the net the fish dart through the net to catch it, and are caught by the gills in doing so. The long sunk trammel I have mentioned would require ten or a dozen men to haul it in, but as it is worked on board the steamboats chiefly, it is wound in by the engine. Besides the above nets, they use the large seine, or sean, and the ground sean, the mullet net and the shrimp net, and there are some lift nets I could not get at. At times a prodigious number of gray mullets are got by putting a long net across the mouth of a creek at low water, and weighing down the corks with large stones. When the tide has come up to its full height the ends of the net are shaken violently, the stones topple off, and every fish which has entered the creek with the tide is inclosed, without any disturbance or alarm. A gentleman I met told me that he had been out on the day I saw him and taken between three and four thousand pounds of mullet in that way, a large shoal having entered the creek, the whole of which were captured. Some species of the gray mullet will, however, when thus enclosed, leap over the corks, and when this is apprehended it is requisite to prop the net up above the surface."

THE NORTH POLE.

TWO French gentlemen recently explored the Island of Spitzbergen in a manner never before done. They have measured the mountains, mapped the whole coast, examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, etc., of the island. They found that the long day extended over several months, during which the sun never sets, became intensely hot after a month or two, by the unceasing heat from the sun. In this period vegetation springs up in great luxuriance and abundance. The North Pole is only a matter of 600 miles from the island, and it is thought by the two explorers, as by many others, that the Pole itself, and the sea which is supposed to surround it, could be reached from Spitzbergen without any great difficulties being encountered. A singular fact noticed by the explorers in connection with this island, is the enormous quantities of floating timber which literally cover the waters of the bays and creeks. A careful examination of the character, condition and kind of these floating logs would, no doubt, lead to a conclusion as to whence and how they came, and probably suggest new theories for the solution of geographical problems connected with the Arctic Seas.

THE temperature of the earth increases as we descend at the rate of one degree in forty-six feet; at the depth of fifty miles it will amount to eighty thousand degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

THOSE who know how to value liberty will not deprive others of it.

Reading for the Young.

LESSONS FROM SONG AND LABOR.

"WHERE have you lingered so long, my child,
All this pleasant eve of a summer's day?
"By the hedges and through the fields, mother,
To the merry green-wood to play."

"They are healthful and pleasant and good my child,
The hedge, the wood, the field—all three;
But what did you hear in the wood, my child,
And what in the field did you see?"

"As I walked along the bee was singing
His cheerful song 'mid the blossoms wild."
"Ah! but the bee, while he sung was bringing
The fruit of his labor home, my child."

"I saw at my feet a mound of clay,
Where little black things played round and o'er."
"They were ants, my child; but they were not at play,
They were laboring hard for their winter's store!"

Thus my child has learned as she walked along
One *lesson from labor*, and one *from song*,—
That summer work gladdens in wintry weather,
That labor and cheerfulness dwell together.

And my child while she rambles along may say,
"I can learn as I walk, and think as I play;
For all that I hear, and feel, and see,
Some useful lesson may teach to me,—
Thanks to the ant, and thanks to the bee!"

[*Juvenile Casket.*

WAKE UP, SOLOMON.

"SOL, wake up! It's time to get up," shouted young Harry to his sluggish brother one fine July morning as he began dressing himself.

"What time is it?" yawned Solomon.

"Nearly six," replied his brother, "and mind, Sol, we start at seven.

"It's too early to get up yet," said Solomon; "I'll snooze till quarter to seven."

So the lazy fellow turned round and was soon fast asleep again. When he awoke, his room looked very full of sunshine. The house was very quiet, too, and rubbing his eyes, muttered,

"I wonder if it is seven o'clock yet?"

Crawling out of his bed he dressed himself and went down stairs. There was nobody in the parlor, nobody in the sitting room, nobody in the dining room. What can be the matter, thought Solomon.

"Where are they all?" he asked.

"Gone to the city," replied the maid. They started two hours ago.

"Why, what time is it?"

"Nine o'clock! But why did'nt they call me?"

"You were called at six o'clock and would'nt get up. Your father would'nt have you called again. He said he would teach you a lesson."

"It's too bad!" cried Solomon, dropping his head upon the table and bursting into tears.

It was too bad that the lazy boy did not learn the lesson of that morning so as to turn over a new leaf in the book of life. I am sorry to say he did not. He loved sleep. He hated work. He was the slave of lazy habits and is so to this day.

What sort of a man will Solomon Slowcoach be? Well if he don't die of idleness before he becomes a man, he will be a shiftless, good-for-nothing fellow. He wont have any knowledge, because he is too lazy to study; nor any money, because he is too lazy to work; nor any good character, because he is too lazy to conquer himself.

Wake up, Solomon! Wake up, my dear boy. Shake off the chains that are upon you! Be manly, be wide awake, be something! If you don't wake up, you will be a lost boy. Wake up, Solomon, wake up! If you don't, you will make a shipwreck of your life.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 55 letters.
My 1, 36, 13, 15 is a city in Asia.
My 2, 7, 3, 23 is a river in Europe.
My 4, 39, 32, 37, 5 is a city in South America.
My 6, 12, 7, 31, 8, 4, 9, 40, 11 is an Island in the Mediterranean.
My 10, 22, 46, 17, 27 is an island in Pylynesia.
My 16, 36, 20, 18, 52 is a county in Michigan.
My 14, 21, 29, 53 is a range of mountains in Africa.
My 18, 34, 45, 13, 55, 49 is a strait in Australasia.
My 19, 22, 2 is a capital of a country in Asia.
My 24, 12, 25, 35, 36, 13 is a country in Europe.
My 27, 32, 4, 51, 13, 17, 33, 14, 32, 36, 6, 11, 43 is a Bay in Texas.
My 28, 30, 50, 36, 18, 39, 6 is a Peninsula in North America.
My 26, 13, 17, 47 is a cape in both Africa and South America.
My 32, 36, 40, 41, 42 is a desert in Asia.
My 54, 5, 13, 17, 6, 18, 33 is an Isthmus in Europe.
My whole is an excellent pice of advice.

Clinton, Mich. ARCHIE R. CROZIER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Ho igev em on waya ro'e het rwpose neusen,
Ubt a anumh etrah ehwer ym now aym anel;
A denrif—noe rdeent dan gvilon ndrife,
Shoew geohttha erfe tuencer itwh elnm yam ndbel.

Fowlerville, N. Y. MATE F.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 866.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Thou shalt not steal.

Answer to Anagram:

There's many an empty cradle,
There's many a vacant bed,
There's many a lonely bosom,
Where joy and light have fled.
For thick in every graveyard
The little hillocks lie;
And every hillock represents
An angel in the sky.

Answer to Charade:—Rural.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—100 acres.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 8, 1866.

Presidential Visit.

ABOUT noon on Saturday, Sept. 1st, President ANDREW JOHNSON, and those journeying with him to Chicago, arrived in this city. There was a large concourse of people in attendance, embracing quite a number of ladies. The press was very uncomfortable owing to the extreme warmth of the weather, but the audience bore up well, and everything passed off with very general good feeling. The President was welcomed in a brief address by Mayor S. W. D. Moore, to which the former replied in appropriate terms. He also made a few remarks to the crowd, commending the cause of the whole Union to the people. The matter and manner of the speech were in very good taste, and generally well received.

Calls were frequent for Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretaries Seward and Welles, all of whom bowed their acknowledgments with the exception of the Secretary of State, who made a brief address.

The Battery, under Maj. Lewis, and the 54th Regiment, Col. Clark, were on hand, and went through a very general hand-shaking with the President and his suite. Considering the diversity of political sentiment represented there, the reception was as orderly as was to have been expected, and passed off without any accidents to mar the hilarity of the occasion.

Affairs at Washington.

ALL volunteer officers now on staff duty are soon to be mustered out.

Mr. Harlan, late Secretary of the Interior, retired from the charge of that Department on the 31st ult. The heads of the bureaus and clerks presented Mr. Harlan with a valuable service of silver. Mr. Browning, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, was sworn into office on the morning of Sept. 1st.

The U. S. Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes of National Banks and for deposits of public moneys, $365,969,000.

The Comptroller of the Currency last week reported the total circulation of notes of National Banks at $289,021,084.

It is ordered that from the 1st of Sept. [order dated Aug. 27] letters sent to Portugal, Madeira and the Azore Islands per French mail, will be 27 cents per half ounce or less,—pre-payment of postage optional. Newspapers to be sent for 2 cents, pre-paid, if not over four ounces; fractions of four ounces, [over the first 4,] 2 cents; pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, three cents if not over four ounces.

Cholera Reports.

IN New York, the 28th ult., five cases and five deaths from cholera are reported—4 cases, no deaths, the 30th; 5 cases and no deaths reported in Brooklyn; 31st, 3 cases in New York and 2 in Brooklyn. Sept. 1, 3 new cases and 7 deaths in New York. There have been a few deaths on the islands from cholera the past week—less than the week previous.

The disease is disappearing rapidly in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Reports from St. Louis show that the disease is abating, though the deaths per day, we should judge, must have been, during the past week, at least eighty.

The cholera deaths in Savannah, Ga., for the week ending the 28th ult., were 17.

Number of deaths in New Orleans the 31st ult., from cholera, 9—also 2 from yellow fever. Sept. 1, 22 cholera deaths reported.

Several cases of cholera reported at Richmond, Va., the past week, mostly confined to the soldiers in "Camp Grant."

The cholera increases in Memphis; 13 new cases and 28 deaths reported the 31st ult.

Five cases of cholera reported in Mobile for 5 days previous to Aug. 30; 2 deaths.

Twenty-two cholera deaths in Louisville for the week ending Aug. 28.

Four cases of cholera in Knoxville, Tenn., the 31st ult.; 2 were fatal.

Indian Affairs.

WE obtained the following items of news of Indian matters from a dispatch dated Leavenworth, Kansas, August 29th:

A fight has taken place near Fort Reno, where the Indians drove off seventy-eight head of mules from Col. Carrington's camp. Seven soldiers were killed and two wounded. The Indians succeeded in making off with all of the stock.

A party of officers and recruits going to the 18th United States infantry, were attacked at Powder River, and two men were killed in the attack. The Indians did not succeed in stampeding the stock. They have attacked several trains since that time, and killed four men and wounded many more.

The red skins are all around Fort Reno, firing on the pickets day and night. They hold the whole country except the military camps. The Sioux stole a herd of horses within one mile of the fort, and a lot of government mules. Troops were sent in pursuit, but they could not overtake them. A few days after this event the Indians stole another herd of horses four miles east of Fort Reno.

There is evidently a general outbreak among all the tribes on the plains, and the attacks made upon the frontier settlements of Kansas cause great consternation, as there are no troops there.

Six hundred Indians made their appearance near the northern line of Utah Territory on the Holiday stage line, creating great panic among the settlers in that vicinity.

The Denver News has the following:—"The Indians have returned to the vicinity of Fort Garland, New Mexico, and are now engaged in the indiscriminate massacre of all the Mexican inhabitants they can find."

The Indian agents in Kansas have been instructed not to permit any of the Indians under their care to go on expeditions against the wild Indians on the Plains.

From South America.

THE N. Y. Herald's Valparaiso correspondent says the news of the abandonment of the war by Spain had been received, but peace was not expected immediately, as it was the intention of the Allied Republics to make retaliatory war upon Spanish commerce.

The 28th of July, the anniversary of Peruvian independence, was celebrated in a grand style on board the newly arrived iron-clads "Hensar and Indepencia."

Admiral Tucker, the ex-confederate, who had been placed in charge of the Peruvian navy, is still stoutly opposed by Admiral Muntere, who has actual command, and refuses to permit any observance of Tucker's orders.

It is reported that the banks have agreed to loan the Government $6,000,000.

The importations from the United States amount, for 1865, to $1,005,091, being much less than those from England and other European and South American nations. Business in Valparaiso is reported as very dull.

The steamer Rhine from Rio Janeiro, August 8th, reports a new Ministry formed in Brazil, which is for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Argentines repulsed the Paraguayans on the 13th of July, with severe loss.

The U. S. steamer Nipsic at Bahia on the 23d of July, saluted the flag of Brazil as an apology for the seizure of the privateer Florida in that port.

THE BURIAL OF DEAN RICHMOND.—The funeral of this distinguished man took place on the afternoon of the 30th ult., from his family home at Batavia, N. Y. There were present, in addition to the Boards of Directors and officers and employes of the Central and Lake Shore Railroads, delegations from almost every city in the State, and several eminent men from other States and from Canada. The people in the neighborhood, who knew him most intimately, were present in large numbers to pay their last tribute of respect to their neighbor and friend. The services were deeply solemn and impressive.

Western and Central New York were largely represented on the mournful occasion,—thousands of influential, substantial and wealthy citizens of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and intermediate places, participating in the obsequies. We never witnessed so creditable a demonstration—such an ovation of respect, by men of mark and substance—on a like occasion in Western New York. The ovation—for it was nothing less—was a splendid tribute to the worth, usefulness and memory of the deceased.

THE HOOSICK TUNNEL.—This work is progressing more rapidly at present than for some time past. Nitro-glycerine has been used for several weeks for blasting, and with decided success. It has been found to be much more effective than gunpowder, and is to be used exclusively hereafter. The quicksands that for a long time seriously obstructed the work, have been passed, and no further difficulty of the kind is apprehended. The tunnel is excavated for half a mile on the west side and something over a mile on the east side. The entire length of the tunnel will be about five miles. It is nearly seventeen years since the work was commenced, and men have been constantly employed on it ever since, with the exception of the suspension of operations for two years during the war. At the rate the work is now progressing, it is thought that the tunnel will be completed in a little more than six years.

FIRES.—Eighteen buildings destroyed at the fire which commenced at the corner of Lake and Union streets, Chicago, the 28th ult.; loss $60,000; partly insured. The town of Mariposa, Cal., was burned the 20th of Aug.; 6 buildings saved; loss $100,000. The planing mill of Jonas Newman & Co., Fairport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the 27th; loss $10,500; no insurance. An extensive fire occurred in Elmira, N. Y., on the 29th; a large wooden block on the corner of Lake and Cross streets, was burned; among the property consumed were 8 horses and a number of carriages; loss $50,000; partly insured. A lumber yard and brick building, in Watertown, Mass., were burned, Sept. 2. The yard and building were connected with the U. S. Arsenal. In the building there were stored gunpowder materials, which exploded, making great havoc; loss $150,000; several persons injured; none fatally.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—Vermont, the first Tuesday in September; Maine, the second Monday. Georgia, first Wednesday in October; Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the first Tuesday; West Virginia, the fourth Tuesday. Louisiana, first Monday in November; Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin, the first Tuesday; Colorado, the second Tuesday; South Carolina, the fourth Monday.

RECOVERY OF THE LOST ATLANTIC CABLE.—A dispatch dated Heart's Content, Sept. 2, says "the cable of last year was picked up this (Sunday) morning at 4:40 o'clock, in latitude 51.52, longitude 36.3. The splice was made and the cable lowered at 7 A. M. The Great Eastern is now seven hundred miles from here paying out. Everything is moving on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next."

MR. MORRISON, who is said to be the person who discovered the source of the Mississippi River, died a few days since near Berthier, Canada, in the 82d year of his age.

FROM EUROPE.—BY TELEGRAPH.—The Emperor Napoleon, in a letter to Victor Emanuel, rejoices at the return of peace. A dispatch from Prague of Sept. 1, says peace will be established fully between Austria and Italy in ten days. The Grand Duke of Darmstadt refuses the Prussia treaty. Upper Hesse is likely to be annexed to Prussia. [The news of the picking up of the Atlantic Cable, lost last year about 700 miles from Newfoundland, was sent through it to Valentia, Ireland, at 40 minutes past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d. The gratifying intelligence was then sent through the new one to Heart's Content from Valentia at four minutes after six o'clock. Communication is kept up without any trouble between the Great Eastern and Valentia through the recovered cable.]

PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.—The California Farmer has an exultant article over the fact that flour is now being shipped from ports in that State for those on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It adds, flour, wine, wool, grain, gold, silver and copper are the stereotyped products of that State in the prices current in all parts of the world. There is no disputing the conclusion that California is fast becoming eminent for its agricultural power. Its mineral greatness has never been questioned.

RAILROAD TO DES MOINES, IOWA.—A dispatch to the New York Tribune of the 30th ult., says:—"About 5,000 people welcomed the advent yesterday of the first railroad train that ever entered Des Moines with firing of guns and blasts of music. The locomotive bore the motto—'The gate opens to the Capital.'"

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

HON. MR. FERRY, a Michigan Congressman, has passed over his extra pay ($2,800) to the needy widows and orphans of soldiers in his district.

IT is estimated that the corn crop of Pennsylvania will reach, this year, nearly 30,000,000 bushels, and that the average yield per acre will be 63 bushels.

ANOTHER Revolutionary Soldier, named Frederick Craider, died recently near Meadville, Miss, in the 108th year of his age. He also served in the war of 1812.

THE next session of the U. S. Dental Convention which has been in session at Boston recently, is to be held at Cincinnati on the last Tuesday of July, 1867.

A DISPATCH from Detroit the 28th ult., says "Taylor, the negro, who committed the murder near Kensing, last week, was taken from the jail at Macon last night by a mob, and hung on a tree."

QUEEN EMMA of Hawaii, has terminated abruptly her tour in the United States, and returned to New York city, on account of the death of her mother. She will depart for her home immediately.

THE horses of a Manchester (England) carriage company are now cleaned with a machine. One man with a machine can clean thirty horses in a day, while twelve was formerly estimated a good day's work.

THE British ship Fairlight, bound from Hong Kong to San Francisco, was wrecked in the China Sea on the 25th of June last. One hundred and forty-three Chinese passengers and one European, were drowned.

AN outbreak occurred among the convicts employed on the quarry near the Sing Sing State Prison (N. Y.) on the 27th ult. The keepers killed one and wounded several others, three of them supposed mortally.

A N. Y. HERALD'S special dispatch from Ottawa (Canada) of Aug. 29, reports the volunteers in the vicinity of St. Johns almost in a state of mutiny. Their dissatisfaction is based upon the rate and mode of payment.

GEN. HANCOCK has issued an order assuming the command of the Department of "the Missouri," embracing that State, and Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, with temporary headquarters at St. Louis.

THE Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company at Chatsworth, Illinois, have six hundred acres of beets growing this year. They estimate the crop at ten tons to the acre, which would yield fully one million pounds of sugar.

THE dedication of the National Cemetery at Antietam, which was to have taken place on the next anniversary of the battle, Sept. 16th, has been postponed until next year, because arrangements cannot be completed in season.

THE Oshawa (Canada) Vindicator says that Mr. John Cameron of that place has invented a rifle which is a hundred-shooter. The model works well; and the inventor says he can fire over one hundred rounds in four minutes.

THE Portland Argus says that the Relief Committee of the City of Portland are now issuing 500 rations per day. When they commenced, the number was 7,200. The cash contributions for the relief of the sufferers exceed $500,000.

ADVICES received from Montana state that one of the lodes of the Golden Ore Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed an inexhaustable supply of red sulphuret of mercury, which is much needed in that Territory and vicinity.

THE Senate of this State met at Albany on the 28th of August, according to adjournment, some months since, to try Judge Smith of Oneida Co., for official misconduct. Having taken testimony till the 31st, the Senate adjourned the case until the first Tuesday in January.

THE surviving classmates of Commander Geo. W. Rodgers, who was killed while in command of the monitor Catskill in an attack on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, in August, 1863, are about to erect a monument over his remains at New London, Connecticut.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—A dispatch from San Francisco of Sept. 2, says "the wires of the Russo-American Telegraph have been stretched a distance of 715 miles above New Westminster, British Columbia."

TO CURE DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Morbus and all Affections of the Bowels, use Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Read what is said about it:

Rev. Rufus Babcock says:—In the summer of 1850, when the cholera was prevalent and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disease for about 30 hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of Jayne's Carminative. By the timely use of this medicine, several others were cured to my knowledge.

Chas. F. Mabrey of Co. I., 75th Ind. Vols., writes:—While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1863, I was laid up, unfit for duty by an attack of Diarrhœa. Being greatly reduced, and failing to derive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving, I used Jayne's Carminative, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely.

Jasper Poulson of Holmesville, Ohio, writes: My son was taken sick last fall with cholera morbus, which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used Jayne's Carminative, which gave immediate relief and finally cured him.

Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham writes from Shanghai, China:—I have cured over one hundred cases of diarrhœa with the Carminative Balsam. It checked the disease after everything else failed.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Sept. 4, 1866.

THE flour market is quiet and the general range of prices about the same as last week. Business in this line rather slack.

WHEAT.—As the farmers are generally engaged now in seeding or preparing their ground for it, the receipts are much lighter than they have been for two or three weeks past. The market can hardly be said to have settled down to much regularity, but the range is from $2,30 to $2,45 for red wheat, and $2,60@2,80 for white.

WOOL.—Market quiet and flat. Receipts very light and quotations nominal at 45@50c, according to quality. Holders of wool do not seem inclined to bring it forward under present circumstances, and they may hold on to a considerable extent, till after the assembling of Congress next December. Such will be the case generally, probably, except where the necessity of realizing at once, compels an earlier sale.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@15,50
Do. red wheat	$13,00@13,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00
Do. fine	20,00@25,00
Meal, corn, cwt	1,90@ 2,00
Wheat, red	2,30@ 2,40
Best white	2,60@ 2,80
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	85@ 90c
Do. new	88@ 90c
Rye	85@ 90c
Oats	40@ 45c
Barley	85@ 90c
Beans	1,12@ 1,25
MEATS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@50,00
Do. new mess	$0,00@37,00
Do. clear, ⅌ lb	18@ 19c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	12,00@14,00
Beef	12,00@14,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,00
Mutton, ⅌ lb	9@ 11c
Hams	22@ 24c
Shoulders	17@ 18c
Chickens	18@ 20c
Turkeys	20@ 22c
Geese, ⅌ lb	10@ 12c
DAIRY, Etc	
Butter, choice roll	$1@ 33c
Do. packed	30@ 33c
Cheese, new	14@ 19c
Do. old	00@ 00c
Lard, tried	22@22½c
Do. rough	15@ 16c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c
Do. rough	0@ 6½c
Eggs, dozen	21@ 22c
FORAGE.	
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@15,00
Straw	$7,00@12,00
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,50
Do. dried, ⅌ lb	10@ 11c
Peaches	00@ 00c
Cherries	00@ 00c
Plums	00@ 00c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	60@ 65c
Onions	60@ 75c
Carrots	40@ 40c
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Green hides trim'd	7@ 8c
Do. untrimmed	6@ 7c
Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,00
Lamb pelts	25@ 50c
SEEDS.	
Timothy ⅌ bu	$3,00@ 3,25
Clover, medium	0,00@ 0,00
Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Peas	1,85@ 2,00
Flax	1,50@ 2,00
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,00@0,00
Do. large egg	8,50@0,00
Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Do. stove	9,00@0,00
Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Do. soft	0,00@0,00
Do. Char ⅌ bu	12@ 14c
Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,60@2,85
Wool, ⅌ lb	50@55c
Hops	40@ 50c
Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,25
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs	8,00@8,75
Honey, box, ⅌ lb	20@ 30c
Candles, box	14½@ 15c
Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1—Cotton 33@35c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,25@12,00 as to quality. Wheat, $1 85@2,65. Rye, 92c@1,00. Barley, dull. Corn, 79@80c. Oats, 41@56c. Hops, 15@75c. Pork, new mess, $32,81@33,00; old do, $30,50@31,00; prime, $29,00@29,25; Shoulders, 14½@15c; Hams, 19@21c. Lard, 18@21½c. Butter, 20@45c. Cheese, 5@18½c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, SEPT. 1.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@12,50; Rye flour, $6,00@6,50. Corn meal, $1,69@1,81½ per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,35@2,60. Corn, 70@72c. Rye 97@105c. Barley $1@1,20. Oats, 55@57c. Hops, 90c. Pork, $39@40. Butter, 40@45c. Cheese, 19@20c. Lard, 22@23c. Wool, 48@65c.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 1.—Flour, sales at $10,25@13,50.—Wheat, $1,80@2,45. Corn, 65@66c. Rye, 69@70c. Barley, $1 Oats 37@38c. Pork, $31,50@35. Lard, 21@22c. Hams, 21@21c.; shoulders, 17@17½c.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 1.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13,00.—Wheat, $1,63@$1,90. Corn, 52½@56c. Oats, 25@29 cts.—Mess pork $33@31,00. Lard 18@21c. Butter 21@22c.

TORONTO, AUG. 29—Flour, $5,75@6,50. Wheat, fall $1,17@1,30; spring, $1,25@1,30; Peas, 00@00c; Oats 33@33c.—Mess pork, $23,00@24; prime do, $21@21; Hams, 15@15c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 15@17c. Wool, 31@31c. Hay, $11@14. Straw, $8. Barley, 88@12c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 28—Sales Beef Cattle, $12@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@12c; Sheep and Lambs, 8@7½c; Swine, 10½@11½c.

ALBANY, AUG. 31.—Beeves $5,00@10,00; Sheep, 5½@7½c; Hogs, 10½@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, AUG. 29—Beeves, sales at 9@11½c. Working oxen $115@350 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $000@000. Milch cows, $45@125. Heifers, $30@45 Sheep sheared, 4@6c.; in lots, 2½@5½cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale 12@12½c; retail 12@14c. Pigs, wholesale, 15@16c; retail, 15@17c. Fat hogs, 11½@12c. Hides, 10@10½c. ⅌ lb: country lots 8½@9½c.; tallow 8@9½c.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75@$1.

CHICAGO, AUG. 23—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,65@$7.00. Sheep, sales at $4,25@4,90. Swine, sales at from $9 40 to $10,15.

TORONTO, AUG. 29.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d do, $5@5,50. Calves, $5@6. Sheep, $4,00@4,50 each.—Lambs, $2@3.00 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 29.—Since the date of our last weekly review, we have had a very irregular and unsettled market for domestic fleeces. In prices, however, no particular variation has occurred. We quote sales as follows, in currency:—45@50 cts. for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@51cts for ⅜ and ⅝ do; 57@60c for full-blood do; 62@65c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 25@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 20@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, AUG. 29—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72cts; fine, 62@67c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 58@60c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 55@57c; common, 50@52c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@55cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 20@50c; Buenos Ayres, 23@45c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 30@36c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@50c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, AUG. 27.—There is rather a better feeling in the market, based upon more activity in the Eastern markets, but there is still so little coming in that prices are little better than nominal. We still quote: *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fence 35@40c; medium to fine 43@47c., and extra, 48@50c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 43@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 35@42c; medium, 42@45c: fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, AUG. 27.—Prices:—Fine fleece, 44@49 cts; medium, 43@47c; coarse, 42@46c; unwashed wool, ¼ off above prices. Tub-washed 3@5c more than fleece.—*Rep.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1;—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

$1,500 PER YEAR, paid by SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or Chicago, Ill. [868-13t]

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PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR Sale—Sent by Express to all parts of the United States. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecumseh, Michigan.

WHITE DORKING FOWLS FOR SALE—$5 per pair, or $8 per trio. Address P. G. LAMB, Fort Ann, Wash. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. Breeders having them for sale will please correspond with D. S. McCALLUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

P. B. SHELDON'S Patent COMPOSITION for Destroying Borers and other Insects that infest Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Individual, Town County and State Rights for sale. Send for Circular. Address P. B. SHELDON, Prattsburgh, N. Y.

SPAVIN AND RINGBONE CURED without Blistering. An easy medicine that will permanently cure Spavin or Ringbone, will be sent to any address, free of postage, on receipt of five dollars. Address W. UNGER, 209 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.—$150 to $200 per month to sell the Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. Price, $18. This machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind, and Embroider beautifully. Every Machine warranted for five years. Send for Descriptive Circulars. Address J. L. SECOMB & CO., Post-Office Box, No. 588 Detroit, Mich

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BOOK AGENTS TAKE NOTICE.—Send us your address for a Descriptive Circular of a New, Complete, Reliable and Impartial HISTORY OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR, which you can sell at $2.50. Splendidly illustrated and Bound in elegant style. We have just the book that is wanted. Its low price gives it an advantage over all others, and we offer such inducements that all who are active and energetic can make from $100 to $200 per month. Address, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING HOUSE, 868-3eo No. 927 Sansom Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES*, including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready. JOHN BEST, Agent. 865

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With full descriptions and plain and full directions for Planting, Culture, Prices, &c. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings, and a beautiful colored plate of the

Single and Double Tulip and Scilla.

My importations from the best Bulb Growers of Holland is this season larger than ever before, and I flatter myself the finest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country.

THIS CATALOUGE AND GUIDE

Is published for the benefit of my customers, and I will forward it to every one as rapidly as possible. To all others, I charge ten cents per copy, which is not half the cost. Postage pre-paid to all. All lovers of flowers who design to plant Bulbs this fall will find it to their interest to obtain my catalogue. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

Notice—H G Eastman, LL D.
Bloomington Nursery—F K Phoenix.
Agents Wanted—S S Scranton & Co.
Book Agents Take Notice.
Valuable Country Seat—John Glenn & Co.
Strawberry Plants—J H Foster, Jr.
Southdown Sheep Wanted—D S McCallum.
Mazzard Cherry Stocks—T T Southwick.
Premium Chester White Pigs—B J Bidwell.
$1,500 Per Year—Shaw & Clark.
White Dorking Fowls—P H Lamb.
$150 a Month—H B Shaw.
Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer—R C Browning.
Farm, Fruit and Garden Lands—John H Coffin & Co.
Strawberries and Grapes—J Keech.
Agents Wanted Everywhere—Richardson & Co.
Fruit & Ornamental Trees—Bronson, Graves & Selover.
Pianos for the People—Brown & Perkins.
Agents Wanted in every County—Richardson & Co.
Le Roy Academic Institute—L N Bangs.
Raspberries—Doolittle & Wight.
Agents Wanted—J L Secomb & Co.
Chester White Boar for Sale—I H Egan.
Spavin and Ringbone Cured—W Unger.

The News Condenser.

— Civil war has broken out in Japan.

— U. S. 5-20s are in great demand in Paris.

— D. G. Burnett is elected U. S. Senator of Texas.

— A coin 2,200 years old is on exhibition in Charleston, S. C.

— A new silk factory has been started in San Francisco, Cal.

— Austria has formally ceded Venetia to King Victor Emanuel.

— Last year there were in Chicago, one divorce to 11 marriages.

— Advices from Mexico chronicle the departure of French troops for home.

— The reported murder of Mrs. Gen. Carrington by Indians is contradicted.

— Italy has demanded of Austria the return of the relics taken from Venice.

— A place in Charles river produces pink pond lilies, the rarest of flowers.

— United States officials have reached Moscow, and were splendidly entertained.

— Miss Jean Ingelow gives a dinner three times a week to twelve needy guests.

— Minnesota has had 12,000 Scandinavians added to its population the present season.

— The National Unitarian Conference is to be held in Syracuse commencing Oct. 9th.

— A Maryland farmer has a Shropshire lamb which at three months old weighed 72 lbs.

— County and district agricultural societies are organizing in many parts of the South.

— Kansas will ship this season nearly $1,000,000 worth of cattle to the Eastern market.

— Accounts state that there will be a deficiency in the produce of grain this year in France.

— A clerk in Buffalo lately swindled his employer out of $3,000 by means of forged receipts.

— Some sections of Massachusetts and Connecticut were visited by a frost Thursday night week.

— Gold bearing rock, at the rate of $2,000 per ton, has been taken from a quarry at Portland, Ct.

— On Saturday week the people of Williamstown, N. C., received their first U. S. mail since 1861.

— Gen Baird has been removed from the command of New Orleans and Gen. Stoneman appointed.

— A girl in Manchester, N. H., caught her foot in her hoop skirt, fell down stairs, and was killed.

— A recent London tea party was composed of 60 blind persons, 21 deaf and dumb, and 22 orphans.

— Josiphine L. Jackson, a colored woman, graduated lately at Adrian College, Mich., with honors.

— A young man in Paris had the nails drawn from his shoes by a stroke of lightning without injury.

— The Treasury redeemed $397,666 of mutilated and defaced currency during the week ending 25th ult.

— The Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Co. have put some of the road near Lawrence under contract.

— A general Convention of Universalists will be held in Galesburg, Ill., the third week in September.

— There is great activity in the hog trade in Indiana, occasioned by the prospect of a good corn crop.

— A conspiracy against the Imperial Government in Mexico was recently discovered in Vera Cruz, and crushed.

— Divorces in Connecticut during the last 15 years have equaled one-twentieth the number of families in that State.

— The statistics of the N. Y. Central Park show that 7,553,138 persons entered that pleasure ground the past year.

— Upon the person of a ragged old man arrested at St. Joseph Mo., for vagrancy, was found $1,224 in coin and $320 in currency.

— Colored soldiers of the National League are to hold a National Convention at Nashville, Tenn., on the first of January next.

— Private advices announce the murder in Texas of G. Clark Abbott of Portsmouth, N. H., an officer of the Freedman's Bureau.

— A number of Fenian prisoners have been released from custody in Ireland on condition of their immediate departure from the country.

— S. Brown of West Galena, Ill., lately sold 95 fat cattle from his farm at $6.20 per 100 lbs, live weight, amounting to $7,000 for the drove.

—Gen. Sweeney has issued an address exhorting the Fenians to avoid forming party political associations not connected with the cause of Irish freedom.

Special Notices.

Cure Your Coughs and Colds, COE'S COUGH BALSAM will be found a ready and efficient Remedy for hard Colds, Croup, Coughs, and all lung difficulties. It is sold by all druggists. The cheapest and best medicine in the world.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.

Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

CHESTER WHITE BOAR FOR SALE.—16 months old; weight about 400 lbs; raised by N. P. BOYER, Chester Co., Pa.; pure blood; price $75. Can pay his cost in three months. A rare chance. I. H. EGAN, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

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Agents will find this a book of real merit and intrinsic value—SUBJECT NEW—intensely interesting and exciting. No WORK ever attracted and engaged the public mind like this. Every body wants it, and thousands will purchase it as soon as an opportunity is afforded them.

INTELLIGENT, active MALES or FEMALES will find the sale of this work a pleasant and lucrative employment. THIS BOOK HAS NO COMPETITOR—IT COMES FRESH AND NEW TO THE PEOPLE. THE TERRITORY IS CLEAN AND CLEAR. AGENTS UNDERSTAND THE ADVANTAGES IN THIS PARTICULAR.

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THE CHEAPEST HISTORY PUBLISHED.

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Mr. Pollard's facilities for the preparation of this most interesting and valuable history, and the fact that it was written while every occurrence was fresh and vivid in the author's mind, make it a

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It has received the most hearty commendation of the entire Southern Press, and of the prominent officers of the Confederate armies.

We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars giving full particulars, terms, &c., &c., to

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AND THE

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

These are the cheapest and best machines for washing and wringing clothes. The Washer, using *boiling* hot suds, saves three-fourths the labor and time; takes out all the dirt; no sore hands; no foted air; no injury to the clothes.

SOLAN ROBINSON says: "I assure you 'our machine,' after a year's use, is thought more of to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any consideration."

Mr. ORANGE JUDD, Ed. American Agriculturist, says: "Our 'better half' says this is taken to most kindly by the 'help,' and that she cannot persuade them to use any other while this is at hand."

Prof. YOUMANS, M. D., says: "Our family is not small, but a smart girl, 11 years old, did the washing last week in about four hours; and that, too, more as a frolic than a task."

Bishop SCOTT, of the M. E. Church, Odessa, Del., says: "I took hold (which of course I should not have done if we had no machine,) and in 2½ hours we put through eleven dozen pieces, many of which were sheets, and they were well done, too. We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it."

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

The rich might do without these machines, but the *poor*, who must value time, labor, and the saving of clothes, have to look on them as household necessities. —*Working Farmer.*

It is worth one dollar per week in any family.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Growing in favor, the more it is used. We like it.—*Prairie Farmer, Chicago.*

It really merits all the good that can be said of it.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Easily worked, and does it work well.—*Ohio Farmer.*

After a fair trial, we give it the preference over all others.—*Iowa Homestead.*

It is the very best machine for washing clothes we ever saw.—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

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The Universal Clothes Wringer,

WITH

COG-WHEELS.

The Wringer, without injury to the most delicate garments, wrings clothes almost dry, and never gets tired.

ORANGE JUDD, says: "It is a *clothes saver*, a *time saver*, and a *strength saver*. We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. We think the Wringer should be fitted with Cogs."

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Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, says: "I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."

From R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.

It saves labor, expedites work, makes the laundress good natured, does not tear off buttons—whatever that mysterious declaration may mean! and is indispensable in a well-regulated family.

From Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER.

Life is too short and human strength is too precious for our womankind to be kept at the old process of clothes washing and wringing. In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention of your excellent Wringer. I wish human hearts could be cleansed as easily.

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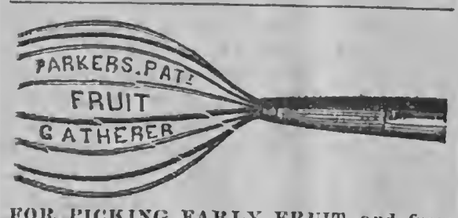

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4th. Is cheaper in proportion to its capacity.

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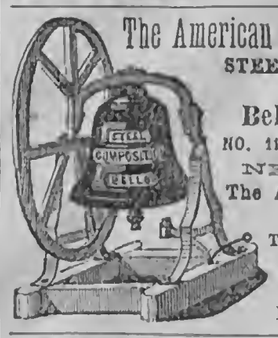
PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger" 849-tf



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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE ARTIST.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

THE years glide on and the loyal soul
Watches the days as they swiftly roll,
Lifts a calm eye to the heaven on high,
Dreaming sweet dreams that can never die,
'Till the drifting stars on the shores of Night
Pour down upon him their borrowed light,
And the surging glory, like mystic fire,
Burns on in gleams that never expire,
While dreams are cradled in other dreams
And the free soul sees th' aurorial beams.

The Beautiful greets him while he waits
Year after year at the golden gates;
The light of morning and evening fade,
Yet he standeth, still, in the twilight shade,
Oft kneeling beside some rural shrine
He worships the God-man, and divine
Impulses leap thro' his aching breast,
And he springs at length from his dreamy rest,
To put upon canvas the living thought
Which the hills and streams have his fingers taught.
Sweet "Indian Summer," with lingering foot,
Comes, tho' her radiant lips are mute;
She findeth her chronicler in him*
Whose studio is the forest dim,
Or valley-meadow, where the trees,
Slow-moving in th' Autumn breeze,
Are caught and limnered by his brush,
Just as the merry breezes hush.

* Durand.

The Story Teller.

A BOUQUET OF ROSES.

WALKING in my garden the other day, I stopped before a tree covered with yellow roses, and looking at them reminded me of a tale, which I will relate.

Two years since, I dropped in to spend my evening with an old lady who resides near my house. She is a most charming person,—amiable, clever, witty, and charitable in all things. She is passionately fond of flowers; and you will scarcely credit the coquetry and gallantry I expend in making bouquets for her, nor how much I rejoice at her surprise when I bring her a flower of the name of which she is ignorant, or which is very uncommon in our part of the country.

One evening, when I arrived at her house, I found her seated with an old gentleman who has been residing on his property more than a year—a handsome estate in the vicinity, which has been left him by a distant relative, on condition of his taking the name of his benefactor; consequently he was called Monsieur Descoudraies. He had obtained an introduction to my old lady, and I had every reason to be jealous of his assiduities. They became friends, and passed almost every evening together, playing backgammon.

I bowed silently, on the evening in question, as I entered, not to interrupt the game. When it was finished, I presented Madame de Lorgerel a bouquet of yellow roses which I had brought for her.

My roses were very beautiful, and singularly so, because the continued rains of the season had blighted most of those of the neighboring gardens; but I had taken the precaution of sheltering mine by a shed; and they were, perhaps, the only ones to be met with in perfection. Madame de Lorgerel uttered an exclamation of delight when she saw the beautiful bouquet. Monsieur Descoudraies said nothing, but seemed pre-occupied. I looked at him with surprise, not well able to comprehend the mysterious influence of my yellow roses. Madame de Lorgerel shortly afterwards spoke of something else; and I thought I had been mistaken.

A minute or two subsequently Monsieur Descoudraies suddenly burst out laughing, and said, "Would you believe that this bouquet has evoked, as by magic, an entire epoch of my very youthful days? For five minutes I was only in imagination twenty years of age; for five minutes I became again in love with a woman, who, if she exists, must be at least sixty years of age. I must tell you this history; it is one which has had an immense influence on my life, and of which the memory, even now, moves me in an extraordinary manner—even now, when my blood has only just warmth enough to keep me alive, and enable me to play backgammon. I was twenty—that is more than forty years since; I had just quitted College, where young men were kept a little longer than they are in the present day. After well weighing the matter—but without consulting me—my father decided on my future path in life, and announced to me one morning that he had obtained a lieutenancy for me in the—regiment, then in garrison in Auvergne, and desired me to be ready to leave in three days. I was not a little taken aback for several reasons. In the first place I disliked a military career: but that objection the sight of a dashing uniform would soon have overcome; added to it, a few ambitious hopes excited, and a little music, would, all combined, have made either a Cæsar or an Achilles of me. But I was in love. Nothing in the world could have induced me to utter a word of this to my father, whose only reply to such a confidential communication would have been to send me away that very night. But I had an uncle—and what an uncle! He was then a man of the same age as I am now; but he was still young—not for himself, for no old man ever renounced Satan and all his pomps and works better than he did,—but for others. He loved the young, and perfectly understood, without being jealous of them. He did not deem the infirmities of age a progress; neither did he think length of years necessary to be wise.

From excessive goodness and good sense he lived in the happiness of others. He was ever found sympathizing with the noble and generous follies of youth; he was the confidant and protector of all true lovers, of those harmless debts young men contract, and of all youth's hopes and fears. I went to him and said, 'Uncle, I am very unhappy!'

"'I bet twenty louis you are not,' was the reply.

"'Ah, uncle, don't laugh! Besides, you would lose.'

"'If I lose I'll pay; and perhaps that would help to console you.'

"'No, uncle, money has nothing to do with my grief.'

"'Come, tell me your tale.'

"'My father has just informed me that I have a lieutenancy in the—regiment.'

"'What a dreadful misfortune! One of the most gallant regiments in the service—a handsome uniform, and all the officers are men of rank.'

"'Uncle, I don't wish to be a soldier.'

"'How! You don't wish to serve? Do you happen to be a coward?"

"'I don't know yet; nevertheless you are the only man whom I would permit to address such a question to me?'

"'Very well, then, Cid, my good friend, why don't you wish to be a soldier?'

"'Uncle, because I want to marry.'

"'Oh!'

"'There's no *oh* in the question. Uncle, I'm in love.'

And you call that a misfortune! Ungrateful wretch! *I* should like to be in love! And pray, who is the object of your ardent flame?'

"'Ah, uncle, she's an angel!'

"'I know she is, of course,—it is always an angel! A little later in life you will prefer a woman. But by what mortal name do you call this angel?'

"'She is called Noemi, uncle.'

"'That is not what I ask you. Noemi is enough for you, I quite comprehend; besides, it's a pretty name. But for me, I must know who this angel is, and to what family she belongs? What is the family name?'

"'Tis Mademoiselle Amelot.'

"'That's better than an angel—a brunette, tall and slight, with eyes like black velvet. I don't at all disapprove of the object of your affection.'

"'Ah, uncle, did you know her soul!'

"'I know—I understand all about it. And does she return your affection, as we used to say? Is that still what you young ones call it?'

"'I don't know, uncle.'

"'How? You don't know, nephew, unworthy of an uncle like myself? How? You are every day in her house, and don't know yet whether you are loved.'

"'She does not even know that I love her.'

"'Oh, in that idea you are mistaken, my handsome nephew, and comprehend nothing of woman's nature! She knew it at least a quarter of an hour before you did so yourself.'

"'All I know, uncle, is, that I shall kill myself unless she marries me!'

"'Oh, oh! Well, then, I can tell you that there exists many chances against your union. Your father is much richer than hers; and he will not give his consent.'

"'Well, then, I know the only thing which is left me to do.'

"'Come, come, listen to me. Let us see—don't go and commit any act of folly. Let us look into the business.'

"'I am all attention, uncle.'

"'In the first place, then, you cannot marry at twenty years of age.'

"'Why not, for goodness-sake?'

"'Because I don't choose you should do so. And, without me, this marriage cannot take place.'

"'Oh, my good, dear uncle.'

"'If she loves you, and will promise to wait three years—'

"'Three years?'

"'Don't argue with me, or I will say four. If she will promise to wait three years you shall join your regiment, but not at Clermont. I will get you an exchange into one a few leagues from Paris, and you shall come here once every three months until the expiration of the given time.'

"'But how am I to know whether she loves me?'

"'How are you to find it out? By asking it, to be sure!'

"'Ah, dear uncle, I never dare do so!'

"'Then obey your father, and pack up your portmanteau.'

"'But you do not know the girl. A hundred times I wished to tell her I loved her. I tried everything to gain courage to speak; I learned my speeches by heart; I wrote piles of letters; but, when the moment arrived, the first word I endeavored to utter choked me, and I began speaking of something else. She had so sweet a look, and yet so stern, that it seemed to me she could never love. As for the letters, it was far worse. At the moment I attempted to give them, I found them so stupid that nothing appeared diminutive enough to tear them into, lest a word should appear against me.'"

"'Well, but, my boy, you must decide at last, and for this reason—your father has not confided all to you. If he sends you to Clermont it is because the colonel of your regiment is a friend of his, and has a daughter, and this daughter is destined for you, because it will be a good and a rich marriage. But don't answer me: I know all this is nothing when we love. 'Tis a very stupid thing to think thus, and love disinterestedly; but I should be sorry not to have been guilty of so doing. Only men of biased minds are incapable of the like. I know the old call these delusions; but who knows whether it is not they who are self-deceived? The glass which diminishes objects is not more true than the one which enlarges them. If she loves you, you should sacrifice everything for her. It will be very foolish to do so, but quite right; and you must do it; but first find out whether she loves you—and you have an excellent opportunity for doing so. They wish to make her marry, nephew—you turn pale at this ideal. You would like to have your odious rival at sword's-length. Well, then, try and gain a little of this noble courage in the presence of your fair Noemi. They want her to marry: you are richer than she, but the man they propose to give her to is richer than yourself, besides being titled and quite ready (the wedding-clothes and presents are also,) whereas they would be obliged to wait for you. Now go and seek Noemi: tell her you love her—she knows it, but it is, nevertheless, a thing always told. Ask her if she returns your affection; and tell her—for she must love you, I am sure, you are young, handsome, and witty. Ask her to promise solemnly to wait three years for you, but to write to me, and I will keep the letter. I will then break off your marriage with the colonel's daughter. I will get your exchange; and, despite your father, in three years you shall marry Noemi!'

"'Uncle, I've an idea.'

"'Let's hear it.'

"'I'll write to her.'

"'Just as you please, my boy; only act at once.'

"I quitted my uncle, and went to write my epistle. This was the most difficult task. I had written fifty letters to her before, though I had never forwarded them. The most embarrassing circumstance was to send or give it. Nevertheless, as there was no time to be lost, I made up my mind, and, purchasing a bouquet of yellow roses, placed the note in the center of them. It is very silly, but I seem even now to live over the time again in memory. After the avowal of my love, I besought her to love me, make me happy, and wait three years for me. I implored her, if she consented, that evening to wear one of the yellow roses in her bosom. 'I shall then dare to speak to you' I said, 'and tell you what you must do to secure my happiness—I dare not say *ours*.'"

"And you put the note in the bouquet?" asked Madame de Lorgerel.

"Yes, madam."

"And then?"

"Well, then, in the evening Noemi had no rose in her bosom! I wanted to kill myself, but my uncle took me off to Clermont. He remained two months with me, mixed with the young officers, and ended by calming my sorrow and disappointment, by proving to me that Noemi had never loved me. 'But, uncle,' I said, 'she was—she appeared happy when I arrived, and reproached me gently for being late.'

"Women," continued Monsieur Descoudraies, "love the devotion of all the world; but there are those they never love. In short, I ended by almost forgetting her. Then I married the colonel's daughter, who died eight years after our marriage: and now I am quite alone, for my uncle has been dead a long time—would you believe I often think of Noemi? and—that which is more serious and absurd—I always see her in imagination as a young girl of seventeen, with her dark brown hair, and, as my uncle said, her eyes like black velvet! Whereas, if living, she must be now an old woman.'

"You don't know what has become of her?" asked Madame de Lorgerel.

"No."

"Your name, then, is not Descoudraies?" she hastily inquired.

"No: that is the name of the property left me by my uncle. My name is Edmond d'Altheim."

"So it is!"

"How do you know?"

"I will tell you," she added, without replying to his question, "what has become of Noemi."

"Can you?"

"Yes: she loved you!"

"But the yellow rose?"

"She did not see the note. Your hasty departure caused her many tears; then, afterwards, she married Monsieur de Lorgerel."

"Monsieur de Lorgerel!"

"Yes, Monsieur de Lorgerel, whose widow I am to-day."

"What! you—you Noemi Amelot?"

"Alas! yes, as truly as you are, and are not like, Edmond d'Altheim!"

"Good gracious! who would ever have thought that a day could arrive in which we should not recognize each other?"

"Yes, it is strange, is it not? And only reunited to play backgammon!"

"But the bouquet?"

"The bouquet is here, I always preserved it."

And Madame de Lorgerel went to a cupboard, and, opening a box in ebony, took out a faded bouquet. She trembled as she did so.

"Untie it! untie it!" said Monsieur Descoudraies.

She untied the bouquet, and found the note which had been hidden there forty-two years! Both of them remained silent. I wished to go, but Monsieur Descoudraies rose.

Madame de Lorgerel took his hand and said, "You are right. We must not let this memory of youth in our hearts pass before two old faces like ours. Let us avoid anything so ridiculous, which would degrade the noble sentiment which will perhaps make us happy for the remainder of our lives. Do not return for some days."

Since that evening Descoudraies and Madame de Lorgerel scarcely ever quitted each other's society. There exists between them a sentiment such as I never before beheld. They go over together all the minute details of that love which was never explained nor expressed. They have a thousand things to tell each other; they love in retrospection. They would much like to be married; but they dare not, so much does ridicule often mar our purest wishes.

N. B.—Young ladies, always untie and well examine any anonymous bouquet you may receive; for a lover is more agreeable at twenty than at sixty; and forty years of expectation is really no joke!

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RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDING DOWN LAND.

IT frequently happens that in seeding land to timothy and clover both prove a partial failure the first year and yield but a scanty crop of hay the second year. This is sometimes owing, probably, to the rank, heavy growth of wheat, rye, barley or oats, as the case may be, by which the grass is choked out before it has attained sufficient vigor to hold its own against the crop with which it is sown. At other times the severity of the winter season may have killed out both the grain and the grass, or they may suffer from the effects of extreme drouth, involving a partial or entire destruction of both. These are casualties not easily provided against, and when they occur it requires more time to repair the damage than is agreeable to the farmer who has stock in want of hay. When the failure is pretty general in a seeded field, it would seem to be good policy to plow again as a preparation for another trial instead of waiting the slow process of self-seeding, as is sometimes done. The end, be sure, will be attained in time, if the partial crop of grass is cut late in the season, but in this way there is a loss of the customary avails of the capital invested, which is rarely sustained with equanimity by the *live* farmer. But partial failures of newly seeded lands to return promptly the expected crop of hay, not infrequently occur from the parsimoniousness with which the farmer dispenses his grass seed when laying down his lands to meadow, This article is often rather expensive, hence the amount allotted to each acre is so small that it would hardly suffice, did every seed germinate and continue to grow, but if only one-fourth of the amount does this, owing to the drouth or severe frosts, the crop of hay the first season will not be worth the expense of gathering. The better and safer way is to seed liberally, a peck or so to the acre, instead of half that amount, and then, if a failure occurs, the farmer will not have the unpleasant reflection that to his own parsimony is possibly to be attributed the loss to which he has been subjected by the failure of his grass seeding.

SOWING TIMOTHY IN AUTUMN.

YOU are pretty sure of one thing if you sow timothy with the wheat in the autumn, and that is, the grass seed will mostly all grow and live and your land will be well stocked. Hence a great many farmers practice sowing grass seed at the time of wheat seeding; but there is one disadvantage attending this time, which is the large growth the young grass gets in the grain the next spring and summer. This growth, we apprehend, on rich lands and in favorable seasons, sometimes very materially injures the wheat. When grass seed has been thickly sown early in the autumn, we have seen a *sod* formed among the grain before harvest time, and a great deal of the timothy headed. Now this is a good thing for the stock that picks over the straw in winter, but it probably injures the grains both in yield and quality. In the majority of cases we are as certain of getting a good stand of grass if we defer the sowing until later in the autumn than the time for wheat. The timothy does not then get sufficient growth to injure the grain. Sowing timothy seed in the spring would be far more successful if, by some means, the crust of earth could be broken between the stools of wheat. Where the grain is drilled this result could be attained, on most land, by using a light harrow. The time will come, we think, when wheat will be almost entirely drilled, and machinery adapted to stirring the soil between the rows will be as common as the drill itself.

GROW A VARIETY OF GRASSES.

A FARMER should not depend on a single variety of grass alone to stock his land. Neither clover, timothy, blue-grass, red-top, or any other of the grasses will yield as largely when grown separate as will different kinds mixed in the same field. In pastures the difference in profit is greater than in meadows, between stocking with one or several varieties. Where there is variety there is the best for each season; one kind starts early; another grows vigorously in the summer-time and withstands dry weather; a third may supply an abundance of late fall feed, enduring frosts well. Then stock has a choice and a variety, and the land is apt to have a denser covering and more pasture is thereby afforded.

For manurial purposes it is also better to grow a variety of grasses and plants on the same spot. Some draw more nutriment from the air, others more from the soil; some send their roots down deep into the subsoil, others thrive near the surface. Perhaps, too, the soil may be wanting in some materials necessary to the proper growth of one kind of grass, but it may be well supplied with what will promote the success of another. The clover may winter-kill—then there should be timothy and blue-grass. There is room and food enough in the soil for many kinds to use at once; give Nature time enough and she will put them there. The farmer should anticipate and place them in his soil in the beginning.

FARMERS' HORSES IN AUTUMN.

FARMERS' horses are often neglected in the autumn—perhaps we should be justified in saying abused. The heavy work of the season is done, and, though there are almost daily jobs for the horses to perform, it is frequently considered well enough to drop their grain, and let them thrive as best they can on the pasture. Another serious complaint the horse would make, had he the power, is that proper and timely shelter is not furnished. There is scarcely a night after the middle of September during which the farmers work horses should not be sheltered in the stable. Preservation of their health and economy in their keeping demand this. Suppose it is a cold, windy, frosty night—we will not discuss the absolute cruelty of exposing these faithful servants of man to a furious storm—after feeding awhile they become chilled and resort to running to get warm; they accomplish their object, but often at the cost of a stumble and fall in the dark, a cut or a sprain which puts a blemish on them for life. Then, being warm and tired from running, they are inclined to rest, and the chilly air operating on their heated blood and relaxed sinews tends to stiffen them, render them spiritless, and often induces a severe cold. A horse treated in this way is not prepared to serve his owner well, either on the farm or road.

It is well enough to let the horses run in the pasture on days that are not stormy, but every autumn night should find them in the stable. Give them a good bed, fresh, sweet hay, and a little grain; they will be safe, and quiet; they will rest well, and when their master calls on them for service they will have the spirit and endurance to perform it well. It should trouble the rest and the conscience of a farmer to waken in the night, hear the autumn storm howling without, and know that through all the long hours his faithful horses are unsheltered from its scourging.

A LADY FARMER.—Mr. WILLARD, in one of his letters to the Utica Herald, refers to a visit made to the residence of Lady PIGOT in Suffolk. She has been experimenting about ten years in stock raising, and has now a fine herd of Short-Horns of "the BOOTH strain of blood." Some of the animals were purchased at a cost of from five hundred to one thousand guineas each. One of these, a three-year heifer, had been a competitor at Fairs twenty-five times, taking twenty-three prizes.

GENESEE COUNTY HOGS OF THE "SWILL-PAIL BREED."

OUR engraving represents two of a lot of twelve hogs fed and slaughtered by Mr. D. R. PRINDLE of East Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y. Mr. P. claims that his porkers were a very good illustration of the old adage, that "it's a good deal in the *swill-pail breed*." They were, however, of fair breed, though no particular pains had been taken in that direction, and were of too small bone to make great carcass or weight. They were of a mixed breed—mainly Native and Suffolk. When killed, these hogs were a little over 19 months old, and dressed about 540 lbs. each. They were remarkably fat, the meat measuring from 11 to 13 inches thick above their shoulder, and afforded, of clear mess pork and lard, about 300 lbs. each. The most rapid growth of these hogs was made while being fed on COOKED FOOD, such as carrots, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., well cooked and mashed up while hot—when just taken from the steam-box—and a little provender added, with salt, &c. Their last days were devoted to the consumption of good, well-cooked *Indian pudding*.

Mr. PRINDLE is of opinion that more depends upon the feeding (and kind, quality and quantity of feed,) than the breed in pork-making, and offers the above portraits as proof of his theory. He believes in cooking food for hogs, and practices accordingly, and evidently used the Agricultural Caldron and Steamer (of his own invention) to advantage. What say experienced pork raisers on the comparative advantages of using cooked and uncooked feed?

HORSES AND THEIR FOIBLES.

THE horse family, as a general thing, receives more rough usage than any other class of quadrupeds, yet, taking their numbers into account, and the tasks imposed upon them, they are the most amiable of the beasts subject to the control of man, and deserve better treatment than is sometimes accorded them. Occasionally a tough customer is presented for manipulation—one that neither force nor kindness can conciliate, or hard usage fully subdue. These are exceptional cases, which may be turned over to RAREY or any other person who believes in the possibility of rendering such animals docile, and their labors availabe.

Other classes of horses there are in which bad habits predominate, but these are not, properly speaking, vicious. They result from improper training when young, in most cases, and will disappear with a change of management. Among these defects may be classed the disagreeable and dangerous habit which some horses have of suddenly shying or jumping aside at the sight of an object suddenly presented to view or a noise abruptly made. This infirmity is not confined to the equine race, but pertains to that of the human also, yet, in the one case, commisseration, or, at the worst, ridicule is extended to the victims of fright, while in the other the lash is the rule and forbearance the exception. Is this right?

This species of involuntary timidity is a defect, no doubt, and often involves serious consequences. Yet harshness is not the means by which it can be removed. It is a habit, so to speak, hard to break, and requires the exercise of a good temper and a patience not easily exhausted. The best way, and the only sure one, in such cases, is to coax the frightened animal up to the object of alarm, if it lie stationary; if moving, pursue it. In the first instance the horse will soon discover that the alarm was causeless and will not be readily deceived again by a like occurrence: in the second he will enter into the spirit of the pursuit, the effect of which will prove equally salutary. This method of treatment is almost certain to prove effective, while harsh measures and boisterous language will as certainly augment the evil intended to be cured or removed.

Some horses, not otherwise objectionable, have a propensity or acquire a habit of kicking, not only when one passes near them, but even when standing undisturbed in their stalls. The cause of this is not clearly apparent, but, be it what it may, the practice is a dangerous one and requires to be repressed. It is said that this propensity to kick can be overcome in a short time by simply confining the animal in a stall with a plank or board placed across it so as to just clear his loins. The horse should be fastened so that the plank shall cover that section of his body all the time. The consequence will be that, when he attempts to throw out his heels, the plank will keep him down and defeat his purpose. The abortive efforts at kicking for a day or two will disgust him with the business and it will require much provocation thereafter to induce the horse to resume the practice. The plan is worthy a trial. If it fails no harm is done; if it succeeds much good will result.

SMUT IN GRAIN FIELDS.

FARMERS often find in their fields of wheat, oats, rye, barley and Indian corn, heads and ears of a black appearance, commonly called smut. In some cases this prevails to such an extent as to give all the thrashed grain a dark or discolored appearance, considerably depreciating its value in market. There are two kinds of this smut found on grain—one of a loose, mealy appearance and readily detached by wind and rain; the other of a bulbous character, sheltered under a film or skinny coating. A limited number of grain heads thus affected will give a somber tinge to many bushels of threshed grain. Its prevalence is generally imputed to wet weather and is regarded as beyond the control of the farmer. This, however, is not the case, since microscopic examination has detected a vegetative or propagating power in this pest not generally supposed to pertain to it. The proper tests have demonstrated that this inert, mealy substance or powder, coming in contact with grain, is absorbed by it when in process of germination and sent by the circulating sap of the plant to every part of it, and by this impregnation securing to itself perpetuity.

Conceding the correctness of this conclusion, the proper remedy or course to pursue to banish smut from our grain fields will readily suggest itself. It is simply to pick out of the fields the infected portions of the grain and burn them up, root and branch. This was the mode adopted in Judea, as we learn form the Parable of the Wheat and Tares. In selecting whent for seed great care should be taken that no portion of it has been in contact with smut; or, if it has let it be well cleaned before being sown. This course, generally adopted, would cause the gradual disappearance from our grain fields of this ebon pest.

EPIDEMIC AMONG THE CHICKENS.

Mr. P. HUBBARD writes us from Columbia, Mo., concerning a curious disease among the chickens, as follows:—"A disease among chickens has recently manifested itself in the poultry yard of one of my neighbors, which is proving very destructive to his fowls. Out of one hundred and fifty half-grown chickens, fully one-half have been attacked and comparatively few recover. The disease is almost always confined to the head, scarcely ever exhibiting itself on any other part of the body. Its first appearance is a small pimple, surrounded by a red disk. The pimple soon becomes excoriated, its base enlarging at the same time in proportion to the elevation, until it attains the size and shape of a half pea. It is filled at first with a limpid fluid, and as it advances the fluid becomes purulent. These pustules frequently attack a corner of the eye, and not unfrequently both eyes become involved, when the chicken soon becomes blind and dies of starvation. When this is not the case the pustules break in the course of five or six days, leaving a ragged looking sore, which seldom heals, and the chicken droops and dies. I have never before seen anything like it. If you can give us any information on the subject, as touching the disease or its cure, it will be most gratefully received."

Will some of our experienced readers answer?

RYE FOR BREAD.—Rye will do better on light and partially exhausted soils than wheat, and endures the rigors of an open winter more successfully. Nearly all farms of much extent embrace sections where rye would do passably well if put in early in the season. It is a better bread substitute for wheat than corn and quite as healthful. Two or three acres would help much in breading a small family, should the wheat crop be damaged. The light sandy soil of New England used to produce rye, the flour of which was nearly as white as that of wheat.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

VERMONT MERINOS AT HAMBURG

In our issue of July 21st., we made an expose of the false statements which have been palmed off on the American public, under the authority of Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL, in regard to the success of his sheep at the International Exhibition at Hamburg in 1863. That individual attempts to parry these exposures, in articles published in the Country Gentleman, August 23d, 30th, and September 6th; and a more hopeless exhibition of incompetency to understand the force and relation of facts—to comprehend the bearing of testimony—to reason on, or even see the points in the case, we never before witnessed. There would be nothing sufficiently important in this matter to demand further attention were it not for the fact that our agricultural and to some extent our other journals have, on the strength of this man's misrepresentations, done gross injustice to foreign breeders. In the eyes of those foreign breeders our press and people have connived at a flagrant deception for the benefit of one of our own citizens, or to cater to national vanity. We owe it to ourselves therefore faithfully to trace those false statements to their origin. And when the detected impostor stands forth brazenly on his defence, impeaches official records, and even hurls charges of scandalous corruption on the judges of the International Exhibition, it is high time that he be made an example of, for the benefit of all future adventurers who may under similar circumstances feel tempted thus to disgrace the American name. To make the exposure thorough it will be necessary to track him step by step, at wearisome length, through a long series of shifts, evasions and false allegations—thus devoting to him a degree of attention wholly disproportioned to his personal importance, but none the less due to the ends of public justice.

To defend himself from the charge of acquiescing in the statements made by Mr. NEEDHAM at Rutland—copied into the Practical Shepherd and other publications,—Mr. CAMPBELL now says, "he was not present and did not hear the address" of that gentleman. He was in attendance at the meeting. If he *slipped out* when the particulars of his own alleged success at Hamburg were first publicly proclaimed by the Commissioner of his State, he at least declined none of the warm congratulations offered him by ourselves and others on the supposed extent of his victory. But, in reality, his personal responsibility for Mr. NEEDHAM'S statements does not in the least depend upon his presence or absence on that occasion. The fact stands patent that in publishing those statements to the world we expressly declared that we did so "*on the personal authority of* Mr. CAMPBELL and Col. NEEDHAM." Suppose we were mistaken in believing them to be authorized by Mr. CAMPBELL. They were made for his benefit. They inured enormously to his reputation and pecuniary interest. They were *untrue*. Could he, then, in common honesty remain silent and reap all the advantages of them? Was he not bound at once to set us right and set the public right in the premises? Yet *he* uttered not a word to show that a mistake had been made in his favor, or *that his personal authority had been improperly cited*, until exposure overtook him from Europe. If not accessory before the act, he thus rendered himself accessory after the act. By every maxim recognized among men of honor, his silence, under such circumstances, rendered him as much a party to the deception as if he had *dictated* every word which appeared on the subject in the Practical Shepherd.

He attempts to escape from this dilemma by saying that immediately after his correspondence with us, which followed the publication of the Practical Shepherd, he wrote to Mr. MOORE, proprietor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, "asking him if he would publish a fair statement of the case;" and he adds that he wrote an article, &c., and "that no reply was received." Granting all this to be true, what prevented Mr. CAMPBELL from going to other journals with his article? They at least were open to him. His character was at stake. What might have been mistakes in Mr. NEEDHAM, virtually became deliberate falsehoods in himself, if he voluntarily sanctioned them by his silence for one unnecessary day. Yet, as already said, *nothing roused him from that silence but public exposure!*

Mr. CAMPBELL did write to Mr. MOORE, asking him if he would publish an article—though the latter never informed us of the fact until he did so, in the letter below,* in answer to our inquiries made since the appearance of Mr. CAMPBELL'S statements on the subject. In view of the fact that immediately preceding his letter to Mr. MOORE, Mr. CAMPBELL had been engaged in a protracted correspondence with us, in which he importunately demanded more credit than we had given him in our published account of the Hamburg Exhibition, *without conveying a hint that we had given him any undue credit*—and in view of his long and voluntary silence on the *latter point*, subsequently—the idea that he intended to make a clean breast of it to Mr. MOORE is too manifestly absurd to be entertained for a moment. If he wanted to obtain anything through the RURAL NEW-YORKER, it was *more credit*. This was the burden of his song to numerous gentlemen who visited him at this period. He told them that he was preparing something for publication on the subject—*something to vindicate him from our injustice toward him*. But he told none of them that the Practical Shepherd contained errors *in his favor*—that the whole superstructure of his fictitious reputation had been built up on falsehood!

Mr. CAMPBELL says:—"In a letter dated Sept. 19, 1863, after *urging* me to write a statement of my success at Hamburg, &c., Col. RANDALL says:—'I heard Mr. NEEDHAM'S speech, but I carry no precise facts in my memory.'" This is offered to show the unreliability of our recollections of Mr. NEEDHAM'S speech! We preserved no copy of this letter, and are indebted to Mr. CAMPBELL for thus confessing that *before the Practical Shepherd was published* we not only asked but *urged* him to give a written statement of his success at Hamburg for publication in that work; and secondly, that in attempting to give the substance of an address embracing so many detailed facts and figures, not written down by us at the time, we did not rely on our own unaided recollection, but went to others, and *to Mr. Campbell himself*, for a verification of the facts.

We are equally indebted to him for calling attention to another circumstance, viz.: that in our article of Sept. 9, 1865—giving the Hamburg official prize list—we republished and gave Mr. NEEDHAM the full benefit of the corrections of his original statements at Rutland in regard to the number of sheep competing with Mr. CAMPBELL at Hamburg, which he placed in his report to the Commissioner of Agriculture; and that on the same occasion we said—"It is by no means impossible that contemporaneously published reports of Col. NEEDHAM'S remarks before the Vermont Wool Growers' Association will show that he also stated the actual number of competitors against the American sheep." Mr. CAMPBELL might have added that on the 14th of October following, we published a letter from Col. NEEDHAM, *giving all the explanations he chose to offer* in regard to the discrepancies between his statements at Rutland and the official prize list. Our columns always have been and are still open to him. We have ever claimed to treat him liberally and courteously—to put the most favorable construction on his mistakes—and to give him the benefit of every doubt. We felt the same disposition towards Mr. CAMPBELL until he with equal impudence and unscrupulousness sought to bully us to suppress the truth or state an untruth for his benefit.*

After Mr. CAMPBELL has thus *quoted* our republication of Mr. NEEDHAM'S corrections in his report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, will the reader be most amused or astonished to learn that, in the next paragraph, this clear-headed personage asks why we did not make the very corrections which he has just quoted in our own words. "Was it not his duty," he exclaims, "and not ours."

Refering to "Col. NEEDHAM'S remarks before the Vermont Wool Growers' Association," Mr. CAMPBELL assumes that we have offered to prove the accuracy of our version of them by the "written testimony of three well known gentlemen;" and he courageously remarks "I hope to see his proofs." It would be rather premature to offer proofs so formal of a fact we have never seen questioned by any one who was present at Mr. NEEDHAM'S address, except by that gentleman himself, and by him only in the single point already referred to. What we did offer thus to prove was that Mr. NEEDHAM informed us at Rutland that on all occasions at Hamburg Mr. CAMPBELL signified to the breeders of Germany and France, and requested him (Col. NEEDHAM) to signify, that he was not the founder or leading breeder of the improved family of American Merinos," &c., and *that* Mr. CAMPBELL *distinctly concurred in this declaration*. Mr. CAMPBELL in his correspondence has denied having made this truthful and creditable admission. He undoubtedly sought to be *understood* as denying it in the articles in which he opened the present controversy. It is the very fountain head of all his griefs. It is this which, with a vanity made mad by the applause bestowed on an imaginary victory, he complained of so bitterly in his correspondence with us, quoted by us July 21. It is this which, compared with his German handbill, affords so decisive a test of his personal veracity! Does he call for the proofs?

We shall resume the subject next week.

* See correspondence between Mr. Campbell and us in our article of July 21st.

* The following is Mr. MOORE's explanation;

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1866.

HON. H. S. RANDALL:—*My Dear Sir:* Your favor of 22d, rec'd. Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL *did* once write me (as he states in Co. Gent. of 23d inst.) asking if I would publish a statement relative to his Vermont Merinos exhibited at Hamburg—but I never received the article which he says was written for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and presume he never forwarded it, though his language conveys the impression that he did. The letter asking about publication I intended to forward to you, but it was mislaid and did not "turn up" for months, and until after Mr. C. had made his statement in another journal.

At the time I did not regard the matter as of importance—nor do I now—for Mr. CAMPBELL knew that *you*, as conductor of the Sheep Husb'ry Dept. of RURAL, was the party to address, and that neither you nor I would treat unfairly any proper statement he might submit for publication. Indeed, I thought he ought first to write you, (as it now seems from his article in C. G. he had done,) instead of asking of me a pledge to publish an article affecting you, *in advance of its perusal!* This was *singular enough*, but that he should now lead the readers of the C. G. to infer that he had sent a statement for publication, and never heard from it, is most *unjust and surprising*.

In haste, Yours truly, D. D. T. MOORE.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

MR. RUNYAN'S SHEEP.—V. LEE RUNYAN, Seneca Castle, N. Y., writes that his yearling ram "Horatio" was not summer-housed, and clipped 14¼ lbs. of clean unwashed wool. His 9 three year old ewes (bought of H. M. BOARDMAN, Rushville, N. Y.,) not summer-housed, averaged 8 lbs. 2 ozs. per head of unwashed wool, it being of 11 months and 14 days growth. Six suckled winter lambs. Horatio was got by ram sold by HENRY LANE of Vt., to H. RAPLEE, Rushville, N. Y., he by the Cross Ram, by Greasy, by Wooster, by Old Black. Dam of Horatio a Myrtle ewe, bred by TYLER STICKNEY of Vt., by the Old Robinson Ram. The ewes were got by a ram owned by MYRTLE & MARSHALL of N. Y., bred by N. SAXTON, Vt., and by him sold to A. F. WILCOX of N. Y. The dams of the nine ewes were bred from Stickney ewes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCOURED FLEECES—CORRECTION.—MR. GAZLEY, who won the RANDALL Prize for the best scoured fleece of English Long Wool, at the recent trial made under the auspices of the N. Y. S. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, writes that the Committee were in error in stating that his Cotswold ram which won the prize was a two year old,—as he was but a yearling.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN CONGRESS—This exciting scene is thus graphically described by a most intelligent private correspondent who was an eye witness of the proceedings, and thoroughly "posted up" in all that was going on. He by no means, however, mentions all those who were active and influential in support of the bill—such men as MOORHEAD and LAWRENCE of Pa., GRINNELL of Iowa, and many others. He writes:

"I confess that I regarded the fate of the general Tariff bill, when it came up before the House, as extremely doubtful. Many men of the West, especially from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, under the dictation of the Chicago Tribune, made a formidable opposition to the bill, notwithstanding its provisions for their interests. The Eastern men declared that they would not have the responsibility thrown upon them of passing a tariff bill mainly for Western interests. It seemed likely that the bill would drop between the two stools. J. L. Hayes worked with all his might with both the West and the East. Finding out the disposition of many Eastern men, he telegraphed to Boston to "pour in telegrams upon Massachusetts members demanding of them to vote for the tariff." Edwards, the Chairman of the Ex. Com. of the Manufacturers' Association,* piled the wires vigorously. Among the men who labored, by personal influence and in debate, with marked earnestness, I would name Judge Hall and Mr. Davis of your State (N. Y.) The former posted himself up thoroughly on the wool and woolen question. Delano and Garfield and Lawrence of Ohio—all perfectly conversant with that question—and Dawes and Alley of Mass., and Kelly of Pa. The scene in the House on the final passage of the bill was very exciting. It was a pitched parliementary battle and beautifully fought. It was opened by the fire of Morrill's artillery, heavy and effective. All the tactics of legislative contests were brought into play. But the battle was won by the cavalry charge of Delano of Ohio. It was as brilliant as Nolan's, and he took the guns! I never heard a speech so directly effective upon votes. It is admitted that he carried the day, for the bill, which most of us had given up the evening before, was carried by a triumphant vote."

* Mr. Bigelow is now traveling in Europe.

LOSS OF LAMBS.—H. COVENTRY, Scott, N. Y., complain of the loss of three-fourths of his lambs by feebleness subsequently. He kept "75 sheep most of the time" through the winter in a stable 10 by 30 feet. They were fed about half the time on coarse, damaged clover, and the rest of the time on good meadow hay. He fed them 20 quarts of corn daily. These sheep were too closely confined; and whatever may be the case on the western prairies, half a pint of corn and upwards per head daily to breeding ewes, is generally *in this region* too much for the good of the lambs.

MISSOURI LANDS.—"A Friend," Boston, Mass., and "A Subscriber," Attica, Ohio, wish to know where and at what prices the fine sheep lands in Missouri, we have referred to, are to be found. A. O. FORSHEY, Land Agent, Montgomery City, Missouri, can probably give the desired information more definitely than we can.

HEAVY FLEECE.—SAML. BOARDMAN, West Rutland, Vt., writes that his yealing ram "Gen. Dix" sheared 20 lbs. 12 oz of wool,—that he was out of a Sanford ewe by Hammond's Silver Mine.

Communications, Etc.

LETTER FROM JOHN JOHNSTON.

EDITOR RURAL:—You are right in advising not to sow wheat so early. I find from the 15th to the 25th of September the safest time for me to sow. I think you are right also about a clover seed crop exhausting the land. I have raised many crops of clover seed, but if I had not made more manure than farmers do generally I could not have done so profitably.

Wheat, barley and oats were good in this immediate neighborhood, but I hear of very bad wheat crops in both the south and the north parts of our county, (Seneca.) I think early sowing has been part of the cause. I find the wheat least forward when winter sets in stands a hard winter better on my farm than that sown earlier and more forward. Truly yours,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Near Geneva, N. Y., Sept., 1866.

NOTES FROM THE FARM.

FAILURE OF CLOVER.

Do we grow, generally, as large crops of clover now as formerly? According to my observation, (somewhat limited I will confess,) rank, thick-set crops of clover are more the exception than the rule on our farms. Complaint is general, too, throughout all our grain growing regions. The clover don't catch well, and spring harrowing of wheat is sometimes resorted to for a remedy, and frequently timothy is substituted for the clover, and being sown in the autumn on the young wheat is generally successful. Nor does the sowing of clover with spring grains meet with better success. It commonly comes up well, but after the harvest the farmer complains that the drouth or the grain shading it has killed it. I am afraid we shall be compelled to acknowledge that clover is become a difficult crop to raise; what is the reason? It is, doubtless, because the elements necessary to its growth are feeble in the soil. We have not grown too much clover, but we have removed too much of it from the land. We have neglected to plow it under, preferring to make it into hay. Then we have been so foolish as to take the after crop for seed, which crop exhausts the soil of the materials necessary to the well doing of the clover more than two cuttings for hay. It is the seed which draws out the cream of the land. In short, we have diverted the clover crop from its legitimate use. We have tried to make money out of it for the present, instead of fertilizing for the future. Let us be warned in season. It is an ominous sign when the clover begins to fail; when its long roots can no more draw strength from the sub-soil or find nourishment in the mold of the surface, and the farmer must resort to other grasses to stock his land.

THE CHEAPEST MANURE.

It is that which grows from the soil; it requires neither expensive hauling nor composting. Comparatively few farmers know how to get the most or make the most of it. Take a summer-fallow, for example; a crop of clover is plowed down in June, and from that time until about the middle of September the soil lies naked, exposed to the weather. Frequent stirring of the soil is necessary to destroy the grass and weeds, and that facilitates evaporation of volatile and gaseous substances. Instead of pursuing this course why not grow a second crop of green manure to plow down—buckwheat, for examples. Harrow the fallow thoroughly as soon as the first plowing is finished and sow thickly of buckwheat. Dress the young plants with gypsum and ashes. If the crop grows rank it will shade the ground, keep it moist and destroy the weeds as effectually as would the harrow on the naked fallow. Labor is saved by this method. And the effect of a heavy growth of buckwheat plowed down in blossom is about equal to that of a clover crop. Buckwheat might be sown after a barley crop, when it is intended to sow the stubble with wheat, and a heavy coat of green manure thus obtained. Of course the barley should be harvested as early as possible and the plowing and sowing should follow immediately. "I have no time to do that," says the farmer who still travels the deep ruts his ancestors made. "Till less, then, and till better," is the hint of an early foresight, as by and by it will be the dictate of necessity. There may be other plants which would excel buckwheat for this purpose: vetches succeed well in Europe, and turnips would make a large growth of tops in favorable seasons. We are novices yet in the art of green manuring. CHIEL.

Spirit of the Press.

Order in Farming.

MUCH is said about order in farming, and it is of the highest importance that we observe it. For instance, to let your crops get ripe about the same time, is an injury. It crowds your work: it over-ripens your grain, and you have loss in consequence; it spoils your hay by getting it too ripe; it brings you out of season with your grain, and with your business generally—and much perplexity and great loss in many ways, is the result. But the loss is not so readily perceived as so much money out of the pocket would be: it is therefore not so much regarded. Shall we continue this bad state of things? we repeat.—How many hay crops have been lost by crowding them into the ripe condition? How many grain crops do we see yearly over-ripe and measurably destroyed? These are common occurrences. Hundreds of dollars are lost in this way on every farm yearly. A little mangement, and no extra expense, would remedy this. Is there not a most flagrant wrong here? is it not all unnecessary? We are not careless merely—we are lazy. Let us mend this matter, and benefit ourselves and the country.—*Rural World.*

Farm Wages in England.

MR. WILLARD of the Utica (N. Y.,) Herald, writes as follows of the wages paid agricultural laborers in England. An English shilling is equal to about twenty-three cents in gold:—Laborers get eleven shillings per week, and two quarts of cider per day, and commence work at 6 A. M. and stop at 5½ P. M. This is the extreme price for the best hands on an average. Ordinary hands, or those of poorer grade, get six shillings per week, and one quart of cider per day, and are paid weekly. No board is included, as in America, for laborers. With the exception of cider or beer, they find themselves in board, and pay a rent for their cottages and gardens—one shilling per week. In going through the country, I find the laborers' cottage much more comfortable than I had anticipated. These are usually constructed of stone, well roofed either with tile, slate or thatch, and look neat, comfortable and cleanly.

Male Turkeys Incubating.

COULD any of your readers state whether they have known the male of the American turkey to sit on eggs, as at the present moment I have two sitting on hen's eggs. I have frequently observed a tendency to sit in the male of this breed, but I have never before seen such an instance of continued and persistent sitting. Until they commenced their maternal duties they were constantly fighting with each other, or interfering with the peace and comfort of others—one of them having so far indulged in his animosity as to have scalped a goose. But ever since they have taken to regular sitting they have become quite docile and amiable in their disposition.—*W. Lort, in London Field.*

Self-Seeding Wheat.

A PAPER published at Hastings, Minn., gives the following account of a good crop of wheat being harvested from the shelled grains that were left on the ground a year before:—Mr. George Barbares of Vermillion, brought sixty bushels of new wheat to this market, and sold it for $1.80 per bushel. This wheat was a portion of some 400 bushels raised on a 20 acre lot, which was self-sowed. The crop of last year on the field was harvested late, and shelled considerable in gathering. A fine crop came out last fall from this seed thus sown—wintered well, and the result is as above stated—a yield of twenty bushels to the acre. It is a beautiful plump berry, and weighs 58½ pounds to the bushel.

Acclimation of Honey Bees.

DR. A. GERTSACKER, in concluding a very extensive memoir on the distribution of the honey bee, observes that the most valuable form for Europe would be the Egyptian, partly on account of their beauty, and partly because of their unwillingness to use their stings, which appears to be common to all African bees, and is also one of the recommendations of the Italian bee. The Syrian bee agrees so closely with the Egyptian that it may prove equally valuable; and next to these in value are the bees of the coasts of Asia Minor.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS—Are now in order, and we trust will generally prove worthy the professed cause and objects of their holding—Rural Progress and Improvement being the chief. The N. Y. State and many County Fairs are being held this week. The principal State Fairs next week are those of Michigan (to be held at Adrian, 18th to 21st,) and Iowa (at Burlington, 18th to 21st.) The prospects for the Michigan Fair are very flattering. Adrian is a convenient location for a large portion of the State, and the grounds are said to be spacious and well arranged. Our information from exchanges and other sources leads us to believe that the Fair will be quite successful—the entries numerous and the attendance greater than usual. The Peninsular State is rapidly improving in Agriculture and Horticulture, and we are glad to observe that the right spirit is abroad relative to the approaching exhibition.

—For a list of most of the State and Local Fairs to be held this season, see our issue of Aug. 25th; and don't forget, reader, to do what you may to render the one nearest you a success—creditable to the cause and community.

A FINE PEACH ORCHARD.—We recently had the pleasure of visiting the peach orchard of Mr. BINGHAM DIVER of West Brighton, some five miles south of this city. The orchard contains one thousand trees and only occupies seven acres. The trees are large and thrifty, and bearing a good crop—one which will pay Mr. D. several thousand dollars this year. It is the finest peach orchard we have seen the present season. We at first thought the trees were too close together—the tops interlacing over nearly the whole orchard—but Mr. D. thinks they protect each other, and as he attempts to grow nothing else on the ground, we are inclined to think his plan the right one. The orchard is worthy the examination of those about planting peach trees on an extensive scale.

VERMONT MERINOS FOR WESTERN NEW YORK.—We learn that Mr. N. E. WHEELER of Middlebury, Vt.,—who exhibited and sheared some superior sheep at Pavilion and Clarence, N. Y., in May last, as noticed in the RURAL—has recently purchased of Mr. HENRY W. HAMMOND his entire crop of ram lambs dropped last spring. Such of these as are of suitable age and size for business, together with other rams and ewes, Mr. W. proposes to bring to Western New York for sale this season—arriving at Canandaigua, his first stopping place, about the 20th instant.

SEEDING OLD MEADOWS.—P. DILL, Wiscoy, N. Y., wishes to know whether the fall or spring is the best time to drag over and sow grass seed on old meadows. If the meadow is well dragged in September and seeded the grass will get a pretty good start before winter sets in, hence will probably be so much in advance of that sown in the spring. But whether this will be better for the meadow in the long run we are not prepared to decide. Will some of our readers, posted in the matter, give others the benefit of their experience on the subject?

BROOM CORN, MAKING BROOMS, &c.—I was glad to see the inquiries in a late RURAL about Broom Corn, and hope they will be answered. And could not some of your practical readers give some plain instructions in the RURAL how to make good brooms, with a description of the tools necessary? There are many farmers that might make their own brooms during the winter, if they knew how, and thereby curtail expense in one household item. If these questions can be answered satisfactorily, I think it would oblige many readers.—A. W.

A VALUABLE ROOFING CEMENT.—The cement advertised in this paper by the American Paint and Roofing Co. of Almond, N. Y., we believe to be worthy the attention of all interested in procuring a cheap and durable article for covering, protecting and preserving roofs. We have recently had an opportunity to examine this cement, and also witnessed a test, by fire, of shingles to which it had been applied, and confidently commend the invention to our readers as at least worthy of trial.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, edited by Prof. S. R. WELLS and published by FOWLER & WELLS, New York, at $2 per annum, is a live, wide awake and progressive institution. Its talk about Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenolgy, Physiology, &c., is both interesting and instructive, and its numerous illustrations add to the beauty and value of the magazine. It is the standard in its sphere of journalism and deservedly popular all over the land.

THE AGRICULTURAL CALDRON AND STEAM BOILER, formerly noticed in the RURAL, is now manufactured by Mr. D. R. PRINDLE, the inventor. This boiler is now prominently before the public, as we learn that over 400 have already been sold. It is highly spoken of by those having it in use. We can cheerfully recommend this apparatus to be the thing long needed where cooking, heating, steaming, etc., are required. See Mr. PRINDLE'S advertisement.

THE MONROE CO. FAIR—to be held next week, near Rochester—should not be forgotten by the people of this and adjoining counties. The prospect is good for a fine exhibition. The grounds, buildings, etc., are in excellent order—the track just right for a display of the style and speed of horses, which will be a prominent feature. See advertisement for Programme of the Fair.

INSECT DESTROYERS.—The toad and the bat are quiet but efficient workers for the fruit growers. We should domesticate the toad in our gardens, for he quietly makes way with numberless insects, and the bat, in his evening sallies, devours moths, beetles and all of the insect tribe that are abroad on the wing. Such are his principal food.

AUBURN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We refer young men to the advertisement of this College. Mr. BROWN, the Principal, is author of the Lord's Prayer Picture, and received the first prize for all styles of pen work at the World's Fair. He stands unequaled in this branch of a business education.

SLIDING GATE—NO PATENT.—(G. H. B., Mich.) The sliding gate you refer to as illustrated in the RURAL of Feb. 3d is not patented. You have a right to make and use all you require.

HOW MUCH PORK FROM A BUSHEL OF CORN?—I would like to learn of some experienced person the average number of pounds of pork obtained from a bushel of shelled corn, fed dry.—SUBSCRIBER.

BROOM CORN.—Will some of your numerous correspondents please inform me through the columns of the RURAL the best method of cultivating Broom Corn?—H. E. L., *Wonewoc, Wis.*

HORTICULTURAL.

GRAPE CULTURE IN ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

THE progress of Grape Culture in this country at the present time is truly wonderful. Those who are constant readers of the Agricultural and Horticultural journals may be able to form some idea of it, but to fully appreciate the rapid strides we are making, you must travel. Since I gave you some account of what we saw at the West, I have had the pleasure of accompanying a small party of gentlemen interested in grape culture on a visit, by invitation, to some of the vineyards of Naples, Ontario Co., at the head of Canandaigua Lake, a locality which has not yet acquired celebrity for wine making, as has Hammondsport, but which has been noted for the produce of fine grapes since our notice of the McKAY Vineyards, nearly twenty years ago.

To visit this locality is a most delightful day's journey, and I will tell you how we performed it. We started from Rochester on the Valley Railroad at 6.50 A. M., and reached Blood's Station, a little over 50 miles south, about 9.30. Here we were met by carriages and conveyed about five or six miles to Naples, where we arrived about 10 o'clock, not fatigued, but actually refreshed by the pure morning air and the charming scenery through which we passed.

Our first visit was to the vineyard of J. W. CLARKE, Esq., who, as you know, is a regular attendant at our Fruit Growers' meetings in Rochester, and always exhibits the finest samples of Isabella grapes. He has some 25 acres, in all, planted with grapes, only *five* of which are in bearing, and all Isabellas. This plot of five acres is a beautiful sight. The vines are planted 15 feet apart each way, and trained neatly on wooden trellises. The new plantations are only about 10 or 12 feet apart. Mr. CLARKE favors moderate cropping, and this ensures him fine fruit as well as healthy vines. The crop now on the vines, generally, is as large as Mr. C. desires it to be, and is entirely free from disease of all kinds—the fruit just beginning to color.

It was observed that on a level portion of the ground, at the base of the slope on which the vineyard is situated, the crop is much lighter than on the high ground. This was supposed to be owing to the fact that on the moist and deep soil below, the wood had not ripened so well as it did higher up. Mr. CLARKE does not summer prune, but early in the season, as soon as the fruit is well set, he goes over the vines carefully and removes all superfluous shoots, especially the weak ones, retaining only the bunches produced by strong, sound wood. This method is very successful. I think Mr. CLARKE said his yield is usually from two to three tons to the acre. He begins to pick about the 20th of September. The packing house is a pretty octagonal cottage, provided with all the conveniences for preparing and packing the grapes for market. They are packed in small, cylindrical paper boxes with wooden ends, each containing four pounds, and a dozen of these boxes are put into one case for shipment.

The soil of this vineyard is a strong gravelly loam, on the western slope of the valley, with high hills, mountains indeed, all around it—one just in front of 1,000 feet high. Currents of wind are completely shut out, and the full benefit of the sun's rays is enjoyed during the whole day.

Our next visit was to the vineyard of the Hon. E. B. POTTLE. This lies between Naples and the head of the lake, nearly half way, on a very sharp declivity—west slope of the valley. The soil here is a strong slaty loam, the underlying rock being slate. This appeared to our party as being admirably adapted to the grape. The crop (Isabella and Catawba,) was very large and entirely free from disease—just beginning to color. Mr. POTTLE has 30 acres in all planted, but only five in full bearing. The vines are planted 12 feet apart and trained on wire trellises. The five acres have produced 20 tons of grapes at one crop, 12 tons of which were sent to market and the balance sold for wine. Mr. POTTLE favors heavier cropping than Mr. CLARKE. His grapes are packed and shipped in the same manner.

We intended to examine several other vineyards, but spent so much of the afternoon at the hospitable mansion of Mr. CLARKE, where we dined, that we were compelled to forego the pleasure. Our route homeward was by way of Canandaigua lake. This is really the most charming little lake that I have ever seen. It is 16 miles long, running nearly north and south, and from half a mile to a mile wide. There are two miniature steamboats, each of which makes two trips a day the whole length of the lake. The west bank of the lake, for a distance of some seven miles at the south end, is studded with young vineyards, and the wealthy residents of Canandaigua have built cozy-looking summer cottages which fringe the west margin of the lake all along. At Seneca Point there is a fine hotel. Pic-nic parties resort to this place from all parts of the surrounding country, and the wonder amongst us was that such a beautiful piece of scenery and such an interesting locality should be so little known.

We reached Canandaigua about 7 o'clock, took supper there, and arrived home at 11.40 P. M., well pleased with our day's travel.

Now, Mr. Editor, you were to have been one of our party, but you failed to meet your engagement, and while we lost much by your absence, it is safe to say you lost as much, and my advice to you is to make the trip some day in the latter part of this month or beginning of next, and you will see the vineyards laden with ripe and luscious fruits. A generous hospitality awaits you.

As we had in our party an editor and a reporter, I have omitted recording many matters of interest which I have no doubt they will supply. I made very few notes, and write mostly from memory. Yours, P. B.

REMARKS. — The above notes of a pleasant excursion, by a party of professional and amateur Horticulturists, to Naples, Canandaigua, &c., were kindly furnished us by Mr. BARRY of the Mt. Hope Nurseries. Exceedingly regret that we were unable to make one of the party, but hope to see the vineyards of Naples (and Mr. POTTLE'S fine Merino sheep,) later in the season—when the grapes will be riper and the wool somewhat longer.

THE LILIES.

I CANNOT but express my sincere thanks to Mr. JAMES VICK, for his lengthy and instructive answer to my inquiry in regard to Lilies. (See RURAL of Aug. 18.) He has made everything so *plain* that I see at once where I missed it. It was moving them *every year* to a new bed, and by *dividing the bulbs*, that caused them to fail to bloom. I have examined the bulbs, and found them large and sound in every instance. I was troubled some last summer by that little animal we call a mole. I made a flank movement on the little mischief once, but he retreated with great haste behind his "earth works." He did not trouble me much after; it frightened him so, that he left for "parts unknown."

I started out with the intention of having the finest collection of lilies, at least, around Carmel, but some of them failing to bloom, put a "damper" on my prospects; yet, thanks to friend VICK, all things are put to rights again, and I now think that I will have a splendid show in a few years. The tribe of lilies is certainly one of the most beautiful and interesting of the whole class of flowers. From the lily our SAVIOUR has drawn one of his most striking figures: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; even SOLOMON, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." "If GOD so clothe the grass of the field, shall he not much more clothe you?"

In conclusion let me say that if the RURAL readers only *knew* how beautiful the lilies are, and how easy they may be grown, all Rochester could not supply one half the demand the coming autumn. J. F. MENDENHALL.

Carmel, Ind., Aug., 1866.

HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES—AND WHAT KIND TO PLANT.

I PROPOSE answering through your columns, once more, the above queries so often propounded from various parts of the United States. It is astonishing to those familiar with the subject what an increasing interest there is manifested in this branch of horticulture; and I heartily wish our strawberry men would give more freely to the public the benefit of their experience, for I never expect to be satisfied till I can fill that "napkin ring" of friend Irenæus. One or both of two facts are certainly becoming prominent—either that the people are beginning to find that they can grow strawberries, or else there is constantly coming on the stage of action a new crop of culturists, who seek information. In either case, it is a pleasure to contribute to their enlightenment. And, first—

HOW TO PLANT.—For the benefit of those who have not seen our former notes, we will only repeat that nothing short of a thorough preparation of the soil by manure and cultivation is advised where success is the mark aimed at. We commence preparing our ground from four to six months before planting by frequent plowings, and have it in fine tilth by planting season—September. We prefer the month of September to any other month. Then wait for a rain, and proceed to plant at once, as follows:

Stake off the ground in rows—never in beds, 2½ feet apart for field culture, and 14 inches in the row. Some plant closer; but for rampant growers in good soil, it is close enough, as everything that grows wants room to grow. We design the above distances as a correction of last year's plan. And with close culture, as it is termed, and the proper tools, allowing no runners to grow, there will be no more difficulty in keeping this crop clean than any other.

VARIETIES.—As to varieties, our space will not allow us to go to any extent into a detailed description of them. Our present purpose is only to furnish a reliable guide for amateurs.

First—Wilson's Albany Seedling is undoubtedly the most productive and profitable berry at present known, and is more largely planted than any other.

The "Agriculturist" enjoys a good reputation and promises well. I picked, on the 23d of July last, ripe fruit from this year's growth of runners—a fact not often noticed in other varieties.

Russell's Prolific, French's Seedling, and Downer's Prolific, are worth a trial; and, as to the new varieties constantly offered to the public, some may yet prove valuable on trial.

The Triomphe D' *Ganders*, as it is now called in New Jersey, is rejected by many as worthless. —WM. DAY *of N. J., in N. Y. Observer.*

THE BEST GRAPE SETS.—In answer to a writer in the Horticulturist, who complains of the high price of what he calls "basket layers" of grape vines, Mr. Griffith, a grape grower of North East Pennsylvania, says "a good, strong, well-grown yearling plant can be grown for about 10 cents, and as the cutting or bud (except of the 'new and rare' sorts) can be obtained for about ½ cent, such vines ought to sell for something less than 20 cents. From an experience of more than twenty years, during which time I have grown some millions of grape vines 100,000 of which I have fruited, I am fully able to demonstrate that a well grown one year-old vine, produced from a single bud in *open culture*, is the most valuable plant that can be grown."—*Boston Cultivator.*

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

CELERY originated in Germany; the chestnut came from Italy; the onion originated in Egypt; tobacco is a native of Virginia; the nettle is a native of Europe; the citron is a native of Greece; the pine is a native of America; the poppy originated in the East; oats originated in North Africa; rye originated in Siberia; parsley was first known in Sardinia; the pear and the apple are from Europe; spinach was first cultivated in Arabia; the sunflower was brought from Peru; the mulberry tree originated in Persia; the gourd is probably an Eastern plant; the walnut and peach came from Persia; the horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet; the quince came from the island of Crete; the cucumber came from the East Indies; garden cress is from Egypt and the East; horse-raddish is from the south of Europe; hemp is a native of Europe and America; parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia; the potato is a native of Peru and Mexico; the currant and gooseberry are from Europe; buckwheat is from Siberia and Tartary; millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—Tells all about Bulbs—where to get them—how to plant and take care of them—and illustrates to the eye the beautiful forms and colors of their most gorgeous and showy of flowers. We have received this Catalogue for the Autumn of 1866, and we wish all of our readers the benefit of a similar reception. We admire in it the frank and friendly talk of Mr. VICK to his customers, and the plainness with which he makes the art of growing flowers as easy as it is delightful. But it is beautiful as well as useful. The frontispiece is noteworthy. As you open the Catalogue for the first time you think "here are some *real* flowers"—so plain do they stand out and so bright and natural are the colors. You probably settle in the conclusion that they are well painted, considering how many thousands of them must be executed. But the flowers are not painted—only engraved and printed, and for each color in the picture a separate block is used, which is passed once through the press. Mr. GEORGE FRAUENBERGER of this city, (who is the artist for the RURAL,) executed this beautiful and complicated work, and we congratulate both him and Mr. VICK upon the skill and good taste that directed this idea to the decoration of the Catalogue.

GOOSEBERRY CULTURE.—A writer in the Horticulturist expresses surprise that so little attention is paid to the cultivation of the gooseberry. He has been quite successful in growing this berry on very poor soil—a clay one of the brick-bat order. He plowed his ground in the fall as deeply as possible with a heavy team plow—opening out the furrows four feet apart, cross furrows at the same distance, planting at the intersection of the furrows, and leaving the ground about level till near the commencement of winter; then turned a furrow towards the bushes on each side as a protection against the frost as well as providing against the accumulation of surface water in the vicinity of the bushes. The varieties planted were Houghton's Seedling, Cluster, Mountain Seedling and the Downing. On ground too poor for growing corn or potatoes the gooseberry is found to flourish most luxuriously.

WATERMELONS IN TEXAS.—A Texas correspondent of the Tribune relates a story about the melon patch of a negro in that State. In the center of a patch of half an acre was a monstrous melon many times larger than any of the others, and the owner was asked how this melon happened to be so much superior to the rest. This was the explanation given: "Why, you see, sah, early in de spring, before plantin time come, I takes a young chicken, as soon as his throat gets big enough, and feeds dat chicken with seven dry watermelon seeds—just seven—and just as soon as he got dem seven seeds down his throat I kills him sah, and sah, I plants dat dar chicken in the middle of de patch." The big melon was the result of that planting. This he had done he said for forty years—long before he went to Texas. All he asked for the big melon was the price of the chicken, but how much this was, is not stated.

TREATMENT OF BERRY BUSHES.—One reason why the blackberry and raspberry bushes often fail to produce good crops of berries is, that they are allowed to make too great a growth of wood. We often see these bushes, growing in the fence corners of the farm, bending under the weight of fruit upon them, while in the gardens and small enclosures—petted spots—there is a luxuriant growth of wood and but little fruit. In the first instance, a redundant growth was checked by the browsing of cattle and sheep, while in the last these horticultural aids were denied access to the bushes and wood was allowed to be made at the expense of the fruit. Berry bushes need the check of the pruning knife and so do strawberry vines when throwing out a superabundance of runners.

FALL TRANSPLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.—The Horticulturist, remarking on transplanting trees in the fall, states that those person residing in the vicinity of nurseries, where trees are easily obtained, will find it to their interest to plant trees early in September rather than later in the season when the leaves have fallen. It says that this early planting gives a more vigorous growth the succeeding season as new roots will commence forming as soon as the tree is planted out, if done before frosty nights occur. The shortening and pruning may be done before the tree is set or after, as convenience may dictate. When trees are cased, to be sent a long distance, of course the fall of the leaf must necessarily precede the transplanting process.

PLANTING BULBS.—In the September number of the Horticulturist directions for planting bulbs are given. First, make the ground rich with well rotted manure, dig it two spades deep, take off the surface to the level of planting the bulbs, place on the bed one inch of clean sand, in that place the bulbs, covering them entirely with sand; then add rich soil to the depth of three inches and spread over the bed some refuse mulch, such as pea or bean haulm, to the depth of three or four inches. The bulbs should be planted at various times, as those planted early in October will bloom much earlier the following spring than those planted in November. Plant some the first of October, another lot about the middle of the month and the last early in November.

THE prospects are favorable for a good cranberry crop on Cape Cod this fall.

Domestic Economy.

ORIGINAL RECIPES, INQUIRIES, &c.

ALCOHOL PICKLES.—In answer to the inquiry in No. 32, I send my method of making pickles. To one quart of alcohol, add six quarts rain water and one quart good molasses. Put all into your pickle tub. Then with a dry cloth carefully wipe the cucumbers and place them in the liquor; lay a clean cloth over the whole; carefully rinse the cloth before putting down the next picking. Place a nicely fitting board on the cloth, then a small stone or other weight on the board, put the tub cover on and set in a warm place. If directions are followed you cannot fail to have excellent pickles.

WILL some one please inform me through the columns of the RURAL, the best way to make what are called Boston crackers? Would also like a recipe for making good common crackers. Also how to make nice mangoes of small, green muskmelons.—A FARMER'S WIFE, *Seneca, Mich.*

PICKLED PEACHES.—To eight pounds fruit four pounds sugar; one quart vinegar, spiced with cinnamon and cloves: one tablespoonful of each I think sufficient. Pare and pit the peaches, place them in a jar. Then heat the vinegar, sugar and spices to a boiling point. Pour over the fruit. Let it stand until next day; pour off the sirup, let it boil and skim it. Then put in the fruit and cook until done—but not until it comes to pieces. Skim out the fruit and boil down the sirup until it is quite rich and will only cover the peaches. Keep in a cool place, and I think they would keep a year, (as H. P.'s wife wishes,) if they are allowed to; mine do not have the privilege.—A. C. S., *Allen Station, N. Y.*

MINCE PIE WITHOUT MEAT OR APPLE.—One cup of raisins (chopped;) one cup sugar; one cup molasses; one cup vinegar; one tablespoonful of cinnamon; one teaspoonful of cloves; one and a half cups of soda crackers, broken, (not pounded.) To this add two cups of boiling water, and a little salt. This will be sufficient for three pies.

APPLE CAKE.—Two cups dried apples, soaked over night, then chopped. Stew in two cups of molasses; when cool add one cup butter, one cup sour milk, two eggs, two tablepoonsful of soda, two teaspoonsful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, nutmeg.—J. E. D., *Verona, N. Y.*

CARE OF TEETH.—Please add to "A Vermont Farmer's daughter's instructions for the care of teeth, that if she should take lessons of our North American Indians, whose long rows of glistening ivory we all envy and admire, she would learn another bit of useful information for the benefit of the teeth and stomach too, and thereby of the whole system. It is to always rinse the mouth thoroughly three or four times with cold water, before drinking, and before and after eating.—GRACE GLENN.

TO CAN TOMATOES.—Pick your tomatoes when well ripened. Scald them by putting in boiling water; peel and cut them fine. Stew for three hours over a moderate fire, in a tin dish; add salt and pepper to your taste. Put them into gallon jugs, that have been well heat. They keep better, and jugs are less liable to break. Try it and you can have tomatoes for a year as good as when first picked.—MRS. H.

WASHING.—A little pipe clay dissolved in the water employed in washing linen, cleans the dirtiest linen thoroughly, with about one-half the labor, saving full one-half of soap. The clothes will be improved in color equally as if they were bleached.

TO KILL FLIES.—Two drachms of extract of quassia, dissolved in half a pint of boiling water. Sweeten with a little brown sugar, and pour on plates.

WOODCHUCK SKINS FOR ROBES.—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me how early woodchuck skins will do for robes? Also, how to preserve them before making up?—A READER.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—To a gallon of water add a quart of salt; put in the cucumbers, and let them stay over night. In the morning wash them out of the brine, and put them carefully into a stone jar. Boil a gallon of vinegar, put in, while cold, a quarter of a pound of cloves and a tablespoonful of alum; when it boils hard, skim it well and turn over the cucumbers. In a week they will be fit for use.—*N. H. Farmer.*

New Advertisements.

ROUND GRAPE BOXES—1, 2, 3 and 5 lbs. Terms sent on application. C. S. BRACE, North Ridge, N. Y.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
GRAPE VINES.
As the demand for our Vines in the Spring, always exceeds the supply, parties wishing to purchase, would do well to order this fall. Our stock is unusually large and superior, and includes all the best kinds.
In addition to the old varieties, we can furnish in quantity, the
MARTHA, BLACK HAWK, EVA, IVES, RENTZ, IONA, ISRAELLA, ADIRONDAC, &C.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
JUCUNDA—Our No. 700, (the most valuable of all our strawberries,) FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, BURR'S NEW PINE, GOLDEN SEEDED, GEORGIA MAMMOTH, GREEN PROLIFIC, TRIOMPHE DE GAND, WILSON'S ALBANY, and all other desirable kinds.
Also, a full assortment of
Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, &c.
We call special attention to our collection of
CURRANTS,
Which we believe is the largest and best in the country. Send 10 cts for our Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on Small Fruit Culture. Our Grape Show, for this season, comes off on the 17th and 18th of October.
J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

500,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS and Grape Vines for sale by A. W. POTTER, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

DIANA, HAMBURGH—The Subscriber will send out his share of the stock of this noble grape Nov. 1st. Price $5 ⅌ plant; $60 ⅌ doz. Also Iona, Adirondac, Delaware, Concord, &c. Address
869-4t JOHN CHARLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

TREES! TREES!—We offer for Sale for the Fall of 1866 and Spring of 1867, 75,000 Fruit Trees of all the best leading sorts Standard Apple, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Standard Cherry, Standard Plum and Peach. Also 3,000 Horsechestnut and a large lot of all the best sorts of Raspberry and Strawberry Plants and a good lot of Seedlings. The above will be sold cheap for cash, as we want to clear our grounds.
JAYNE & PLATMAN, Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y.

DUTCH BULBOUS
FLOWER ROOTS,
SENT BY MAIL, POST-PAID, AT CATALOGUE PRICES.
B. K. BLISS,
Offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of the above, just received from Holland, embracing the most desirable varieties of DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS; POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS; DOUBLE AND SINGLE EARLY AND LATE TULIPS; DOUBLE AND SINGLE NARCISSUS; JONQUILS; CROCUS; CROWN IMPERIALS; IRIS; SNOW-DROPS; SCILLAS; HARDY GLADIOLUS; RANUNCULUS; ANEMONES; JAPAN AND MANY OTHER LILIES. Also a fine assortment of
GREEN-HOUSE BULBS,
Comprising CYCLAMENS, IXIAS, OXALIS, SPARAXIS, TRITOMAS, ACHIMENTS, GLOXINIAS, &c., &c. His
New Illustrated Autumn Catalogue,
Containing an accurate description of each variety, with particular directions for culture, so that any person, however unacquainted, cannot fail to succeed, will be mailed to all applicants enclosing ten cents.
Collections containing a fine assortment of the leading varieties of the above will also be mailed, post-paid, as follows:—Collection No. 1, $20; No. 2, $10; No. 3, $5,00; No. 4, $3,00. For the contents of each collection and further particulars, see Catalogue. Address
868-4teo] B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

GRAPE VINES AT
IONA ISLAND.
Price Lists, including leading kinds, with description of the quality of plants for the Fall of 1866, are now ready.
Also, Club-propositions for those who desire to avail themselves of the great advantages of this method of purchasing.
The Iona and Israella a Specialty.
Lists of Iona and Israella Vines for Vineyard planting, and for those who wish to deal very extensively.
The Terms for Club Agents and Dealers are extremely favorable, and the quality of the plants and other inducements are worthy of particular attention this season.
MY STOCK OF THE IONA AND ISRAELLA VINES, BOTH GROWN IN OPEN AIR, AND UNDER GLASS, IS VERY EXTENSIVE, COMPRISING PLANTS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE GARDEN, AND ALSO FOR THE VINEYARD.
The past winter of great severity has added its weight of confirmation to the well-established character of the IONA and ISRAELLA, for hardy endurance and constancy of production.
There remains no doubt in the minds of the most judicious observers, that upon these two chiefly rests the promise of *eminent* success in American Grape Culture, for fruit and for wine. (See "PRESENT *and* FUTURE *of American Grape Culture.*"
"The IONA equals the best European kinds in richness, purity and refinement, and in the uniform melting quality of its flesh, which can not be said of any other American grape."
"It is unequalled for fine, rich, enduring wine; its center being free from all unripeness, is an incalculable advantage over all other American kinds that have been used for that purpose. It is only with such grapes as this that we can equal the fine wines of Europe."
Those grown from single eyes are from the best of wood prepared for the purpose of making the most healthy and enduring plants.
I have also a fine stock from green-wood cuttings that are the best of their class, and very cheap by the thousand.
For many years I have sedulously prosecuted the purpose of producing the best possible plants of Grape Vines, and since the surpassing merits of the Iona and Israella became established, I have yearly added greatly to my means of propagation, always having chief regard to the quality of the plants for early and abundant bearing, and for hardy vigor.
My plants have been extensively disseminated throughout the entire Vine-growing region of the United States, and in other countries. Their unequalled excellence, as well as that of the packing, has been everywhere acknowledged, and the demand for the best quality of plants has greatly exceeded the supply. The present season my enlargements have been much greater than ever before, with important improvements for promoting the strength of the plants, which has been done without increase of price to purchasers, although the quality has greatly advanced.
The prices of IONA and ISRAELLA Vines of first garden quality are now so low that all who have ground in which to plant them can afford to obtain enough vines at once, to furnish an early and abundant supply of the best of fruits.
All who are interested are invited to visit the Island, and inspect the vines. The Hudson River passenger trains all stop at Peekskill, where boats are in readiness to convey passengers to the Island, two miles distant, for a moderate compensation.
Samples of Garden-Vines of Iona and Israella, Nos. 1 and 2, three plants each, or the same of either number will be sent on receipt of the prices per dozen, with fifty cents additional for cost of sending. One dozen Vineyard Vines will be sent as above, at price per hundred.
To Dealers and those who desire to plant largely, I am able to offer a number of lots that cannot well be represented by samples, at very favorable rates. Many who have called to examine as to quality have found my No. 3, better than they had expected to find No. 1, and have also found the purchase of special lots very advantageous.
Those who purchase by sample, will be assured of receiving the quality represented, and all will be guaranteed the safe arrival of the Vines in perfect condition at the Depot designated.
Manual of the Vine (comprising Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues,) a thorough and comprehensive treatise, in which every operation is clearly represented by engravings, 150 in number—sent for fifty cents.
Twenty-four page Pamphlet, containing a full account of the Iona and Israella, with their distinctive characteristics. "*The Present and Future of American Grape Culture,*" and other important matters, with engraving of Iona and Israella Vines in bearing, sent for two-cent stamp.
C. W. GRANT, Iona,
(near Peekskill,) Westchester Co., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES AND WOOD.—Miss J. L. WARING offers for Fall and Spring sales, at wholesale and retail, her stock of Vines, grown in pots, with great care. They are principally of the best new varieties—Iona, Israella, Adirondac, and Rogers' Hybrids; also, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, &c. The stock is now open for the inspection of buyers. For price list, or further information, address Miss J. L. WARING, Amenia, N. Y., (Harlem R. R.) 867-3t

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BULBOUS ROOTS!
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Ladies' Department.

WHAT DOES BABY THINK?

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

What is the little baby thinking about?
Very wonderful things, no doubt—
Unwritten history!
Unfathomed mystery!
Yet he laughs and cries, and eats and drinks,
And chuckles and crows, and nods and winks,
As if his head was full of kinks
And curious riddles as any sphynx.
Warped by colic and wet by tears,
Punctured by pins and tortured by fears!
And he'll never know
Where the summers go;
He need not laugh, for he'll find it so.

Who can tell what a baby thinks?
Who can follow the gossmar links,
By which the manikin finds his way
Out from the shore of the great unknown,
Blind and wailing and alone,
Into the light of day!
Out from the shore of the unknown sea,
Tossing in pitiful agony—
Of the unknown sea that reels and rolls,
Speckled with barks of little souls—
Barks that were launched on the other side,
And slipped from heaven on an ebbing tide?

What does he think of his mother's eyes?
What does he think of his mother's hair?
What of the cradle roof that flies
Forward and backward through the air?
What does he think of his mother's breast—
Bare and beautiful, smooth and white,
Seeking it ever with fresh delight—
Cup of his life, and couch of his rest?

What does he think when her quick embrace
Presses his hand and bruises his face
Deep where the heart-throbs sink and swell,
With a tenderness she can never tell,
Though she murmur the words
Of all the birds—
Words she has learned to murmur well!
Now he thinks he'll go to sleep!
I can see the shadows creep
Over his eyes in soft eclipse,
Over his brow and over his lips,
Out to his little finger-tips!
Softly sinking, down he goes!
Down he goes! Down he goes!
See! He is hushed to sweet repose!

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.

BY MAY MAPLE.

The first thing to be considered after leaving school, is, how to entrap a beau, if you have not already found such an appendage. It's no matter if you get two or three, or even half a dozen, provided you can manage to keep them all attached to your most adorable self. But in order to do this you must ignore every thing which pertains to the kitchen kingdom: for it's not to be supposed that your mode of subsisting can possibly have anything to do with so humble a place—*you* are far more etherial than that. Besides, if papa's not able to keep servants, mama can do what they ought to. She is used to it, even though her head does ache, or her feet grow so weary, and she can rest when it comes night. *You* have a finished education; your place is in the parlor. Of course when the weather is fine, you will be dressed in some dainty gossamer costume, that will make you look *so* angelic; and in the winter rich, heavy fabrics, such as silks and velvet, will be a great addition to your style of beauty, and will help you to look *so queenly*. While you are waiting for callers, study the art of *reclining* gracefully upon the sofa, and of displaying your soft, snowy hand in the most captivating manner.

Select your beau-ideal from among those that have nothing to do; for, of course, *they* must be gentlemen. To select one from the laboring class would be downright vulgarity. After you have made your choice, be sure to accept every invitation to go with him, either riding or walking. Always look into his face in a confiding, innocent way, with those lovely orbs you possess; he will be so much more interested in you. If you should chance to spy a prettier mustache upon the promenade, beg an introduction at the earliest opportunity. Then just give your present encumbrance the "slip,,' and attach yourself to the new coat-sleeve. By the time you have spent a couple of years in this way, you will begin to have some experience in the matter. *Now* you will begin to notice political gentlemen, and find they are quite a popular race. What a fine thing it would be to become a Senator's wife; of course you would not object to a position in the "White House." Just throw off your last coat-sleeve; select some energetic, ambitious law student. Be certain that his father has a fine property, then put on your most fascinating smiles, win his whole heart; don't make any half-way work of the business. Manage to be his affianced as soon as possible; for he is an aspiring youth, and it will make your name more popular to be the promised bride of a rising young man. Accept all the presents he chooses to give you, and of course there can be no harm in occasionally hinting that such things as you may fancy would be acceptable. If his father *is* rather close, and does not think it necessary for a student to have much spending money, that is no matter of yours; neither is it any of your concern if *he* goes without some real necessities or works hours that should be used for rest. Of course *he* ought to be willing to make sacrifices for the sake of such a *treasure*.

Continue to keep a good "lookout," as you mingle in society, even if you are a promised bride. "Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken." If you should chance to see a *distingue* looking personage, with a slightly foreign accent, just imagine he is some great lord or duke, and then think how grand it would be to be called "Lady" or "Duchess" Fitzgerald or any other Fitz. Don't be in too great haste to "be off with the old love, and on with the new," because it will be far more interesting to win a young lady from her affianced lover,—that will be quite an affair of "honor" for your *distingue* looking gentleman. Meanwhile you can continue to accept the most costly presents from your real lover, just as usual. Go out occasionally with the famous foreigner, who sports the finest broadcloth, the glossiest beaver, a silver mounted revolver, and a gold-headed cane—which last, by the way, contains much more brains than its owner.

Presently your loving but rather passionate Charley, thinks that all is not as fair as it might be, and perhaps the "green-eyed monster" gets rather a strong hold of him, as it is apt to of those possessed of strong and earnest affections; he gets into a towering rage at your flirtation, and declares you have no right to treat him in such a manner. This you will tell to your most esteemed Fitzgerald; he deeply sympathizes with you and very vaguely hints that Charley has probably taken to much "spirits." This is a good opportunity for you; the very next time he calls, just tell him you will never marry a man that drinks, and leave him at once; don't wait for any explanations. If he should chance to be desperate in his terrible disappointment, and all for his great love for you, just laugh about the "great simpleton" with your intimate friends, and have a "right smart deal of fun" over his downfall. Don't return the gifts unless he demands them, for that would be honorable. *Ladies* used to feel under obligations to *return* all letters and gifts to a discarded lover. *They* lived in the eighteenth century, but *we* live in a progressive age, and "honor" is a very old-fashioned word.

Finally, accept a new engagement ring as soon as possible—which will be a diamond ring, instead of a heavy plain gold circlet. Ah! how it sparkles on your delicate white hand, and how your beloved Fitzgerald lavishes kisses upon it—the hand of course,—which he calls his own, his precious gem. The wedding day must be named within a month, for he will be in great haste to present his "dear angel" to his friends in Europe. Oh! isn't it perfectly delightful to contemplate—a bridal tour on the old continent; now you are quite sure he is some great personage in disguise. You will probably wonder why he does not offer to purchase the wedding outfit, as Charley had so often proposed doing; but then *he* is not such a "great simpleton."

Now don't cry, nor feel very much disappointed, if, after the grand affair is over, and you have boarded a whole week at the hotel in your native village, your elegant husband does not say one word about going to Europe. And when you gently hint to him the propriety of starting on your voyage, for you are already tired of staying in that dull place, don't be *very* much surprised, I say, if he tells you *he* is tired of it too, and as soon as *your* pa will hand over the "coin" he is ready to start, for the landlord has called on him already for the amount of a week's board for two and he don't know where the "deuce" he is to get it unless your "dad" does begin to count over pretty soon, for he is not worth a "durned penny." Probably by this time you will observe that your beautiful "diamond circle" blacks your finger, and that the surface of it is covered with green specks—pinchbeck is apt to be so. In something less than two months you will get a bill of divorce, and go home to pa's quite contented.

Oakland Co., Mich., August, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GONE.

How much I miss her—the sweet smile of the baby face—all! To me she was a fragrant forget-me-not of the world beyond, to come. She was a little being, all too pure and saintly for our soiled and yet beautiful earth. God knew it, and He took her up to Himself. Angels were His messengers, who bore her above, and now she is a member of that same band—one of God's sweetest angels!

Dear sister Belle! she is *gone*. The world is very dark. A large luminary is shut away from my life. I breathe on, but it is like a star-struggle with clouds! I can see nothing. My soul shines not. It is buried in a cave of impenetrable darkness. Belle was the joy of my heart, the light of my existence and the idol of all my dreams and affections. Heaven, kind Heaven, extend thy mercies and consolation in this hour of sore trial! Dry up my tears, drive anguish from my soul and bury me in the loving lap of Jesus who reconciles us to the ills of life!

How well I remember her! Every surrounding object speaks of her presence—the flowers, the birds, the trees, the wind, and all that was the soul of melody!—But Belle is *gone*!

Hamlet, Mercer Co., Ill. George H. Powers.

THE POETRY OF LIFE.

The present life is not wholly prosaic, tame and finite. To the gifted eye it abounds in the poetic. The affections which spread beyond ourselves, and stretch far into futurity—the workings of mighty passions, which seem to arm the soul with an almost superhuman energy—the innocent and irrepressible joy of infancy—the bloom and buoyancy and dazzling hopes of youth—throbbings of the heart when it first awakes to love and happiness too vast for earth—woman, with her beauty, and grace, and gentleness, and fullness of feeling, and depth of affection, and blushes of purity, and the tones and looks which only a mother's heart can inspire—these are all poetical. It is not true that the poet paints a life that does not exist. He only extracts and concentrates, as it were, life's ethereal essence, brings together its shattered beauties and prolongs its more refined but evanescent joys.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR FLOWERS.

BY FLORENCE E. BRINK.

When fickle spring came marching on,
With her ever varied tread,
Each sprightly bud burst peeping forth
From its lowly green-capped head.

Sun, rain and cold, in order, walked
Throughout their pretty bower,
But struggling on, each soon became
A full, expanded flower—

And, through the long, long summer days,
Their beautiful, bright hues
Have cheered our hearts, tho' soon we know
We must our flowers lose.

The autumn days are passing by,
And soon the frost-wind's breath
Will rudely o'er our flowers sweep,
Their beauty smite with death.

Ah! it is thus with friends we love
And cannot always keep;
Earth's beautiful, it's brightest, best,
The garner, Death, will reap.

Another spring will give us back
The flowers we loved so well,
Who taught us by their absence brief,
The worth we could not tell.

A few more years and we shall meet
The dead we hold so dear,
Yet only by their loss we learned
How well we loved them here.

The brightest flowers, the fairest forms,
Must fade from earth away,
And though each sleep, they but await
A resurrection day.

West Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUTUMN.

It is a time now for the wasps, humming with soft sound round broken apples in orchards, where the sun is warm, and his beam mild and slant—just before the setting in of winter. It is a beam both sad and joyous.

There is a great quiet: no other such has the year;—in the woods how still! The dropping of leaves as well as of nuts is heard, the leaves slight-grating where they touch: that is their sorrow, the only voice of the leaf, that has been so merry during the summer, when the wind could not sever it from the tree,—now it falls without a will of its own. It must make way for another leaf—its coming fellow, just as we—we are but leaves, nurtured on the parent stem, and then dropped to earth, where among the multitude that has no end we take our place. Little space it is and of little account.

If the orchard is pleasant with its fruit and its wasps, so is the forest edge with its corn-field and its grape-vine, where the shy, bushy gray squirrel is seen, attracted by the corn. He is interesting from his wildness, venturing so near the haunts of man, as if he knew, from old acquaintance and right, the use of the plant cultivated so long by the Indian. Here he comes to see again his favorite grain, not now growing in vales and patches of the wood. A new order is here, and he sees it, is careful, brings his mate with the same careful glide, or slightly, inaudibly breathing,—disputing perhaps the right of the use thus made of his plant. He must be careful or his wild life will fall a victim to the hand that is in waiting to slay him.

Stubble-fields seem saddest of all now. Here the harvest went of late, the reapers, and the maidens that joined in the glee. This is pastoral, as we have pages of ancient like scenes. These live yet—Theocrates, with his bowery bees and rustling corn; and later, Virgil's fruitful fields; and Baccus too. These line and are part of this barren stubble-field—transplanted here, because they are the common heritage of man. Here in this (then unknown) new world are these kindly influences. Then, there is our *own* ancient world, the days of our youth, which hallow these fields as no Greek or Roman lore can hallow them. All this is written on the pages of these stubble-fields.

The wind is the music to the thought, awaking new memories that lie sleeping all around us, whose history has even escaped us, the history of these fields when they were yet woods, and the wild life was the only life. Since then crickets have usurped it, and the fireflies at night,—and the omnipresent bat family flits by and over these acres by forest edges,—for it is there we still are. How then when we come nearer our habitation, where the brook lisps that has ever been lisping in our ears, and the plain extends like—itself: with its thoughts and its images, there is nothing like it—nothing like its evening stretch when gentle shoots of one's own thoughts of innocence and childhood live there in summer twilights and pensive autumn evenings, the old red moon rising to show its objects, sad, too sad for long thought,—for all this must perish, go to the hands of strangers, and they live over in turn the same. So let it be, for it is not in the field, in the squirrel, that the happiness lies: it is in us, in the heart of man; these objects touch the strings, and it responds,—it will ever respond. F. G.

Books.—Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture! Both, if you can, but books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets and sitting down upon luxurious chairs and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. A book is good company; it is full of conversation without loquacity. It talks to you, not through the ear, but another way.

WORK AND FEE.

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual, or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts; as physically impossible as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of them. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people like making money—ought to like it, and to enjoy the sensation of winning it; but the main object of their life is not money; it is something better than money. A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so, and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—still, his main notion of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergymen. They like pew-rents and baptismal fees, of course: but yet, if they are brave and well educated, the pew-rent is not the sole object of their lives, and the baptismal fee is not the sole purpose of the baptism; the clergyman's object is essentially to baptise and preach, not to be paid for preaching. So of doctors. They like fees, no doubt,—ought to like them: yet, if they are brave ad well educated, the entire object of their lives is not fees. They, on the whole, desire to cure the sick; and—if they are good doctors, and the choice were fairly put to them,—would rather cure the patient and lose their fee, than kill him and get it. And so with all other brave and rightly trained men; their work is first, their fee second—very important always, but still second.

But in every nation, as I said, there are a vast class who are ill educated, cowardly and more or less stupid. And with these people just as certainly the fee is first and the work second, as with brave people the work is first and the fee second. And this is no small distinction. It is the whole distinction in a man; distinction between life and death in him, between death and hell for him. You cannot serve two masters—you must serve one or the other. If your work is first with you and your fee second, work is your master, and the lord of work, who is God. But if your fee is first with you and your work second, fee is your master, and the lord of fee, who is the devil; and not only the devil, but the lowest of devils—the "least erected fiend that fell." So there you have it in brief terms: Work first—you are God's servant; fee first—you are the fiend's. And it makes a difference, now and ever, believe me, whether you serve Him who has on His vesture and thigh written "King of kings," and whose service is pefect freedom; or him on whose vesture and thigh the name is written, "slave of slaves," and whose service is perfect slavery.—*Ruskin.*

PARIS PRICES.

Having told how dresses are made, let me add a word concerning their expensiveness, compared with the same fabrics in America. It seems to me that, exchange and duties allowed for, our merchants must make short and usurious profits. We can buy in Paris, a good summer silk for 6 francs a yard—a dollar and twenty cents. Black silks, which at home are $3.50 a yard, are here $1.90. French cambrics, for which we pay 75 cents, are here 30 cents. Kid gloves, for which we give a dollar, are fifty cents in Paris, and at Naples 20 or 30 cents; $2.50 gloves with us, are here $1 a pair! Six months ago in America, coarse flannel was 50 or 75 cents a yard; here it is 18 or 20. Lace edging for which a friend paid 33 cents last month at Mudge's in Boston, I patterned here for 11 cents. Lubin's soap for which I paid Harris & Chapman $1.25, I found in Genoa for 80 cents, and am told it is less in Paris. Lubin's extracts for which our druggists charge $1.50 or $1.25, are here 25 cts. A point lace collar and cuffs, for which at home we pay $25, are here $12. A lace shawl for which we pay $400, is in Paris $200, at Brussels, where it is made, $150. Black trimming lace of narrow width for which we pay 75 cents, is here 30 cts.

As for bonnets, which with my last American experience were at fabulous prices, such as from $20 to $80 the ordinary price of a handsome one in Paris is $5, often only $4, with fine French flowers. Those with blonde lace trimmings are $6 or $8, and the most exhorbitant milliners charge $15 or $18. Yet ribbons are from some unknown reason, as expensive in Paris as in America. So are boots and shoes, provisions, rents, and a few other things. Under garments of all kinds can be bought here ready made and elaborately trimmed, for what the mere cotton costs at home. One is suspicious of cheap ready made clothes, so often the tears of the poor are worked into them; but as I waited the other day in a large shop of this kind, observed the neat little sewing-girls who brought home their work in a handkerchief, and they look smiling and prosperous. A French woman lives upon an inconsiderably small sum, and provisions are so subdivided to suit their economy that a few sous procures them a luxurious dinner; once or twice a week a few lodgers in the attic of some great house club together and order a dinner which is really luxurious, though it is paid for in hardly earned sous—and this is all they ask.—*Extract from Paris Letter.*

A Family History.—The Manchester Mirror says that there is in Brookline, N. H., a house built in 1801, by a young man then unmarried. He afterward took to himself a wife, moved into his new house, and has dwelt there ever since, both himself and wife being now alive at a hale old age. They have four sons named Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and then having run out their list of male names, they brought up a couple of daughters. These six children all married, and the old people became grand parents of a very large family. The six children have died, and a great number of the grand-children, and yet the old house, sixty-five years old, has never been the scene of a marriage, death or funeral.

Sabbath Musings.

THE SABBATH.

BY AGATHA ERNEST.

Sweetly as the angels' breathing
Through the song of "Peace on Earth,"
Came this holy Sabbath morning,
Morn of high celestial birth!

Sacredly and all-serenely,
By the Father's presence blest,
And the Saviour's heavenly teachings,
And the Holy Spirit's rest,

Move along the Sabbath hours;
May our souls harmonious be
With their beauty, truth and temper,
With their worship, high in key!

As the Sabbath evening closes
With its benedictions deep!
May we wrap our garments, purer,
Round our souls, and calmly sleep.

Nearer home one Sabbath's journey,
Nearer all that's good and true,
Blessed with light from God Eternal,
To proceed with Heaven in view!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"GOD'S PICTURES."

How very, very beautiful they are!—the dim blue hills, green fields, bright with clover blossoms,—deep, dark forests, and glorious, ever-new sunsets. We forget to notice them sometimes. Our thoughts are so filled with life's trifles, that we walk thoughtlessly amid all the beauty and glory God has given us in such rich fulness.

The sunbeams of Spring glance and glimmer through myriads of light green leaves on delicate mosses and wild-flowers down below. Summer has its cool, shadowed nooks, where brooks gurgle musically,—its sunlit lanscapes of mingled green and gold, its silent, solemn evenings, with their moonlight and starlight. What wondrous beauty is found in God's Autumn pictures, with their rich tints of brown and gold, of crimson and green. Even the cold, white snow-pictures of winter are beautiful in their purity.

Beauty and grandeur, like all God's other blessings, are given us in the fulness of His own infinite nature. He would have us love them in his works; but far beyond the glory of the created is the glory of the Creator. Let us love him best whose beauty and glory eternity cannot compass. Constance.

Clinton, N. Y., 1866.

CHRISTIAN DUTIES.

There are many things to be done by Christains, which, in themselves, are unpleasant; many duties to be performed, which, separated from the command of Christ, and our obligations to Him are unwelcome. Some of these expose us to the danger of awaking the wrath, hatred, revenge, of our fellow men against us. Some require a great sacrifice of ease and bodily comfort. Others require of us a large diversion of property from uses pertaining to ourselves and our families, that we may devote it to the relief of the distressed, and to the diffusion of the gospel. The prompt and vigorous performance of such duties as these—such as require self-denial, is taking up and bearing the cross. This is imitating our Master, who *pleased not himself*. The Christain, who is constitutionally lazy, takes up his cross when he is prompt to every call of duty, and discharges that duty with energy.—*Ex.*

KEEP A LIST.

1. Keep a list of your *friends*, and let God be the first in the list, however, long it may be.
2. Keep a list of the *gifts* you get; and let Christ, who is the unspeakable gift be first.
3. Keep a list of your *mercies;* and let pardon and life stand at the head.
4. Keep a list of your *joys;* and let the joy be unspeakable and full of glory in the first.
5. Keep a list of your *hopes;* let the hope of glory be foremost.
6. Keep a list of your *sorrows;* and let sorrow for sin be first.
7. Keep a list of you *enemies;* and however many there may be, put down the "old man" and the "old serpent"—first.
8. Keep a list of your *sins;* and let the sin of unbelief be set down as the first and worst of all.—*Journal and Messenger.*

Suitable Earnestness.—Because I am in earnest, men call me an enthusiast, but I am not; mine are the words of truth and soberness. When I first went into Gloucester, and was walking on the hill, I saw a gravel pit fall in and bury three human beings alive. I lifted up my voice for help so loud that I was heard in the town below, a distance of a mile. Help came, and rescued two of the sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then; and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor sinners, and about to entomb them irrecoverably in the eternal mass of woe, and call aloud for them to escape, shall I be called an enthusiast now?—*Rowland Hill.*

Prayer Meetings.—Fill up the prayer meetings. They need it. Let no seats be vacant. Fill them not only with yearning Christian hearts, but with those gathered by Christian love from the highways and hedges. Fill them with living, waiting souls. Fill them with earnest utterances of praise and prayer. If Christians fill them with a right spirit, they will soon be filled with anxious inquirers and rejoicing converts. A great need in all the churches, an urgent duty resting on all professed disciples, is, "to fill up the prayer meetings."

The Reviewer.

ENGLISH TRAVELERS AND ITALIAN BRIGANDS. A Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By W. J. C. MOENS. With a Map and several Illustrations. [8vo—pp. 355.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THIS is a volume of much interest, made up, as it is, of occurrances among the brigands in the mountains around Palermo during a captivity of several months in the year 1865. The author and his wife, accompanied by a clergyman and wife, left Salermo on the 19th of May with the intention of visiting the ruins at Palestine. They rode in a carriage, escorted by soldiers and reached the place in safety—the soldiers returning whence they came. The day was spent among the ruins, but on their return in the evening they were ambushed by about thirty armed brigands and the male portion of the party made prisoners and marched off to the mountains. The next day the clergyman returned, but his companion, the author of the volume, was detained for ransom, and remained a prisoner till the latter part of August, when by paying some thirty thousand dollars he was liberated. The book will be read with interest. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

PRISON LIFE AT THE SOUTH: At Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Raleigh, Charlotte, Goldsborough and Andersonville, during the the years 1864 and 1865. By O. A. ABBOTT, late Lieutenant First New York Dragoons. With illustrations. [12mo.—pp. 374.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1865.

THIS volume embraces the experience and observation of a Lieutenant in the First N. Y. Dragoons, who was taken prisoner during the first day's fight known as the "Battle of the Wilderness." He was hurried forward to Richmond and placed in the "Libby," and thence sent South, becoming in turn an occupant of several other prisons. He describes prison life, in all of them, and speaks of the "Rebels" with a hatred which would have warmed the heart of Dr. JOHNSON in one of his most morose moods. The book abounds in incident, and, no doubt, will find numerous readers. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. In six volumes. Volume VI. New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

THIS is the closing one of a series of very interesting volumes devoted to the sayings and acts of one of the most remarkable monarchs known to modern history. With it terminates the "Seven Years War;" Poland being the sacrifice by means of which the long struggle was closed, and with it too ends the life of the Great Prussian Monarch, Warrior, Statesman and Scholar. Appended to the history is a large amount of miscellaneous reading in reference to men and things of that day, not the least inviting portion of the book. It is prefaced with a spirited equestrian portrait of the King as he appeared at the age of 73 years. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

A NARRATIVE OF ANDERSONVILLE: Drawn from the evidence elicited on the Trial of HENRY WIRZ the Jailor: With the Argument of Col. N. P. CHIPMAN, Judge Advocate. By AMBROSE SPENCER. [8vo.—pp. 272.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

THE author, in his preface to the book under notice, does not pretend to have been a prisoner himself in Andersonville or any other place, but was a resident near that prison. His facts are derived from the evidence furnished on the Wirz trial, and such reports and observations as his proximity to Andersonville enabled him to receive and make during the continuance of that prison. He adds:—"The entire evidence taken on the trial was too voluminous to be given in detail," hence the condensation of the facts and the narrative style in which they are given. STEELE & AVERY sell it.

THE HIDDEN SIN. A Novel. With numerous illustrations. [pp. 189.] New York: Harper & Bros.

THIS volume presents, in a complete form, a serial story of a readable character. Its characters are taken mainly from the monied or banking class, embracing alike the Jew and the Gentile, brought into personal relations by means of those of business. One of the latter finding himself on the verge of bankruptcy has a chance of preserving his reputation by the commission of a murder and robbery, and improves it. He removes from Dublin to London, and prospers. Is unhappy amid his wealth, and seeks to atone for his crime and quiet his conscience by supplying aid, anonymously, to the family of his victim. The incidents and characters connected with these efforts at reformation possess considerable dramatic interest. STEELE & AVERY.

BATTLE-PIECES AND ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By HERMAN MELVILLE. [pp. 272.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

As its title would indicate, this volume is made up of pieces suggested by the different phases of the conflict which culminated with the abandonment of Richmond. They were composed, as a brief preface announces, without reference to collective arrangement, hence claim no particular continuity as respects the war, whose incidents suggested the several themes on which the Battle-Pieces are predicated. They will be found of a spirited character. The supplemental prose chapter which concludes the volume will attract the attention of the considerate reader. STEELE & AVERY.

INSIDE: A CHRONICLE OF SECESSION. By GEORGE F. HARRINGTON. With Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. [16mo.—pp. 225.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

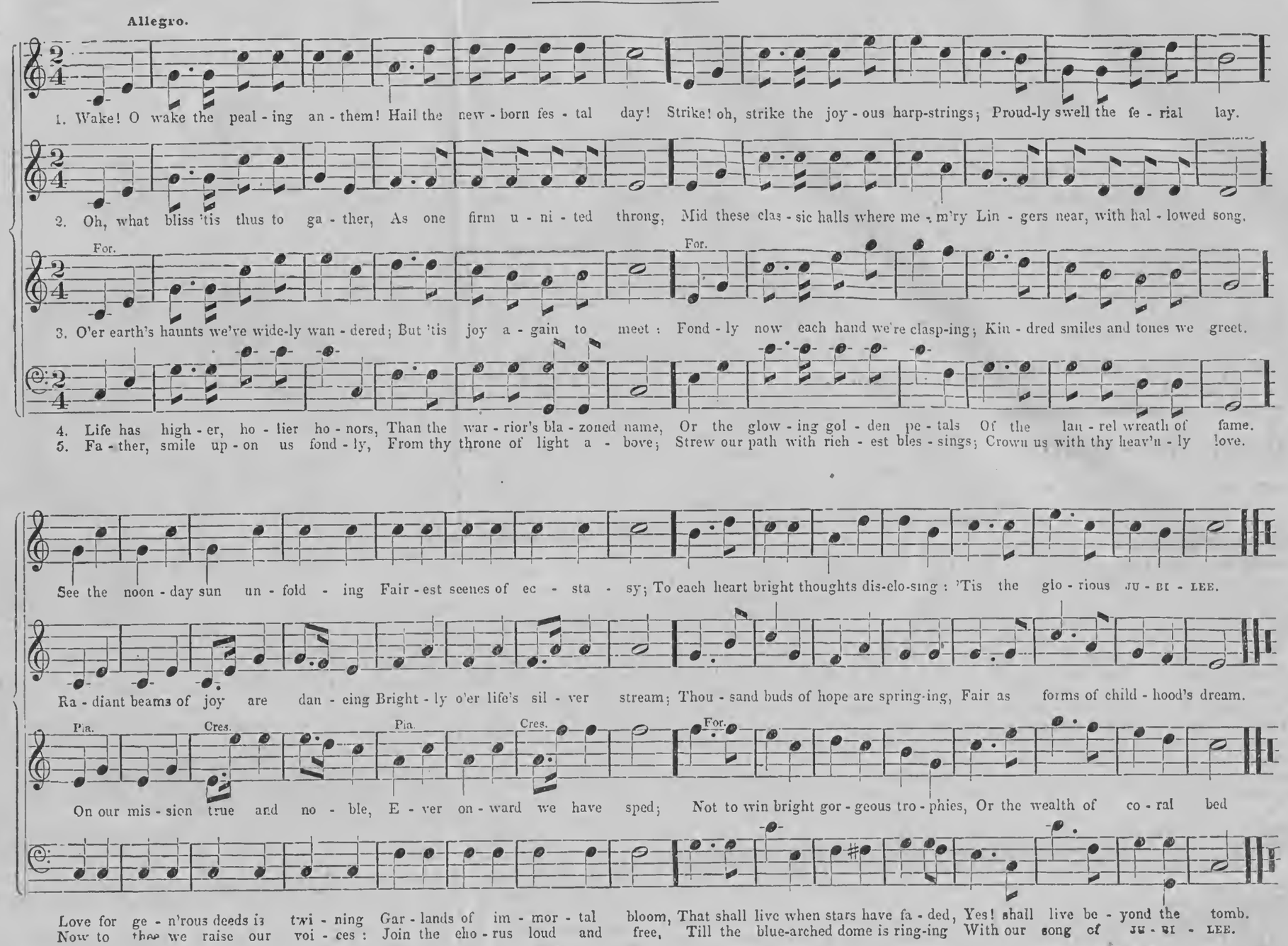
THIS is a re-print from Harper's Weekly, in which the story was published serially, and concluded a short time since. In the preface it is stated that the book was written in one of the centers of secession. Begun at the outset, it grew with the growth thereof and closed with the ending. Though presented under the shield of fiction, and partaking of the plot and incident common to such productions, it claims to possess all the truthfulness of history. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE; Or, The Morals of May Fair. A Novel. By Mrs. EDWARDS. New York: The American News Company.

NUMEROUS characters are placed on the stage to work out the plot of this piece, but the execution of the parts fails to impress one very favorably. The leading characters are both exaggerations, it is to be hoped, even in the society of May Fair. What particular moral the writer designed to inculcate is not readily perceptible to us, but others may be more fortunate, in the perusal, and find it. Some of the subordinate characters are life-like, having many counterparts in society other than "May Fair." For sale by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

TRUSTING to luck is trusting to time, and time is the most unreliable of all things with its fruits.

THE GREETING.



The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BACHELOR'S DRIFTING.

IV.—Another Nod at Cincinnati.

TOM has given me some pictures, drawn by the truest of artists, the sun, the original of one of which—a heap of ruins—is before me now.

I remember PIKE'S Opera House as if I were here but yesterday. The magnificent interior, unsurpassed by any I have ever seen, with the gorgeously frescoed auditorium, and the immense stage, whereon the great ones of the world of mimicry have "strutted their little hour" for us who looked and listened entranced, and sighed when it was over, and carried away something to think on and never forget—all is gone now, and I am standing across the street in the blindingly practical sunlight, watching the men who are excavating among the masses of ruins, thinking how hard it seems that the terrible devouring element should carry away into nothingness all the glory and the splendor in which so many thousands had delighted.

I fear we too often forget to "hold every earthly joy with a loose hand." We grasp some of them so tightly, that when they are taken away, they leave bleeding, as well as tears. We let them go, because we must. Yet we shall one day find our compensation—sometime exult with the poet's "Jubilate,"

"To-day a song is on my lips:
Earth seems a paradise to me:
For God is good, and lo, my ships
Are coming home from sea;"

Then, like RICHARD CARSTONE, we shall begin the world. But not this world—O, no. The world that rights this.

It is a grandly peculiar edifice that I have run across now, as I am loitering about with TOM. I rub my eyes to make sure that I have not been suddenly transported far eastward, for it is a real Saracenic exterior that meets our gaze. TOM tells me it is the new Synagogue, to cost a mint of money, almost, and to be inside, when completed, most artistically magnificent. We try to catch a peep through some chink of the closely boarded doors, on which appears conspicuously "No Admittance," but only get our labor for our pains. So we move on, stopping here and there to admire the innumerable and beautiful buildings which make up the Queen City of the West.

How much we dig and delve amidst our earthliness,—agonize after gold, and fame, and honor, only half believing "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," that rings through the fierce fever of the world. We lay up our best treasures where so much blights them, changes them, destroys them,—here, where everything seems in our distorted sight so tangible and real. We forget "the land that is very far off" is the reality.

But when these shadows, which even through a glass darkly appear so glorious, so beautiful, so unfathomable, are all done, the vail will be forever rent away from tired eyes, and we shall look where the golden pencil of the Sun of Righteousness has written the Evermore of Eternity.

The Young Men's Library Rooms, with their wealth of accumulation, where one may while away the pleasantest hours with those friends who talk so excellent well in the silence, and whom, if they tire us, we can shut up at once, with no fear of hurting their feelings,—do not seem as natural as they used. Perhaps circumstances have created a different atmosphere, have woven other surroundings, have changed even these quiet lounging halls. That sincere, true, honest gentleman, who had a smile and a word for every one, whose librarian-face was once so dearly familiar, has gone from earth. Who does not remember SYLVESTER TAYLOR with something more than regret?

Circumstances? Ah, even the First NAPOLEON, with all his greatness, could not alter them. While he boasted of being their master, he was their veriest slave. I have often thought that the seemingly contrary ideas of predestination and free will might be easily reconciled. We are like men who are taking a voyage in the Great Eastern. We have plenty of room to walk about,—that's our free will; at the same time we must be carried on with the vessel,—that's the predestination. Our will is limited by the sides of the ship: a Higher Power inexorably compels us to go forward with it. "And so we pass the old life of the dead time, and begin the new life of the living time—always the present, lighted with the soul of the future."

There is a great bookstore not far from the buried Opera House, where at times you may see artists, poets, and all sorts of distinguished characters. I have loitered in once or twice, looking and longing, and wishing I possessed just a few of the treasures which crowd the shelves. If they could be had as cheap as the wishing, they should be mine,—with the humblest thanks.

The long-thought-of Suspension Bridge is slowly growing into a completed reality. It is to be finished—I really don't know when. After seeing it, one brings away very little of an idea, except of jumbled grandness. If it were not for these possible realizations of human ambition we might be very badly off. Our pleasure is mostly in anticipation. The grapes if unattainable are bitterly sour, if reached too easily, are sickishly sweet, if gained by a life-long effort, we feel they never reward the toil.

The old place where I had a corner is little changed. Most of those who were there with me have gone their ways. I hear of one who is married—another dead—GEORGE is down in Arkansas; CRIT in Nashville,—piling up straws to be blown away by some stiff gale, themselves may weather. Only the few grave, elderly heads of the departments look familiar, and I turn with an involuntary half-sigh, not of regret for the old times, but an audible remembrance of something vaguely inexpressible.

It is the first really warm day that has blessed the town this half-week I have been lounging here, and DWIGHT has enlisted me to take a stroll. We hunt for something we can't find, get cross, scold, and feel better. Then a few of us sit down to a quiet bachelor "corned beef and cabbage."

And there comes back to me a story I once read in an old volume of Blackwood, "The First and Last Dinner," and I feel that we who talk so jokingly and lightly this beautiful summer day may never so meet again. Yet there are no tears, except they may be in the heart; if there is melancholy, no glad face shows it, but with a twinkle in the eye and a jest on the lip we say—"Good-bye."

Something is done with, now, forever, and as the Night Express slowly crawls out of the city, over it like a pall, the thick smokiness settles—into the deepening twilight—into the shadow of the hills—so quiet and peaceful in the looming distance. I am Northward bound—and, wafted like a benediction from what is left behind, comes the last "Good-bye."

O. VON K.

Various Topics.

NOTED NOSES.

AN anonymous writer in an English magazine discourses very learnedly and eloquently on the noses of celebrated characters, as follows:

When I had pondered Lavater, and surveyed antiquities in stone and bronze, frescoes and vases, I looked into the collections of portraits of distinguished men, looking especially, as we always do, and must look, at the most prominent feature. What wonderful noses they have! There was not such a nose in all Europe, in his time, as that worn upon the face of the Emperor Charles V.; and those of Henry IV., Pope Alexander VII., Charles XII., of Sweden, and Frederick II., of Prussia, were scarcely less remarkable. The fierce nose of the youthful Napoleon, compacted into the massive one of the Emperor; and then, for a soldierly and heroic nose, where would you look for a finer one than that which marked, among a million, the striking face of Wellington? All that was great in firmness, patience and heroism in the character of Washington is stamped on his prominent and handsome nose.

Look now at the beautiful noses of the poets. Tasso, Dante, Petrarch, have noses like the gods of immortal verse. Our own bards are in no way deficient. Study the portraits of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and so down to the present laureate, Tennyson. See also Moliere, Voltaire, Erasmus, Pascal, and Schiller—all men of genius, but how varied! But there is not a greater variety in character than in that feature which the ancients called "*honestamentum faciei*;" which is all that, and something more. Could Schiller's bust change noses with Voltaire's? Try the experiment, and if it proves satisfactory I will abandon the theory, and call science a cheat, and nature an imposter, and Lavater a dupe and a donkey. Show me a thief with the nose of Algernon Sidney; show me an empty fop, if there be any yet extant, with the nose of Lord Bacon; or some soft poltroon with the profile of Phillip the Bold, or Elliott, the hero of Gibralter; find me in a group of costermongers and potboys the noses of Cato and Cicero, Locke and Johnson, Loyola, Titian, Michael Angelo, or Lord Brougham, and you may have my head for a foot-ball, and do what you like with the special *honestamentum*.

HEADING NORTH.

A MAN who lately died in Europe at the age of 109 years, attributes his longevity to the fact that he always slept with his head to the north. In this country, a few years ago, not a few persons found it necessary to head north to preserve their health and even life itself. The author of "Researches on Magnetism," says:—"So far as my own observations have gone, I know that my sleep is always more sound and refreshing when my head is placed to the north. There are persons whom I know, the head to whose beds is to the north, and who, in order to wake early, will reverse their usual position in the bed, but not knowing the reason why, beyond that they could always wake earlier, the rest (sleep) being more broken. I have it related to me that, at a military hospital in Russia, there were some sick patients of highly sensitive natures and who were rapidly recovering. When necessity compelled them to be removed to another wing of the building they did not get on so well; in fact, prostration seemed to be setting in; and it was found advisable to get them back to their former wards as quickly as possible, where the heads of the beds were to the north."

THE ICHNEUMON.

DR. TRIMBLE of Newark, N. J., one of our leading entomologists, writes:—"The most important agent in the regulation of the insect world is an order peculiar to insects. We have nothing corresponding to it in the other departments of animated creation. They are sometimes called parasites, but not correctly. Parasites are everywhere; even vegetables have them. The mistletoe is a parasite. But these are not necessarily destructive to the life of the victim. The ichneumon is. I allude to those peculiar flies—wasp-shaped and with four wings—that deposit their eggs in the bodies of other insects—the young feeding upon the living flesh of these victims, and upon which they grow to maturity. This seems a strange Providence and hard to comprehend—but still it is so. Without such an agent the Hessian fly would have destroyed the wheat crops of this country, but with it the Hessian fly was controlled in a single season, and has been kept in check for fifty years. Thousands of other insects that would soon be troublesome are controlled in the same way, and so quietly that we hardly know how."

THE ROMAN BED-TIME.

AN immense majority of men in Rome never lighted a candle, unless sometimes at early dawn. And the custom of Rome was the custom also of all nations that lived around the great pond of the Mediterranean. In Athens, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, everywhere, the ancients went to bed, like good boys, from seven to nine o'clock. The Turks and other people, who succeeded in the stations and the habits of the ancients, do so at this day.

The Roman, therefore, who saw no joke in sitting round a table in the dark, went off to bed as the darkness began. Everybody did so. Old Numa Pompilius himself was obliged to trundle off in the dark. Tarquinius might be a very superb fellow; but we doubt whether he ever saw a farthing rush-light. And though it may be thought that plots and conspiracies would flourish in such a city of darkness, it is to be considered that the conspirators themselves had no more candles than honest men; both parties were in the dark.

A GENUINE OLD FOGY.—There lives a man in the town of Marion, Wisconsin, who is sixty years old, and who never went to a bar of any kind and took a drink of ardent spirits; never attended a theatre or show of any kind; never took a chew of tobacco, or smoked a pipe or cigar; never went to a ball, or danced a step; never played a game of cards, billiards, dominoes, dice or checkers, or any game whatever that is played for money; never courted but one woman, her he married and lives with yet; never joined any order or organization except the Christian Church, of which he is yet a member, and never had his name in a newspaper but once, which was when he was married, and so refuses to give his name for publication now.

List of New Advertisements.

Great American Tea Company.
Grape Vines at Iona Island—C W Grant.
Paints, Roofing, &c.—American Roofing Co.
Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots—B K Bliss.
Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries—J Knox.
Agents Wanted—J W Schermerhorn & Co.
Doty's Clothes Washer, &c.—R C Browning.
Eastman's Mercantile College—A R Eastman.
Agents Wanted—Page Brothers.
$2,000 a Year in Profits—Bishop & Co.
The Jubilate—Oliver Ditson & Co.
$28 80 per Day—A D Bowman.
20,000 Grape Layers—A Fahnestock.
Philadelphia University of Medicine—W Paine, M. D.
Monroe Co. Fair—D D S Brown.
Cotton and Wool Presses—Ingersoll & Dougherty.
Agents Wanted—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Trees, Trees—Jayne & Platman.
Ho, Trappers—Frank Ellis.
A Farmer's Steam Boiler—D R Prindle.
Auburn Commercial College.
Farm for Sale—Luman Shepard.
Agents Wanted—Paine & Co.
Wanted to Purchase—F W Holland.
Look! Look! Look!—Cushing, Otis & Co.
On Trial—Fowler & Wells.
Diana Grape Vines, &c.—John Charlton.
Small Farm Wanted.
For Sale—D B De Land & Co.
$1 to $2 for Every Hour's Service—Manson Lang.
Round Grape Boxes—C S Brace.
Pure Spanish Sheep for Sale—Thos A Bemus.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 15, 1866.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

THE worst railroad accident that ever occurred in Central New York took place at Allen's Creek, five miles east of this city, at 5 P. M., the 5th inst., on the Central (direct) Railroad. The train was the "Steamboat Express," which left Albany that morning. Near the bridge which crosses the creek is a bank of sand, and a side track leading to it, from which "sand trains" procure that article. About 20 minutes before the arrival of the express train, a sand train had run off the side track on to the main one, and proceeded westward. The switchman neglected to reverse the track, and was busy at work in his garden a few rods distant, when the whistle of the approaching train aroused him to a sense of his heedlessness. He was too late to remedy his fatal error, and the train, at a high rate of speed, ran on the track, the engine soon ran off, and plowed its way a short distance through the sand into the ditch, and turned over. The tender and baggage car were also thrown from their proper positions and went over. Next came the sleeping car, in which were a number of passengers. This car was but slightly injured, and no one in it hurt. Behind this was the smoking car. The first passenger car ran into the smoking car about midway between the roof and the floor, cutting its way entirely through from the rear to the front end,—the upper half of the smoking car being forced through the whole length, from front to rear, of the passenger car. Five persons were killed and about sixty injured in the two cars. It was feared that the injuries received by several would prove fatal.

Viewed externally, the smoking car had the appearance of having been sawed in two near the middle, its whole length, and the passenger car lifted into or on to it bodily, (with the exception of the running gear, which was left on the track.) The momentum must have been tremendous. The examination of the interior of the two cars as they appeared in their wrecked state, caused every observer to "wonder" how any of the occupants could have escaped with life. The other cars escaped material injury. There were nine cars in the train back of the baggage car, containing about four hundred passengers.

Several hours elapsed before the dead and the poor sufferers could be removed from the debris, although a large force was sent from the city to their aid. The dead and disabled were brought to the city, the former placed in the dead-house and the latter provided with apartments at several hotels near the depot, where a large corps of surgeons and nurses administered to their necessities.

The names of the killed are—David Nelson Somers of Roseboom, Otsego Co., N. Y.; Larry Shaugnessy, a railroad employe, of this city; Lucius Miller of Clyde, N. Y., a brakesman; David Creighton of Newtown, C. W., and a Mr. Smith of Gloverville, N. Y.

The engineer, Frank Mosier of this city, was seriously hurt by jumping from the engine. The fireman, Jas. Gould of Palmyra, slightly injured.

The switchman, seeing the disaster which his criminal negligence had occasioned, betook himself to the woods. He had been employed 14 years.

We have not, as yet, heard of any deaths among those wounded by the catastrophe, though several are in a critical condition.

Indian Affairs.

THE troubles with the Indians continue. A paper from Arizona the 24th ult., says 100 Indians recently attacked a train near Lapaz, and were defeated; 23 of them were killed.

Indian outrages continue in Northern Texas. Murders and robberies are of almost daily occurrence. Cavalry have started on their trail.

Difficulties with the Indians are breaking out along a great part of the western frontier. Gen. Sherman says the settlements are so extensive and so exposed, that he cannot protect them with the troops at his command.

Late advices from Fort Laramie state that 60 men in that region have been killed by the Indians, and much property stolen. The troops of the fort in a recent engagement, had been defeated, and 40 of them killed.

A Topeka (Kansas) dispatch of Sept. 6, says whole neighborhoods have been driven from their homes on the White Rock River, and numbers killed. All of the settlements in Northwestern Kansas are exposed. There is fear that the settlements will have to be abandoned. Gen. Hancock has sent cavalry to Fort Ellsworth to co-operate with the Kansas militia.

Affairs at Washington.

A WASHINGTON banker has brought a suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, laying his damages at $30,000.

The whole disbursements of the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the week ending the 8th inst., were $3,145,069.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports the National Debt on the first day of September at $2,728,314,835.95. Cash in the Treasury, coin and currency of all kinds, $132,631,667.73.

A telegram from Washington the 9th, says "Commander Albert N. Smith, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department, died at the Parker House in Boston on the 8th."

The State Department is notified by our Consul at Liverpool that large quantities of paper rags are being shipped to this country, and it is feared many of them may be infected with cholera. Due caution is enjoined upon purchasers.

Southern Items.

REPORTS from Florida state that the crops are nearly ruined by continuous rains.

The new Constitution of North Carolina has been rejected by two thousand majority.

In Texas, west of Colorado, the cotton crop is small in extent, but good in quality.

The drouth continues throughout Georgia, and the cotton crop will be almost a total failure.

A strong guard of white soldiers now do duty night and day at the private residence of Gov. Wells, New Orleans, at his own request.

The Tennessee papers say the corn crop of that State is greater than during any previous year within "the memory of the oldest inhabitants."

The "Regulators" at Little Lock, Arkansas, have burned Dick Hempstead, the guerrilla, to death, having found him guilty of eleven murders.

The day appointed to hold elections to fill vacancies in certain parishes of Louisiana unrepresented in the late Convention, has passed by unnoticed.

It is reported that there is being established throughout the South new-fangled secret societies, the object being, with foreign aid, to get up another rebellion.

Large quantities of counterfeit greenbacks, made at Memphis, are in circulation in Georgia. They are so well engraved as to defy detection in nine cases out of ten.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas Legislature granting to every Confederate soldier from that State disabled in the late war, three hundred and twenty acres of land.

Four Union and four ex-rebel soldiers in Arkansas, recently fought a simultaneous duel with rifles,—distance 100 yards. All being sharpshooters, each ball took effect. Three were killed outright, and the other five wounded.

The Military Commission organized to investigate the circumstances of the late New Orleans massacre, have handed their report to General Sheridan. They declare the whole massacre to have been pre-determined and pre-arranged by Mayor Monroe and others.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 5th inst. The Governor recommends a modification of the "negro code" so as to make the negro and whites equal in the courts, and that negro evidence be received in all cases. He also urges the repeal of the law to imprison for debt, the extension of the bankrupt law, and the passage of a law for the sale of State bonds, that destitute persons may be provided with the necessaries of life. The message closes with a desire for the perpetuation of the Union.

Death of Surgeon Van Der Kieft.

DIED—In this city, Sept. 8, at the residence of Dr. W. W. Ely, B. A. VAN DER KIEFT, M. D., late Brevet Colonel and Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, aged 37 years.

Readers of the RURAL may remember, in their reminiscences of the war, Dr. VAN DER KIEFT, as Surgeon in charge of the Antietam or Smoketown Hospital; and subsequently until the close of the war, of Division Hospital No. 1, at Annapolis, Md. Dr. V. was a native of Holland, and was for many years in the naval service of his Government. He came to this country to offer his services as a Military Surgeon, and by his energy of character and professional ability at once secured the confidence and respect of the Medical Department of the Army. A year ago he was prostrated by disease, from which he never fully recovered. He came to Rochester in July last, to the house of a friend, hoping to recuperate, but his naturally fine constitution was seriously impaired and he gradually declined. His disease proved to be, as was feared, inflammation and abscess of the liver.

Dr. V. was a man of high social and professional culture, and was distinguished in the service for his executive ability. Although without relatives in this country he had a large circle of friends to whom he was greatly endeared, by whom his memory will be long and affectionately cherished. E.

CANADA.—The militia (those called out to fight the Fenians) are much disaffected at not receiving their pay for the services rendered during the "times that tried men's souls." Twelve guns, 12 and 9-pounders, are on their way from England, and 12 more awaiting transportation, for service in Canada against any future Fenian invasion. Michael Murphy, Thomas Hanton, Phillip Cullen, Michael Stafford and Thomas Sheedy, Fenian prisoners, have escaped from prison. The Government, it is thought, connived at their escape. [The Buffalo Express announces the safe arrival of the escaped prisoners in that city.]

THE OLD ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Great Eastern has been successful. She arrived the 8th inst., (4 P. M.,) at Newfoundland with the shore end of the cable lost last year, with everything in working order. From the mid ocean where the cable was hooked up and spliced, some 800 miles of new wire must have been laid.

FIRES.—Several large conflagrations have occurred the past few days. In Nashville, the 5th, $100,000 worth of property burned—Orr & Brothers' liquor store, Wing & Co.'s grocery and the stables of the Nashville Transportation Co., entirely destroyed; insured $45,000. Sweet's planing mill in Buffalo was burned the 7th; no insurance. The ship Charles A. Farwell was destroyed in New York harbor the 7th; loss $50,000 on cargo. The Union League House in Philadelphia was injured by fire to the amount of $20,000 on the 6th; insured. The "Union Worsted Works," in Smithfield, five miles from Providence, R. I, were totally consumed the 6th inst.; loss $140,000; insured $80,000. Two buildings on Piers 56 and 59, Albany, were burned on the 7th. The railroad machine shops in Burlington, Iowa, destroyed the 8th; loss heavy.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Republican Party met at Wieting Hall, Syracuse, on the 5th inst., in accordance with the "call" of the State Central Committee. Hon. Lyman Tremain of Albany, was chosen President of the Convention. The usual addresses and resolutions setting forth the Principles and embodying the Platform of the Party were made and approved of, and the following ticket for State Officers nominated: For Governor—Gov. Reuben E. Fenton. Lieut. Governor—Gen. Steward L. Woodford of Kings county. Canal Commissioner—Stephen T. Hayt of Steuben. State Prison Inspector—Gen. John Hammond of Essex.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.—The imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, took place on the 6th inst., at Chicago, in the presence of President Johnson, Secretaries Seward and Welles, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and many other National and State notables, together with an immense concourse of citizens from all parts of the country. The ceremonies were performed in accordance with the Masonic ritual. Gen. Dix was the Orator of the Day. The President and Secretary Seward also addressed the vast assemblage.

THE CHOLERA—Has increased in New York the past week—the highest number of deaths we have noticed in the reports in one day being 13. A slight increase also in Brooklyn. The disease remains about the same as last week in St. Louis; the highest number of deaths reported in one day was 81. In New Orleans the epidemic is about the same as last reported—averaging about 16 deaths per day; [also several yellow fever deaths.] The cholera is increasing in Memphis. It appears to be abating in other places.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.—The Second Annual Congress of the Roberts-Sweeney wing, convened at Troy on the 3d inst. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, and among them Generals Sweeney, Spear, Murphy and O'Neil. They adjourned *sine die* the 8th. Roberts was re-elected President; Mehan, President of the Senate; Fitzgerald, Speaker of the House; Sweeney was deposed as Secretary of War,—his successor has not been named. O'Neil was made Inspector-General; Bailey, Military Organizer.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A TELEGRAM from London of Sept. 2, says the returns of the Atlantic Cable Company show their receipts from messages to be at the rate of £900,000 per annum.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S late Delmonico speech in New York was telegraphed to Europe at an expense (the papers say) of five thousand and nineteen dollars.

A DISPATCH from Buffalo the 7th inst., says a private dispatch has been received in that city to the effect that President Johnson had accepted an invitation to visit Louisville, Ky. He will also visit St. Louis.

A DISPATCH from Trenton, N. J., of Aug. 30, says, "Gov. Marcus T. Ward has this day issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of New Jersey at Trenton, on Monday, September 10th, for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, and filling the existing Senatorial vacancy."

THE Vermont election took place on the 4th inst. The returns seem to indicate an increased Republican majority in the State of about 5,000 over last year. Two Republican Congressmen are elected. In the 3d district it was thought no one was elected—a majority of votes (not a plurality) electing.

THE Southern Loyalist Convention assembled in Philadelphia on the 3d inst., as announced. James Speed of Kentucky, was chosen President. Over 2,300 delegates were present—every State in the Union being represented—though none but representatives from the late Slaves States were permitted to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

HON. AMOS P. GRANGER died at Syracuse on the 20th of August, aged 78 years. He had lived in Onondaga county 59 years, and in Syracuse since 1820. He raised a company in the war of 1812, and took an active interest in the militia of the State for many years. In 1854 Mr. Granger was elected to Congress, and reelected in 1856.

MARRIED.

IN this city, on the 29th ult., by Rev. JOHN MORTON, CHAS. G. VAN SCHUYVER and Miss ELIZA MULFORD, all of this city.

VAN, who was a *habitue* of the RURAL's typographical department for many years, has "went and gone and done it," and moved his *family* West—to Bay City, Mich.,—where he will undoubtedly do somewhat to increase and multiply the earth. Well, CHARLEY was a good printer and soldier. As a Sergeant in the Third N. Y. Cavalry, and as Orderly on the staffs of Gens. BUTLER and BANKS, he did good service, and we wish him much joy and a good record in the future.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE.
ROCHESTER, Sept. 11, 1866.

THERE has been a slight advance on flour from white wheat during the week, but as it is deemed only temporary our quotations of last week are not altered. The same is true with respect to wheat.

WOOL.—In wool little is doing. There is plenty of wool yet in first hands, but holders decline to place it in market at present rates, preferring to hold on for higher prices. Small parcels have been taken during the week at from 45c to 50c.

FRUIT.—Green fruit is more plentiful than was anticipated it would be earlier in the season. Peaches are selling at from $2.50 to $3.50, and plums $1.50@2.50. The weather is promising now and the fear of an early and rainous frost much abated.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14.50@15.50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$13.00@13,50	Apples, green	$1,00@1.50
Do. extra State,	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat,	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 00c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	00@ 00c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	00@ 00c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,90@ 2,00	Potatoes, ⅌ bu	50@ 60c
Wheat, red	2,30@ 2,40	Onions	50@ 75c
Best white	2,60@ 2,80	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	85@ 90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	7½@ 8½c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	6@ 7c
Oats	35@ 40c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	85@ 90c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,00
Beans	1,12@ 1.25	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu	$4.50@ 5,00
Do. new mess	35,50@36,00	Clover, medium	0,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔	18@ 19c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	12,00@14,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	11,00@18,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4 00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	22@ 24c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	17@ 18c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,75@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,75@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll	33@ 35c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	33@ 35c	Do. Char ⅌ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,60@2,85
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	30@35c
Lard, tried	22@22½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s	8 00@8,75
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	21@ 22c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@15,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8—Cotton 33@35c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $5,40@12,50 as to quality. Wheat, $1 50@3,10. Rye, 85c@0,00. Barley, dull. Corn, 83@84c. Oats, 46@55c. Hops, 15@70c. Pork, new mess, $33,10@33,25; old do, $31,00@31,50; prime, $30,00@30,37; Shoulders, 14½@15c; Hams, 19@21c. Lard, 18@20½c. Butter, 25@50c. Cheese, 10@15½c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, SEPT. 8.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@12,50; Rye flour, $6,00@6,50. Corn meal, $1,60@1,81½ per 100 ℔s.—Wheat, $2,00@2,90. Corn, 78@79c, Rye 70@1,05. Barley $1@1,10. Oats, 50@55c. Hops, 50c. Pork, $30@40. Butter, 40@45c. Cheese, 19@20c. Lard, 22@23c. Wool, 48@65c.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 8.—Flour, sales at $10,25@13,50.—Wheat, $1,90@2,45. Corn, 67@68c. Rye, 70@83c. Barley, $1. Oats 35@37c. Pork, $34,50@35. Lard, 20@21c. Hams, 21@24c.; shoulders, 17@17½c.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 8.—Flour, sales at $7,50@13,00.—Wheat, $1,70@2,00. Corn, 82½@83c. Oats, 25@29 cts.—Mess pork $33@34,00. Lard 18@21c. Butter 24@28c.

TORONTO, SEPT. 7—Flour, $5,75@6,50. Wheat, fall $1,17@1,30; spring, $1,25@1,30; Peas, 00@00c; Oats 33@33c.—Mess pork, $23,00@24; prime do, $21@21; Hams, 15@15c; Lard, 14@15c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 15@17c. Wool, 34@34c. Hay, $11@14. Straw, $8. Barley, 38@42c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4—Sales Beef Cattle, $10@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@100; Veal Calves, 7@13c; Sheep and Lambs, 3@7c; Swine, 10½@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 5.—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $115@350 ⅌ pr.' Handy steers $000@000. Milch cows, $45@125. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep sheared, 4@6c.; in lots, 2½@5½cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shoats—Wholesale 12@12½c; retail 12@14c. Pigs, wholesale, 15@16c; retail, 15@17c. Fat hogs, 11½@12c. Hides, 10@10½c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 8½@9½c.; tallow 8@9½c.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75@$1.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 5.—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,00@$8,00. Sheep, sales at $3,25@5,00. Swine, sales at from $9,50 to $10,50.

TORONTO, SEPT. 7.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7; 2d do, $5@5,50. Calves, $5@6. Sheep, $4,00@4,50 each.—Lambs, $2@3.00 each.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5.—45@50 cents for native and ¼ Merinos; 50@54cts for ⅜ and ½ do; 57@60c for full-blood do; 62@65c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@43c; African, 20@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, SEPT. 5—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72cts; fine, 63@67c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 68@70c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@52c. Other Western—Fine, 58@60c; medium, 55@57c; common, 50@52c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 20@30c; Buenos Ayres, 35@45c; Cape Good Hope, 35@45c; Chilian, 30@35c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@50c; East India, 20@45c.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A Small Fruit Farm, of some 10 acres, near Rochester, N. Y. Address, with particulars, F. W. HOLLAND.

WANTED—A Farm of 40 to 60 Acres, all first rate land, with good buildings and in a good locality. Please address, with particulars, Box 155, Geneva, P. O., Ontario Co., N. Y.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! Six Certificates from the best ONE DOLLAR ENTERPRISE ever known, sent free to any address. Agents wanted everywhere. Enclose stamp and address CUSHING, OTIS & CO., Box No. 1,300, Boston, Mass. 869-4t

AGENTS WANTED—50 Cent Sample Sent *free*, with terms for any one to clear from $20 to $25 daily, in three hours. Business new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by male or female. Circulars, with full particulars, will cost you nothing. Address PAINE & CO., 599 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 170 Acres, under a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, excellent orchard, well watered, &c. Pleasantly situated, one mile south of Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., Mich., on M. C. RR. A good market and a Union School in the village. LUMAN SHEPARD, Chelsea, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED.—The Complete HERBALIST; Or, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address for full particulars the author and publisher, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. 869-2t

"ON TRIAL." "RICH AND RACY."—"TIP-TOP." "LOOK AT IT." All Pictorial Double Numbers. A capital Family Magazine. THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL sent half a year "on trial"—July to Jan.—for $1. Full of Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Matrimony Whom to Marry, When to Marry, Right Age, Self-Improvement, Choice of Pursuits, etc., information found nowhere else. Three Pictorial Double Numbers, Now Ready. Six months, $1; a Year, $2. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—40 PURE SPANISH SHEEP, Rams, and Ewes, including two extra yearling rams, sired by THOMAS GORBY'S "Hannibal," of Randolph, Ohio. For particulars, address the subscriber at North East, Erie Co., Pa. Sept. 8, 1866. THOMAS A. BEMUS.

HO TRAPPERS! HO!—The Hunters Secrets, or How to Hunt and Trap Foxes, Mink, Martin, Muskrat Beaver &c., by entire new methods. Just received from a Western Trapper of 40 years experience, and never before published. All persons interested should get them at once. Price 50 cents; mailed, securely wrapped and post-paid, to any person. All orders promptly filled. Address FRANK A. ELLS, Charlotte, Michigan.

INGERSOLL'S COTTON AND WOOL PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S HAY AND STRAW PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S RAG AND PAPER PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S HIDE AND HAIR PRESSES.
PRESSES, BOTH HAND AND HORSE-POWER,
For baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees. Price $25. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers. INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y. 869-12tom

AUBURN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE ABOVE INSTITUTION IS LOCATED in the central part of the State of New York, and has the finest edifice used for this purpose in the Union. It is new, and stands clear of all surrounding buildings. The unequalled talents of D. F. Brown, the resident Principal, author of the famous pen picture of the Lord's Prayer, and receiver of the first prize—a medal—at the World's Fair, for the best of every style of Pen work, viz: Business writing, Off-hand writing, Flourishing and every style of Printing and Pen Drawing, makes this the most desirable Institution in the world. A scholarship purchased at this College is good for instructions throughout the International chain of Business Colleges.
☞ Send for Circular and Specimens of Off-hand Writing.

MONROE COUNTY FAIR.
The Twenty Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, will be held on the Society's Grounds, (near Rochester,) on
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.
TUESDAY—Will be devoted to making Entries and receiving Animals, and Articles of Exhibition.
WEDNESDAY—To Examination and Awards and to Trials of Style and Speed of Horses owned in the county.
ON THURSDAY—There will be a Grand Procession of the Premium Animals on the Grounds.
After which, the Annual Address will be delivered by
GEN. N. P. BANKS.
After the Address, a Display of Equestrianship and the Sweepstakes Racing will take place.
☞ Ample preparations are being made. Copies of the Premium List and Regulations may be had of the President or Secretary. For further information, see large bills. D. D. S. BROWN, Pres't.
M. D. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Various Kinds—See advertisement in the Rural, Aug. 25th, page 274. Manual of Grape Culture, free. J. H. FOSTER, JR., Box 690, West Newton, Pa. 863-5t

GRAPE VINES.—WE OFFER THIS FALL the new varieties, well grown. Isabella, Concord and others, grown from cuttings, in quantities. Send for Price List. FERRIS & CAYWOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 867-3t

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.—15th Year. 8 large Greenhouses; 275 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock adapted to the West, a very complete assortment—including
10,000 Siberian Crab, 3 and 4 years.
100,000 Pear; 25,000 hardy Cherry.
500,000 Grapes—largely Concord, Catawba, Clinton, Delaware, Hartford, Ives, Iona, Rogers' Hybrids, of which No. 4 by the 1,000.
300,000 Apple Stocks, 1 and 2 year.
100,000 Quince, Pear, Cherry, and other stocks.
10,000 Rhubarb or "Wine Plant."
1,000,000 Osage, $3 ⅌ 1,000; $20 ⅌ 100,000.
20,000 Roses, all classes, old and new kinds.
20,000 Tulips, Hyacinths, Lilies, Crocus, and other hardy Bulbs, for Fall Planting.
Also, large and small Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, &c.
Wholesale and Retail Catalogues sent for one red stamp each. F. K. PHOENIX, 868-6t Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ill

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, &C.,
At lowest wholesale rates, including
PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.
APPLES, " " "
CHERRIES, " " "
PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS and NECTARINES.
A splendid lot of IONA, ISABELLA and ADIRONDAC
GRAPE VINES,
Very healthy, strong and well-rooted. Fine plants of DELAWARE, DIANA, CONCORD, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CREVELING, ALLEN'S HYBRIDS, and other Grapes.
ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES, DOWNINGS' MULBERRIES and *all* the
SMALL FRUITS, ROSES, EVERGREENS, SEEDLINGS, &c., &c.
All of finest quality and grown upon *strong, heavy, well drained* soil. We invite correspondence or the personal examination of all purchasers.
☞ Send stamp for Price List.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 868-6t Washington St. Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR FALL OF 1866.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Invite the attention of PLANTERS, NURSERYMEN and DEALERS IN TREES, to their extensive stock now offered for the FALL TRADE.
In the Departments of
Hardy Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Plants,
The collections are the most extensive and complete in the United States.
Prompt and careful attention given to all
ORDERS, AND PACKING DONE
In the most skillful and thorough manner.
Full particulars will be found in the following
CATALOGUES,
Which will be sent prepaid to applicants who enclose stamps:
Nos. 1 and 2—Ten Cents each; No. 3—Five Cents each; No. 4—Three Cents.
No. 1—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c.
No. 3—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every Spring.
No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published every Autumn.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
867-3teo] Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS, FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1866, AND FLORAL GUIDE,
Is now published. It contains descriptions of the best
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, &c.,
With full descriptions and plain and full directions for Planting, Culture, Prices, &c. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings, and a beautiful colored plate of the
Single and Double Tulip and Scilla.
My importations from the best Bulb Growers of Holland is this season larger than ever before, and I flatter myself the finest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country.
THIS CATALOUGE AND GUIDE
Is published for the benefit of my customers, and I will forward it to every one as rapidly as possible. To all others, I charge ten cents per copy, which is not half the cost. Postage pre-paid to all. All lovers of flowers who design to plant Bulbs this fall will find it to their interest to obtain my catalogue. Address
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Special Notices.

Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, Constipation, Sick headache, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Distress after eating, are surely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is certainly the greatest remedy in existence. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S Service. Pleasant and honorable employment, desirable for clergymen, teachers, students and soldiers—and no risk. Ladies and gentlemen wanted in every State and County. Address MANSON LANG, 297 Bowery, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY holds two sessions a year, commencing Oct. 1st; sixteen Professors; four full Course of Lectures for $13 each, by purchasing a scholarship. Send or apply to Prof. W. PAINE, M. D., 933 Arch St., or the University, Ninth St., south of Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE JUBILATE.—By L. O. Emerson. Just PUBLISHED—is the best Book for Choirs, Schools, Societies, Conventions, Practice, Social Singing, Families and all Singers. Suited to all Denominations, Occasions and Capacities, in its Exercises, Glees, Part-Songs, &c., its Anthems and Sentences, its Chants and Selections and its Great Variety of Hymn Tunes. Price $1 38. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED.
BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES.
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents,
614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
$35.00 $35.00
AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
WEDGWOOD'S GOVERNMENT AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
A Comprehensive View of the Rise, Progress and Present Organization of the State and National Governments.

It contains the *minimum* of law which every citizen should possess to enable him to discharge, with intelligence and fidelity, his duties to the State and to the Nation, and to conduct his private affairs with perfect safety to himself and justice to others. It has been submitted to the criticism of the ablest jurists, who commend it and its objects most heartily. A perusal of the table of contents and a single chapter will convince any intelligent voter of the need of the knowledge presented.

IT IS STRICTLY A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK. Reliable, active men and women, who wish to do good and make money, can do both by canvassing for this book. Some of our Agents are making over $100 per week. A circular, giving Title-page, Table of Contents, Testimonials, and Specimen pages, with Agency documents, will be sent on application. Territory carefully assigned, and liberal inducements offered to Agents. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., Publishers, 430 Broome St., N. Y.

A FARMER'S STEAM BOILER.
PATENTED IN THE U. S. AND ENGLAND.

Come at last; an apparatus so long needed by Stock-growers, Pork-raisers, Milkmen, Dairymen, and in fact *all classes* where *cooking, heating, steaming*, boiling, distilling, &c., are required. This new boiler combines all the advantages of the best Portable Caldron and Furnace, with the steam boiler, still, retort, &c. It will therefore be seen at a glance that it accommodates itself to the wants of *all classes*. It is universally conceded to be the only practical, simple, durable, cheap, and perfectly safe thing of the kind in market.

OVER 400 HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

No farmer can afford to be without one. Unlike the kettle, its capacity is unlimited. Four sizes are now ready for the fall and winter trade of 1866-7.

☞ Circulars giving details, advantages of cooked food for stock, prices, &c., sent free by enclosing stamp for postage.

N. B.—A liberal discount to dealers and agents *who have one to show!*
D. R. PRINDLE,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.
East Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept., 1866.

PAINTS, ROOFING CEMENTS, &C.,
FURNISHED BY THE
AMERICAN PAINT COMPANY,
ALMOND, N. Y.

Comprising American Umber, Vandyke Brown, Pure Oxide of Iron, Carriage Paint and Freestone, which are manufactured from beds of Oxide of Iron, discovered about three years since in the town of Almond, Allegany county, N. Y. These beds are the accumulated deposits of ages from numerous mineral springs in whose waters the main ingredient is Oxide of Iron. The paint as prepared from these beds and ground, contains 92 per cent. oxide of iron—20 per cent. more than the famous Prince's Metallic Paint, as carefully analyzed by Prof. GEO. HADLEY of the Buffalo Medical College. For iron, tin, and all kinds of wood work, exposed to the weather and to heat, no protection has yet been devised equal to that afforded by our Paints.

Our ROOFING CEMENT, patented April 18th, 1865, excels all others for the following reasons:—1st. Its solid ingredients are 92 per cent. oxide of iron and 7 per cent. silica, the most indestructible substances known to chemistry. It contains no earthy soluble matter, which makes all other cements crack and scale, while it contains 20 per cent. more Oxide of Iron than any other Roofing compound known. 2d. Shingles coated with this Cement, cannot rot. If partially rotten when the Cement is applied they rot no more, but remain, unlecayed, for an indefinite period. Our Cements are *warranted* the most perfect protection against fire of any known to the world, as a test by fire will prove. The inspection of a "dipped" shingle will convince any one of its durability and its fire preventive qualities. All these requisites may be obtained by the laying of the shingle in the Cement without previous dipping.

Opinion of Prof. Hadley.

"BUFFALO, May 15th, 1865.
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10 do Green Coffee, D M Lawrence, at 35c	3 50
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1 do do M St. Clair, at $1	1 00
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1 ℔ Oolong, do at $1	1 00
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2 do do M Burnett, at 40c	80
6 do do R Doyle, at 40c	2 40
1 ℔ Imperial do at $1,25	1 25
1 do Oolong, do at $1	1 00
1 do Souchoog, — Edson, at $1,20	1 20
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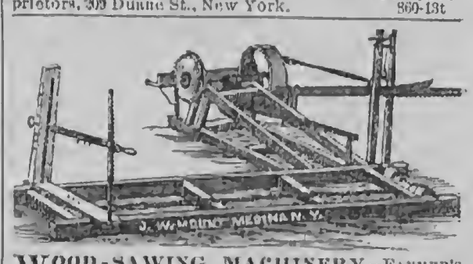

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NEW COLD WATER SONG.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

When the bright morning star the new daylight is bringing,
And the orchards and groves are with melody ringing,
And away to and from them the early birds winging,
Their anthems of gladness and gratitude singing,
Why do they so twitter and sing do you think?
Because they've had nothing but water to drink.

When a shower in a hot summer day is over,
And the fields are all smiling with white and red Clover,
And the honey bee busy as plundering rover,
In tumbling the blossom leaves over and over,
Why so fresh, clean and sweet are the fields do you think?
Because they've had nothing but water to drink.

Do you see that stout oak on its windy hill growing?
Do you see what great hailstones that black cloud is throwing?
Do you see that stout war-ship its ocean-way going
Against trade winds and head winds like hurricanes blowing?
Why so strong are oaks, clouds and war-ships do you think?
Because they've had nothing but water to drink.

Now if we have to work in the shop, field, or study,
And would have a strong hand, and a cheek that is ruddy,
And would not have a brain that is addled and muddy,
With our eyes all "bunged up" and our noses all bloody,
How shall we make and keep ourselves so, do you think?
Why we must have nothing but water to drink.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST AND SECOND LOVE.

BY SUE BROWNE.

Margaret Ross sat by the window, and on the carpet where she had dropped it at her feet lay the letter she had been reading. An ashen paleness had spread over her face, and a look of dumb, hopeless misery had settled in the clear depths of her brown eyes. So this was the end of all. All the sweet, undefined, half-conscious hopes of those short years that, though marked by sorrow and pain, were yet supported by Faith and Love, must end here. The bright imaginings of a dream swiftly vanishing, and leaving but a dull, aching void in the weary heart. "And it is ever thus," thought Margaret. "Not one among us women but has at some time or other sold her birthright of love for 'a mess of pottage,' and stooping to the dull and dusty tracks of common life we raise the clay idol and give it the place in our hearts that belongs to a jealous God. Why should we complain that the idol is broken when we have so defiled the 'holy temple?' Why, indeed, should I murmur?"

There was a conscious uplifting of the bowed head, a flashing of pride in the dimmed eyes—a crimson stain leapt to the hueless cheek, and she rose from the seat where an hour before she had sunk hopelessly down, stunned by a heavy blow, and walking unsteadily across the room took from their resting place a small package of letters. One by one she held them over the glowing grate and watched to see them scorch and wither in the fiery embrace that enfolded them for an instant and then shrank away leaving only a little heap of white ashes. Ashes! Last, there was a small square of pasteboard to which her fingers would cling, though more than once it was suspended over the coals and the next moment withdrawn. Enclosing this in an envelope she wrote an address upon it, and lest some mischance should befall it, took it to the office herself.

So had died out the one romance of Margaret Ross' life. I doubt if you would have noticed her in a crowd. She was not a beauty—those who loved her best never thought of her as such—and yet I assert that not one woman in a thousand could compete with her in true womanly worth and *soul-beauty*. She was not one to challenge attention. Her manners were simple and natural. For her there was no written code of conventionalities. Her truthful nature needed no artificial gloss. Knowing her true worth she never sought to degrade it by assuming more,—conscious of her own defects she never sought to hide them by a false seeming. She was twenty-three, and owned to every day of it—wore number four gaiters and never inquired for less, and never tried to encase her fair, well-formed hand in less than number seven kids. In the face of this she looked a thoughtful, pleasant girl—a fair share of intellect in the broad, irregular forehead—sincerity in the clear, tranquil, brown eyes—character in the large, aqueline nose, and womanly tenderness in the sweet mouth and prettily rounded chin. Her mouth was sweet, though far too large for perfect symmetry, and when she smiled a ray of sunshine broke over her face, nestling in a dimple that dented her oval cheek. Three years before she had first met Walter Blye. It was a common chance, or accident, or Providence—what shall I call it—that brought them together; and yet such it was that had given the coloring to her whole life since then, lent a charm to her existence, added a new interest to every object, until the whole world stood before her transfigured with an intense beauty.

It was when man and woman, started from a debasing slumber by the firing of the guns at Sumter, had roused themselves and were standing upon an elevated plane of thought and feeling—not looking down to the low desire for wealth, and personal ambition and self-aggrandizement, whence they had arisen, but only up—up at the blue sky and the sunset glory of the crimson clouds and the silvery beauty of the stars. Suddenly new desires and new impulses had sprung into being. What before had been only the dreams of romance and sentiment were endued with life and vitality. The deep underlying love of Liberty and Right, Freedom and Justice, asserted their sway in the American heart over the sordid desire of gain and political intrigue. Meeting thus, with like sentiment and the true impulses of Nature, Margaret Ross and Walter Blye soon became intimate friends, and when, a few months later, he enlisted in an infantry regiment, there was perhaps a deeper feeling than that of mere friendly interest in a "brave soldier boy," that sent a flush of pride to her cheek and brought a gathering moisture tremblingly to her eyes as she bade him "good bye."

Then there were days of lonely unrest, when she missed something from her life that robbed it of half its enjoyment; after that a note from camp "daring to hope that, as she had always evinced an interest in us soldiers, she would write to him friendly words of encouragement and counsel." So she had written—as the epistolary acquaintance progressed,—opening to him the hitherto sealed book of her simple heart, allowing him to walk at his will up and down the chambers of her soul, choosing for him her purest and best and loveliest thoughts, and in her truth striving to hide but one emotion of her heart—her love for him. Perhaps it was unmaidenly—he had never asked her for that—and yet it could not be unconsciously to himself that he had won it. After all, what fetters can trammel the heart or chain with their "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther" its pure affections. I said that she had known sorrow and pain. It was true. Those who, like her, have stood by the death-bed of loved ones will understand—others cannot. I mention not beside those months of wasting illness, when stranger and unsympathizing hands ministered to her wants, the misfortune that deprived her of the ease and elegancies she had hitherto enjoyed, the loss of friendships that she prized, or the weariness of unfamiliar toil to body and mind; these were trifles. But for the other there can be neither earthly help nor consolation. Bowed down and almost heart-broken, next to her trust in God and faith in His promises, she had learned to trust in man—a weak, erring, sinful man—and look to him to soothe her wounded heart with his smoothly worded expressions of sympathy and tenderness, so flattering to any woman, so doubly dear to her. At length some slight misunderstanding, with its subsequent reconciliation, had called from him a passionate avowal of his love, to which she responded as her heart dictated. But, alas! the charm was broken. A new revelation of the human heart had been given her. A few weeks of bitter pain and weariness, and doubt and fear were at an end. He stood before her clear vision as he had long been seen by others—

"A mocker of woman's holiest pain—
Wearing the love of a foolish thing,
As I would wear a glove or a ring;
Only to tire and toss it by
For a newer gaud or a later lie."

It was well. Margaret Ross acknowledged this in the bitterness of her despair. But saddest of all was the poor heart she locked up in her bosom. True, she had loved an unworthy object, but it is very dark to see the bright angel, Faith, blotted out of life! Can any other visitant depart and leave so hopeless a void? Often as the months wore on the vision of a manly face, once beautiful to her as the face of an angel, now marred by the lurking lines of falsehood and treachery, appeared to her. Close her eyes as she would she could not dispel the fantasy. And what of him? God had given this man ten talents. Friends, ability, energy, perseverance, social position,—with these he might overcome every obstacle and gain eminence and wealth in his profession. But there *must* be thorns hidden somewhere among the roses, for he himself had sown the seed which never fails to bring forth fruit "after its kind."

* * * * * * * * *

Once, twice, thrice spring had robed the earth with beauty. The soft breeze, fragrant with the breath of the locust and lilac, drifted a shower of pink and white bloom about the path that Margaret Ross walked, her hand resting lightly on the arm of a gentleman. "Have I deceived myself with a false hope, Margaret?" he asked, bending eagerly down to read the answer in her truthful eyes ere her lips could frame the words. But her face was covered with both hands now, and only a low sob smote his ear.

"Have I distressed you, Margaret? I would sooner die than give you pain. I beg you forget that I have spoken thus and let us be friends again. Have you forgiven me, Gretchen?"

"I have nothing to forgive, Mr. Clyde. Rather should I say forgive me, that, knowing myself, I have given you the opportunity and the right—yes, the right—to say those words to me."

"You have deceived me, Margaret."

"I have, Andrew—Heaven forgive me—as I tried to deceive all the world. But do not judge me too harshly. When I came here two years ago my heart was very weary, for its confidence had been betrayed. One who was in my eyes the synonymn of every manly virtue—one into whose keeping I had given all my hopes of earthly happiness,—proved unworthy of the trust, and I strove to hide the wound beneath a smiling exterior that none might see the pain it gave me."

"You could not have loved such a man, Margaret."

"I *do* not love such an one, Andrew, but I believe my heart is chilled and dead. It has nothing to repay the love of such a soul as yours."

"Let me warm it into life, my Gretchen. Listen: you loved an ideality, which you believed dwelt in the person of such an one. I *cannot* ask you to love me as you loved him, because I am not perfect, as you believed him to be, and I remember an old book which reads, "Little children, keep yourselves from idols." But if an honest love for you and a life devoted to your happiness can make me so, I am worthy of you, Gretchen. Do you think you could learn to love me?"

The hand that had before rested upon Andrew Clyde's arm trembled to the clasp of his, and he was softly answered, "No, the lesson is already learned."

Wit and Humor.

A SCORE OF CONUNDRUMS.

When may a loaf of bread be said to be inhabited? When it has a little Indian in it.

Why is Buckingham Palace the cheapest ever erected? Because it was built for one sovereign and finished for another.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin and the other is tooth-out.

What is the difference between a tunnel and a speaking trumpet? One is hollowed out and the other is hollowed in.

Why is furling a ship's canvas like a mock auction? Because it's a *taking in sale* (sail.)

Why are the arrows of Cupid like a man in an ague fit? Because they are all in a *quiver*.

What is the difference between the desert of Sahara and an ancient shoe? One is all sand and the other *sand-al*.

What kind of leather would a naked Moor remind you of? Undressed morocco.

Why is a Hebrew in perfect health like a diamond? Because he is a Jew-well.

What celebrated convention would you be reminded of on hearing a young lady giving advice to her uncle? Council of Nice.

What is it that by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

What thing is that which the more we eat it the longer it becomes? A ditch.

Why is a French Franc of no value compared with the American dollar? Because it is worthless.

What are the features of a cannon? Cannon's mouth, cannon-ize and cannon-eers.

What is that which is always invisible and never out of sight? The letter I.

What is the only pain that we make light of? A window-pane.

What workman never turns to the left? A wheel-wright.

What sort of a throat is the best for a singer to reach high notes with? A soar throat.

Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because they have no visible means of support.

Where are the "uttermost parts of the earth?" Where there are the most women.

Appreciating the Beautiful.—Sir Walter Scott, walking once with Lady Scott, saw some lambs and remarked on their beauty. "Yes," said the wife, "lambs are beautiful—boiled!" We read that Mrs. Wordsworth was once walking in a grove and heard a farmer's wife soliloquizing, "Oh, my, I do love stockdoves." The heart of the poet's wife yearned towards that Amaryllis. "But," continued the old woman, "there be's some what likes 'em in a pie; but for my part there's nothing like 'em stewed in onions." Horace Smith tells of a city miss who accosted a keeper of sheep in the fields, as she glowed with a desire for an Arcadian concert. "Oh, gentle shepherd, prythee tell me where's your pipe?" to which the man replied, "I left it to hum, miss, 'cause I hain't got no baccy."

Genuine Eloquence.—There are no people in the world with whom eloquence is so universal as with the Irish. When Leigh Ritchie was traveling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squalor, and raggedness. His heart smote him, and he turned back.

"If you are in want," said Ritchie, "why don't you beg?"

"Surely, it's beggin' I am, yer honor."

"You didn't say a word."

"Av coorse not, yer honor, but see how the skin is spakin' through the trowsers! an' the bones cryin' out through me skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, an' the famine that's starin' in me eyes! Man alive, isn't it beggin' I am wid a thousand tongues?"

That's True.—A woman says what she chooses without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner while her husband goes to work. She can go into the streets without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon. She can stay at home in time of war, and get married again if her husband is killed. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account. But all these advantages are balanced by the great fact that she cannot sing bass, go sparking, or climb a tree with any degree of propriety.

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Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters.
My 2, 6, 14, 5, is used in building houses.
My 8, 3, 20, 7, 22, is very useful to the student.
My 10, 1, 18 is a small animal.
My 3, 22, 1, 21 is used extensively in time of war.
My 4, 10, 22, 22, 8 abound in the forest.
My 13, 6, 14 is an article of male attire.
My 1, 21, 6, 12, 22 is an old saying.
My 5, 16, 12 is to embrace closely.
My 6, 11, 15 is to direct.
My 9, 22, 18, 10, 16, 22 is what we all should do.
My 17, 4, 6, 10 is visible at night.
My 19, 6, 14, 22 indicates destiny.
My whole is an old but true saying.

Palmyra, N. Y. G. L. N.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Lal's orf het ebts! eb gasninue dan fluerehc,
Outrlbe nad rroows rae lfenred ni esugiled,
Ingutho utb floly oseg lfathssel dna lufraef,
Uoegrae orf eerv el pphya dan cwsi;
Lal's orf het ebts,—fi a mna ndolw ubt wnok it,
Orpeinedve hiswse su lla ot eb tbsle;
Thsi si on medar fo, nupitd ro otpe,
Vneahe si souricag, nda—s'all fro teh setb!

South Livonia, N. Y. Flora L. Ripley.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How many yards of carpeting one yard wide will it take to carpet a room 22 feet square, if the carpet shrink 8⅓ per cent in width, and 25 per cent in length?

Gainesville, N. Y. J. E. B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

Place the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 in a square, or three figures in a row, so when added together they will count fifteen every way that three figures can be got in a line. J. M. S.

Bristol, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 867.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—William Henry Harrison.

Answer to Anagram:

A little sunbeam in the sky
Said to itself one day,
I am small, but why should I
Do nothing else but play?
I'll go down to the earth and see
If there is any use for me.

Answer to Charade:—Crab-bed.

Answer to Puzzle—w, whites; b, blacks:—Wwww bbbbbwwbwwwbwbbwwbbbwbbwwb.

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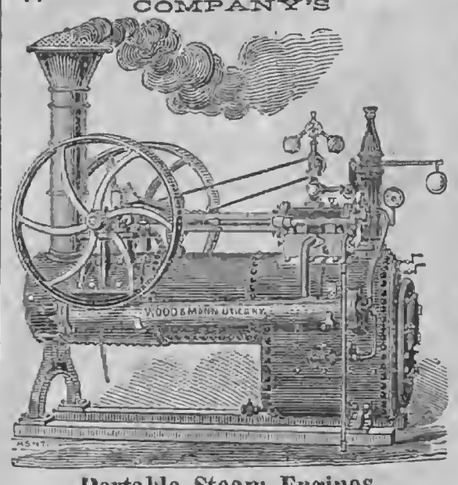

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE EXCELSIOR LITERATURE SCIENCE ARTS NEWS

TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. AS A FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE MARKETING OF PRODUCE.

[EXTRACT from the Address of Maj. H. T. BROOKS at the Annual Fair of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society in 1865.]

AFTER all the cares, labors and anxieties of raising a crop, comes the still greater trouble of selling it. When, where, and for how much shall we sell? is a puzzle and a perplexity! We take what we can get—we ask for more—we are unanimous in that: so far so well. But do we always get what we ought to have? Do we generally get what we ought to have? I answer emphatically, *No.*

We ought to sell our produce for enough to cover the expense of seed, all the labor of raising, harvesting, marketing, the interest on the value of the land, *and enough besides to purchase or provide manure sufficient to restore to the soil all it has lost in growing the crop.* This suggests a consideration for which I suspect we are very poorly prepared. Who knows the amount of mineral and other elements which a crop takes from the soil, and the cost of restoring them? This, however, we all do know, that if we should go into the markets to purchase guano, bone dust, lime, ashes, plaster, animal manure, and whatever is necessary to restore impoverished land to a high state of fertility, *the expense would be enormous.* As a body our farmers have made no estimate of their *annual loss* through the depreciation of the soil. If they should now bring up their land to its original productiveness they would incur an expense which few would be able to meet. It would probably cost to-day as much as our cultivated fields are worth to restore the mineral elements alone that have been abstracted from them. Of course this remark applies to lands that have been several years under cultivation.

I should like to ask the farmers of Monroe, and all other farmers, how many crops within the last forty years have paid a profit, after restoring to the soil all the elements abstracted, and paying all other expenses? Not one crop in four, in my opinion. It results, then, that we have been farming at a loss. Farmers have worked hard, and much of the time *they have worked for nothing.* True, they fancy they have been growing rich—really, they have been growing poor. The nominal value of their land has greatly increased;—they bought it at a dollar and a quarter, five, ten, twenty, thirty dollars per acre; and can now sell it at forty, sixty, eighty, and a hundred dollars per acre. This is partly owing to the inflation of prices since the advent of paper money and banking institutions, and partly to the increased demand for land, from the increase of our population. While the price has been going up, the fertility, and consequently the intrinsic value, of the land has been going down. I would much rather have the lands of Western New York, as the bears and Indians left them, than to take them to-day with all your boasted "improvements. I do not hesitate to say, that if a majority of farmers who purchased land forty years ago and paid for it, had worked out for the board and clothing of themselves and families, and let their land remain in the state of nature, they would be worth more to-day than they are now. I tell you that while farmers have worked early and late,—while they have grown prematurely old through exhausting, nay, *agonizing labors,*—their returns have been meager and inadequate. High as prices are to the consumer of agricultural products, the farmers share has been in the main paltry indeed. Occasional high prices have been balanced by blights, insects, frosts, drouths and other contingencies that left him nothing to sell, while wholesale and retail dealers, shippers and bankers—particularly the latter—absorb the profits, and leave the great majority of farmers unable to improve their farms, their stock, educate their families, and indulge in the social pleasures that ought to reward their lives of toil.

What is the remedy? It would take a good while to answer that question. A partial remedy I will suggest. *Crop less!* If prices are not satisfactory, *diminish the supply;* that will never fail to raise prices. I speak with confidence when I say that if farmers had grown less wheat, corn and pork, they would have received more money for what they did raise. They seem to assume that their profits are measured by the amount produced, and so they will crop, and crop, till crops will grow no longer;—they will crop from the mere force of habit when cropping is a dead loss. They will crop when produce is high, they will crop when they don't get pay for their labor in sowing and harvesting. Resolve on this,—that you will never put in a crop for sale, unless you can do it in good time, in a good manner, with a fair prospect of good returns every way. If you must be poor, don't make your land poor for nothing. Work out by the month, take jobs on the public works, adopt rigid economy, and never sell produce unless you can get pay for your labor and *price enough* to purchase manure for another crop.

THE CORN CROP—EARLY FROST.

THE cold weather of August put a damper on the growing corn, setting it back at least two weeks. In consequence of this, it is feared by some that the autumnal frosts will do much injury, should they occur earlier or at about the customary period. There is ground for apprehension on this account, and farmers with comparatively small corn fields should be on the lookout when the temperature indicates the occurrence of frost, in order that its effects may be partially, if not wholly counteracted, by prompt action on their part.

The observant farmer can generally tell overnight, by the state of the atmosphere, whether a frost is imminent or not. If he apprehends the occurrence of one severe enough to kill the corn, he should have his scythes in order for use; should inspect his corn field during the short hours of the morning, and if he finds a severe frost making, let the scythe be set to work and prostrate the corn before the morning sun has a chance to strike it. By being thus prostrated upon the ground the warmth from it will dissipate the frost, leaving the stalks fresh and green, not burnt and shriveled as they would be were the sun allowed to strike them while in a standing position.

When the leaves are somewhat wilted by the action of the sun, and the moisture exhaled, gather up the stalks and bind them into bundles and shock them on the field or along the margin of it, as circumstances may require. Thus cut and shocked, the corn will go on maturing and come out bright and plump when husking time comes round; whereas, if left standing after being struck by a severe frost, little if any sound corn will be harvested. This prompt cutting subserves a double purpose: It preserves the corn fodder bright and clean, while imparting sustenance to and maturing the ears at the same time.

FALL WORK ON THE FARM.

THOSE farmers who have got their fall seeding done will have something of a breathing time before the season for the corn and potato harvest comes round. During this brief period, of comparative leisure, there will be time to ascertain what needs present attention—as well as to attend the Agricultural Fairs. Perhaps you have a field of potatoes in which the weeds exhibit a rank growth. They have drawn about all the sustenance from the soil which they are likely to do, still they are in the way of harvesting the crop, and where the soil is damp and heavy and the growth of weeds strong, they intercept the rays of the sun from the potato vines, retard the maturing of the crop and promote the rot. In such cases it will pay well to pull up these weeds and remove them from the ground, or, where this is not readily practicable, place them in heaps where they will decompose and leave the potato field clean for the harvesting operation when the time for it arrives. There is little farm labor that will pay better than this.

This is a good time to clean out ditches and drains which will have become more or less clogged up by the growth of weeds and the accumulation of refuse stuff during the summer months. Much damage sometimes results to fall crops on low lands in consequence of the clogging up of ditches whereby an undue portion of water is thrown upon or retained in the soil. The debris from these drains, if properly composted with refuse stuff from the farm and yards, will largely repay the farmer for the labor bestowed in this direction.

This is the season too for preparing the corn crib for the autumnal stores it is to receive; to make the hog pen ready for the animals designed to be fattened, so that when the time for shutting arrives every thing may be in readiness for the occasion. The stables for cows, oxen and horses should be put in good condition—floors properly prepared in order that, when cold storms occur, the stock may be placed under shelter at once without a fear that a leg may be lamed or broken in consequence of a defect in the stable floor. These, and sundry matters of a kindred character, should claim the particular attention of the farmer at this season of the year.

RENOVATING OLD COTTON LANDS.

IT appears that many cotton planters are desirous to be informed how to renovate their worn out lands. We will try and give them the benefit of our experience and observation. We have the same object and desire in view, and for years past have been keen to attain. We had not the means to obtain manures, and had to use what we found within our line fences. To planters of like circumstances we hope to give profitable information. An exhausted soil can be restored to fertility, but it requires patience, perseverance and a determination to succeed.

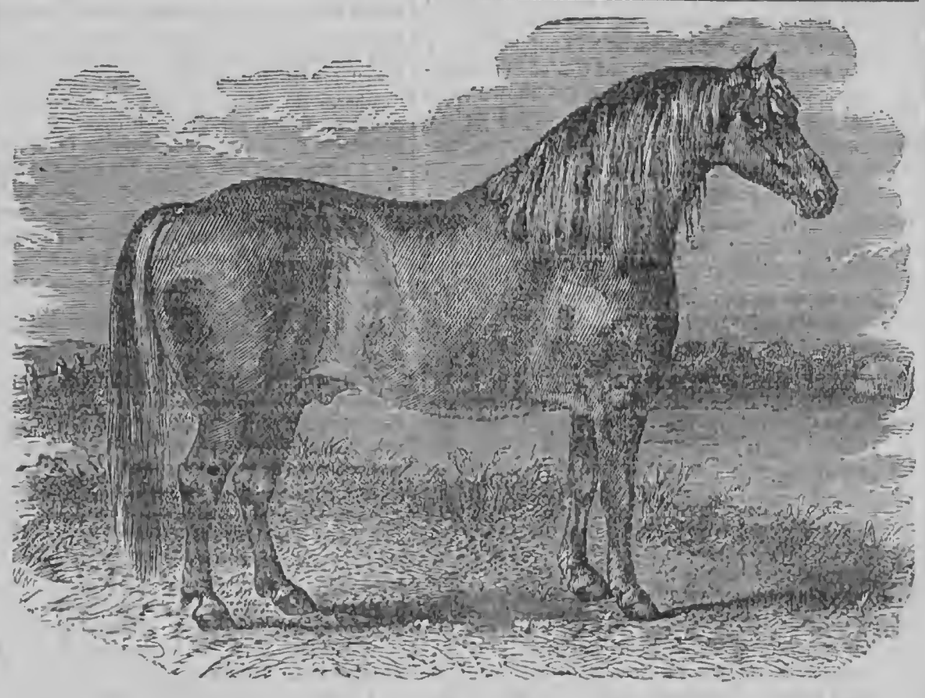
Worn out lands lack humus, the remains of decomposed organic matter. This humus is an essential element of fertility in any soil, for without it there appears to be no power in the soil to produce vegetation. This humus has to be returned to the soil in the shape of green manures. Though exhausted land "cannot be brought up to a fair standard of fertility in a year by any means generally within reach of the farmers," yet it is not so expensive and difficult as many at first sight would suppose. A great deal depends upon the tact and judgment of the superintendent.

It does not require a great deal of vegetable matter in the soil to make a fair crop of cotton. Land sown down to oats and wood ashes, and the oats turned in when in full bloom, would give a good start. At the time of turning in the oats, the pink-eye pea should be sown—about a bushel to the acre. About the latter part of July these peas will be maturing, when they should be again turned in. From these a second crop of peas will come. We would prefer to have this second crop well matured, and then turn on the hogs. When the peas were gone we would bed up the land for cotton.

Green manure is undoubtedly the most economical and natural method of renovating soil. We agree with ZENOPHON, that it "enriches the soil as much as dung." It appears to be an open question at what time green manure should be turned in. While I agree with DAVY—"All green, succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, with woody fiber, and readily ferment; they cannot, therefore, if intended for manure, be used too soon *after their death;*"—yet I confidently concur with Dr. DANA, that death or decay should more or less first take place before the vegetable manure is plowed in. Here is the Doctor's reason why—"If we plow in green plants, we put them in a temperature favorable to the commencement of vinous fermentation; we bury them full of sap, the *requisite* moisture for vinous fermentation. The sugar and starch of the plant, fermented by its gluten and albumen, are converted into gases and alcohol; the former are lost in air, and the last washes away, *or is changed to vinegar.* All that remains for the farmer is the altered gluten and albumen, which soon putrify and form geine. All the sugar and stach of the plant *is lost.*"

For want of space we must defer further remark to a future article. GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

West Tennessee, Sept., 1866.



A SUFFOLK STALLION.

IN accordance with our promise some time ago, we present RURAL readers the portrait of a representative animal of another breed of draft horses—that of the Suffolk, or "Suffolk Punch," a breed very popular and highly prized in some districts of England. In Norfolk and Suffolk, two of the finest agricultural districts in the "fast anchored Isle," the "Suffolk Punch" has long been celebrated for power, performance, and endurance. Those farmers who are cognizant of their qualities, maintain that they possess the combination of strength, compactness, and activity, more highly than any other breed. It is impossible to trace the origin of this breed of horses; but they have been cultivated in Suffolk for very many years, and were probably once employed for other purposes than those of agriculture. These horses are, for the most part, of a chestnut color, though sometimes sorrel and bay, which uniformly shows that the breed has been kept tolerably pure. They are distinguished by roundness of barrel and compactness of form, generally combined with great activity. They are exceedingly staunch to the collar, free from any redundancy of hair on the legs, and are by no means coarse about the head. They are rarely of a large size, but usually range from fifteen to sixteen hands. The most inferior kinds have ragged hips, and *goose rumps.* It speaks highly in favor of this breed, that, at some meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, they have carried away the majority of prizes. As these horses are inclined to be small, size should be attended to and encouraged as much as possible. It should be observed that they are rather more liable to strains of the sinews and the joints than most other breeds.

The animal from which our engraving was taken won the first prize at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor, in 1851, and was the property of Mr. THOMAS CATLIN, of Bentley, Suffolk.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Corn Stook Jack.

HERE is a valuable and seasonable little implement, before described in the RURAL. It has been used by hundreds, and is declared by many to save one-third the time annually employed in cutting up and stooking corn. In its construction is used a pole of about 12 feet in length, being 4 inches in diameter at the large end, in which is placed two legs, wide enough apart at the bottom to be admitted between the rows of corn, and in length according to the height of the corn, say three or four feet, while the other end rests on the ground. About three feet back of the legs is a 1½ inch hole, through which is placed a rod four or five feet long, that is easily admitted and removed, and is horizontal when the horse is standing, as shown in the engraving:

The horse is placed in the center of the number of rows desired to be cut, the corn is placed in the four corners around the rod, the shock is then tied, the horizontal rod removed, and the horse drawn ahead. The rod is then replaced, when it is ready for forming another shock.

Rotting Flax.

THIS is about the season to put out flax to rot. If properly tied up, when pulled, the seed can be readily whipped out by hand by striking across some solid substance, if a machine for the purpose is not readily accessible. The bundles should then be taken to a smooth piece of meadow land and be evenly spread upon the grass. In commencing the rows, room should be left, along the margin of the first one, to turn it over after it is partially rotted. It will be ready to turn in from ten to twelve days, if the ordinary alternations of sunshine and rain for the season have occurred. When the upper surface is well browned by exposure, take a long, smooth pole, like a fishing rod, run it under a row of flax near the top or seed end of the straw, and turn it over—the root portion acting as a pivot in the operation. It can be rapidly done, leaving the rows about as even as when first spread out. A week or so will ordinarily suffice to complete the rotting process after the flax has been thus turned. If the fiber breaks readily on being rubbed or tried with the hands, so that the woody portion freely detaches itself, the rot may be regarded as accomplished. Take up the flax carefully, if it is to be broken and skutched by hand, so that suitable portions may be readily separated from the bundles for the "brake." These sheaves may be much larger than they were before spreading to rot, if desirable, but be careful and not tangle the straw, as it greatly retards the business of breaking. These remarks have special reference to flax grown in small quantities and wholly prepared for use without the aid of machinery.

Seed Wheat from Colder Regions.

IT is stated that experiment has proved that wheat brought from elevated mountain districts, or the cold latitudes of the North, and sown in more genial climes, will mature the first crop several days earlier than the same variety which has been grown for years in the locality. If this is true it is an important fact. Growers of the best varieties of white wheat, in the Middle States, might draw their supplies of seed from Canada, and by gaining a few days in time of ripening, the midge would be avoided. Such change of seed would be beneficial in many respects; a stockier growth of plants would result, and that alone would promise a superior crop.

GRAIN—TALL FIGURES.—In remarking on the grain harvest in California, the Farmer says that the product of wheat there this year will range from ten to fifteen millions of bushels:—That the yield per acre, on the best fields of wheat, will be from 40 to 60 bushels, and barley from 60 to 100. We should like to see those wheat and barley fields, and witness the measuring of their products.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

"THE VERMONT MERINOS AT HAMBURG."—An article on this subject—in continuation of the reply to Mr. CAMPBELL, commenced last week—was received from Dr. RANDALL at too late a moment to appear in this paper. It will be given in our next.—M.

MEETING OF NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—In answer to inquiries we will state that a general meeting of the above Association will be called at some central place—probably Cleveland, Ohio—in October or November next, to decide on the proper steps to be taken by the Wool Growers of the United States in regard to the Wool Tariff.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

SUFFICIENT protection to the American Agriculturist, (including of course the planter,) so that he shall at least stand equal in competition for his own American market,—not demanding a tariff of prohibition and eschewing all desire or intention of making the matter an agricultural tariff, a political partisan question, but at the same time asking and confidently expecting that no agriculturist will support in any way aspirants for the office of United States lawmakers any candidates that are not known to be reliably in favor of securing the proper legislation to secure justice to the American agriculturist:—these are the sentiments or principles of the *American* farmer, not bounded by any imaginary line. Louisiana must have greater protection on sugar than she has heretofore had. Georgia requires that wool be protected, so that she can profitably pasture her thousands of acres of badly cultivated, worn-out upland cotton lands. So with Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama,—and sheep husbandry must become one of the most important branches of agriculture throughout the whole of the Southern States. It is required to recuperate their badly farmed lands, to which it is so admirably suited—Southern lands being so cheap and the climate more favorable than in the Northern States to sheep husbandry. Labor being now high in the South, as well as in the North, East and West, thousands in the South owning lands will soon turn their attention to sheep husbandry. Not having been accustomed to laboring, they will soon discover that they can well and easily attend to sheep husbandry, and thus enrich their broad acres and at the same time become producers, working less hands than they can occupy or cultivate their lands with in any other profitable cultivation. Missouri and Virginia introduced a large number of sheep upon their vast domain last fall, and will increase their numbers by thousands this fall,—as will, no doubt, other Southern States. Part of Tennessee asked protection from Congress at its last session to equal the difference in the price between her own and foreign labor. Missouri and Kentucky must be protected in their hemp growing interest.

The difference between free traders and those favoring necessary (not prohibitory) protection to American Agriculturists is in the matter of wages. Free traders say reduce the price of labor to the standard of foreign countries. American agricultural protectionists say that on every consideration Republican America should be against the reduction of labor, and in favor of keeping it elevated, whether ordinary or skilled, so that all may enjoy the necessary comforts of life and be enabled to educate their children and enjoy the full advantages of our institutions in the true dignity of freemen. Fortunately wages cannot be brought down to the standard of foreign labor with our vast domain of unoccupied lands—with our glorious homestead law. There is no branch of American agriculture so completely catholic (suited to each and every State of our Republic) as sheep husbandry. Those who have not read Hon. H. S. RANDALL's work, entitled "Sheep Husbandry in the South," first published in 1845, will be amply repaid by its perusal, and it fully confirms the position we have taken. The whole South will soon, if not immediately after her Congressmen and Senators take their seats, demand a tariff for protection on agricultural products. She requires it so as to most advantageously use a vast amount of her teritory in sheep pasturage.

The superior remuneration received by American labor over foreign low-priced labor can only be kept up by protection. All that is required to insure the American Farmer just and necessary protection is for the agriculturists throughout the country to determine unitedly to assert their determination to have justice; and to have the law-makers of the country made to see by the votes of the farmers and by petitions and letters, that they will not submit to longer neglect; and to show editors, whether agricultural or political, no matter what smooth professions they make, that they can only have the influence of the agriculturists by using their sincere efforts to have justice done the cultivators of the soil. Let Farmers and Planters be their own judges, and estimate the papers by their works, not by their promises.

As it regards politics, farmers can do quite as well by abstaining to vote for candidates of either party not favoring their interest as can the candidates do without the votes of the agriculturists. GLENN & BROTHER.

Noblestown, Allegany Co., Pa., Aug., 1866.

TICKS.—"A Subscriber," Varick, N. Y., asks the best mode of getting rid of ticks after shearing. We know of no better mode than dipping the sheep in a decoction of tobacco which is strong enough to kill these parasites. In breeding flocks, dipping the lambs a few days after shearing is generally sufficient. We have never tried the "washes" mentioned by our correspondent.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

REARING LAMBS ON THE PRAIRIES.—H. J. SCHAEFFER, Bloomington, Ill., writes us that he has generally raised from 250 to four hundred lambs per year—losing some each year from their coming small and weak. He has had no cases of goitre. He attributes the loss of lambs to the "strong feeding of the ewes with corn up to the time of lambing." Having commenced breeding a few full blood Merino sheep, and meeting with the same losses among their lambs, he resolved to change his treatment. He prepared a shed for them, closed on the north and east sides, with projecting eaves on the others to prevent snow or rain from blowing in. "Instead of feeding corn continually he fed cut turnips in the morning, filling their racks with hay and giving them access to good wheat straw." Cleaning out the racks at 3 P. M. he fed 20 head ten quarts of corn and then gave them a hay feed, the last for the day. He gives the following as the results—"Fat sheep, increase of staple over former years, no sickly or deformed lambs, no deaths, no lambs disowned for want of milk, and finally lambs able and willing to get *right up* and contend for their own *life, liberty and happiness.*"

WINTERING SHEEP ON THE PRAIRIES.—D. D. MCGREW, Le Grand, Marshal Co., Iowa, commenting on our article headed "Mortality among Sheep," (June 23d) makes the following statements. He commenced with 225 grade Merino sheep, 30 of which were tegs. One hundred of them were driven from Wisconsin, were poor, and some of them very old. He lost 16 before winter set in, afterwards none. His management was as follows: He kept them all together, except the tegs, in a half acre lot, containing a "prairie barn" for them to go into nights and in stormy weather. He fed shock corn and straw, and they consumed twenty acres of good corn. The tegs received "a little oats in addition." In the spring most of his ewes and wethers "were fat enough for the New York market." He raised 68 fine lambs out of the 72 dropped. His wethers, after shearing, averaged 104 lbs. in weight. His experience was "the same as that of his neighbors who pursued the same course." They are, however, much troubled by dogs and prairie wolves. Two years ago he had 24 sheep killed and 8 wounded by dogs in one night.

TIMOTHY HAY FOR LAMBS.—V. G. KNAPP, Wheatsville, N. Y., states that he had some lambs dropped Feb. 1; that he fed the ewes scalded bran night and morning and corn at noon, with abundance of timothy hay; that the lambs flourished finely for two or three weeks; that they then began to eat hay with avidity; that they soon declined, grew pot-bellied and died; that some of his neighbors attribute it to the timothy hay; and he asks if this hay will injure lambs, &c. Winter born lambs frequently die in the way described. It is for the want of milk. No kind of hay will supply its place. The best timothy is not so good for young lambs as nice greenly cured clover, or clover and timothy mixed. If coarse, or cut too ripe, it is wholly unsuitable for them. It is difficult even to winter tegs on it which go into the yards in good condition. Mr. KNAPP appears to have fed his ewes liberally—perhaps too much so; and he had better have substituted roots for a portion of the other food. He undoubtedly failed in producing a good supply of healthy milk.

A PROLIFIC FLOCK.—LOSSES IN OTHER FLOCKS.—Messrs. DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich., wrote us (May 9th) that EZRA L. MASON of that place owned 72 ewes; that 16 of them were got to lamb; that he had lost 7 lambs, and had 81 living. He had 25 pairs of twins and 2 sets of triplets. Messrs. D. & S. further say: "From all the information we can get, farmers are losing about one-third of their lambs, some from goitre and others without any perceptible disease—some being very large and others very small—and the loss being mostly among the large ones."

Reports of Fairs.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR,

HELD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, SEPT. 11—14, 1866.

[THE RURAL NEW-YORKER was represented at the State Fair by a gentleman of intelligence and discrimination, and we anticipated a report of all the principal departments in time for this paper. We have not, however, received any account of what we suppose to have been the leading features of the exhibition—viz., the Stock, Implements, Machinery, &c.,—and are obliged to go to press with the following report of the minor departments:]

DAY-BREAK on Tuesday morning, Sept. 13th, the opening day of the Fair, found your reporter in a railway train rushing along the Mohawk Valley. Through rifts in the banks of fog which hung over the landscape one could catch swift views of immense fields of broom corn, comprising thousands of acres in the aggregate, interspersed with the green meadows of those famous Flats. At Schenectady we breakfasted, changed cars and were drawn to Saratoga over a road which was the second one built in this country. The journey, which might have been short and pleasant, was rendered tedious by a change of cars, resulting in a delay of an hour, and to a large number a scant amount of "standing room" thereafter in the passage ways of the coaches. The sandy and often rock-strewn fields and the mossy trees along the route, were in contrast with the aspect of the rich region we had just traversed; the surface of the country, and that we could discern around the famous and fashionable watering place on our arrival, was more level and monotonous than we had anticipated.

The Fair Grounds.

These are located about a mile from Saratoga, adjoining the race course. Twenty-eight acres are enclosed with a high board fence. The surface descends from the front towards the center, but the farther end swells into a gentle ridge. A graded track forms an elliptical circle near the center, measuring two hundred rods around it. The business office, together with those of the Secretary and the Press, are a little to the left of the main entrance. On the left of the grounds, ranging down two-thirds of the distance to the farther end, the farm implements were exhibited. The various halls and tents were scattered through the central part; on the extreme right there was nothing to attract attention. The stock occupied the farther portions of the grounds, the sheep and swine having the center, and cattle, horses and poultry the outside. Some of the central stalls also contained cattle, and there were a great many all around that were empty. There was plenty of room.

The Opening Day.

Comparatively few were prepared to exhibit on the first day. They were busy in getting ready. There were new arrivals constantly—except of visitors, of which, of course, the number was small. In the tents and halls, the sheds and on the grounds exhibitors and superintendents were hard at work making ready for the two important succeeding days. In the afternoon came the inevitable Fair rain; first showers from the south, then a steady, heavy downpouring. Night closed in with the gloom of an autumn storm. The most hopeful consoled themselves in believing that it would exhaust itself by morning, and then good weather would brighten the rest of the Fair days. There was no fear of mud; Saratoga sand would suck up all the falling water.

[A report of the discussion on the Dairy, Tuesday evening, is necessarily deferred.]

WEDNESDAY.—A heavy shower of rain fell in the early morning which proved to be the "clearing up shower," and the weather during the two most important days of the Fair was excellent. Doubtless this early rain has kept back some stock that otherwise would have been here, and deterred some visitors from coming, but it has effectually laid the dust on these sandy plains and that is ample compensation for its drawbacks. In the forenoon, before the crowd thronged the halls and tents, we went through them and here are our notes.

Domestic Hall.

The show was only tolerable. Here, as elsewhere on the grounds, we noticed many models and some small machinery, out of which the exhibitors affirmed "there was a great chance to make a good deal of money." Town, county and State rights for patented articles were for sale and the sellers were anxious to have the good people buy themselves rich.

One of the first things we notice is an ingenious and apparently very useful carpet stretcher and tacker, exhibited by B. C. DAVIS. It is not much heavier or bulkier than an ordinary carpenter's hammer, and is made entirely of metal. A carpet may be stretched and the tacks driven in their places about as fast as one can strike blows with a hammer. THOMAS S. SKELTON of Ill., exhibits a novel horse-shoe that may be secured to the foot by flanges projecting over the hoof. Nails are not used. When the animals are in the stables the shoes may be taken off in a moment and the horses relieved of their weight; and they are as quickly replaced. There is a variety of patent broom heads adapted to the home manufacture of this household necessity, and foot-stoves warmed and lighted, for they may be also used as lanterns, with kerosene. Here are some safety matches from Boston, which cannot be ignited except they are rubbed on the prepared paper which forms one side of each box. On stone, cloth, or any other material, they will no more ignite than pine sticks, but draw them over this bit of colored paper and they flash out bright and strong. They are obviously safe and we can heartily commend them. The Penrhyn Slate Co. exhibit numerous specimens of slate work, consisting of mantle pieces, table tops, stands, bracket shelves, coffins, &c., which are all very beautiful to look at, and, they claim, are not affected by heat, cold, oils, acids or ink, and are only half as costly as marble. There is a fair show of fancy work, photographs, paintings, and sewing machines. A couple of frames composed of shell work enclosing wreaths, one of seeds and the other of moss, attract considerable attention.

We should not omit to mention a small side room in Domestic Hall, at the door of which was stationed a red faced sentinel, wearing a badge on his hat. We have good reason to believe, although the room was not open to popular inspection, there was a splendid array of bottles therein, gorgeously labeled, and which emitted a perfume when the corks are drawn that would have caused BACCHUS to turn from his nectar. The judges on Native Wines and Brandies, LEWIS F. ALLEN, JOHN A. KING, Dr. THOMPSON and MARSHALL P. WILDER, held their reception there, and summoned before them separately each competitor for the prize. We believe our friend F. C. BREHM of Waterloo, this State, bore off the palm and a silver medal, with his fragrant Diana wine and brandy.

Floral Hall.

The display of Flowers and Fruits is in a commodious tent which on account of its soft, diffused light shows these products to better advantage than they could be in a wooden building ordinarily lighted. The center of the tent is devoted to the display of flowers, leaving space left all around to walk, and next to the canvas wall is the circle of fruit. The collection is not large—some single counties in the State can excel it—but it is arranged with such good taste as to make a fine impression. All the room seemed to be occupied. The Saratoga ladies contribute largely of flowers, and a piece of moss work, studded with flowers, representing a temple sheltering the Goddess of Liberty. Most of the flowers are exhibited in shallow cases filled with sand and moss, into which the stems are inserted as far as the blossoms will permit. VICK of Rochester, has a fine show of *Gladiolus*, and we noticed in his collection some specimens of *Lilium Auratum* which sells for five dollars a bulb. BLISS of Springfield, is also well represented. FROST & CO. of Rochester, are the most prominent exhibitors of fruit. F. C. BREHM of Waterloo, has a fine collection of grapes. A new Seedling, a cross between the Diana and Delaware, attracts some attention. In size it is about half way between these varieties, and the form of bunch and the color resemble the Delaware. It has a good deal of the aroma of the Diana. In the amateur collection we notice that H. G. DICKERSON, Lyons, has some particularly fine plums and pears.

Vegetable and Dairy Halls.

We hardly know what to say of these; perhaps the less the better. Among the vegetables are some claimed to have been grown by the aid of a patent fertilizer—or perhaps *created* by the fertilizer. There is nothing superior about them, however, and it is not worth while to mention to RURAL readers the name of this compound. We looked for the exhibition of grains with interest, but are entirely disappointed. One might see better in any decent mill, excepting a couple of barrels of white barley oats that were really splendid, weighing 38 pounds to the bushel. The owner was not at his post, and we could get no information, but he would have had no difficulty in disposing of a large quantity for seed at high prices. We wonder that grain growers neglect this department so much at our Fairs. Choice seed would find a ready market there. We noticed that the tips of these oats were green, showing that they had been harvested early.

The Dairy Hall was really not worth looking into, and we will pass it by here.

Dairy Department.

PRINCE ALBERT'S MODEL FARM.

THE ROYAL DAIRY—THE FROGMORE GARDENS.

IN his last letter to the Utica Herald, Mr. WILLARD mentions a visit paid to Prince ALBERT'S Model Farm in the vicinity of London. From his remarks concerning this farm we extract that portion descriptive of the dairy buildings, and process of milking and butter making, as follows:

"The dairy buildings stand apart, and are at some distance from the farm buildings. The dairy house is a beautiful structure, with cupola and pointed roof, its outward appearance having a pleasing effect. The interior, however, is beyond all question a model of beauty and perfect cleanliness. The floor, the walls and the ceiling are of china, fashioned in the most graceful designs. The pans for holding the milk are of china, white, with a line of bronze round the edge. They are elliptical in shape, with a nose or scallop at one end for emptying the milk; they stand upon broad, white marble slabs, highly polished. The windows are of stained glass, and on each side of the room are fountains, all of china, and arranged with unique figures and graceful devices. Tiny jets of water spin up from these and fall into the china basins with a musical ripple. The ceiling has open spaces arranged so as to have the appearance of Mosaic work, and there are three roofs, with compartments between, so as to secure a perfect ventilation. All about the sides of the room are medallion heads of the Royal family, and the who reminds one of the charming descriptions of fairy life which we read in childhood.

BUTTER MAKING AND THE IMPLEMENTS.

"It was 3 o'clock, and the milkers were bringing in the milk, which is strained in an adjoining room. The cream is taken off when the milk has stood twenty-four hours, and twelve hours after it is skimmed again. The cream is churned when forty-eight hours old, the churning being performed in an adjoining room. The churn is of tin, barrel-shaped, and revolving. It has compartments at each end for hot or cold water, so that temperature can be regulated without mingling the water with the cream. The butter is washed in an oval tub, unpainted, and after being washed is worked upon two thin wooden paddles. In the dairy there were a number of rolls of butter upon a large china trencher, the rolls being about eight inches long and three inches in diameter. The cream and milk for the Royal tables are put in small tin cans with covers, and these again are placed in a larger tin receptacle with cover, when they are sent away to the palace, either to London or the Castle, as the case may be, where the Queen is staying. We tasted of the butter and took a glass of milk, and can vouch for its purity and sweetness."

The dairy stables contained about sixty cows, mostly Short-horn of the Booth strain of blood. The stables were models of neatness. A glass roof in the center was well arranged for ventilating purposes. The cows were ranged in stalls or divisions containing two animals each; floors of stone, inclining towards a gutter, and well bedded with straw. The animals were of the best type, but the flow of milk did not appear to be in excess of that obtained in many dairy districts in this country. Across a paved court, from the dairy buildings and opposite to them, was a piggery, well stocked with animals known as the Prince Albert breed.

WINTER BUTTER MAKING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural American gives his method of managing cows for the purpose of making winter butter. He says:—"Cows should be kept warm and clean, and in addition to plenty of sweet, early cut hay, milch cows should be treated with warm slops and bran mashes, varied by roots and meal. They should have plenty of pure air and exercise, and be salted regularly once a week. The stables and cows must be well cleaned before milking, and the treatment of the cows be ruled by patience and gentleness. The milk, when strained, should be brought to a scalding heat and set in a warm place, where it will not freeze. The cream should be taken off before the milk thickens, and be kept in as cool a place as can be without freezing. Cream managed in this way will be very thick, and when put in the churn needs diluting, when well mixed, the temperature of the cream is such that a drop applied to the forehead will feel neither cold nor warm.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE AUBURN IMPLEMENT TRIAL—AWARDS.—We give below a brief synopsis of the result of the State Ag. Society's Implement-Trial at Auburn in July last. The awards, as announced at the State Fair, are as follows:

In Class 1, for Mowers, the "Buckeye Mower," entered by Adriance, Sherman & Co., was awarded the gold medal. The "Rhode Island Clipper" took the second premium.

Class 2, for Reaper and Raker combined, D. M. Osborne & Co. were awarded the gold medal, and C. Wheeler, Jr., the second premium.

Class 2½, Self-Rakers, Seymour, Morgan & Allen were awarded the gold medal, and C. C. Bradley & Co. second premium.

Class 3, Combined Mower and Reapers, and Hand Rakers, Walter A. Wood took the gold medal, and J. L. Herrington the second prize.

Class 4, Combined Reaper with Self-Raking attachment, Williams, Wallace & Co., gold medal, Seymour, Morgan & Allen, second premium.

Class 5, only two entries, and neither thought worthy of premium.

Class 6, R. L. Allen took the gold medal, and D. M. Osburn second premium.

Class 7, Endless Chain Horse Power, R. & M. Harder, of Cobleskill, took only premium, a gold medal.

Class 8, Horse Power Lever and Sweep, Dow & Fowler, Fowlersville, gold medal.

Class 9, Ten Horse Power Thresher, and Cleaner. No premium.

Class 10, Two Horse Power Combined Thresher and Cleaner, R. & M. Harder, Cobbleskill, gold meda.

Class 13, Horse Rakes, Barber, Sheldon & Co., gold medal; A. B. Sprout, second premium.

Class 14, Hay Tedders. No premium given, as the machines were defective in workmanship.

In Class 16, Horse Hay Forks, J. L. Mansfield & Co., of Cloeksville, were awarded the first premium, and Chapman & Hawley, of Utica, the second.

In Class 18, Hay and Straw Cutters, no award was made. Sanford, Wasson & Co. were named first, but the machine of Dow & Fowler was thought so nearly equal, that both were commended together.

NEW ENGLAND AND VERMONT FAIR.—The combined exhibition of the New England and Vermont State Ag. Societies took place at Brattleboro, Vt., the 4th to 7th inst. The show of blooded stock,—horses, sheep and cattle,—was very large, and the animals generally of superior excellence. The principal stock breeders in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut presented a large number of animals for show and competition. In the Cattle department the Durham was predominant, though there was a considerable show of the Dutch and a few of the Burmese from India. Of Sheep there was a good show of both fine and coarse wools, and also a good display of Swine and Poultry. The entries of Fruits and Vegetables were few, as were those of the Dairy. The entries of Agricultural Implements were numerous and the articles varied, embracing every thing connected with farming operations. The number of Horses entered was 196; Cattle, 350; Sheep, 600; and 146 entries of Swine and Poultry. The Agricultural Implements numbered 145, and the Miscellaneous articles 188. The receipts by the Treasurer were between $11,000 and $12,000. The proceedings of the Fair were diversified by several horse races, and the customary amount of pocket picking by experts in that line of business. On the whole the Vermont Farmer regards the combined New England Fair as a decided success.

WEEDS—NEW VARIETIES.—(C. L. HOYT, Spring Mills, Allegany Co., N. Y.) The first weed, mentioned by you in yours of the 18th of Aug., is known botanically as *Rudbeckia hirta*, and is reputed to be a very dangerous plant when it gets a foothold on a farm. The best, and only known way to exterminate it, is by pulling it up and committing it to the fire. If not met at the outset of its career it will prove a troublesome customer to the farmer. The other specimen, accused of an attempt to hybridize with the timothy grass, is denominated *Plantage lanceolata* and should share the fate of the first mentioned—a worthless sample of vegetation, though perhaps less dangerous than the other. Extermination to both should be the "battle cry."

A PRECOCIOUS PULLET.—Mr. JOHN MASON of Spencerport, in this county, claims the most precocious pullet of the day. This ovarian prodigy was hatched on the 17th of March last, and when four months old commenced laying. After having produced seventeen eggs, the instinct of maternity became perceptible and she was set upon thirteen eggs, from which came forth a brood of eight chickens. The pullet or mother of the brood is of the Cochin China breed, and the young chicks a cross from the Black Spanish. If any one in the poultry line beats this, Mr. MASON will raise his beaver in token of defeat. Till that time he claims the right to remain bonnetted among poultry raisers.

BOILED PEAS FOR COWS AND HOGS.—It is stated by some farmers that boiled peas fed to milch cows will greatly increase their flow of milk, and impart strength and vitality to the animals, while the milk will be free from the unpleasant taste imparted to it by feeding roots. The effect is equally favorable on hogs fattened upon this food. The peas should be soaked awhile in cold water before being boiled, as it will greatly facilitate the process of cooking. It is asserted that two bushels of cooked peas are equal in fattening properties to three bushels of corn fed to stock in the natural or manufactured state.

FLAX WORKS.—A Canadian company have put in operation extensive Flax Works at Streetsville, on which they have expended over $100,000. The company purchase the flax in gross in most cases, with the seed on, at $14 per ton. It is then run through the several processes of retting, breaking and scutching, when it finds its way to the manufacturing department where it is made into cloth and twine. It is hardly necessary to add that the whole process is performed by machinery of the most approved construction.

CORN COBS AS FUEL.—The Prairie Farmer has been figuring some on raising corn and preparing it for market, and decides that it is better to shell the corn than to sell in gross, cob and all, as the practice of some farmers is. By shelling in a suitable machine and leaving the cobs whole, considerable is saved, as a ton of whole cobs is equal to a ton of coal for fuel. This is an item worthy of consideration in sections where much corn is grown and fuel is scarce and necessarily dear in market.

THE IOWA HOMESTEAD.—This Journal, published at Des Moines, Iowa, has (in consequence of the death of Mr. H. W. PETTIT, its late conductor,) passed under the supervision of MARK MILLER, Esq., its former proprietor, by whom the publication will be continued.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.—Bell's Messenger, London, reports a recent sale of 50 Cotswold sheep at an average price of about $135 yer head. Four other sheep belonging to the same parties sold for $1,660, or over $400 per head.

HORTICULTURAL.

HARVESTING THE APPLE CROP.

THE method now generally practiced by farmers and fruit growers of packing and marketing their apples is yet far from being the best one in view of their obtaining the highest prices and the largest ultimate profits. In some western localities the fruit is carried from the orchard to the town in lumber wagons, piled up like potatoes, and then transferred to barrels. Perhaps it has also been shaken from the tree. Even if carefully picked, such repeated handling inflicts many bruises, and of course dealers complain that the fruit won't keep. In the more famous apple-growing districts it is the custom for the buyers to furnish the farmers barrels, pay a stipulated price for the fruit per package, and have it put up in the orchard. There is usually but one grade established, and that has so wide a range as to admit the bulk of every crop at the same price, when, as commonly happens, there is sharp competition for the fruit. The result of this system is that the reputation of the locality for producing fine fruit tends more to fix the price than the fruit-grower's efforts to have his individual crop in perfect order. The rejected apples go to the cider-mill. The buyer generally wants a certain number of barrels: he aims to have the average quality as good as possible, but, with the exception of having to cull out a few more cider apples, the owner of an inferior crop of the same varieties and quantity receives as much as the owner of a superior crop. We believe it would be ultimately better for the producer and consumer if more discrimination were made in the grades, having always two and perhaps three qualities of each variety, and paying different prices therefor. Then each producer would receive according to the merits of his crop, and the consumer would get a good article if he paid for one. And it would, likewise, be of advantage to the fruit-grower and the dealer respectively to have the farmer put up his fruit in his own barrels and then sell it in the market for what an inspection proves it to be worth. As it is now seasonable we will offer some suggestions regarding the handling and packing of this important crop.

We will pass by the summer and fall varieties of apples, which, of necessity, must be picked and consumed early. It is to the hardy and long keeping varieties that we look for our winter's supply and spring fruit. The proper time of picking these is just before the period of autumn frosts. A severe frost not only weakens the power of the fruit to withstand decay, but it also ultimately deteriorates its quality. Cool weather is most favorable, but it should invariably be dry. Neither dew nor rain should moisten the apples when picked. It is a common practice to pile the fruit in the orchard, if not immediately barreled. But with the view of keeping the fruit a long time, such a course should not be followed unless a shelter is erected over the piles to keep off the rain and hot sunshine. After the fruit is picked it should not be exposed to the sun or wet. Neither should it be piled on the ground—at least a thick layer of clean, bright straw ought to be placed underneath the pile. Deep piles should likewise be avoided, and it is hardly necessary to intimate that careful handling should be strictly observed in every stage of the process of preparing the fruit for market. The fruit-grower should aim to keep his apples cool, dry, and unbruised.

When one apple rots in the barrel it induces decay in others surrounding. It is important then in barreling to permit only perfect fruit to go into the first grade. No specimens that are likely to decay soon should be placed there. And as it is to command the highest price nothing but first class fruit in every respect should be admitted. No wormy, one-sided, knotty, bruised or under-sized apples should be put in. Handle the fruit very carefully. Shake the barrel gently as it is filled, and finally press the head in with a screw or well adjusted lever, with force enough to prevent the apples from moving when the barrel is transported, but not with force sufficient to break the skin or bruise the flesh of any of the fruit. If it were not for the necessity of packing the fruit so tight to prevent its shacking when the barrel is moved about it would be much better not to press the apples at all. The reckless manner in which apples are now pressed into their packages is one prolific cause of their premature decay. The inferior grades that are barreled should be handled in the same careful manner.

The apples should be stored in the coolest place, at command where they will not freeze, or be subject to very sudden changes of temperature. Place the barrels on their sides; keep them dry, cool, and in the dark. The apple crop is by far the most important fruit product of our country, and we believe the producers would receive a great deal more money, and the consumer be better satisfied with his purchase, if more care and skill were used in preparing it for market.

FRUIT DRYING HOUSE.—The Louisville Courier describes an arrangement for drying fruit which must be quite convenient for the purpose. It is a house in miniature about as large as an ordinary bureau, say about four and a half feet high and three and a half wide. It contains eight slat-bottomed drawers, each holding half a bushel of fruit. A sheet iron cylinder, about two feet in length and ten inches in diameter, is put under the house in which fuel is placed for burning. A pipe is connected with the cylinder and passes up by several angles through the drying house, terminating in a small chimney at the top. With a small fire four bushels of peaches or apples can be dried in as many hours. By means of ventilators the temperature can be gagued with entire accuracy. All kinds of vegetables can be dried when desired.

DOUBLE JONQUILS. PARROT TULIP. SINGLE JONQUILS.

THE TULIP.

THIS brilliant and gorgeous flower—of the bulb family—has been a universal favorite with amateurs and florists for ages. Nothing in the floral world can exceed the show of a well grown bed of superior Tulips. A good garden soil answers every requirement, but if the soil be very poor, leaf mold or rotted sods may be applied. By a careful selection a fine display may be kept up for more than two months. We give a fine illustration, taken from VICK'S Catalogue, of the *Parrot Tulip*, one of the most brilliant varieties. The artist has sketched some double and single Jonquils in the space below the Tulip blossom, to give more spirit to the picture.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending September 13:

FRUITS.—Fruits of all kinds have been higher the past week. Our quotations are the market for to-day, only as prices vary from day to day, according to the supply and demand:

Apples, Sweet, ₩ bbl	$ 3 00@ 4 00
Apples, Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl	4 00@ 5 00
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ₩ bbl	10 00@12 00
Pears, Seckle, ₩ bbl	10 00@12 00
Common Pears, ₩ bbl	3 00@ 5 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₩ bbl	12 00@15 00
Peaches, Delaware, ₩ basket	3 50@ 4 00
Water Melons, ₩ 100	10 00@35 00
Musk Melons, ₩ bbl	50@ 2 00
Delaware Grapes, ₩ ℔	20@ 25
Isabella Grapes, ₩ ℔	12@ 15
Grapes, Concord, ₩ ℔	12@ 20
Plums, Blue Gages, ₩ basket	2 75@ 3 00
Plums, Green Gages, ₩ basket	3 00@ 3 50
Plums, Damson, ₩ basket	2 50@ 3 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried Apples are coming forward freely from the South, and prices are lower. Some few lots of Peaches and Cherries have arrived, but prices are as yet nominal.

Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ₩ ℔	—@ —
Peaches, New Southern, ₩ ℔	28@ 29
Apples, Southern, ₩ ℔	—@ 14
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ₩ ℔	20@ 22
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ₩ ℔	16@ 17
Cherries, pitted, ₩ ℔	—@ —
Blackberries, ₩ ℔	28@ 29
Raspberries, ₩ ℔	—@ —
Plums, ₩ ℔	—@ —

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are in good supply, and dull at last week's prices. Onions are firmer.

Mercers, ₩ bbl	$ 2 50@ 2 75
Jackson White, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Buck Eyes, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Dykemans, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Chilian Reds ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00@ 5 00
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
White Onions, ₩ bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Turnips, Russia, ₩ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	40@ 50
Long Island Cucumbers, ₩ 100	50@ —
Green Corn, ₩ 100	50@ 1 00
Cabbages, new, ₩ 100	6 00@10 00
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Citron, ₩ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Pumpkins, ₩ 100	1 00@25 00

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans are more active, and choice lots are held above quotations.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ₩ bush	$ 2 80@ 2 85
Beans—Marrows, ₩ bush	2 50@ 2 60
Beans—Mediums, new, ₩ bush	1 90@ 2 00
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ₩ bush	1 80@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ₩ bush	1 20@ 1 30

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE CHERRY.—We have watched this cherry many years, with conflicting views as to its value. The tree is hardy—a good bearer, and when most other varieties are rotting, or perhaps so abundant as to be no rarity, the fruit of this is quite green. Afterward it ripens up, and gives us fruit from the last of July to the middle or last of August.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

PULLING LEAVES FROM GRAPE VINES.—Some persons, near the close of the growing season, pick the large grape leaves from the vines for the purpose of facilitating the ripening of the fruit by letting in the sun. This is objected to by others for the reason that shade is grateful and necessary to the protection of the clustering bunches of fruit concealed under the drapery of the vine. This we believe to be true, whatever is said in favor of the practice of denuding the maturing grape of the shields with which nature has provided it. An experiment, in a small way, may be noted as an illustration. There were two vines in a small yard of the same variety; one was treated to the leaf trimming process for the purpose of facilitating the ripening of the fruit. The other committed to the course of nature. In other words, was let alone. The first or trimmed vine, remained pretty much as it was when the operation was performed and perfected no grapes. The second produced a full yield of perfected clusters at the termination of the grape season. What caused this difference? Was it over pruning or was it not?

GRAPE VINES—SUMMER PRUNING.—At a recent meeting of grape growers at Sandusky, O., the reason of the short crop of grapes this season was discussed. Some attributed it to overbearing in preceding years; others to the severe storms in June by which the grape pollen was detached and destroyed, and others to severe summer pruning. On this point Dr. DUNHAM, of Collamar, said he had lessened the amount of pruning, in his vineyard, each summer, for a number of years past and his crops of fruit had increased from two tons to six tons per acre. The last might, perhaps, be called "overbearing," but he was not certain that it was so.

TREES ALONG THE ROADS.—LINCOLN FAY of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., writes the Farmers' Club that he has a row of cherry trees along the highway, eight feet apart, which serve for fence posts of the very best kind, while the crop of cherries on these trees some years are worth the interest on land at $1,000 an acre. He also raises chestnut trees for fence posts from which he derives nuts, rock maples for sugar and molasses, and also apple trees for fruit and fence posts also. These trees may be set twelve feet apart, causing less labor in constructing the fence, while the bearing power of the fruit trees will be augmented by this increase of distance between them.

A GARDEN SCOURGE.—(MRS. E. MERWIN, Palmyra.) The insects enclosed in your note of the 10th inst., belong no doubt to the grasshopper family, *Acrydium Flavovittatum*. It is rather uncommon for them to present themselves in such swarms as you mention, though accounts occasionally represent them as appearing in great force. They are then very destructive for a few days. Should they come another season their visit may be much curtailed by frequently sowing fine sand broad-cast over the vegetation assailed by them.

CAULIFLOWER OR WHAT?—("Yorlek.") The plant you mention is doubtless a cauliflower by the description of the leaves and growth. Your plants were either not good or the soil was too poor for their proper development. If you take them up and place the roots in earth, in the cellar, they may form flowers. Try them and see what will come of the experiment.

NAME OF FLOWER.—(MRS. D. C. HOBART, Homer, N. Y.) The name of the flower sent by you to this office is *Claystazia sunbeseeus*.

A FINE FRUIT FARM—NAUMKEAG ORCHARD.

IN company with several gentlemen of this city we recently had the pleasure of visiting and examining one of the best arranged and largest fruit farms in this region. It is located at Holley, Orleans Co., N. Y., about a mile southwest of the depot, on the Niagara Falls branch of the Central Railroad. The farm is owned by JOSEPH W. SPRAGUE, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., and conducted by Mr. JOHN D. HILLS. It is emphatically a fruit farm, for of the 100 acres it comprises, 85 are planted with fruit trees. The farm is in a fine fruit growing section and beautifully located—the inclination to the south being advantageous, and such as to give a fine view of the whole orchard (which is in one body) in passing along the road on the south side. Mr. SPRAGUE has named his fruitery Naumkeag Orchard—from the good old Indian name of his native place in Connecticut.

The orchard is young, and only a part of it has yet fruited. It was commenced in 1862, since which the following varieties and numbers of trees have been planted:

Peaches	31 varieties	4,066 trees.
Apples	15 "	3,235 "
Dwarf Pears	27 "	1,143 "
Standard	11 "	241 "
Quinces	3 "	426 "
Cherries	6 "	15 "
Total	96	9,126

Of the above upwards of 8,000 are now well established and in good condition. About 20 per cent. of the peaches were killed, mainly during the winter of 1864-5, by freezing after excessive rains. Full 25 per cent. of the quinces failed the first season after planting. About 10 per cent of the standard pears have died from different causes. Of the apples and dwarf pears the loss has hardly exceeded one per cent.

Leading Varieties Planted.—As it will be interesting to many of our readers to know the principal varieties of fruits planted, we will name them in this connection. Of *Peaches* there were planted of Crawford's Early, 1,836 trees; Hale's Early, 492; Early York, 415; Old Mixon Free, 264; Crawford's Late, 250; and over 100 each of Red Cheek Melacaton, Morris White and Cooledge's Favorite. *Apples*—Baldwin, 1,043; Roxbury Russet, 536; R. I. Greening, 380; Twenty Ounce, 226; Esopus Spitzenberg, 180; King, 131; Newtown Pippin, 108; Lady Apple, 90. Of *Dwarf Pears* the leading varieties are Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey, of each of which 300 were planted. Of *Standard Pears* the principal varieties are Bartlett, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon and Lawrence. *Quinces*—Orange, 350; Rea's Mammoth, 46; Angers, 30.

Plan of Planting.—Apple trees are planted, over nearly the whole orchard, according to the rectangular system, 40 feet apart. Where the ground is sufficiently elevated to shed the water freely, peach trees are planted between the apple trees, 20 feet apart, thus giving 27 apple trees and 81 peach trees to the acre. By the time the apple trees are sufficiently large to encroach upon the peach trees, the latter will have passed their maturity, and can be removed. Where the ground is lower, and the drainage not quite so complete, in the center of every four apple trees another tree of smaller habit of growth is planted. This tree is 20 feet distant from the other rows of trees, but has no tree nearer to it than 28 feet, that being the diagonal distance. This gives 54 apple trees to the acre. The standard pears are planted in a block and are 20 feet apart, with dwarf pear trees planted between them 10 feet apart, giving 109 standards and 327 dwarfs to the acre. One block consists of dwarf pears exclusively, planted 10 feet apart. Quinces are planted in blocks by themselves, 10 feet apart. Cherries are 20 feet apart. All the spaces being either 40, 20, or 10 feet, and carefully measured, the result is that the trees range perfectly in every possible direction, through the whole orchard.

Plan of Cultivation.—During the first three years the orchard was planted exclusively to hoed crops, or summer-fallowed, and the products of the soil were mainly sold. This plan, though giving to the young trees a fine start, having proved rather expensive, and tending to exhaust the soil, was changed last spring for the following one, which is now being carried out. The orchard was sowed to oats and seeded down with clover, except in the pear and quince blocks, where hoed crops will still be raised, or the ground summer-fallowed. Around every tree a space from four to six feet in diameter is kept well spaded. Just enough hoed crops, root crops, and buckwheat will be raised in the orchard, to supply the stock on the farm; the balance will be kept in clover, except as this is occasionally turned under to enrich the soil. All the crops raised on the farm and orchard, except fruit, will be consumed on the premises, mainly by sheep, thus returning to the soil from their manure all that has been taken from it. Arrangements have been made to introduce this fall some pure blood Spanish Merinos, with bucks descended from the HAMMOND stock. The summer pasturage will be so arranged, by means of a partial folding, as to secure a considerable additional amount of manure to apply on the orchard.

ONION ROT.—A correspondent, writing from Davenport, Pa., states that his onions rotted last season to a great extent, and that the crop of the present year is going the same way. The rot commences in the base of the top, causing it to fall as if ripe, and thence down the heart or center of the onion. In consequence of this, land that promised a yield of five hundred bushels to the acre will be rendered unproductive. Can any of our readers explain the cause of the rot, or suggest a remedy? If so, will they furnish them for publication?

WISCONSIN FRUIT ITEMS.

STRAWBERRIES.—The Triomphe de Gand bears no fruit in this locality. It seems hardy and bears our winters fairly—blossoms and sets its fruit, but never fills out, seeming to dry and wither up when the Wilson gives a good crop. I started a bed three years ago with one hundred plants, from HOOKER'S Nursery, at Rochester, but have not picked a pint of fruit in the three years. The Tribune Prize Strawberries grow vigorously, seem to be hardy, and bear a fair crop. They do not compare for prolificness with the Wilson; quality of the fruit about the same. I have two varieties—at least what was sent here as different varieties—but they appear to me to be identical. They bear their fruit on tall, erect flower stems that keep them well up out of the dirt.

A variety originated in this State, called the Wisconsin Seedling, is a vigorous, large, thrifty plant and seems hardy. The fruit is large and of fair quality. I have not had sufficient experience to speak of its bearing qualities.

QUINCES.—Four years since I purchased three trees of the Apple Quince. I have protected them every year by boxes and filling in of earth to cover body and branches. Every spring they came out fresh and green, except the last. Then I found the limbs all spoiled. The bodies were fresh and green and have thrown out new shoots. I think the late continued warm weather we had the fall previous started the sap to circulating and had something to do with the winter-killing. Some apple trees started a second fall growth and died the past winter—kinds that were previously hardy. After this I think I shall try a different way to raise quinces, viz: Set out the ground to strawberries, or raspberries, sell the fruit thereof and raise the quinces with the money—in the Milwaukee market.

DWARF APPLES.—Three years ago I set out two dozen fine vigorous dwarf apples. The first and only fruit received was one solitary specimen this season. Both last and this season I received fruit from standard apple trees set at the same time and on the same ground. Treatment of both alike. The dwarfs seem to be half dead and half alive. They do not act as if they meant to do anything. I had full faith that they would succeed well here, but serious doubts now haunt my mind.

PLUMS.—A plum tree that stands by the house where the inmates are passing and repassing several times a day has a fine load of fruit and is quite free from curculio stings. Several dozen other trees the "little Turk" has made sorry work with. Hardly a plum to be found without several punctures.

CHERRIES.—I have tried a number of kinds of standard cherries that ELLWANGER & BARRY thought would be most likely to succeed here, but all have proved failures. I have four or five dwarfs that seem to be healthy and vigorous,—two Early Richmond and one Plum Stone Morrella are among the number.

L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Rolling Prairie, Wis., Sept., 1866.

Domestic Economy.

MOTHER'S RECIPES—PRACTICAL AND PRACTICABLE.

MANGOES.—Select the old-fashioned muskmelons, green and small, *not soft*; immerse them for a few days in salt and water, then open and remove the seeds, and fill the space with cinnamon, mace, mustard-seed, small roots of horseradish, and very small cucumbers. Secure them by sewing or tying with a cord. Scald the vinegar and pour on hot; let them remain a few weeks before using, and you will find a delicious pickle for the winter or spring.

BAKED FLOUR PUDDING.—Take three pints or two quarts of milk; scald to nearly boiling heat, and have six table-spoonsful of nicely sifted flour, braided as for starch, with a little cold milk. Turn the scalding milk on this, carefully stirring to prevent its settling. Beat three eggs and add, with sugar to the taste, and a small piece of butter, and a little salt. Care must be taken not to let it over-do. Grate on nutmeg before serving.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—Secure a fresh cocoanut; remove the shell and the brown skin, grate the nut, turn on two quarts of scalding milk, with a little salt; (a table-spoonful of flour may be stirred in the milk.) Three eggs, and sugar to the taste, and a small piece of butter. Be carful not to over-bake.—YANKEE, *Rural Office.*

WHISKY PICKLES.—I notice in the RURAL an inquiry for making whisky pickles, and send you my method of making them, which is as follows:—Wash your pickles in cold water, put them in a stone jar, and to three quarts of water add one of whisky; mix it well before putting it on the pickles; after the vessel is full put a clean cloth over them and no more weight than is necessary to keep them well under the liquor.—H. S.

HAM OMELET.—Godey's Lady's Book gives the following recipe:—Two eggs, four ounces of butter, half a salt-spoonful of pepper, two table-spoonsful of minced ham. Mince the ham very finely, without any fat, and fry it for two minutes in a little butter; then make the batter for the omelet, stir in the ham, and proceed as in the case of a plain omelet. Do not add any salt to the batter, as the ham is usually sufficiently salt to impart a flavor to the omelet. Good, lean bacon, or tongue, answers equally well for this dish; but they must also be slightly cooked previously to mixing them with the batter. Serve very hot and quickly, without gravy. Ham used in this way will make a very palatable dish, and is worthy of a trial.

Ladies' Department.

FIRST LOVE.

BY WILLIAM SAWYER.

TURNING over papers—
Dead-leaf drift of years—
In the midst a letter
Stain'd and dim with tears!

Face of my dead one
Scarce had moved me so;
There my First Love lying,
Buried long ago.

Darling love of boyhood,
What glad hours we knew—
Tears so sweet in shedding,
Vows that were so true!

Dear face, round and dimpled,
Voice of chirping bird,
Hardly then, for heart-throb,
Any word I heard.

But to know she loved me,
Know her kind as fair,
Was in joy to revel,
Was to walk on air.

Happy, happy love-time,
Over-budded spring,
Never came the summer
With its blossoming.

BABY ON THE PORCH.

OUT on the porch, by the open door,
Sweet with roses, and cool with shade,
Baby is creeping over the floor—
Dear little winsome blue eye-maid!

All about her the shadows dance,
All above her the roses swing,
Sunbeams in the lattice glance,
Robins up in the branches sing.

Up at the blossoms her fingers reach,
Lisping her pleading in broken words,
Cooing away in her tender speech,
Songs like the twitter of nestling birds.

Creeping, creeping over the floor,
Soon my birdie will find her wings,
Fluttering out at the open door,
Into the wonderful world of things.

Bloom of roses and balm of dew,
Brooks that bubble, and winds that call,
All things lovely and glad and new,
And the Father watching us over it all.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"TIME IS WINGING US AWAY."

THE sunlight has faded out, and the long shadows that threw their sinewy forms about the hills have merged and blended into the robe of twilight. Hither and thither busy feet are flying—some to rest, others to toil again, and I, sitting here by the open window, am thinking—only thinking. To-morrow another month will be born, to live its brief day and then die that another may live.

There is always connected with the closing of each year, each season, each month, and even each day, something sad yet pleasing,—a kind of mournfulness we would not forego, even at the expense of tears and a few heartaches. Perhaps to every one this is not so. Some find all their delight in gay assemblies and crowded lecture rooms, glad of any excitement to rid them of unpleasant retrospections and self-condemnations, that unconsciously, in moments of leisure or idleness, creep into the heart, striving with their deep furrows to break up the weedy, noxious growths that have gathered root there, and prepare the soil for plants of heavenly beauty and usefulness. If those who spurn these silent monitors would once give heed to their teachings, something of sorrow in the after-time, either of time or eternity, might be averted.

Old days to me are old friends, and when the month that has spanned a few of them is departing, I feel to bid it a friendly good-bye—often a tearful one,—knowing it has taken what it never can bring again. Other days will come; perchance as bright and replete with mercies as the old ones, but no resurrection of the exact olden times that the olden days witnessed will ever waken us with its wished-for glory. A halo is thrown around them, and enveloped in its sheeny folds *forever will lie the scenes of the old days.*

And to-night what memories come to pay homage to the dying summer. Loved remembrances of little pleasantries enwrapped somewhere in its shining bands, stir the deep of the heart, and we cling with a death-like grasp to the princess of blooms, and fain would keep her ever as near, that our precious bit of cherished memory may recede no farther from our touch. But ah! the sun will rise and set and include *a day* between, and the days after awhile will count weeks and the weeks are months shortly, and thus gliding, ever gliding are we, "our little boats rocking from side to side," and whither are they drifting? Are the sails white and pure, and the breezes heavenly that fill them? If so it is a safe harbor we will gain, and though we may not descry it now with earthly vision the eye-glass of faith catches a view of the beacon light hung out from the mountain of the other shore and we are secure.

Whither are we tending—you and I? Time lingers to hear above the answer, and what will it be? Either upward or downward our feet are pressing, and which is it? Looking in upon the soul the reply will frame itself, and we pause to make the self-examination. A.

August 31, 1866.

THE Golden Rule for a young lady is to converse with your female friends as if a gentleman were present; and with young men as if your female companions were present. We'll warrant it to be chaste and becoming.

AN EDUCATED HOUSE-KEEPER'S VIEWS.

"WHAT are you studying?" asked a young man of a friend who was taking her last year's schooling at an Academy. "The common branches, physiology, chemistry, rhetoric and natural philosophy," was the reply. "What *on earth* will you do with such learning in farmer G.'s kitchen?" exclaimed he, naming a worthy man to whom she was betrothed. "I am afraid you will find yourself so well fitted for some other sphere that your education will be a discomfort rather than a source of happiness."

The answer given to this proved that the young lady possessed an educated mind as well as book learning. She said, "How little you know about house-keeping! You talk as though it were like turning grindstone, or walking on a tread-mill, needing only plenty of music—and the less brains to make one uneasy the better. Why! my mistaken young friend, there's room for science, and thought, and skill in managing a household properly, than you'll ever find in your dry-goods stores, with a bank and a grist-mill thrown in. It requires philosophy properly to make a fire, wash clothes, sweep a room, ventilate an apartment, regulate a clock, and a hundred other matters you never dreamed of. Cooking is an every-day application of chemistry. A woman can mix and heat up provisions without knowing anything about it, but the art; but she can make better bread, butter, roast, broil, or boil more nicely, put this and that together in her puddings, pies and cakes with greater success, if she knows the *why* as well as the *how*. Then, what is a poor, broken-down wife good for? Physiology teaches how to keep health in the family; and then when we have all finished the day's work, having applied science all the way through, we shall want to look over the papers and books which tell what the rest of the world is thinking about; and then don't you see how nicely some little knowledge *belles-lettres* and the laws of mind will come in? A *higher sphere*, indeed! If those who are so anxious to fill a large place, would only take pains to make the place they are now in what it might be, depend upon it there would be more comfort and less complaints, both from themselves and those depending on them. I intend to try to elevate my work to my own level." "Upon my word," said the young man, "you make out a pretty strong case. I never saw the matter in just that light before, and I doubt whether many women view it thus."

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

THE following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household:

1. From your children's infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.
4. If you tell a child to do anything, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for *wilfully* disobeying you, but never punish when you are angry.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command.
7. Never smile at any of their actions of which you do not approve, even though they are somewhat amusing.
8. If they give way to petulence and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
9. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
10. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
11. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
12. To teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
13. Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.
14. Never allow of tale-bearing.
15. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of securing happiness.
16. Above all things instruct them from the Word of God, taking Jesus for their example in patience, meekness and love; teaching them to pray morning and evening, and during the day once or oftener, as they grow up, as the only preservative against error, weakness and sin.

LESSON ON WISDOM.

FREDERICA BREMER, the charming moralist, speaks tenderly and truthfully to those occupying the several family relations:

"Many a marriage has commenced like the morning, red, and perished like a mushroom. Wherefore? Because the married pair neglected to be as agreeable to each other after their union as they were before it. Seek always to please each other, my children, but in doing so keep heaven in mind. Lavish not your love to-day, remembering that marriage has a morrow and again a morrow. Bethink ye, my daughters, what a word housewife expresses. The married woman is her husband's domestic trust. On her he ought to be able to place his reliance in house and family; to her he should confide the key of his heart and the lock of his store-room. His honor and his home are under her protection,—his welfare in her hand. Ponder this! And you, my sons, be true men of honor, and good fathers of your families. Act in such wise that your wives respect and love you. And what more shall I say to you, my children? Peruse diligently the Word of God; that will guide you out of storm and dead calm, and bring you safe into port. And as for the rest—do your best!"

Choice Miscellany.

A MADRIGAL.

[THE following madrigal, by an old English writer, we cannot resist the temptation to copy. How like it is to the sparkling music of the rill or fountain:]

I know a lyttle hande;
'Tys ye softest in ye land—
And I feel yts pressure blande
Whyle I singe;
Lylie-white, and restying nowe,
Lyke a rose leafe on my brow;
Whythe yts winge.
Welle I pryze (all hands above)
The deare hande of herre I love.

I know a lyttle foote—
Very cunningelye 'tys putt,
In a dayntie lyttle botte,
Where yt hydes;
Lyke a shuttle yt ever flyes,
Back and forth before mine eyes,
As yt glydes.
Welle I pryze (all feete above)
The deare foote of herre I love!

I know a lyttle harte;
Yt is free from courtlie arte,
And I owne yt (every parte)
Forre all tyme;
Ever yt beatee with musique tone—
Ever an echo of myne owne—
Ever keepyng with myne own
Holie chyme
Well I pryze (all hartes above)
The deare harte of herre I love.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ASSUMPTION.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB says, "there is either a good deal of human nature in a pig, or else a good deal of pig in human nature." And when we view the character of Assumption that predominates in some men, it is but our own conclusion. We often see an individual penetrated with a sense of *his* superior merit, and from the summit of his grandeur, as he sees himself, treats all others with indifference or contempt. From youth to old age we see those striving for eminence without regard for the feelings of others, determined to rise whoever may fall—assuming to be what they really are not, and ever measuring manhood by the cloth in the coat, and brains by the contents of the purse—assuming themselves that *they* were not designed for mental activity much less manual labor, that *theirs* is a work of light thought, of mental frivolity, and not at all for physical exertion. Physical labor they regard as belonging to the illiterate exclusively, and this *their* appropriate sphere. The drudgery of the farm, or the mechanic's shop, is too humiliating for *them*, and a callosed hand or a sunburned arm argues imbecility of mind and a want of a just appreciation of man's true dignity.

Such persons may, if they have wealthy or influential friends, tower upon the hill of popular respect. But they are like pumpkins growing upon a side hill; when, in the autumn, the parent stalk is broken, they roll to the bottom, their appropriate place, and their beautiful, golden coat is broken and exposes the vacuum it formely covered. They forget that the first interrogative to man was to *act* and *think*. Hence, he is the true man who comes in contact with things and ideas and knows by actual experiment how to apply them—who has a well balanced mind and a robust, vigorous constitution—who can execute as well as plan, and bring to bear on a mighty object the complicated machinery of means, influence, and energy. Æsop clearly illustrates the idea by a fable of an ass that was accustomed to throw upon himself the skin of a lion and "*territabat homines et bestias*," but in his haste to frighten a company of passing travelers he forgot to cover his head, and was thus detected. So with assumption: it may, for a time, domineer over modest man and womanhood, yet its mulish ears will stick out and sink its patrons to the remotest obscurity.

What has man ever accomplished by assuming the responsibility of that which does not concern him? How much has the world been advanced by delicate and timid woman exchanging her graceful flowing robe for male attire,—elbowing her way to the ballot box, climbing into pulpits, and lifting her shrill, trumpet voice amid the rush of popular assemblies,—claiming the exclusive perogative of making herself *man*, while GOD has assigned her a sphere and made her woman? The only answer we can give is that they have made their subjects odious, and given themselves a lasting place in the popular disgust. This is their end. Although they may shine for a time, they are like an old tree that has been struck by lightning; it may blaze for a time, but it is soon left a blackened monument of heaven's wrath.

But modesty, which comes welling from the deep fountain of a pure heart, and is fired with an enthusiasm such as burned in the master minds of our forefathers, and made them *felt* but to be feared, and *known* but to be prized, will ever counteract this influence and turn the tide of a world's thoughts and feelings into channels of consistency. Then let not the crystal fountain of a modest mind become a stagnant pool, or the flowing rivulets of pure thoughts to be dried up. But let it earn a noble distinction, by stamping its own impress on the whole current of a nation's life and fill the world with deeds of love and admiration.

West Potsdam, N. Y., 1866. W. W. T.

THREE KINDS.—There are three kinds of men in the world: the Wills, the Wonts, and the Cants. The former effect everything. The others oppose everything. "I Will" builds our railroads and steamboats; "I Won't" don't believe in experiments and nonsense; while "I Can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of bankruptcy.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NIGHT THOUGHTS.

ALL alone by lamp-light, with the crickets audible out-doors; no wind to tune the harp in the window. Pale is the moon, the enchantress of the night, covering all with her light,—ever alone, naked in the sky, by night, by day, ever disconsolate. The stars forsake her, the sun regards her not. But she is akin to us,—she is of the earth, and ours. The stars are distant; but the poor cold moon keeps near the earth, proud of such an atmosphere-enveloped sphere, that bears her on around the more powerful orb, the sun, but following the earth, faithful to her consort.

She was the red man's clock, as now the lamp
Of lovers. Midnight is her glory, winter
Her brilliance. Then she reigns, a queen indeed,
And not "unkingdomed and a widow," but
The empress of the night. High then she rules,
And high the tide of life beneath her sway.
Has noon such sight, when frosty sparkles light
The earth, and stars the heaven, and merriest hearts
Beat in the radiance of her winter's smile?

But now 'tis autumn, saddest, loneliest time.
Only the brook comes sobbing through the night;
Faintly, scarce heard amid the insect throng,
Whose hour is this, whose day. There is a tinge,
Half seen, upon the trees. Ah, what a brilliance!
What sadness when the sun lights up this scene!
Revealing what the moon but faintly showed.

Oh, night! with all thy sadness thou art loved.
Who would not prize thee in the weariness
Of life and body, finding rest in thee,
Who hideest with thy mantle toilsome nature.
Bidden by thee, I cheerfully obey,
And seek my mother's couch, and rest secure
With Nature in the tranquil evening hour.

F. G.

THE SUBMISSIVENESS OF AMERICANS.

No matter what extortion may be practiced on him by cabmen, omnibus men, hotel-keepers or railroads, it is rare to find anybody or any number of bodies who will make the smallest resistance to it. Those rows which are so common in England between travelers and waiters, hotel-keepers, porters and cabs, are here unknown. I never remember to have heard an angry word uttered about a hotel bill but once, though the hotel charges are barefaced and outrageous, and the demeanor of hotel-keepers the very highest expression of cool insolence. The hackney coaches of New York are the dearest, worst and most ill-regulated in the world, though nominally under the control of the law; but no one ever thinks of bringing the drivers to justice, no matter what he may suffer at their hands. The remedy to which those who are swindled by them resort is not to hire them again, but ride in omnibuses or cars, or else get carriages at the livery stables; so also the overcrowding of the street railroad cars, or omnibuses, has become almost an intolerable nuisance. People complain of it privately, but nothing is done to abate it.

I am spending this summer twenty miles up the Hudson river, and have to use the railroad to get in and out of town every day. There is a contempt for the comfort, convenience, and legal rights of the passengers displayed on the line which would in England lead to twenty lawsuits a week. Here an action against the company is a rare thing, complaints to the conductors even almost as rare. So also is the matter of the income tax. It might be doubled, and few would propose to head an opposition as long as the general sentiment acquiesced in its necessity. The cause of this passiveness in submitting to the minor inconveniences and troubles, forming such a striking contrast to the energy and vigor displayed in resisting the greater ones, is to be found, like many other peculiarities of American life, in the external circumstances of the people ever since the country was first settled. The virtue which is most strongly called out by colonial life, or perhaps most strongly after that of energy, is that of patient endurance. Its hardships, trials and disappointments are so great that the very first lesson the settler has to learn is to meet them with philosophic resignation. It has now been so long practiced here that it has become a feature in the national character. I think Americans take as much pride in not being put out or ruffled by these things as Englishmen in being grumpy and obstreperous over them. If a hotel-keeper or a tax-gatherer imposes on him, he will be as much ashamed of seeming to be annoyed by it as an Englishman would be in submitting to it.—*N. Y. Correspondent London News.*

CHAPTER OF PROVERBS.

BENEFITS, like flowers, please while they are fresh.

Better the feet slip than the tongue.

He begins to die who hath no desires.

An evil nature never wants occasion.

Kind words cost nothing and go a great way.

Nature cures, and the doctor takes the credit.

Few of us are tools always; all sometimes.

Let not every pain send thee to the doctor, every quarrel to the lawyer, or every thirst to the dram shop.

He is not poor who hath a little, but he that desireth much.

He is rich enough who wants nothing.

He that strikes with his tongue must guard with his hands.

To learn the value of money, try to borrow.

A modest woman should often neither see nor hear.

Bells and priests may call others to holiness, and know nothing of it ourselves.

Lies have long legs but weak backs.

PATIENCE is a virtue, but it is of a very retired growth. It comes to maturity much in the shade, and when the fruit is manifest is much commended, though few like the process of its ripening.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ACQUAINTANCES IN HEAVEN.

BY MRS. H. M. LINCOLN.

WHEN I was a child they told me of heaven. They called it a beautiful place, where the good dwelt with CHRIST and the angels. When children died they said they had gone to that delightful land, and that I, if *good*, would for CHRIST's sake go there too. But with all their pictured brightness, heaven had no attractions for me then. Was not this a most beautiful world where all I *loved* dwelt? Indeed, I had no acquaintances in heaven. They were all strangers there. How should I feel among an innumerable throng of strangers without parents to greet me with endearing words, without brothers and sisters to clasp my little hand and lead me to the sunniest places.

As I grew older this feeling did not lessen; but when I thought of Death I experienced a sensation of dread, for beyond all was strange. But ah, how differently I think of that holy, happy place to-day. Thank GOD, I have acquaintances there! The way seems paved with shining links connecting me very closely with the dear ones gone before. I well remember the first FAMILIAR acquaintance that passed to the better land. My baby,—my first born, over whose wan, wasted face the smiles had never flitted until dying—then as if the blessed angels were winning her away she smiled, O so sweetly, and lifted her great, earnest eyes upward with a longing look. O, how my heart ached as I thought of my little one going alone through the dark Valley. Foolish heart of mine,—was not the way lit most gloriously by CHRIST, else why those heavenly smiles as my darling passed away?

Soon another was added to the very dear ones above—little WILLIE, dear, darling WILLIE. He was my brother's boy, whom I loved almost as a mother might.

Sweet WILLIE, one though not my own,
He was my brother's boy,
The pet, the plaything of our home,
Its smiling light and joy.
And close beside his angel form
My darling babe I see;
He's clasped her little hand in his—
They're waiting there for me.

How well I knew him, with his sweet smile, his winning, witching ways, his outstretched hands, his pleasant voice calling me Aunty. After CHRIST took these, could I, if permitted to reach heaven, be a stranger there?

'Tis a year now since my father died. He whom I loved so much, whom I knew so well, has passed, I trust, to that land where there is no suffering, no sorrow, no sin. My father, whose earnest prayers moved my young heart to seek the GOD he worshipped—my father, whose words of counsel and comfort cheered me,—he who wept as only fathers can weep when I gave CHRIST my heart—he whom, if the pearly gates shall ever open for me, will, I trust, greet me with the words I loved to hear on earth,—"My Daughter." 'Tis a sad thought we've no longer a father here—that our home circle has been entered by the Spoiler; yet JOYFUL tears sometimes dim my eyes as I remember my acquaintances in heaven. I would not call them back, where there are heart aches and tears, dying and death, but rather rejoice that they are blessed forevermore.

Shall I, who have lived so unworthily, so sinfully, ever stretch out my hands in vain, or shall I for CHRIST's sake be admitted to the delights of that beautiful land for which I sigh?

GOD grant they may not wait in vain
To welcome me above,
But all of us be gathered home
To sing redeeming love.

Canandaigua, N. Y., August, 1866.

RELIGION IS THE BREAD OF LIFE.—I wish we appreciated more livingly the force of such expressions. Why! I remember when I was a boy, I could not wait till I was dressed in the morning, but ran and cut a slice from the loaf, and all around the loaf too, in order to keep me till breakfast—if diligence earned wages, I should have been well paid; and then I could not wait till dinner, but had to eat again, and again before tea, and then at tea, and lucky if I did not eat after that. It was bread, bread all the time, which I ate and lived on, and got strength from. And so religion is *the bread of life*. You make it the *cake*. You put it in your cupboards, and never have it but when you have company, and then you cut it up in little pieces, pass it around on your best plates, instead of using it as bread, to be eaten every day and every hour.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

LITTLE AND BIG SERMONS.—The writer of this once heard a lay brother make the following remark of his minister, whose pulpit talents were quite ordinary:—"Our pastor comes to the pulpit Sabbath morning and preaches a little sermon; and in the afternoon he comes again, and preaches another little sermon. In the evening he comes into the prayer meeting full of love, and we all have a good time praying, singing and exhorting. Then on Monday, after spending the forenoon in his study, he goes out and sees a family of his congregation, and talks to them about Jesus; and does the same on Tuesday, and each day of the week, and by Saturday night the little sermons on Sabbath have grown into big ones." One can easily conceive how a people would be satisfied with such preaching.

SELF-CONFLICT.—It is easier to set a man against all the world than to make him fight with himself.—*Tillotson.*

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IN AND AROUND QUEBEC.—No. III.

BY GULIELMUM.

QUEBEC is rich in objects of historic interest. To properly view them all requires a tarry of several days in the old town, and I regret that I did not linger longer where the historic and the beautiful so agreeably blend. But my plans for further journeying forbade a long stay, and I but glanced hastily at much that would well repay closer inspection.

In a ride about the city we stopped first at the

French Cathedral.

This is the largest and most pretentious of the church edifices. In dimensions it will compare favorably with the Cathedral at Montreal, being 216 feet long by 180 feet wide. Its consecration as "The Church of the Immaculate Conception" dates back two hundred years, and both within and without the structure bears a very ancient appearance. It fronts on the Upper Town Market Place. Its exterior is not imposing. The walls are of dark-gray stone—such material as nearly the entire city is composed of—and are relieved only by one tower, of no very considerable height, but the bright tin roof of which is strikingly conspicuous at a great distance. The architecture within is quaint, massive and rich. Four heavy columns on each side support the nave; and as usual the grand Altar is at the upper end. It is adorned by a fine painting portraying the Conception. There are many paintings, beside, that are worthy of more than a passing glance. Nearly all the ancient pieces were burned, however, during the siege of Quebec in 1759. The battery which WOLFE then planted on Point Levis, opposite, did great damage to the city, and among the buildings fired by the shells and shot was this Cathedral. Nearly all its ornaments and paintings, except the altar-piece, were destroyed. In the

Seminary Chapel

are a number of very old paintings, which are pronounced unusually fine by those who are competent to judge. Though not a connoisseur, I looked upon them with much interest. The Chapel is but a few rods removed from the Cathedral, and we visited it next. 'Tis a small affair, with nothing interesting about it save its paintings. The finest of these are "The Ascension," "Bearing the Saviour to Joseph's Tomb," "Birth of Christ," "Rebecca at the Well," and another, very rich in coloring, the subject of which was unknown to me.

From here we pass on to

The Grand Battery,

located on the city wall, near by the Laval University. It mounts twenty-two 32-pounders, and completely commands the entire harbor. The guns are mounted on pivots, en barbette, and though of light caliber would do terrible execution. Close by the Battery stands the old Parliament House, once the seat of Provincial legislation. Now that the Government is removed to Ottawa it is devoted to other uses. Just above this is

Durham Terrace,

the fashionable promenade of the Upper Town's people. It is a large, smooth platform, forming a portion of the city wall. It overlooks the Lower Town, and commands a splendid prospect both up and down the St. Lawrence, also of the harbor and shipping of Point Levis, directly opposite, and the open country on the south side of the river. To the south-west of the Point may be seen Chaudiere, where are the beautiful Falls of the same name; and looking down the river, below Beaufort, Montmorenci is just discernible, with its ever rising clouds of spray. Later, I again visited the Terrace, and seldom have I witnessed as interesting a panorama as there met my view.

Seats are provided there, and a strong iron railing surrounds the platform on the river side. Below the wall the bluff is high and rugged, and pieces of rock occasionally become detached and go crashing into the houses in the compactly built Lower Town. They must do as great execution as would a ball from one of the four guns which command the Terrace. The Chateau St. Louis once occupied the site of the Promenade, and was long time the residence of the Canadian Governors. It was destroyed by fire in 1834.

Not far from the Terrace, and just below the frowning walls of the Citadel, is situated the Governor's Garden, an inclosure of perhaps an acre in extent. It is interesting mainly because within it is an obelisk raised in joint commemoration of the French and English commanders who met death on the memorable 13th of September, 1759, upon the plains above. This obelisk is known as the

Wolfe and Montcalm Monument.

It was erected under supervision of the Earl of Dalhousie, then Captain-General of British North America, on the 15th of November, 1827, as is stated by an inscription in Latin. It is composed of cut limestone—is about twenty feet square at the base, and may number seventy feet in height—and bears appropriate Latin inscriptions on marble slabs set in the pedestal. The blocks which comprise the main shaft are spreading apart, and the monument appears to be much neglected. Perhaps the present authorities do not cherish the memories of the two heroes as fondly as did their predecessors. After viewing the monument, we drove up the winding streets which lead to

The Citadel.

Being provided with passes, which bear the signature of the Town Major, and are furnished at the St. Louis Hotel to all guests, we were readily admitted by the guard. The officer of the day politely detailed a soldier to show us about the place, and we made an inspection of everything of especial interest.

I am "all unlearned in the art of war," and cannot therefore give anything like a description of what has so often been pronounced the "Gibraltar of America." That the term was not misapplied, in the days when ordnance had not reached its present state of perfection, my observation soon convinced me. And even now, though an hundred pounder Parrott might make powder of walls as solid as those which constitute the Citadel, it must be rightly deemed a fortification of great strength. Its almost complete inaccessibility is its greatest security. Perched on the topmost cliff of Cape Diamond, its southern walls rise fully three hundred feet above the river, and reaching them from the water side is an impossibility. A very broad and deep moat surrounds the walls on the landward side, and every passage leading to them is frowned down upon by guns mounted *en barbette*, by others in casemate, and loop holes are abundant for musketry. So, while the river side is totally inaccessible by nature, that to landward is rendered as nearly so as possible by a splendid and most perfect system of defence. I do not know the number of guns the work contains. I put the question to our soldier-guide, and to several others, but could gain no satisfactory answer. Perhaps they suspected me of being a Fenian in disguise. 'Tis certain they were either very ignorant, or chose to appear so.

The walls inclose a goodly number of acres of land, a part of which is used for drilling purposes, and is as smooth and hard as a floor. On the remainder are the officers' quarters, &c. The buildings are all of the same material as the walls—a dark limestone—and are neat and substantial. The soldiers are well provided with comforts, and in many cases with what might be termed luxuries. We went into the Reading-Room and Library of one company, which was well fitted up for the benefit of the men. Many were lounging about, reading various books and periodicals. Pictures graced the walls—among them an excellent one of Prince ALBERT, from whom the company took its appellation. The portrait was presented by Queen VICTORIA, after the death of the Prince. Adjoining this apartment was another, fitted up purely for amusements.

The best view of Quebec is obtained from the southeast corner of the Citadel wall. Both the Upper and Lower Towns are far below, and the narrow, irregular streets, winding about from height to height, and lined with the quaint buildings whose bright tin roofs contrast strangely with the dark walls which support them, are seen as by a bird's-eye glance. In the harbor beneath, the tall ships seem dwarfed to littleness, and float like mere specks on the water. It is from this point of the wall—the point most conspicuous either from up or down the river—that the flag of England floats. Under the folds of the red cross we stood many minutes, looking down upon the curious scene spread out beneath—trying to realize that we were upon the ramparts of America's greatest stronghold, and that scarcely a mile away was the battle-field where was waged a conflict which decided the fate of an empire in the New World. From the Citadel to the Plains where it was contended for, it was natural to proceed; and having satisfied our taste for the belligerent by looking upon mortars and guns, piles of shot and shell, and all the *et cetera*, we passed through the strongly barricaded gate we had entered—drove down the narrow and strongly defended passage leading thereto—and passed outside the city wall, to the westward, through St. Louis' Gate.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TAKING NEWSPAPERS.

WHAT is a world without a sun? What is a nation without its laws? What is a banner without a motto? What is a home without a newspaper? Thousands that have moved from the gay circle to extreme poverty can answer "a dreary dungeon." But I hear a voice which mutters, "a paradise." Let us see who the owner is and where he lives. He is an old miser, himself in rags, his wife shoeless, his children coatless, and he lives over yonder where the barn joins the house, the gate swings upon one hinge, the sled stands astride the fence, and the cows graze in the door-yard, which is decorated with burdock, etc. But why is it a paradise? Is it because he can't read? Is it because it speaks of his faults and tells him that he is living?—or is it because he hates to meddle with other people's business, and know what they are doing? No, most certainly not, for there is not a being on the earth but has human nature enough lying in some secret corner to compel him to wish to know what other people are about. It is because he "can't afford it!" He can't afford to be enlightened; he can't afford to pay two or three dollars per year and reap forty or fifty; he can't afford to know when produce is "high," when "low;" he can't afford to please his wife and feed his children's minds with that which is worth more than all his gold;—in a word, he can't afford to make home loved, happy and pleasant! And why not? Simply because he values his acres higher than his childrens' souls. Look at his farm, his cattle, his horses,—all *his*, and can't afford to take a paper! Why, if this wasn't an age of wonders people would cry for the rocks to fall upon them that they might be hidden from such a maniac—to speak softly.

What has been the politician's hope, the farmer's guide, the merchant's talisman and the housewife's joy, since BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's first issue?—the Newspaper. It has lighted up the darkened home and forced new life into the sinews of the day laborer. Ah, yes, it has dimmed the eye with the would-be hidden tears, and caused many hearts to ache for the subjects of its memoirs.

The journals and magazines grow better as the world grows older. One great cause is, the pens of women are beginning to move and contribute to fill their pages with pure thoughts and noble sentiments. In past years men have written what they pleased, honored or condemned; white women,—the subjects,—have borne with patience all they chose to say, thinking they had no right nor the ability to defend themselves. But that time has past; young female writers are springing up on all sides, ready, willing and capable to answer all and any written insults—as they denominate them. The age of "Woman's Rights" has passed; now she has a right to follow ANNA DICKINSON upon the stage or take her pen and use it.

Now, *pater familias*, you can afford to take a paper. Ask your children if they had rather read a good paper or magazine once a week than have three dollars more when you give them their hundreds and thousands in after years? If you abide by their answer your homes will soon be blessed with a Newspaper. STEEL PEN.

Mokena, Ill., 1866.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.

THE dedication of the Monument to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at Chicago, on the 6th instant, has naturally brought the name and services of that lamented statesman prominently before the public. The occasion was one of great interest, the services being participated in by President JOHNSON and several members of his Cabinet, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, and numerous other distinguished personages—the President officiating in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. The Oration was delivered by Gen. JOHN A. DIX, and was a fitting tribute to the memory and patriotism of the deceased.

As the history of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is familiar to most of our readers, we will only give a brief biography—in connection with the above striking portrait, which is from a picture taken a short time before his decease. Mr. DOUGLAS was born in Brandon, Vt., April 23d, 1813. His father, Dr. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, was of Scotch descent, and died during STEPHEN's infancy. His grand-mothers, maternal and paternal, were both descended from WM. ARNOLD, who was an associate of ROGER WILLIAMS in founding the Colony of Rhode Island. The son of WM. ARNOLD was appointed Governor of that Colony by CHARLES II.

The early life of Mr. DOUGLAS was spent upon a farm, with the usual New England advantage of a common school education. Being unable to attend college, as he ardently desired, he apprenticed himself to a cabinet maker, and worked at his trade with energy and enthusiasm for two years, in Middlebury and Brandon, and gained great proficiency in the art. But feeble health compelled STEPHEN to abandon a business in which his hopes and pride centered, and he entered the Academy in his native town and for one year pursued a course of classical study. He then removed with his mother and step-father (GEHAZI GRANGER, Esq.,) to Canandaigua, N. Y., and entered the Academy at that place. He remained at Canandaigua nearly three years, and such was the zeal of his application that he mastered his classical studies, and followed a course of legal instruction under the supervision of the Messrs. HUBBELL—being allowed a credit of three years (on the term of seven then required for admission to the bar) for his classical attainments.

In June, 1833, Mr. DOUGLAS (being then under age) left Western New York for the then uncertain region known as "The West." He tarried a few months at Cleveland, where he was engaged as a law clerk,—but the closing days of October found him again on the move, and after some wanderings in sickness and poverty, he reached Illinois, very poor, and taught school for some months. In 1834, then 21 years old, he opened a law office, and from that time began a career of signal success. The next year, when only 22 years of age, he was elected Attorney-General of Illinois by the State Legislature, of which popular and important body he was soon after elected a member.

Mr. DOUGLAS' subsequent career is familiar to the public. He died on the 3d of June, 1861, soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, and the firmness he had exhibited in support of the Union and Flag caused his death to be regarded as a National calamity. The recent dedication was a fitting ovation to the worth and memory of a remarkable self-made man and patriotic statesman.

DEER HOUNDS.

THE original breed of dogs became extinct in England in 1825, although their descendants are, we believe, used as boar hounds on the estate of the German nobleman by whom the pack was bought, at the present day. Several public spirited efforts were, however, made from time to time to keep up the sport. Another pack was formed, which was at first supported by private individuals, but which subsequently was kept up by subscription. Through mismanagement this arrangement failed, and the sport was for years discontinued. A few years ago a pack was again formed by drafts from different kennels, including, we believe, several couple from the kennel of Her Majesty's buckhounds; and if the necessary support be continued and but a tithe of the trouble often expended on less worthy game be taken in the preservation of these noble animals, the Red Deer, we may hope to see the sport retained in the west country for many years to come.—*Once a Week.*

PEOPLE who start with a moderate provision of discernment are not subject to the annoyance of being violently plundered of their illusions, because they wear their illusions lightly. Like Juvenal's traveler, they have nothing particular to lose, and can afford to whistle unconcernedly in the face of the highway robber Time.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COLORS.

AN artist of standing has thus recently given his notions to the world, based upon authority, as to the characteristics of colors:

White, he says, is purity, in which brides should appear; soldiers in blue, which signifies fidelity; bishops in violet, for erudition; sovereigns in red, an emblem of authority; magistrates, priests and *savants* in black, for severity of character. Further, black signifies mourning and sadness; and white, innocence, purity and serenity; red, force, power, military courage; orange, riches and sovereign pomp; yellow, bad health, domestic trouble and reverse of fortune; green, hope and youth; blue, goodness of character and celestial air; indigo, age and weakness of spirit; violet, benevolence and hidden virtues. The ancients painted their statues, and affected red for Jupiter, green for Venus, and blue for Saturn and Neptune. Green, red, blue and white represented the elements; the earth, green; fire, vermillion; air, blue; water, pale. Yellow, which is the lowest type, or the weakness of light, was left for the serving classes. At Rome, the chambers of the slaves were painted yellow.

A WESTERN PYRAMID.

A PARTY of five young men, while on an exploring expedition recently along the Colorado river, discovered an immense pyramid on a barren plain. It was composed of layers of stone from eighteen inches to nearly three feet in thickness, and from five to eight feet in length. It had a level top of more than fifty feet square, though it was evident that it had been completed, and that some great convulsion of nature had displaced its entire top, as it was evidently lying on one of its sides, a huge and broken mass nearly covered by the sand. Its present length is one hundred and four feet, and it must have been formerly full twenty feet higher. The pyramid differs in some respects from the Egyptian pyramids. It is, or was, more slender or pointed; and while those of Egypt are composed of steps or layers, receding as they rise, this American pyramid was, undoubtedly, a more finished structure. The other outer surface of the blocks was evidently cut to an angle that gave the structure, when new and complete, a smooth or regular surface from top to bottom.

IN bodily diseases the tendency to dwell on morbid symptoms is itself a morbid symptom. And so of the soul, the healthiest state is not one of self-inspection and self-upbraiding, but of self-forgetfulness.

Reading for the Young.

"DO YOU WANT A BOY, SIR?"

"Do you want a boy, sir?" said George, a little fellow scarcely eight years old, to a clerk in a large office.

"Want a boy? Why, who wants to be engaged?" asked the smart-looking clerk, looking with a puzzled glance at the little applicant.

"I do, sir," replied George.

"Look here, gentlemen," cried the young man, speaking to his fellow clerks, "here is a regular Goliath? Wants to be a porter, I suppose. Look at him!"

The clerks gathered in great glee about poor George, who stood, full of earnest purpose, before them, and was, therefore, unconscious of any reason why he should be made an object of sport.

"What can you do?" asked one.

"You can post books, of course," said another.

"Carry a bale of goods on your back, eh?" cried a third.

"Hush, young gentlemen," said the elderly book-keeper at the desk, after viewing George through his spectacles. "Hush! don't make sport of the child. Let me talk to him." Then, speaking to George in kindly tones, he said, "You are too young to be engaged, my child. Who sent you here?"

"I came myself, sir. My father and mother are gone to heaven; my aunt is poor, and I want to earn something to help her. Won't you please to take me, sir?"

The simple story, told in a way that showed how earnest the boy was, not only checked the sport of the clerks, but brought tears to their eyes. They looked on the delicate child before them with pity and respect, and one of them, placing a shilling on the desk, asked the rest to follow his example. They did so. He then took the money, and offering it to George, said, "You are too small to be of any use here, my good boy. But take this money, and when you have grown a bit, perhaps we may find something for you to do."

George looked at the money without offering to touch it.

"Why don't you take the money?" asked the clerk.

"Please, sir, I'm not a beggar-boy," said George; I want to *earn* something to help my aunt to keep me, for she is very kind."

"You are a noble little fellow," said the senior clerk. "We give you the money not because we think you a beggar, but because we like your spirit. Such a boy as you will not easily become a beggar. Take the money, my boy, and may God bless you and give you and your aunt better days!"

I like George's spirit in this affair. It was noble, brave and self-reliant beyond his years. It was the spirit that makes poor boys grow into useful and successful men. It made George do this, for in after years that little boy became a noted artist, whose praise was spoken by many tongues. All children should cherish a desire to do all they can for themselves, and to support themselves by their own labor as early as possible. Those who lean on father and mother for everything will find it hard work to get along by-and-by, as they may have to do when their parents die. Those who early learn to rely upon themselves will have little difficulty in earning their own living. Learn, therefore, to help yourselves, always taking care to do so under the advice and with the consent of your good parents and guardians.—*Ladies' Repository.*

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters.
My 13, 6, 10, 4 is a flower.
My 5, 7, 21, 1, 14, 8 is a material for building.
My 10, 14, 1, 12, 21, 16 is a planet.
My 15, 2, 24, 22 is a bird.
My 16, 9, 12, 10, 23 is a river in North Carolina.
My 1, 20, 18, 2, 15, 3 is good exercise.
My 5, 20, 12, 10, 17 is a small quadruped.
My 11, 19, 4 is a kind of grain.
My whole every family should do.

Sandy Creek, N. Y. LORETTA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BOTANICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 39 letters.
My 3, 12, 22, 17, 9, 5 is an early spring flower.
My 10, 13, 7, 1, 37, 33 is an annual.
My 32, 25, 11, 24, 5, 15 is a kind of leaf.
My 18, 16, 31, 27, 2, 10 is a perennial.
My 35, 34, 26, 28, 6, 31, 30, 36, 5 is a bulbous plant.
My 8, 22, 20, 10, 30 is a climber.
My 23, 31, 24, 32, 28 is a fruit-bearing plant.
My 33, 5, 19, 39, 12 is an old and favorite flower.
My 17, 21, 13, 32, 4, 6, 18 is an annual.
My 14, 9, 29, 11 is a head of flowers.
My whole is what every gardener ought to possess.

De Ruyter, N. Y. JOSIE S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN bought two horses for which he paid fifty dollars a piece. He sold them and made twenty per cent. on the one, and lost twenty per cent. on the other. Did he make or loose in the sale of them, and how much? D. H. PINGREY.

Harrisburg Business College, Pa.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 867.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Keep on good terms with your wife, your stomach, and your conscience.

Answer to Anagram:

"Oh give no sway o'er the powers unseen,
But a human heart where my own may lean;
A friend—one tender and loving friend
Whose thoughts free current with mine may blend."

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 22, 1866.

Late Fires.

A FIRE occurred in Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 9th inst., which destroyed over twenty buildings, including among others, Van Arden's large file works. The rest were stores, dwelling houses and barns. Fifty families were rendered houseless, and the loss in property is estimated at $200,000. The loss at the file works was $50,000; insurance $18,000. Kipp's lumber yard, $25,000; insured $10,000. National Hotel, $10,000; insured $3,200; J. F. Brown's grocery, $12,000; no insurance. S. C. Nichols' grocery, $10,000; insurance $4,000. The other losses range from $6,000 down to a few hundred.

A fire broke out on the 13th inst., in Fletcher & Wentworth's knitting factory, Oswego, which entirely consumed it; loss $12,000; insured $8,200. Scott & Nesbitt's planing mill and boat yard were burned, and several buildings damaged. Total loss of the conflagration $20,000.

The Fairmount Coal Oil Refinery, on Fifteenth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, was burned on the morning of the 13th. Loss $12,000; insured $6,000.

A fire broke out near the corner of Broad and Middle streets, Newbern, N. C., on the 16th, destroying nearly two squares between Broad and Pollock streets from Middle street, burning about fifty buildings. The loss is estimated at over $200,000; insurance about $75,000. The fire was set by design. A large reward has been offered for the apprehension of the incendiary.

Terrific Explosion in Albany.

THE Albany Evening Journal of Sept. 12, says "this morning about half past nine o'clock the steam boilers in S. & G. Rork's sawing and planing mill, on the corner of Lawrence and Water streets, exploded, instantly killing upwards of eight men, and severely if not fatally wounding four more.

The boilers (two tubulars) were rent asunder and thrown several hundred feet perpendicularly in the air, ascending and descending crushing and tearing the building to pieces. In fact the mill is a complete wreck, there being scarcely a piece of timber or any portion of the machinery of any value left upon the ground. The explosion was so severe as to be felt not only in that vicinity but in the central portion of our city. Five dead bodies were taken from the ruins, and one found in the street. Two were fatally injured."

We learn that five more dead bodies have been taken from the ruins—making eleven killed and two fatally injured. The cause of the explosion has not been definitely solved, as the engineer and fireman were both killed.

Southern Matters.

THE cotton crop in Texas is estimated at not over 300,000 bales.

There was a great Fenian ball at Portsmouth, Va., last week, which is described as a very grand affair.

A Tribune's special from New Orleans states that six colored soldiers were recently murdered at Jefferson, Texas.

Gen. Sheridan's recent visit to the Rio Grande has restored confidence among commercial men on the Mexican border.

John Henderson, Jr., a member of the Convention of 1864, died in New Orleans on the 13th inst., from wounds received in the riot on the 30th of July last.

A New Orleans special to the Times says the Chinese emigration agent has made contracts for the delivery of 20,000 Celestial laborers there in time for next year's crop.

A dispatch from Louisville, Sept. 16, says "Gen. Rousseau was re-elected to Congress from this district yesterday. There was no opposition, and the vote was very small."

A mining company in Northern Louisiana, last week, struck a solid block of pure lead weighing 33 tons. Other large blocks were found at a distance of 11 feet below the surface.

Gen. Baird's official report of the New Orleans riot is published. He says there was no hour during the continuance of the riot when perfect order could not have been restored by a command to the police, from their chief, to put up their pistols.

The Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Alabama reports that the freedmen are suffering from the failure of the cotton and corn crops in the State, many of them having contracted for part of the crop, and others from harsh measures used to drive them away before their wages are due. It is estimated that the cotton crop will not exceed 250,000 bales, or not much more than one-fourth of the crop of 1860. The corn crop has suffered even more severely; and it is not supposed that the yield will supply the State beyond the first of next March. Educational interests are progressing in the State, receiving increased co-operation from citizens.

Canadian Affairs.

A DISPATCH from Toronto of Sept. 13, says "a complete armament of Armstrong guns, to equip two batteries of volunteer militia, are on their way from England. The Government will purchase 1,000 horses immediately for the use of the hussars and artillery."

The Herald's Toronto dispatch says:—The Canadian papers are urging that the United States Government is responsible for the Fenian trouble, and demand that England should declare war if the Fenians are not superseded.

The periodical attack is expected at any moment, and the preparations are now mainly making for defence by arresting every one supposed by any one else to be a Fenian, or to have any connection with the Brotherhood.

A proclamation has been issued abolishing the free ports of Sault St. Marie and Gaspe.

A camp for the volunteers of Lower Canada is to be organized immediately in the neighborhood of Sherburne.

Four Directors of the Georgia Bay Canal have resigned, having become dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Company.

Seven Fenian prisoners, captured in June near Fort Erie, have been released.

There was a hurricane in Toronto on the evening of the 14th inst., doing much damage to property in the city.

The heavy rains in the northern parts of the Lower Province have destroyed many promising crops, and much suffering is anticipated during the coming winter.

From Mexico.

THE Herald's Monterey, (Mexico,) correspondance, dated August 22d, says:—General Sheridan, on his recent visit to the Rio Grande, had strongly advised Cortinas to submit to the authority of Carvajal, as any disturbance between them would do great injury to the Mexican Republican cause. Confidence was greatly restored by Sheridan's visit in Matamoras and on the borders, and goods were being sent again into the interior. Carvajal, Garcia and the other officers concerned in receiving the surrender of Mejia, had been summoned before a council by Juarez, who is dissatisfied with the terms granted the Imperialists. Maximilian had received more money from France.

The French rule in Monterey was a reign of terror to the Mexicans. Fines were exacted without receipts being given, citizens were insulted, imprisoned and shot for words uttered in casual conversation with friends, and property confiscated.

General Quiroga, who commanded the Imperial troops in the city, has offered his services to the Liberals, but they have not been accepted. The bearer of his communication was imprisoned and will probably be shot. The French were to evacuate San Louis Potosi on the 8th of September.

The steamer Colorado brings full particulars of the landing of the expedition of Gen. Vega and army at Lopez, Mexico. The sailors accompanying the expedition made some trouble about extra pay, but were discharged and subsequently re-enlisted.

The two divisions under Urma and Vega made their headquarters at Sarragosa, the inhabitants of which place received them enthusiastically, going out six miles to meet them.

The party of McDonald and Hungerford arrived at Port Isabel on the 25th of August, with the intention of joining Vega and army. Vega issued a stirring address to the people on the 8th of August.

Lanora, an Indian bandit, commanding the Imperial forces 25,000 strong, at West Sonora, was defeated by the Liberals under Perguiera. The French Garrison at Guayamas had gone to their relief, leaving the fleet to defend the harbor.

Advices from Mazatlan of August 23d say that the French had received orders to occupy Sonora permanently as indemnity for French claims. These orders are said to have been received from France, and based on the supposition that Maximilian was unable to offer any other form of indemnity. Cornoa has 4,000 men before Mazatlan.

Gov. Ruby had issued a proclamation outlawing all traitors who have taken up arms for the Empire. Neverta, Governor of Lower California, has declared the Port of Todos Sontos open to commerce. At Culiasan, a letter from Secretary Seward, demanding the withdrawal of French troops, was read.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent of the 1st inst., says:—The crisis of the Empire has evidently arrived, judging from the tone of the French and Mexican Imperial press and the combined movement of the Liberals upon the very seat of Maximilian's power. The Imperialists themselves now look imploringly to the United States to take charge of the destinies of the nation.

Guayamas, Mazatlan and San Luis Potosi are reported evacuated by the French. Marshal Bazaine is reported to be in the city of Mexico. Gen. Netgre is concentrating French troops at Orizaba to pacify the Gulf Coast in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—The Italian Government has disbanded 58,000 men.

BERLIN, Sept. 10-11-13.—All of the troops of the Duchies ordered to be placed on a peace footing. The King of Prussia has decided to place the Prince Royal of Prussia over Hanover as Viceroy. The Chamber of Deputies has voted an electoral law and Parliament for Saxony.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Madrid papers say the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with caution unless amicable relations are established with President Juarez.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—Turkish army invading Labanon. Turkey to send a Minister Resident to the United States. The Turkish army to be supplied with American carbines.

TRIESTE, Sept. 13.—The Cretan Assembly at Athens has voted for the annexation of the Island of Candia to Greece.

VIENNA, Sept. 11-12.—The whole Austrian army ordered by the Emperor to be placed on a peace footing. Negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy making rapid progress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13-15.—Farewell banquet given to-day to the American Embassy; the best feeling exists between Russia and the Government of the United States. The U. S. squadron left the Russian waters.

PARIS, 12-13.—The Emperor has sent a special mission to Mexico to confer with Maximilian. A treaty between France and Maximilian dated at the city of Mexico, July 30th, is published in the Moniteur: one-half of all the Mexican receipts for customs in the Empire to be transferred to France, for Mexican liabilities; it goes into operation the 1st of November.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11-12-15.—Great anxiety as to the British grain crop. Market advanced. Cotton market unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 11-13-15.—The Times says the Emperor Maximilian is to return soon to Europe in a war steamer. The Atlantic Telegraph Co. to buy out American stockholders. Rumor of a difficulty between Austria and Italy about the debt of Venitia.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—The Moscow Gazette extols the alliance between the United States and Russia.

THE PARAGUYAN WAR.—The war which Brazil and her allies are waging against the Republic of Paraguay is not being prosecuted at present very vigorously. The combined forces, at last advices, were in a morass under the guns of their enemy, unable to move either way. To add to their misery, (the allies,) the small pox has broken out among them. The Paraguyans are said to have received re-inforcements to the number of 100,000 men.

THE CHOLERA—About the same in New York, but disappearing in Brooklyn. Five or six cases a day in Richmond, Va. A few cases daily in Savannah, Ga., same in Augusta; 2 cases in Norfolk, Va., the 13th; 8 deaths in Providence, R. I., for 3 days ending the 16th; 13 cases and 5 deaths in Nashville the 16th; disease in St. Louis more favorable—272 cholera deaths for the week ending the 15th; 50 deaths at Memphis the 13th.

BRAZIL.—The new Ministry of Brazil was formed by the Emperor on the 31st of July. It was of the Liberal stripe. On the 4th of August the new Ministry met, were opposed by the populace, and hastily adjourned. James Watson Webb, the United States Minister, arrived at Rio de Janeiro the 2d of August.

FROM HAVANA.—Late dates from Havana report a modification of the twenty days' quarantine regulations. "Vessels with clear bills will be put in observation only." The demolition of the old city walls is going on very rapidly. They are of no imaginable utility, and the ground occupied by them is of much use to the city.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—Information has been received from California that the Panama Railroad has been sold to an English company, and the act is regarded as prejudicial to the interests of the citizens of the United States crossing the Isthmus.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GONZALES AND PELLICER, convicted of the murder of Otero in Brooklyn last November, were sentenced on the 14th inst. to be hanged on the 12th of October.

THE City Council of Cincinnati, by a vote of 18 to 6, refused to tender the hospitalities of that city to President Johnson and his traveling associates in their late tour.

THE tobacco harvest in the towns along the Connecticut River has begun: the crop will be below the average on account of the cool and rainy weather during the past month.

DISPATCHES from Cincinnati report extensive floods in that region. Several lives were lost, bridges torn down, and great damages inflicted upon property. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

A DISPATCH from Junction City, Kansas, the 5th inst., says:—"Gen. Pope to-day erected the initial stone of the Union Pacific (South Branch) Railroad, with appropriate ceremonies, and the grading of the road has commenced."

IT was announced on Sunday, the 9th inst., at St. Patrick's Church in this city, (Rochester,) by Bishop Timon of Buffalo, "that Rochester will soon have a Bishop, and soon become the seat of a new Diocese of the Catholic Church."

A TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH dated Niagara Falls, Sept. 13, says "two men while attempting to cross the river just above the Falls yesterday afternoon, had their boat struck by a squall, forcing it into the rapids and over the Falls."

THE ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the State Asylum for the Blind, at Batavia, took place on the 6th inst. The lot for the Asylum contains 50 acres, and was presented to the State by the inhabitants, the late Dean Richmond paying $3,000 toward the purchase.

WHILE the train containing the Presidential party was at Johnstown, Pa., the 14th inst., a bridge containing hundreds of people, broke down, and 13 persons were killed and 88 wounded. Several of the injured persons must die. [We learn that President Johnson has given $500 to the sufferers.]

THE Legislature of New Jersey (extra session) on the 11th inst., ratified the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The vote stood 11 to 10 in the Senate, and 34 to 24 in the Assembly. New Jersey is the second State that has ratified that instrument. Tennessee was the first.

THE State Election in Maine was held the 10th inst. The Albany Journal claims the election of the Republican State and Congressional tickets by an increased majority of ten thousand; that the Senate of Maine will be all Republicans, and the House nearly so. The Tribune says the Republican majority in the State is thirty thousand.

THE Canadian Government has demanded from the Home Government a further supply of troops owing to apprehended troubles with the United States, growing out of the expected Fenian invasion and the modification of the neutrality laws. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry will be shortly sent to the Provinces in response to the demand.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Democratic Party met in Tweddle Hall, Albany, at 12 M., the 11th inst., and temporarily organized by the election of Sandford E. Church, temporary Chairman. But little business was transacted during the day except the appointment of committees, the passage of resolutions on the death of Dean Richmond, and speech-making. Soon after 4 P. M., the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M., the next morning, when Mr. Church was chosen permanent President. A Platform was adopted, and the following nominations made:—For Governor—John T. Hoffman of New York. For Lieut.-Governor—Robert H. Pruyn of Albany. For Canal Commissioner—William W. Wright of Ontario county. For Inspector of State Prisons—Frank B. Gallagher of Erie.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.—General Barlow, Secretary of State, has published a notice calling attention to the change in the Registry Law. By the act of 1865, the *third* meeting for registry of voters (Monday before election) is abolished. There are now but *two* meetings—the *Tuesday* three weeks before election, and the *Friday* before election.

HAYTI.—Advices from Hayti report the revolution progressing—whole towns laid in ashes, and business almost wholly suspended. General Salnarc, captured by Gen. Caveral, was soon to be executed by order of President Jeffrard.

THE PRESIDENT—Arrived at Washington from his extended tour on the 15th. He was enthusiastically greeted by the citizens. Secretary Seward arrived home, (with the rest of the party,) but was quite ill.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Sept. 18, 1866.

THERE is little variation in the price of produce since our last issue. Wheat and flour remain about the same, notwithstanding a considerable temporary advance in England within the last ten days. This was caused by unfavorable weather rather than by a short yield of grain, and may be only temporary.

The wool market is quiet here and transactions quite limited. Holders of wool generally seem indisposed to accept present offers, and hold back their clips. The market is therefore dull at 50@55c—the last for a very superior article. The Boston Wool Circular of Messrs. Erickson of Sept. 14th, says:—"The wool market has been so regular and uniform the past three weeks, prices having scarcely varied during that time, we have not deemed it necessary to issue a Circular, and for the present will issue them only as the market requires. It appears to us that prices can go no lower while there is a reasonable prospect of a gradual advance."

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@15,50	FRUITS. VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$13,00@13,50	Apples, green	$1.00@1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 00c
Milfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	00@ 00c
Do. fine	20,00@23,00	Plums	00@ 00c
Meal, corn, cwt.	1,90@ 2,00	Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	50@ 50c
Wheat, red	2,30@ 2,40	Onions	50@ 75c
Best white	2,60@ 2,80	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.	85@ 90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 9c
Rye,	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	8@ 8c
Oats,	38@ 40c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley,	90@ 95c	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,00
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts,	22@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu.	$4,50@ 5,00
Do. new mess	35,50@36,00	Clover, medium,	0,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔.	18@ 19c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	13,00@14,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	11,00@13,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	22@ 24c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	17@ 18c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	$7,75@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,75@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,30@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@ 38c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	33@ 37c	Do. Char ⅌ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, new	14@ 18c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,60@2,85
Do. old	00@ 00c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	50@55c
Lard, tried	22@22½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ⅌ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s.	8,00@8,75
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	22@ 24c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@15,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15—Cotton 33@33½c. for middlings. Flour ranges from $6,00@13,25 as to quality. Wheat, $1 42@3,05. Rye, 90c@1,20. Barley, dull. Corn, 82@85c. Oats, 41@55c. Hops, 15@65c. Pork, new mess, $33,15@33,25; old do, $31,00@31,25; prime, $30,00@30,00; Shoulders, 14½@15c; Hams, 18@20c. Lard, 17@19cts. Butter, 22@50c. Cheese, 10@15½c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, SEPT. 15—Flour, ranges at $9,50@15,00; Rye flour, $6,25@6,50. Corn meal, $1,94@1,81½ per 100 ℔s.—Wheat, $2,70@3. Corn, 80@82c. Rye $105@107c. Barley $1@1,20. Oats, 45@55c. Hops, 45@60c. Pork, $38@40. Butter, 40@45c. Cheese, 19@20c. Lard, 22@23c.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 15.—Flour, sales at $11,00@14,50.—Wheat, $1,90@2,00. Corn. 70@70c. Rye, 70@83c. Barley, $1. Oats 37@38c. Pork, $35,00@35. Lard, 20@21c. Hams, 21@21c.; shoulders, 17@17½c.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 15.—Flour, sales at $7,50@11,00.—Wheat, $1,65@$1,91. Corn, 54½@57c. Oats, 26@29 cts.—Mess pork $33@34,00. Lard 18@21c. Butter 21@23c.

TORONTO, SEPT. 12—Flour, $6,50@7,00. Wheat, fall $1,17@1,30; spring, $1,28@1,42; Peas, 53@54c; Oats 26@38c.—Mess pork, $23@23,75; prime do, $21@22; Hams, 15@15c; Lard, 15@16c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 14@16c. Wool, 34@31c. Hay, $11@14. Straw, $8. Barley, 55@60c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11—Sales Beef Cattle, $10@18,00; Cows and Calves, $80@110; Veal Calves, 8@13c; Sheep and Lambs, 8@7c; Swine, 11@11½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 12—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $115@230 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $85@130. Milch cows, $45@125. Heifers, $30@45. Sheep sheared, 5@7c.; in lots, 2½@4½cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale 10@11½c; retail 11@12c. Pigs, wholesale, 11@13c; retail, 12@15c. Fat hogs, 10@10½c. Hides, 10½@11c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10cts.; calfskins, 23@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75@$1.

ALBANY, SEPT. 14.—Beeves, sales at from $5,50@10,50. Sheep, at $5,50@6,50. Hogs, 10½@11½c.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 11—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $4,25@7,75. Sheep, sales at $3,50@5,25. Swine, sales at from $8,50 to $9,70.

TORONTO, SEPT. 12—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7,20; 2d do, $5@5,50; Interior, $1,00@4,50. Lambs, $3@3 each. Sheep, $2,25. Calves, $5@6.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12.—Domestic fleeces have been rather dull during the week, the sales making being only in a retail way. In prices we have no change to note.—We quote sales domestic at 45@50 cents for native and ¼ Merinos; 55@55cts for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 65@72c for Saxony; 30@60c for No. 1 pulled; 50@60c for superfine; 60@65c for extra do; 20@27c for common unwashed California, and 27@37c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@40c; East India, 35@43c; African, 25@40c; Mexican, 30@35c; Smyrna, 25@45c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, SEPT. 12—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75cts; fine, 62@67c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 55@55c; coarse, 50@53c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@55c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@50cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@35c; East India, 30@45c

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 11.—There is no change in this line. The few lots which are offered are taken readily at previous prices, but there is no activity in the market. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@47c., and extra, 48@50c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 43@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

IONA, &c., GRAPE VINES.—Fine Open Air grown, 2 years old, cheap. Address
870-4teo A. HAMMOND, Geneva, N. Y.

IONA GRAPE VINES.—The Seneca Lake Wine Co. offer 10,000 each of Iona, Adirondac, Allen's Hybrid and Delaware. Address
CHARLES SPEELMAN, Ag't, Geneva, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES—THE UNDERSIGNED OFfer for sale this fall, Vines of the newest and best varieties. For particulars, address MORRIS & LUXFORD, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O.

METCALF'S EARLY STRAWBERRY.—This strawberry has now been tested four years and proves to be from five to ten days earlier than any other strawberry yet introduced. For further particulars send for descriptive circular. Especial rates to trade; address (stamp enclosed) WILLITS BROS., Buchanan, Mich.

EARLY GOODRICH AND GLEASON POTATOES.
Now ready for delivery. Price, 75c ⅌ peck; $2,00 ⅌ bushel; $5.00 ⅌ barrel, package included. Address
LEWIS J. BRYANT, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

ALL THE BEST AND EARLIEST NATIVE GRAPE VINES
For sale, in large or small quantities, at low prices. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited. Good references given.
W. C. BOYCE, Lockport, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are now wanted to solicit orders in each town in the United States, for **The Illustrated History of the Bible**, by John Kitto, D. D., F. S. A., Edited by Alvan Bond, D. D., of Norwich, Conn. This is the best selling book now published. Agents make from $100 to $300 per month, and say *"they never knew a book to sell so well."* For further information apply immediately to the publisher. HENRY BILL, Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE FARM, OF 384 Acres, and nearly 300 in a high state of cultivation, and over 100 acres being sown to wheat this fall; lying seven miles south of the City of Battle Creek. Said farm is first rate for white wheat, clover and timothy, and good for corn. On the premises there is a first rate house, good barn and orchard with great variety of fruit trees in bearing. For particulars inquire of
SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Michigan.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS in all parts of the country, to take orders for, and engage other Canvassers to sell "Tried and True, or Love and Loyalty." This is probably the best book for Agents now published. "It is selling with unexpected rapidity, and the printers can hardly keep pace with the demand."—*Springfield Republican.*
For full particulars, address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Springfield, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio.

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES.
Choice, strong, one and two year old vines, are offered by us for this fall's sale, singly or by the thousand. Our vines are grown by natural heat, without stimulants, in borders, and with ample room for roots; are well ripened and hardy, and specially adapted for the Vineyard or Garden. All orders promptly filled, and packing done with extra care. We also supply the best leading varieties of vines, and the best of Iona wood at lowest cash prices. Address MOORE & RICHARDSON,
870-3teo Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

BY JAMES F. C. HYDE,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
2 Court Square, Boston.
DORCHESTER NURSERIES.
WHOLESALE AUCTION OF TREES, VINES, &C., &C.
270,000 Pear Trees, 2 to 4 years, 25,000 Grape Vines, 2 years, very fine. 50,000 Apple Trees, Currants & Shrubs. Commencing **Wednesday, Oct. 3d**, at 9 o'clock, on Columbia st.; if the weather is stormy, the next fair day. Grove Hall Horse Cars leave Tremont street, Boston, every half hour.
870-2t WILDER & BAKER, Dorchester, Mass.

NOTICE.—The Partnership formerly existing between J. J. THOMAS and E. W. HERENDEEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. J. THOMAS.
Macedon, Aug. 2, 1866. E. W. HERENDEEN.

E. W. HERENDEEN, having purchased the Nursery Trees belonging to Thomas & Herendeen, at Macedon and Union Springs, for a continuance of the business, the subscriber cordially invites the attention of tree purchasers to his excellent, extensive and reliable stock.
J. J. THOMAS.
I would call especial attention to the superior article of Grape Vines, which I am able to offer this fall. Please send for a circular. E. W. HERENDEEN,
870-2t Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.
GOULD, BECKWITH & CO.,
870-tf Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FROST & CO.,
Genesee Valley Nurseries,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines,
EVERGREENS, &c., for the Autumn of 1866. We invite the attention of all those wishing to purchase in large or small quantities, to our extensive and well grown stock, which we offer to the trade this fall.
Our Stocks of Pears and Apples
Are unequaled in the United States. Send for our several Catalogues, which give full descriptions in each department. Enclose 15 cents in stamps for the set, or 3 cents for each.
No. 1 and 2. Descriptive Catalogues of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.
No. 3. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Dahlias, &c.
No. 4. Wholesale or Trade List.
No. 5 and 6. Bulbs, Flower Seeds, &c.
Address FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SPLENDID DUTCH FLOWERING BULBS.
WASHBURN & CO., Seed Merchants,
MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL HALL,
160 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON MASS.,
Would inform their friends and patrons that they are now (Sept. 1st.) daily expecting the arrival of their annual importation of DUTCH BULBS, consisting of
HYACINTHS—Including all the new English prize varieties of last season.
TULIPS—Of the newest and choicest varieties.
CROCUS—All the old and many of the new varieties.
CROWN IMPERIALS, Polyanthus, Narcissus,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE NARCISSUS,
JONQUILS, Double and Single.
LILIES—A splendid collection.
RANUNCULUS, Anemones, Snow Drops,
IRIS, Grape and Musk Hyacinths.
All of which may be relied upon as being of first quality in every respect. Our new Descriptive Catalogue of Bulbs, containing full directions for the culture of each variety, fully illustrated, with a beautiful colored plate, will be ready about Sept. 10th, and will be forwarded to applicants enclosing a ten cent stamp.
WASHBURN & CO.,
No. 160 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Educational—A R Eastman.
$20 a day to Agents—J T Lloyd.
Genesee Valley Nurseries—Frost & Co.
Agents Wanted Everywhere—Richardson & Co.
Take your Choice—Sidney E Morse Jr & Co.
Iona and Israella Grape Vines—Moore & Richardson.
New Jersey Lands for sale—E Wright.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c—Gould, Beckwith & Co.
Dorchester Nurseries—Wilder & Baker.
Notice—E W Herendeen.
Early Goodrich Potatoes, &c—Lewis J Bryant
Only Think of It—N S Snell.
Wanted, Experienced Agents—W J Holland & Co.
Farm for sale—Simeon Baker.
Thorough-Bred Stock—J C Cox & Co.
Pure-Blood Merino Sheep—Wm Beebe.
Metcalf's Early Strawberry—Willits Bros.
Goodrich Seedling Potatoes—Ransom Greene.
Native Grape Vines—W C Boyce.
Iona Grape Vines—Chas Speelman.
170 Receipts—Mrs Eliza A Call.
Iona Grape Vines, &c—A Hammond.
Grape Vines—Morris & Luxford.
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The Brinkerhoff Cornsheller, &c—J Brinkerhoff.

The News Condenser.

— The cholera is making sad ravages in Italy.

— The pear crop is good throughout this State.

— Jenny Lind receives $2,000 for each concert.

— Austria is reducing her army to a peace basis.

— There are fears of a renewal of war in Saxony.

— The Aster House, New York, rents for $95,000 per year.

— A lady is about to appear as a trapeze performer in London.

— Connecticut has 250 acres of base-ball and croquet grounds.

— The eggs of Japanese peacocks are worth 5 francs apiece in Paris.

— The hotel stages in New York earn from $18 to $30 a day each.

— The French watering-places are full of English and Americans.

— One farmer in Wyoming, Va., has harvested 7,000 bushels of oats.

— Gen. Weitzel has been appointed Collector of the port of Cincinnati.

— In 1865 there were 568,590 tons of beet sugar produced in Europe.

— The Mexican Liberals are reported to have gained several successes lately.

— The improvements at the Naval School, Annapolis, are rapidly progressing.

— The freshman class in the University of Vermont at Burlington is over twenty.

— The whaling fleet of New England is as large now as it was before the war.

— A grand horse show is to be held at Abingdon, Ill., Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

— It is said the drouth in South Carolina is the most severe ever known there.

— There are about one hundred men at work on the Cornell University, Ithaca.

— The National Cigar Maker's Union held its annual session in Baltimore last week.

— The ex-King of Naples is coming to this country as soon as he can sell his property.

— Bismarck threatens to dethrone the King of Saxony unless he becomes more docile.

— It is said the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto on the state of Europe.

— A new line of steamers has been established between New York and St. Petersburg.

— Thirty-eight fires occurred in Cairo during the past year, involving a loss of $455,000.

— Timothy Farrington, the oldest Boston apothecary, died Saturday week, aged 85 years.

— Owing to late continued rains the rot has attacked the potato crop in the Ottawa country.

— It is said that artillery is being manufactured in Pittsburg for a South American Republic.

— The dog pound at New York, after drowning 4,700 dogs, has quit business for the season.

— Mr. Sullivan, the great Illinois farmer, is preparing his ground for 200 miles of hedge fence.

— Ex-Gov. John M. Morehead of North Carolina died last week at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

— Dexter beat Patchen at Chicago last week for a purse of $5,000. The best time made was 2:24½.

— Ninety New York distillers have suspended business on account of the new Internal Revenue law.

— Beloit College, Wis., sent 270 men to the war, and proposes to raise $27,000 for a memorial edifice.

Special Notices.

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I HAVE SUFFERED with CATARRH thirty years; it had destroyed my voice and smelling—impaired my sight and hearing. In six weeks I have been entirely cured. For humanity's sake I will send the recipe for the simple remedy used, *postage free,* to all afflicted. Address Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 136, Syracuse, N. Y.

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HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.
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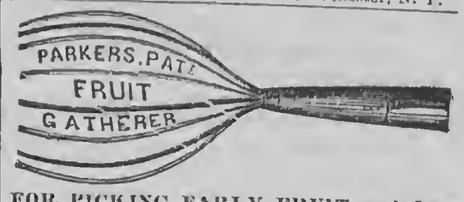

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THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.

John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.

PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger" 849-tf

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845-tf No. 700 Broadway, New York.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

PATH of the lightning! more sublime
Then when its wrath the rocks have rent;
Surpassing space, outspeeding time,
Linking each severed continent!

Last wonder of a wondrous age!
Where thou hast touched 'tis holy ground:
For there, as once by Israel's sage,
The presence of the Lord is found.

He saw it in the flame that played,
Yet injured not the desert's tree:
We trace it in the flame conveyed,
Harmless and quenchless through the sea.

Speak not of man's achievement now;
Speak but of Him who spread the main,
And taught His child its might to bow
Submissive to this thread-like chain.

He says to boastful pride, "Be still!"
This mightiest work of human hands
Does but His great design fulfill,
To bind in love earth's scattered lands.

Nerve of the world's gigantic form,
Quivering with thy mysterious life,
Speed only feelings pure and warm,
Nor thrill with pain, nor swell with strife.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE DECISION;

OR, THE CONFLICT OF PRIDE AND CONSCIENCE.

BY FAIRFIELD EWING.

NETTIE WORDEN'S dimpled cheek rested in the soft plalm, as she sat in the easy chair before the smouldering fire. Her eyes were bent upon the glowing embers, while a half smile parted the pretty lips. Evidently she was seeing beautiful things in those fiery coals—fading and glowing with every breath. Let us, with a writer's privilege, guess what so engrosses her thoughts. Something very interesting, no doubt. "Ah, that is it." The hand comes from the forehead, the eyes from the fire, to examine the exquisite ring gracing her finger.

"Perfectly lovely!" she exclaims, sliding it back and forth,—the lambent light from the carbuncle playing over the tiny member which it adorned. "Then I will be back in my proper station," rousing from the abstraction again. "There are the ATHERTONS, the KINGSLYS, the INGERSOLLS, the REMSEYS, the PROBASCOS, and hosts of others I used to know, ready to welcome me. I shall go to be queen in that polished circle. I am fitted for the station. That much was not flattery, and he shall be proud of my filling it so well. Everything was so bright as I left school, and was to enter society, when that awful blow came, depriving me of all,"

A shadow rested on the white brow, but was soon chased away by the glorious visions the future held, yet to be realized. "What splendid parties we will have,—elegant wardrobes too; diamonds, pearls, rubies,—of which this is an earnest," again turning the ring on her finger. "Then those girls will not sneer at my calico dress and linen collar; nor will I have GEORGE LAMPSON'S attentions forced upon me, because of my helplessness."

The color deepened at the remembrance of the petty slights and nameless insults she had been obliged, in consequence of her position, to bear. "'School marm' no longer, toiling for her daily bread, but 'Mrs. R. P. GAGE,' wife of the merchant prince."

The prospect was absolutely dazzling to the weary girl. No wonder she leaned back in the chair, believing the world held naught else for her just then. It had all been so sudden, there was no time for thought till now. This evening had he returned to the city to make preparations for their speedy marriage. Her father had been a wealthy man. As his daughter she had enjoyed advantages not usually the lot of her sex; she had traveled a year with him, when, by some mischance, their property had been swept away. His health gave way under the shock, and NETTIE was left an orphan to battle with the world. Her mother had died seventeen years before, leaving a wailing infant in her father's arms. Now he was gone. Leaving the din of business behind she sought the country, and, by teaching, had managed to support herself.

Mr. GAGE was an elderly man, who had known her father, and thinking his splendid house lonely, sought NELLIE WORDEN a week ago, and asked her to be his wife. Petting and caresses had not been hers for many a long, weary day; therefore,—wonder not that she took kindly to the friend of her father with a feeling she mistook for esteem—which she argued would soon be love, whenever she did have a passing thought during the week's excitement. Now she had time to think of the step taken. "Life's toils and ills were over for her, were they?" She started as this question came from the inward mentor. "Would she love him? *Did* he love her? To be sure, else he would not have asked her to make him happy by becoming his wife. Would she be happy with *him*?"

This involuntary questioning somehow did not produce a very pleasant feeling, judging from the restless tapping on the arm of the chair. A sense of something wanting crept into her soul. Her better nature was beginning to stir now. "Shall I stop because of a few qualms, natural, I suppose, to all girls? There is JULIA ATHERTON, who hesitated, and would have given up the marriage, had not her friends urged it on, and now she is a leader in society—handsome, stylish." NETTIE could not look into that "stylish" woman's heart, or sound its wretchedness, as others had done.

"What would be lacking?" she murmured to herself, in half justification, as more puzzling doubts began to assert themselves. "A husband perfectly devoted to me, every wish anticipated. What more could earthly mortal ask or desire?" Aye, what? From the dying embers two sad eyes seemed to look mournfully. With a half cry she covered her face with her hands. She loved MARION CARTER. He had been forgotten the past week. Now its excitement had died away, and memory brought agonizing thoughts in its train.

"A poor engineer," whispers pride. "If I *never* had known him!" "No spoken words bind you. Forget him." "I cannot," moaned the girl. "He may never ask you to be his wife. It is only a flirtation," the tempter again whispered. "Would you sell your soul for a price?" conscience sternly spoke. "I did not know this and am bound. It would be perjury to break the vows." "Better that than commit this heinous sin." "If I give up now, what a future stretches out before me? Helplessness, poverty, misery." "You can ward it all off by one act." "But MARION!" "Perhaps does not love you."

She did not know how why the tempter was; and conscience, awakened, did its work. "Oh, Father in Heaven! pity me;" sinking down and burying her face in the cushioned seat. There are times when contending thoughts are like armies rushing to battle. The war note is sounded, and hosts spring from every hillside, valley, and glen. Armed horsemen ride forth on their pawing steeds, crushing all with their iron hoofs. The thundering artillery of an unseen enemy sweeps them off only to rush forward again in fiercer conflict. Then the dropping shell from a third creates disorder everywhere. Now, routed by the flying horses of the first, panic spreads and the field belongs to none. Sometimes one holds the redoubts, then another. Fortifications torn down, cannon balls in huge piles; or, a line of desolation shows their track. Struggling steeds, on which passions rode to destruction. Good resolves, cold in death, stretched drearily for their graves by the angels.

Ambition, stalwart and brave, steps over his fallen victims onward. There is blood in his skirts, sword in his hand, fire in his eye and glorious things in his brain. He is conqueror now. Shadowy legions flee—are gone like dew in the morning sun before his impatient progress. This is the first encounter in which he came forth in his true self. Wait for the others. More dread ambuscades are prepared than are past. Ambition is not always wakeful, nor always conqueror. Other passions, impulses and principles are before, and behind. Soft fingers have, sometimes, shorn him of strength before he dreamed of danger. His pathway has been suddenly darkened. No hand leads him. In the dark, damp crypts of the heart he wanders, a maimed prisoner. Happy are those whose wills are strong enough to keep him there, or grapple successfully when his strength does return.

The gray light of morning found NETTIE still on her knees. It had been a terrible night for her; but peace came at last. "That peace which passeth understanding" was now hers. Her face was very pale when she quietly, but firmly, declined Mr. GAGE'S offer, giving incomprehensible reasons to him. "Mere girlish whims," he urged,—but he found to his chagrin they were more than that, and was compelled to go back to his splendid mansion alone.

Years after, Mrs. CARTER told her oldest daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen, on the eve of marriage, the story of her life. "Never, my dear, let worldly wisdom, prudence, pride, or anything, draw you from the RIGHT. Let no consideration tempt you to swerve for one moment;—and that you may be as happy as I have been is my constant praper."

FUN AMONG THE SPIRITUALISTS.

THE Spiritualists have been holding a national convention at Providence, R. I., lately, and a very free and easy and entertaining affair it seems to have been. Some of the more rational tried to tie up the brethern and sisters to rules and methods, but they scorned all such bondage, and talked and sung and resolved with the most perfect abandon. Among the resolutions the following is a model for political conventions, and it is quite as logical as many that come to light in such bodies:

Whereas, the people have outgrown the superstitions of the Christian religion; therefore resolved, that tobacco, rum, Sunday schools, churches, hanging, Andrew Johnson, animal food, and swearing, are against science, reason and experience, and that they are not to be tolerated.

Mr. Child of Boston, the philosopher of the sect, delivered his opinions on a variety of topics. He thought the devil was a good thing in his way, but that his ways were devilish, and he was about played out, and bound to go down. Did'nt believe in force, in matters of morality, but admitted its virtue in physics; thought the founder of Christianity and Fourier were very good sort of men, and was opposed to ignoring them; believed in music and dancing, but was deadly opposed to pork. Miss Hutchings expressed her disgust at so much talk and so little action. She said the convention had done nothing, and wanted to know what good resolutions did when one was suffering with a pain in the bowels. She wanted something done and that quickly, even if she had to do it herself. Mr. Wheeler re-inforced Miss Hutchings, and exhorted the members of the convention not to make fools of themselves and act as if they had a patent right to all the insanity in the world. The great sensation of the meeting was a poem from the spirit of Andrew Jackson, written and spoken through Sanford B. Swan. It concludes with this comforting assurance:—

"Old Hickory the lover of the Frie
Has not forgot the Old Liberty Tree
Which I Jackson helped protect and Train
In days that tryed our soles with Paine."

WHEN a young lady offers to hem a cambric handkerchief for a rich bachelor, she means to sow in order that she may reap.

Wit and Humor.

PROSE MEDLEY.

"THE mention of America, sir, has never failed to awaken in me the loveliest emotions.

"In my infancy, when all tender impressions made upon the mind are the most permanent, I—"

"Lost my mother and was brought up on a bottle—"

"Of Prussic acid in the room of my Angelina? Heaven help me! There is some terrible mystery about—"

"The way that dog run with the snapping turtle holding fast to his tail—"

"Of murder *most* foul—"

"*All* fowl, my dear, are easily domesticated, and it is said that when the swan dies—"

"The highwayman is a perfect gentleman compared to the rumseller, who—"

"Banished from paradise, the Peri was—"

"Anxiously inquiring whether Horace Greeley could be engaged as—"

"A wet nurse in a family of the highest respectability, where the comforts of a—"

"Home for the fallen, established in January last, for the purpose of—"

"Breaking down and destroying a government the best the sun ever shone upon—"

"The Grampian Hills my father feeds his flock—"

"Of wild geese, in the form of two sides of an equilateral triangle; at the apex flies the—

"Leader of the mob now directed the attention of his vagrant ruffians to—"

"The difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedle—"

"De way dis chile did put for de house as fast as—

"The legs of the triangle being in proportion to the—"

"Amount of bad whisky daily consumed, resulting in the death of thousands of—"

"Musquitoes may be of use in creation, but all must agree that they are a nuisance, and since—"

"Cardozo, we understand, has left the city to—"

"Get an injunction against the cholera, and thereby save the Board of Health a great amount of trouble and expense, to say nothing about—"

"What a long tail our cat has got—"

"Into the house by means of a false key—stole nineteen dollars in money and the editor's best—"

"Coat of tar and feathers; they then mounted him on a rail and proceeded in the direction of—"

"A small boy, fatherless and motherless, barefoot, who had not tasted food for—"

"More than a thousand years, during the dark ages; science dawned upon the superstitions of the past, and—"

"At a given signal the drop fell, and that's all."
—*Percy Howard, in N. Y. Tattler.*

YOUNG AMERICA.

A LADY, teaching her little daughter, four years old, pointed to something in the book, and asked, "What is that, my dear?" "Why don't you know?" inquired the child. "Yes," said the mother, "but I wish to find out if you know." "Well," responded the little miss, "I do know." "Tell me then, if you please," said the lady. "Why no," insisted the little one, with an arch look; "you know what it is, and I know what it is, and there is no need of saying anything more about it."

A LITTLE fellow, not more than five years of age, hearing some gentlemen, at his father's table, discussing the familiar line, "An honest man's the noblest work of God," said he knew it wasn't true; his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

A CITIZEN of New Hartford tells that the first time he attended church, he, a little four year old, was seated in a pew. Upon his coming home he was asked what he did in church, when he replied, "I went into a cupboard, and took a seat on the shelf."

A LITTLE boy disputing with his sister on some subject, I do not now remember what, exclaimed, "It's true, for ma said so; and if ma says it's so, it's so, *if it ain't so.*

THE EQUIVOCAL APOLOGY.

Quoth Madame Bas Bleu, "I hear you have said
Intellectual women are always your dread:
Now tell me, deal sir, is it true?"
"Why, yes," said the wag, "very likely I may
Have made the remark in a jocular way;
But then, on my honor, I did'nt mean you!

A BACHELOR in Pennsylvania has been sued for a breach of promise—damages laid at $25,000. He pleads that he was ready to marry last winter, but the plaintiff put him off. Since that time she has been fleshing up awfully, weighing now 285 pounds, and gaining every day. He prefers to wait now till the extreme of her avoirdupois charms has been reached.

"WHAT flower of beauty shall I marry?" asked a young spendthrift of his governor; to which the governor replied, with a grim smile, "Marigold."

A DANDY in Broadway, wishing to be witty, accosted an old rag-man as follows:—"You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "Yes; jump in, jump in."

A YANKEE doctor has recently got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours' hard labor, well worked in.

AN old bachelor says that every woman is in the wrong until she cries—and then she is in the right instantly.

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Having commenced (this month,) on its 25th year. Its success in fitting young men for business is known all through the land. There is scarcely a village or city where its graduates cannot be found, and on whom it mostly relies for its patronage. To them we refer.

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GENTS:—Herewith please receive our order for $110 worth of your Teas. The difference between the amount of this order and the other, which was about $50, is a sufficient explanation as to the kind of satisfaction your Teas give in this locality. In fact, all, I believe, with one exception, renew their order. It works up our merchants so to think we will send to you instead of paying them two dollars or eighteen shillings for Teas no better than yours at $1,25. As there are several who have spoken to me about sending, but I have been unable to see them to get their order, therefore please send me ten pounds, in pound packages, in the following proportion, say 5 ℔s. Japan, at $1,25; 3 ℔s. Young Hyson, at $1,25; 2 ℔s. Gunpowder, at $1,25; amounting in all at $12,50.

Yours respectfully, L. B. MILLS.

ORDER NO. 2.

2 ℔s.	Young Hyson, Jno Culbertson, at $1,25	$2 50
2 do	Imperial, do do at $1,25	2 50
2 do	do Geo Prentice, at $1,25	2 50
2 do	Young Hyson, do at $1,25	2 50
2 do	do S Rhoads, at $1,25	2 50
2 do	Imperial, do at $1,25	2 50
4 do	Young Hyson, P McGregor, at $1,25	5 00
1 ℔	do E S Palmer, at $1,25	1 25
1 do	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	Imperial, do at $1,25	1 25
2 ℔s	do J Jack, at $1,25	2 50
2 do	Gunpowder, do at $1,25	2 50
2 do	Young Hyson, do at $1,25	2 50
4 do	best Japan, J B Jacquot, at $1,25	5 00
1 ℔	do do J Waters, at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Young Hyson, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Imperial, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do do J Youngs, at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Young Hyson, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Imperial, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Japan, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do do M J Lewis, at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Imperial, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
2 ℔s	do Young Hyson, do at $1,25	2 50
1 ℔	do do P Somers, at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Imperial, do at $1,25	1 25
4 ℔s	do Gunpowder, W L Root, at $1,25	5 00
4 do	do do S Root, at $1,25	5 00
4 do	do Young Hyson, L Barclay, at $1,25	5 00
2 do	do do A C Grant, at $1,25	2 50
1 ℔	do Japan, A M Jewell, at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
2 ℔s	do do A P Lewis, at $1,25	2 50
2 do	do Young Hyson, do at $1,25	2 50
1 ℔	do Japan, do at $1,25	1 25
4 ℔s	do Gunpowder, L Bootey, at $1,25	5 00
2 do	do Japan, Jas Culbertson, at $1,25	2 50
1 ℔	do Imperial, do at $1,25	1 25
1 do	do Gunpowder, do at $1,25	1 25
2 ℔s	do do W T Hardacker, at $1,25	2 50
2 do	do Japan, do at $1,25	2 50
	By order in letter	12 50
Total		$110 00

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TERMS, $3.00 PER YEAR.] "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." [SINGLE NO. TEN CENTS

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Ralph Evans agt

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

Tuesday Evening.—Subject, The Dairy.

AT 7½ o'clock an audience gathered in St. Nicholas Hall, to hear and take part in the discussion of subjects relating to the Dairy. S. S. WHITMAN, Little Falls, N. Y., opened with an address treating, mainly, the uncleanly practices and the evil results flowing therefrom, which might be observed in many dairies of the country. Mr. W. observed that some dairymen do not deem it necessary that cheese shall be clean, in order to sell, but they seem to have adopted the motto "the more there is in it the more there is of it." The speaker thought all dairymen would concede that others might be filthy, though they would not call their own practices in question. Milk, in all its relations, requires more care than any other food product of the farm. Cleanliness in every stage of its management is necessary to success; the construction of barns—the appliances for milking—should insure cleanliness. We would not wonder that people are sometimes poisoned with cheese, if we considered all the uncleanliness attending the making. Factories do not obviate this evil, but rather encourage it.

President GOULD said the facts mentioned by Mr. WHITMAN had long been known to the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and it had been deemed an absolute necessity to present them to the public. They are a cause of great complaint among cheese dealers.

Mr. MCGRAW, Tompkins Co., contended that a good article of cheese or butter cannot be made from the best grass and water in the country, unless the milk is rightly taken care of. He deemed what had been said on the subject of cleanliness in the dairy of great importance. Had bought a great deal of dairy product, and never handled any with loss that was well made. Milk should be put in the pans clean; no milker should put his fingers in the milk, to wet them when stripping, and the udder and teats should be cleaned with water and a cloth before milking. The dairy-house should be clean—the pig-sty distant—and no stench near it. Packages should be clean. Cleanliness is at the very root of dairy prosperity. But a fine article of butter and cheese cannot be made where there is not soft water and fine grasses.

GEO. GEDDES, Onondaga, thought the idea of carrying a towel and water into the barn-yard, among the cows, was certainly a new one.

Mr. FAXTON, Oneida, believed that good butter and cheese could be made in the limestone regions. Had a favorable experience of twenty years in using butter made on limestone land.

Mr. MCGRAW, Tompkins, thought the last speaker's taste for butter was educated to a false standard. The test for good butter is the market. The first question the dealer asks is "where is your butter made?" If Mr. F. sent a lot of butter to market, part of it made in the soft and part in the hard water regions, he would find his returns greatly favoring the soft water butter.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock, said excellent butter was made in limestone regions, but the difficulty is it wont keep; it becomes rancid in three months. Soft water regions make the best long-keeping butter. The older the pastures, too, the better the dairy. The true dairy region of the United States is very limited. As good cheese cannot be made in the hard water regions as in the soft. In fifty years good dairy lands will bear higher prices than any other whatsoever.

GEO. GEDDES, Onondaga, said that the question relative to the merits of the hard and soft water regions, for dairy products, had been agitated a long time and never settled; nor would it be now. Many good butter regions are limestone; on the Mohawk Flats—a limestone region—the best of butter is made. He did not believe such fine discrimination could be made in dairy products. The market is the best test. If the dealer wants to send butter once or twice round the globe let him take the risk.

Mr. THOMAS, Herkimer, said that one cause of bad butter and cheese, was the allowing of too long intervals between milking, and using impure or diseased milk. Farms that grow large crops of red clover cannot produce good butter. If milk will boil without curdling it is good. If the cows eat red clover the butter wont keep; it is the fine, old grasses that produce sweet and aromatic butter.

Mr. HAWLEY, Onondaga, thought that the qualities of butter depended a great deal on the packages. These should be soaked with salt water to prevent the wood from drawing salt from the butter. Cellars in which butter is kept should be free from all foul smells. Vegetables should not be stored in the cellar with butter. In taking it to market, care should be exercised not to expose it to a hot sun. For salting, Ashton and Onondaga Factory are the only kinds fit to use. Thought the representations of dirty milkers to strong; it was wrong to publish such statements to the public.

Mr. BURGESS, Vt., stated that the water is hard in his section, yet good butter and cheese are made. The grass is mainly timothy. Farmers are turning their attention from wool growing to dairying. Fancy sheep may pay better, but not wool growing proper. He could make three pounds of butter to one of wool; sold the wool at 55 and the butter at 45 cents per pound. Considered whey valuable for fattening hogs.

Mr. THOMAS, Herkimer, said the best way to prepare firkins for packing butter is to put buttermilk in them, let it remain two days, scald and then fill with salt. He complained that some factories in Herkimer were managed dishonestly, thereby entailing loss on the farmers. He thought cheese factories were bound to go down, for it could be made cheaper at home, and there is no cheating then. Besides, the demand for large sizes had changed, those weighing from forty to sixty pounds being now called for. A cool temperature has much to do with the production of a good article; 60° is the proper temperature. If too warm, cool by surrounding the churn with ice, but put nothing in the cream.

Mr. HAWLEY thought that in sending butter to a distant market it would be well to surround the packages with larger ones containing sawdust or salt. These substances are non-conductors and the heat would not affect the butter. An ounce of salt to a pound of butter is the right quantity for salting, but care should be taken not to work the butter when it becomes pasty or salvy. The hand should be kept out of butter as much as possible; it should not be washed too much with water; work it as soon as churned, and again the next morning.

Mr. MCGRAW, Tompkins, said that in making butter and cheese, three pounds of the latter can be made to one of the former. Nine and a half pounds of milk make one pound of cheese. There is not much difference in the profit of cheese and butter-making. The season makes a great difference in the quality of butter. Of course that made in some months is better than in others. The food of cows has a great influence, as the milk is flavored by what they eat, hence the sweet grasses and soft water are the best. In reply to a question, the speaker said that hogs would thrive well on whey alone—without even grass—but they must be sold before cold weather comes. In cold weather they will not drink enough whey to keep them thriving. When cows are worth one hundred dollars it pays to raise calves of the best milkers. Both parents of the calves should descend from a long line of good milkers; we cross our cows with Short-horn bulls; such do the best for us.

Mr. RALPH, Oneida, believed that profitable feeding of whey depends much on its age. It should not be fed less than twelve, nor more than twenty-four hours after being made. The sugar of milk is the article of value in whey for feeding purposes; if it gets too old this turns to an acid, and hogs eating it scour, run down and die.

THE FARMER'S FALL CAMPAIGN.

FARMERS have had a breathing spell,—the severe labors of the summer harvest were followed by a short season of leisurely work, but now that the Fall Campaign is fairly entered upon every nerve must be strained and every moment improved until the last potato is in the pit or cellar, the last ear of corn in the crib, and all the fields cleared of their useful products. In gathering his autumn harvest the farmer works to the greatest disadvantage; he can call little machinery to his aid—the corn is yet cut with the knife and husked with the hand, and the potato is pulled out with the hook—the days are short and the weather uncertain. Energy and calculation—making the best use of what help he is able to command, will, at this juncture, distinguish the successful farmer. Seasonable hints are not out of place.

Cut corn as soon as possible. It may not be fully ripe—all the ears hard—but all the nutriment the plant will draw from the earth is already in it, and if cut and shocked the juices will slowly pass from the stalk to the grain and mature it. A frost on the standing corn would check this operation. Take pains and shock the corn up well; it throws off the rain better and the fodder is kept in good condition.

If the corn is husked early tie up the stalks in firm, erect bundles and secure in the stack or barn when they get in good condition. It is better to make small stacks, both on account of convenience in feeding and the sound keeping of the fodder. If put in the barn they should be very dry or mould will be formed. Dry straw scattered between the layers will check this tendency.

Cut clover seed when the heads are all turned brown. Use the reaper and lay the clover in winrows; the gavels may be turned once or twice, and then loaded with barley forks. This course saves much loss from shelling. Rain will not hurt clover seed except what loss results in handling from increased facility of shelling.

Dig potatoes as soon as possible. Heavy fall rains decay them. Do not expose them long to the sun. Handle carefully; they will look better and sell for higher prices. The potato loves coolness and moisture. Put the vines in the hog-pen; they will make bedding and manure.

Draw corn into the barn or under the sheds to husk on rainy days.

When the weather is fine eat breakfast by lamp-light, and do the chores before breakfast.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Against Salt for Man or Beast.

A CORRESPONDENT from Mich. sends us a communication in which he argues against the eating of salt by man or beast. Want of room compels us to select the strong points of his argument. He supposes the love of this condiment a depraved and acquired taste, and asserts in support that young stock will not eat it except in cases where the taste, like that for rum in some people, is inherited. "All creation appears to indicate a wise designer and an adaptation of means to ends. Now, would it not be unwise and even cruel to place animals on this earth with their food before them containing an insufficiency of some of the elements necessary to their health and comfort. Numerous species of animals never taste of salt, and millions of the human race have lived healthfully and died at a good old age without using it at all, and millions more live in perfect health who do not taste it either as food or condiment. In over doses it is repulsive and even a poison to the human system, and it is said not to afford any nutriment but to pass out in the secretions without change, and when by reason of low vitality the system is unable to expel all, scrofula, ulcers and cancers may be produced."

Sub-Soiling Land.

WILL it pay to sub-soil land, and if so, which is the best season to do it? is a question propounded to us by a correspondent. Perhaps we can best answer by considering some of the results of thorough sub-soiling. It is a fact that land may be made very productive by simply pulverizing the soil to a minute degree. This operation renders the plant-food contained therein available to the growth of the crop. It adds nothing to what was previously there, but opens the way for the roots of plants to reach and appropriate the entire nutriment in the soil. For this object we plow and harrow. But the sub-soil plan goes deeper and obviously opens new and rich sources of mineral food to the searching roots of our grasses and cereals. Deep plowing, with an ordinary implement, is not always wise, for the reason that it throws on the surface a soil deficient in vegetable mold, which forms a poor seed-bed to support the first and most feeble growth of the young plant. But sub-soiling—the loosening of the under soil without bringing it to the surface—throws open to the vigorous roots of the plant rich sources of food. Sub-soiling should follow under draining. On strong loams or clays it is of the greatest use,—in pure sands of the least. Where clay underlies sand, so close to the surface that it may be reached with the sub-soil plow, it is of great benefit to use it. The best time to sub-soil is in the autumn; the frost and the air go down. The water settles early in the spring. The labor of sub-soiling in the fall is much more, however, than in the spring.

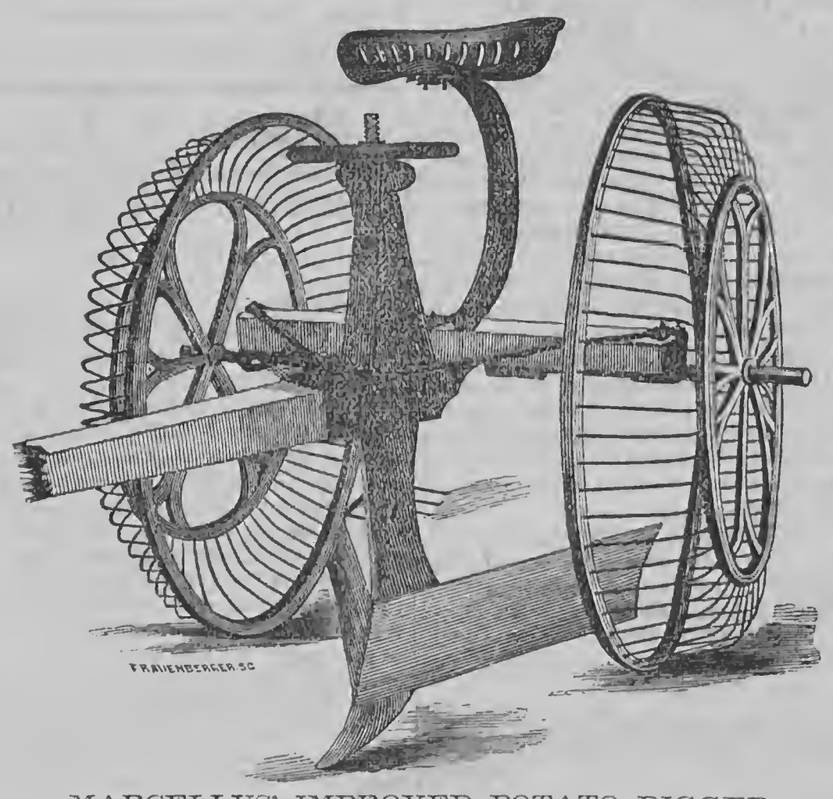
Extraordinary Vitality of Seed Peas.

A RECENT issue of The Farmer (Scottish) contains the following:—"Three years ago, Mr. John Hill, tailor, of Dulverton, Somerset, received from his sister, who resides at Pontypool in Wales, three single peas, taken from a bottle found buried in an old ruin near that town. The bottle contains a parchment, from which it appeared that it had been deposited there 200 years before. Mr. Hill planted the peas, and in his garden plot the produce may now be seen, a most luxuriant crop of gigantic peas, the stocks much above the usual height, and covered with very light green semi-transparent pods of enormous dimensions, one of which measures 5½ inches in length and 3 in circumference, another being 7 inches long and 1¾ inches wide."

Heading the Canker Worm.

IRA PHILLIPS Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Iowa, speaking of the means proposed for destroying the canker worm, says they have been so numerous and many of them so absurd as not to be worth mentioning. He adds:—"The most effective means have been a strip of cotton batting tied around the tree and the edges well fringed out. This is a novel plan, but is said to be a *sure* preventive—the moth seldom going over the batting. Another plan I have found successful: the use of a leaden or tin trough encircling the base of the tree and imbedded in the ground,—the trough filled with coal oil. The oil is sure to kill the moth if he gets on it."

Both of these plans would prove rather expensive at the present prices of cotton, tin and lead, if applied to an extensive apple orchard. It is believed that the hay-band process, recommended by an orchardist in New Jersey, will prove equally as effective with the canker worm, while it is certainly much less expensive than with the cotton or the oil.



MARCELLUS' IMPROVED POTATO DIGGER.

OUR engraving represents a front view of a Potato Digger recently patented and now being manufactured by Mr. A. MARCELLUS of Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y. We have seen this machine, but had no opportunity of witnessing its operation. Practical men who have examined the machine and seen it in operation are favorably impressed as to its value, and think the inventor has supplied a long sought desideratum.

Mr. MARCELLUS thus describes his invention: "This machine is drawn by two horses, and consists of a double mould-board plow which divides, or splits the row and throws the earth and potatoes into two separators. The separators constitute the wheels of the carriage; as the wheels revolve the earth is separated from the potatoes and they are discharged in the rear into the furrow from which they were taken.'

Production of Timber.

BAYARD TAYLOR, in a recent letter from Kansas, says that hundreds of acres of prairie, which have been protected from fire by contiguous cultivated fields, are overgrown with hickory and oak trees from four to six feet high. Where land is tolerably well watered and undisturbed, especially if in vicinity of wooded country, it will give support to what is commonly called a spontaneous growth of timber. The character of the growth depends mainly upon the quality of the soil. The seed may have remained for years in the soil, possessing a latent vitality, which awaits only favorable conditions for its development. Poor soils seem first to favor the pine, and this in turn gives place to the more rapid growing deciduous trees, until the chestnut and the oak find fitting support and conditions for their growth and development.

About Flax.

MR. HAYMANS HYE, the British Vice Consul at Ghent, writes about the treatment of flax in that country thus:—"The new system of treating flax consists in planting elm trees round the ponds or along the ditches in which the flax is retted; when the leaves fall they are gathered and thrown into the water, where of course, they decay, which impregnates the water, and gives the flax a more even color (as it is called, silvery blue) and renders the fiber softer and silky. When the ponds and ditches become almost dry they carefully take out the first layer of mud, and place it in heaps on the sides, which is again thrown into the water when the retting season returns, and thus repeated every year. As color and softness increase its value so considerably, and as the method of producing these qualities appears so simple, the information given by Mr. Haymans Hye may perhaps be of much interest."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE VERMONT MERINOS AT HAMBURG.

In his article in reply to ours, Mr. CAMPBELL, apparently seriously, imputes to us as an inconsistency that, under our original information of the facts, we spoke of his Hamburg victory as an unparalleled one, "won under a cloud of difficulties," while now he says we view it "as insignificant as possible." It is true that we arrived at the conclusion that beating the field—beating the representatives of the best flocks of Germany—beating the Emperor NAPOLEON'S sheep—entirely outselling all the other sheep on the ground, &c., &c.,—*is* a quite different affair *from being placed second in a single class.**

Mr. CAMPBELL rarely expresses himself directly or clearly on any point. But we gather the idea that he still claims to have beaten *the field*, because he offered a sweepstakes which was not accepted; and that he holds that we are bound to the same view because we said in the Practical Shepherd that "this (offer of a sweepstakes) rendered the triumph of the American Sheep absolute and undeniable." Under the then supposed facts it certainly so struck us. Mr. CAMPBELL was represented as having beaten the field, that is, all the classes of Merinos.—"Loud expressions of dissatisfaction" broke forth, "which were promptly re-echoed in the German newspapers." "On the official promulgation of the decision, the previous censures took the form of accusations." "It was asserted that the committee had been unduly influenced." Then it was that the victor magnanimously offered to test the question over again, *before a new committee*, chosen by the "German Association under whose auspices and direction the International Exhibition took place." All this is very *fine;* and were it *true*, would, in our judgment, bear out our original inference.

But getting down from these poetical myths to solid ground, the scene changes. If the official Prize List is to be trusted, it would seem that the offered sweepstakes was only an appeal from the award of the judges by a defeated competitor—a thing usually laughed at and never worth noticing. And by the conditions of the sweepstakes, as declared by Mr. NEEDHAM at Rutland, it was "open to *previous* competitors"—so that it was not even directed to three classes of Merinos on exhibition. This was what Mr. CAMPBELL considers beating *the field!*

We are now treated to a *startling* development! Mr. CAMPBELL writes:

"Now should it prove that I am the injured party—that I have practiced no deception—that the committee at Hamburg did decide first upon my sheep—that it *was the foreign breeder* that practiced the deception and not me—will Mr. RANDALL be as free to do me strict justice as he has shown to foreigners. * * The arranging of that 'prize list' * * proves to be a specimen of sharp practice of the foreign breeders."

In proof of the above, he offers the following letter of Mr. NEEDHAM;

BOSTON, July 30th, 1866.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL—*My Dear Sir:* In answer to your enquiries, whether the German or American Sheep, in the class of Merinos marked "b," were first decided on for a first prize at the International Exhibition in 1863, I will say that the sub-committee of three, of which I was one, *were unanimous in placing the American Sheep first*—and I was greatly surprised that in the published list of premiums awarded, the German were placed before the American Sheep. Yours truly, DANIEL NEEDHAM.

There is some ambiguity in both of the above statements, confounding as they do the ideas of *deciding first* on the American Sheep, and deciding *to place them first;* but Mr. NEEDHAM'S words which we have placed in italics are decisive, and he thus squarely makes up the issue that Mr. CAMPBELL'S sheep have been deprived of the position in the official prize list to which they were entitled by official award. In answer to Mr. CAMPBELL'S question we reply, *if this fact can be established*, Mr. RANDALL *will* "be as free to do him strict justice as he has shown to foreigners." And Mr. RANDALL will, to the extent of his poor abilities, join in dealing out another kind of justice to the foreign scoundrels who have thus wronged and insulted an American exhibitor.

But, in truth, Mr. NEEDHAM has assumed a very grave responsibility. The weight of testimony is altogether against him. He expressly declared at Rutland that, "notwithstanding and in defiance of" the murmurs of the press and people, "the general committee with manly independance *ratified the action of the sub-committee by a unanimous vote;*" he also declared *that this decision was officially promulgated.* The general committee consisted of "eighteen noblemen and gentlemen" of different countries, whose selection on such an occasion would seem to give sufficient warrant of their prominence and character. We are called on to believe that this body of men, after making and *officially announcing* a *unanimous* decision, subsequently reversed their action, without the knowledge of the American committeeman or the American successful competitor, or else that they connived at a fraudulent change in the prize list—in either case a crime as foolish as base, because a change in an *announced award* could not be made without the knowledge of the thousands who attended the exhibition, of the reporters of the newspapers and through them of the world. The only other hypothesis which can be presented is that those who superintended the publication of the official prize list, changed it without the privity of the committee. This, as in the other case, would be known to the public; and it would be known to the general committee, who, to avoid becoming parties to the fraud, would be required immediately to expose and denounce it.

We wish Mr. NEEDHAM a happy deliverance from the position he has opened. But virtually he occupies the position of a single witness testifying contrary to *seventeen* other witnesses—or a single committeeman attempting to impeach the good faith of his *seventeen* colleagues. He must needs see, therefore, that the burthen of proof rests on himself, and that to secure himself from very unpleasant constructions, he is required to present that proof with the least delay that circumstances possibly admit of.

Mr. CAMPBELL says:

"Mr. RANDALL complains because, as he says, I had to sell my gold 'to make up the alleged price.'* The price was as has been stated 4,000 German dollars (spelled Tollars) or thalers, already paid, and 1,000 due us yet on certain conditions. If there is anything wrong in the bargain—if I have committed a fraud *by computing the amount in the lawful currency of our own dear country*—if the public have suffered by this report of sales, I hold myself responsible for the act."

Now we learn from a table of rates of foreign coins, used in the Treasury Department at Washington,† that the value of the rix-dollar, or thaler, of Prussia and *the northern States of Germany*, is established by Act of Congress to be *sixty-nine cents;* and that accordingly the 4,000 thalers which Mr. CAMPBELL *received* for his sheep, not computing the premium on gold, amounted "in the lawful currency of our dear country" to just $2,760. *Conditional after payments* are pretty well understood, and how the one in the present instance is understood by the "Count" who purchased the sheep is made to appear from the fact that he not only has not made it, but as we are informed on *excellent* authority, utterly ignores any further liability.

* We call attention to our remarks on this subject when we published the Hamburg Official Prize List, Sept. 9, 1865. Mr. CAMPBELL'S and Mr. NEEDHAM'S declarations, which follow, show that *they* consider the American Sheep defeated on the showing of the official record.

* That is, the alleged price at which he sold his sheep at Hamburg.

† See American Tariff, &c., 1865, compiled by E. D. Ogden, page 69.

Reports of Fairs.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

[Continued from page 302, last No.]

Cattle.

It was generally remarked that the show of Cattle was very slim in point of numbers, but very choice in quality. Perhaps a better display of *Short-Horns* was never seen at any of our State Fairs. In perfection of form and purity of blood the animals exhibited from the herds of Hon. EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca, and JAMES O. SHELDON, Esq., Geneva, can hardly be surpassed in this country. Mr. C. exhibited no less than twelve cows and three bulls. An eight months old calf, "Lucia," of his attracted much attention, and was thought a splendid model of a young Short-Horn, receiving the honorable order of the "blue ribbon." Mr. SHELDON'S herd on the grounds consisted of the bull "2d Duke of Geneva," five cows and one yearling heifer. In the class of cows his "Mazurka 13" took the first premium. She was in high condition. Her color was pure white. His "Gem of Oxford," which took the second prize, was not less admired by judges. Her color is roan. CLARK H. HAYES, Unadilla, exhibited two cows and two bulls. "Moss Trooper," a red bull, is very neat and perfect, and weighs over 2,800 pounds.

Ayrshires were also shown by Mr. HAYES. Messrs. WALCOTT & CAMPBELL of New York Mills, had six specimens of this breed on the grounds, from their celebrated herds. The cows exhibited handsomely all the strong characteristics of the breed for milking — fine, trim heads and necks, sleek limbs, yellow skin, and large milk veins and udders. Their imported bull "Tarbolton" was particularly fine, and his form was strongly in contrast with the massive Short-Horns.

Alderneys were shown by Hon. SAM. CAMPBELL, New York Mills, W. B. DINSMORE, Staatsburg, R. H. POMEROY, Mohawk, T. D. CURTIS, Saratoga, and C. H. HAYES, Unadilla. This class of stock attracted a good deal of attention. Their good milking qualities were very apparent. Mr. DINSMORE'S bull was particularly fine. Mr. CURTIS showed a bull and a calf—the latter taking the "blue ribbon," and the former being worthy of it had his pedigree not been a little obscure. Three animals—a bull, cow, and a yearling, shown by C. G. MORSE, Greene,—were all the *Herefords* we saw on the grounds. *Devons* were shown by JAMES HILTON, Albany Co., and he had the honor of being the breeder of the bull that took the first prize. Its owner is JAMES SWART, Hoffman's Ferry. There were some *Grade* Short-Horns of fair quality, and S. G. SMITH, Saratoga Co., exhibited one pair of fat oxen, estimated to weigh 6,000 lbs.

Sheep.

The display of Sheep attracted, of course, much attention. Groups of men could be seen at all hours of the day, bending over the pens and eagerly pointing out and discussing the qualities of the occupants. Often some were trotted out to obtain a better view of the wool and other fine points. Although the *Merinos* outnumbered the *Long Wools*, the latter made a very creditable display, representing, we think, that class of sheep in this State more fully and favorably than the *Merinos* did theirs. WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Red Hook, showed a large collection, mainly of his famous *Silesian Merinos.* His Grade Sheep on exhibition could hardly be distinguished by appearance from the full bloods, showing the strong impress made by strength and purity of blood. D. W. CHILDS, Vt., exhibited a three-year-old ram, and his last fleece, weighing twenty-six pounds; the weight of the ram after being shorn was 108 lbs. He was very wrinkly. BAKER & HARRIGAN, Comstock Landing, N. Y., showed one pen of very fine ram lambs, sired by young "Gold Drop" and Mr. HAMMOND'S "Green Mountain." The famous "Gold Mine" was shown by PERCY & BURGESS, and Mr. PERCY had a pen of fine ewes and one yearling ram.

Among the *Cotswolds* we noticed, the flocks of E. GAZLEY, JOHN D. WING, S. T. DUELL and BURDETT LOOMIS were represented. The latter gentleman showed a lot of imported *Cotswolds*, selected from the flocks of WM. HEWES and ROBERT GARNE, North Leach, Eng. A ram, "His Royal Highness," two years old, sheared 18 lbs. of wool last April. *Leicesters* were shown by WALCOTT & CAMPBELL, JULIAN WINNE and S. & W. S. ALLEN. *Southdowns* were only represented by the flocks of L. L. LORILLARD. *Cashmere Goats* were shown by W. B. DINSMORE, Staatsburg; and JOHN S. SCHIDMORE, Saratoga, exhibited a pen of *Rocky Mountain Sheep.* These sheep were rather under size and had two extra horns projecting forward over the eyes. We have not space to notice all the entries of sheep. There were, we believe, over fifty exhibitors, and their stock formed one of the leading features of the Fair. Being so near the borders of Vermont we had expected more of the leading breeders of *Merinos* in that State would exhibit their choice stock. A few ten-thousand-dollar rams would have been a great attraction. But it is hardly the *role* of those claiming such high superiority above others to compete before the public.

Horses.

The exhibition of horses was not at all satisfactory. The facilities for seeing them were poor indeed, except when they were displayed on the track. The stalls they occupied being furnished with doors and locks, the animals were mostly blanketed and quite inaccessible for close inspections without causing considerable trouble. A few pairs of matched horses were showy. An own brother to "Dexter," a three-year-old stallion, was much admired. We should like to see a better exhibition of draught horses at the Fairs.

Hogs.

The display of these was first rate. One gentleman, a competent judge, who has attended numerous Fairs in the Western States, remarked that it was the best show of Swine he ever saw. They were clean, in good condition, and quiet. Farmers might take a hint to care better for their stock of this kind from the example which the exhibitors set before them. Said one who had some fine pens of *Cheshires*, "I get forty dollars a pair for my pigs when they are old enough to wean. The demand is mostly from the North-Western States. They are shipped in crates." HENRY MOODY, Saratoga, showed *Berkshires.* One sow with nine small pigs were wholly black in color. H. D. JACOBS and A. C. CLARK, Jefferson Co., exhibited several pens of fine *Cheshires.* S. & W. S. ALLEN, Vermont, showed *Chesters.* We doubt whether purity of blood can be claimed for this class of stock, but they are superior to ordinary hogs in the hands of farmers, and would greatly improve the breeds of almost any locality.

Poultry.

This department attracted a good deal of attention. Few had ever seen so large and varied a collection of two-legged farm stock, and many had no idea there were so many kinds. There were a dozen varieties of pigeons, and nearly fifty varieties of other fowls. One hen was of the venerable age of 17 years, and a majestic gobbler that could bear up a 35 lb. weight on the scales "put in his appearance." S. & W. S. ALLEN, Vergennes, Vt., and E. A. WENDELL, Albany Co., N. Y., were the largest exhibitors. Mr. ALLEN considered the *Black Spanish* one of the best layers, but they wont set. *Brahmahs* and *Dorkings* are good setters and mothers.

Farm Implements and Machinery.

This department of the Fair we think was the leading feature. There was a fine display of farm implements and machinery; it would astonish a farmer unused to such exhibitions to see the aid which Science and Invention offer him. There were two plows on the ground such as were used fifty years ago; one had a wooden mould-board, the other but one handle with a cross pin in the top of it to grasp with the hands. By them stood some of the best plows of the present time. They were the types of the farmer's implements of the Past and the Present. But the tendency of the Present is towards a profuse offering of machinery to the farmer. The care of so many implements, many of them complicated, is excessive. The men are relieved of labor but the master is tasked. A skilled mechanic and a well stocked workshop are a necessity on the farm where all the modern labor-saving machinery is employed.

The display of reapers and mowers was large. Most of the machines which were in competition at Auburn were present. The announcement of the premiums awarded at that trial drew considerable attention to the prize-takers, and the exhibitors of them were feeling very well. The collection of implements for haying was remarkable. Among the numerous horse-rakes we noticed three styles of the wooden revolving pattern, dignified by wheels, levers, and a driver's seat attached. There were five Hay-tedders, one of them being a combined tedder and loader, numerous hay-forks, and a hay-loader, which, being attached behind a wagon, by means of revolving forks and an endless apron, would carry the hay from the winrow to the hay-rack.

FRENCH'S *Husker* promises to be the best machine yet brought out for husking corn. It is a new thing and has not been extensively tried. The stalks are first passed between two rollers, the under one of wood and the upper one having blunt, straight knives affixed to it. These knives do not cut the stalks completely, but separate the ear, which, with the husks around it, falls upon a set of small, inclined, rubber-covered rollers. These catch the husks and silk, tear them from the ear, which falls from the lower end of the rollers quite clean. The husks are saved separately. If driven by horses or steam it would husk as fast as two men could feed in the stalks, buts foremost.

TRUE'S *Potato Planter* is one of the great labor-saving implements of the age. It cuts the potatoes, drops and covers them, doing with the aid of one horse and a man the work of six or eight men. Five or six acres per day can easily be planted with it, and the work well done. The seed is dropped at any desirable distance apart, though obviously rows can only be made one way. The machine is simple, light, and apparently durable, and we believe will come into general use.

ASPINWALL'S *Potato Digger* was the only machine of the kind exhibited. It had an arrangment in front for laying the vines straight one way, and the potatoes were thrown out by a large shovel running under the hills, and a vibrating rack behind cleared them from dirt. We hardly think the harvesting of potatoes has yet so much aid from machinery as the planting.

Of the implements for cultivating the soil we were pleased with the appearance of MCQUISTON'S two-horse *Cultivator.* It is in fact two cultivators joined by a flexible bar and drawn by a team. Both sides of a row or two rows are tilled at once. INGRAHAM'S *Cultivators* are almost perfect of their kind. They are put together without a mortice and the steel teeth are reversible. MONROE'S *Rotary Harrow* attracted much attention and high praise from those who saw it work. It is circular in form and revolves as it advances. The show of plows was small, some enormous side-hill plows being the most noticeable.

Thrashing Machines were numerously represented. PALMER'S *Straw Preserving Thrasher* delivers the straw nearly uninjured, and in good shape for binding. It is wide enough to admit long rye straw sidewise. It beats out the grain between two corrugated iron cylinders.

Several firms, manufacturing endless chain horse-power thrashers, considered themselves aggrieved by the action of the State Agricultural Society, in awarding a premium to that class of machinery on trial at Auburn last summer.—They presented a remonstrance to the Executive Board, stating that owing to the pressure of work at that season, and the want of grains with which to try their respective machines, they agreed not to compete, and the premium was given to the *only* machine on the grounds. The remonstrants deemed this award an act of injustice to themselves and the public. Per contra, the firm who won the premium assert that the remonstrants entered machines at the trial and then withdrew them.

PATRIC'S *Stock Pump* is undoubtedly one of the best in use by which cattle pump water for their drink. By means of its peculiar packing every drop of water which gets into the pump must come to the trough, and that, too, by so slow and steady a movement of the platform that the animal standing on it is not frightened. It was illustrated and described in the RURAL of Dec. 23, 1865, to which we refer our readers for detailed information. It took, we believe, the first premium.

Among the new and useful dairy implements we noticed ADAMS' *Butter Worker*, which takes the old fashioned butter bowl and ladle as a basis, and adds such mechanical appliances as render the labor light, quickly done, and avoids the use of the hand. We think the inventor of this will do well to put it prominently before the public.

The Excelsior Wheat Cleaning Machine separates cockle from wheat by the novel use of cloth and brushes, the cockle sticking to the cloth, which is passed over rollers and when it reaches the proper place the brushes remove it. The mill also separates other foul stuff by the usual methods.

BETTS' *System of Wire Fence* was shown with all the machinery of the inventor for constructing it. The fence is composed of posts one rod apart to which five wires are attached by staples. Every fifteen inches an upright strip of wood, one inch square, is affixed to the wires by staples. By means of the machinery, adapted to making the various parts, which the inventor shows, this fence can be put up very fast. The cost of materials is about seventy-five cents per rod.—Two men with the implements can build forty rods per day.

The American Fruit Drying House, for drying rapidly all fruits and vegetables, seemed to be an apparatus of much utility. It is complete in itself, and dries from three to five bushels of fruit at once. As all danger of burning is avoided, and the drying quickly performed, we should think it would meet the wants of many.

But we have not space to notice more in particular. Here were implements for all kinds of farm labor; root cutters that worked so nicely that a farmer would almost be persuaded to grow roots for the sake of using them; a model of a machine which, as the horses drew it along, cultivated the soil, picked up the stone, and rolled down the lumps and made the surface smooth. There were several patterns of movable fence and farm gates; there were corn and cotton planters, cotton gins, cider-mills and presses, stump extractors, ventilators, rollers, farm wagons, feed-cutters—a long list of machines that is not in our note-book or memory.

THE LARGEST CHEESE EVER MADE. — The Schenectady Union of the 13th instant mentions the arrival at that place on that day, by Central Railroad, of a mammoth cheese from the Ingersol Cheese Company, C. W. Its destination was the State Fair at Saratoga. It was made from one milking of *seven thousand cows* — embracing all the cows within a circuit of many miles. The cheese is six feet, ten inches in diameter, three feet thick and weighs seven thousand pounds. In pressing it four large jack screws were employed. The cheese was encased in the original pressing hoop and placed on a truck manufactured specially for the occasion. The owners have been offered $100 per day, for five days, for an exhibition of it at the Toronto Provincial Fair. It was expected that enough would be made at the Saratoga Fair to pay the expenses of transportation and other contingencies.

SALT AND WEEVILS.—It is said, we know not how truthfully, that a quart of fine salt sprinkled in ten bushels of wheat will be ample to keep out the weevil from the mass so prepared. Field peas and beans may be protected in the same way.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON, PAST AND PRESENT.—The past summer was one of the most remarkable experienced in this region for a long series of years. The latter part of spring and fore part of summer were characterized by very wet and cool weather. We then had an extraordinary "heated term," greatly debilitating to man and beast. During August we had an unusual quantity of rain, with a low temperature—for the last half of the month especially. September opened pleasantly, but the weather soon changed, becoming cool and wet for the season, and so continued up to the 22d. Last week, especially, the weather was decidedly moist, cool and equinoxialish, interfering with the Fairs and preventing advantageous farm work. The corn crop is so backward that fears are entertained that it will be caught by the frost, and we hear complaints of the potato crop being seriously affected by the rot. Altogether, the season from April to October has been one of the most variable and remarkable ones ever known in this region.

ILLINOIS IMPLEMENT SHOW.—There was a grand exhibition of Farming Implements under the auspices of the Illinois State Ag. Society at Mattoon, commencing on the 4th inst. A great variety of plows were on exhibition, many of them of marked excellence. There were plows for general purposes, for sod or turf, gang plows, trenching, sub-soil and two horse plows with wheel attachments. The gang plow attracted marked attention, as it cut through the ground to the depth of a foot or more with four horses attached working abreast. But the more general favorite was a two-horse plow with a wheel attachment, enabling the plowman to ride at his ease, instead of toiling along the furrows at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles a day. On prairie ground, free from roots or shrubs, this implement is reported to work well, though obnoxious to the charge of being the lazy man's favorite. As the harvest was over there was less attention paid to mowers and reapers, though a good show of each was on the ground.—There were seeders and corn shellers — the latter worked both by steam and horse power,—each presenting something suited to the taste or wants of the farming community. On the whole the display was highly satisfactory, showing, as it did, that the inventive genius of the age keeps pace with wants which the extensive operations prosecuted on the prairies have produced. But for the improvements made in agricultural implements, it would be impossible to sow the seed and harvest the crops now grown in that prolific region.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS POSTPONED.—In consequence of the extremely unfavorable weather of last week, several Fairs in this region were postponed. The Monroe Co. Fair has been postponed two weeks, until Oct. 3d, 4th and 5th. Gen. BANKS is to deliver an address on the 4th. The Wyoming Co. Fair has been adjourned to Oct. 2d and 3d—the Niagara Co. Fair to Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th—and the Brockport Union Fair to Oct. 11th and 12th. We trust these and other postponed Fairs will be favored with good weather next time, and prove successful.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS.—A gentleman of Salem, Mass., sends the N. E. Farmer an account of his fowl products for one year. He had 17 old hens, 34 pullets and 20 ducks. The whole cost of these, value of fowls included, for one year, was $271.11. Their product for that time $347.10, showing a profit of $75.99 or about twenty seven per cent.

—A man sent to the N. Y. Farmers' Club recently an account of his experience in artificial chicken hatching. He labored zealously, most of the time, during two months: experimented on 1,600 eggs and produced 16 chickens!

—A farmer in Starksboro, Vt., has a yoke of matched black oxen four years old which measure 17 hands high. Length from the roots of the horn to the rump 9 feet and 6 inches; girth 9 feet; depth, from the top of the shoulder to the brisket, 5 feet; weight about 6,000 pounds. Trained to the business, these oxen, in backwoods phrase, would make a leg "hum" if hitched to it and bidden to go.

—The aggregate amount of wool purchased in the villages of Monroe and Lansing, (Mich.,) up to the 14th ult., was 224,000 pounds at an average price of 55 cents. The trade was languid.

—The value of cattle, sheep and swine in Great Britain and Ireland, according to published statements last spring, was $656,644,685.

NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.—The authorities of Nova Scotia have purchased a farm of 350 acres at Shubernacadie, which is to be placed under the surpervision of the Board of Agriculture for the special purpose of rearing pure stock. As incidental to the raising of stock it is proposed to make the farm a model one in all respects, so far as climatic influences will permit.

PREMIUMS AWARDED ON STOCK

AT N. Y. STATE FAIR, SARATOGA, SEPT., 1866.

CLASS I.—CATTLE—SHORT-HORNS.

Bulls, 3 years and over—1. C. I. Hayes, Unadilla, 'Moss Trooper,' $20 and Dip.; 2. J. J. Vandervere, Port Jackson, 'Monitor,' $15.

Two years old—1. E. Cornell, Ithaca, 'Kirleavington,' 20; 2. J. L. Ingalsby, So. Hartford, 'Taurus,' 10.

One year—1. Jas. O. Sheldon, Geneva, '2d Duke of Geneva,' 15; 2. C. I. Hays, 'Rosa Duke,' 10.

Calf—1. G. H. Brown, Washington Hollow, 'Arden,' 5.

Cows—3 years and over—1. J. O. Sheldon, Mazurka 13, 20 and Dip.; 2. Jas. O. Sheldon, Gem of Oxford, 15; 3. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, Lucilla, Trans.

Two year heifers—1. Ezra Cornell, Lucretia, 20.

One year—1. Ezra Cornell, Princess, 15; 2. J. O. Sheldon, 4th Maid of Oxford, 10; 3. E. Cornell, Mischief, Trans.

Calves—1. Ezra Cornell, Lucia, 5; 2. Ezra Cornell, Lucerne, Trans.

Herd Prize—Jas. O. Sheldon, Great Gold Medal.

DEVONS.

Bulls—1. Jas. Swart, Hoffman's Ferry, 20 and Dip.
Bull Calf—1. Jos. Hilton, New Scotland, 5.
Cows—1. same, 20 and Dip.
Heifers—2 year old—1. Jos. Hilton, 20.
Heifers—1 year old—1. same, 15; 2. same, 10.

HEREFORDS.

Bull Calf—B. G. Morse, Red Falls, Trans.
Cow—B. G. Morse, 20 and Dip.
Heifer Calf—B. G. Morse, 5.

AYRSHIRES.

Bulls, 3 years and over—1. Wolcott & Campbell, New York Mills, 20 and Dip.
Two years—1. O. Howland, Auburn, 20.
One year—1. C. I. Hayes, 15; 2. O. Howland, 10.
Calf—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 5.
Cows, 3 years and over—1. C. I. Hayes, 20 and Dip.; 2. Wolcott & Campbell, 15; 3. same, Trans.
Two year Heifer—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 20.
One year—1. Jas. Thompson, Balston, 15; 2. Wolcott & Campbell, 10; 3. O. Howland, Trans.
Calf—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 5.

ALDERNEYS.

Bulls, 3 years and over—2. B. G. Morse, 15.
Two years—1. W. B. Dinsmore, Staatsburgh, 20;

2. E. O. Eaton, Troy, 10; 3. R. H. Pomeroy, Mohawk, Trans.; C. I. Hayes, Honorable Mention.
One year—2. C. I. Hayes, 10.
Calf—1. W. B. Dinsmore, 5.
Cows, 3 years and over—1. W. B. Dinsmore, 20 and Dip.; 2. R. H. Pomeroy, 15; 3. B. G. Morss, Trans.
Two year heifers—1. B. G. Morss, 20; 2. R. H. Pomeroy, 10; 3. W. B. Dinsmore, Trans.

GRADES.

Cows, 3 years and over—1. O. Howland, 20 and Dip. 2. W. L. Dorland, 15.
Two year heifers—2. T. W. Cavana, Saratoga, 10.
One year heifers—1. C. B. Moon, Saratoga, 15; 2. Robt. Bell, West Brighton, 10.
Calf—2. F. D. Curtis, Charlton, Trans.

WORKING OXEN.

1. S. G. Smith, Half Moon, 15.
Steers 3 years—1. G. W. Hartwell, Schuylerville, 10; 2. S. G. Smith, 8.
Two years—1. S. G. Smith, 8; 2. G. W. Hartwell, Trans.
Boys for Training Steers—1. G. S. Moon, Milton, Dip.

FAT CATTLE.

Ox 4 years—1. S. G. Smith, 12; 2. same, 8.
Steer, 3 years—1. S. G. Smith, 8; 2. same, 3.

CLASS II—HORSES.—MORGANS.

Brood Mare, with foal—F. P. Curtis, Charlton, 20 and Dip.

DRAUGHT.

Stallions—1. Sol. Dunkelburger, Lockport, 20 and Dip.; 2. E. A. Mins, Malone, 15; 3. Jacob Hochstrasser, Berne, Youatt.

MATCHED FARM HORSES.

1. D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, 15; 2. Dodge & Stevenson, 10.

FOR ALL WORK.

Stallions, 4 years and over—1. Joseph H. Wood, Mechanicsville, 20 and Dip.; 2. John Dutcher, East Springfield, 15; 3. Henry Van Hysing, Malta, Youatt.
Brood Mares, 4 years, and Foals—1. Alex. Bavard, Lucerne, 20 and Dip.; 2. L. Frazure, Conkhiville, 15; 3. Lewis M. Adams, Saratoga, Youatt.
Stallions, 3 years—1. H. Durkee, N. Y., 15; 2. R. Bell, West Brighton, 10; 3. M. Snyder, Junction, Dadd.
Mares, 3 years—1. E. P. Hillman, Greenwich, 15; 2. same, 10; 3. R. Hermance, Schuylerville, Dadd.
Stallions, 2 years—1. C. F. Wood, Porter's Corners, 15; 2. J. Snell, Watertown, 10; 3. A. F. Brightman, Maltaville, Dadd.
Mares, 2 years—1. Robt. Bell, 15; 1. C. F. Mott, Saratoga, 10.
Colts—Stallions—1. A. L. Stillman, Petersburgh, 10; 2. O. Brayton, Kingsbury, Vt., 5.
Colts—Mares—1, Robert Bell, 10; 2. Z. Rider, Center Cambridge, 5; 3. L. F. Mott, Schuylerville, Dadd.

MATCHED ROAD HORSES.

16 hands—1. J. L. Trent, Auburn, 15; 2. T. R. Pratt, Watertown, 10.
14 to 15 hands—1. Charles E. Leland, Saratoga, 15; 2. J. H. Burke, Syracuse, 10.

SADDLE HORSES.

1. Chauncey Boughton, Waterford, 15; 2. H. C. Hall, Whitehall, 10.

GELDINGS.

Geldings, 4 years—1. L. F. Harrison, Sinclearville, 10; 2. W. Lape, Half Moon, 8.
Mares, 4 years—1. Robert Bell, 10; 2. L. N. Philo, Half Moon, 8.
Geldings, 3 years—1. Thos. R. Howard, Waterford, 6; 2. Samuel W. Weeden, Easton, 4.

SINGLE HORSE OR MARE IN HARNESS

1. W. Tenbrook, Rhinebeck, 10; 2. J. O. Joslin, Buskirk's Bridge, 8.

JACKS AND MULES.

Mule Colt—1. G. W. Warren, Sandy Hill, 5.
Discretionary, Jack—G. W. Warren, 5.

CLASS III.—SHEEP—LEICESTERS.

Rams over 2 years—1. Jurian Winne, Bethlehem, 10; 2. S. & W. S. Allen, Vergennes, Vt., Book.
Under 2 years—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 10.
Ewes—pens of 5—1. Jurian Winne, 10.
Three Ram Lambs—1. Wolcott & Campbell, 5; 2. J. Winne, Book.
Three Ewe Lambs—1. J. Winne, 5; 2. S. & W. S. Allen, Book.

COTSWOLDS.

Rams over 2 years—1. S. T. Duell, Washington, 10; 2. E. Gazley, Pleasant Plains, 8; 3. E. Gazley, Book.
Rams under 2 years—1. John D. Wing, Washington, 10; 2. John D. Wing, 8; 3. S. T. Duell, Book.
Five Ewes over 2 years—1. E. Gazley, 10.
Five Ewes under 2 years—1. E. Gazley, 10.
Three Ram Lambs—1. E. Gazley, 5.
Three Ewe Lambs—1. W. Baker, Mechanicsville, 5.

SOUTH-DOWNS.

Rams over 2 years—1. L. L. Lorillard, West Farms, 10; 2. L. L. Lorillard, 8.
Under 2 years—1. L. L. Lorillard, 10; 2. same, 8; 3. same, Book.
Five Ewes, under 2 years, L. L. Lorillard, 10.

MERINOS.

A. Rams over 2 years—1. Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, 10; 2. Wm. Chamberlain, 8.
Under 2 years—1. Baker & Harrigan, Comstock's Landing, 10; 2. Carl Heyne, Red Hook, 8.
Three Ewes over 2 years—1. W. Chamberlain, 10; 2. Carl Heyne, 8.
Under 2 years—1. Carl Heyne, 10; 2. W. Chamberlain, 8.
Ram Lambs—1. W. Chamberlain, 5.
Ewe Lambs—1. W. Chamberlain, 5; 2. Carl Heyne, Book.
B. Z. Rider, Center Cambridge, 2d best ram over 2, 8; Isaac Freeman, Bemis Heights, best ram under 2, 10; Holmes & Harwood, Greenwich, best ewes under 2, 10; J. M. Harwood, Rupert, Vt., Ram Lambs, 5.
C. Rams over 2 years—1. Holmes & Harwood, 10; 2. H. & H. C. Holmes, Quaker Springs, 8.
Rams under 2—1. H. & H. H. Miller, Greenwich, 10; 2. I. Freeman, 8.
Three Ewes over 2—1. (Stubble sheared and award cancelled;) 2. Jos. Haviland, Glens Falls, 8.
Three Ewes under 2 years—1. Jos. Haviland, 10; 2. Holmes & Harwood, 8.
Ram Lambs—1. J. O. Joslin, Hoosick, 5; 2. W. M. Holmes, Book.
Ewe Lambs—1. E. B. Hinds, Brandon, Vt., 5; 2. H. & H. C. Holmes, Book.
D. Rams over 2 years—2. W. Chamberlain, 8.
Under 2—1. Percey & Hallenbeck, North Hoosick, 10; 2. L. J. Burgess, 8.
Three Ewes over 2 years—1. L. J. Burgess, 10; 2. T. S. Steele, Shushan, 8.
Under 2—1. L. & N. Burgess, 10; 2. N. E. Wheeler, Middlebury, Vt., 8.
Ram Lambs—1. L. & N. Burgess, 5; 2. J. O. Joslin, Book.
Ewe Lambs—1. D. W. Percey, 5; 2. T. S. Steele, Book.
Commended—Ram Lamb bred by L. & N. Burgess.
C. In the foregoing list of Merino prizes, class *A* includes those bred for fineness of wool; *B* for weight of fleece; *C* for constitution and light keeping; *D* for combined fineness of wool, weight of fleece and weight of body.

CROSS BREDS FOR WOOL.

Ewes over 2 years—1. W. Chamberlain, 10; 2. R. K. Barber, Ketchum's Corners, 8.
Under 2 years—1. W. Chamberlain, 10; 2. R. R. Barber, 8.
Ewe Lambs—1. W. Chamberlain, 5; 2. R. H. Barber, Book.

FINE WOOL SHEEP WITH THEIR FLEECES.

Rams—1. L. J. Burgess, 20; 2. Oscar Granger & Son, Saratoga, 10.
Five Ewes—1. Z. Rider, Jr., Center Cambridge, 20.

FAT SHEEP.

Middle Wooled over 2—1. L. L. Lorillard, 5.
Under 2—1. L. L. Lorillard, 5.

CLASS IV.—SWINE—LARGE BREED.

Boars over 2 years—1. H. D. Jacobs, Adams, 10; 2. S. S. Cavanagh, Watertown, 5.
One year—1. A. C. Clark, Henderson, 10; 2. S. S. Cavanagh, 5.
Six months—1. J. F. Converse, Woodville, 8; 2. A. C. Clark, 4.
Sows over 2 years—1. A. C. Clark, 10; 2. H. D. Jacobs, 5.
One year—1. Jas. Brodie, Rural Hill, 10; 2. Huffstetter, Watertown, 5.
Six months—1. Jas. Brodie, 8; 2. A. C. Clark, 4.
Pigs—1. A. C. Clark, 8; 2. S. P. Huffstetter, 4.

SMALL BREEDS.

Yearling boar—1. R. Bell, West Brighton, 10.
Sows, 1 year—1. H. Moody, Saratoga, 10; 2. R. McMichael, Saratoga, 5.
Six months—1. Jas. Brodie, 8.
Pigs—1. R. McMichael, 8; 2. Henry Moody, 4.

HORTICULTURAL.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

Wednesday Evening.—Small Fruits.

PROF. T. R. BURGESS, Ulster Co., read an address on the subject of "Small Fruits," previous to the discussion. In reply to questions, he stated that the soil along the Hudson river on which Antwerp Raspberries are grown and succeed so well, is of a slaty character—warm in its nature. In the town of Marlborough rocks protrude frequently to the surface, and the fruit is cultivated in the valleys and spaces around the rocks. Strawberries succeed in almost any soil, the richer the better, if there is a large proportion of sand and gravel mixed in. A high hill-side, having good ventilation and a warm soil, is best for grapes; but on the lakes and the Hudson river they ripen better near the water than farther away on the upland.

A gentleman thought the proximity of water had much to do with the success of fruit-growing. Strawberries were profitable on heavy clays near the water.

Mr. VAN ALSTINE, Columbia Co., thought berries could be profitably grown all over the State. They were indigenous to the soil. The best ripened grapes are grown on clay or slaty soil. On sandy loam he had never succeeded in producing well-ripened grapes; too much wood is grown. Such soil tends to grow wood all the season, but the production of wood on clay land is retarded, when dry weather comes, and the substance of the vine goes to the development of fruit.

Pres't. GOULD believed that temperature had more to do with the successful growth of the grape than anything else. In order to produce good fruit or wine the grape should secrete sufficient sugar; and to accomplish this end the temperature, from the time of the blossoming of the vine to the ripening of the fruit, should be equable. No great changes should take place. The speaker referred to the success attained on the shores of Crooked Lake. Lands adapted to grape culture had risen in value there, in a few years, from fifteen dollars to fifteen hundred dollars per acre. The equable temperature there, and on the shores of Lake Erie, produces the favorable results of those regions. It is admitted that the formation of sugar is essential. The protection from wind and the proximity of water at Crooked Lake are the secrets of its success as a grape growing region.

MARSHALL P. WILDER of Boston, was introduced to the audience by President GOULD. Mr. WILDER remarked that he came in to listen and not to speak. He was exceedingly happy to meet the President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, as they had worked together for many years in the field of Agriculture. Horticulture was but a branch of Agriculture, and Pomology formed only part of the former. No department had been more neglected than that of small fruits; and the strawberry is one of the most profitable of plants. He disliked to make large statements, but it was no uncommon thing to produce 4,000 quarts per acre of strawberries in the vicinity of Boston. The best method of cultivation is to turn over a piece of new land that never has grown the strawberry, and dress it with ashes. Plant in the spring, take only one crop, and then plow up. This is the system very successfully practiced at Belmont, in the vicinity of Boston. It is the pefect system. Growers generally get from 3,000 to 4,000 quarts per acre, and they bring the highest prices. Our standard of berries is high, and we are not satisfied with the Wilson. It will not bring in the Boston market more than two-thirds as much as some other kinds. The popular berry with us is Hovey's Seedling. It is a pistillate and requires skill in cultivation, but will produce the most money.

Mr. BARRY said, that a few years since, he was convinced, from the show in the market, that Hovey's Seedling satisfied the Boston people. Brighton Pine should be grown with it as a staminate. The Belmont cultivators allow it to spread—do not clip the runners. The great secret is to use new land and make an annual crop of it. Had been to the Lake Shore region lately, and thought we should make as good Hock wines in this country as in Europe. Sugar should not be used; it destroys the character of our wines and produces more alcohol. We cannot make the sweet wines of Europe—must make Sauterne and Hock. Our Diana will make an excellent Hock without the addition of sugar.

Mr. CAYWOOD, Poughkeepsie, thought there were varieties of grapes that would ripen in all localities and soil, that were adapted to a wide range of culture; the Delaware and Clinton were of these kinds. The latter grape had been much neglected—it makes a good wine. We should not be deterred from planting grapes by temperature or soil, but select the proper varieties. Of strawberries we want large quantities, if the quality is not the very best. He could not grow Hovey's Seedling. Wilson's is the "rough and ready" bearer.

CHARLES DOWNING, Newburg, in answer to a call, said there were varieties having a very wide range of climate, and that a clay soil is best.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, Boston, stated that the rot which affects the Diana might be avoided, in a great measure, by planting the vine in a poor soil. We have learned this recently. A poor soil also makes it ripen earlier.

Dr. THOMPSON said the volcanic soil is best for grapes. The slopes of Mt. Versuvius produce famous grapes and wine. Near Cincinnati calcareous soil is predominant. Good wine was shown to-day, before the Committee, produced from a sandy loam. Near Cayuga Lake the Catawba makes a good table grape. A coarse, gravelly soil, or clay loam, is next best to the volcanic for the grape. He thought the Catawba succeeded well near the lakes, on account of the depth of water rendering the temperature equable. He thought the Diana would prove the best wine grape in the country.

There was some further rambling discussion and the meeting adjourned.

FRUIT TREES—FALL PLANTING.

THOSE who intend planting fruit trees this fall, should see to it that their ground is in good order for the reception of the trees. A simple hole in the earth for the roots of the tree is not enough. Some people dig down, as if about to set a fence post, press in the roots of the tree, pack the earth around the boll and that ends the operation. During the succeeding season, many of the trees are found to be dead or dying, and the failure is laid at the door of the nurseryman who supplied the stock, when, in truth, it is solely owing to improper management in planting. Select ground with a southern inclination, if you have it, and see that it is well drained. Fruit trees, be they naturally ever so hardy and thrifty, will not do well in ground resembling a mortar bed. They require a lively soil, one upon which water on the surface does not stand or remain long beneath it. Break it up to the depth of a foot and a half or thereabouts. Supply it liberally with some good fertilizer; mix it with the soil. Set your trees a little deeper than they grew in the nursery, the roots being well expanded, as they naturally were before the tree was taken up. Pack sufficiently to give steadiness to the tree; cut it back to a suitable length and shape and the work of planting is done. The after management will consist in light cultivation about the trees, for a season, without severing any of the main roots as these will be essential to give the tree a proper start; mulch freely to keep down the grass and fertilize the soil. These things done well and seasonably the orchardist may confide the result to the operations of nature with the reasonable expectation that his labor and care will not have been in vain.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS.

THE first thing to be considered in the arrangement of flowers is the gratification of the eye both as regards form and color. The consideration of form must include weight and substance, so far as that solid and massive flowers should be placed low down in the group, while the tapering or shading off on every side should be made up of flowers of spiral, light and feathery forms, especially those which stretch up from the center and reach the highest. Such fringing or feathery sprays may be made to relieve the massiveness of the group, as well as to heighten the color of individual flowers by being composed of delicate foliage, such as sprigs of rose leaves or ferns. The general form of a simple group of flowers, placed in a vase, should be that of a half circle or globe, admitting of course the agreeable variety of drooping edges, and sometimes even trailing branches may be added with good effect. But whatever the receptacle may be in which flowers are placed for ornament, the form of the group should never have the appearance of being depressed in the middle and raised at the sides, nor should the general form be interrupted by cavities, or stretched out into disproportionate projections. Indeed, the simple proportion is the safe rule to abide by, and of this almost all women, by a little reflection, are able to judge for themselves. But there is proportion in colour as well as in form; and here we must go back to the primary rule—red, blue, and yellow, with their complimentary opposites—green, orange, and purple. As flowers are never gray, these decideded colours may be relieved by the intervention of pure white, or by so close and even a mixture of the primitive colours, with their different gradations, that the eye is not compelled to fix upon one more than another, and consequently is perfectly satisfied. This is generally called balance of colour, in producing which nothing can be more accommodating than flowers.—"*The Beautiful in Nature and Art*," by Mrs. ELLIS.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PLANT VINES.

"LET us plant Vines," says Horace Greeley, and to enforce his advice he offers, as will be seen below, two very liberal prizes to encourage farmers and working men to supply themselves with grapes. Mr. G. well says:

"The Grape, under skillful culture, is a surer crop to-day than almost any other delicate fruit, the strawberry only excepted. Experienced growers say that grapes may be grown, wherever they thrive at all, for the price of wheat, pound for pound; yet, while wheat scarcely averages four cents per pound to growers, grapes can almost always be sold at double that price. We can start the vine and enjoy its fruit within three years; whereas at least thrice that time is required to bring an orchard from infancy to maturity. Our farmers and mechanics, their wives and children, but especially our farm-laborers and day-laborers generally, ought to eat far more good fruit and far less salt meat; and they cannot until fruit becomes far cheaper and more abundant.

I would suggest to our Agricultural societies, State and local, the expediency of concerted, systematic efforts to extend the cultivation of the vine. Let us organize county and town societies which shall have the diffusion of the vine culture for one of its prominent objects. It would be easy to have a few vines planted on every farm, and then theft—a sad discouragement to fruit growers—would be obviated. Only let us make grapes as abundant as potatoes, and they will no more be stolen.

A little well-directed effort by a few public-spirited men and women will secure to their township an abundance of grapes. If the vine is planted on every farm therein, it will be seldom that the crop will utterly fail. There will at first be many diverse species or varieties, and experience will show which is best adapted to the climate and soil of that locality. Time will teach many valuable lessons, and a few years will give us thousands of skillful vine dressers. We shall live longer and better, have more comfort and less disease, when every dwelling shall be surrounded by its Vines.

I hope our Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs will devise and adopt fit measures to stimulate the planting of the vine; meantime, I, as a mere beginning, will pay a premium of $200 to the first, and $100 to the second township of not less than 100 houses, whose three principal officers shall certify to me that every dwelling in that township has not less than two well planted, thrifty vines."

WINTERING PLANTS.

THE want of a green-house is a great drawback to the successful cultivator of half-hardy plants and flowers. After all the cost and care incident to forming a desirable collection of flowers, etc., it is mortifying to see them killed by frost or rotted by rain and damp. All those persons who are fond of keeping tender plants throughout the Winter, and have not a hot-house, green-house or cellar to protect them, should construct a pit that will be frost-proof. This may be easily done by making an excavation four or five feet deep, that will be large enough to contain all the plants on hand and a good many more. This pit should be lined with boards, which should project about two feet above the surface and be banked and roofed like a hot-bed. The excavation should be perfectly drained; without this advantage it will be utterly useless. In places where drainage to a sufficient depth cannot be effected, the pit must be constructed so far above ground as will keep it dry. The pit may be constructed on the plan of an ice-house—a double row of posts and boards, the interstices being well packed with saw-dust. Light is essential, and in admitting it, caution will be necessary, as glass will admit frost. The best plan is to cover the glass with closely jointed boards, a space being left between the glass and the boards, which should be packed with hay or straw in very severe weather. The covering should be removed occasionally and air admitted. This may be done about noon on fine, mild days. In this pit a large number of half-hardy plants and flowers may be safely kept during the Winter.—*Ex.*

QUALITY IN BLACKBERRIES.

THOSE who raise blackberries must have noticed that some berries lack the sweetness of others. These generally are less plump and vigorous. It must also have been noticed that when a branch is broken, the berry turns black and seems to ripen equally well with the others, though not so plump, nor so glossy. Taste this fruit, and there is a bitter, or insipid taste—the flavor is gone. All this proves that a thoroughly healthy and vigorous shoot is necessary to produce high quality. Hence, manure may be used largely in the blackberry. It not only thrives the better, becomes larger and more glistening, but the flavor is improved, and quality in general is better. It needs also—and this is an important point—clean, and not crowded culture. Grass should not only be kept out, scrupulously, in and between the rows, but the ground kept mellow, and mulched before the fruiting season, so as to keep moist if possible during that important period. Then if the canes are each distinct, so that the sun and air can have full play, the stalk well trimmed, say about four feet long, with the laterals in keeping, forming a graceful, compact shrub, there will be no difficulty. We have now reference more particularly to the New Rochelle. Whenever a cane ails, or a branch, the fruit will suffer; whether in the shade or out of it. A healthy stock will grow healthy, well-flavored fruit in the shade. The strawberry is here like the grape, it will gather sugar under its leaves. But the most is that it be healthy and thrifty. Barn-yard manure will do this; but mixed with rotten leaves and decayed chips, it will do it the more effectually. Few fruits thrive better with good attendance than the blackberry.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &C., RECEIVED.

J. H. FOSTER, JR.—An abridged Manual of Grape Culture and Annual Catalogue of Grape and Small Fruit Plants, for 1866, of the Pomona Home Nurseries, near West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

B. K. BLISS.—New Illustrated Autumn Catalogue containing accurate descriptions of Bulbs, with directions for their culture, prices, &c.; Springfield, Mass.

JOHN W. BAILEY & Co's. Semi-Annual Catalogue and Price List of Grape Vines, for the Autumn of 1866; Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y.

J. KNOX.—Catalogue of Small Fruits, for Spring of 1866, of the Knox Fruit Farm, Pittsburg, Pa.

FROST & Co's. Wholesale Catalogue, for the Autumn of 1866, of the Genesco Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMS AND HOMES IN NORTHERN MISSOURI—A pamphlet embracing Maps, Illustrations, &c., with descriptions, prices, etc., of the choice Prairie and Timber lands of the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co. Also, a large colored map of the Company's 500,000 acres of Prairie, Timber and Coal Lands. From GEO. S. HARRIS, Esq., Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Mo.

FINE PEARS.—We are indebted to M. J. GREEN, Esq., of this city, for a basket of Pears, including fine specimens of the Bartlett and several other choice varieties. Both the office and home tasting committees pronounce the specimens rich, and award Mr. GREEN a vote of thanks.

CRANBERRIES.—(E. M., Wis.) Your questions about the culture of this fruit are answered, as you inferred, in a little work on Cranberry Culture, price 75 cts., for sale at this office.

WORKS ON GARDENING.—(G. A. C., Kan.) See advertised list of books in the RURAL. "Ten Acres Enough" is a very entertaining account of the successful operations of a city business man who turned his attention to growing fruit.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs.—They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c., ℔ ℔. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our

FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE,

which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

Great American Tea Company,
NEW YORK,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY ST., corner Church street. P. O. Box No. 5643.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street,
No. 503 EIGHTH AVE., near Thirty-seventh street.
No. 305 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord street.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction, and suit all tastes, being composed of the Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well,) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street.

Our friends are getting up Clubs in most towns throughout the country, and for which we feel very grateful. Some of our Clubs send orders weekly, some not so often, while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed) Clubs have repeated their orders.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office Drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs. And when any of them come to New York, we shall be pleased to have them call upon us and make themselves known.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the CLUB! Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 25, 1866.
TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., NEW YORK CITY:
I this day mail you another club order, No. 4, for Tea and Coffee, amounting to $152 32. You need no further proof from me of the satisfaction your goods are giving than the fact of my sending you the fourth order in little more than a month. When this package is received I shall have furnished over two hundered families who are satisfied with the Tea as being all you and others represent it to be, and much cheaper than it is sold here.
I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
R. M. WHEELER.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., &C.
Gentlemen—Please find another club order ($62) from this place which will show for itself how well your Teas are appreciated in this village. Send as before by express. Cash on delivery to
JAMES C. CHALMERS.
South Adams, Mass.

MILTON, Minn., July 15th, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY:
Yours of the 2d is at hand. The Tea gives good satisfaction. Some of our merchants told us that we would get green paper for tea, but if that is green paper I like it as well as tea. Enclosed you will find another club ($150 25.) We are trying to get up a standing club here and I think we shall succeed.
We have heretofore been paying $2 25 for such tea. We have spread your circulars far and near. You doubtless will hear from Dodge county, Minn., quite often. Please accept our thanks for the complimentary package. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain
Yours truly, E. F. OSBORN,
Mantorville, Minn.

BRYAN, Aug. 3d, 1866.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:
Gents—The package of tea which I ordered in June, came to hand in due time in first rate order and was satisfactory to all. I herewith send another list ($63 25) which you will please fill and express to my address.
WM. N. NOBLE,
Bryan, Williams County, Ohio.
Accept my thanks for complimentary package with my best wishes. Yours, &c., WM. N. NOBLE.

TODD'S POINT, Shelby county, Ill., July, 13th, 1866.
TO GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:
The box of tea addressed to "Thos. Foster" was duly received, and gave great satisfaction. It is better tea than what we buy here for $3 and $3 40 per lb.
Accept my thanks for the complimentary and circulars. Enclosed please find another club order, which order please fill and send tea and coffee separate, each in one box. It is immaterial whether you send the coffee divided, or send one 100-lb. sack of the best green Java. Send by express, with order to collect on delivery. Address as before, to my husband, THOMAS FOSTER,
Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ill.
The above order amounts to $106 80.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

Ladies' Department.

THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home! how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the lattice far it gleams
To love, and rest, and comfort all.
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name.

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer homeward hies,
How cheering is the twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home, he feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care.

The light at home! How still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet,
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessing that its beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE'S VOYAGE.

"When the shore is won at last,
Who will count the billows past."

What billows, and what shore? The billows of the river of life and the shore of that vast region of unexplored country to come. Our bark, at the beginning of our voyage on that river, starts out with sails unfurled and gentle breezes wafting us onward,—faithful and loving hands are at the helm, and we are borne along with no care or responsibility of the undertaking resting upon us. Soon the island called Accountability is gained, and with many faithful and kind directions the control of the life-bark is given over by those loving hands into its owner's guidance, in a degree, and the breezes bear us onward and alone. If we run our frail vessel upon rocks and shoals, and the snags stop us by the way, we alone are accountable—we alone must bear the burden—bear the punishment. We glide along fearlessly and tranquilly. The scenes on either side tempt us not as yet—Anticipation deludes us not—Memory leads us not to the past, for the *present* is all sufficient.

The shore is lined at intervals with scenes of a diversified character,—on the one hand a gay and brilliant bridal party; on the other, the gloomy, somber hearse and its tearful followers. There the cheerful whistle of the plowboy, "as he homeward plods his way,"—the sound of the woodman's ax and the cosy cottage sending forth its cheery smoke—the housewife busy with her multitudinous cares, all peaceful, all happy, all content. And there the smoke and din of the battle field,—the shrieks of the wounded, the moans of the dying, the flash of cannon, the rattling of musketry and clash of steel, all the concommitants of an awful, a terrible battle being in progress. Here, a peaceful united country—there, one in all the horrors of a civil war.

Fruit pleasant to the taste, and flowers delightful to the eye, greet us on every hand. We note all these with a heart filled with reverence and love toward the Beneficient Author for scattering with such a lavish hand all these pleasing benefits along our voyage way. The Lethean draught of pleasure must be tasted in a greater or less degree in those gay scenes of festivity and brilliant revels that dot the shore from time to time; and the *bitter*, which is generally at the bottom of all such draughts, *fully* tasted before we are content to say or think that the shore we are steering for is to our imperfect vision more desirable than the one we are leaving behind.

Our mind is filled at intervals with questions to us of vital importance—*who* we are—*why* created—the difference between our mind and body—and if there *is* any difference;—if God willed that *all* men should be saved, or only those who are considered the elect—if we are free moral agents or only tools in our Maker's hands.—These and many others we ask ourselves, and we answer them as our conscience dictates—guided by the mind and the help of the Book of all Books.

We meet all through our voyage with disappointments, and the heart may despond at its desolation of earthly affection—yet think you we shall "count the billows" when we, with that innumerable company of souls that He has created—the inhabitants of worlds on worlds, of so magnificent an extent the mind cannot conceive, and before which the most vigorous imagination sinks into inanity—shall we, when chanting the praise of Him, the King of Kings, around His throne, think of the trials and difficulties we have borne on our voyage? The trials are not petty ones to us while here, and yet when we calmly think of the *rest* that awaits us when the "shore is won," we shall meet them with calm patience and sure resignation. And yet we are not called upon, if we *do* meet with some reverses, to sit down in our bark and fold our hands, discouraged and dismayed at a few obstacles which we must surmount before we reach the haven. No, *no*,—we must be at the helm, prompt and sure—and with the *sweat* of our brow work our way to the shore. And if we do our duty to our fellow voyagers—cheer those who despond—whisper words of hope and comfort to those in affliction—*try* to fulfill our mission, be it what it may—improve our talents, be they one or ten—we shall glide safely and surely on and on, until in the far distance the imperishable shore is seen—the "billows" are almost past and the Beulah of our voyage at last gained.

Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y. Sara J. C.

Age is venerable in man, and would be in a woman—if she ever became old.

AFFECTION.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

How much more we might make of our family life, of our friendship, if every secret thought of love blossomed into a deed! We are now speaking merely of personal caresses of affection. Many are endowed with delicacy, a fastidiousness of physical organization, which shrinks away from too much of these, repelled and overpowered. But there are words and looks, and little observances, thoughtfulness, watchful little attentions, which speak of love, which make it manifest, and there is scarcely a family that might not be richer in heart-wealth for more of them.

It is a mistake to suppose that relations must, of course, love each other because they are relations.

Love must be cultivated, and can be increased by judicious culture, as wild fruits may double their bearings under the hands of a gardener; and love can dwindle and die out of neglect, as choice flower-seeds planted in poor soil dwindle and grow single.

Two causes, in our Anglo-Saxon nature, prevent this easy facility and flow of expression which strike one so pleasantly in the Italian or French life—the dread of flattery, and a constitutional shyness. "I perfectly longed to tell so-and-so how I admired her, the other day," said Mrs. X. "Then why in the world didn't you tell her?" "Oh it would seem like flattery, you know."

Now, what is flattery? Flattery is *insincere* praise, given from interested motives, but not the sincere utterance of a friend of what we deem good and lovely in him. And so, for fear of flattering, these dreadfully sincere people go on side by side with those they love and admire, giving them, all the time, the impression of utter indifference.

Parents are so afraid of exciting pride and vanity in their children, by the expression of their love and approbation, that a child sometimes goes sad and discouraged by their side, and learns, with surprise, in some chance way, that they are proud and fond of him. There are times when an open expression of a father's love would be worth more than a church or sermon to a boy; and his father cannot utter it—will not show it. The other thing that represses the utterances of love is the characteristic shyness of the Anglo-Saxon blood. Oddly enough, a race born of two demonstrative, outspoken persons—the Germans and the French—has a habitual reserve that is like neither. There is a powerlessness of utterance in our blood that we should fight against and struggle for outward expression.

We can educate ourselves to it, if we know and feel the necessity; we can make it a Christian duty, not to love, but to be loving; not to be true friends, but to show ourselves friendly. We can make ourselves say the kind things that rise in our hearts and tremble back on our lips; do the gentle and hopeful deeds that we long to do, and shrink back from; and, little by little, it will grow easier—the love spoken will bring back the answer of love, the kind deed will bring back a kind deed in return—till the hearts in the family circle instead of being so many frozen, icy islands, shall be full of warm airs and echoing bird-voices, answering back and forth with a constant melody of love.

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER AT HOME.

To be able to get dinner, to sweep the room, to make a garment, to tend a baby, would add greatly to the list of a young lady's accomplishments. Where can we behold a more lovely sight than the eldest daughter of a family, standing in the sweet simplicity of her new womanhood, by the side of her toiling, careworn mother, to relieve and aid her? Now she presides at the table, now directs in the kitchen, now amuses the fretting babe, now diverts half a score of little folks in the library. She can assist her younger brothers in their sports, or the elder ones in their studies; read the newspaper to her weary father, or smooth the aching brow of her fevered mother. Always ready with a helping hand, and a cheerful smile for every emergency, she is an angel of love, and blessing to the home circle. Should she be called out of it to originate a home of her own, would she be any less lovely or self-sacrificing?

A Secret.—William Wirt's letter to his daughter on the "small, sweet courtesies of life," contains a passage from which a deal of happiness might be learned:—"I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, "who cared for nobody,—no, not he, because nobody cared for him." And the whole world would serve you so, if you gave them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily called the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment, at the table, in the field, walking, sitting and standing."

Wedding Gifts.—The wedding presents received by the Princess Helena of England were nearly all articles of jewelry, enormous in amount and very costly. Whereupon a London journal observes:—"We once heard a man complain of having a small shopful of bronze ornaments presented to him; another of having received twelve dial-pieces, a good supply for a middling sized watchmaker; and another, with less opulent relatives, of having the range of six butter-knives; but the Princess Helena will be persevering and conscientious if she wears all this jewelry once before she dies."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FALLING LEAVES.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

Softly and silently down,
Showers of yellow, red and brown,—
Every shape and color blending,—
On the zephyr's wing descending,—
Flora in bright garlands weaves
A chaplet now,
To twine her brow,
Of beautiful falling leaves.

Falling ceaselessly and slow,
Autumn leaflets whisper low,
Speak to us in mournful greeting,
Of earth's changes, sad and fleeting,
And their garbs of gorgeous dye,
That slowly fade
In forest glade,
Say earth's brightest things must die.

Through the forest, hill and dell,
What is it their whisp'rings tell?
One old song forever singing,
One death-dirge forever ringing
O'er departed Summer's tomb;
"Passing away,"
The leaflets say,
While the flowers have ceased to bloom.

Emblems of decay and death!
Herald of cold, winter's breath!
With the season slowly dying,
On the ground, all scattered, lying,
Lying withered, brown and sere,
They rustle, dead
To passing tread—
Faded relics of the year.

Greene, N. Y., Sept., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

EVE OF WAR AND DAWN OF PEACE.

Why that hurrying hither and thither? Why those anxious questions and hurried answers? Why do men, women and children stop ever and anon to cast a hurried glance at that small, dark spot, far, far off in the Southern sky? Many a time before has that cloud threatened them—many a time have they cast anxious glances Southward—but never has it proved more than an idle threat; yet now it appears darker and blacker than ever, and is slowly coming nearer and nearer. All day long the sun had cast a sad, mournful light upon that nation, and now was slowly setting behind the western hills, shedding his red rays far behind, as if he was conscious that that cloud was about to wrap the whole nation in darkness and gloom, and was vainly trying to cheer it with his last dying rays of golden light.

Pale Luna rose slower and paler than ever, and the bright stars as they came slowly forth seemed like the tears of heaven. But the cloud cared not for the sad look of the sun, saw not the paleness of the moon, but swept along like some furious monster, unchecked and undaunted. On, on, it came,—now sweeping slowly along, then flying swiftly as if some unseen hand propelled it on,—now shaking and trembling as if with long pent up anger, then suddenly flashing and muttering like a very demon—the moon grew still paler, and the very stars in heaven shook and trembled as it neared. Suddenly it stopped and fell like a pall around Fort Sumpter; it wrapped itself around and round the fort until it seemed like a very mountain of clouds.

Slowly it unfolded its pinions; slowly the cloud parted, and from its black folds a dark object appeared. His skeleton form was wrapped in a sable robe, and in one bony hand he held a flaming sword, and in the other he clasped a fiery thunderbolt; on his forehead he wore a crown with the words written in the crimson stains of blood, "Treason, War, Destruction." 'Twas Death. There he stood in all his evil majesty, exulting in the thought of the many victims he would soon clasp in his icy fingers, and shaking his sword above the fort with a revengeful wrath, and with a countenance gleaming with evil delight. The morning dawned and beheld the strife; the evening came, and the beautiful banner that so proudly waved the day before over Fort Sumpter now lay torn and broken, and in its place the hated rebel flag of stars and bars waved to and fro in the evening breeze.

For four years the cloud hung over that land—four long years of carnage and strife,—and ere the morning dawned many a brave one fell never to rise again. Cities that proudly pointed their spires to heaven lay in masses of blackened ruins—faces that but a short time before spoke of joy and happiness, now with a sad and mournful look were watching, Oh, so anxiously watching, for the first dawn of day. And it came;—slowly we see the morning dawning in the eastern sky, and as the shadow beheld the morning star rolling westward it vanished, and naught is seen but the black cloud moving rapidly backward, until it sinks and becomes but a speck in the distance.

And now a light vapory cloud, streaked with golden rays, appeared. On, on, it came, like a vision of glory coming to cheer with its golden light that desolate land, that had so long been enshrouded in darkness and gloom. And as it neared, how different from the one that hung over that Nation four years before,—one black with threatening woe, the other light and beautiful, moving silently but quickly along—suddenly it stopped, and, unlike the other, fell in a golden veil around Fort Sumpter. It parted, and forth from its misty folds a beautiful being appeared; her countenance wore a look of angelic loveliness; in her hand she carried an olive branch, and as the cloud opened and she stepped forth from her pearly car, she gently shook it o'er the land. On her brow she wore a crown of stars, whereon was written, in letters of gold, Peace. Yes, it *was* Peace; she had come to shake the olive o'er our land, and to crown it again with laurels.

And now no longer is heard the booming cannon—no longer does war hover over our land. Liberty has broken the last link of oppression, and now tramples the chains beneath her feet. Again the stars and stripes wave from the broad Atlantic to the deep Pacific—again the Eagle sits with folded wings above our banner,—and war and strife are ended. Beatrice.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A FANCY.

Deep in the recesses of a shady forest I found a sylvan spring. I dipped up its cool waters in my cup, and as I raised it to my lips a single drop fell upon my hand. I would have brushed it carelessly off, but something compelled me to look at it more closely. As I noticed its perfect proportions, and its colors varying in the sunlight, it seemed to have a language of its own,—and these were the words that fell upon the ear of my imagination:

"I have been a great traveler. I have visited nearly every continent and island upon the globe—have floated through every sea and flown on the wings of the wind through the air. Nor need you wonder—for I have been a wanderer since first the Eternal fiat went forth that formed and clothed the world. I murmured in the river which wound through the Garden of Eden—and again sparkled at sunrise in the heart of the wild flower that nodded on its bank. I have glittered in the blue waters of the Mediteranean, and in the waves of the 'Green Sea;' have washed the scented shores of Araby. I have slept in the pink-tinted sea shell beside the pure white pearl—I have wandered through the deep, silent halls of old Ocean and sported among their coral pillars. I have sparkled in the prismatic arch—the token of God's covenant with man—and have rested upon the bosom of a cloud far above the earth. And once with some of my comrades I found my way deep into the heart of the earth, where the liquid fire glows with a heat fiercer than man ever knew. We were pressed and heated and to make our escape we rent the crust of the earth with a convulsive effort that destroyed in a moment the works of ages and sent thousands of souls into eternity.

"Years ago I dwelt among the waters of the Indian Ocean. A perfume-laden breeze from the spicy islands of the Southeast came wooing me from my ocean home, and gradually and gently yielding I was borne on its wings away to the far Northwest. Since then I have visited and revisited the earth. Sometimes I have come in the gentle dew, and again in the fierce torrent of rain. I have sunk deep among the strata of the earth and gushed up again in the bubbling fountain to cool the lips of the thirsty traveler and bid him go on his way with renewed strength. I have bathed the brow of the infant at the baptismal font, and sparkled in the tear shed over the graves of buried hopes. I have given freshness alike to the green leaf and the brilliant flower. My mission has indeed been a varied one, and it is not yet finished, nor will it be while the earth rolls on its round. I am disappearing from your hand and you will soon forget me, but I shall go on in my appointed work. I may mount into the clouds again and wander through space—I may melt in the polar ice or evaporate in the tropical sea. I may sparkle on the crest of a snow-clad mountain, or sleep for ages among the crystal formations of some hidden, rocky cavern. Unlike some *mortals*, I shall pass through my work without a murmur, whatever that work may be, until the fires of that last great day when 'the elements shall melt with fervent heat,' shall consume me in their flames." Cecile Graham.

Vermont, Sept., 1866.

AUTUMN.

Summer has gone, and the bright and beautiful verdure germinated by the warm and genial rays of a Summer's sun, is fast sinking into the sear and yellow leaf of decline. Autumn, with its cold, chilly nights, and occasional glimpse of bright, warm sunshine, is again upon us, and the lost sighing of the Summer breeze is almost lost, in the hoarser whisperings of an Autumnal wind. Old hoary-headed Winter, too, will soon be with us, in all the majesty of frosty nights and snow storms, chilling our limbs and creeping in at every crack and crevice, with his cold, freezing breath.

But each season has pleasing reminiscences; and Autumn, though it reminds us of all that is lovely, bright and beautiful, must fade, calls up from the hidden recesses of the heart, many recollections of past joys. The buoyant anticipations for a future career, full of life's sweetest dreams which haunted our youthful brains—the merry gambols of childhood's gentle days, when all seemed bright and joyous as the first breath of spring, and the whole being lived but in innocence and love—the long rambles down some green-spread lawn, with the friends of our youth, and the mad pranks of more mature age, are vividly called to mind, by the first blast of the mellow Autumn.

The ripening corn is almost ready for the glistening knife—the leaves, once fresh and green, are assuming a darker hue, and seem to indicate that decay has already commenced its work. Change is written upon the face of Nature, and Autumnal blasts will, ere long, be succeeded by the howling of the dreary Winter wind. But then, the season of birds and flowers come again, with its happy, smiling face, to gladden our hearts, and give new life and vigor to the tender plants which have been shorn of their beauty, by the chill and gloom of an approaching Winter.—*Selected.*

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think—rather to improve our minds so as to make us think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

Sabbath Musings.

WHY DOST THOU WAIT?

Poor, trembling lamb! Ah! who outside the fold
Has bid thee stand, all weary as thou art,
Dangers around thee, and the bitter cold
Creeping and growing to thy inmost heart?
Who bids thee wait till some mysterious feeling,
Thou know'st not what—perchance may'st never know—
Shall find thee, when in darkness thou art kneeling,
And fill thee with a rich and wondrous glow
Of love and faith: and change to warmth and light
The chill and darkness of thy spirit's night?

For miracles like this who bid thee wait?
Behold "the Spirit and the Bride say, 'Come,'"
The tender Shepherd opens wide the gate,
And in His love would gently lead thee home.
Why should'st thou wait? Long centuries ago,
Thou timid lamb, the Shepherd paid for thee!
Thou art His own. Would'st thou His beauty know,
Nor trust the love which yet thou can'st not see?
Thou hast not learned this lesson to receive:
More bless'd are they who see not, yet believe?

Still dost thou wait for feelings? Dost thou say,
"Fain would I love and trust, but hope is dead,
I have no faith, and without faith, who may
Rest in the blessing which is only shed
Upon the faithful? I must stand and wait."
Not so. The Shepherd does not ask of thee
Faith in thy faith, but only Faith in Him.
And this He meant in saying, "Come to Me."
In light or darkness, seek to do His will,
And leave the work of faith to Jesus still.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOMELESS.

God pity the homeless! Not merely those who have no sheltering roof, for they are not the only homeless ones.

Home is not simply a place in which to eat and sleep, but a place where the wounded heart finds a shelter from the cold and unsympathising gaze of strangers. Its comforts do not consist in elegant furniture and dainty repasts, but in loving hearts, ever ready to enter into our joys and sorrows, and make them their own,—"out of the abundance of which the mouth speaketh" never an unkind word, and the eye giveth never an unkind look. Where God's word is law, and Father and Mother are "honored," and children "provoked not to anger,"—where wives "submit themselves unto their husbands," and "husbands give honor unto their wives." Finally, where all are of one mind, having compassion one for another, loving as brethren, pitiful and courteous. *This*, and this *only*, is home; and alas! how many who dwell in lordly mansions are homeless, rendered so by their own or others uncontrolled passions, and disregard of God's commands?

Again I say, God pity the homeless! R. P.

Pulteneyville, N. Y., Aug., 1866.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The nations of the earth which now most respect the Sabbath, and most discourage labor, pastimes, and mere amusements, during its sacred hours, are the freest, the happiest, the most prosperous, and the fartherest advanced in the progress of art, manufacture, and invention; and that city, or town, or village, or community, of any Sabbath-respecting nation, which best keeps the Sabbath as a day of rest for body and mind, is the most noted for all that is orderly, law-abiding and substantial; and that family, of any Sabbath-loving community, which best observes it by quiet, by religious worship, and the performance of Bible duties, is most substantial and respected and reliable in that community, while any individual member of a Sabbath-keeping family who most spends the hours of that sacred day in meditation, in worship, and the prayerful reading of the Scriptures, will uniformly be found to follow a blameless life; to possess the respect and confidence of the whole community; and all men will know where to look for him, however evil may be the times—to wit, on the side of justice and right, and liberty and law, and sterling principle.

No man can be so blinded as not to know that the Sabbath is least respected where there is most of all that is vulgar and profane, and abandoned; and those who care the least for it are literally thieves and murderers, drunkards, prize-fighters, horse-racers, and the utterly depraved of all classes; and that these, the wicked, "do not live half their days." As a means, then, of longevity, of worldly prosperity, of individual elevation of character, every citizen will not only do what is possible in himself to secure a religious observance of the Sabbath day, will not only countenance and encourage others to do the same, but will *volunteer* his pecuniary aid to further these things in the community around him.—*Hall's Journal.*

MR. WEBSTER AND THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The following anecdote was lately narrated at a Sabbath School Convention in New York. The speaker learned the facts from an officer of a church in New York, to whom Mr. Webster related the conversation:

Mr. Webster was standing with Mr. Jefferson on his beautiful portico, overlooking the valleys of the Blue Ridge, when he said to his friend: "Mr. Jefferson, what is to be the hope of this country?"

That earnest thinker and statesman pondered for a little while, and then said:

"Mr. Webster, if this country is ever saved, it is going to be by training the children for Jesus Christ."

And he added, with remarkable foresight, "The Sabbath School, Mr. Webster, is going to be one of the grand agencies of this salvation."

To speak truth is the privilege of a freeman; to do it roundly and plainly is his glory.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BACHELOR'S DRIFTING.

V.—A Wink at Detroit.

In the glorious summer sunlight, past an infinity of golden meadows, through the shadow of nodding forests, flies the snorting horse of iron, screaming with the torture of the fiery spur, that drives him on forever. Sometimes the track leads to the far country of Eternity, sometimes so near the dark river of Death that we can hear the sluggish rippling of the icy waters as they sullenly beat along the strand of life's farther shore. Ah, it is a wonderful journey, on the two black parallel lines, which, contrary to all our mathematical theories, meet in the distant horizon. This score or so of miles an hour would girdle the earth in a score and a-half of months, giving time, too, for occasional stoppages for refreshments. But it is nearly noon, and our horse's last snort is in the midst of an immense mass of brick and rubbish, what was once the great Michigan Central Depot.

And this is Detroit. But there seems a hush in the air—a stillness in the street. One or two great flags are at half-mast. And further in the city, stores are closed, buildings draped heavily in black. I cannot think what it all means, till suddenly a flash of intelligence whispers—LEWIS CASS is dead!

In one of the large store-windows there is a life-size, life-like picture of the old statesman, craped in the beauty of delicate taste, with the motto: "Thy face on canvas; thy memory in our hearts." And this is the sadness that broods over everything. I have found one or two letters waiting for me, fragrant with the breezes of the home city; bits of news, flavors of spiciness, breaths of love; but the tinge of sorrow is even on my own exultant spirits. It was ten years ago that FRANK TAYLOR thought aloud something that I think of to-day: "And the strong man armed, who has fought the good fight, and has kept the faith, when they that sustained his extended hands through the battle are departing, and no JOSHUA to bid the declining sun stand still, as he looks beyond the rugged hills of the world and sees a window open in Heaven and a wounded hand put forth in welcome, lays aside the armor he has worn so long and well, and going down the dark river, enters, with a hope glorified to faith, 'I shall be over the Jordan to-morrow.'"

JOHN is an editor, up a pair or two of dark stairs, on the street with the portrait in the window, the same unassuming, undemonstrative fellow as when we were classmates together. He doesn't seem as many years older than we both were that blazing summer day when we spoke our pieces on the commencement stage, so long ago. And yet it is a wearing existence, this editor life, full of types and shadows and driving urgencies, "and a mighty voice like the sound of many waters is continually saying unto him—Write!" Little knowledge, and probably less thought, have too many of the way the newspapers are made,—of the thousands of little things necessary to compose them. "They imagine they discourse of a great wonder indeed when they talk of the fair, white carpet, woven for thought to walk over of the rags that fluttered on the back of the beggar yesterday." And those who stand behind the scenes, directing thought's visible footprints on the carpets of rags, often wearied almost unto death, are only praised with fault-finding, when their puppets get too frolicsome, or too tired, to be always in place.

There is a wail of music borne on the soft summer winds, the sound of the tramp of feet and the click of horses' hoofs on the hard pavement. It is the funeral escort. Steady and solemn they come, and one is with them they see not, though feeling his still presence amid the shadows that seem to cloud the gloriousness of the sunlight,—the spirit of Death.

"How strikingly the course of Nature tells
By its light heed of human suffering,
That it was fashioned for a happier world."

—But there is nothing serious in humanity, and out of the shadow, almost, I go to play croquet for a couple of hours with the Colonel and a few friends. I won't give my opinion of the game, albeit I improve occasional opportunities of playing it, lest there should be too many fair noses turned up much higher than Nature intended. Yet one can see a deal of human nature in croquet,—bright young faces, eager above the mallets, thinking, maybe, they can drive the world always before them, as they drive the striped balls; hard, stern-faced men, relaxed to smiling as they make some fortunate hit; lovers, snatching a moment or two to whisper the soft nothings each likes so well to hear the other speak—aspects of life everywhere—the life which, even like the dead statesman's, ends in quiet and nothingness, a sleep too deep and sweet for a world of misunderstandings ever to disturb. "That death should be so dovetailed into life," says SALA, "faster and firmer than the cunningest joiner with his glue or his mortice ever dreamed of, is but natural, is but the way of the world, is but decreed beyond our comprehension and our conception. Better, perhaps, to take them as they come, and to wait for the end in humble hope, than keep peering into the looking-glasses till we go mad."

A delicate piece of mechanism is in a show window just under JOHN'S office, representing a juggler's paraphernalia, and the wizard himself performing marvelous tricks. In front of his table is a figure with a mask, which every few seconds he removes and shows each time a face of different color. It is beautiful workmanship, and I stop with others under the flaring gas, amused and delighted. How much of a magician each one is, working transformations to be shown to the world, finished in the brain's great workshop—transformations more wonderful than the story of Prometheus, or the fabled exploits of Aladdin. It may be but a few short months and the words "Love one another" will flash from heart to heart all round the world.

There is a strawberry festival to-night, where I drop in a few moments with the Colonel. He kindly shows me all the array of beauty, in face, dress and art,—only his opinion and mine differ widely regarding most of the various excellencies. I somehow don't reach my abiding place directly, but veer off to take a quiet home-walk—loitering here and there, thinking of nothing, troubled by nothing, a perfect nobody, and yet enjoying everything. It is a glorious night. Who is it says "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever?" But one can't go very far in the dark, unacquainted with localities, so I practically range over a square circle, and bring up in front of the hotel.

—Another day of looking and lounging—even into the country, which I didn't like at all. Nature has been having the blues, and some evil-disposed clouds trying to weep, but soon the glorious king of day laughs them to shame, and they incontinently depart.

It is sunset now—solemn, quiet sunset. I sit by the open window, watching heaven's golden-tinted fleeciness, as it sobers into twilight. My thoughts are drifting whither the wave of mood carries them, now on the calm tide of joy and hope, now over the rough crests of unpleasantness, now into the peaceful harbor of rest. Rest—what an infinitude of bliss do those four letters wrap round!

"O for a soul-sleep, long and deep and still!
To lie down quiet after the weary day,
Dropping all pleasant flowers from the numbed hands,
Bidding good-night to all companions dear,
Drawing the curtains on this darkened world,
Closing the eyes and with a patient sigh,
Murm'ring 'Our Father'—fall on sleep till dawn."

O VON K.

Various Topics.

PEARL-FISHING IN CEYLON.

At ten o'clock in the evening a gun was fired at Arippo. It was a signal that the boats might start; and setting a sail to catch the land breeze, then fairly on its way for the sea, we started. I had consented to form one of the ten of a boat's crew, whose duty consisted in managing the boat and looking after the divers, and on our first excursion out, Senor Manos, who had commanded the brig, was our *tindal* or pilot.

We reached our station, twenty miles distant, a little before sunrise, and preparations were immediately commenced for business. The divers divested themselves of all clothing except a small piece of calico about the loins, and to a belt around the waist each fastened a small net to hold the oysters. Each had a piece of iron weighing about ten pounds, to which was fastened a small line with a loop, in which a foot could be inserted. These weights were to enable them to descend with greater rapidity to the bottom, for as they could only remain under water from one minute and a half to two minutes, it was necessary that no time should be lost on the way down.

One end of the small line attached to the weight was retained in the boat, to enable us to recover the weight after the diver had reached the bottom, and withdrawn his foot from the loop.

Although there were ten divers in each boat, only five went over at a time. This enabled each to have a rest, and still kept the work constantly going on.

Each man before going over, had placed around his body, under his arms, a line by which he could be pulled to the surface, the end of the line being held by one of the crew in the boat, and, as an additional precaution against danger, a line was hanging from the stern of the boat, and sunk with a weight to the bottom.

With a knife in one hand, and firmly grasping the noose with the other, five of our divers went over the side, and rapidly disappeared below, while those in the boats saw that the lines attached to their bodies ran out clear, and stood ready to pull them up should the signal be given for us to do so.

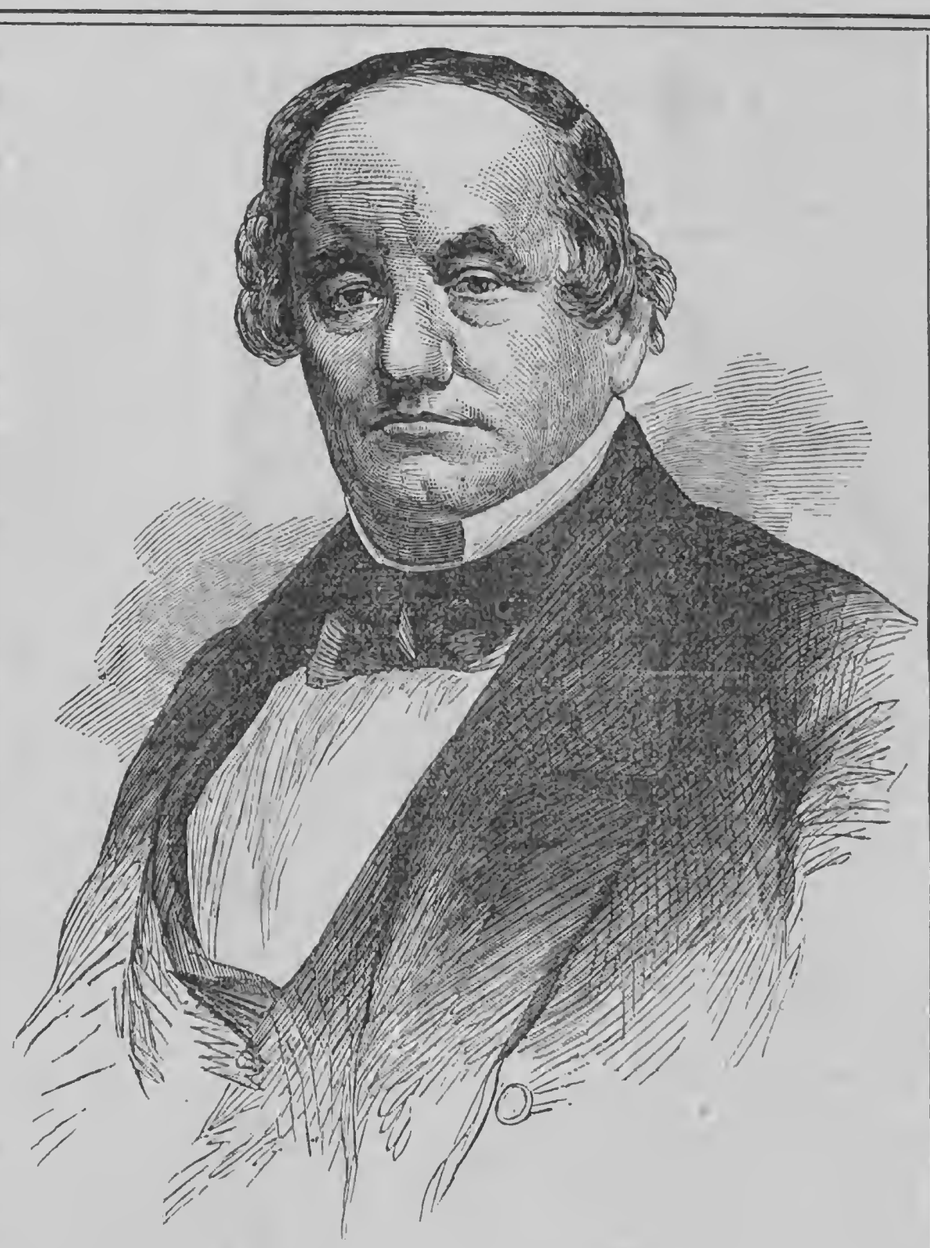
This was the first work of the kind I had ever seen performed, and the minute and a half or more in which we waited for the shaking of the lines, which was the signal for us to haul up, seemed to me a period of nearly ten minutes.

All came up within a few seconds of each other, and each had not less than one hundred oysters in his net. The diver attached to the line I was holding was the first to make an appearance, and required much more force in pulling him up than what I thought was necessary; but as he reached the surface the reason of this was immediately seen. He was bearing in his hand a mass of oysters adhering together, which he had succeeded in detaching from a rock with his knife. The mass could not have weighed less than forty pounds.

The other five divers immediately went down, and in this way the work was carried on until noon, the divers having gone down about forty times each since the time they commenced in the morning. The sea breeze had then commenced blowing, and we started for the shore.

Thus far we had been fortunate; and yet there was a possibility that in the many bushels of oysters we had secured there might not be a pearl of the value of one shilling. But with this possibility there was another—the cargo we had procured might be worth five or ten thousand pounds.

On reaching the shore the oysters were taken from the boat, put into a pit, and then covered over with matting and some earth, there to die and decompose. The shells would then be open, when they would be picked over, and the pearls, if they contained any, would be extracted.—*London Leisure Hour.*



THE LATE DEAN RICHMOND.

DEAN RICHMOND was so prominent a man in financial and political circles, and so universally respected, that his death is regarded as a public loss throughout the Empire State. At the time of his death—which occurred on the 27th ult., after a brief illness, at the age of 62—Mr. RICHMOND was the popular President of the N. Y. Central Railroad Company, of which he had long been a prominent officer.

Mr. RICHMOND was a native of Vermont, but came to Syracuse at an early age, and while still a youth engaged in the manufacture of salt with marked success. By force of character and untiring industry and energy, he rapidly worked his way to both influence and fortune. He successively embarked in enterprises which increased his means and enlarged his business, and soon became noted for his business capacity, generosity, and manliness of character. Mr. RICHMOND removed to Buffalo some twenty-five years ago (though a resident of Batavia at the time of his decease,) and soon became a leading operator in Western produce. When the Central Railroad was consolidated, he was unanimously chosen Vice-President of the corporation, a position which he held until the retirement of Mr. CORNING, when he was elected President.

As a politician Mr. RICHMOND was prominent, and his career no less marked than in business. He was a life-long Democrat and wielded a powerful influence. He was an active participant in the recent National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Mr. RICHMOND was a powerfully built man, and his personal appearance such as to render him noteworthy. Our engraving portrays him as he appeared when we last saw him alive—only a few months ago.

—We have already noticed that Mr. RICHMOND'S funeral was largely attended by prominent citizens of Western New York, by whom the deceased was sincerely lamented. And we repeat what we said of the obsequies, that we never witnessed so creditable a demonstration—such an ovation of respect, by men of rank and substance—on any similar occasion in Western New York. The ovation—for it was nothing less—was a splendid tribute to the worth, usefulness and memory of a remarkable self-made man.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.

THE varieties of the "toot" of the locomotive, and the gyrations of the arms of the conductors by day, or lanterns by night, are about as intelligent to most people as first class Choctaw. The following will give the reader a correct idea of their signification:

One whistle—"down brakes."
Two whistles—"off brakes."
Three whistles—"back up."
Continuous whistles—"danger."

A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which the brakes will always be put down.

A sweeping parting of hands on level of eye, is a signal to "go ahead."

A downward motion of the hand, with extended arms, "to stop."

A beckoning motion of one hand "to back."

A lantern raised and lowered vertically, is a signal for "starting;" swung at right angles or cross ways the track, "to stop;" swung in a circle, "back the train."

A red flag waved upon the track must be regarded as a signal of danger. So of other signals given with energy.

Hoisted at a station, is a signal for a train "to stop."

Stuck up by the road-side it is a signal of danger on the track ahead.

Carried unfurled upon an engine, is a warning that another engine or train is on its way.

EARLY PRINTING.—Printing was gradually practiced throughout Europe from the year 1440 to 1500. Caxton was a wealthy merchant, who in 1464, being sent by Edward IV to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Duke of Burgundy, returned to his country with this invaluable art. Notwithstanding his mercantile habits, he possessed a literary taste, and his first work was a translation from a French historical miscellany.

IT is astonishing, as well as sad, how many trivial affairs even the wisest man thinks he must attend to in a day; how singular an affair he thinks he must omit.

FACTS CURIOUS AND VALUABLE.

NOAH'S ark was 547 feet long, 91 feet broad, and 54 feet high, measuring 72,625 tons.

THE difference between a water level and a straight line is a departure of 8 inches to the mile, which furnishes, by a simple proposition in geometry, a method of calculating the earth's diameter.

A SOAP-BUBBLE may be blown so thin that it would take 2,500,000 layers to form the thickness of an inch.

AVERAGE quantity of blood in the body in health, is reckoned to be 384 ounces, or 24 lbs. Avoir., or 20 imperial pints.

QUILL pens were first used in 553, A. D. Metallic pens came into use in 1630.

A PAIR of rats, well situated and left entirely undisturbed, will, in three years, have increased to 656,808.

SMALL-POX is not contagious over thirty feet.

THE yellow is the illuminating ray of sunlight.

WATER constitutes nearly four-fifths of the weight of the animal body.

A GOOD-SIZED mature brain in man weight 3 lbs., 8 oz.; in woman 3 lbs., 4 oz.

VALUABLE TABLE.

THE following table will be found valuable to many of our readers:

A box twenty-four inches by sixteen inches square, and twenty-eight inches deep, will contain a barrel.

A box twenty-six by fifteen and a half inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a bushel.

A box twelve inches by eleven and a half inches square, and nine inches deep, will contain a half bushel.

A box eight by eight inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a peck.

A box eight by eight inches square, and four and one-eighth inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box seven by eight inches square and four and one-eighth inches deep, will contain half a gallon.

A box four inches by four inches square and four and one-fourth inches deep, will contain a quart.

IT may be very well to go your own way, but you had better first see that you have a way to go.

Reading for the Young.

LITTLE WILLIE'S LESSON.

"MAMMA, will you talk to me about the verse papa read this morning, about feeding our enemies? What is an enemy?"

"An enemy, my dear," said his mamma, "is a person we dislike, or who dislikes us. I hope my Willie has no enemies?"

The child thought a moment, and then said, "Oh, yes, mamma, I know Thomas Webster dislikes me, so he is an enemy; but I can't do what the Bible tells me, for he is as well off as I am, and always has plenty to eat and drink."

His mamma then explained to him that the text did not mean only that we are to give bread and water to our enemies, if they require them, but that if they are in any situation in which it is in our power to help them, we should gladly do so. "And then, you know, dear Willie," she added, "perhaps we may change them from enemies into friends."

"Tom is a very disagreeable boy; he always teases me, and cheats me at play when he can."

"Well, dear child, you have been better taught than poor Tom. The blessed Saviour said, '*Love* your enemies,' and He died for *His* enemies. Let us ask Him to make our hearts kind and tender, that we may love even those who do not love us."

It was not long before Willie had an opportunity of practising his new lesson. The two boys were at school together, and both were cyphering. Tom finished first, and, scampering off in high spirits, seized Willie's pencil, and ran off with it. It was a sad annoyance at first to the poor little fellow; but he soon borrowed another piece, and, as the afternoon was to be a holiday, he was soon in good spirits again. After dinner he started with several school-fellows for a country ramble. It was a beautiful afternoon in the autumn; everything was rich and ripe; the golden corn was waving in the fields, and what was better than all besides to our young friends, there were plenty of blackberries on the hedges. Each boy was provided with a hooked stick: the larger boys helped the smaller ones, and all were full of fun and glee. In the midst of their merriment, who should they see coming towards them but Tom Webster. He joined their party, but could not reach the highest and best blackberries, as he had no stick. Now all of these boys had, at one time or another, been unkindly treated by Tom, and not one was willing to offer his stick. When Willie first saw Tom he naturally felt angry, remembering his unkindness in the morning; but he soon thought of the Scripture text, and his mother's words, and running up to Tom, gave him his stick. The boy was at first ashamed, but the open, pleasant countenance of little Willie soon made him feel at ease. He took the stick, roughly expressing his thanks. They walked home together in the evening, and Tom could not help asking his little companion how it was that he had thought of lending him his stick. Then Willie told him of the struggle that had at first passed in his mind, of the words of Scripture, and of his mamma's instructions; and as Tom listened, his heart softened. He asked Willie to forgive all his past unkindness, and promised never to tease or cheat him again. And from that time time they were on the best of terms. Thus did little Willie change his enemy into a friend.—*Children's Friend.*

VALUE OF ACCURACY.

IT is the result of every day's experience that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress, and that diligence, above all, is the mother of good luck. Accuracy is also of much importance, and an invariable mark of good training in a man—accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, accuracy in the transaction of affairs. What is done in business must be well done; for it is better to accomplish perfectly a small amount of work than to half-do ten times as much. A wise man used to say, "Stay a little that we may make an end the sooner." Too little attention, however, is paid to this highly important quality of accuracy. As a man eminent in practical science lately observed, "It is astonishing how few people I have met in the course of my experience who can define a fact accurately." Yet, in business affairs, it is the manner even in which small matters are transacted that often decide men for or against you. With virtue, capacity and good conduct in other respects, the person who is habitually inaccurate in other respects cannot be trusted; his work has to be done over again; and he thus causes endless annoyance, vexation and trouble.

ADVICE TO THOSE WHO NEED IT.—Pay your debts as soon as you get any money in your pocket. Do without what you don't need. Speak your mind when necessary. Hold your tongue when prudent. Speak to a friend in a seedy coat. If you can't lend a man money, tell him why. If you don't want to, do the same. Cut any acquaintance who lacks principle. Bear with infirmities, but not vices. Respect honesty; despise duplicity. Wear your old clothes till you can pay for new ones. Aim at comfort and propriety, not fashion. Acknowledge your ignorance, and don't pretend knowledge you have'nt got. Entertain your friends, but *never* beyond your means.

HONESTY.—As there is no station in life, however exalted, which can secure a man the approbation of the wise and good, when he descends to mean and dishonorable deeds, so no condition in human life, however humble, will prove as a barrier of true eminence, when virtue and honorable principle are the mainspring of our actions.

NEW QUARTER—A TRIAL TRIP.

THE last quarter of our present volume will begin Oct. 6—a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence. Subscribers whose terms expire with this quarter will find the No. of the paper (No. 871) printed after their names on address label. We trust all such will promptly renew, and also bring new recruits to swell the ranks of the RURAL Brigade.

☞ In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we will send the 13 numbers of the ensuing Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject*. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a *Trial Trip?* We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT. 29, 1866.

MONROE COUNTY FAIR POSTPONED.—In consequence of unfavorable weather, the Annual Fair of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society has been postponed for two weeks—until the 3d, 4th and 5th of October. The grounds are in capital order and ample arrangements have been made for a large and superior exhibition. It is hoped that, though deferred, the Fair will prove a success—creditable alike to the Society and the Industrial Interests of the County.

Affairs at Washington.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S health is improving, and he is pronounced out of danger.

The Government had in the Treasury on the 13th inst. about $80,000,000 in gold.

There is no prospect of the immediate payment of bounties authorized by Congress at the late session.

Gen. Couch of Massachusetts, has been appointed successor to Mr. Hamlin as Collector of the port of Boston.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has instructed the Surveyor-General at Santa Fe to complete the surveys of New Mexico.

Senor Don Ezequiel Guterrez presented his credentials to the Secretary of State on the 21st inst. as Charge d'Affairs of Costa Rica.

The receipts from internal revenue since the 1st of July are $88,086,000, and from customs $42,000,000, or an aggregate of over $130,000,000.

The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1866, exclusive of trust funds, were: Receipts $321,433,090; expenditures $322,442,701.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the dutiable value of Russian wool shipped from England to the United States should be determined by the value thereof in the principal markets in England at the period of exportation, to which should be added commission—in no case less than two and a half per centum, and all other actual charges incurred in England, including the transportation, shipment and transhipment.

An official army order has been issued prescribing the uniform of the "General" of the United States Army, which is the same as for a Major-General, except that on the coat there shall be two rows of twelve buttons each on the breast placed by fours, and on the shoulder-straps there shall be four silver stars. The uniform of the Lieutenant-General is the same as that of a Major-General, except the shoulder-straps, which have on them three silver stars. The shoulder-straps of a Major-General have two stars: a Brig.-General's one star.

Great Storms at the West.

FOR several days last week great rain storms prevailed in Ohio and other States at the West. They have done much damage, washing away railroad bridges and destroying other property to an immense amount.

From six o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., to seven o'clock A. M., the 19th, two and one-quarter inches of rain fell in Cincinnati. Two spans of the big Miami Bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Lawrenceburg, were carried away. Damage $30,000.

At Chillicothe, O., and at Pittsburg, Pa., the rain had been very severe, doing much damage. Railroads, bridges, crops, and other kinds of property, had suffered extensively. The Ohio River is at its flood height.

At Dayton, Ohio, the bank of the canal broke, and the water swept everything moveable in its course. The greater part of the city was submerged, and the country for miles laid waste.

A dispatch from Cincinnati of Sept. 21, says, in consequence of the damage done by the flood and the impassible condition of the railroads leading to Dayton, the Ohio State Board of Agriculture have ordered the postponement of the State Fair until the 16th of October.

The storm in Indianapolis, (Ind.,) and vicinity, commenced the 16th, and lasted several days. A portion of the city was flooded. Streams were higher than ever before known. Railroad communication was entirely suspended. The rain was extensive throughout the whole State, especially in the central portion.

An Indianapolis dispatch of Sept. 20th, says "the corn crop in the low lands along the rivers and streams in this section is greatly damaged by the flood. Trains on all the railroads centering here will run regularly to-morrow, except the Indiana Central and the Louisville roads, both of which will suffer severely for several days before communication is fully re-established."

Much rain has fallen in the vicinity of Chicago, causing freshets which have destroyed many railroad and other bridges, besides doing extensive damage to the farming community.

A telegram from Louisville of Sept. 19, says "we were visited last night with the heaviest rain storm that we have had for many years."

It is estimated that the rains in Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania have destroyed twenty millions of bushels of corn.

Late Fires.

ANOTHER destructive fire occured in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the 21st inst. Sleight & Spalding and Loan's cooper establishments were entirely destroyed. Sleight & Spalding's loss $20,000; insured $1,500. Loan's loss $20,000; insured for about $10,000.

A fire destroyed a portion of the Mission Woolen Mills in San Francisco on the 17th. Loss $50,000; insured. About seventy thousand pounds of wool were consumed.

Numbers 928 and 930, Broadway, New York, were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 18th. Loss $35,000.

A fire at Rising Sun, Indiana, Sept. 17th, destroyed Cox's shoe store, Yancy's grocery, and McAvery's drug store, with three or four adjoining dwellings. Loss about $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,000.

A fire in Meadville, Pa., destroyed a large wood building on Water street, between the Colt House and American Hotel, on the 18th. Damage to the Colt House $2,500. Total loss estimated at $6,000.

A 4-story tenement house, No. 88, Avenue A, corner of 13th street, New York, was burned at 1 A. M., on the 23d, and five persons perished in the flames. Several leaped from the fourth story windows on to beds held up from the ground; two missed the beds and were fatally injured.

Cholera Reports.

FROM 4 to 8 cases of cholera have occurred in New York city per day the past week, and on an average about 3 deaths. Some cholera still prevails in Brooklyn and at quarantine.

The Buffalo express reports a fatal case of cholera in that city on the 18th.

The cholera is reported in Mississippi along the river—prevailing quite extensively among the freedmen.

In Nashville on the 19th, there were 43 deaths from cholera, 19 the 20th, 13 the 21st, and 55 the 22d—a great increase; people leaving the city.

Considerable cholera in San Antonio, Texas; the disease reported to be rapidly increasing.

There were two deaths from cholera in Hartford, Conn., the 21st.

Eight cases of cholera reported in Louisville, Ky., the 20th, and 11 up to noon the 21st; seven deaths the 22d.

The epidemic appears to be abating in most of the localities where it extensively prevailed. In Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans the disease is fast disappearing.

Indian Affairs.

THE Texas papers say that the Navajoes and Apaches are carrying off cattle by the thousand, and in some sections absolutely desolating the country.

An Idaho correspondent says Major Marshall had a fight with the Indians at Three River Forks, on the Owyhee, about the first of September, and captured thirty-five of their number, whom he hung.

The N. Y. Tribune's Leavenworth correspondent of a recent date, says the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes have taken the war path against the ranch men. Several traders have been killed. Much stock has been run off. In a fight with the Sioux fifteen of them were killed. All the stage stock at stations west of Cottonwood had been stolen. A stage had been attacked, a passenger killed, and the horses driven off by the Indians.

A proposition has been made in the Texas Legislature to cede a large tract of land to the Government (in the west part of the State) for an Indian Reservation.

The Crops in Europe.

BY the steamer Java, which arrived in New York on the 21st inst., we learn that a great deal of rain continued to fall in England, and the still oustanding crops were sustaining considerable damage.

A French Agricultural jounrnal sums up as follows the most recent accounts of the harvest:

In France there is neither the ordinary quantity nor quality of wheat, and but for free importation a scarcity would succeed the plenty of the past three years.

England is also beginning to complain, not of quantity but quality.

Russia has had an excellent wheat harvest; also in Spain the crop is good.

Italy does not seem to be much more fortunate than France.

The locusts have ravaged Algiers.

In some of the German States, the deficit is greater than in France. In Northern Germany the crops appear to be about a medium yield. The Southern provinces of Hungary have suffered extensively.

THE WAR IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—A New York dispatch of Sept. 20, says "the steamer North America brings Rio de Janeiro papers to the 25th of August. Advices from the Platte country report fighting of a most stubborn and sanguinary nature on the 17th and 18th of July. There was a loss of 4,200 killed and wounded in the allied armies, and an approximate amount in the Paraguayan army, the latter fighting within intrenchments, and consequently losing less."

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.—A Toronto dispatch of Sept. 22, says:—"The election of the Coadjutor Bishop of the Church of England, after a number of days' balloting, finally resulted in the election of Arch-Deacon Bethune of Cobourg."

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—A Salem (Oregon) dispatch the 21st inst., says "the House passed the Constitutional Amendment by ayes 35, nays 22." The steamer Sierra Nevada, (says a San Francisco dispatch of Sept. 22,) from Columbia River, brings $85,500 in treasure. The Board of Harbor Commissioners have adopted a plan to construct a sea wall for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco at a cost of two and a half millions of dollars.

Another dispatch from Oregon says ex-Gov. A. C. Gibbs has been nominated for United States Senator. The vote stood:—Gibbs, 21; J. H. Mitchell, 15; scattering, 3. The Senate held an election and gave Gibbs a majority of 4; but the House adjourned without action, and subsequently appointed the 25th of September as the day for the election.

MAJ.-GENERAL HALLECK has recently been elected President of the Association of "Mexican War Veterans," newly organized in San Francisco.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The large guns purchased in the United States for Chili have been taken to their destination. The ships of war purchased for the Chilian Government, (the Henriette and Ve-Shan-Nack,) are said to be inefficient vessels. Public opinion and the press urge a continuance of the war with Spain. The U. S. gunboat De Soto reached Aspinwall on the 10th.

THE RINDERPEST IN KENTUCKY.—Hon. G. C. Smith, late a member of Congress from Kentucky, writes to the Lexington Observer that the rinderpest has broken out among the cattle in Scott Co. He thinks it was introduced from Texas. A number of large cattle owners have lost one-fourth of their stock. The disease is quite malignant.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A LATE Owasso (Michigan) paper says that squirrels are now very abundant in Shiawasse county. A party of thirty men killed 1,300 in a single day.

THE election held in Montana on the 4th instant is reported in the papers to have resulted in a Democratic victory by a majority of about two thousand.

MRS. DAVID G. FARRAGUT, wife of the great Admiral, is said to be the handsomest woman of the Presidential excursion party. Her maiden name was Virginia Loyal.

A FRENCH CIRCULAR, lately published, declares the recent changes in Europe favorable to France. It expresses the belief that the peace in Europe will be permanent.

IT is announced in the London Gazette of Sept. 15, that when the additional re-inforcements reach Canada the British army in that quarter will amount to 16,000 men.

A NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM is soon to be built at Milwaukee, which will accommodate, when completed from 10,000 to 15,000 inmates. It will cost nearly a million dollars.

IT is reported that Napoleon has refused to allow officers of the French army to hold office under Maximilian in Mexico, owing to the protest of the Government of the United States.

THE seats in the new Jewish Synagogue at Cincinnati were sold at auction last week, and brought extraordinary prices,—some as high as $3,000. The gross receipts were about $200,000.

THE Director of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, Mr. Pollock, a telegram says, has resigned his position, in consequence of not approving of the policy of the President for the restoration of the Union.

A CAVE has been discovered near Elmira, N. Y., which is fitted up inside as a place of rendezvouz and temporary residence for a gang of thieves who have infested the southern counties of the State for several months.

THE Legislature of New Jersey on the 19th inst., elected Cattell, Republican, a U. S. Senator, (in joint-ballot,) by forty-four votes. The Democratic members declined to vote. Both Houses have adjourned *sine die*.

STEPHENS, the Fenian Head Organizer, is receiving every day fresh accessions to his forces in men, money, ammunition and arms. The arms and ammunition on being received are immediately shipped for Ireland.

THE Governor of Colorado has presented credentials, as Delegate to Congress, to Hunt, the Democratic candidate, and the majority of the Territorial Board of Canvassers have declared Chillicott, Republican, to be fairly chosen.

THE greatest anarchy and disorder prevails in the Dominican and Haytian Republics. They have no real governments installed, and are over-run by outlaws in all directions, who commit the most horrible crimes with the greatest impunity.

THE Ontario County Agricultural Society has offered, among other premiums, one for the best display of live brook trout. The fish are to be of all ages and sizes. The County Fair takes place at Canandaigua the 25th, 26th and 27th of the present month.

FIVE years ago, Senator James Green of Missouri, ranked next to Stephen A. Douglas as a debater in the U. S. Congress. When the war broke out he was sent to the rebel Congress, soon lost his property, his position and his character, and now he is a poor drunkard and earns barely a pittance in a most menial employment.

Two Mexican priests who arrived in New York about the first of last month, were induced by a stranger to back him in a game of monte, whereby one of them lost five hundred dollars. The room was meanwhile broken open and sixteen hundred dollars belonging to the other priest were stolen. The swindler has been arrested.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE weather, since our last issue, with the exception of a couple of days, has been very unfavorable to the maturing autumnal crops; to seeding operations and to business generally. Excessive rain storms, followed by quite severe frosts, have been the marked characteristics of the week, but in these respects Western New York has been more favored than the central Western States where floods, almost unprecedented, have caused partial destruction to farm crops while entailing severe loss to the railroad companies in that section of the Union. The present year has been remarkable for the extreme heat of one portion of the summer and for the low temperature and the moisture of the other. So far we believe the untimely frosts have not, in this section, done much damage to the corn crop except in very low situations, while, though a superabundance of rain has fallen, we have escaped the floods so damaging in the West. As we write, the weather is of the old fashioned Indian summer order imparting hopefulness for the immediate future. The flour market remains without much change. Sales limited mainly to the retail trade at quotations below. Wheat is in limited supply at about previous quotations. Barley is in good demand at 85c. for two-rowed and $1 for four-rowed.

WOOL.—As, for several months past, the wool market is flat. The wool growers are holding their clips, as a general thing, in anticipation of improved prices. The eastern demand is very light. Manufacturers are runing their mills sparingly, waiting to see what will turn up the coming winter.

COTTON.—There has been an improved inquiry during the week, with sales of low middling at from 30@30½c. In regard to the New York market the Herald of the 17th contains the following:

The market remained very firm for medium and high grades, which continued very scarce. Low grades were offered freely. The sales were about 2,000 bales, largely to spinners and shippers. Receipts 521 bales. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary	27	27	28	28
Low middling	32	32	33	33
Middling	33½	34	34	35
Good middling	35	36	36	37

TOBACCO.—The following were the quotations of the Louisville tobacco market, Sept. 22:

Fine Va. ⅝s bright new	$1,35@1,40	Taxes paid.
Fancy Va. roll and twist	1,35@1,40	"
Medium Va ⅝s	1,00@1,20	"
Common Va. ⅝s, sound	75@1,00	"
" (out of condition)	40@ 50	"
Fine Ky. and Mo. ⅝s	1,00@1,10	"
Medium Ky. and Mo. ⅝s	75@ 80	"
Bright ¼ and 14s	85@ 90	"
Mahogany ¼ and 14s	80@ 85	"
Common Ky. ⅝s	60@ 75	"
Navy ⅝s, sound	70@ 72	"
Navy ½ lbs	72@ 73	"
Black sweet ¼ and 10s	72@ 73	"
Common black sweet	60@ 65	"
Damaged ¼ and 10s	25@ 30	"
SMOKING TOBACCO.		
Fine Va. in 5 ⅝ bales	$1,20@1,40	Taxes paid.
Medium Va. in 1 and 5 ⅝ bdls	75@ 90	"
Common in bales	40@ 50	"

EXPORTS.—The exports of domestic and other products, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York, from the 1st of January to the 11th of September, for three years, present the following totals:

1864	$151,381,061
1865	103,171,320
1866	137,168,392

TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.—The exclusion of Texas cattle from the Mississippi markets, in consequence of what is denominated the "Texas cattle disease," has tended to accumulate along the northern border of Louisiana, where they are now pastured, from 60,000 to 100,000 head of cattle. They sell on an average at about $10 per head.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@16,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$12,00@14,00	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,50
Do. extra State	$,50@10,50	Do. dried, ⅝ ℔	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 00c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	00@ 00c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	00@ 00c
Meal, corn, cwt	1,88@ 2,00	Potatoes, ⅝ bu	50@ 50c
Wheat, red	2,30@ 2,40	Onions	50@ 75c
Best white	2,60@ 2,80	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ⅝ bu	85@ 90c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 9c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	8@ 8c
Oats	40@ 45c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	85@ 1,00	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,12
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅝ bu	$4,50@ 5,00
Do. new mess	35,50@36,00	Clover, medium	0,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ⅝ ℔	18@ 19c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	13,00@14,00	Peas	1,75@ 2,00
Beef	11,00@12,00	Flax	1,90@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅝ ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	22@ 24c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	17@ 18c	Coal, lump, ⅝ ton	8,75@9,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,75@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅝ ℔	10@ 13c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@ 38c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	35@ 37c	Do. Char ⅝ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, dairy	14@ 18c	Salt, ⅝ bbl	2,50@2,85
Do. factory	18@ 20c	Wool, ⅝ ℔	50@ 55c
Lard, tried	20@ 21c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ⅝ 100 ℔s	8,00@8,75
Do. rough	0@ 6½c	Honey, box, ⅝ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	22@ 24c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ⅝ ton	8,00@15,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22—Cotton Market very strong at improving prices. 36c. for middling upland, 30c Orleans. Flour ranges from $6,90@18,60 as to quality. Wheat, $1 80@3,15. Rye, 90c@1,20. Barley, dull. Corn, 88@93c. Oats, 46@53c. Hops, 15@65c. Pork, new mess, $32,00@33,06; old do, $31,00@31,25; prime, $30,00@30,00; Shoulders, 14½@15c; Hams, 16@18c. Lard, 17@19cts. Butter, 22@55c. Cheese, 10@18½c. for common to prime.

ALBANY, SEPT. 22—Flour, ranges at $9,50@15,00; Rye flour, $6,25@6,50. Corn meal, $1,69@1,81½ per 100 lbs.—Wheat, $2,70@3. Corn, 80@82c. Rye $105@105c. Barley $1@1,20. Oats, 45@55c. Hops, 45@60c. Pork, $36@40. Butter, 40@45c. Cheese, 19@20c. Lard, 22@23c.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 22.—Flour, sales at $11,00@14,50.—Wheat, $1,80@2,15. Corn, 70@74c. Rye, 70@90c. Barley, $1. Oats 37@45c. Pork, $35,00@35. Lard, 20@21c. Hams, 21@21c.; shoulders, 17@17½c.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 22.—Flour, sales at $7,50@11,00.—Wheat, $2,10@2,12 Corn, 61½@62c. Oats, 29@30 cts.—Mess pork $33@34,00. Lard 18@21c. Butter 21@28c.

TORONTO, SEPT. 19—Flour, $7,00@7,25. Wheat, fall $1,46@1,57; spring, $1,40@1,45; Peas, 56@57c; Oats 27@30c.—Mess pork, $23½@24; prime do, $21@22; Hams, 15@15c; Lard, 15@16c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 14@16c. Wool, 34@34c. Hay, $11@14. Straw, $8. Barley, 53@61c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18—Sales Beef Cattle, $10@19,50; Cows and Calves, $30@110; Veal Calves, 8@18c; Sheep and Lambs, 3@7c; Swine, 11½@11¾c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 19—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $150@280 ⅝ pr. Handy steers $85@150. Milch cows, $50@115. Heifers, $30@45. Yearlings, $15@25; two-year-olds, $29@45; three-years-old, $45@60. Sheep sheared, 4½@6¾ cts.; in lots, 2½@4½ cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 10@12c; retail, Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 10½@11c. ⅝ ℔; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10cts.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75@$1.

TORONTO, SEPT. 19—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7,20; 2d do, $5@5,50; Inferior, $3,00@4,00. Lambs, 50c. each. Sheep, $2,50. Calves, $5@6.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 19.—Domestic fleeces have been rather dull during the week, the sales making being only in a retail way. In prices we have no change to note.—We quote sales domestic at 48@52 cents for native and ¾ Merinos; 55@58cts for ½ and ⅝ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 62@75c for Saxony; 55@60c for No. 1 pulled; 48@52c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 28@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 26@27c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, SEPT. 20—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75cts; fine, 62@67c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@55c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@55c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@55c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 19.—There is is rather a better feeling in the market, but we cannot quote any advance. line. The few lots which are offered are taken readily at previous prices, but there is no activity in the market. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@47c., and extra, 48@50c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 6@60c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c: fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, 1 MILE south of Lockport. Address J. W. VAIL, or GEO. H. MOODY, Lockport, N. Y. 871-6t

McKINDLEY & POLLOCK, No. 17 Buffalo St., Rochester, sell Parker's Fruit Gatherer; also, L. M. Chase, at Palmyra, and Pease & Buell at Batavia. ☞ See cut in August numbers of Rural. [871-4t

WHISKERS.—WE WILL GUARANTEE A heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use Russell's Italian Compound, according to directions. Price by mail, 50 cents.
RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

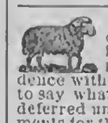
TREES.—Planters and Dealers can purchase on favorable terms, Fruit and Ornamental; Apple and Peach, largely; Stocks and Pits. No change of cars to Suspension Bridge, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, or New York. "A word to the wise," &c.
E. C. FROST, Watkins, N. Y.

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS. FOR CRIMPING AND WAVING LADIES' HAIR—No Heat required in using them. Ask your storekeeper for them, if he does not keep them for sale write to the manufacturer. E. IVINS,
871-13t eo Sixth St. and Columbia Av., Philadelphia.

CIDER WANTED!—The Subscriber will furnish CASKS and pay CASH for any quantity of PURE CIDER, delivered at the Railroad or Canal. For further particulars address
871-6t HORACE WILLIAMS, Agent,
Sept. 22, 1866. Vinegar Manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y.

15,000 HONEY LOCUST—Strong 2 year old plants, first selection, $12 per 1,000; second, $7 ⅝ 1,000. Also a general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, and at the lowest market prices. Send for a Catalogue. Address
GODFREY ZIMMERMANN,
Pine Hill Nursery, near Buffalo, N. Y.

A WINTER EVENINGS ENTERTAINMENT.—A SOCIAL CANTATA.—Words by Sidney Dyer, Music by C. A. Cull. This Cantata introduces the hearty pleasures which enliven our winter evenings, and possesses many attractive features which will cause it to become the most popular work of its kind ever published. It is easily "brought out," and cannot fail to afford satisfaction and amusement whenever produced. PRICE. Cloth, $1,25; paper, $1. Sent post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.



GOLD MINE.—AT THE MEETING of Wool Growers, held at Rochester, May last, we were requested by several gentlemen to make a stand at their place of residence with our ram, "Gold Mine." As we were unable to say what we could do at that season of year, have deferred until now. Any one wishing to make arrangements for the service of said sheep, (season to commence November first,) will please write us without delay.
Address PERCY & BURGESS,
North Hoosick, Rens. Co., N. Y.

MACHINE FOR STRETCHING AND TACKING DOWN CARPETS.—This machine is self-feeding with tacks, and does the work with neatness and dispatch—is cheap and a useful article in every family.
WANTED, A PARTNER.—The whole or one-half interest for sale on very reasonable terms, considering the well known ready sales of the machines, which ranks among the first class paying articles and is worthy the attention of Capitalists. This invention is adapted to and can be used to advantage in tacking anything where many tacks are to be driven in succession. Address,
871-2t B. C. DAVIS, Palentee, Ilion, N. Y.

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
(ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, and original inventor of the Sewing Machine,)
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
871-52t 699 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—To Sell Trowbridge's Great Work on *THE SOUTH AS IT IS AND WAS DURING THE REBELLION.* Every one who reads this book well know the truth about the great questions before the public, and can act accordingly. Bayard Taylor, the best authority, says:—"It is a graphic, carefully prepared, and very valuable account of the condition of the South immediately after the close of the war; and thus, in addition to its present interest, will have a permanent value. Mr. Trowbridge has done his work both with skill and fidelity. I doubt whether you could have intrusted the undertaking to better hands." This is the most profitable work for Agents now out. The political excitement on the subject creates a great desire to read it. Commissions liberal. Address H. E. GOODWIN, Syracuse, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR IN REGARD TO OUR
POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
☞ No business pays better or is more agreeable. Our Agents make from $10 to $30 a day. We publish the most Popular and Valuable Books now issued, and want an Agent in every County. Send for a Circular to
RICHARDSON & CO., Publishers,
540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HUTCHINSON'S FAMILY
Wine and Cider Mill,
Always ready to make PURE WINE and SWEET CIDER. Convenient, economical and indispensable
IN EVERY FAMILY.
SAVES ALL THE FRUIT.
Price so low that every Family can afford one.
10,000 NOW IN USE!
Many late improvements have been added. Send for Descriptive Circular giving full particulars. Address
PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y.,
Or, G. E. HUTCHINSON, 81 and 83 Merwin street,
858-4meo Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE
New Union U. S. Map.
A Copper-plate County, Railroad and Battle-Field Map, showing everything from the Atlantic to the Pacific; 38 by 56 inches; and for the
Rebellion Battle Book.
A profusely illustrated, 700 page, royal octavo, One Volume History of the Civil War, with 263 distinct battle descriptions. The best book for agents extant.
And also for
Hundreds of New Maps, Charts, Engravings, and Photographs in Great Variety.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., PUBLISHERS.
871-2t No. 21 John Street, New York.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH Saponifier
OR CONCENTRATED LYE!
By saveing and useing your waste grease. No lime necessary. 12 POUNDS of excellent hard Soap, or 25 GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 30 CENTS. Directions on each Box. ☞ For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Be particular in asking for PENNA. SALT MFG. CO'S. SAPONIFIER.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Cheap and Rich Lands—Geo S Harris.
The Lost Cause—E B Treat & Co.
Reader, do you want to buy a N J Farm?—John H Coffin.
Agents Wanted—H H Lloyd & Co.
Popular Subscription Books—Richardson & Co.
A Winter Evening's Entertainment—Oliver Ditson & Co.
15,000 Honey Locust—Godfrey Zimmermann.
American Ram "Cortez"—I J Whitney.
Agents Wanted—H E Goodwin.
Cider Wanted—Horace Williams.
Trees—E C Frost.
Farm for sale—J W Vail.
Gold Mine—Percy & Burgess.
The Howe Machine Company.
Parker's Fruit Gatherer—McKindley & Pollock.
Whiskers—Russel & Co.
Machine for Stitching Carpets, &c—B C Davis.
Ivins' Patent Hair Crimpers—E Ivins.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Musical Conventions—Geo. W Snyder.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Snow fell in South-western Virginia Thursday week.

— A silver mine has lately been struck in Western Arkansas.

— The reception of the President in New York cost $20,643.

— The California fall wool clip is estimated at three million pounds.

— The office of Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia is abolished.

— The French camp at Chalons has 160 different kinds of rifles on trial.

— John G. Saxe, the poet, has been made an LL. D. of Middlebury College.

— Madame Jerome Bonaparte of Baltimore is writing her autobiography.

— The removal of 1,147 feet of earth will now complete the Chicago lake tunnel.

— Miss Taylor of Lebanon, Ohio, was last week shot dead by a rejected suitor.

— Reports from various points in Illinois tell of a heavy frost Friday night week.

— This year is the eight hundredth anniversary of the Norman conquest of England.

— The principal theater of Constantinople, worth 10,000,000 piastres, has been burned.

— Gen. McPherson's monument will be erected at West Point, instead of Clyde, Ohio.

— The whole debt of the State of Virginia up to the 1st of last July, was $42,312,298.

— The French steamer Pereire, at New York from Havre, brought 5,625,000 francs in gold.

— Henry Girder, M. C. from the 3d district of Ky., lately died at his residence in that State.

— Dr. J. C. Collett, the well-known lecturer on Physiology, died very suddenly last week.

— The Peruvian Government has offered a prize of $20,000 for the best history of that country.

— The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad is open for business to St. Cloud, 76 miles from St. Paul.

— Gov. C. C. Clay, father of C. C. Clay, Jr., of St. Albans celebrity, died lately at Huntsville, Ala.

— An extensive gang of counterfeiters and burglars has recently been broken up in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.

— The American Publishing Company at Hartford has declared its regular monthly 10 per cent. dividend.

— Numbers of families have left the iron and coal districts of South Wales lately for the United States.

— John Morrissey says he is willing to match John C. Heenan to fight any man in the world for $20,000 a side.

— The Virginia Spectator says there is a negro woman on Mountain Top, near Staunton, who is 130 years old.

— The Ottawas, a tribe of partially civilized Indians are erecting a university for the education of Indians in Kansas.

— Peas two hundred years old were planted at Dulverton, Eng., this season, and are producing a luxuriant crop.

— There are 10,200 applications on file in the War Department for the 54 captaincies to be filled in the regular army.

— The First Church in Lancaster, now the Unitarian, has had but eight ministers in a period of more than 210 years.

— Henry G. White of Framingham, Mass., has been offered $2,000 for a 2-year old Short-Horn bull, to go to England.

— Judge Tilden of Cleveland has decided that "shaving on Sunday morning, before church, is a work of necessity.

— Mexican advices state that Maximilian has levied two forced loans on the residents of Guyamas, amounting to $27,000.

Special Notices.

Geo. W. Snyder, the Vocalist, is holding Musical Conventions in Western New York, and meeting with success. Address at Nundá, N. Y.

With what Joy and Gladness do the people hail the advent and discovery of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. All Druggists keep it.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

DAIRYMEN'S PAPER.

☞ FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN will be interested in the letters of X. A. WILLARD, Esq., representative of the American Dairymen's Association, now on a tour in Great Britain, and on the Continent These letters will appear exclusively in the UTICA HERALD. The Weekly edition is $2 a year, for a large paper of forty-eight columns.
Address, W. H. TUTTON, Circulator, Utica, N. Y.

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has a full-blood Spanish or American Ram "CORTEZ," which he will allow to serve Ewes at $5 per head, at his residence, in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y. All ewes presented must be entirely free from disease of all kinds as none others will be taken.
Clarkson, Sept. 17, 1866. I. J. WHITNEY.

READER, DO YOU WANT TO BUY A
NEW JERSEY FARM!
If so, I will sell the following Farms:
1 Farm, 35 acres. Price, $4,000.
1 do 120 acres. Price, $65 per acre.
1 do 55 acres, $50 per acre.
1 do 75 acres, $3,500.
1 do 70 acres, $100 per acre.
1 do 50 acres, at $50 per acre.
1 do 50 acres, at $4,000.
1 do 81 acres, stock and all, $8,000.
1 do 50 acres, at $3,000.
100 acres, unimproved, $20 per acre.
18 acres, $40 per acre.
12 acres, at $65 per acre.
5 acres, at $50 per acre.
1,000 acres, at $20 per acre.
1,400 acres, with large mansion house, $12,000.
1 Delaware Farm, 350 acres, $15,000.
Any information wanted, respecting Farms, or Houses and Lots in any of the five Counties—Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May—will be given. Address JOHN H. COFFIN,
871-8t Franklinville, Gloucester Co., N. J.

AGENTS WANTED.—NOW READY—
The only official Southern History of the War.
THE LOST CAUSE,
By E. A. POLLARD, the popular historian of the South, and Editor of the Richmond Examiner during the war. Complete in one large royal octavo volume, with 21 fine steel portraits, giving a full and authentic account of the rise and fall of the late Southern Confederacy—written under the encouragement of Generals R. E. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and others. The work is being liberally patronized by leading men of all classes—eager to "hear the other side."
[*From the Louisville Journal.*]
Mr. Pollard is one of the finest and most dashing writers of the time. His volume will have an immense circulation.
[*From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.*]
His style is far more forcible, in our estimation, than that of Bancroft, and not surpassed by the classic elegance of Prescott.
[*From the New Haven Palladium.*]
It is the only full and authentic history of the war from a rebel stand-point, and is the counterpart of Greeley's "American Conflict," and will ultimately find its way into every library of any pretensions.
[*From the Hours at Home Magazine.*]
Mr. Pollard wields a polished and practiced pen. The history before us, in all probability, is the fairest, fullest and most authentic record of the *Confederate* side which we shall have for several decades of years.
The public are *cautioned* against any other publication purporting to be this work. To energetic men and women a rare chance is offered to make money. Don't fail to send for circulars of this great and important work.
Address E. B. TREAT & CO.,
Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y.

DUTCH BULBOUS
FLOWER ROOTS,
SENT BY MAIL, POST-PAID, AT CATALOGUE PRICES.
B. K. BLISS,
Offers for sale a large and well selected assortment of the above, just received from Holland, embracing the most desirable varieties of DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS; POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS; DOUBLE AND SINGLE EARLY AND LATE TULIPS; DOUBLE AND SINGLE NARCISSUS; JONQUILS; CROCUS; CROWN IMPERIALS; IRIS; SNOW-DROPS; SCILLAS; HARDY GLADIOLUS; RANUNCULUS; ANEMONES; JAPAN AND MANY OTHER LILIES. Also a fine assortment of
GREEN-HOUSE BULBS,
Comprising CYCLAMENS, IXIAS, OXALIS, SPARAXIS, TRITOMAS, ACHIMENTS, GLOXINIAS, &c., &c. His
New Illustrated Autumn Catalogue,
Containing an accurate description of each variety, with particular directions for culture, so that any person, however unacquainted, cannot fail to succeed, will be mailed to all applicants enclosing ten cents.
Collections containing a fine assortment of the leading varieties of the above will also be mailed, post-paid, as follows:—Collection No. 1, $20; No. 2, $10; No. 3, $5,00; No. 4, $3,00. For the contents of each collection and further particulars, see Catalogue. Address
868-4teo] B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass.

IONA GRAPE VINES.—The Seneca Lake Wine Co. offer 10,000 each of Iona, Adirondac, Allen's Hybrid and Delaware. Address
CHARLES SPEELMAN, Ag't, Geneva, N. Y.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
Six Certificates from the best ONE DOLLAR ENTERPRISE ever known, sent free to any address. Agents wanted everywhere. Enclose stamp and address
CUSHING, OTIS & CO.,
869-4t Box No. 1,309, Boston, Mass.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are now wanted to solicit orders in each town in the United States, for **The Illustrated History of the Bible,** by John Kitto, D. D., F. S. A., Edited by Alvan Bond, D. D., of Norwich, Conn. This is the best selling book now published. Agents make from $100 to $300 per month, and say "*they never knew a book to sell so well.*"
For further information apply immediately to the publisher. HENRY BILL, Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE FARM, OF 384 Acres, and nearly 300 in a high state of cultivation, and over 100 acres being sown to wheat this fall; lying seven miles south of the City of Battle Creek. Said farm is first rate for white wheat, clover and timothy, and good for corn. On the premises there is a first rate house, good barn and orchard with great variety of fruit trees in bearing. For particulars inquire of
SIMEON BAKER, Battle Creek, Michigan.

BY JAMES F. C. HYDE,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
2 Court Square, Boston.
DORCHESTER NURSERIES.
WHOLESALE AUCTION OF TREES, VINES, &C., &C.
270,000 Pear Trees, 2 to 4 years. 25,000 Grape Vines, 2 years, very fine. 50,000 Apple Trees, Currants & Shrubs.
Commencing **Wednesday, Oct. 3d,** at 9 o'clock, on Columbia st.; if the weather is stormy, the next fair day.
Grove Hall Horse Cars leave Tremont street, Boston, every half hour.
870-2t WILDER & BAKER, Dorchester, Mass.

NOTICE.—The Partnership formerly existing between J. J. THOMAS and E. W. HERENDEEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. J. THOMAS.
Macedon, Aug. 2, 1866. E. W. HERENDEEN.

E. W. HERENDEEN, having purchased the Nursery Trees belonging to Thomas & Herendeen, at Macedon and Union Springs, for a continuance of the business, the subscriber cordially invites the attention of tree purchasers to his excellent, extensive and reliable stock.
J. J. THOMAS.

I would call especial attention to the superior article of Grape Vines, which I am able to offer this fall. Please send for a circular. E. W. HERENDEEN,
870-2t Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.
GOULD, BECKWITH & CO.,
870-tf Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

$150 A MONTH.—New Business for Agents.
[868-13t] H. BASHAW, Altred, Me.

$1.500 PER YEAR, paid by SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or Chicago, Ill. [868-13t

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Various Kinds—See advertisement in the Rural, Aug. 25th, page 271. Manual of Grape Culture, free. J. H. FOSTER, JR., Box 660, West Newton, Pa. 868-5t

FROST & CO.,
Genesee Valley Nurseries,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines,
EVERGREENS, &C., for the Autumn of 1866. We invite the attention of all those wishing to purchase in large or small quantities, to our extensive and well grown stock, which we offer to the trade this fall.
Our Stocks of Pears and Apples
Are unequaled in the United States. Send for our several Catalogues, which give full descriptions in each department. Enclose 15 cents in stamps for the set, or 3 cents for each.
No. 1 and 2. Descriptive Catalogues of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.
No. 3. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Dahlias, &c.
No. 4. Wholesale or Trade List.
No. 5 and 6. Bulbs, Flower Seeds, &c.
Address FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND HAND PORTABLE BURR STONE MILL.—Face 30 inches diameter, but little worn. Can be put in good running order with small expense. For sale very cheap. Address
D. B. DE LAND & CO., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

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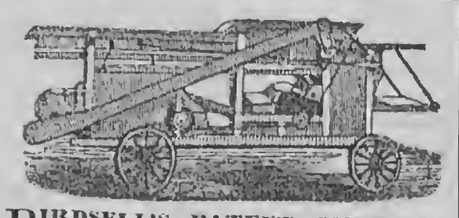

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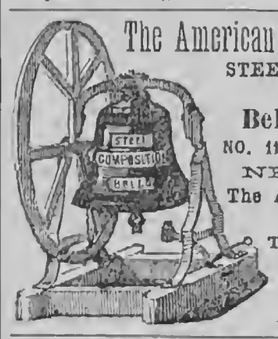

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ON THE SEA SHORE.

I STAND on the shore
And hear the deep roar
Of billows along the vast main;
And the sky is decked
With tempest, and flecked
With surges of desolate rain.

The waves rise and curl
Then break, fall, and whirl
The foam with endless commotion;
Down stooping, the clouds
Roll their ghastly shrouds
O'er the hoary locks of ocean.

On reefs far away
Is breaking the spray,—
Sea birds above it are wheeling;
And the beat of the bell,
An unmeasured knell,
Through the fog and the rain is stealing.

Tis' perilous now
To turn the bold prow
Landward, and seek the still haven:
Tis' better to run
Far seaward, and shun
Rocks on which ships have been riven.

How like to our life
Is this constant strife
Of the ocean, and wind, and rain;
And when we are near
To that we love dear
How oft are we parted again. W.

The Story Teller.

OUR ECONOMICAL SOIREE.

ECONOMY in household expenses has come to be the leading idea of terrestrial existence in the minds of Mrs. Dobb and myself. We calculate closely. We never did before, since we can remember. But when butter costs at the rate of fifty-five cents a pound, and everything in proportion, house-keeping expenses become a serious matter.

I was musing upon the announcement that there was a rise of three cents a pound upon veal since the day before—musing and eating veal at the breakfast table, when Mrs. Dobb spoke:

"James, did you know to-day was Sallie's birthday?"

"Is it?" said I. "How old is she now?"

"She is six years old, and I have promised to hold a little party for her in the evening."

"Susan, will it cost anything?"

"Why, but a trifle, James. Besides, Sallie has never had a birthday party, you know."

"Sally should not have her birthday come so often, wife, in such times as these. How long is it since I bought her a self-operating locomotive for a birthday present?"

"That was Susie, my dear. It's perfectly distressing to me the way you do mix those children up."

"But what will this soiree cost us, Susan. You are forever preaching economy to me, and I'd like you to practice it a little, and let me preach. It's more fun to preach. I like to preach first rate."

"Oh! there will have to be some nuts and apples bought.

"And some candy of course?"

"No—"

"What! A baby party and no candy?"

"If you won't interrupt me at every word, James, I'll tell you. I have bought two quarts of molasses, and I am going to make all the candy myself. Now there's one of my economical shifts. I never get any credit for it."

"But what a dauby job, Susan! Stretching candy sticks a body's fingers up so!"

"You didn't mind it when you were a young man, Mr. Dobb. Have you forgotten the candy parties we used to have at our house when I was a girl, James? Such glorious times as we used to have in that old kitchen? Why, it was at one of those candy parties that you paid me the first compliment I ever received from you."

"Ah! what was that?"

"You said I was the sweetest girl in the room."

"That was because you was daubed all over with molasses, my dear—as you'll be to-night again."

"I should think, James, it would be a pleasure to you to revive, here in the city, the recollections of those old days at the farm-house. Do you remember those big hooks in the ceiling of the kitchen that you threw a big twist of candy over to stretch it the easier, when Mary Howard helped you?"

"Ah, those happy days!" I said, musingly, sipping my coffee.

"You enjoyed candy-making *then*, James."

"Yes," said I, coming back to the present and economy. "I enjoyed a great many foolish things when I was young and innocent—courting, for instance."

"Well, *I* haven't lost my zeal for simple pleasures," said Mrs. D., with enthusiasm. "I think it will be splendid to make the candy. I had a thousand times rather make it than buy it."

"Which accounts for one of these economical shifts that you never get any credit for. Eh, my dear?"

Mrs. Dobb looked daggers at me.

"Well, Susan, let's see what it will cost. What's molasses the pound now?"

"I paid sixty cents for two quarts.'

"And apples?"

"A peck will supply the party; that will be sixty cents more.

"And say a dollar and a half for nuts. That makes two dollars and seventy cents. It will be a very economical soiree."

"I should say it would, Mr. Dobb."

"Can I, papa?" said Sallie, looking up at me, with her spoon between her lips.

"Can you what, darling? Have the party? Why, of course, you can, you little blessing!" And I helped her to another spoonful of gravy, out of the full fondness of a father's heart.

"Won't it be bully, Sis," cried Fred, from his side of the table.

How that boy does pick up the slang of this vicious age is astonishing! It's no use reproving him for it. "Boys will be boys," as a friend of mine once remarked when he sat down on a bent pin that his oldest son had placed in his chair in his frolicsome moment.

"What a good papa he is!" whispered Sallie to her sister, next plate cast.

"Oh, he's gay!" slanged Fred.

I gave Sallie some more gravy.

"Do you like kisses, papa?" put in Nellie.

"I like everything good, dear. Why do you ask?"

"Because we're going to have all the girls kiss you to-night."

"They won't be big enough, Nell—not half. I prefer big girls to little ones."

"James!" said Mrs. Dobb, reprovingly.

"Oh, Mary Ann Smith is a great big girl!" said Nell. "Her dresses almost come down to the ground."

"Do they? That's encouraging. Is Mary Ann coming?"

"Yes; and two other big girls. They write compositions."

"Compositions! They must be getting very old."

Compositions are such a proof of maturity among these little bodies! Did you ever notice it?

"Bring up the nuts when you come to dinner, James," was my wife's parting advice.

"All right, my dear."

I was detained down town later that afternoon than usual, and when I came home in the evening I found the four little Dobbs sitting in solemn state in the parlor, awaiting the coming of the guests.

Shortly after, the door-bell rang, and the children were in a high state of commotion. Sallie jumped down from the sofa and made a dash for the door, but suddenly recollecting herself, returned to her perch and smoothed her hands over her apron.

Bridget ushered into the parlar a string of seven boys of assorted sizes, who ranged themselves against the wall without saying a word. But there was any amount of subdued giggling among them.

I went out to tea, and when I looked in again the room was filled with the neighbors' progeny, including Many Ann Smith and the two other big girls.

The next arrival was a cluster of little girls, looking as sweet as June roses.

Such a staid conclave I never saw in my life. There they all sat, as bashful as mice, never uttering a loud word, and scarcely daring to look each other in the face. It was vastly amusing to me to observe the conventional awe under which these boys, especially, labored; the very boys that had been saluting each other roughly in the street an hour before, perhaps pulling each other's hair, were as sedate as deacons now.

The ice was broken in this way:

One of the big girls, by way of opening the ball, said to a youngster of some eight summers, named Joey Perry,

"It's a pleasant evening, Mr. Perry."

"Oh, how are you, Mr. Perry!" burst forth our Fred, derisively, at the top of his voice.

And then such a broadside of laughter! In less time than it takes me to write it the youngsters were in a hubbub as noisy as the meeting had before been sedate.

They played "Post-office," and "Cedar Swamp," and "Forfeits," and all that sort of games, whose principle feature is an abundance of kissing. I went into my study and began writing. The merry bursts of laughter came echoing to my ears, but they did not disturb me. I am a fond father.

One of the big girls came into my august presence and threw a cushion at my feet, on which she kneeled; pouting up a pair of ripe red lips.

"Who's this?" said I, laying down my pen.

"That's Mary Ann!" cried Fred from the doorway; which was thronged with little giggling spectators. "She wants you to kiss her."

"Ah!" said I, as memory suddenly recalled to my mind the old time game. "How many can I have?"

"Twenty!" "Thirty!" "A hundred!" cried a dozen voices.

"Well, I'll take three," said I, "and you may have the rest, Fred."

"Can't see it!" slanged that young hopeful, backing off.

The young girl struggled after the orthodox manner, handed down from generation to generation of young ladies, and the children screamed with delight.

"Hold her, Mr. Dobb!"

"Kiss her, Mr. Dobb!"

"Rub her nose with your whiskers, papa."

That last was from Fred, who had memories.

We left them alone at last. I don't believe in old folks intruding too much on the enjoyment of the little ones. They get along a great deal merrier themselves. So Mrs. Dobb shut the parlor door and left them alone, while I shut myself up in my study.

About half-past nine I went out and found the little guests had gone.

Sallie was missing, but we presently found her in the hall crying bitterly.

"What's the matter with my bird?" said I, taking her in my arms.

She was loth to tell, but at last sobbed out that she had been kissed too much, and had had her six years pounded on her little back, in honor of birthday usage, till she was sore all over. Added to which one of the boys had caught hold of her dress and torn it in a shocking manner.

She was soothed and put to bed, and then I went into the parlor.

Oh, spectacle for an economical parent! My statuette of Senator Douglass—only a cast, but a gift from the sculptor—had been knocked over as it stood in the corner, and its head had been broken short off. There was a deep scratch a foot long on the piano, and the music was one hideous daub of molasses candy from first to last. A lamp had been tipped over on the Brussels carpet and left a great grease spot in the middle of the room. And worst of all, some ambitious youngster had been at my paintings, and had broken a hole through the canvas of a choice landscape—an original Sontag which I valued highly.

"Oh, Susan! Susan!" I cried, "behold the havoc of this economical soiree!"

But Mrs. Dobb had no answer for me.

I got out a pencil and a piece of paper and made the following reckoning:

Beheaded Douglas	$25
Mutilated Sontag	50
Molasses candy and other damages to piano and music	10
Ruined carpet	100

"A total, my dear, of $185."

"I think you are extravagant, James," said my wife. "A little Spaulding's glue will put the statue's head in place."

"And then you could tie a red ribbon around his neck to hide the crack, couldn't you dear?" I said, in a tone of intense irony.

"As for the painting, it seems to me you might mend it in some way, James, since you make those things yourself."

"Those things! That's a wife for an artist!"

"The piano and music I will see what I can do with; and as for the carpet, we can get a rug for the centre of the room, the spot will never show."

"Another expense, my dear."

"James, I have wanted a mat for that room this long time. For my part, I don't know as I'm very sorry. At least, it can't be helped, now; and there are no more birthdays in the family this year."

"Let us be thankful for that, then," said I.

A CURIOSITY.

ONE of the most curious instruments of late years is a little wooden barometer invented by a Mexican guitar maker, a few years since. It consists only of a strip of cedar, very thin, about two and a half feet in length, about an inch wide, cut with the grain, set in a block or fort. This cedar strip is backed or lined with one of white pine cut across the grain, and the two are tightly glued together. To bend these when dry is to snap them, but on the approach of bad weather the cedar curls over until at times it touches the ground.

It is said this simple instrument will indicate the coming of a "norther" full twenty-four hours before any other kind of barometer known on the coast. The philosophy of the thing seems to be that the pine dries and contracts under the influence of fair weather, and curls over on its side; while in foul weather, swelling and expanding, its motion is towards the other side, the cedar yielding to the pressure, because cut with the grain, and not susceptible to the influence of dryness or humidity of atmosphere.

Wit and Humor.

A VERY NOVEL ILLUSTRATION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A most ludicrous conversation took place a few weeks ago in a small village near Paris. Two peasants were discussing about the war between Austria and Prussia, when one of them remarked that he could not understand how messages could be sent by the electric telegraph. His companion, after having tried to make him comprehend the manner in which the telegraph works, at last, struck with a bright idea, exclaimed:

"Imagine that the telegraph is an immense long dog—so long that its head is at Vienna and its tail at Paris. Well, tread on its tail which is at Paris, and it will bark at Vienna. Do you understand now, stupid, what the telegraph is like?"

"O, yes," replied the other, "I have an idea now what a telegraph must be."

AN Irish girl was ordered to hang the washed clothes on the horse in the kitchen to dry. Her mistress shortly after found a very gentle family horse standing in the kitchen, completely covered with the articles washed that day. Upon interrogating the girl, the reply was, "Och to be shure, ye told me to hang the clothes on the horse in the kitchen, and the baste is the kindest I ever saw."

"PA, has the world got a tail" asked an urchin of his father.

"No, child," replied the old 'un, impatiently, "how could it have one when it is round?"

"Well," persisted the heir, "why do the papers say 'so wags the world,' if it aint got no tail to wag?"

"Your ma wants you," replied the nonplussed daddy.

"HUSBAND, I wish you would buy me some pretty feathers." "Indeed, my dear little wife, you look better without them." "Oh, no," said she, coaxingly, "you always call me your little bird, and how does a bird look without feathers?" "Why, dressed to be sure," said he.

"WELL, George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, "how do you like your profession?" "Alas, sir, my profession is better than my practice."

PULPENICKEL says a woman's heart is the "most sweetest" thing in the world; in fact a perfect *honey-comb*—full of *sells*. *Bee*-ware.

THE present style of hoops reveal the posts of many a swinging gait.

WHAT length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A litte above two feet.

How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Abel.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

POETICAL, ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

Fifteen letters in prose,
My whole will compose.
My 1, 13, 4 is what we should abhor.
My 2, 10, 14 self is apt to look out for.
My 3, 11, 13, 10 conveys the source of life.
My 4, 10, 8, 5 is apt to engender strife.
My 5, 9, 15 assents to what you say.
My 6, 13, 1 prevents wear and decay.
My 7, 15, 4 will keep an armor bright.
My 8, 5, 11 is seldom used aright.
My 9, 14, 1 makes a very savory mess.
My 10, 6, 15, 4 is what we all possess.
My 11, 5, 14 we do not wish to lose.
My 12, 6, 1, 4 scarce has, or needs its use.
My 13, 3, 5 you must shun or bear the blame.
My 14, 8, 13, 1 is what we should disclaim.
My 15, 13, 10 is that of which we should beware.
My whole reveals a precept well worthy of our care.

Gates, Monroe Co., N. Y. T.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters.
My 11, 5, 20, 10 is a river in Africa.
My 2, 10, 20, 21 is a cape in South America.
My 4, 14, 17, 11, 5, 24, 12 is a town in England.
My 1, 22, 21, 21, 8, 24, 23, 9, 19 is one the United States.
My 15, 13, 16, 7, 14 is a river in Arkansas.
My 4, 20, 16, 23, 6, 10, 8 is a bay in North America.
My 23, 16, 18, 20, 5 is a gulf in Africa.
My whole is the name of one of the battles fought during the Rebellion. SUSIE.

Androscoggin Co., Maine, 1866.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Nhwe itsh yomglo ielf si r'oe,
Hnew ew iselm ni slbsi vaoeb,
Ewnh no atth gdfclluth oeshr
We youje eth vnehae fo vloe,—
O! htaw gilzandz ghilt hlale nishe
Unord tavi'loasne ruspet cmg;
O! twha sayr fo veol venidi
Dgll het rats fo Bhtlehcme.

White's Corners, N. Y. L. E. B.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 869.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—All that's bright must fade.

Answer to Anagram:
All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise,
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful,
Courage for ever is happy and wise;
All's for the best—if a man would but know it
Providence wishes us all to be blest,
This is no dream of the pundit or poet,
Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the best.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—78 2-9 yards.

Answer to Puzzle:—

6 1 8
7 5 3
2 9 4

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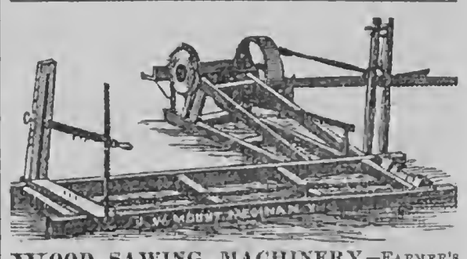

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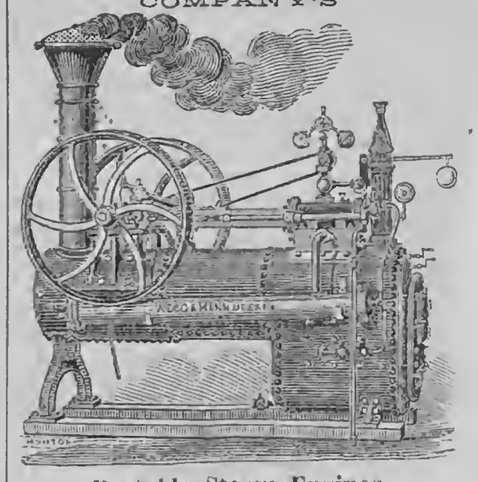

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

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Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

PERMANENT PASTURES.

IT is often asserted that the older a pasture becomes the more valuable it is; that land may be pastured for an indefinite period and the grasses constantly increase in richness and abundance. Mr. WILLARD, in his letters from England, states that such is the opinion entertained by the farmers of some localities in that country, and pastures that have been grazed a hundred years without deteriorating are the evidence with which they support their assertions. We regret having no more definite information about these pastures, the yield, quality, and variety of grasses as compared with that of half a century ago; the kind of soil, and the amount of top-dressing they receive. If it is a fact that land may be laid down to grass, constantly pastured without any manure except the droppings of the stock, and the quality of the feed improved and its yield maintained or increased for an indefinite time, then some of the soundest theories of the best Agricultural writers are upset, and the stock grower and dairy farmer may deem their the only species of husbandry which takes from the land without impoverishing it.

But we are not prepared to believe that such is the fact. If it be, why so much talk about renovating, top-dressing, and fertilizing the old pastures of Eastern dairy regions of this country? Why should the Western prairies, that have been grazed for centuries, be benefited by plowing and seeding? Their grasses, if this theory be correct, should be the thriftiest and most aromatic of any pastures on the continent. Which fats cattle best, gives the most delicious butter and cheese, blue-grass, red-top, white-clover, or the wild, coarse prairie grasses? The product of a pasture is grass; cattle consume it; out of it milk and meat are produced, and these are removed from the land; the excrements of the stock replace but a part, and this part is usually half wasted in the air. In pasturing, then, there is a constant drain on the soil, and how can this fail, in the course of time, to impoverish it if the elements necessary to the thrift of the fine, rich grasses, causes them to give place to those ranker and grosser? It is obvious that without more fertilizing material is furnished the land than the stock supplies while on the grass, pastures, after a limited period, will deteriorate.

When land is newly seeded large crops of grass are obtained if it be in good condition. After two or three years the yield diminishes. The sown grasses have reached their highest perfection, and henceforward gradually give place to the natural grasses, the germs of which are in the soil. Frequently the first grasses die out faster than the succeeding one come in. Hence the pasture rapidly becomes poor; numerous spots are left almost bare of herbage. At this period grain farmers usually plow, sow grain, and re-seed. They say the grass has "run out." But if the field is not disturbed it presently begins to improve; the natural grasses spread and occupy the whole ground, and the pasture yields as much feed as when newly seeded, and that of a better quality. This may continue for a long time, the limit depending on the richness of the soil, but the highest point will at last be reached—sooner in grain lands than in those more natural to grass — when the sweet, nutritive grasses will begin to give place to those coarser in quality, less relished by stock, and of quicker growth and decay. Meantime the soil has accumulated rich supplies of food from the decaying grass roots and other sources, for a crop demanding different elements. Grass has not impoverished the soil, only exhausted its own peculiar food, and the land is in condition to grow large crops of grain or roots.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE STATE FAIR.

Thursday Evening—Worn Out Farms.

IT was expected that SOLON ROBINSON would address the meeting on the subject of worn out farms; how to renovate them, and how to keep land from wearing out. Illness, we understand, prevented him from attending the Fair. Some discussion took place, after the audience had listened to the able address of ANSON S. MILLER, Rockford, Ill., on the above subjects, of which we give a brief synopsis.

HARRIS, Monroe, said he was trying to renovate a worn out farm. From the term "worn out" he took it for granted that land thus designated had once been fertile. Did not think there were many worn out farms, but many run down. Land that once abounded in the elements of fertility, is seldom exhausted of them. The original supply of plant food is not exhausted. The first thing to be done in renovating a run down farm is to underdrain; the roots of trees, decaying in the land, once formed conduits for the water; these are now destroyed. The next step is to get rid of weeds, then grow clover; when a good crop of clover is got, one is sure of a good crop of grain. The great thing is to cultivate the land; sometimes cultivated corn eleven times. Another method of renovating land is to purchase manures that will grow large crops immediately.

Mr. CURTIS, Saratoga.—In this county we have had a great deal of grass seed fall this spring on account of drouth; would like some information. Which is advisable, spring or fall seeding? Can we renovate our farms with timothy? We depend more on timothy than any other grass. Clover kills out here in ten years, sometimes in one. Is it best to manure on the surface or plow it in for the benefit of the grass seed? We are exhausting our farms by growing potatoes.

Mr. CROCKER, Broome, said timothy seed does best sown in the fall; sow clover in the spring. Had sown grass seed in the fall and thought it injured the wheat; probably sowed too much. Was fully satisfied that fall seeding was the best. Never had and never wanted a worn out farm. To prevent one from wearing out keep as much stock as you can well provide for summer and winter. Himself is in the dairy business, and keeps as many cows as the farm will carry; with a stock of 30 or 40 cows can manure from 12 to 15 acres well in a year. Then a proper rotation is essential. Never takes more than three crops from the land without seeding. His rotation is corn, oats, wheat and grass. Most farmers in his section are taking the same course.

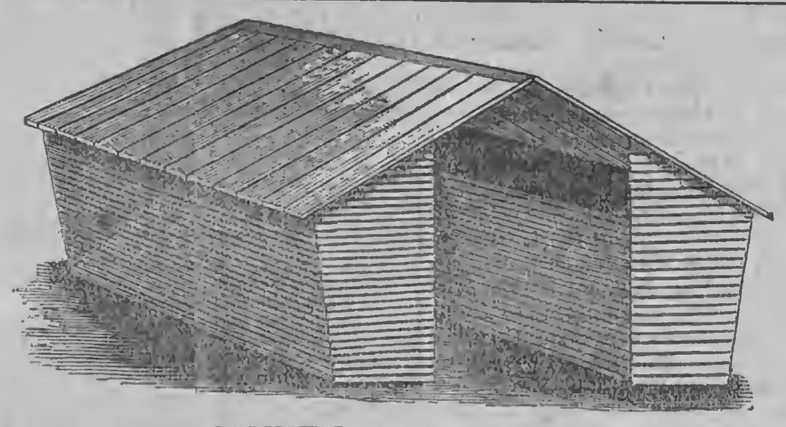
Mr. THOMAS, Herkimer.—One way to keep sheep is to yard them at night so as to manure the ground; sow that land to turnips; they make good feed and rich manure. In dairying keep more cows than the pasture will feed, and make up by soiling. Have rye for early spring, then clover, next oats. Raise roots also. By good management in this way we can restore worn out land quicker than by the clover method. Soiling is of the greatest advantage. Would seed in the fall and harrow in manure. On rich bottom land would sow grass seed alone in the spring at the rate of half a bushel per acre. Can get a crop of hay the first season. Would not take more than three crops before seeding. The best plan is to keep stock; dairying does not exhaust the land as fast as grain farming.

Mr. CAMPBELL said we could renovate land by taking care of it. Had grown and sold off many successive crops from one piece of land, but kept it up by applying manure. Where there are sandy loams there are beds of clay and muck. The latter is a valuable fertilizer; by using it, a little manure gives good crops. Have used it various ways; probably the best is to put it in the yard and mix it with the droppings of the cattle. Never had much trouble with weeds; they make manure—that is the best use to put them to. A capital substitute for clover is to sow corn in drills, roll it down and plow it under. You can get clover afterwards. Buckwheat is also valuable for this purpose; had seen good results from using it. But the great sources of fertility on sand are the beds of clay and muck.

Mr. CROCKER, Herkimer, remarked that farmers pay too little attention to saving manures. A great deal is lost. The solid manures should be housed and the liquid manures saved and sprinkled on the ground. Wet spots should always be drained before sowing grain. Fencing is another staggering question to the farmers of this country. Had good success with the common English thorn.

EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca, said that the farmers of England were eradicating their hedges. He went to England with strong impressions in favor of hedges, but returned with the contrary. It is our habit here as well as there to build too much fence. He once made a computation, and arrived at the conclusion that the farmers of New York pay out yearly one million of dollars for unnecessary fences.

Mr. CARROLL of Saratoga, had once tried a large experiment with salt as a manure on sandy land in that county. He found no benefit from its use whatever, except that it killed the snap-dragon—a weed which much abounded with him.



A CONVENIENT CORN CRIB.

IT is the exception and not the rule for a farm to be provided with a roomy corn-house with a hog-pen attached. The old fashioned rail crib is yet the great storehouse of the farmer's corn. Two-thirds of all the corn grown in the United States is probably stored in cribs. And for the purpose of curing the grain well, and keeping it in good condition while on the cob, there can be no valid objection raised against a well made corn crib.

We illustrate a very convenient style of corn-crib, which, while costing but a mere trifle more than the ordinary crib, possesses some of the main advantages of a corn-house, namely: a space protected from the weather sufficient to accommodate a team with a load of corn; at the proper season the grain may be shelled therein, and it is an excellent place to shelter a lumber wagon. The plan needs but little explanation. It is simply two cribs placed about ten feet apart facing each other. The cribs and space between them are covered by one roof. The cribs should be about four feet wide at the bottom and grow broader as they rise, the taper being on the outside; the projecting roof throws the water clear of the crib. The height should be sufficient to allow easy shoveling of the corn from the wagon into the top of the crib. If one wishes to make it rat-proof it may be elevated on posts capped with inverted tin pans; but in that case it would hardly do to store tools in it. Some would suggest a floor and doors, which can easily be added to the plan if desired. The best material is sawed scantling for a frame and three or four inch wide strips for siding. The roof may be made of matched boards. In case it should be determined to floor and hang doors it would be well to board up the inside of the crib with matched stuff to the height of the eaves.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Experience in the Seasons — Corn Crop — Chopped Stalks for Litter — Crops Generally—Land can be Improved by Plaster and Clover — "Fertilizers" not Profitable — Profits of Farming Larger Here — Grapes — A Grape Region — Fruits — Good Fruit Region—Cheap Lands.

HAVING been here now from seed-time to harvest, from spring to fall, I can speak with some degree of knowledge of the general operations of the farm, as affected by climate. The "oldest inhabitant," however, says the season has more nearly resembled the memorable one of 1816 than any which has occurred since.

The early planted corn is now ripe, and the farmers are generally getting it ready for *shucking*—i. e., topping, or cutting up at the root. Both practices have their advocates, though I am still in favor of the cutting up plan. Some merely top and pull the blades, as they say those are all of the fodder that is really useful, or that the animals will eat. Unless the stalk below the ear be chopped or run through a straw or stalk cutter, that is undoubtedly true. But if left standing in the field the stalks are very troublesome to get plowed under the next spring, and if carried to the yards they are equally a trouble in the manure pile. They make such a capital absorbent when cut and used for litter that I think one is fully paid for the labor, especially when manure pays so well as it does here.

Corn will be a full crop, and as a large breadth was planted, it will be a large if not the largest crop ever made in the State. Potatoes are doing well, and are a profitable crop. Wheat was not an average; the same with oats and rye. Still a large breadth of both wheat and rye are being sown this fall. The weather has been very propitious for fall seeding. The hay crop was only tolerable, but the corn crop is so abundant that a poor hay crop is not so calamitous as in some other sections.

I am satisfied that over all this region the land can be recuperated and the soil increased in fertility simply by the judicious use of plaster and clover. Those who use fertilizers do so at the expense of the future profits of their land. Those who use them say it is necessary to insure a good catch of timothy in the fall and clover in the spring. I think if the land were properly handled there would be no trouble on that score, though it may be a help to the young plant. I have sown a good stand of clover when the land had not been "*fertilized*."

I am satisfied that, all things being equal, the profits of a farmer here are 50 per cent more than at the North.

Grapes are now selling in Baltimore for 14 cts. per lb. The market is supplied, to some extent, from the Valley of Virginia. It seems singular so little attention is paid to the culture of grapes, when the soil and climate are so genial. There is a section of the State lying between the Potapsco and Potomac rivers, and embracing the counties of Howard and Montgomery, which could be made very profitable for vineyards. The advantages for markets for the grapes, or for wines and brandy, are so great that they must in a measure supercede all other business in farming.

The peaches have been remarkably fine, and have shown that the upper portions of Maryland are quite as well adapted to the peach as the tide-water counties. Apples are very fine, and when the orchards are properly cared for they have good crops generally. There is then no doubt but it is as good a region for fruit as the most favored in New York and better adapted to the cultivation of the grape. Instead, then, of paying such high prices for land along the grape zone of that State, why do not some of those who have experience in the business come this way and start vineyards on better but cheaper lands? Small fruits, or berries, can be very profitably cultivated in the vineyard till it begins to pay. T. C. P.

W. Friendship, Md., Sept., 1866.

THE Kansas Farmer thinks the wheat crop of Kansas this year has never been excelled. The seed is plump and heavy, and the yield unprecedentedly large.

NOTES FROM THE FARM.

FALL PIGS.

I DON'T believe that fall pigs — especially late ones—are profitable to the majority of farmers. In the first place they are in the way of the fatting hogs, for the pigs must have warm quarters, or they certainly will disgrace their owner. So, either the fatting hogs or the pigs must suffer, unless the farmer has very ample pens. Next, it costs a great deal to winter them, and they make but little growth. When a year old they generally weigh but a mere trifle more than good spring pigs—sometimes not as much. I do not assert but that they might be made to do better than I have represented, but with the majority of farmers they don't. Take early spring pigs and give them the food the fall pigs will consume through the winter, and in the same time they will make a great deal the most meat. Fall pigs are apt to get stunted from cold and insufficient food, and it takes half the summer to get them well started again. Perhaps the most profitable use to make of fall pigs would be to feed high through the winter, and fit them for the butcher in the spring, when fat porkers are scarce. But for the most profit take early spring pigs, feed plenty of milk, meal, and red clover, and if they are a good breed you can have from 250 to 300 lbs. of pork from each in eight months time, which is about as much as fall pigs will give when twelve or thirteen months old.

MY POTATO CROP.

I have nearly lost my potato crop this year by following other people's advice. The profit, at least, is gone. I made two mistakes—first planting too deep. In some of the Agricultural papers a Western farmer explained his method, the main point of which was to furrow deeply—on stubble ground—plant in drills one piece in a place, and cover with a drag. Some work in planting was saved by this system; the covering, especially, was expeditious. The farmer aforesaid obtained a large yield, which, in the spring, I attributed to his way of cultivation, but which I now think was owing to a favorable soil and season, and to the same causes which, in former times, gave the farmers of the East two or three hundred bushels per acre. Heavy rains fell soon after I finished planting, and much of my seed rotted in the ground, and the remainder made a spindling growth, all the result of *too deep* covering, and being in a furrow. What hills are left will not yield more than four or five merchantable potatoes each. I know whereof I write, because some of the ground was planted in hills three feet apart each way, two pieces in a hill, on the top of the ground and covered with a hoe. Those potatoes are very thrifty, and yield ten to twelve merchantable potatoes to a hill. The yield will be double *per acre* that of the deep planted ones, and is much larger than the other would have been even had none of the seed rotted. Besides the deep planted potatoes grow deep in the ground, and it takes more work to dig them.

The other mistake was planting too late. The variety is the Dyckman, an early potato, and liable to suffer from summer drouth. "Plant late" said some, "and the fall rains will make them set well." I believe early potatos should be planted early; it is not natural for them to mature late in the season, any more than it is natural that winter wheat should be sown in the spring and mature a good crop. As a general rule I believe that remunerative late planted potatoes, are mere *lucky crops*, and a good farmer should not take any credit to his skill if they do happen to yield largely.

ROLLING WHEAT FIELDS.

Some farmers, I notice, roll their wheat fields in the autumn. Where wheat is drilled I think this is not a good practice. Wheat fields should be left rough for the shelter which is thus afforded the grain through the winter and spring. If the field has been traversed by the drill north and south, and the teeth of the drill were in a single row, the wheat stands in the bottom of a little furrow with a ridge of earth on the west. This affords a great deal of protection, both from the west winds and from the effects of frost in heaving it out. Snow also lodges in these little furrows, which is good for the wheat. But in the spring, roll. Do it as soon as the horses can be driven on the field. Also roll spring grains, and the meadows. CHIEL.

IN the Wyoming Valley, Penn, and in Central Ohio, apples are said to be plenty, while in nearly all other parts of the country the crop is reported to be light.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

SEVERE ILLNESS OF DR. RANDALL.

OUR readers will regret to learn that the Editor of this Department of the RURAL is dangerously ill of typhoid fever. A letter from his son, dated the 26th ult., states that Dr. RANDALL had been for ten days lying at the point of death, but favorable symptoms during the previous twenty-four hours gave his friends some grounds for hope. We trust he will be spared to his family and friends, and ere long be able to resume his valuable labors.

—A later letter is still more encouraging, announcing that Dr. R.'s symptoms are favorable and that his family have considerable hope of his recovery.—M.

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.

MISSOURI—SHEEP-RAISING AND WOOL-GROWING.

HANNIBAL, MO., Sept. 17, 1866.

As there is no better medium than the RURAL NEW-YORKER to reach a vast and intelligent agricultural interest, permit me to make some suggestions to your readers on the matter of wool-growing and sheep-raising in Missouri.

Not ignorant of the Eastern States, or the enterprise, forethought and industry which, out of even unpropitious conditions, have wrought profit and success there, I am sure I speak with some breadth of experience, and without prejudice, when I say that the statement you recently made in the RURAL NEW-YORKER in respect to sheep-raising in Missouri, is not exaggerated, although it yields the palm of superiority to this State. Of course this is a business which, with care, attention and experience, can be made profitable in even the colder and more Northern States, but how much more so where climate and almost every required condition is answered. The diseases incident to sheep in a more severe climate, with long, dark, bleak winters—its fierce storms, and deep snows, and protracted winter-feeding,—are not known in Missouri.

Indeed, the advantages of sheep-raising in this State are so great in comparison with more Eastern States, that the very statement of them is sufficient to attract the attention of the wool-growing interest all over the North. The mildness of the climate, with its long and charming autumns,—its brief winters, which are often pleasant, if we except a few brief days,—with an early, sunny spring, are peculiar advantages which Missouri possesses, and of which Michigan, Northern Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin cannot boast, and with which they cannot compete. With equal flocks, and equal management and care, the advantages would be at least fifty per cent. in favor of Missouri compared with more Northern latitudes. Then, our gently rolling prairies, clothed with nutritious grasses and herbage, are unsurpassed, either in their excellence or their cheapness. There is sufficient water in creeks and streams to answer every just demand in that respect. In addition to the mildness and brevity of the winters, may be added the ease and cheapness with which winter feed may be obtained. With these facts, I am not surprised at the profits which the wool-growers of Missouri concede that they make. There is no other business that pays so well; certainly none that pays better, as profitable as stock-raising is. One great profit in this branch of husbandry is, that the stock is continually increasing, while it is constantly paying a profit on the wool. Calculating New-Yorkers must see, if these facts of climate are substantially true, that it is better to raise sheep in Missouri, where land costs from five to fifteen dollars per acre, than in New York where it costs from forty to an hundred dollars. Even in Kentucky, good grazing lands have been held at an hundred dollars per acre. It is said that in Missouri the sheep themselves grow to a much larger size than in more Northern States. Immense ranges of pasture can be used at the present time without purchase, tax or cost.

Wool-growing in this country cannot be overdone. Our foreign importations of wool have increased every year. In 1850 we imported some eighteen million pounds, but of late we have purchased from foreign countries more than fifty million pounds annually. This is all wrong. With our prairies waiting to be covered with flocks and herds, and each year presenting a rich vegetation that is wasted uselessly, or consumed by the prairie fires of autumn, we are paying a million of dollars to foreign commerce and agriculture which we ought to produce for ourselves. It is as if a man borrowed money at the highest rate of interest while having heavy deposits of gold lying idle in the banks, waiting his call. If money can be made on sheep-raising and wool-growing in Ohio, New York and New England, under conditions far less favorable than here, and especially with such large outlay for grazing lands, it can hardly be otherwise than that twice the money, with the same investment, and with the same thrift and enterprise, can be made in Missouri. The only drawback that I can imagine is the plea of a more costly transportation to market, but that disadvantage is so fractional as to be hardly appreciable. The difference in cost of transportation would be slight. A railroad bridge is soon to be built at Quincy, and, without breaking bulk or changing cars, before long the products of the prairies of Northern Missouri will be landed in New York. With the main trunk lines touching the Atlantic cities, and sweeping across the State of Missouri, the markets of the world will be open to her wool-growers. Besides, there are some five hundred woolen mills in the West, and while I write the second one in Hannibal is soon to start. They are being erected everywhere; and we need not seek New York for a market if this manufacturing enterprise of the West goes on with the impulse that now moves it. Every little stream will have its mill, and every large town its factory, so that, in any event, there is no business or production so secure in result, so certain to pay generous profits, as this—and nothing to which I could more sincerely or earnestly draw the attention of Eastern men in respect to emigration to Missouri.

I have extended this article too far to speak, as I intended when I began, of the agriculture and the minerals of this noble State. Let me close this with the prediction that Missouri is to be the leading State of the Union:—and amid the brilliant stars that encircle this great coronet of States the most central and the most glorious among them all will be Missouri, which BANCROFT calls the "heart of the Union," and which GOV. GAMBLE pronounces to be an "empire within itself." Here freedom is assured;—the threatening storm-cloud of slavery is passed out of our horizon, while the sunlight of Freedom gleams over our prairies, where the voices of our sons are chanting the songs of Liberty.

MARTIN W. WILLIS,
Gen. Agt. Mo. State Board of Immigration, Quincy, Ill

Communications, Etc.

THE IMPLEMENT TRIAL—CORRECTION.

EDS. OF RURAL NEW-YORKER:—There seems to be a disposition on the part of some one to give a false impression in regard to the results of the Trial of Reapers and Mowers held at Auburn in July last. In your paper of Sept. 22d, Class No. 2 is reported as Reaper and Raker combined, and the awards to D. M. OSBORNE 1st premium, and C. WHEELER 2d premium—while class No. 2, as published by the State Agricultural Society, was *Hand-raking Reaper alone*, and the premiums were awarded as above stated in that Class. In Class No. 5—which is Combined Reaper and Mower with self or hand-rake as preferred, and the most important Class in the list—your report says there were only two entries, neither of which was thought worthy of a premium,—while the facts are there were *four* entries, as follows: The DODGE & STEVENSON Machine, D. M. OSBORNE'S, C. WHEELER Jr.'s and the Columbian—two of which received premiums in Class No. 2.

The Chairman of the Committee announced at Saratoga that the DODGE & STEVENSON Machine received the preference in Class No. 5, being marked the highest, which was 36, and that, their mark of perfection being 40, they should award no medal in this Class. These are the facts, as reported by Mr. GOULD, the Chairman of the Committee. All that is desired is a fair statement of the Trial.

H. G. TOMPKINS.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1866.

CUTTING UP CORN.

THE most convenient implement for cutting up corn for shocking that we ever used,—and we have tried several,—is the common field hoe. Take a good one and shorten the handle down to about twenty inches in length. Grind the hoe to a sharp edge and it will clip off a hill of corn close to the ground with great neatness and dispatch. It is easily handled and will not require the party using it to stoop in the operation of cutting. If the corn is to be shocked on the ground, one hill for the base of each shock should be left standing and the cut portion placed around it till a bunch of suitable dimensions is accumulated. The uncut hill will give steadiness in forming the shock and aid in holding it in position when completed. It will be found convenient to gather about five rows in a line of shocks, forming them on the fifth one—passing along with three rows on one side and in returning cut the other two to complete the line.

An active man will cut over a large surface of ground in a day, and for speed in the operation we think the hoe superior to any other cutting implement for the purpose indicated. If the corn is to be removed from the ground before being set up or shocked, two rows should be taken on one side and two on the other of the central space between them, and placed in bunches—the tops all in one direction for convenience of handling on removal. Some use in cutting what is denominated a corn knife, but we think the implement designated above superior to it in case of handling and rapidity of execution.—B.

COOKED vs. UNCOOKED FOOD FOR SWINE.

NOTICING in the RURAL of Sept 15, an invitation to pork raisers to give their experience on the comparative advantages of using cooked and uncooked food for swine, I will give you mine.

I took one pig from a brood of six at a month old, put it in a pen 12 feet square with a plank floor and a shutter in one corner, and hired my little girl to make an Indian pudding, well cooked and salted, for it every day, which was fed to the pig three times a day until it was 18 months old, when I butchered it and it weighed six hundred pounds after it was nicely dressed, and better pork I never saw on a table. The other five pigs of the same litter run with their mother in a good clover pasture, were fed corn on the ear, summer and winter, until they were 18 months old, and when dressed weighed only 300 pounds each.

At another time I bought two hogs one year old, weighing two hundred pounds each, gross, and put them in a comfortable pen and fed them three times a day for ten weeks on Indian pudding, then killed and dressed them and they weighed four hundred pounds each.

From these two experiments and others on a larger scale I believe that one bushel of corn, ground fine and well cooked and fed three times a day, will make more pork than two bushels fed in the usual way, and in one-half of the time.

A. LYMAN.

Green Valley, Tazewell Co., Ill.

REAPERS AND MOWERS AT AUBURN.

BELOW is that portion of the Report of the Committee giving the award of premiums on Reapers and Mowers at the Auburn Trial. The facts and figures presented will be examined with interest by many of our readers:

Having now given in full detail all the particulars of the construction of each machine, and the record of their action under the various circumstances in which we have tested them, it now remains for us to consider which of them is shown to be the best.

CLASS I.

Starting with the swaths in the Monson meadow, there are three which were clearly prominent, viz.: Buckeye, entry No. 10; R. I. Clipper, No. 18, and Wood's Mower, No. 8. Of these the stubble of the two first was slightly the shortest, but for evenness and smoothness of cut, for adaptation to uneveness of surface, and to different kinds of bottom, of weeds and grasses, and to the admirable way in which the grass was left for drying, the cutting of all these machines was nearly all that could be desired, and were all marked by the judges with the number 40, which denoted perfection of work, and they were the only ones thus marked.

Examining the record of these three mowers in the clover lots, we find the following marks indicating quality of work:

Buckeye, entry No. 10, was marked (40.)
R. I. Clipper, entry No. 18, was marked (32.)
Wood's Mower, entry No. 8, was marked (29.)

The Clipper thus appears very uniform on the record as a mower of clover to the Buckeye, and Wood's was inferior to the Clipper, though in a less degree. The construction and workmanship of these machines is such that they ought to make better work than they did. The Clipper, especially, has an excellent adjustment for rotating the finger-bar so as to bring it to the very roots of the grass. But we have no right to go behind the record in making our decisions, and as the Buckeye is the only one which made perfect work in both fields, we are constrained to give the preference to the Buckeye, No. 10, for *quality of work*. Considered with reference to ease of draft, we find the following record:

	In Reed's Lot.	*In Wood's Lot.*
Buckeye, No. 10.....	180.66 lbs.	227.13 lbs.
R. I. Clipper, No. 18..	199.00 lbs.	236.22 lbs.
Wood's Mower, No. 8.	188.74 lbs.	257.02 lbs.

In the Reed lot the true result was complicated by the different lengths which were cut by the different machines:

The Buckeye cut 3 feet 9½ inches.
The Clipper cut 5 feet.
The Wood Mower cut 4 feet 2½ inches.

To obviate this source of ambiguity, the 2d trial was made in Coe Wood's lot, where the bars were of equal length. But even here we cannot be absolutely certain, since the stubble was somewhat longer in the Buckeye's swath than it was in the Clipper's, and considerably longer than it was in the Wood's, and the bar of the latter machine was new and rough. In view of all the facts, although the apparent draft was in favor of the Buckeye, we cannot conclude that either of the machines had any very important advantage over the other in *ease of draft*.

Considered with reference to durability, one of the most common ways in which mowing machines are broken, is by the sudden arrest of their motion by running against a stump or stone. It is therefore of importance in determining this question to study the different modes of resisting this shock. On the Buckeye, a heavy iron hanger is bolted securely to the front of the frame. A wrought iron coupling, 4 inches broad by ⅝ths of an inch in thickness, hinged at both ends, extends from two ears cast on the side of the inside shoe. A brace, of one inch wrought iron, extends from a point near the upper, or fixed point of the coupling bar, forwards and downwards to ears cast on the front of the inner shoe. Another brace of wrought iron, 2¼ inches wide by ⅜ths of an inch in thickness, with a piece of wood bolted to it, in order to strengthen it, is bolted at its forward end to the center of the coupling piece, and extends backward and upward to a casting underneath the back timber of the frame.

On the Clipper—To a rectangular iron frame, hinged on the axle, is bolted on the left hand front corner a quadrant-shaped iron coupling piece; an arch piece of iron, having two circular slots on which it rotates, is secured by two three-quarter bolts to the coupling piece. The finger and knife bars play upward and downward on the shoe, the ears on which receive the lower extremities of the arch piece and are fastened thereto by bolts.

In the Wood machine—A rectangular wooden frame, which inclines forward and downward, is hinged to the axle. To the under side of the left hand corner of the front part of the frame an iron spring coupling bar is bolted, to which the shoe is attached by a joint, an iron rod suspended from the under side of the frame, and running parallel with it, is jointed to the rear of the shoe. On comparing these arrangements for resisting the shock of a sudden arrest of the motion of the knife, we are of opinion that those adopted by the Buckeye are the best, and that this machine is less liable to injury from such an accident than either of the others. We think, too, that Mr. Wood's very quick motion will cause his machine to wear out sooner than the other two.

The drive wheels of the Clipper are made by casting a rim and hub on wrought-iron spokes. This has been frequently attempted before, but hitherto without success in insuring permanency. The proprietors claim that they have adopted new methods, by which the wheel will remain firm and solid. It may be so, but in our judgment the wheels of the Buckeye are more reliable, and may be expected to outlast considerably those of the Clipper.

We commend the admirable finish of the Clipper, the mechanical accuracy with which all its joints are approximated to each other, the faultless cutting of its gearing, and the admirable style of its execution throughout. Although its journal bearings and gearing are very carefully cased, yet it is impossible to prevent the insinuation of fine grit to the journals, and as very few farmers have enough mechanical skill to take the machine apart and accurately replace the pieces for the purpose of cleaning them, we are afraid that in practice, the journals and bearings of the machine would be found to wear more rapidly than those which, being more accessible, can be more easily cleaned.

Again, it seems to us that when these bearings wear, it will be necessary to replace the *whole* of that part of the machine with which they are connected. The spur pinion and the bevel driver being on a shaft with very short bearings, a small amount of this wear will cause a great amount of derangement of the gearing, and thus diminish its durability. Experience may demonstrate that these views are erroneous, but until the question is thus decided, the views which we have expressed are the result of our best judgment.

We think that the Buckeye is the most desirable for another reason. It is well known that bevel gearing is not as accurately made as spur gearing; hence spur gearing is universally preferred for high speeds, as they work more smoothly, with less wear, less vibration, and less tendency to mutual displacement. The Buckeye takes a judicious advantage of this principle, and gets up the clover first motion with bevel gearing, and the second fast motion with spurs. For these reasons we award the verdict of *greatest durability* to the Buckeye.

Buckeye's record for side draft was 2¾ lbs.; Clipper's was 5 lbs., and Wood's 6 lbs. The Buckeye, therefore, has the preference in *side draft*. We cannot see any considerable difference in these machines with respect to *simplicity of construction*, except that the R. I. Clipper is put together with the fewest bolts. With the exception of the elements of portability, the three machines are very nearly alike with respect to the facility of management. But the Buckeye, when moving from place to place, folds its bar completely over on to the frame, while on the others it remains vertically on the side of the frame. This, we think, constitutes a strong claim to commendation on the score of *portability*. The casing of the shafts and gearing of the Clipper, makes that machine somewhat safer for the driver, but on the whole the horizontal folding of the finger-bar gives the Buckeye the preference for *facility of management*.

It follows clearly from this, that the Buckeye excels in the greatest number of points. We may possibly err in our judgment on the question of durability, but, in relation to the other points there can be no question whatever, and we therefore award the Gold Medal in the first class to Adriance, Platt & Co., for their Buckeye Mower, entry No. 10.

CLASS II.

In this there were only two entries, viz., D. M. Osborne, No. 19, and C. Wheeler, Jr., No. 20. Osborne cut No. 11 in the Leach field, and did it most admirably. We never saw this work surpassed in any field. His mark for quality of work was (40,) which is the number of perfection. Wheeler cut No. 21 in the same lot, letter G. His mark was (31) for *quality of work*. Osborne, therefore receives the preference for *quality of work*. Neither machine was tested for draft, as a reaper, but both were tested as mowers, Osborne No. 19, being the same as mower No. 2. The only difference in the draft as hand rakers, would be caused by the increased weight of the platform, the extra chair and raker. As there would not be much difference in these additions, we shall not probably err in assuming the dynamometer results as mowers, as representing their comparative drafts as reapers.

Osborne, No. 2,....212.41 lbs.—Width of swath, 1.461 yds.
Cayuga, G,.....235.95 lbs.— do. 1.423 yds.

The width of Osborne being 1¼ inches wider, his draft was lighter by 21.54 lbs. We, therefore give the preference to his No. 19, for *ease of draft*. In point of *durability*, we were unable to perceive that either had a preference over the other. In *simplicity*, Osborne evidently excelled. In *facility for cutting lodged grain*, we are of opinion that Wheeler's Caguga G. had the advantage. With respect to side draft, Osborne showed two pounds, and Cayuga G. four pounds. Osborne No. 19, therefore, has the preference in side *draft*.

With respect to the facility of management, we find that in some of the elements one machine, and in some the other machine, has slightly the advantage, but that on the whole the balance is so even, we cannot give to either a very decided prefence for *facility of management*.

D. M. Osborne & Co., entry 19, having the greatest number of good points, and no bad ones, which counterbalance the good qualities, we award the Gold Medal of this class to them.

CLASS 2½—*Self-Rakers*

There were five competitors for the prizes in this class. Of these, Seymour, Morgan & Allen, entry No. 27½, received as the mark for quality of work, (39,) and C. C. Bradley & Son, entry No. 22, also received the same number (33.) None of the other competitors were marked as high. In the trial in Sheldon's lodged wheat, Seymour, Morgan & Allen's work was marked (38,) and C. C. Bradley & Son (37.) None of the other competitors received as high marks as these. In the rye lot, Seymour, Morgan & Allen were marked (40) the highest mark of excellence, and they well deserved it. There was a high wind acting on the tall rye, and their gavels were laid in the most admirable manner, as was witnessed by the judges and the numerous spectators. C. C. Bradley & Son were marked 37. In the barley field, Seymour, Morgan & Allen were marked 40. C. C. Bradley & Son were marked 39. In one trial their marks were equal; in the three remaining trials, Seymour, Morgan & Allen's marks were the highest, and we therefore adjudge them the preference for *quality of work*.

Without entering into an elaborate analysis of the machines, it may be sufficient to say that we decided that Seymour, Morgan & Allen's machine was the strongest and *most durable*. In regard to *simplicity of construction*, there was too little difference to demand a decided preference for either. If there is any it is on the side of C. C. Bradley & Son. With regard to *ease of draft*, in the trial field, the draft of

	lbs.	lbs.
Seymour & Morgan was, up hill,	347.9—on a level,	256.9.
C. C. Bradley & Son, do.	283.8 do.	200.0.

C. C. Bradley & Son therefore have the preference for *ease of draft*.

Seymour, & Morgan's record for *side draft* is 3 lbs.: C. C. Bradley's, 5 lbs. In neither case is the amount objectionable, but as Seymour & Morgan's is the lowest, we must follow the record and award them the preference for ease in *side draft*.

With respect to facility of management, there is very little difference between the two machines in the several elements which go to constitute facility. We think C. C. Bradley's seat for the driver is more easily accessible than Seymour & Morgan's, but this is counterbalanced by the the superior outlook of the S. & M.'s driver, by which he is better enabled to avoid obstacles, such as stumps, stones and ant hills, that could not be discovered from Bradley's seat. There is one element of facility of management in which S. & M. are decidedly superior. By an arrangement of an eccentric collar on the axle described elsewhere in this report, they are enabled to depress their sickle without changing the level of the platform, which is of the greatest advantage in lodged grain. Being nearly equal in other respects, the last feature alone induces us to give the preference for *facility of management* to Seymour & Morgan.

Seymour, Morgan & Allen have therefore a decided preponderance in the qualities which constitute a valuable Self-Raking Reaper—the only objection to it being its greatest draft, which is 56.9 lbs. in excess of Bradley's. This excess, in our opinion, is due to its greater weight, which is 218 lbs. more than Bradley's, and therefore increases its surface draft. But as this greater weight is caused by greater provision to secure its durability, it is much more excusable than if the draft had been consumed by increased friction.

We therefore award the Gold Medal in this class to Seymour, Morgan & Allen—entry No. 27½, especially with reference to its superiority in adaptation to *various* kinds of grain, and to varied circumstances of wind.

CLASS III.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS—HAND RAKERS.

There were seven competitors in this class. The machines having the highest mark for quality of work as Reapers in this class, were, in the Leach field, Cayuga Chief II, entry No. 35, (40.) Eagle, entry No. 29, (34.) W. A. Wood, entry No. 30, (33.) These machines in the clover lot were marked as follows: Cayuga Chief II, (34.) Eagle No. 29, (38.) W. A. Wood No. 30, (19.) Neither the Cayuga Chief nor W. A. Wood No. 30, mowed in the Monson meadow, but the Eagle did, the mark for quality of work being (37.)

In the lots where all competed equally, the Cayuga Chief and the Eagle appeared to be on precisely the same level—the Chief being just as much superior to the Eagle as a Reaper, as the Eagle was superior to the Chief as a Mower. In the Sheldon lot, working in lodged wheat, the Eagle is marked (35,) Wood (32.) and Cayuga H. (30.) This latter result gives the preference to it for *quality of work*. In the dynamometer field, Cayuga Chief H. required a traction of 243.32 lbs.; Wood's Combined No. 30, 265.22 lbs.; Eagle No. 29, 219.43. Wood's machine has therefore the preference to the Eagle, and we therefore give the preference for *ease of draft*. The side draft of Eagle was 12½ lbs., that of Wood No. 30 was 8 lbs., that of Cayuga H was 5 lbs. Wood's No. 30, therefore, has the preference for *ease of side draft*. Cayuga H is less *simple in its construction* than Wood's or the Eagle, but the two latter vary very little in this respect, and no one of them can claim pre-eminence over the other. The Eagle is pre-eminently adapted to uneven surfaces, and is adapted to a much wider range of inequalities than Wood's. This quality requires that it should have the preference for *facility of management*.

On carefully comparing the Eagle and Wood's Mower, we find them so nearly alike with respect to strength, that we cannot give to either any preference on the score of *durability*. In this condition of the comparison, we consider the superiority of Wood's Machine in ease of draft will give it the decided preference, and we, therefore, award the Gold Medal in this class to Walter A. Wood, entry No. 30.

CLASS IV.

COMBINED REAPERS WITH SELF-RAKING OR DROPPING ATTACHMENTS.

Ten competitors entered in this class. Williams, Wallace & Co., entered No. 42, was marked for quality of work in the Leach wheat field (39.) and in Sheldon's lodged wheat field (36.) Seymour, Morgan & Allen, entry 44, was marked for quality of work (38) in the Leach lot, and (38) in the Sheldon lot—in rye (40.) W. H. Halliday, entry No. 47, was marked for quality of work in the Leach lot (37,) in the Sheldon lot (40,) in rye (38.) W. W. & Co., No. 42, was marked for quality of work (38) in the clover lot and (28) in the Monson meadow. S. M. & A., No. 44, was marked for quality of work in the clover lot (33) and in the Monson meadow (39.) W. H. H., No. 47, was marked for quality of work in the clover lot (28,) but did not mow with the machines in the Monson meadow. It appears from these data that Williams, Wallace & Co. are entitled to a slight preference for *quality of work*. The machine of W., W. & Co., is more simple than Seymour, Morgan & Allen's, but is entitled to no preference over Halliday's for *simplicity of construction*. S., M. & A.'s machine has the preference for *durability*.

The draft of Williams, Wallace & Co., was ..		202.82 lbs.
do.	Seymour, Morgan & Allen	234.80 lbs.
do.	W. H. Halliday, ...	232.93 lbs.

Williams, Wallace & Co., are therefore entitled to preference for *ease of draft*.

The side draft of Williams, Wallace & Co., was..		11 lbs.
do.	Seymour, Morgan & Allen,.....	3 lbs.
do.	W. H. Halliday, ...	7½ lbs.

Seymour, Morgan & Allen, therefore, have the preference in ease of *side draft*. We are of opinion that the machine of Williams, Wallace & Co., is entitled to the preference on account of *facility of management*. W. W. & Co.'s machine having the greatest number of good qualities, we award the Gold Medal to them for their entry, No. 42.

CLASS V.

The highest mark made by any competitor in the reaping field was Dodge, Stevenson & Co., entry No. 52, which was (36,) and in Sheldon's lot (35.) The same machine was marked for quality of work as low as (29.) As these were the best marks made in the class, we do not think that any one of them is entitled to a Gold Medal.

CLASS VI.

We award the Gold Medal in this class to R. L. Allen, entry No. 57.

SECOND PREMIUMS.

Class 1st.—As the R. I. Clipper came so near to the first place, there can be no doubt of its right to the second place. We award to the R. I. Clipper Mowing Company, entry No. 18, a prize of $25.

Class 2d.—We award to C. Wheeler, Jr., entry No. 20, letter G., a prize of $25.

Class 2½.—To C. C. Bradley & Son, No. 2, a prize of $25.

Class 3d.—To J. F. Herrington, entry No. 29, $25.

Class 4th.—Seymour, Morgan & Allen, $25.

Class 5th—No second premium.

Class 6th.—To D. M. Osborne, for his one-horse Mower, entry No. 58, $25.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS.—The following premiums were awarded on Implements and Machinery (Class V.) at the recent N. Y. State Fair:

Collection of Plows—1. Warner, Lovejoy & Co., Cambridge, Dip.

Harrows—1. H. H. Monroe, Rockland, Me., $5.

Two-Horse Cultivator—1. Craw & Dennis, Schuylerville, 5; 2. W. H. Burtis, Maltaville, 3.

One-Horse Cultivator—1. H. Ingraham, Naples, 5; 2. M. Alden & Son, Auburn, 3.

Rollers—1. A. S. Skiff, Trenton Falls, 5.

Grain Drills—1. H. L. & C. P. Brown, Shortsville, Bronze Med.

Potato Digger—1. L. A. Aspinwall, Ireland Cor., 3.

Farm Wagons—1. J. E. Morgan, Deerfield, 5; 2. C. S. Tubbs, Greenfield Center, 3.

Ox Carts—1. C. B. Moon, Saratoga, 5.

Hay Rigging—1. J. M. Eddy, Saratoga, 3.

Wire Fence—1. A. C. Betts, Troy, 5.

Wood Fence—1. Jennings & Co., Williamsburgh, 3.

Grist Mill—1. J. Ledgebeer, Painesville, Ohio, 3.

Corn Sheller—1. Warner, Lovejoy & Co., 6.

Vegetable Cutter—1. A. H. Wellington, Woodstock, Vt., 6; 2. J. R. Robertson & Co., Syracuse, 4.

Grain Cradle—1. R. & M. Harder, Cobleskill, 3.

Corn Baskets—1. J. W. Cross, Saratoga, 3; 2. Ambrose Knapp, Saratoga, 2.

Horse Power Churn—2. M. Jenks, Dansville, 3.

Churns—1. S. McFerron, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.

DISCRETIONARY AWARDS.

S. P. Williams, Sheridan, for Farm Fence.
Jarvis & Verplanck, Binghamton, Adjustable Plow.
Craw & Dennis, Schuylerville, Shovel Plow.
J. L. True, Garland, Me., Potato Planter.
N. B. Sherwood, Millville, Cotton Seed Planter.
G. S. Hudson, Ellisburgh, Farm Gate.
W. D. Woodruff, Phelps, Iron-clad Fence.
Hunter & Wright, West Troy, American Seed
R. L. Betts, Troy, Hilling Plow.
A. C. Betts, Troy, Apparatus for Constructing Wire Fence.
W. Vankirk, Greenwich, Corn Planter.
J. Nourse, Agent, Boston, Mass., Combined Seed Sower and Cultivator.
P. C. Carhart, Collamer, 2-Horse Cultivator.
M. A. Spink, Rensselaer Falls, Plow Coulter.
Z. Herrick, Staatsburgh, Side-hill Plow.
L. H. Fisher, Jersey Shore, Pa., Ornamental Fence.
Jos. Ingalls, Milton, Ind., Grain Drill.
J. A. McKnight, Hebron, Farm Gate.
M. D. Crane, Jersey Shore, Pa., Corn Crusher.
Stillwell & Van Namee, Ballston, Churn.
J. M. Simpson, Maltaville, Tenon Machine.
R. Daniels, Woodstock, Vt., Feed Cutter.
Niles Manufacturing Company, New York, Meat Cutter.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON, PROSPECTS, &c.—Since our last issue the prospects of the farming community have materially improved. "The clouds that lowered over" them during a portion of August and most of September, appear to have wept themselves dry. For several days past the weather has been admirable for farming operations, and at the present writing (Oct. 1,) gives promise of continuance. September frosts have done some damage to the corn crop in localities most subject to early visitations of this character, but on the whole it will probably prove to have been less than was generally apprehended. The crop is being cut up and shocked, and the chances are that most of it will mature by the time the husking season comes round. Potatoes have suffered and are suffering to some extent from the rot, especially in low ground. The cause of this is very generally referred to the long predominance of wet weather, and justly, too, we think, though a different cause is assigned by some intelligent and observing farmers. The fine weather of the past few days has encouraged farmers, and there is now a fair prospect of a favorable month for out-door operations. Many who were unable to sow wheat at the proper time are now seeding—especially such as have fallows prepared—and propose to take their chances.

EXTERMINATING WOODCHUCKS.—A "Subscriber," Wolf Lake, Indiana, complains that the woodchucks or ground-hogs have become so numerous on his farm as to cause serious annoyance, and wants to know how to exterminate or lessen the number. We have known steel traps, set near the chuck's holes, do a good business in the "exterminating" line. A good rifle, a quick eye and steady hand are not slow: where water is convenient a woodchuck may be ousted from his hole in a short time—causing him to crawl out like a "drowning rat:" kindle a fire of straw or mulch in the mouth of the hole, and there will be a grunting in there very soon—a dead woodchuck in the end, for certain. Finally, a good dog will usually prove able for all the "chucks" about a common farm. With all these means of "extermination" at command it appears to us that the "ground hog" pest ought to prove an evanescent institution.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.—Owing to the inauspicious state of the weather the Michigan State Fair, held at Adrian, Sept. 18th to 22d, was, financially considered, a comparative failure. The weather was rainy and disagreeable most of the time, deterring people from visiting the Fair Grounds, and consequently greatly diminishing the customary receipts from that source. The total sum collected was about $4,000, while last year the amount was $12,502—a falling off of over $8,000.

OHIO FAIRS.—The State Fair is to commence at Dayton on the 16th inst. and close on the 19th.—*The Horse Show*, at Painesville, will commence on 10th inst. and continue three days.—*Clarke, Wayne and Portage Counties.*—Fairs will be held in these counties on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of October, inst.

THAT SLIDING GATE.—M. E. M., Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., writes us:—"You said in a late No. of the RURAL that the sliding gate illustrated in the RURAL of Feb. 3d was not patented. If that is so, the people in this vicinity are being humbugged, for they are buying the right to use the gate and paying at the rate of about $5 for a farm of 100 acres. All the difference I see in the one illustrated and the one sold here, is that the one sold has a roller for the gate to run on and the other has not."

ABOUT LIGHTNING RODS.—Will an old copper boiler cut into strips, say an inch and a quarter wide, and twisted and tipped with a proper point, form a good lightning rod?—S. W. A.

We think so. Why not?—EDS.

WARTS ON A HORSE'S NECK.—JOEL GROVER, Lawrence, Kansas, desires a RURAL reader to inform him what remedy will cure warts on a horse's neck.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commences this week. Please note, and refer your friends to notice of Trial Trip at head of page 322.

HORTICULTURAL.

WINE MAKING.

THE correct methods of wine making are not well understood in general in this country. The first attempts by the people at large to make wine, have been with other fruits than the grape, that required the addition of water to bring their juices to a drinkable consistency, and sugar to a palatable taste. And as the grape came to be more extensively cultivated and wine produced from it, these practices have, to a great extent, likewise prevailed. This observation, however, is not true of many who have taken up vine growing and wine making as a business, with the intent of supplying the market with a wine, which, so far as our climate will allow, shall resemble in quality and effect the rich beverages of older vine growing lands. That both sugar and water may be used, under certain conditions, with good results in the manufacture of wine from grapes, is a fact proved by ample experience; but that the choicest wines—those the most healthiful—of the richest flavor—the highest aroma—those from every quality most desirable, can be made of the juice of the grape and these added substances, is effectually disproved by science and all past experience.

A perfect wine can be made only from a perfect grape; it must be grown in a sunny clime and ripened to the verge of decay. The juice which comes from the first pressing is the best. What it contains the chemist will find out, his skill can seperate and name its elements, but he cannot re-combine them, and when he finds a must that is deficient in some essential qualities his most skillful "doctoring" is but a bungling attempt to give what Nature has withheld. With a perfect grape the wine maker's operations are simple. He must be careful and reject all dirt, decayed fruit, that which is shrivcled by disease, or unripe. Perfect cleanliness, freedom from all taint, the absence of all substances in the must but those which flow from the perfect grape, are the first and all-important requisites of a good wine. Having this pure and perfect liquor his object must be to keep it so, while it undergoes the fermentive changes that produce wine. Clean, sweet casks must be used—cool cellars for storage. The sediment falling from the wine must be removed by racking at the proper time, and when the end is reached the result is a perfect wine, produced as only such can be, from a perfect grape without the addition of any other substance whatsoever.

But all grapes are not perfect,—perhaps the greater bulk is not. Good grapes for wine will not grow in all climates where poorer varieties flourish. Often the season is bad and the fruit does not mature. In these instances the grape does not furnish the material necessary to make a perfect wine—perhaps not even a drinkable wine. Then, if ever, is the opportunity for the chemist to improve the must; not that he can make it as good as a perfect, natural one, but he can make it better than it is, and by his additions produce a wine approximating nearer to perfection. By analyzing a perfect must he has found out the relative proportion of its various components—its sugar, acids and water. By performing the same with the imperfect must he finds out what is lacking. If there be a preponderance of acid, sugar will mitigate the evil, and when the due proportion of sugar to the acid is reached, it may require water.

We believe that much grape juice may be improved by suitable additions, for the purpose of making an inferior quality of wine from that which, without those additions, would be wholly worthless. But the best wines can be made only from the pure, unmixed juice of perfect grapes.

VINEYARDS IN FRANCE.

Mr. WILLARD, from whose letters from the dairy districts of England to the Utica Herald we have published occasional extracts, is now prospecting on the Continent. His last letter describes his journey from Paris to Geneva. It relates mainly to railroad traveling in France, and to the general aspect of the country traversed during his journey. We quote a couple of paragraphs as follows:

After leaving Tonnerre the aspect of the country increases in interest, being diversified by extensive mountains and valleys and well cultivated vineyards on slopes and plains of great extent. The vine is trained to stakes and very low down; many of the stakes are only about three feet high, and the plants are set about 2½ feet apart each way. The vineyards appear to be very productive and the vines were loaded with fruit. * * * * *

"The country between Macon and Amberieux is peculiar for the richness of its meadows and the fertility of its arable soil. The vine is planted in rows forming divisional fences of plots of land, which look like English garden allotments. The thorny acacias which line the banks of the railway, are beautiful in the extreme. Hemp, flax and various kinds of plants and herbs, grow here very luxuriant, and Indian corn is grown extensively. We passed immense fields of corn in vigorous growth, some of it standing very heavy with ears. The corn is planted so as to have but a single stalk to a hill. Watermelons, pumpkins and vegetable marrow, grow about here in great profusion. Here we begin to take in fine views of the Jura Mountains, and in the far distance the outlines of the Appenines are distinctly seen. One of the peculiarities in the country through France is absence, to a great extent, of fences. There are comparatively but few hedges, and immense tract of lands are seen looking like one vast field. The roads are often lined with trees on either side and stretch away through the country without hedge or fence at their sides. The pastures in this region are better stocked with cows and sheep than in any other part of France we have seen. Here we saw for the first time cows in the yoke before the plow. Many of them were in milk, but the udders indicated that the production of milk and the tilling of the soil did not go well together. The color of the beasts is of a light cream. They are of medium size, compact, and many of the herds were in fine flesh. We often passed points where half a dozen cows were being led to water by women. They had ropes attached to the horns, and one woman would manage six or more at a time.

POTATO AND APPLE HOUSE.

IN a recent number of Colman's Rural World there is a plan of a potato house which seems to combine all the more desirable points of such a structure. We quote from that article:—"The size of a potato house must be governed by the quantity expected for storage. Sixteen feet square for ordinary purposes makes a convenient size. The outside walls should be either of logs, stone or brick. When timber is convenient we should prefer logs not less than eight inches in diameter. The more compact they are laid up the better. The spaces between the logs should be filled in and closely plastered. Around the inside a row of studs should be placed, a foot from the wall, and planked up. The space between the wall and the lining should be filled with straw, old tan-bark or charcoal. Upon the joist overhead a floor should be laid, and upon this a covering of tan-bark, six inches thick, should be placed. A wooden chimney or ventilator, eight or ten inches square, should extend from the room through the roof, or out of the gable end. Bins or shelves should be made in each side of the center passage. It is not well to have potatoes more than three feet deep in the bins. If more room is needed a similar tier of bins may be made above the one on the floor. A double door should be provided and one of them lined so as to shut out the frost in extreme cold weather."

In such a house as this, or one similar to it, both potatoes and apples can be handily stored, and if put in dry, clean and not so thick in the bins as to sweat, they will keep sound and good till mid-summer. The temperature in such a house will be cool, but not so low as the freezing point—precisely that best suited to the preservation of potatoes and apples in the right condition for use when wanted. Such a building for summer use, when relieved of its vegetable products, will be found a great convenience to the family, and if properly constructed and arranged must become a permanent favorite.

GRAPES—PRESERVING AFTER PICKING.

THE St. Louis Hort. Society had its summer meeting and discussion August 25th—President COLMAN in the Chair. The subject of discussion was the Grape and the best mode of preserving the fruit after picking. The President opened the subject and gave his views which we subjoin, thus:—"1st. Let the grapes get thoroughly ripe. They will keep much longer if thoroughly ripe than they will if picked too soon. In fact, if you keep the birds off and protect the fruit from depredation, it will generally keep better on the vines than anywhere else. I have seen grapes, plump and sweet, hanging on the vines till frost came. 2d. For gathering the grapes, select a dry, clear day, and don't touch them till the dew is fully off. They will then be free from all moisture except their own juices. 3d. Don't rub off the bloom more than is absolutely necessary. This injury can be avoided by handling them by the stems when you cut them from the vine. They must not be pressed, nor squeezed, nor handled roughly. 4th. Cut and pick out carefully all unripe, shrivcled or decayed berries from the bunch. One rotten grape will contaminate the whole, and it is best not to allow a single berry that is not plump to remain on the cluster. 5th. Select, now, a cool, dry room, where the temperature is low and equable. It must be beyond frost, and a dry cellar may be best after freezing weather commences. 6th. Lay the grapes carefully on a layer of dry paper on a shelf or in shallow boxes or crates, if you have them, and on the layer of grapes put another layer of paper, and on this another layer of grapes. Don't make too many layers, and be careful not to press them down."

It was claimed that grapes managed in this way will keep good till the middle or last of February. The grape growers here can beat this or have done it by three months or more, as was demonstrated at the June meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, held in this city.

STRAWBERRY RAISING.

A STRAWBERRY grower writes the Ottawa Republican concerning his success in the culture of this fruit. In April, 1865, he planted an acre of Wilson's Albany Seedling on bottom land on which corn had been grown for twenty years. It was plowed and harrowed once and no manure applied. The plants were set in rows, five feet apart, and two feet distant in the rows. Lines of dwarf pears and York cabbages were cultivated between the plants. The strawberry plants commenced fruiting on the 5th of June last and continued till the 30th, when the berry business was "played out." The result was the sale of 108 bushels from the acre of ground, besides what was consumed by the family, for an aggregate of $731.20. Paid for picking $69.12, leaving as the net proceeds of the acre $662.08. On the approach of winter the plants were lightly covered with oat straw. After deducting liberally for the cost of plants and setting them out, and other incidentals, this result would seem to indicate a very handsome profit on the investment.

NEW YORK BERRY MARKET.

RASPBERRIES.—The first fruit of this kind which we received this season was a few black ones from New Jersey, just in the height of the Strawberry trade, consequently the demand for them was small, and they sold low. They also came in the pint and quart boxes, a style that is never used by the growers of the Antwerp in the river counties, and no dealer can get as much for them as for the third-quart baskets. While speaking of Black Rasperries, permit me to say that they are not popular in our market, and however much they may be *improved* they are *black* berries still, and the greatest improvement that can be made on them for our market will be to change their color.

Antwerps came in very sparingly at first, and a few sold as high as 30 cts. per basket. They soon came in quite plentifully, and yet retained their high prices, averaging about 14 cts. the season, which we consider a very high average. At the close of the season, when Lawtons came in freely, they fell to about 8 cts. per basket.

BLACKBERRIES.—The Blackberry crop has been very good, and they have sold remarkably well, with the exception of Tuesdays, when the amount received was large, and prices went down quite low, but would immediately recover the next day, and maintain a good price the remainder of the week. The prices will average 25 cts. per quart when sent in pint or third baskets. The Staten Island Lawtons came in very fine, and were sold principally to the Boston shippers. They will average 15 cts. per pint.

There is one fact which cannot be concealed, and that is that railroad transportation is very hard on those berries, and injures them more than a person would imagine who had never seen the two together on arrival.

I suppose some are anxious to learn about the Kittatinnies, but I cannot say much about them, as so few came to our market. I saw a few that were brought in by Mr. WILLIAMS; they were very fine and sweet, but the greatest advantage I can see in them is that, even if they are no better than Lawtons, they ripen more quickly, and are all over before Peaches come in market, which is a great consideration to those who grow them largely.

WHORTLEBERRIES, like all other berries, have sold very high. At first they brought $10 per bushel, and continued at that price for some days, when they came in more freely and sold for $8 per bushel, at which price they remained for a week, and then gradually fell to $4, when they sold very rapidly. They then advanced to $5 and $6, which price they maintained during the season. On looking over sales I find they have averaged $5.50 per bushel. In calculating the average price of fruit persons should always remember that the largest quantities are received when it is the lowest, and a few days' sales at low prices will overbalance the sales of a week at high prices.

All kinds of small fruits have sold very well this season. Red Currants have sold remarkably high for the quantity in market; they generally average from 3 to 4 cts. per pound, but this season they brought from 7 to 12 cts., and some even as high as 15 cts. per pound. The demand for them was unusually great, and it was almost impossible to supply it, which forced the prices up very high. Cherry Currants sold from 10 to 20 cts. per pound. Gooseberries brought from $6 to $8 per bushel. Cherries, like all other small fruit, were scarce, although the prospect was good in the blossom. The common black and red ones, sold from 4 to 8 cts. per pound, and the choice varieties from 10 to 20 cts. A few extras sold as high as 30 cts. Some very fine Cherries were sent from Rochester; in fact, most of our late Cherries came from there.

A few remarks about the different kinds of fruit may be a guide to some fruit growers. We will first speak of Strawberries, and show the effect on them in our market. PARRY recommends Metcalf's Early on account of its ripening a few days earlier than any other variety; in some sections this is a great advantage, and in others none at all. To a grower in the southern part of New Jersey, who can get them in market before any other part of the State, it is a great consideration, for we then have only the southern berries—but to another grower, in a northern county, it would be no advantage, as they would come in market during the height of the lower county crop, therefore a later variety is more profitable for them. It is the same case with the Raspberries; the Blackberries injure their sale, although not to a very serious extent. The Blackberry and Whortleberry sell together very harmoniously, but Peaches kill the sale of them both. Thus you see it becomes necessary for a grower to look well to the variety which he intends to cultivate, that it may come in market in its most profitable place.

NOW AND THEN.

New York, Sept. 20th, 1866.

PEARS—CRACKING OF THE FRUIT.

AT a late discussion before the American Institute Farmers' Club, the subject of pear-cracking was up for examination. Those acquainted with pear culture will probably have noticed that the fruit when partly matured on pear trees cracks open and becomes worthless. The cause of this has puzzled pomologists for a long time, but the solution of the question has not been satisfactorily reached. During the discussion referred to some imputed the cracking to an absense of sufficient clay in the soil. This was met by the fact that fruit on trees planted in stiff, clay soil was badly cracked, even the present year. Others assumed that the soil was not sufficiently manured to afford the proper nutriment to the maturing fruit, but this hypothesis shared the fate of the clay one by proofs equally conclusive. A third supposition found more favor, to wit: the action of a microscopic insect which produced minute perforations in the skin of the pear, causing a rupture in it.

Domestic Economy.

ALPLE BUTTER.

THOSE farmers who have bearing orchards will find it profitable to make a good supply of apple butter for family use, though the temptation to sell the fruit at present rates is very great. The cider for making it should be expressed from sweet fruit, when it can be conveniently done, though this is not indispensable. Whatever the variety used for making the cider may be, it is important that the fruit should be fully ripe, sound and well cleaned before being ground. As soon as the cider runs from the press, or before fermentation commences, boil it down in a suitable vessel—a common boiler with a copper bottom will do—evaporating about half the quantity. While this is doing skim off the scum from the liquor, pare and core good tart apples and put them into it, filling the boiler nearly full. Keep up a steady fire and be careful to stir the mass frequently to prevent burning at the sides. When settled down somewhat put in more apples till the vessel is sufficiently full. Cook down to the required consistency—stirring repeatedly till the close of the operation. On removing from the fire the butter may be placed in jars or wooden tubs—oak ones—and left to cool. It can be seasoned with spices, while cooking or afterwards, to taste, but in the latter case it will require to be thoroughly stirred for the purpose of incorporating the ingredients with the butter. It should be stored in a cool place and carefully covered so that no vermin may become immersed in it. It is a beautiful appetizer and will repay the trouble and expense involved in its preparation.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

HOW TO MAKE JELLIES.—I should like to have the readers of the RURAL try my method of making jellies. It is easier than the common way, and I find it so well adapted to all kinds of fruit I have no reason to try any other.

Prepare the fruit and heat it *boiling hot*. If they are dry fruits, such as black currants or black-caps, add a little water to help start the juice. Pour the hot fruit into the jelly-bag, *but do not squeeze it*. Drain it, or, at most, gently press it. This can be done by laying the bag in a pan and putting a plate upon it, with some light weight. Set one side of the pan upon something and pour out the juice as it runs down the lower side. Add one lb. of sugar to every pint of juice, or, if maple sugar is used, add an ounce more. Simmer gently until done, which will be in from fifteen to thirty minutes. Remove all scum as it rises. When done set it off to cool a little, and if the glasses have not been used a good deal have them heated in water and wiped dry. Do not stir the jelly, but pour it carefully into the glasses. *At the bottom there will be some not quite clear; put that by itself for enriching mince pies.* Do not on any account touch the fine skin that forms on the top of the jelly, for as long as that is unbroken, the jelly will keep, with only paper tied over the glasses; which must not be done until it is cold.

WHISKY PICKLES.—One gallon of whisky to four gallons of water. Spread a cloth over the pickles and put a board upon it to keep the pickles under. Rinse the scum off as it rises. Ugh! there, have I violated my temperance principles?—C. B. B.

SEALING FOR FRUIT-BOTTLES, &c.—Equal quantities of beeswax, rosin and brick-dust—common red brick pulverized; powder the rosin, also; then boil all together thoroughly. I use this preparation for tin cans, bottles or jugs, and small preserving jars. Warm the wax very slightly, cover the entire cork; if too hot it will run inside the jar; the heat from the fruit and can is almost sufficient. I fix around the cork, or lid, with my fingers, by dipping them into water to prevent sticking. I have never lost a jar sealed in this manner.

TO CAN TOMATOES WHOLE.—Take thick-meated tomatoes, ripened enough to be mealy; scald and pare, put them in a pan, and pour over them boiling water; stand them on the stove until they are scalded and the water comes to a boil; have your cans warm; put them in and seal securely; when opened, slice and serve with seasoning cold. They were delicious this spring, in June, canned in tin cans in this manner.

POOR PEOPLE'S CAKE.—One coffee cup of light sugar, the same of sour milk, butter the size of an egg, handful of raisins, teaspoonful of soda, and nutmeg; flour enough for a sufficient thickness.—MRS. E. M. D., *Elmira, N. Y.*

ELDERBERRY PIE.—Take two parts elderberries and one part sour apples; add five tablespoons of water, three of sugar, one of butter, one of flour, and coriander to suit the taste. Or, to make a pie entire of elderberries, add three tablespoons of good vinegar, two of water, three of sugar, one of butter, one of flour, and coriander.

DRY the elderberries for winter use, and cook them one-half hour in just sufficient water to cover them; and make by either of the recipes, by leaving out the water.

BROWN BREAD.—Take one quart of good rich buttermilk; one egg, well beaten; one heaping teaspoonful of soda; two of molasses; a little salt. Sift the flour and stir in a sufficient quantity to make a thick batter; turn it all into one tin and bake one-half hour in a moderately heated oven. Keep it moist until cold, and you have a good loaf for dyspeptics who cannot eat warm bread.—LIZZIE, *Carmel, Ind.*

CHEAP SEALING WAX.—The following is my recipe for making sealing wax for cans, jars or bottles:—One pound of rosin and four ounces of lard melted together—any color may be added, but does not make it better.—YORICK.

New Advertisements.

50 BUSHELS GOOD NEW APPLE SEEDS WANTED. Address, W. H. MANN, Box 100, Normal, McLean Co., Ills. 872-3t

GRAPE VINES.—For Large 2 year wood Layers from bearing vines of Delaware, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Diana, and 20 other varieties—cheap. Address, E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES—By Mail or Express, FROM THE NURSERIES OF PARSONS & CO. For Price List, address with Stamp, O. F. BROWNING, Flushing, L. I., New York.

HARDY GRAPE VINES.—I offer for the Fall trade 100,000 Grape Vines of all the most profitable varieties for planting. Also, STRAWBERRY PLANTS of all the improved sorts. Send for circular. 172-2t S. J. ALLIS, North East, Erie Co., Pa.

JOHN CHARLTON, NEW GRAPE, DIANA, HAMBURGH.—The subscriber will commence to send out his share of the stock of this superb hardy hybrid grape Nov. 1st. Price $5 ⅌ plant; $60 ⅌ doz. 872-6t Address, JOHN CHARLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

500,000 DELAWARE BUDS! 2,000,000 Catawba and Isabella Cuttings. Order early, if you would secure well-ripened wood, cut and delivered this Fall at low rates. Also, Grape vines and Small Fruits. Send for Price Lists to 872-2t M. H. LEWIS & CO., Sandusky, Ohio.

GRAPE VINES AT WHOLESALE—Iona, Israella, Adirondac, &c., &c., at very low prices. Also, Grape wood, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Diana, Hartford, Concord, Delaware, &c., &c., of extra quality. Address, RYDER & CO., Glendale, near Sing Sing, N. Y.

APPLE AND CHERRY TREES—for Sale Cheap.—Several thousand first class apple trees, from 3 to 5 years old. Also, a few thousand 1 and 2 year Cherry Trees, leading varieties first class Standard and Dwarf Pears. Leading varieties will be taken in exchange for part if preferred. Address, EDWARD TATNALL, Wawaset Nurseries, Wilmington, Del.

JOHN S. COLLINS' DESCRIPTIVE and Priced Catalogue has been delayed. He now has thousands of them and wishes every body to have one. They contain description and price of the *newest and best* varieties of Strawberries, Philadelphia, Doolittle and other Raspberries, Wilson Early and Kittatinny Blackberries, &c., and other information worth knowing. Send and get one. Moorestown, N. J.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS FOR FALL OF 1866.

Our annual importation of Dutch Bulbs, direct from the best growers in Holland has arrived in fine order, and we are prepared to fill orders for

Hayacinths, Tulips, Crocus

and other bulbs, also choice varieties of CHINESE PÆONIES. Prices furnished on application. Small quantities forwarded by mail, *pre paid*, at catalogue prices. ELLWANGER & BARRY, October 1st, 1866. Rochester, N. Y.

McKINDLEY & POLLOCK, No. 17 Buffalo St., Rochester, sell Parker's Fruit Gatherer; also, L. M. Chase, at Palmyra, and Pease & Buell at Batavia. ☞ See cut in August numbers of Rural. 871-4t

IONA AND ISRAELLA GRAPE VINES.

Choice, strong, one and two year old vines, are offered by us for this fall's sale, singly or by the thousand. Our vines are grown by natural heat, without stimulants, in borders, and with ample room for roots; are well ripened and hardy, and specially adapted for the Vineyard or Garden. All orders promptly filled, and packing done with extra care. We also supply the best leading varieties of vines, and the best of Iona wood at lowest cash prices. Address MOORE & RICHARDSON, 870-3teo Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

FROST & CO., Genesee Valley Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines,

EVERGREENS, &c., for the Autumn of 1866. We invite the attention of all those wishing to purchase in large or small quantities, to our extensive and well grown stock, which we offer to the trade this fall.

Our Stocks of Pears and Apples

Are unequaled in the United States. Send for our several Catalogues, which give full descriptions in each department. Enclose 15 cents in stamps for the set, or 3 cents for each.
No. 1 and 2. Descriptive Catalogues of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.
No. 3. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Dahlias, &c.
No. 4. Wholesale or Trade List.
No. 5 and 6. Bulbs, Flower Seeds, &c.
Address FROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, &C.,

At lowest wholesale rates, including
PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.
APPLES, " " "
CHERRIES, " " "
PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS and NECTARINES.
A splendid lot of IONA, ISRAELLA and ADIRONDAC

GRAPE VINES,

Very healthy, strong and well-rooted. Fine plants of DELAWARE, DIANA, CONCORD, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CREVELING, ALLEN'S HYBRIDS, and other Grapes.
ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES, DOWNINGS' MULBERRIES and *all* the

SMALL FRUITS, ROSES, EVERGREENS, SEEDLINGS, &c., &c.

All of finest quality and grown upon *strong, heavy, well drained* soil. We invite correspondence or the personal examination of all purchasers.
☞ Send stamp for Price List.
BRONSON, GRAVES & SELOVER, 868-6t Washington St. Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.—15th Year. 8 large Greenhouses; 275 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock adapted to the West, a very complete assortment—including
10,000 Siberian Crab, 3 and 4 years.
100,000 Pear; 25,000 hardy Cherry.
500,000 Grapes—largely Concord, Catawba, Clinton, Delaware, Hartford, Ives, Iona, Rogers' Hybrids, of which No. 4 by the 1,000.
300,000 Apple Stocks, 1 and 2 year.
100,000 Quince, Pear, Cherry, and other stocks.
10,000 Rhubarb or "Wine Plant."
1,000,000 Osage, $3 ⅌ 1,000; $250 ⅌ 100,000.
20,000 Roses, all classes, old and new kinds.
20,000 Tulips, Hyacinths, Lilies, Crocus, and other hardy Bulbs, for Fall Planting.
Also, large and small Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, &c.
Wholesale and Retail Catalogues sent for one red stamp each. F. K. PHOENIX, 863-6t Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ill

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, at Angers, the largest and richest in France. New descriptive Catalogue sent on application to BRUGUIERE & THEBAUD, 51 Cedar Street, New York. 867.

UTICA UNION NURSERIES, UTICA, N. Y.

I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES*, including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready. 865 JOHN BEST, Agent.

GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, HEDGING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.
GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., 870 tf Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

STRAWBEARY PLANTS—Various Kinds—See advertisement in the Rural, Aug. 25th, page 271. Manual of Grape Culture, free. J. H. FOSTER, JR., Box 660, West Newton, Pa. 863-5t

Ladies' Department.

LADY JULIA.

LADY JULIA sits in a gay boudoir,
All lacker and buhl, and ormolu,
And taps with her foot on the "tufted floor,"
As dainty ladies are apt to do:

As dainty ladies are wont to do
When the last dear pet has untimely died,
Or the last new novel has had too few
"Sensation" scenes, and been laid aside.

But the Lady Julia has laid aside
No novel, forsooth; for no thought has she,
Except that to-morrow she'll be a bride,
Though she loves not the husband that is to be.

She loves not her husband that is to be,
For he's ugly and old, but rich withal;
And his wealth is the saving clause, you see,
The velvet cushion to break her fall.

But the velvet cushion that breaks her fall
May smother her yet in the course of time,
When the love he bears her grows weak and small,
Some few months after the wedding-chime

Some few months after the wedding-chime,
When she has swallowed the gilded pill,
And supped the bitterness of her crime,
She'll think of one who is weak and ill.

She'll think of one who is weak and ill,
Who's dying, perhaps, for her fickle sake;
But who, though she's false and frivolous, still
Will bless her, aye, till his heart doth break.

Will bless her, aye, till his heart doth break;
For a man may die of a broken heart,
Who life and liberty—all can stake,
On a woman who playeth the traitor's part.

[*Once a Week.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE WHISPERER.

WHISPERING, when practiced to a certain extent, is one of the most deadly weapons by which we may crush the character of those who may chance to be the victims of our malice. We may whisper in the ears of a professed friend, and in confidence; but no sooner than said friend has an opportunity, will the secret be whispered to a third party, and at each recital the color will change according to the disposition of the person who relates it, and if perchance the fourth or fifth should get possession of the ill-fated secret, ninety-nine chances out of a hundred if a vestige of it remains. We may go into some communities and the first weeks, perhaps months, pass on, and we are as yet undisturbed by the Whisperer, — but ere we are aware of the fact *we* are the subject of gossip. Perhaps the Whisperer is one nearly connected with us in the common walks of life, and soon the tide of slander has spread so far that we even discern it in the countenances of very dear friends. Should we begin to wonder the cause of so great a change in this friend we soon feel the scorn, derision and even contempt hurled at us.

There are very few that will come to us and inform us that we are a subject of derision. In some families it is even deplorable, and often with those whose ties are of the most sacred character. A husband may get tired of the weakness of his wife, and ere she is aware of it there is whispering and murmuring as to certain weak points in her moral character. All may be said in confidence, but how sad. "*The secret is a secret no longer.*" The partner in *business* (not the partner in *life*,) is in keeping of the secret concerning the weak and helpless one that leans on him for succor from the cruel, cold and blighting world. Many whom she thought her friends would willingly see her once fair name blackened by the scorn of the Whisperer. Or, it may be, the wife realizes something wrong in the character of the beloved husband; hastily she may make some remark which should have remained concealed in her own heart. And sometimes 'tis seen among a group of brothers and sisters, when all their trifles *should* have been settled in their own happy circle. Even in the Church of CHRIST, where there should be naught but love and confidence, you will see the Whisperer with his blandish smile entrap the unsuspecting by whispering in the ear of some brother of another's faults, and perchance draw out some remark that would *never* otherwise have been uttered, to mar the character of the the fellow Christain.

As I see and realize the state of things which prevails I am led to exclaim in my inmost soul, "No wonder the nation has been shaken from center to circumference." May the time soon come when the Whisperer's mouth will be closed and love for each other's rights be observed in every relation in life. E. P. P.

South West Oswego, N. Y.

OLD MAIDS.—A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner: "I am inclined to think that many of the satirical asperations cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? 'She will certainly be an old maid.' Is she particularly reserved towards the other sex? 'She has all the squeamishness of an old maid.' Is she frugal in her expenses and exact in her domestic concerns? 'She is cut out for an old maid.' And if she is kindly humane to the animals about her nothing can save her from the appellation of an 'old maid.' In short, I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity are the never-failing characteristics of that terrible creature—'old maid.'"

RELIGION is not the specialty of any one feeling, but the mood and harmony of the whole of them. It is the whole soul marching Heavenward to the music of joy and love, with well-ranked faculties, all beating time and keeping tune.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NEVER TWICE A CHILD.

"Stay in the nursing nest, GENIE,
Be not thence beguiled—
You'll never find a second, GENIE,
Never be twice a child."

WHY can't we? This thought came to me after reading the above lines. And *why* not? This earth is the same as it was a few years ago; the grass and trees are as green, the sky as blue, and the flowers as beautiful and bright. To be sure our bodies are a "little larger grown," and we have passed through trials and experiences that perchance have a tendency to make our faces look older, and to put a burden on our hearts. But to-day why not cast them aside; they are past and gone,—let them lie. Let us imagine ourselves again a care-free, happy child.

The house is lonely. Would we in our young days sit here so contentedly, reading by the window, occasionally glancing up at the passers by, calmly poising our nerves and letting the old clock on the mantel be the only voice to break the solitude of these great, lonesome rooms? No, with a bound we would leave this arm-chair, turn the foot-stool over, tie a string to one of its legs, and after cushioning it, place "naughty kittie" in to be drawn, (which, by the way, they never seemed to relish in *my* childish days,) or catching up our hat we would be out doors swinging, jumping rope, making mud pies, "playing mother" in our play-houses, made by marking out the respective rooms with stones on the nice green grass. Did ever a meal taste as well as when eaten off the bits of broken dishes in said play-houses? Oh! I have had blessed experience in these seemingly childish plays. Blessed I say, for I am happy when recalling those bright, care-free days, and the care leaves my brow and the burden of life seems lifted for a time.

How is it now, and why am I sad? Go back with me to an old brick house, near a wild glen, (then little known but since become famous,) the music of whose brook was the sweetest music I have ever listened to, surrounded by huge old elms drooping their graceful branches low, as if to protect our home-nest and guard little sister and I from harm: I am sure if it could have spoken it would have said the same. We two, darling MINNIE and I, would sit in its low branches by the hour with our books and dolls. And the old swing—that was a grand signal to every child in the village when the cold winter was past and the weather grew warm enough to warrant our safety out of doors. Then father would climb up and fasten the rope (as large as my wrist, kept year after year for such purposes,) on the highest branch of the tree. How we gazed at him with wondering, trembling faces for fear he would fall! Good, kind father, you are far from me now. Mother, I shall never see your dear face again. The old house is inhabited by strangers now, and to me life looks dreary and desolate, and I await with patience the signal to come to the dear little sister and to meet those long lost parents in another, happier land, and at last to have *a home*. A. M. M.

THE FLOWER-GIRLS OF FLORENCE.

THE flower-girls still drive their old trade with the same sort of languid interest which is characteristic of Florence, and Florence alone. As you are walking in the streets, or driving in the gardens, or at breakfast in a cafe, young ladies, whose dress is a cross between a Tuscan contadina and a Parisian grisette, step up, and present you with a pink or rosebud, and then glide away with a smile as if you had conferred a great favor on them by accepting it. It is indelicate to offer payment on the spot; it is impossible to refuse a present for which you are charged nothing. But at some period or other previous to your departure, you are expected to make a present to the lady or ladies whom you have honored with your patronage. How long the supply of flowers would continue if you made no corresponding donation, or how little you can give without being considered mean, are questions on which I have often pondered without coming to any conclusion; except that, putting sentiment aside, the ready-money system is in the long run the cheapest.—*Sala.*

LOVE IS A MYSTERY.—Its origin is a mystery; its essence is a mystery; every pulsation of its being is mysterious; and it is aware that it cannot break the shell and penetrate the mystery, without destroying both itself and the object. For the cloud, which is so beautiful in the distance when the sunbeams are sleeping on its pillow, if you go too near and enter it is only dank and dun; you find nothing, you learn nothing, except that you have been tricked. Often have we been told that love palls after fruition; and this is the reason. When it has plucked off its feathers for the sake of staring at them, it can never sew them on again.

SHE THINKS SHE SEES IT.—It is the duty of each member of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary to write an annual letter, stating if she is married or single, how many children she has, and other particulars concerning her status and progress. A young lady of the class of 1861 has just written to the class secretary that she is not married, but she thinks she can see a little cloud that ariseth out of the sea of the future, like a man's head.

A LADY in England recently made a balloon ascension at nine o'clock at night. After being up twenty minutes and traveling nine miles, she saw the sea before her, and made a hasty landing in a vacant field, where she was compelled to pass the night in her balloon, in a wet and chilly condition. Her husband meantime is reported to have been anxious.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.

AT this calm, sweet twilight hour,
When my thoughts are wandering free,
Memory brings, with magic power,
Dreams of other days to me,—
Days that fleeted quickly by,
Bright-winged hours too sweet to last;
Rainbow hues o'er childhood's sky,
Gladness, now forever past.

Yes, those rosy hours have flown,
Years have brought me toil and care,
And have left me all alone—
No fond friends my thoughts to share;
For the friends of early years,
All are scattered—some are dead,
But the bitter burning tears
O'er the false, the changed, I've shed.

Gathering clouds around me close,
Dark and drear the future seems,—
Thorns I find on every rose,
And my joys are only dreams.
Thus I muse with saddened heart
On earth's changing scenes awhile,
Friends, true-hearted, doomed to part,
Sorrows hidden with a smile.

But anon a pale sweet star
Brightens in the darkening sky,
Heaven-lit, shining from afar,
On a world where all things die.
Lo, while gazing on it there,
All the radiant host appears,
Telling of a home more fair,—
Blissful home, all free from tears.

Now I see the friends I love,
Faith has left the gates ajar,
And the bright heaven there above
Seems no longer very far;
And my spirit, late so sad
With its earthly sorrows here,
Now with angel ones is glad—
Now no evil do I fear. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

BY ARNO.

WAS there ever a person in all this wide world of ours who just meekly condescended to attend to his own business? If you, dear reader, have found such an one, you must not only have traveled both far and near, but also in most favored localities! Now, curiosity is natural, a human characteristic. If exerted within its proper sphere it is of the greatest value to us all. By its prying research the great domain of science has been penetrated and explored. Had ISAAC NEWTON been no more curious to discover the reason why an apple, when dislodged from its parent stem, should fall toward the earth instead of towards the sky, than the mass of mankind around him, the great, universal law of gravitation,

"Which holds the planets in their spheres,"

might never have been discovered and explained. And had JAMES WATT—the troublesome, mischievious urchin!—possessed no more curiosity than mothers would have their boys possess, the rattling of a tea-kettle lid would never have led to the discovery of that great and now indispensable convenience to all mechanical enterprise—steam.

No harm can result from the *proper use* of curiosity; the evil only arises from its *abuse*. If we are only curious in regard to our own affairs—only desirous to pry into all the hidden mysteries which envelop *our own business*—we possess "true wisdom." But, generally, we are not content with the curiosity which pertains to our own affairs, and our *philanthropy*—if such it can be called—leads us to become curious in regard to the affairs of our neighbors.

Our neighbor has good stock. They are lagre, fat and marketable. We are not satisfied with knowing the fact. We must still permit our curiosity to carry us farther, and enquire—just as though it was any of our business—*whose grain* put them in such good condition. Then we very naturally, sometimes, conclude that they received the advantage of *other people's grain*. Then we begin to "think out loud," and tell our neighbor that *we* believe, as Mr. SO-AND-SO has such good cattle and *never had any grain* to feed them on, and as Mr. SUCH-A-ONE has lost considerable corn, that Mr. SO-AND-SO'S cattle must have been fed on *that* corn. Then we conclude by saying, "Never mention this matter to any one, for I wouldn't that Mr. SO-AND-SO should hear it for anything in the world!" Then we go to half a dozen other neighbors and tell them the same story, concluding by giving them the same warning in regard to secrecy. *They*, of course, tell the story to *their friends* and those friends *tell to others*—all the time remembering, *particularly*, to charge them "not to tell another living soul!" By and by Mr. SO-AND-SO hears the report we have so gratuitously circulated, and, as the natural result, a "breeze is stirred up," none to the harmony of the community or to the increase of good feeling and friendship between Mr. SO-AND-SO and Mr. SUCH-A-ONE.

Mrs. FASHION has purchased a new bonnet. It is a "splendid affair"—a perfect "love of a bonnet." While many are full of words in praise of its marvellous beauty, some poor, insignificant, selfish little bodies—not satisfied that any one should possess an article of dress, *however small*, without first consulting *their* tastes and fancies—begin to discover reasons why Mrs. FASHION—of all other women—shouldn't wear such a bonnet! First, they remember, and recall the fact to the minds of their friends, that Mr. FASHION, (poor man!) only last year was forced to sell one-half of his best farm for the purpose of satisfying an execution levied upon his store in town. And still more, they, by counting fingers and consulting almanacs, discover that it has been only six months since the Death Angel spread his dark wings over her home, carrying "from earth away," her dear, only son. "Oh how unfeeling to thus make such a display of 'fine feathers' while yet the grass is not green on the grave of the departed!"

And thus we trouble ourselves just as much over the worldly and spiritual condition of Mrs. FASHION as though by her spendthriftiness we are made penniless, or by her want of realization of the dispensations of Providence, deprived of our heritage in the eternal world. Let us look at the affair in a more sensible light. What matters it to *us* if Mr. FASHION *is* sold out by the sheriff on account of his extravagant wife, or why should *we* complain even if Mrs. FASHION does not wear mourning in memory of her departed son? These are private affairs. They concern only the FASHION family and not *you* or *I*. True, such acts of "shameful impropriety" may shock our finer nature—but then, after all, is it not true "Evils which cannot be *cured* must be *endured?*"

Again, there is Mr. SINGLEMAN—a strange and strikingly peculiar being! "Why in the world doesn't he take unto himself a wife?" There is Miss JENNIE ——, and Miss FANNIE ——, and a host of other Misses, every one of whom would make him the "*dearest, best little wife* in all the world;" and yet he (poor fool!) goes plodding on his way through this "vale of tears," "solitary and alone," with

"No one to love—none to caress."

Now, if other people would attend to *their own affairs*, there is no doubt but what Mr. SINGLEMAN will attend to *his*. He, certainly, feels perfectly capable of attending to his own business, or he would, long ago, have called upon some of his good friends—so willing to advise—for assistance. When you *were* as Mr. SINGLETON *is*, you claimed it as your natural right to select whom you chose for a *companion*, and still more, to select that one just *when* and *where* you pleased. Do, for once, be magnanimous and give Mr. SINGLEMAN the same privelege!

"There's Mr. HONEYMOON—a man in the most moderate of circumstances—gone on a wedding tour 'way down to Boston." And all the young misses and old maids, (especially the latter,) turn prophets, and with a significant nod of the head, assure their friends that "he'd better have saved his money for some wiser purpose—will have plenty of use for it in keeping that good-natured, innocent, do-nothing wife of his." Now, what's the difference to *them* if Mr. HONEYMOON *hasn't* plenty of money and *has* married a "*good-for-nothing indolent?*" Suppose he didn't go to Boston at *their* expense! How fine it would be if there was a grand convention—composed of all the men, women and children in the community—assembled once a week, for the purpose of arranging all such trifling affairs!

If we only displayed half the zeal in regard to our own affairs that we uselessly exercise in regard to the affairs of our neighbors, success would crown our every effort, and thoughtful industry soon place us on the highway to honor, wealth and ease.

Hopedale, Ohio, Sept., 1866.

WANT OF DECISION.

A GREAT deal of labor is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterward; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brother, and uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, and that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.—*Sidney Smith.*

READING ON THE CARS.—Is reading while riding on the cars or boat injurious to the eyes? It is. It not only weakens and injures the eyesight, but tends to produce congestion of the head and headache. Let any one whose eyes are weak read for half an hour or an hour on a train of cars or a steamboat, and he will be likely to feel a dull, aching sensation of the eyes, and a decided fullness, if not pain, in the forehead. Think and talk while riding, but do not read if you value your eyes.—*Herald of Health.*

THE GAME OF GUNS *vs.* ARMOR, played so long on a large scale, has taken a new and wonderful aspect, by an invention of Charles Bernard, a Belgian. He has devised a light coat which is impenetrable to musketry fire, and proves its efficiency by standing unharmed while musketeers shoot at him. The garment is a flowing one, reaching to the ground, and the head is protected by a steel casque.

SOME authors have too much talent. They make even their idols talk wit and utter repartees. The generality of authors not having too much talent, go to the opposite extreme.

Sabbath Musings.

SABBATH.

THE day of rest once more comes round,
A day to all believers dear;
The silver trumpets seem to sound,
That call the tribes of Israel near;
Ye people all,
Obey the call,
And to Jehovah's courts appear.

Obedient to thy summons, Lord,
We to Thy sanctuary come:
Thy gracious presence here afford,
And send Thy people joyful home;
Of Thee our King
O may we sing,
And none with such a theme be dumb!

O hasten, Lord, the day when those,
Who know Thee here shall see Thy face;
When suffering shall forever close
And they shall reach their destined place;
Then shall they rest
Supremely blest,
Eternal debtors to Thy grace!

[*Thomas Kelly*, 1806.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IDOLATRY AND IMAGINATION.

IDOLATRY and Imagination have far more to do with men and their works than they should. Idolatry captivates hearts that never intended to bow to false gods, while Imagination—the Goddess of Dreams—leads the minds of the talented, old and young, to gaze upon her false pictures of happiness and misery, never known and never to be known. Mankind in general love to choose gods which they can serve, and at the same time serve themselves. They are willing to love to worship,—but they must serve what they please, do it when, where and how they please. Thus it is that they choose idols which lead them in the smoothest paths, bespeak the brightest future, and point to the richest end. How true and fitting to all mankind was the noble answer of that great slave leader of Rome, SPARTACUS, when asked why he excited the slaves to insurrection and slaughter. Said he, "They wish to be my idols—compel me to worship them:—Have I not the right of Heaven to destroy my earthly idols? I break them because I wish to choose my own gods."

What is there better fitted to the nature of man than Idolatry; and what more fascinating than Fancy? They both seek to please their subjects while they rule them with a rod, leading them here and there, compelling them to do this and that, while they almost unconsciously obey. Now why is this? Simply because we have too many gods to serve—we cannot do them all justice. While we are sporting with one we displease and play false to the other. The king of the cradle, the wildest romance, wealth, fashion, politicians and *heroes*, are all glorying in the name of gods of the present day.

Talk about the days of Idolatry; gather your children around you and tell them of the Dark Ages,—the time when men bowed to wooden images, stone faces, and the rising and setting sun; look around you and see how many worshipers, not of the true GOD, there are in this enlightened age! Gaze at those vast assemblies shouting, and praising one whom GOD created from the same dross as yourself, placed upon the same earth, governed by the same laws, destined to the same death, hurrying on to return to dust again,—and then, while all the dim shadows of departed heroes dance around you, exclaim if you can, "We are not Idolaters." We are worse—we are hero worshipers—serving those whom the Creator ordained to serve Him.

False imaginations are the precursors of Idolatry—Idolatry signalized by false love to GOD and man, and stamping misery and ignorance upon every brow. Those false pictures which Fancy uses to conquer—where true ones will not—are but images from our own hearts. She searches our adulatious natures, and then is fully able to draw a picture that will conquer those hearts. Therefore we have only to say to those "dusty and rusty," and thieving and lying imaginations, "Begone!—I will shelter you no longer," and Idolatry and hero-worship will begin to breathe shorter—so that when each shall pass through the dim twilight of a useful life, living heroes, who have drenched their land with blood to be worshiped, will not call upon us for a last shout of praise or song of worship.

Summit Farm, Ill., 1866. C. A. C.

GOD'S PROMISE OF SUPPORT.

"WHEN thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." Isa. xliii. 2. What a diversity of afflictions in this trial world! "Waters," streams," "floods," "flames," "fires." The Christian is here forewarned that he will encounter these in some one of their innumerable phases, whether it be the loss of health, loss of wealth, loss of friends, baffled schemes, or blighted hopes.

But, blessed thought, these trials have their limits. The floods will not "overflow," the fires will not "burn," the flames will not "consume." God will "stay his rough wind." He will say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." And better still, Jesus will be in all these trials, and prove sufficient for them all. "O, sirs," says Thomas Brookes, "there is in a crucified Jesus something proportionable to all the straits, wants, necessities, and trials of his poor people."—*Macduff.*

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own light.

Various Topics.

A HORSE SHOW, OR CONVENTION.

As HORSE SHOWS are now in vogue all over the land, the RURAL respectfully enters the arena, and offers an exhibition which includes representatives of various breeds and countries, with a brief account of their origin and characteristics. Though we cannot display the "style and speed" of specimens of noted breeds or families, we show them in the "ring," and the portraits and descriptions will enable our audience to judge of and compare their features and prominent points and qualities, so that the show must prove both interesting and instructive.

A friend at our elbow suggests that we should call our assembly of noted animals of the equine race a *Horse Convention*, sarcastically adding that it excels, in some respects, several political and other conventions recently held, whereat noted nags have been "trotted out" for the edification of auditors and the public. Calling it a convention, let us enter the grave assemblage and note the prominent characteristics of the Delegates from the four quarters of the Globe:

SCOTCH PONY.
THE HUNTER, OR TROTTER.
FARMER'S BROOD MARE.

SHETLAND PONY.
ARABIAN.

CANADIAN.
THOROUGH-BRED.
DRAUGHT HORSE—CLYDESDALE.

THE SHETLAND PONY.

The central figure, at the upper portion of the engraving, is a true representative of the *Shetland* race, unquestionably the most remarkable of all European ponies. These are to be found in all the northern Scottish isles, but the most diminutive, and at the same time the most perfect, are natives of the extreme northern isles of Yell and Unst. The average height of the Shetlander is nine or ten hands, and none are considered truly bred which exceed eleven hands,—three feet eight inches. Many are found which do not exceed thirty or thirty-two inches, and are, consequently, inferior in size to some of the largest Newfoundland dogs. The hardiness of these little fellows is remarkable. HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT says, "Out of many hundreds which we have seen,—sometimes in droves of fifty or sixty at a time, traveling down from their native moors and mountains, the raggedest, rustiest, most comical looking little quadrupeds that ever eye dwelt upon, driven by a gigantic, six-foot Highlander, perched upon the back, perhaps, of the smallest of the number,—we never saw a lame Shetlander." In their native isles they run as wild as the sheep, never herded, sheltered, or fed; picking up a livlihood from the tender shoots of the heather, and the coarse grasses growing among it. Even when domesticated they fare but little better. Oats are unknown to them, and a few bundles of meadow-hay, or barley straw, is a perfect banquet. Their speed is not great, but they will cover considerable ground under a load of 150 to 200 pounds. With a great hulking Highlander on his back,—apparently better fitted to carry the pony, than the pony to carry him,—he will accomplish fifty miles between sunrise and sunset. The colors of the Shetlanders are generally black, dark brown, and a sort of rust-colored sorrel. Whites and grays are exceedingly rare, and blacks are considered the best of the race.

THE SCOTCH PONY.

The *Scotch Pony* is *first cousin* to the gentleman we have just described, and is his neighbor, on the left of our engraving. This pony is an enlarged pattern of the Shetlander. He preserves the general form, the close barrel, strong loins, stocky air and build, but he has a larger neck, higher withers, and finer hair in the mane and tail. His ordinary height is from eleven to thirteen hands. The Scotch pony is the second step to an English boy's education in the art of horsemanship, as they often possess a fair turn of speed, can leap very cleverly, have all the endurance, with greater strength, greater quickness, and more showy action, than their smaller countrymen.

THE CANADIAN HORSE.

The *vis a vis* of our Scotch friend is a genuine *Canadian*, as his countenance readily indicates. In this country they are often classed among the pony races, but if we adopt the English standard for height, their position is among the horses, the place assigned anything over thirteen hands. The Canadian horse, where there is no cross of the English thorough-bred, is undoubtedly of French Norman origin. His characteristics are a head rather large, but lean, bony, and well formed; very broad forehead, ears well apart, and carried loftily; small, clear eye, and courageous aspect; bold, upstanding, but thick crest; a broad, full chest, and a strong shoulder; a stout, strongly-framed barrel, (somewhat flat-sided is very apt to be a fault in this point;) excellent loins; muscular thighs; flatboned legs; and feet, for toughness and hardiness, not to be equaled. Immunity from disease of the legs and feet, is a marked quality in the French Canadian, even when ill-groomed, ill-shod, and subject to every hardship. An intelligent writer, well versed in the peculiarities of this particular race, states that "there are numbers of horses in Canada which, under a mass of shaggy hair, never trimmed, and rarely cleaned or dried, possess dry, sinewy legs, on which the severest service never raise a wind-gall. The prevailing color of the Canadian is black; next, rich dark brown. When true-bred, they are remarkable for the great volume of their manes and tails, with the wavy texture of the hairs composing them; for the shaggy coating of their back sinews nearly to the knee, and of their fetlocks. From fourteen to fourteen and a half hands is their usual size. Their powers of endurance are excellent, for though not reckoned speedy, they will travel fifty miles daily for a considerable period."

Notwithstanding the repute in which Canadian horses are held by those best calculated to judge of their merits, it is a remarkable fact that, even in these days of agricultural progress, no systematic attempts have been made to improve this breed in a pure form. Quite a number of experiments by crossing have been carried through, and with great success. The authority we have heretofore quoted, gives it as his opinion that "no race probably is more susceptible of direct improvement than this; and, as their excellence is universally acknowledged, both as the small, poor farmer's working and draught horse, for which they are adapted above all American breeds, and as brood mares, from which to raise a highly improved and useful and general working roadster, by breeding them to thorough-breds, it is evident that this is an end most devoutly to be wished."

THE ARABIAN HORSE

The central figure represents the *Oriental* blood of the desert, originating, it is thought, in the mixture of the various countries to which the horse in its purest form has, from time immemorial, been indigenous. To this breed of horses are the English indebted for the unrivalled excellence of their racers, which are the offspring of a judicious cross of the Orientals. The countries from which an Oriental strain of blood is obtainable, are Arabia, Syria, Persia, Turkistan, the Barbary States, Nubia, and Abysinia. The form of the Arabian will not please every judge of the horse, but none will deny the beauty of the head. Broad and square forehead, short and fine muzzle, prominent and brilliant eye, small ears, and the beautiful course of the veins, always characterize the head of the Arabian Horse. The shoulder, in this breed, is generally unexcelled. The withers are high, the shoulder-blade inclined beckward, and so nicely adjusted that in descending a hill the edge never ruffles the skin. The body is considered light, and chest narrow, but behind the arms the barrel swells out, leaving sufficient room for the lungs. The Arabian is seldom more than fourteen hands two inches in height.

THE HUNTER AND THE THOROUGH-BRED.

Just below the Arabian we have, on the left, the *Hunter* or *Trotter*, and on the right the *Thorough-bred*. "The English thorough-bred,—with which the American is identical,"—says HERBERT, "contains a larger proportion of Barb than pure Arabian blood," and to one or the other of these, doubtless, may be traced the origin of the trotter.

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE.

The *Clydesdales* are represented at the base of our engraving, by the right-hand figure. These horses are found most extensively in the neighborhood of the Clyde river, in Scotland, after which they are called, where their services in the one-horse carts of the districts are well appreciated. Indeed, there is no description of horse that appears better adapted for single horse carts, or that can get through more work in the course of the day. They are for the most part powerful horses, standing about sixteen hands high, and are extremely active. Their faults are a tendency to light bodies and long legs; and some of them are hot workers. When free from these defects, they are certainly a most valuable kind of animal for agricultural purposes. As regards their origin, we are told that an Earl of Huntingdon imported some Dutch mares, a breed once much thought of, into the district of the Clyde, and being crossed with the native breed, (probably the ancient pack-horse,) thus became the founders of the now highly appreciated Clydesdale. The prevailing color is black; but there are also many browns, and some grays. These horses are susceptible of much improvement, by careful selection in breeding, and avoiding the evils which we have pointed out as those to which the breed are prone.

FARMERS' BROOD MARE.

We come now to the *Farmers' Brood Mare*,—the left lower figure of our picture,—and though we cannot say whether royal or plebeian blood flow in her veins,—whether she is of high or low degree,—there is a *good* look about her which calls up memories of "lang syne," when she carried us after the cows, or took the grist to mill. We never thought of her pedigree,—she possessed kindness and gentleness, with a dignity of movement becoming her years, and was not that enough to fill the heart and win the affection of a boy? We thought so then,—we think so yet,—and he who could turn out upon the road to starve the noble animal which had so carefully borne his JOHNNYS and TOMMYS, in her palmier day, because she can no longer satisfy his cupidity, has a lump of silex in his bosom.

NATURE has granted to all to be happy if we did but know how to use her benefits.

AGE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

MAHMUD BEY, Astronomer to the Viceroy of Egypt, has published an interesting treatise, with the view of proving their dates from their connection with Sirius, the Dog-star. The late Viceroy, Said Pasha, ordered him to work out his problem. He found the exact measurement of the largest to be 231 metres at the base, and 146 40 from the ground to the apex. Hence it follows that the sides are at an angle of fifty-one degrees and forty-five seconds. Mahmud Pasha found that the angle of the other three pyramids near Memphis, were on an average inclination of fifty-two degrees. The fact that the sides of these monuments are placed exactly true to the four quarters of the globe, seemed to point to some connection with the stars, and Mahmud Bey found Sirius send his rays nearly vertically upon the south side, when passing the meridian of Ghizeh. He then found, on calculating back, the exact position the stars occupied in past centuries—that the rays of Sirius were exactly vertical to the south side of the Great Pyramid, 3,300 years B. C. Sirius was dedicated to the god Sothias, or Toth Anubis; and hence the astronomer deduces that the Pyramids were built about 3,300 B. C.—a date nearly coinciding with Bunsen's calculation, who fixes this reign of Cheops at thirty-four centuries before Christ.—*London Builder.*

THE test of enjoyment is the remembrance that it leaves behind.

NEW QUARTER—A TRIAL TRIP.

THE last quarter of our present volume will begin Oct. 6—a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence. Subscribers whose terms expire with this quarter will find the No. of the paper (No. 871) printed after their names on address label. We trust all such will promptly renew, and also bring new recruits to swell the ranks of the RURAL Brigade.

☞ In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we will send the 13 numbers of the ensuing Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject*. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a *Trial Trip?* We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 6, 1866.

Southern Matters.

SEMMES, the commander of the rebel steamer Alabama, is an editor of the Mobile Gazette.

Fifteen millions of bushels of corn, it is estimated, will be required to supply the deficiency in Georgia.

Robert Ould has been elected to the Virginia Senate. His competitor was John Tyler, Jr., son of the ex-President.

Accounts from Mississippi represent that the cotton crop will be fair, but the corn crop will be a very poor one.

Accounts from the cotton region in Texas continue to be altogether unfavorable to the production of a good crop of cotton.

Corn is worth now in Tuscaloosa, Ala., five dollars a bushel, and the people north of that point are in a state of great destitution.

There is much smuggling going on along the Rio Grande, and revenue officers have been very expert in making seizures of valuable goods.

The Fenians are on the *qui vive* in New Orleans. Companies are being equipped for some service, probably (the dispatch says) for a second invasion of Canada.

A State Convention of "Union men" recently held at Raleigh, N. C., adopted resolutions indorsing the Constitutional Amendment, and expressing confidence in Congress.

Florida papers report that the Island of the Dry Tortugas was recently fired upon by an unknown craft flying the Confederate flag. Dr. Mudd, (the alder of Booth, the assassin,) was injured by a shell.

Gen. Foster reports of Florida that the freedmen are receiving better treatment at the hands of the planters, and consequently the agricultural interests of the State are more prosperous. The cotton crop is very promising—in the southern counties it is better than it has been for some years. The corn crop is not as good as usual in some parts of the State. There has been much sickness in low districts.

Late Fires.

SHODNER'S Kerosene Works at Bristol, R. I., exploded on the 25th ult. Loss $15,000.

The "Globe Cotton Mills" on the Germantown Road and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, were partly burned on the 26th ult.

A block of wooden buildings in Flushing, L. I., owned by William and Gilbert Wright, was destroyed by fire on the 27th. Loss $20,000; partly insured. Fire caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A destructive fire occurred at Quebec on the 28th. A warehouse, with a valuable stock of groceries, and three dwellings, were totally destroyed. Loss $80,000. [The telegraph does not give the location.]

A dispatch from New York of Sept. 30, says: "A fire broke out in Hall & Ruckett's drug store again last evening, but did no great damage. A clerk was severely burned.

The store of Augustus Webber, importer of china and porcelain ware in Lespevard street, was damaged to the amount of $1,500 last night by fire.

The South Brooklyn oil works were slightly injured by an explosion yesterday.

The grocery store of Aaron Nafis, in Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged to the extent of $4,000 by fire yesterday.

The ropewalk of Rudd & Lemler, in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $6,000; insured $2,500."

Indian Affairs.

THE Indian war on the plains and in the neighborhood of the military stations and forts on the various routes, is being carried on with great bitterness. The Indians are committing the most frightful atrocities. By attacking isolated parties and overpowering them by numbers, they have succeeded in killing many whites.

The N. Y. Tribune's Leavenworth special says: "Information received from Forts Laramie, Reno and Big Horn River, states that 150 whites have been killed by the Indians. The road from Laramie to Powder River is filled with graves of murdered men. A whole train was murdered on Big Horn River. Numbers of men and women have also been killed near there.

A band of Arapahoes attacked another train on the Big Horn, killed seven men, stole all the stock, and compelled the people to stop on their journey and turn back.

Scouts from Fort Reno report that the Sioux and Cheyennes attacked that post, carrying away all their stock.

Reports state that the people of a train of 256 wagons on the road, fought the Sioux and Cheyennes all the way from Fort Laramie to Reno, losing 22 men killed. A great deal of stock was lost. Thirty-nine men have been killed on Big Horn River."

A dispatch from Fort Laramie dated Sept. 25, says:—"Advices received to-day from Fort Philip Kearney, state that the Indians were very troublesome, stealing stock, and attacking small parties of men.

On the 13th, they captured a Government herd of mules, and wounded two of the guard. On the 14th, private Johnson, and Ridgeway Glover, an artist for Frank Leslie's papers, were killed and badly mutilated. They attempted the capture of the pickets near the Fort, but were driven off with a loss of two killed. Two men of Bailey's mining party while hunting, were killed, after a small loss to the Indians.

Reports received from Fort Smith, Dakotah, state that there are 500 lodges of Sioux Indians in Long River Valley, all hostile. They are determined that the new road to Montana shall not be traveled.

The Government stock has been stolen at Platt Bridge, Dakotah."

Cholera Reports.

IN New York the 30th ult., 6 cases of cholera reported; two deaths were reported in Brooklyn. No. of cholera deaths in New York during the week ending the 30th, 38—a few in Brooklyn. On the 1st of October 4 cases of cholera and 2 deaths in New York city.

Dr. J. O. Shipman, a physician in Syracuse, N. Y., died of cholera the 25th.

The cholera is reported as having broken out with violence near North Adams, Mass. On the 27th, the doctors reported 8 cases and 5 deaths for 24 hours. The disease is said to be prevailing extensively in Boston.

A Baltimore telegram of Oct. 1, says several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in that city during the past three days.

There were 52 new cases of cholera and 25 deaths in Memphis the 29th.

Twenty-two cholera deaths are reported by the Board of Health of Louisville for 24 hours ending Saturday morning, the 29th; an increase.

In Nashville, the 26th, 26 cholera deaths; 22 deaths the 27th.

The cholera has appeared in Jacksonville, Apalachicola and Cedar Keys, Florida. The victims are principally negroes, caused probably by their unhealthy mode of living.

The epidemic still continues to rage on the plantations, among the freedmen, in the interior of Louisiana and Mississippi.

From Mexico.

ACAPULCO dates of the 15th ult., say the Imperialists recently had a fight with the troops under Gen. Diez, near Oajaca. The General was killed and his command routed.

Arrivals from Vera Cruz represent the country for sixty miles around that city infested with guerrillas.

The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent says (Sept. 11) there are no indications of the withdrawal of the French troops.

It is rumored in the city of Mexico that Maximilian and Bazaine will leave for France this month. The French officers object to the Emperor leaving Mexico. A successor to Marshal Bazaine is soon expected from France.

Skirmishes have lately occurred just outside the walls of Vera Cruz. The French are erecting fortifications. The Liberals now hold Cerro Gorda, Puerto and other points on the road to the city of Mexico.

An official paper from Chihuahua (Sept. 24) says the Liberals have made propositions to the French for an exchange of prisoners, but they were declined.

The Herald's city of Mexico correspondent of Sept. 20, says "it is hoped Napoleon will not withdraw his troops; that the Imperialists had determined on a new aggressive campaign,—one object being the re-capture of Chihuahua; that several Americans are confined in the San Juan d' Ulloa Castle for conspiring against Maximilian."

It is reported that Maximilian has determined to abdicate unless Napoleon furnishes him with more men and money.

There have been fights recently at Pailos Parietas, Guadalope and Urez, in which the Liberals were successful. Gen. Martinez (Liberal) has taken possession of Guayamas. It was expected that the French would soon evacuate Mazatlan. The French have left Sonora.

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

LONDON, Sept. 26-27-28.—More troops to go to Canada—1,000 by steamer Helena. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent. Capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. to be raised, and tolls for messages reduced: it is expected that the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy will be signed in a day or two.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27-28.—Cotton higher. Cotton sales for the week, 130,000 bales; ⅛d advance.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Spain accepts the good offices of England and France as mediators between herself and Chili and Peru.

BERLIN, Sept. 25-26-27.—Count Bismarck's illness is considered serious. The Chamber of Deputies have passed the bill authorizing a loan. The Prussian Diet has been prorogued.

ROME, Sept. 27.—The Empress Carlotta (of Mexico) is here on a visit to the Pope.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Gen. Marzas has been appointed Governor-General of Cuba.

FLORENCE, Sept. 25-27.—The volunteers of Garibaldi at Seico are to be disbanded. A military commission has gone to Venice to take possession, for the Italian Government, of war material there.

GENERAL DIX—Who was appointed Naval Officer of New York by the President a few days since, entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st inst. The papers say Gen. Dix has also been appointed Minister to France.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—A Toronto dispatch of Sept. 27th, says:—"Several regiments, both of regulars and volunteers, are ordered to go into camp near the Vermont line. All the government clerks have been enrolled into a civil service regiment. The general orders issued, will be carried into effect in the event of the volunteer militia being called out." A Herald's Ottawa dispatch says the Fenians are concentrating for another raid, in various portions of Vermont, and the troops are being placed on an extreme war footing. The military force has been formed into field brigades and garrisons, the former being complete in themselves, and prepared to move at a moment's notice. The commissariat and quartermaster's departments and medical corps have been ordered to supply themselves fully with everything necessary for a vigorous campaign. The Provincial Fair closed the 28th ult. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The exhibition was a success. Large numbers of troops, (a Toronto dispatch of the 28th ult., says,) recently arrived, are on their way to the Western Peninsula. There will soon be 30,000 breech-loading rifles distributed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Legislature of Oregon met in joint-convention on the 26th ult., balloted nine times for U. S. Senator without effecting a choice, and adjourned. On the 29th, H. W. Corbett, Republican, was elected U. S. Senator by a vote of 38 to 31.

The "steam drum" of the steamer Julia was burst at the wharf in San Francisco on the 28th ult., killing five, and scalding many others.

Queen Emma reached San Francisco the 24th. The Hawaiian Consul officially received her. [Secretary Seward (by telegraph) tendered the steamer Vanderbilt to the Queen to convey her home. She accepts the offer.]

The Pacific slope is beginning to yield a large surplus of grain. It is not improbable that this year California will have 7,000,000 bushels of wheat to spare for exportation.

An ordinance has been passed by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, prohibiting the feeding of milch cows on distillery slops. The sale of milk from diseased cows has also been prohibited.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Recent news from South America is to the effect that the difficulty between the United States and Brazil and the Argentine Republic has been settled.

It will be remembered that our Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburne, was returning to his post when he was stopped by the allied forces who were blockading the Paraguay River.

The United States Government, on learning the fact, immediately and emphatically insisted that he should be allowed to proceed, and that to prevent him would be regarded as a violation, both of international custom and courtesy, and of international law.

In view of these representations, it is now stated on good authority that the allied governments have withdrawn their opposition, and that Mr. Washburne has accordingly passed through the blockade, and proceeded up the river.

FROM HAVANA.—Our Consul at Havana writes: "The quarantine, or rather observation, is now reduced to five days for vessels from New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, and three days for those coming from other parts of our Union, provided they come with clear bills of health." [A Herald's Havana correspondent says a project to annex St. Domingo to the United States is regarded as consummated.]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Annual Session of the Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church, commences in Lockport, on Thursday, the 4th inst. Bishop Janes will preside.

FORTY THOUSAND tons of coal were sold in New York on the 26th ult., at auction—the prices varying from $4.10 to $6—a considerable decline.

SEVENTEEN MEN have just returned to Iowa from the gold fields of Montana, with seven hundred pounds of gold dust—valued at least $210,000.

THE figures show that the people of California have paid assessments on twelve mines in Nevada and one in Mexico to the amount of $4,250,000.

LAST year the people of England paid to religious institutions $2,800,000, and the tax on spirits paid to the Government amounted to $70,000,000.

THE Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of New York have ordered a monument to deceased soldiers to be erected in Greenwood Cemetery, to cost $150,000.

A FLEET of coal and salt barges, in the Ohio River, a little above Cincinnati, on the 24th ult., were struck by drift wood, and seven of them sunk. Loss about $80,000.

THE National Horse Fair which was held at New Haven, Conn., last week, closed on the 28th ult. It is represented as having been largely attended, and a great success.

AT a Centenary Meeting of the Methodist Church, held in New York last week, $613,450 was subscribed in buildings, lands and money by those present in aid of the educational purposes of the denomination.

THE present population of Rome is 210,701. This is an increase of 30,000 since 1861, and of 3,300 during the past year. The increase has been partly natural, and partly owing to the concentration of emigrants from other parts of Italy from political motives.

IN St. Louis last week, a man named Trimborn, seeing a wagon passing covered with a large piece of canvass, lifted the corner of the covering, and to his horror saw two uncoffined victims of the cholera. He was immediately taken with the disease and died in a few hours.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Oct. 2, 1866.

The grain and flour market continues unsettled with an advancing tendency. This is probably owing to the uncertainty as to the amount of damage done to the corn crop by the early frosts and the floods at the West, and the reported injury to the grain during the harvest in England. In other produce the market exhibits but little change since our last issue. The variations will be found in the price current below.

The wool trade continues comparatively inactive.—Locally there is next to nothing doing in this article. Prices remain unchanged 50@55. The Boston circular of AARON ERICKSON & Co., Sept. 28th says: Ther anticipated improvement in prices has not yet been realized, and we cannot look for any decided improvement while the market for goods continues so unsatisfactory. On all sides, it was believed that September would bring about a favorable change so far as goods were concerned, but the improvement has fallen so much short of expectation, that manufacturers are very indifferent about supplies of raw material. The quanility of goods sold has been large, but the prices realized have been very low, particularly for the poorer grades, and manufacturers do not feel like purchasing Wool beyond immediate wants, when the cost of producing goods can scarcely be realized.

The movements in the Boston wool market from the 6th to the 27th ult. are indicated by the following: Taken by manufacturers 3,375,000 lbs. The receipts for the same time during the past and present years contrast as follows:

1866 Receipts, lbs.	4,745,000
1866 " "	2,980,000

This shows a falling off, the present year, for the time mentioned, as compared with the last, of 1,765,000 lbs. The higher grades of combing wools show more activity and prices are well sustained, ranging from 65 to 71½ cts. There is considerable inquiry for Canadian wool, but the difficulty of exchange retards operations in that direction.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@16,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$13,00@14,00	Apples, green	$1,00@1,50
Do. extra State,	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat,	6,00@ 0,00	Peaches	00@ 00c
Millfeed, coarse,	14,00@16,00	Cherries	00@ 00c
Do. fine	20,00@23,00	Plums	00@ 00c
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,00@ 2,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	50@ 50c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,55	Onions	50@ 75c
Best white	2,80@ 3,00	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	00@ 95c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	85@ 90c	Green hides trim'd	9@ 9c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	8@ 8c
Oats	40@ 45c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	85@ 1,00	Sheep pelts, each,	$0,75@1,25
Beans	1,12@ 1,25	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess.	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,75@ 4,00
Do. new mess.	$5,50@36,00	Clover, medium	0,00@ 0,00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔.	18@ 19c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	13,00@14,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	11,00@12,00	Flax	1,90@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ ℔.	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	23@ 24c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	17@ 18c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,75@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large cgo	8,75@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small cgo	9,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ ℔.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	8,25@0,00
Butter, choice roll	33@ 35c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	33@ 37c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,00@2,85
Do. factory	18@ 19c	Wool, ℔ ℔.	50@55c
Lard, tried	20@20½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ℔ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s.	3,00@3,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	24@ 25c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@15,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 29—Later news from Europe shows the quotation of 12½c. to be erroneous, and the market has become more active. Sales of 4,000 bales at 12c for middling uplands and 41c. for middling Orleans. Flour ranges from $6,75@12,50 as to quality. Wheat, $2,80@3,15. Rye, 1,12@1,18. Barley, dull. Corn, 83@88c. Oats, 50@53c. Hops, 15@65c. Pork, new mess, $33,00@33,12; old do, $31,00@31,25; prime, $29,00@30,00; Shoulders, 14½@15c; Hams, 17@19c. Lard, 16@18cts. Butter, 20@43c. Cheese, 16@17½c, for common to prime.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 29.—Flour, sales at $11,00@14,50.—Wheat, $1,90@2,05. Corn, 76@78c. Rye, 70@90c. Barley, $1,18 Oats 77@78c. Pork, $35,50@35. Lard, 20@21c. Hams, 21@24c.; shoulders, 17@17½c.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 29.—Flour, sales at $7,50@10,75.—Wheat, $1,78@$2,10. Corn, 58@61½c. Oats, 33@34 cts.—Mess pork $22@$22,25. Lard 18@21c. Butter 24@29c.

TORONTO, SEPT. 26—Flour, $7,25@7,50. Wheat, fall $1,50@1,56; spring, $1,40@1,42; Peas, 57@60c; Oats 26@28c.—Mess pork, $23½@24; prime do, $21@22; Hams, 15@15c; Lard, 15@16c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 18@15c. Wool, 34@36c. Hay, $11@14. Straw, $8. Barley, 50@62c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25—Sales Beef Cattle, #10@19,00; Cows and Calves, $80@110; Veal Calves, 8@13c; Sheep and Lambs, 8@7c; Swine, 11½@11¾c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 26—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $150@229 ℔ pr. Handy steers $85@150. Milch cows, $50@115. Heifers, $30@45 Yearlings, $12@25; two-year-olds, $29@45; three-years-old, $45@60. Sheep sheared, 4½@6¾ cts.; in lots, 2½@4½ cts. Veal Calves, 3½@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 10@12c; retail, Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 10½@11c. ℔ ℔; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10cts.; calfskins, 23@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75@$1.

TORONTO, SEPT. 26—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7,20; 2d do, $5@5,50; Inferior, $3,00@4,50. Lambs, 50c. each. Sheep, $2,50. Calves, $3@6.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 28.—Domestic fleeces have been rather dull during the week, the sales making being only in a retail way. In prices we have no change to note.—We quote sales domestic at 47@52 cents for native and ¼ Merinos; 58@62cts for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 62@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 48@52c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@25c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 23@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@43c; East India, 25@35c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 20@27c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, SEPT. 27—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75cts; fine, 62@67c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 55@60c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@53c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@55c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@33c; Peruvian, 25@37c; African, 16@35c; East India, 20@45c

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 25.—There is is rather a better feeling in the market, but we cannot quote any advance. line. The few lots which are offered are taken readily at previous prices, but there is no activity in the market. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@47c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 43@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FULL BLOOD Chester White Premium Pigs, at ORIN SEARS, 872-3t Mecklenburg, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED OF EITHER SEX for the best ONE DOLLAR enterprize out, to whom cash commissions are paid. Enclose stamp and address CROSBY & &O., Box 1365, Boston, Mass.

A RARE CHANCE—A 70 ACRE FRUIT FARM for sale—3,000 Peach, 1,000 Apple Trees, &c., &c. One crop will pay the price asked. For particulars address, A. J. SPENCER, Milford, Delaware.

25 CENTS—SOMETHING NEW. For the above amount a beautiful picture of LINCOLN and WASHINGTON will be sent postage paid—five pictures for $1. Address, S. B. WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y.

ONLY LOOK AT THIS.—We will SEND TEN SEALED CERTIFICATES in the best one dollar enterprize in existence to any address. Enclose stamp. THOMAS & CO., 872-4t 121 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

CARPET TACKING & STRETCHING MACHINE.—It is self-feed, with tacks, and does the work with neatness and dispatch. Is cheap and meets with rapid sale for family use.

WANTED.—An active Cash Partner, to take one half interest in manufacturing and selling the above named machine, together with all kinds of machinery for driving Tacks. Address, B. C. DAVIS, Patentee, Ilion, N. Y.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS'

COMMISSION COMPANY.

This is a Company formed with a large amount of capital for the purpose of being a medium between Farmers and Country Merchants and Consumers, for the sale of their produce, such as

Flour, Maple Sugar, Furs, Skins, Hops, Butter, Lumber, Vegetables, Fruits, Fish, Tallow, Cheese, Eggs, Grain, Hay, Wood, Oil, Wool, Lard, Poultry, Seeds, &c., &c.

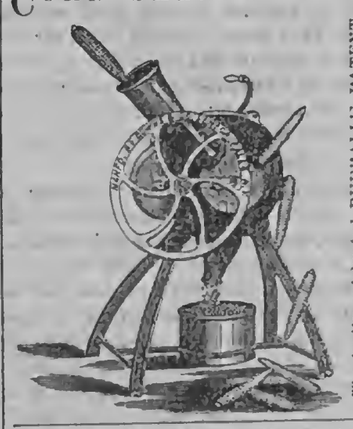
Parties can rely upon having their goods sold at highest prices, with full cash returns at least within ten days of their reaching the city. The Agents are experienced men in this business, and will take charge of goods upon their arrival, and dispose of them to the best advantage.

The highest price for selling is 5 per cent., and for purchasing, 2½ per cent. A Boston Weekly Price Current is issued by the Agents. Specimen copies sent free.

Cash advanced on consignments when desired. Address, or mark goods to the Agents,

STEARNS & NICKERSON, 84 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.

CORN SHELLER.



The justly celebrated HURRALL'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS are Manufactured and sold by DOWNS & CO.'S Manufacturing Co., SENECA FALLS, N. Y., to whom all orders may be addressed. S. S. GOULD, Supt.

SPERANZA!

A SAFE AND CERTAIN

CURE for INTEMPERANCE

IMPORTED ONLY BY

FARNSWORTH & CO.,

78 Cedar St., New York.

This remedy, discovered by an Italian Physician, destroys the passion for strong drink, and is an excellent cure for intemperance. It can be taken with safety by the inebriate, or given by his friends, if desirable, without his knowledge. Price One Dollar per box, mailed free to any address, with full directions for use.

STARTING OF THE GREAT

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and wasle, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and wasle, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

[For Clubs see former editions of this paper.]

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

List of New Advertisements.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.
Starting of the Great American Tea Company.
Snow Powder—Howe & Stevens.
Silverine—Howe & Stevens.
Corn Shellers—S S Gould.
North Western Farmer—F A Bland.
Farmers and Merchants Commission Company—Stearns & Nickerson.
A Rare Chance—A J Spencer.
25 Cents—S B Williams.
10 Pigs for Sale—Wm Crozier.
Hardy Grape Vines—S J Allis.
500,000 Delaware Buds—M H Lewis.
Pure Blood Spanish Merino Sheep—J N Proctor.
50 Bushels New Apple Seeds—W H Mann.
Great Bargains in Chester White Pigs—O Sears.
Only Look at this—Thomas & Co.
Apple and Cherry Trees—E Tatnall.
Grape Vines—C F Browning.
Grape Vines—E Ware Sylvester.
Grape Vines at Wholesale—Ryder & Co.
Agents Wanted—Crosby & Co.
Carpet Tacking Machine, &c.—B C Davis.
Desirable Place for Sale—D W Cole.
John Charlton, New Grape—John Charlton.
Descriptive and Priced Catalogue—John S Collins.
Bulbous Flower Roots—Ellwanger & Barry.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kittatinny—E Williams.
Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— Bohemia is threatened with famine.

— Bricklayers are paid $6 a day in Omaha.

— Recruiting for the regular army is brisk.

— Minnesota raises 16,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

— Two deer were shot within a mile of Bath, Me., last week.

— Rich lead mines have been opened in Northern Louisiana.

— Mobile is going to have a fire alarm and police telegraph.

— The loan finally contracted for by Chili amounts to $4,539,000.

— In Queensland, Australia, winter commences on the 24th of June.

— A Fenian organization in Springfield, Mass., has voted to disband.

— There is now a strong pressure of office seekers upon the President.

— The corn crop this year will reach one thousand millions of bushels.

— A movement is on foot to establish a public library in Calais, Maine.

— Artemus Ward will begin his lecture season in London early in October.

— Wendell Phillips declines the Congressional nomination tendered him.

— An asylum for colored lunatics is about to be erected in East Tennessee.

— Ex-rebel Gen. Beauregard arrived in New York the 27th inst. from Europe.

— An Indiana paper tells of the recent killing of a rattlesnake with 110 rattles.

— A young lady sliding on a bannister in Cleveland fell over and broke her neck.

— Two million barrels of petroleum were the product of the oil wells in 1865.

— There are in the Washington colored schools 6,552 pupils and 132 teachers.

— A Limerick paper says coal has just been discovered in county Clare, Ireland.

— It is said the British troops sent to Canada will be armed with breech loaders.

— Gen. Sheridan has gone on an inspecting tour through Texas and Louisiana.

— Horse thieving is almost as common in Kentucky now as it was in guerrilla days.

— The Indians continue to commit depredations on the frontier settlements of Texas.

— Certain Yale law students have started a new secret society called the Justinian.

— The French newspapers limit themselves to two lines daily over the Atlantic cable.

— Seventeen men have just returned to Iowa from Montana with 700 lbs. of gold dust.

— The famous plumbago mine, at Borrowdale, Cumberland, is beginning to give out.

— Mr. Behon died recently at Norfolk, Va., and left a legacy of $80,000 to a Catholic church.

— Washington College, Va., of which Gen. Lee is President, has increased its funds $40,000.

— A lady in San Francisco has been fined and imprisoned for wearing the bloomer costume.

— Lace eight hundred years old, and once worn by Josephine, is on exhibition in New York.

— The Postmaster-General has lately made about 200 changes in postmasters and route agents.

— Head Center Stephens is reciving large accessions to his ranks in men, money, arms, &c.

— A frost the 16th ult. killed much of the corn in Franklin Co., Me., before it was entirely ripe.

— Headquarters of the Department of Tennessee is transferred from Nashville to Louisville, Ky.

Special Notices.

The Kittatinny still maintains its superiority *in every respect.* Prices and all about it for 2 stamps. E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

Can't Sleep Nights. A hacking cough, a sore throat, difficulty of breathing, are the results of hard colds. COE'S COUGH BALSAM allays the irritation, gives ease and rest to the patient, and effects a permanent cure of all lung and pulmonary complaints.

With what Joy and Gladness do the people hail the advent and discovery of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. All Druggists keep it.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

MARRIED.

In the Congregational Church, Woodbridge, Sept. 26th, by Rev. S. P. MARVIN, assisted by Rev. D. M. ELLWOOD, DWIGHT N. CLARK to ALTHEA E., daughter of Hon. J. W. BRADLEY, all of Beteany.

New Advertisements.

NORTH WESTERN FARMER.

THE LARGEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL in the West, and the finest looking paper of its class in America. Published Monthly in Royal Octavo Form, (24 pages,) and splendidly bound. Terms $1 a year, and to those who subscribe within four weeks the last half of this year's volume given as a premium, *(a year and a half for only $1.)* Liberal Premiums to agents, to whom samples will be sent free. Address,

T. A. BLAND,
872-2t Lock Box 120, Indianapolis, Ind.

SILVERINE

FOR INSTANTANEOUSLY SILVER PLATING articles of Brass, Copper, German Silver, &c. Restoring the plating where worn off;—and for Cleaning and Polishing

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

This most useful invention of the age is a preparation of *pure silver*, and contains no mercury, acid, or other substance injurious to the ala or the hands. It is a complete electro-plating battery in a bottle. Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Variety Stores.

HOWE & STEVENS,
872 Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

SNOW POWDER

PATENTED May 29, 1866.

THIS IS AN ARTICLE FOR WASHING WITHOUT rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT ROT THE CLOTHES, but will leave them much whiter than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used. Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz.:

It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.

Also, for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed. With one quarter the time and labor usually required it imparts a beautiful gloss and luster, much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the cloth, or failed in removing the dirt, but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied. Manufactured by

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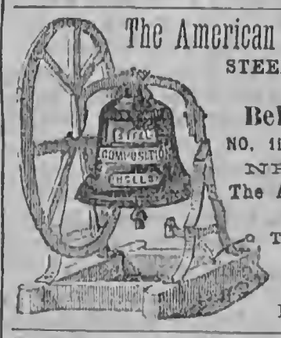

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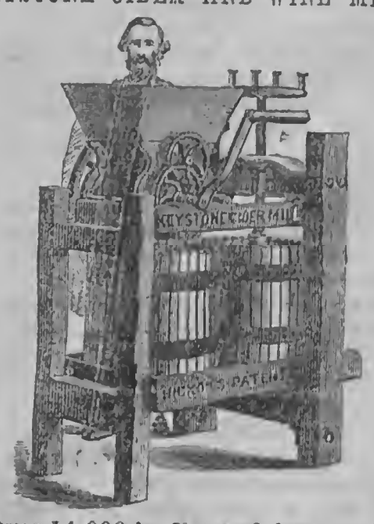

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The world grows old, and men grow cold
To each while seeking treasure,
And what with want, and care and toil,
We scarce have time for pleasure;
But never mind, that is a loss,
Not much to be lamented;
Life rolls on gaily if we will
But smile and be contented.

If we are poor and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No, steady hearts and hopeful minds
Are life's bright silver lining:
There's ne'er a man that dared to hope,
Hath of his choice repented;
The happiest souls on earth are those
Who smile and are contented.

When grief doth come to rack the heart,
And fortune bids us sorrow,
From hope we may a blessing reap,
And consolation borrow.
If thorns will rise where roses bloom,
It cannot be prevented;
So make the best of life you can,
And smile and be contented.

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PAUL'S WIFE.

BY M. L. S.

It was the day after Christmas. Through the morning hours the sun had shone brightly, dispeling all traces of snow; but now, at the close of the short winter's day, mists were gathering, and occasionally a dash of fine rain-drops, warm as those of an April shower, dampened the few pedestrains in Newtown. Before the principal store in the village stood a large, spirited bay horse, harnessed to a stylish carriage, champing his bit, pawing the ground, and occasionally giving vent to his impatience in snorts.

This Mr. Edward Morton saw looking from the show-window of his uncle's store. Something more he saw—a little figure, one arm thrust through the reins, her hands in her muff, waiting as unconcernedly as if that great animal behind which she sat were a rocking-horse. He saw, also, that the carriage, horse, little lady, and her dress, were all in excellent keeping: there was a certain air about the whole establishment which bespoke refinement; the robe was thrown carelessly aside, revealing a blue merino dress, trimmed after the most approved fashion. The carriage cloak, with its hood of white silk, the dainty fur collar above it,—a little black velvet cap with white plumes, surmounting luxurious golden curls, tied back (a la water-fall,) with a blue ribbon,—said that this lady followed her own sweet fancy in her dress. He could not see her eyes — they were cast down — but a smile hovered about the delicate mouth. Suddenly she lifted her eyes; our young gentleman began to realize his rudeness, staring at a young lady in that fashion; but as he saw the eyes were not directed towards him he again forgot his good breeding and continued staring. Those blue eyes shone through the mist like bits of summer sky.

The horse now and then turns his head around to be sure that his little mistress is keeping watch, but not a step forward does he take, impatient though he is. Now she is talking to him, but the watcher by the window cannot hear a single word. How propoking! What if the animal should become frightened?—had he not better go out and offer to fasten him? But another glance at the occupant of the carriage assures him that it would be superfluos; she must be waiting for some one here. "I wonder I had not thought of it before." Then he casts about for some one to whom the establishment might belong; at length his eye rests upon an elderly gentleman, waiting for some packages to be tied. It must be her father, but he has black eyes, and his hair, now so plentifully sprinkled with gray, is very dark; but then, the daughter may resemble her mother. Having arrived at this sage conclusion, he finds at least the first part of his supposition correct, for the elderly gentleman takes the packages, goes out, places them in the carriage, takes his seat, and away they go, leaving Edward Merton, Esq., stupidly gazing after them, lost in profound revery, until a gay "ha, ha!" at his elbow arouses him.

"One would think Nellie Clyde had stolen your diamond ring and made off with it, while you stand here mute with despair."

"Nellie Clyde,—Nellie Clyde! Where does she live, and was that her father?"

"Ah, I see; dear little Nellie Clyde is actually to be accused of theft;" and merry Bel Merton broke out into one of her ringing laughs again. "Well, come home with me now," she said, "and I will talk to you of Nellie by the way."

As Bel picked her way along the wet street she said, "Then this is your first sight of little Nell. Love at first sight; O, cousin!"

"Where does she live?"

"On a farm about a mile from here. They are far from wealthy, but Mr. Clyde is a gentleman and a scholar. Mrs. Clyde is a lovely woman, and Nellie is an only child. I cannot tell you much beside. Everybody loves Nellie, though she never has an intimate friend—a confidant, I mean; she is artless as a child, yet with a certain reserve amounting almost to haughtiness. I do not wonder you were pleased with her; you are not the first one, either."

"I would like to see more of her."

"You can have that pleasure as she is to call on me to-morrow."

On the morrow Edward was very busy with a book in the back parlor. Sitting by the window, half concealed by the heavy curtain, it is not to be supposed that he knew that Bel had been entertaining a caller in the front parlor for the last ten minutes.

"Cousin Ned!"

"Well," replied Ned, rising slowly, his book still open in his hand; then suddenly recovering from his mental abstraction as he saw her visitor, he made a graceful appology.

"Nellie—Cousin Ned."

"Mr. Merton, my friend, Nellie Clyde."

Bel was a privileged person; (are not all country belles?) If Ned had been pleased with the little lady's appearance at first sight, much more was he with her conversation at the second.

Well, matters went on as matters will. The next week Bel had some very important business to transact with Nellie, and cousin Ned must accompany her. An hour with Nellie Clyde,—listening to her sweet voice in conversation, or accompanied by the piano,—only gave Ned a desire for more, and his intended stay of a week in Newtown was prolonged to a month. "How could he forego town and its pleasures so long?" asked Bel — good, kind-hearted Bel —but he could stay no longer; his sister Mate had written again and again; he must return. Bel must surely be ready to accompany him; the season would be over soon.

The night before his departure found him alone at Mr. Clyde's, Bel very kindly sending her adieux, as she must stay and pack her trunk. The evening had passed in pleasant conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Clyde; — Nellie had sung her sweetest songs, and now he must go.

"You assure me you like Newtown," said Mrs. Clyde's sweet voice; "I hope we may see you here next summer; then you would love our country place."

"The sister you mention—if she is like your cousin Bel, I should like to see her," said Nellie; and she rose, on hospitality intent, to accompany him to the hall.

Unsophisticated little Nellie, (as he thought of queenly Mate Merton,) how he longed to clasp her to his heart. How should he open that heart to her; she had not shown the least preference for him; she had treated him very kindly, but he was a stranger in the place; he was confident she would have done the same for any one. They were alone in the hall. He loved her; he must speak.

"Miss Clyde—Nellie—I love you; will you be my wife?"

She answered very calmly, but her blue eyes were troubled—"Mr. Merton I do not love you; I cannot be your wife."

Ned saw the sad eyes, but did not interpret rightly.

"Nellie, darling, *could* you not love me?"

"No, No!" as he attempted to take her hand. "May God bless you, but I cannot be your wife."

"Then I am not blessed," he said, "never, never to call little Nellie my wife? How can I see you the wife of another?"

"I shall never be the wife of another; but spare me any further revelations, — my blessing goes with you."

He understood her better now. Taking the little hand in his, very gently, he bade her farewell, knowing it was best so—thus proving the strength of his love.

Nellie threw herself upon the sofa in the deserted parlor when he was gone, and from out her white lips came the stifled cry: "Paul's wife—Paul's wife; but I could not tell him, and that noble heart is pained. Oh, Paul! Paul! your little Nellie finds it very hard to live without you, sometimes."

Three years before, the soldier Paul sat in that parlor on that very sofa, his strong arm thrown about the little figure at his side.

"Darling Nellie, it is very hard to leave you. I think sometimes I am never to return. If I do not, will you be to the world as my wife?" (Was he selfish? Love is, often; judge not.) "If I fall, I shall wait for you on the other side of the river; I have loved only you, — will you not be mine forever?"

"Yes, Paul, always your little wife. I cannot hold you back from duty; I cannot be unhappy; I know that if you fall you will go to Our Father. Life at best is short and I shall soon be with you."

With a lingering kiss upon the pure lips Paul went, never to return. A letter came. Paul had fallen; and Nellie must live; she is Paul's wife, she says softly to herself; she must do those things which Paul would like to have her do: he gave his life for others; she must do the same if necessary. He always made every one happier and better with whom he came in contact; she must do the same.

Love comes but once to any human heart; hers was filled. "Happy as Nellie Clyde" has become a proverb in Newtown. She says, "No one knows that it is because I am Paul's wife that I am so happy," softly to herself. She wears the colors Paul liked best; she must be a noble, beautiful woman because he would have her thus. Paul's last kiss is yet warm upon her lips: never again shall a lover press those lips; that would be wronging Paul.

Nellie Clyde will not waver, will not fail, because she is Paul's wife.

Perhaps the angels will call her early.

Wealth.—Wealth, true wealth, is that possession which satisfies the heart. Palaces and lands may still leave a man miserable. To be satisfied in one's cell—to feel no aching void—to sleep, peacefully, and wake without pain, regret, or remorse,—such is wealth. With those the hardest pillow becomes soft, the darkest future bright, and their possessor stands up a man, than whom God has made men nobler, free from the canker which follows power and fame, and independent of the exigencies which make and may shiver crowns. For the promotion of the good, the beautiful and the true, gold, goods, and lands are a heritage from Heaven; but when wrapped in a napkin and bound to the heart, they congeal human sympathies and blast human life.

Wit and Humor.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The needlewoman's exclamation — Ahem!

A mere matter of form — False calves.

The politician's little game — Cribbage.

A very foolish maxim — Maxim-illan.

Song of the billiard ball — O, carom me back!

Right about face — Levater on physiognomy.

Is it underbred to speak of the aristocracy as the upper crust of society?

The great secrets of navigation are contained in a small compass.

Large waterfalls continue to be fashionable at Niagara.

What kind of braces do ladies prefer? Embraces.

The less a man makes of himself the more of a man he is.

Rule for editors and ladies — Short articles for warm weather.

He who is at war with his neighbor cannot be at peace with himself.

Better be honorable and be despised than to be despicable and be honored.

The man who trumpets his own fame will soon have no fame to trumpet.

Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow — your last speech is the one remembered.

Swift says, when a man avers that he is of no party, he certainly belongs to a party, but it is one of which he is ashamed.

Sawdust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own sawdust.

A hungry friend said at Brummell's table, after the beau had fallen in fortune, that nothing was better than cold beef. "I beg your pardon," returned Brummell, "cold beef is better than nothing.

A few days since, a specimen Yankee, fresh from his rural home, took a trip to New York. As he was passing down Broadway, he saw a card in a window, on which was printed, "Soda ten cents a glass." Jonathan thought he would try some of "that air sody, which he'd heern tell on." Entering the store and calling for the cooling beverage, he was startled almost out of his boots, as the druggist turned the faucet. Rush! fiz! whish! went the escaping gas and water! The Yankee jumped backward, with an indignant and startled look, exclaiming, "No, sir! no, sir-ee! You can't play that on me! When I drink bilin' hot soap suds, I hope to be darned!"

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 45 letters.
My 18, 7, 6, 16, 20 is an animal of Southern Africa.
My 38, 1, 21, 8, 1, 11 is a county in Ohio.
My 15, 4, 39, 10, 22 is a striped or variegated cloth.
My 29, 23, 25, 31, 33 is a useful animal.
My 2, 9, 23, 15, 17, 43 is a term used to signify a state of ideal perfection.
My 30, 1, 38, 20, 42, 1 is a plant and its fruit.
My 12, 24, 28, 43, 3 is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom.
My 41, 20, 45 is a Welsh word signifying what.
My 32, 20, 5, 12, 30 is a game at cards.
My 34, 1, 1, 27, 45, 28 is the art of making love.
My 36, 20, 35, 26 is the place of rest of a wild beast.
My 14, 19, 37 is a species of fish.
My 13, 40, 41, 42, 19, 26 is one of the four seasons.
My 22, 44, 39, 45, 39 is the name of a virgin goddess.
My whole is the motto of one of the United States.

Woodsfield, Ohio. J. E. Hill.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Eithe's ont a reahih, wohreve dure,
Ubt ahht move liltet owlerf
Ot ghribnet pu tis losidnet,
Dan neste het ginveen iohu;
Heert's ton a reath whovere sact
Yb frieg dan osrwor wond,
Tub thah osme rymeom fo het taps
Ot vole nad lael sit' now.

South Livonia, N. Y. Jennie.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A tree 150 feet high was broken down in a storm. The portion broken hung to the part which remained standing, and the other end struck the ground 50 feet from the base of the tree. Supposing the ground to be a plane with a slant of 20 degrees, how high was the part of the tree which remained standing?

Harrisburg, Pa. W. H. Pingrey.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

Insert one vowel, in proper places, between the following letters, and make six lines of rhyme:

G y L d y d t b l l,
C n c h n t n d t l k n d p l y;
N d n n L r k t H d d r H l l,
W s s m r t g l l n t n d g y;
N d d n d g y n n L r k,
C l l' d n g r m s h p p y s p r k.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 870.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Take Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Answer to Botanical Enigma:—Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral guide.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—He lost $2.50.

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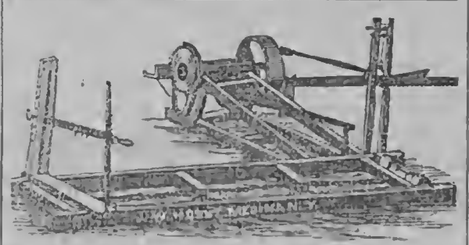

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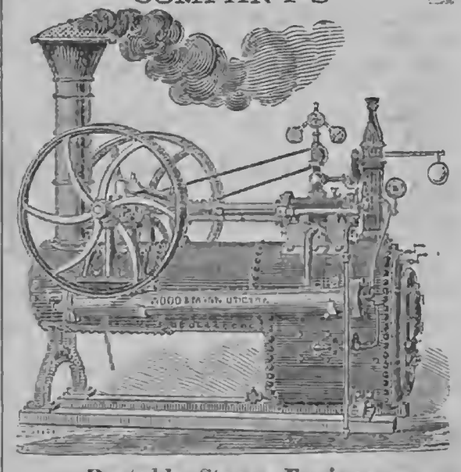

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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

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HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

FATTENING STOCK IN AUTUMN.

SHEEP or cattle that are intended for the butcher, either late in the fall or during the winter, should be pushed with grain while they are eating grass in the months of October and November. It is economy to do this. And more flesh and fat can be laid on with one bushel of corn during these months than in cold winter weather with dry hay, instead of grass, for the balance of the food. What is gained at this time of year can be cheaply kept until the period of marketing arrives.

Fattening stock frequently suffers and declines in weight and condition for lack of sufficient food during the seven or eight weeks preceding the time of yarding or stabling for the winter. Grass is neither so nutricious nor plentiful as it should be for their good; pastures get bare very quick because there is no growth to replace what is eaten. The cold weather, constantly increasing in severity as winter approaches, sharpens the appetite of the animals, which on the frost-bitten grass they are scarcely able to satisfy. They are consequently restless; they take much exercise, and their coats lose their smooth, glossy appearance. They want richer food. If it is not given they will shrink a great deal when changed on to hay, and it will take a month or two of winter feeding to bring them to the same weight they had on full grass.

No matter how abundant the grass may be at the period in the autumn we have indicated, it will pay richly to feed grains. Sheep will lay on fat wonderfully fast with some grain at this time, and they will go into the yards without shrinking, and be far in advance by the first of January of those that have had the same amount of grain, but have eaten it wholly in the yards and with dry fodder.

A flock of wethers might hardly hold their own during the last sixty days of pasturing on ordinary grass without other feed, with a certainty of shrinking and remaining stationary for some weeks when yarded and put on dry food; but if a half bushel of corn per head were given them during this time and under these conditions they would each gain, at least, fifteen pounds on it. Every feeder can figure the cost of the grain and the price of the mutton and satisfy himself whether such feeding would be a paying operation.

HARVESTING POTATOES.

THE farmer can call but little machinery to his aid in havesting this important crop. Inventors are sanguine over their potato diggers, but the farmers are yet to be convinced of their successful working. There is a fortune awaiting somebody—the man who builds a machine that, with the aid of horses, will do the work satisfactorily of a dozen men in digging potatoes.

This crop should be taken from the ground as soon as ripe, which state is easily ascertained by rubbing the skin of the tuber with the thumb; if it peels readily it is not fully ripe; if it is fast dig as soon as possible. If the vines are killed by disease or frost the crop should be dug whether fully ripe or not. If the skin is tender handle as carefully as possible, and put them in shallow pits, without exposure to the sun; cover thickly with bright straw and three or four inches of dirt. Bring the top of the pit to a sharp ridge and spat down the earth hard with the shovel. It will then turn water. It is a good plan to ventilate the pit by inserting bunches of straw in the ends, low down, and another in the center on top. In this condition the skin sets tight after a few weeks, and the potatoes may then be handled safely. It is also better to pit potatoes until after the approach of winter, than to transfer them to the cellar directly from the ground.

In keeping potatoes through the winter avoid burying them in the ground if possible. They are very apt to be covered too warm and heat and rot, or too shallow and freeze. One growing this crop largely for market should have ample cellar room—an outdoor cellar, or vegetable house, is preferable, on the score of health and utility, to one under the dwelling. Store them in bins three or four feet deep and exclude the light. The temperature of such a cellar may be regulated to the proper degree. It is beneficial to use some lime. Whitewash freely, and dust dry lime on the bottom of the bin and slightly among the potatoes. If the crop should decay to any extent it should be overhauled in the winter time and the bad tubers taken out.

FATTENING FOWLS.

IT ought to be an axiom with the farmer, that the greatest profit from his produce is derived by bringing it to a state of perfection before disposing of it. He should not give a second person the opportunity of handling his stock or grain, improving it, and making money thereby. He should not sell dirty or mixed grain cheap to save labor, nor dispose of thrifty young stock or that which is lean for some one else to fatten, or fowls that have cost trouble and work to rear, just as they are fully grown and in a condition to be made profitable.

All summer long the farmer and his family have fussed with the poultry; the young chickens and turkeys need care in the long rain storms, and protection against nocturnal depredators. Just as they are fully grown and out of danger the shrewd huckster makes his appearance, buys, fattens, and prepares them for market, and pockets the profits for his smartness.

Obviously the farmer had better fatten his fowls and send them to market himself. He can do it with less trouble, perhaps, than he imagines. Feed liberally at all times, so as to keep them growing thriftily, but about twenty days before being slaughtered feed them in this way:—Make a coop for one dozen fowls; more should not be put together. The coop should be three feet long, two wide and two and a half high. Make the sides and ends of bars about three inches apart, the bottom of round poles two inches apart, the top of a board. Place this in a comfortable room, elevated two feet from the floor, in the barn or poultry house, where the cold and winds will be kept away, and where the light will be dim. Attach feeding-troughs all round the outside. Commence feeding very light, giving little but water the first day. Then feed regular three or four times per day with the richest food, as oat-meal mixed with milk, boiled barley or corn. Observe the utmost cleanliness, and give a supply of fresh water. In twenty days the poultry should be killed, and for such the farmer would find plenty of greedy buyers, willing to pay the highest price.

IMPROVED FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

THE New York Evening Post, remarking on the great improvement recently made in farming implements and machinery, gives some observations made in the West by way of illustration. A corn field containing one hundred and sixty acres was plowed, planted and cultivated without subjecting the farmer to the trouble of going on foot at all. The ground was prepared by the use of a rotary spader on which the operator rode; was planted by a two-horse machine, the driver seated upon a box; when hoeing time came a cultivator performed the operation without involving the necessity of predestrian exercise. When the corn is ripe it is cut and laid in rows by a two-horse machine—thus completing the the cycle of machine corn-raising. On the farm of which this corn field formed a part there was a field of timothy comprising seven hundred acres. It is the improved farm machinery which has rendered such extensive farming operations possible and profitable at the same time.

FOREST LEAVES AS A MANURE.

EVERY farmer knows that the leaves of trees contain elements of fertilization of a richness which renders them highly valuable as a farm manure. Few of this class, however, avail themselves of this aid to farm production to any considerable extent. If the leaves chance to fall in the way of the plow they are turned under, but, if lodged in the corners or angles of the fence, or rest against a wall, like a winrow of hay, they are suffered to remain there and decay, furnishing sustenance to thistles, elders and other brambles which usually infest the nooks and selvedges of cropping fields.

The grounds, too, in the patches of forest which pertain to most farms, are thickly strewn in autumn, with the summer garniture of deciduous trees, affording rich material for the compost heap which should be accumulated in every barn yard,—yet how few, comparatively, deem it an object to avail themselves of this source of agricultural wealth. There is one class of the farming population, however, who do not ignore this species of garden and farm fertility—viz., the Germans. Hence it is that we notice the women and children of this class active in gathering the leaves from all available sources and transporting them in bags and baskets to the grounds around their tenements, preparatory to the planting operations of the ensuing spring. It is to this article, thus gathered, that much of the thrift and productiveness of the small sections of ground in and around the city, owned by Germans, are to be ascribed. It takes time and makes considerable drafts on the patience to do this, but the results are an ample compensation for both.

As this is the season when most of the trees, composing an American forest, disrobe themselves, let their cast-off clothing be gathered and made available for mulching the soil of the garden and the field.

RINGBONE IN HORSES.

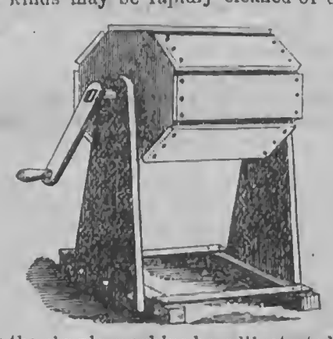
THIS, in technical phrase, is called *anchylosis*, and implies the complete integration of the superior and interior bones constituting the pastern joint, causing it to become stiff and immovable instead of flexible as in the natural state. This growing together of the bones in the foot of a horse is generally caused by injuries received on the part affected, hence, if not attended to before ossification takes place and the part becomes solid, a cure is impossible. Such is the opinion of the most experienced and candid of the veterinary fraternity with whom we are acquainted, or whose opinions on the subject have been communicated to the public. One of this class, A. T. W., in the Northern Farmer, assumes that "Ringbone" is transmissable, and hence dissuades farmers from breeding from animals affected by this ailment. Whether the assumption is correct or not, nothing can be lost by conceding its truth and acting upon it, since it is manifest that perfection in animals as well as in seeds designed for propagating a species is alike desirable in both. Young horses sometimes get lame by scouring over fields uneven in surface in the wantonness of exhuberant health, by which an enlargement of the link between the fetlock and the hoof is produced. If not promptly attended to a permanent ringbone will most likely result from the injury thus received. Means should be used to allay the irritation of the affected part reducing the swelling, thereby preventing the integration of the bones constituting the permanent ringbone. Horses with conspicuously developed defects of this character will still be able to perform a great amount of drudgery, but the sprightliness and elasticity of the animal is destroyed and their marketable value much impaired. Every owner or breeder of horses should remember that seasonable attention may *prevent* ringbones, but allowed once to form no subsequent efforts will suffice to work a cure.

A LIVE FARMER.

THERE is a great deal of difference between farmers in the matter of management. Some are wide awake and up with the times, while others, equally favored as to situation and quality of soil, are slow, inefficient and untidy in all their farming operations. The live farmer has comfortable buildings and in good repair; has all the modern improvements about the house and the out-buildings. His farming implements are of the most approved character and are always in order for the work to be performed in the season of it. His fences are not dilapidated and comparatively useless; his farm lands are not infected with noxious plants to the detriment of his crops; bushes and berries are not allowed to encroach on meadow or cultivated field, but each is kept clean with its productive power unabridged. No crops are allowed to suffer for the want of seasonable care, but each is attended to at the proper time and in such a manner as to produce the best possible results. The live farmer is up early in the morning; knows precisely what is to be done during the day, hence loses no time by hesitancy or indecision—an important consideration where several hands are employed. His household affairs go forward with the regularity of clock-work. Set hours for breakfast, dinner and supper are observed, and the supply of food is varied in character and always equal to the wants of those who are to partake of it. There is nothing niggardly about this, and the consequence is that the laborers are cheerful, and able and willing to do what is justly expected of them.

CLEANING ROOTS.

IT is very desirable to have the dirt removed from roots before feeding them to stock. Much dirt is carried into the cellar, both on roots designed for stock and garden vegetables. Roots of all kinds may be rapidly cleaned of dirt by



using the simple machine here illustrated. It is not patented nor is it a new thing, for in a slightly different shape, it has been used for this purpose a long time. But it will be new to many, and some of our readers will take a hint therefrom. The construction of the cleaner is sufficiently explained by the engraving. The slits between the boards should be about one inch wide. One slat should be movable to admit the roots. In making a large one more slats than are here represented should be used. Roots may be completely washed by revolving the lower part of the machine in water.

POTATOES IN KANSAS.

W. BECKWITH, in the Kansas Farmer, gives his experience in potato raising in that State, and comes to the conclusion that but few of the more popular varieties of the potato, adapted to the soil and climate of New York and the Eastern States, will succeed in Kansas. His experiments resulted in favor of the Blue Mercer, or Black Meshannock, and the Peach Blow. But even these, owing to the Kansas climate, will not succeed well, planted at the time common with farmers in this section of the Union. The writer recommends planting a portion of the ground set apart for potatoes, very early in the spring, and the remainder the latter part of June or the first of July. In this way, it is said, the crop escapes the extreme warm and wet weather, so fatal to the potato in Kansas if planted at the time customary with farmers in the more eastern States. It is too late, of course, to profit by these hints the present year, but they may prove useful the coming one, if remembered and acted upon.

SEED CORN.

HUSKING time is the best opportunity to select the seed corn if the husker is a competent judge. He handles each stalk and ear separately. Leave the husks on the selected ears to trace them up with. The corn should not be exposed to the wet at all, but hung up in a dry, tight room. The rows on the seed corn should be straight and regular, with no spaces between them; the kernels large, firm, closely set and ripe; the cob small and well filled out at the but and tip. There should be no mixture of seed. Choose that which is the most perfect type of the variety. The earliest ears are generally also the best, and though one is tempted to endeavor to propagate the kind that grows two ears on a stalk, yet the best seed is usually found where there is but one.

NOTES FROM CHENANGO COUNTY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have thought a few notes from the Chenango Valley would not be uninteresting to your numerous readers hereabouts. Chenango County is noted throughout the State for its splendid dairy farms. It is said to be second to none in the State for its large Cheese Factories, four of which are located within a short distance of this place, (Oxford,) to which farmers of the surrounding country send their milk to have it manufactured into the celebrated Chenango county cheese.

We attended the Annual Fair of "Oxford and other Towns," held at this place, yesterday, and was favorably impressed with the interest manifested on the part of the farmers of Chenango, and the large gathering of farmers' sons and daughters, who seemed to vie with each other in the fine display made of stock, dairy and other farm products.

In the stock department we saw some very fine Short-horn and Native cattle, which would be no discredit to any Fair which we have witnessed in old Monroe. The show of horses was good and fully up to the standard. A premium horse was sold on the ground to a gentleman from New York for $550. In the sheep department several fine Merinos—bucks and ewes—were shown by J. D. REED, a RURAL patron, who carried off three or four of the first premiums on sheep. C. C. HAYNES, another of the RURAL'S friends, took the first premium ($5,) for the best Cheese Dairy—thus showing the beneficial effects of the RURAL in this section of the State, which we hear highly spoken of by many of the best farmers of the county. Some good Butter Dairies were on exhibition. But few implements were shown. The usual number of patent farm-gates and bars were on exhibition. Among the mass of patent churns shown we failed to observe the celebrated Seneca Falls churn among them. The exhibition of fruits was small and not very creditable. The floral department did not show off to that advantage we could have wished to have seen it. The show in this department was meager indeed, and reflects no credit on the fair daughters of Chenango for the love of the beautiful. We would advise them to send at once to Mr. JAS. VICK, of your city, for his catalogue, and procure and plant bulbs and seeds, so that they may, next year, make a more creditable show. The receipts of the Fair were large for the unfavorableness of the weather. The premiums awarded, amounted to $650; receipts from $800 to $900. The address, by the Hon. J. O. LORD of Madison Co., was a plain matter-of-fact speech, and many of the points presented by the speaker will undoubtedly have the desired effect upon the farmers of Chenango.

The frost, which was a hard one in this section, on Saturday night last, has had an injurious effect upon corn. The crop in the Valley, ten miles south of this place, has been entirely ruined. Much of the corn in that vicinity being very late—hardly in the milk. A gentleman with whom I conversed, informed me he had one piece of corn, of some twenty or more acres, which was entirely frozen down to the roots of the stalks. I am confident, from what I have already seen, the crop in this section will be at least a third less than in former years.

The yield of potatoes in this county will undoubtedly be very large. Still many varieties on heavy clayey soils commence rotting badly. We saw a small plat of Chili potatoes harvested, (from a sandy soil,) which yielded *thirty-five* bushels of good sound potatoes. One bushel of seed potatoes were planted, (whole) from which this was the product. A single potato from this crop weighed 2 lbs. 5 ozs. The Chili is a hardy, good grower and yields largely in this region, especially on sandy soils, and for cooking purposes it has few superiors.

Apples seem to be more plentiful here than in the Genesee Valley. We passed some large orchards in our route through this Valley, the trees of which were perfectly loaded down with apples, and made me think of the good old times when we of the Genesee Valley had plenty, and to spare, for the greater portion of the State. SENEX.

Oxford, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1866.

GROUND BONES.—The London Agricultural Gazette says that Mr. Brown of Wellington, by the use of five hundred dollars' worth of ground bone per year, has increased his herd of cows, on a 90-acre farm, from 8, in 1851, to 30; and his sales of buttter from $350, in 1851, to $2,355 of butter and cheese in 1857.

Sheep Husbandry.

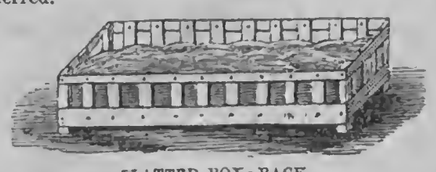
EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

DR. RANDALL'S ILLNESS.—We have the pleasure of announcing that at the date of our last advices from his family, (Oct. 5th,) Dr. RANDALL was improving, though the physicians were unwilling to pronounce him entirely out of danger. It is feared that his recovery, at the best, will be long and tedious,—but the fact that he is recovering will be gratifying intelligence to many thousands of our readers.

HAY RACKS.

[From Randall's Practical Shepherd.]

A GREAT variety of racks for sheep have been introduced into use, but for double and portable ones for ordinary purposes, those of the form exhibited in the annexed cut are generally preferred.

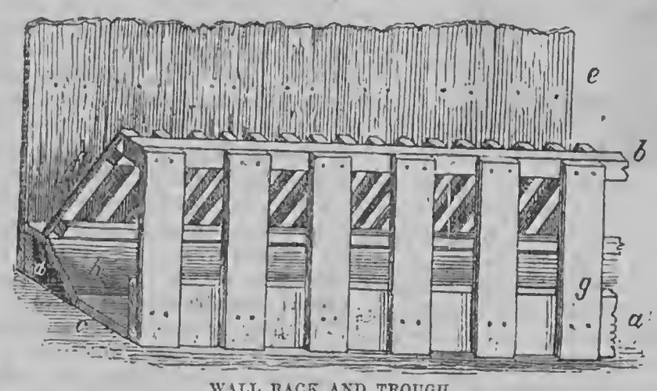


SLATTED BOX-RACK.

The corner posts are 2 by 2½ or 3 inches in size, and are 2 feet 8 or 10 inches long—sometimes 3 feet, where the racks are to be used as partitions. The side and end boards are an inch thick, the upper ones six and the lower ones nine inches wide. The perpendicular slats are three-fourths of an inch thick, seven inches wide and seven inches apart, fastened to their places by wrought and well clenched nails. Each slat requires four nails, instead of two as represented in the cut. The slats are highly useful in keeping in hay, but their principal object is to prevent the sheep from crowding. They give every sheep fourteen inches at the rack while eating. This is a liberal allowance for the Merino; but the English sheep requires more room. The ordinary breadth of the rack is two and a half feet, and the length depends upon circumstances. Those intended to be moved often are usually made ten feet long. They should be so light that a man standing inside of one of them can readily carry it about.

Single or wall racks, to be used against the walls of stables and other places where the sheep can approach them but on one side, are often constructed like one side of the box rack and attached to the walls by stay-laths. Some arrange them so that they can be raised as the manure accumulates; but there is no need of this if they are made with the bottom boards a foot instead of nine inches wide, and if the manure is cleaned out as often as it should be.

But a far neater and more convenient wall rack, having troughs also connected with it, was invented by Mr. VIRTULAN RICH of Richville, Vermont. The following cut, from a drawing kindly furnished me by that gentleman, gives an easily understood general view of it:



WALL RACK AND TROUGH.

a, Plank 2 inches thick and 9 inches wide, placed 20 inches from wall (*e*,) to form bottom rail of outside rack.

b, scantling 3 by 3 inches, forming top rail of outside rack.

c, Bottom of trough, being a board placed on floor, or if there is no floor, on scantling to raise it sufficiently from the ground.

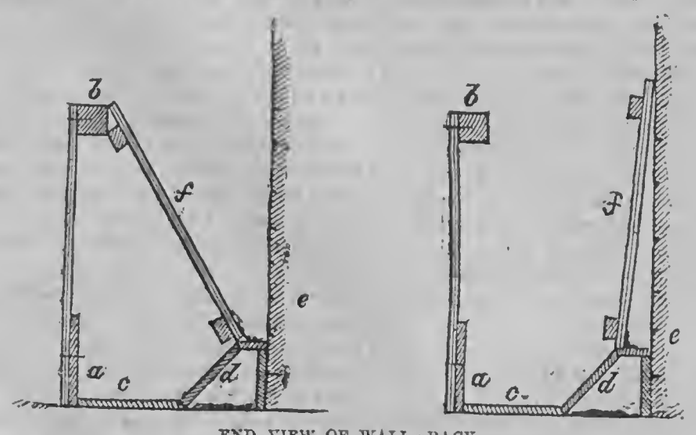
d, Board five inches wide, to support the board 4 inches wide, which forms bottom of the inside rack (*f*.) These would be better made of plank. Bottom of inside rack should be 6 inches above bottom of trough.

e, Outside wall of barn or stable.

f, Inside rack hung with hinges to bottom board. It is made by nailing slats 1½ inches wide, 3 inches apart, on upper and lower rails, which are about 1½ by 2 inches in diameter.

g, Slats to outside rack 7 inches wide and 7 inches apart.

h, Slanting board, from bottom of inside rack to bottom of trough and forming back side of trough.



END VIEW OF WALL-RACK.

The end-views of the rack render the details of its construction a little more apparent. The left hand cut shows the inside rack in its place as when filled with hay. In the right hand cut, it is turned up or thrown back on its hinges as when grain or roots are being put in the trough (*c*,) or the trough is being cleaned out.

The advantages of this rack are, 1, That it prevents crowding as well as the slatted box-rack; 2, That it prevents sheep from thrusting their heads and necks into the hay, as they can do to some extent in the slatted box-rack, thereby getting dust, hay-seeds and chaff into their wool; 3, That it almost entirely prevents the hay which is pulled from the inside rack from being dropped under foot and wasted; 4, That it combines the advantages of a good stationary feeding-trough with the rack; 5, That the trough, apart from its ordinary uses, is found very convenient to keep hay-seed out of the manure when it is desirable to do so, and to catch and save hay-seed for use.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—A friend forwards us three samples taken from sheep owned by ISAAC H. MORGAN, Poultney, Vt. They were shorn at the Sheep Shearing at East Poultney, May 8th. No. 1, from 4 year old ram: carcass shorn 120½ lbs., fleece 20 lbs. 9½ oz., time of growth 1 year; average of wool to carcass 1 lb. to 5 lbs. 13½ oz. He had been sick over 2 months and was in bad condition. His fleece last year weighed 27 lbs. No. 2, from ewe got by preceding, 1 year and 3 day old; carcass shorn 40½ lbs., fleece 9 lbs. 12 oz.; average of wool to carcass, 1 lb. to 4⅜ lbs. No. 3, from ewe got by same, 12½ months old; carcass shorn 44 lbs. 6 oz.; fleece 9¾ lbs.; average of wool to carcass 1 lb. to 4 110-148 lbs. The samples are good specimens of American Merino wool. That of the ram is too short (2 inches,) but this is probably due to his illness. (A number of excellent sheep were shorn at the East Poultney show, and we should have published the list entire had we received it earlier.)

RICHARD FITCH, Ellsworth, Mahoning Co., forwards two Saxon samples from sheep of FITCH KIRTLAND of Poland, in the same Co. The wool is *superb*, and in point of cleanliness resembles scoured wool. The flock, says Mr. F., consists of about 500 and for the last two or three years has averaged over 4 lbs. of wool per head. If the wool averages in quality and condition with the samples sent, the flock is a matchless one of its kind, and ought to be carefully preserved for the time when the choicest quality of wool comes into demand in our country; for Germany or Australia would be searched in vain for heavier fleeces of such exquisite quality. Indeed, such wool would be profitable now, if its owner could get it into the right market. The local buyers dare not pay a fair relative price for such wool, first, because they buy generally for those who have no use for it, and secondly it would excite holders of lower qualities to demand higher prices. We earnestly hope Mr. KIRTLAND'S flock will be preserved *uncrossed by any thing*.

Mr. F. sends a sample from a Cotswold ram teg 14 months old, belonging to a neighbor. It is nearly a foot long. He asks "If such wool is suitable for combing wool or can be used for any purpose that would make it any more valuable than the common wool from the old fashioned native sheep." Good Cotswold wool has, according to our recollection, sold for 60 or 70 cts. per pound throughout the season; the worsted manufacturers of New England depend upon this and similar long wools, which are principally supplied from Canada.

M. L. HOWARD, Pierpont, N. Y., 2 year old Merino ram; fleece lacking six days of a years growth, 18 lbs.; wool 2¾ in., style and quality good, yolk of good color and sufficiently abundant.

C. K. STEWART, Danville, Dodge Co., Wisconsin, forwards samples from his 3 year old Infantado ram "Idaho," bred by S. W. Remelee, Middlebury, Vt. He clipped 22¾ lbs. last year and 23 lbs. this year, though laboring under some disadvantages from a hurt. Side wool 2⅞ in.; hip 2¾; belly 2½. The wool is of good style for a ram, not very fine but as fine as most breeders of American Merinos prefer in a ram; the yolk is abundant and of good (pale yellow) color, with dark tip. In answer to Mr. S's. description and question, we say that we judge Idaho to be a ram of good promise.

J. S. JOHNSON, Warsaw, Illinois, sends samples to ask whether they, in connection with the description given, indicate scab. They do indicate that disease. The remittance for Mr. MOORE was overlooked, but will now be forwarded.

JAMES J. FORT, Minetto, N. Y., sends samples of Potter Baker's sheep, Hoosick, N. Y., by permission of Mr. B. Samples taken April 1, when of about a year's growth, and apparently from tegs. They are from 3 to 3½ in. long, and of good style and quality. The wool has become soiled and has lost its luster from handling and being carried in a pocket.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—E. E. HARRIS, East Poultney, Vt., writes us that the following has been found successful in curing this disease among sheep:—Take a peck of green ozier bark and one pound of tobacco, and steep in a gallon of water till *very* strong, then add what blue vitriol—sulphate of copper—the decoction will dissolve. One application will generally effect a cure if thoroughly applied. The preparation may be bottled and preserved for any length of time, improving rather than otherwise by age.—M.

PREMIUMS ON SHEEP—CORRECTION.—In our last issue it was stated that JOSEPH HAVILAND of Glens Falls, received, at the recent State Fair at Saratoga, two premiums on sheep exhibited there. It should have read JOSEPH HAVILAND, Jr., as the former had no sheep at the Fair.

PROLIFIC EWES.—On a farm near Dunse, Scotland, in a flock of 230 ewes, 140 dropped twins this season

Communications, Etc.

LETTER FROM VERMONT.

THE SEASON, CROPS, AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, &C.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The past season has been unusually wet in Vermont, especially so since about the 20th of July. The hay crop was hardly an average yield, though the quality was very good; the most of it was secured in fine condition before the heavy rains set in. The grains generally were of heavy growth, and with favorable weather in which to have harvested them, the crops would have been bountiful. But the continued cloudy and wet weather during nearly the entire months of August and September injured the quality of oats and wheat to a considerable extent. Indian corn was unusually backward, and the early frosts—the first occurring on the night of Sept. 15—damaged it to some extent; late planted fields in some localities were made nearly worthless, except for fodder. Such cases are not general, however, and the crop throughout the State, it is hoped, will fall but little below an average.

Potatoes were quite early affected with the rust, and it was feared if the rainy weather continued they would be seriously injured by the rot. Some fields on low, wet lands are reported as being thus affected; but the late change in the weather—from very wet to favorable—will be of great advantage to the potato crop, if it will only continue so. The weather now is delightful, and it is *duly* appreciated by every farmer and out-door laborer, I can assure you.

Our Agricultural Fairs generally have proved successful. The New England and Vermont State Fairs, which were held in conjunction at at Brattleboro, were a great success. The Exhibition is said to have been very good and the attendance unusually large. One of the best things which emanated from the Fair was Gov. ANDREW'S admirable address; and I question whether the RURAL can do better service to its thousands of Agricultural and Horticultural readers than to give liberal extracts from this instructive and practical address. Had I attended the Fair I should have furnished the RURAL with a brief report as usual of this exhibition—an exhibition which is regarded as one of the largest and most important ever held in Vermont or New England.

Several of our County Fairs were held on the week of the 20th ult., during which occurred the *wettest* "Equinoctial" ever experienced in Vermont. For three days it rained with scarcely an intermission—day and night—resulting in much damage to public highways and bridges, and some losses of stock are reported. The Conn. River Valley Fair was held at Bradford last week, with a fair attendance and a very satisfactory show. This Society embraces the finest and best farming lands in the Northern Valley of the Connecticut, and nothing should be allowed to prevent a full and successful annual exhibition. ISAAC W. SANBORN.

Lyndon, Vt., Oct. 1, 1866.

HOPS IN MICHIGAN.

THIS section has already become of much interest to both the buyers and growers of hops. Only a very few years—five or six—have passed by since the hop was first introduced and planted in our soil. Since then sets have been in demand and acre upon acre has been set with them. The prevailing high prices of hops, and the abundant crop which was gathered one year ago, induced men to buy sets from four to seven dollars per 1000, until the supply was exhausted. The northern part of Macomb, and the border towns of St. Clair counties constitute a region of hops and hop-growers. Hop poles have increased from $1.50 to $30 per thousand. The country for thirty miles is scoured for pickers, and prices range from 30 to 50 cts. per box, including board.

We have just secured our crop, which is by no means a full one. Old yards, and a few new ones, were much injured by the blight; some, at the time of it, would have sold their crop for five dollars per acre, but have gathered from two to twelve hundred pounds per acre, while new yards generally have nearly a full crop of about seven hundred pounds per acre.

A few—*not* the choicest—lots have sold for 40 to 42 cts.;—one early secured lot sold for 50 cts. Generally hop raisers are holding on and getting their hops insured for a short time, expecting from 45 to 50 cts. for them. Buyers are few and not anxious. The Hop louse has been in all our yards, but not to materially injure the crop. Samples are good, especially in new yards. The prospect is that all the sets will be sold for high prices and thousands of acres will be planted in the spring. R. HURLBUT.

Armada, Mich., Sept., 1866.

Dairy Department.

THE BUTTER SEASON,

THIS naturally succeeds that of cheese making and the question of supply and demand is attracting attention. It is a mooted point whether the season has been favorable or otherwise for the production of this article, hence opinions vary as to the probable ruling of butter in the market for the coming winter. There has been no complaint as to short pasturage; hence some have inferred that the product of butter will be so ample as to keep down prices below the average of last year. In opposition to this conclusion it is asserted that the quality of pasturage has been so much below the ordinary average as to materially diminish the products of butter, so that the supply will be less this season than it was during the preceding one, and consequently prices are more likely to advance than to decline. While the present condition of the currency continues it is difficult to predict, with much confidence, what may be the quotable value of butter or any other farm commodity during the coming winter. One thing it is pretty safe to assume, however, and that is that, so long as cows command present rates no material decension in dairy commodities need be looked for. Especially will this hold true with respect to those butter makers who pay attention to the quality of the article they manufacture and the manner in which it is got up and presented for market. Much depends on these considerations, hence the necessity of care and cleanliness in the process of making butter. Work it clean of milk; do not salt it so much as to render bitter to the taste nor so little as to endanger its perfect keeping. Let the firkins, in which it is packed, be perfectly sweet before receiving the butter and let it be put in so compactly as to exclude the air from the mass as much as possible. With care and good management in these respects the chances are that butter makers will have no just cause to complain of dull markets or of unremunerative prices for their dairy commodities.

CHURNING, WASHING AND COLORING BUTTER.

IN spite of all patented improvements, the old dasher churn still holds its position, not only in families but among dairymen. The following are A. B. DICKINSON'S directions for churning milk and working butter:

"The churn should be as nearly straight up and down as possible, as the dash should stir all the milk every stroke it makes, so that the butter in the churn should all come at the same time. If the milk is too cold, the only place to warm it is to place a pail of milk in a large boiler of warm water to bring it to the exact temperature, which is about 55 to 60 degrees—a few degrees warmer in cold than in warm weather. As soon as the butter has come and gathered, take it immediately from the churn in its warm state and put it in a large wooden bowl, which is the best vessel for the purpose; then put it in cold, *soft water*; then commence pulling the butter over with the ladle in so gentle and careful a manner as not to affect the grain, for as sure as that is injured, at the washing or the working, the butter becomes oily and can never be reclaimed. Every particle of milk must be washed out, and then season with the best Liverpool salt. Set the bowl away until the next day, and when sufficiently cool, work the mass thoroughly, but not so as to make it oily, and on the third day pack it away if it has assumed the right color. Examine it well before packing, and be sure that no milky water runs from it, for if packed with the least drop, you will hear from it in next April.

"If your spring or well is hard water, save ice from streams, as lime never congeals with ice. Save rain-water, and then with ice you will have soft, cool water to wash your butter, without which you cannot get the milk out without injuring the grain. Soft water is as indispensable to wash butter as it is fine linen. Washing butter is not positively necessary if it is to be used within a few weeks.

"The idea of coloring butter with anything after it is made is as absurd as painting rye bread white, with the expectation of making it taste like wheat."

CHEESE IN GEAUGA COUNTY, OHIO.

THE Cleveland Herald says the extent of cheese manufacture in Geauga county is a matter of surprise to all who become acquainted with its extent and importance. There are seventeen cheese factories in operation there, with an average number of six hundred cows to each factory, or ten thousand and two hundred cows in all connected with these establishments. The average yield of milk per cow from May to November, is three hundred and fifty gallons, producing one pound of cheese to the gallon, or a total of 3,570,000 pounds of cheese. The amount made in private dairies is put at 892,500 pounds, constituting an aggregate for the county of 4,452,500 pounds. Most of the cheese made during the warmer months is of the Cheshire style, being 15 inches in diameter and 10 inches high, weighing from 60 to 70 pounds each. This style of cheese is designed for the European market. For the home and Southern market a style varying from this is preferred.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866.

Two thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight boxes of cheese were received at this depot yesterday, which, together with factory cheese on delivery to-day, will swell the number to over 4,000 boxes.

The prices paid for farm dairy, ranged from 15 to 17 cents, very little, however—and that exceeding choice—selling for the latter figure.

The feeling among factories was less firm for holding, and the following made sales at 17 cents:

Herkimer County Central, 300 boxes; AVERY & IVES, 200 boxes; Fulton Factory, 580 boxes; Fairfield Dairy Association, 500 boxes.

The Diamond Hill and Danube Cold Spring, also sold, but upon what terms we were unable to learn.—*Utica Herald.*

MILK AND MUSIC.—An exchange says that a California farmer has a cow that will permit no one to milk who will not sing during the operation. If the music stops the milk ceases to flow and the animal breaks away in disgust, but let the singing be resumed and the animal becomes docile and milkable again. No doubt a song is more soothing and assuring than an application of stool—the usual resort of milkers in such cases.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE WEATHER—Is charming, and has been for several days—a bright sunshine and genial atmosphere the prevailing type. We had several severe frosts last week, seriously damaging the corn, grape and other exposed crops.

THE MONROE COUNTY FAIR—held near this city, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst.,—proved quite successful, although the weather during the forenoons of both the first and second days was cold and cloudy, with a slight flurry of snow on Thursday. In most departments the show was better than usual of late years—and decidedly superior in Cattle and Horses. The quality of the cattle shown was pronounced extra, while the display of horses (especially for road and carriage) was large and fine. Of Sheep there was a good show of both fine and coarse wools—the latter predominating in numbers. There was a fair show of Swine—the Cheshires shown by L. S. FULTON, Esq., Sup't of the Penitentiary, taking the palm. The display of Poultry was good but not large. The exhibition of Implements, Machinery, &c., was not as large as usual, but included several prominent and noteworthy articles. The Reaper "New-Yorker," manufactured by SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN, of Brockport,—the same that won the Gold Medal at the Auburn Trial,—was shown among the reapers and mowers and attracted much attention. The premium machine is owned by F. HINCHEY, Esq., of Gates. The Vegetable show was quite creditable—the Dairy otherwise. Of Fruits the amateur cultivators made a fair display, but the professionals did not enter the arena. The hall devoted to Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Work, Fine Arts, &c., comprised a fine display. OLIVER ALLEN, Esq., of the Oatka Woolen Mills, Mumford, exhibited many samples and several pieces of superb cassimere—which demonstrated the superiority of his manufactures in that line. Many other items are worthy of notice, but we have not space to particularize. On the whole the exhibition was creditable to the Society and County. The receipts were about $2,000.

ONTARIO COUNTY FAIR.—This was held at Canandaigua week before last, and its success impaired somewhat by unpropitious weather. The show of stock was not as extensive as on some former occasions, but of very good quality. The exhibition of farming implements was a marked feature of the Fair. Owing to the storm the attendance was comparatively light, and the money receipts correspondingly diminished.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FAIR.—The St. Lawrence County Fair closed on the 28th ult. The weather was unpropitious, yet the entries were considerably in excess of last year—numbering about 1,100. The entries of Durham and Devon stock were only four. There was a full show of Ayrshires. The show of Horses was quite full and good, and so was that of the Dairy Department. That of Sheep was also good.

THE CANADA WEST FAIR.—The Toronto Globe states that the recent Provincial Fair, held in that city, excelled all of its predecessors in the extent, variety and superior character of the products exhibited. The average daily attendance on the grounds of the Society was about 18,000.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY FAIR.—The Livingston Republican closes a notice of the recent Fair held in Geneseo by saying:—"Taken together the Fair was a most decided success. The attendance was quite large, the receipts amounting to about $1,900."

GENESEE COUNTY FAIR.—The show this year at Batavia is said to have been a good one in all respects. The tent was particularly fine. In the trotting department there was a bolt among the horsemen, and the money was saved.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.—This Fair, held at Chicago, closing on the 29th ult., was very successful. The products exhibited were varied and excellent. The receipts were $11,732.

THE OSWEGO FALLS FAIR closed on the 27th ult. The attendance was affected by adverse weather, but the receipts amounted to $2,370, which is pretty fair under the circumstances.

WYOMING COUNTY FAIR.—The Attica Atlas says the Fair at Warsaw last week was quite successful—the exhibition good and the attendance large.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—(W. W. H., Greensburg, Ind.) You can hardly go amiss as to the fence around your dwelling. If it is to be of wood, we should think a picket one would answer very well. If of stone or iron the plan of it will readily suggest itself, as patterns are common in all manufacturing towns.

As to keeping "boys out of orchards" we feel some diffidence in making a suggestion. The only *effectual* plan we can think of is to cut down the fruit trees. Hardly anything short of this will prevent boys from "vindicating" their apples in the season of them.

If our correspondent will examine the RURAL for Dec. 2, 1865, he will find a plan for a "chicken house" with full directions with reference to its construction.

LIVE STOCK IN IOWA.—It seems but as yesterday that Iowa commenced to be settled to any extent, yet it even now takes high rank in the scale of agricultural development and wealth. According to a report from the Auditor of the State, the live stock assessed in Iowa for the present year—excepting some half dozen counties not heard from—presents the following aggregates:

Cattle,	700,598
Horses,	312,982
Mules,	13,751
Sheep,	1,253,816
Swine,	621,974

We think this is a very flattering exhibit for so young a State as Iowa.

CROPS IN OHIO.—The Ohio Farmer says that since the drenching rain in September they have had fine fall weather. In some of the north-eastern counties, back from the lake, the corn has been injured by the frost; but in the southern section of the State the crop is ripening tolerably well. The grape crop is not very good—the weather affecting it adversely.

HONEY YIELD.—The season has been quite unfavorable to bee-keepers. The prevalence of wet weather has prevented the customary accumulation of honey, leaving many swarms without the necessary winter stores to carry them through. The quality of the honey made is generally of a lower grade than common.

A NEW QUARTER of the RURAL commenced last week. See notice of Trial Trip at head of page 330.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE QUINCE.

This fruit is highly esteemed by most persons for preserving and various culinary uses. It brings a good price in the market, and the yield per acre from well grown trees, is surer, and nearly or even quite as large, as that of apples. Yet the quince is usually overlooked or neglected by farmers and fruit-growers; few have trees enough to grow many barrels, and the supply of the market is made up of small and scattered parcels.

The quince is very hardy and also long-lived if grown in a proper soil. But this is essential. A moist, deep, rich loam, resting on a clay subsoil, is well adapted to its wants. It should be cool, and well drained, naturally or artificially, to afford passage for stagnant water. Rich, sheltered valleys along the margins of streams are favorable locations. A northern or western slope is equal to any other if the soil is right and the location sheltered. The trees may be planted ten feet apart each way, and the cultivation should be thorough until the plantation is well established. Ashes should be applied freely; salt in occasional dressings is beneficial. Little trimming is necessary if the trees are started with a good head. Thinning the fruit is very important, as it ensures regular crops, and improves the quality. The flavor of the fruit and its qualities for cooking are greatly enhanced by not gathering until it is fully ripe, and of a golden yellow color.

The best way of propagating the quince is by cuttings or layers, which grow readily. It may be easily grown from seed, but then one is not sure of the variety. Set the cuttings in a rich, moist soil early in the spring, and there will be no failure.

The apple-shaped or orange quince is the most common, and also the most valuable variety. Every one is familiar with this. Sometimes a seedling is produced from this variety which is better than the average. The pear-shaped quince is an inferior variety in taste, color and cooking qualities, but ripens later, and may be left longer. Hence it is sometimes valuable for marketing late. The Portugal quince is superior in quality, and would be very valuable were it not a shy bearer. There are some ornamental varieties, which belong, however, more strictly to the class of flowering shrubs. The Japan is the best known and chief of these. The proper quince is highly ornamental from its dwarf habit, its rich, abundant blossoms, and it load of golden, fragrant fruit.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Favorable Opinions by Competent Judges—Good Location for Grape Culture—Northern Settlements desirable for Emigrants—Increase of Northern Emigrants since Spring—Weather, &c.

It so happens that among the many men who have visited us this summer, or bought lands in this region, there has been no thorough farmer from the wheat regions of New York. I was therefore exceedingly gratified the other day by having one of your best farmers make a visit to some townsmen of his who are my next neighbors, and whose farm joins mine on one side. Mr. Oliver C. Ross of Penfield, is one of the best farmers in Monroe county, N. Y., and amongst the most successful grape growers in the State. Probably no man in the State has given the subject of grape culture more attention. He sold last year from six acres about $3,000 worth of grapes.

Mr. Ross gave our soil a thorough examination. He pronounces it as good farming soil as with him, and for grapes and fruits generally preferable to any there. For grapes he thinks the location unsurpassed. And the sincerity of his judgment may be inferred from the fact that he offered my neighbors, who are preparing extensively for fruit growing and the nursery business, to furnish them grape vines to plant ten acres this fall and wait for his pay until the vine should produce the money. Whilst this does not change my mind as to the great advantages of the location, it is pleasant to know that a good and experienced farmer, and grape culturist, fully corroborates my judgment.

Every day's observation satisfies me that at no distant day this region, from its topography, soil, climate and facilities for markets, will become the center of the grape culture of the Union. I feel therefore no hesitation in recommending any Northern man who desires to embark in the business to locate here.

I have now had some months experience of Maryland—its climate, and soil, and people. While the people are civil, outside of the large towns, a Northern family will find little or no intercourse with them in a social way, especially so on the part of the females. Where there are Northern families located I should recommend Northern people to locate, other things being equal. It is only in these Northern colonies that you will get, at an early day, the advantages of schools and churches to such an extent as to make a residence pleasant. There is no unfriendly feeling among the people,—and a man over all the upper portions of Maryland is as safe, and his farm and property as much respected, as in any part of the North. But it will be many years before there will be the same condition of social feeling as at the North. A man is perfectly safe in buying land anywhere, but his social opportunities will be increased if he locate among Northern men when he can find them.

When I came here last spring there was not a single Northern family in this whole region of Howard county. Now there are three families adjoining my farm. Two miles from me, on the north, a New-Yorker has bought a nine hundred acre farm and has commenced stocking and improving it. About three miles west two young men from Albany county have purchased a large farm and commenced work upon it, and other families are coming here this fall or in the spring. The prospect now is that between this and spring we shall have around us here some ten or fifteen families, and a school house at least. There is now a good grist mill, and there will be a saw mill connected with it in a short time, and in a very little while we shall have a regular Northern settlement.

Thus far we have had no frost in this part of Maryland. All field crops, except late planted corn and potatoes, have been beyond damage for some weeks. We are having some wet weather just now, which hinders fall seeding, but I think as a general thing no time is lost for seeding wheat or rye until after a good frost.—T. C. P.

W. Friendship, Md., Sept., 1866.

THE BEST STRAWBERRY.

The market reporter of the Tribune says the question, "Which is the best Strawberry?" is quite as unsettled as it was a year ago. "None of the fancy sorts seem to increase in the market. A few new kinds make their appearance every year, have a short run, and are then heard of no more. Triomphe de Gand, Union and Austin show less this year than last. The sort which made the greatest sensation a year or two ago, the Agriculturist, is scarcely to be found in market. Perhaps those who have this sort are growing plants for sale. They certainly do not grow fruit for market. The few offered look well, but marketmen say they are too soft to carry or keep well. The Triomphe de Gand loses ground every year. The fruit is good, appears well, but the plants are not reliable for a crop. Wilson's still takes the lead and comes out a long way ahead. Growers maintain there is more money in it than any other variety. The Early Scarlet and Scotch Runners, small as they are, have paid well the present season. After all, it is a difficult matter to give advice about the varieties of strawberries, for a kind which does well in certain localities, with one kind of culture, may fail entirely in another locality with different culture. Wilson's succeeds over wider range than any other. Upon the whole, growers differ about as much in their opinions as they did one year ago — some of them say they know less."

ONION GROUND—AUTUMNAL PREPARATION.

In a recent number of the Iowa Homestead, C. A. S. of Dubuque, gives his practice in raising onions. It is this:—Select the ground in the fall and prepare it by manuring and plowing, working it till the soil is well mixed and commingled with the manure to the depth of eight or ten inches. Then roll or tramp the ground hard, top-dress it with ashes and leave it till the ensuing season. When the frost is out in the spring and the ground sufficiently dry to work, rake it over with an iron tooth rake to the depth of three or four inches, and put in the seed. This is all the spring preparation required. The most successful onion grower we ever saw managed pretty much in the way here recommended, though the fall preparation was omitted. The onion beds were well manured and the ground stirred to a good depth. It was then raked over and tramped down compactly. An onion planter, with two iron shovel teeth, set apart the width of the onion rows and handled like a hoe, was drawn across the beds and the seed dropped in the furrows and covered an inch deep or thereabouts. The result was that the onions grew upon the top of the ground—profuse in quantity and excellent in quality. We should think the Iowa plan, of a fall preparation of the ground, an improvement. It is certainly worth a trial.

LIMING FRUIT TREES.

F. K. Phœnix, Bloomington, Ill., writes the Horticulturist as follows:—"A neighbor amateur has this year grown about a bushel of most delicious Imperial Gage Plums on one tree, passed to him some three years since by a brother, who said, 'No use for him to try to grow plums!' After it was planted out one year the family wood-pile was corded up under and about it, and after the fruit had set, and so long as any fears of curculio was entertained, a plentiful supply of air-slacked lime dust was scattered over the top every week, or twice a week. Last year it had a peck, and this year a bushel or so—and here you have the whole story."

The writer says he is a profound believer in the efficacy of a similar course of treatment, so far as dusting with lime, &c., not merely for curculio, but for the *whole herd of insects, mildew and fungi generally.*

SELECTION OF FRUIT TREES.

The Gardener's Monthly states that a great revolution has occurred in the selection of fruit trees for planting. Bushy plants are now most in favor, as the shade made by the lateral branches is deemed favorable to the growth and health of the tree. The ground should be rich and deeply worked for a considerable distance from the roots for the purpose of allowing the laterals a chance to extend themselves with ease and freedom. Some people, in planting an apple tree, dig a hole into clayey soil just large enough to receive the root by pressing it down and fill in, and that is all. The tree, if it lives at all, is a poor, sickly thing and the planter wonders what the matter is that his trees do not thrive. Bad management in planting is responsible for the failure and nothing else.

Celery.—If your beds of celery have not been regularly earthed up, then get some common round draining tile, and draw each stem of celery through the tile, leaving it to stand on end. It will bleach finely in this manner, and continue to grow more freely than when it is bleached by drawing the earth up around it.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

The following are the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending October 2:

Fruits.—Apples are in good supply, with only a moderate demand. Pears are in good demand and firm. Grapes are firmer, the supply being short the past week.

Apples, Sweet, ₩ bbl	$ 2 00@ 3 00
Apples, Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl	4 00@ 4 50
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ₩ bbl	15 00@20 00
Pears, Seckle, ₩ bbl	15 00@18 00
Common Pears, ₩ bbl	4 00@ 6 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₩ bbl	12 00@15 00
Peaches, Delaware, ₩ basket	4 00@ 4 25
Water Melons, ₩ 100	10 00@25 00
Musk Melons, ₩ bbl	50@ 2 00
Delaware Grapes, ₩ ℔	20@ 25
Isabella Grapes, ₩ ℔	12@ 15
Grapes, Concord, ₩ ℔	12@ 18

Dried Fruits.—Dried Apples are pleanty and dull. Peaches and small fruits are quiet.

Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ₩ ℔	—@ —
Peaches, New Southern, ₩ ℔	25@ 23
Apples, Southern, ₩ ℔	9@ 11
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ₩ ℔	18@ 19
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ₩ ℔	15@ 17
Cherries, pitted, ₩ ℔	—@ —
Blackberries, ₩ ℔	27@ 28
Raspberries, ₩ ℔	—@ —
Plums, ₩ ℔	—@ —

Vegetables.—Potatoes are dull and unchanged, with a market overstocked.

Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	2 00@ 1 12
Mercers, ₩ bbl	$ 2 50@ 2 75
Jackson White, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Buck Eyes, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Dykemans, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Chilian Reds ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
White Onions, ₩ bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Turnips, Russia, ₩ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	62@ 87
Long Island Cucumbers, ₩ 100	50@ —
Green Corn, ₩ 100	1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages, new, ₩ 100	6 00@10 00
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Citron, ₩ bbl	75@ 1 00
Pumpkins, ₩ 100	7 00@10 00

Beans and Peas.—New Beans are arriving slowly, and are taken for the local trade at $2 40 for mediums and $3 for Marrows. Old are not active, but choice are firmly held.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ₩ bush	$ 2 90@ 3 00
Beans—Marrows, ₩ bush	2 50@ 2 75
Beans—Mediums, new, ₩ bush	2 00@ 2 20
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ₩ bush	1 90@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ₩ bush	1 20@ 1 30

SEEDLING GRAPES.

For raising seedling grapes, that is, new varieties, we should select the best ripened clusters of those sorts upon which we desire to experiment, always keeping distinctly in view in what respect we wish to improve them. Do we wish, for instance, to get earlier or larger varities than those we already possess, then we must select for planting the earliest and largest clusters, and so for any other desirable quality we wish still further to develop. Plant these grapes, as soon as they are gathered, in rows one foot apart, putting one grape in a hill, and cover with soil to the depth of an inch. When they come up in the following spring, water and shade from the hot sun until two or three rough leaves are formed, when they will need no more protection, only an occasional watering perhaps, should the season prove dry. The present year all we have done to these young grape plants is to mulch them early in the spring before they looked out upon the light, with a coating of finest leaves, and this has seemed to be all that was necessary, although as will be remembered the early part of the season was very dry. Our grapes are planted on a light sandy soil. Take up your vines in the fall with great care, in order to disturb the seeds which have not as yet vegetated as little as possible, as from these we expect our best varieties. We use a fine and close-tined fork for the purpose, loosening the soil in all directions, so that the young vine can be easily pulled up.

Of course we must remember to keep the ground entirely free from weeds, and it will also be readily perceived that the soil should be loose, well prepared and free from stones. Keep the vines in the cellar during the winter, in a position where they will be cool and not freeze, and cover the roots with sand or earth, as is the practice in keeping grafts. Plant the vines out in the following spring in rows six feet apart, and the vines two feet apart in a row. After this the culture is the same as with other vines. This method is in the main the same as that practiced by Mr. Bull, although he does not, we believe, recommend mulching the grape in any case or at any period in its culture. He says with reference to producing new varietis in this manner: "I consider this method of originating new grapes the best, because it secures the vigor of the parent: and when you have broken the habit of the wildling, or in other words, established the line of divergence from the original type, you have not debilitated your vines by the weakness of the foreign variety, as happens in hybridizing with them." Hybridizing, he further tells us, has been pronounced impossible by some authorities. Still, there seems to be pretty good evidence that it has been successfully practised in this country, as is shown by Allen's Hybrid, bred from the Chasselas and Isabella. This grape we have ripened in the open air, but it does not promise to be very hardy, having suffered somewhat during the last winter. Mr. Bull says of it:—"It is not hardy enough to live out of doors without protection—is liable to mildew, and is late in ripening."—R. U. Piper, *in N. Y. Evening Post.*

TRANSPLANTING THE RASPBERRY.

The Gardener's Monthly states that the frequent want of success in transplanting the raspberry, complained of by the cultivators of this plant, is attributable to the fact that the planting is done too deep. A raspberry plant shoots up from the crown or from the roots, hence deep planting retards this operation or prevents the suckers from reaching the surface. To facilitate the growth of these, in their efforts to emerge from the soil, a light covering of earth only should be used. A depth of two inches will be found sufficient for the purpose and much better than a greater quantity.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.

In Colman's Rural World, of recent date, there was a communication from Huron Burt of Williamsburg, Mo., in which he gives his experience in Osage Orange Hedges. He says:—"Some fourteen years ago, Judge Yates and my father put out the first hedge that was set on the Nine Mile Prairie. For five or six years the management was to cut twice a year, two inches higher each cutting, for two or three years, and afterwards three or four inches, till the hedge had attained the height of four or five feet. The succeeding years it was cut once a year, retaining the last mentioned height. But I became seriously discouraged with it. Hogs would pass through it at pleasure, and it became a more serious job to cut it back, yearly. Last summer I met with an old gentleman from Texas, who informed me that the practice there was to lay the hedge down by cutting each plant half off at the ground. Last spring I procured a hook and an axe, and with a hand to help me, laid about three-quarters of a mile down, and now it looks like a lawful fence, to wit: 'Pig-tight, bull-strong and horse-high.' It sprouts all round at the root and along the stem and consequently is thick and strong. It makes the hedge impassable to hogs, where all other plans had failed."

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

Grafting Seedling Apple Trees.—(J. W. H.) If you set your seedling apple trees this fall it will be best to defer grafting until one year from the next season. If you should defer it two or three years it would make little difference in the time of getting a crop of fruit; but don't attempt to graft the first year from planting the trees.

The Howell Pear.—The New England Farmer regards this pear, originally produced by Col. Wilder of Dorchester, as next if not equal to the best grown. Flesh white, half melting, juicy, with rich aromatic flavor. Matures in October. From the description of the fruit given we think it the same as that grown in Simsbury, Conn., 40 years ago. It was good then, at all events.

Hawthorn Plants.—Several correspondents have inquired where they can obtain Hawthorn plants. One, writing from Tompkins Co., this State, says he has looked through all the advertisements of the Rural for an announcement of plants for sale, in vain. He states that for two years he attempted to grow them but failed, and he hopes some one will inform him how to prepare and plant the berry successfully. Who will respond?

Delaware Vines from Single Eyes.—(J. I. G., N. Y.) Delaware vines have been considered somewhat difficult to grow from cuttings or eyes without the aid of bottom heat. It is stated that one large propagator on Lake Erie grows vines from single eyes in the open ground. His method is to plant three or four inches apart in beds four feet wide, and cover with tan bark an inch or two deep. With some varieties and sound wood he meets with great success.

Time to Plant Apple Trees.—It is said to be good policy, in preparing for an orchard, to plant a portion of the trees in the fall and another in the spring. The precise advantage of one season over another in reference to tree planting is perhaps found in the fact that the farmer has more leisure to attend to the business properly in autumn than in the more hurrying vernal season. It will be safe to plant either in spring or fall if the work is done as it should be.

Blackberry Management.—As blackberries are produced from wood of a previous year's growth, many of the old canes may be advantageously removed in the fall and burnt. The new shoots or those of the present year's growth, if more than four feet high, may be advantageously stopped or cut back, as this will induce side shoots sufficiently early in the season to fruit. The best time to do this is directly after the fruit is gathered, as new shoots will make a good start the same season.

The Best Pears to Grow.—At a recent discussion of the N. Y. Farmers' Institute Club, P. F. Quinn of Newark, N. J., gave a history of some twenty varieties of the pear and their comparative value as a marketable commodity. Many of them were regarded as of little value to the fruit cultivator, though each had its partizans. Diminishing the list Mr. Q. thought might be advantageously done, and named as favorite varieties the Duchess, Bartlett, Sheldon, Lawrence and Sekel as the five most profitable pears to grow for the New York Market. For home or family use he named, as favorites, Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Duchess, Buerre D'Anjou and Belle Lucrative.

Domestic Economy.

ORIGINAL RECIPES, INQUIRIES, &c.

How to Bleach White Flannel.—Take brimstone, put it on a hot stone or iron that has a hollow in it; set it on the ground; take an old barrel that has no bottom and set it over the brimstone. After having washed the flannel in oap-suds, then lay a stick across the top of the barrel, hang the flannel over it, and cover up with some old carpet to confine the smoke; after it has burned so it does not smoke any more, take it out and dry without washing.

Will some one please inform me how to color cotton for carpet rags a blue that will not fade?—Mrs. L. A. Brasted, *Howard, N. Y.*

Another.—In answer to an inquiry, "How to bleach white flannel," I will and my recipe, which has proved to be good:—Wet the flannel in hot soap-suds, hang in a barrel, under which place a pan of coals, sprinkle on a handful of brimstone, cover tight, then leave until the smoke is gone.—S. J. B., *Wheeler, N. Y.*

Pickalilly.—Chop one peck of green tomatoes; then stir in one teacup of salt; strain in a colander over night; add to it six green peppers chopped, one teacup of grated horseradish, two quarts of vinegar, one teacup of sugar. Let it boil gently, stirring occasionally until the tomato is cooked, then add cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, one spoonful each, or spice to suit the taste.—Auntie.

Pickled Mangoes.—Take small melons from the vines, fresh; put them into weak vinegar, let them stand until they are wilted, then take them and make a slit lengthwise; take out the seeds, fill them with horse-radish grated, small cucumber pickles, one onion, all small articles, such as peas, nasturtion and radish pods; then add a tablespoonful of cloves, allspice, pepper, cinnamon, mace, mixed, and fill them full. After they are finished sew them up with a thread; scald nice vinegar and pour onto them boiling hot; cover tight. I have some that I made seven years ago, have never been taken from the first vinegar, and are perfect.—Mrs. E. B. G., *Unionville.*

To Dry Sweet Corn.—When the corn is in good condition for eating cut off the grains (not too close) and with the back of your knife scrape the juice from them. Spread them upon earthen plates; place the dishes in a hot stove oven and let them remain until the corn is scalded; be sure that *steam* rises from it when you stir up the corn; set the plates in the sun till the corn is dried. Don't spoil the corn, as many do, by putting it into *water*; it gives it a strong and unpleasant taste.—N., *Wayne, Mich.*

Hubbard Squash.—Will some of the readers of the Rural please inform me the best method of preparing the Hubbard Squash for the table? Also, a recipe for tanning and coloring furs of the muskrat, and other small animals, an oak, brown or black?—L., *Carmel, Ind.*, 1866.

New Advertisements.

30.000 HONEY LOCUST Hedge Plants for sale. WM. J. DEVOE, Homer, N. Y.

NEW WORK ON GRAPE CULTURE.—In Press and nearly ready. "Practical Grape Culture," by JOHN PHIN, author of "Open Air Grape Culture." Price, $1,25. AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y., and JOHN PHIN, Havana, N. Y. 873-2t

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—25 ACRES, PRICE $15,000 LESS $3,000, reserving next crop. Terms of payment to suit purchaser. Call upon, or address the subscriber on the premises at Gaines, Orleans Co. D. J. B. HOYT.

DOOLITTLE'S IMPROVED BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY—Warranted genuine, and every plant warranted to grow. Now is the time to set until the ground freezes. Plants delivered free of charge to all *cash* customers within two thousand miles at the following prices:—$1 ₩ dozen; $4 ₩ 100; $30 ₩ 1,000—or delivered at the Nursery grounds, or Express office, at greatly reduced prices. Written instructions for cultivation accompany each delivery, if required.
Oct. 5, 1866. D. J. B. HOYT, Gaines, N. Y.

50 BUSHELS GOOD NEW APPLE SEEDS WANTED. Address, W. H. MANN, 872-3t Box 100, Normal, McLean Co., Ills.

HARDY GRAPE VINES.—I offer for the Fall trade 100,000 Grape Vines of all the most profitable varieties for planting. Also, STRAWBERRY PLANTS of all the improved sorts. Send for circular.
173 2t S. J. ALLIS, North East, Erie Co., Pa.

JOHN CHARLTON, NEW GRAPE, DIANA, HAMBURGH.—The subscriber will commence to send out his share of the stock of this superb hardy hybrid grape Nov. 1st. Price $5 ₩ plant; $60 ₩ doz.
872-6t Address, JOHN CHARLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

500,000 DELAWARE BUDS! 2,000.—100 Catawba and Isabella Cuttings. Order early, if you would secure well-ripened wood, cut and delivered this Fall at low rates. Also, Grape Vines and Small Fruits. Send for Price Lists to
873-2t M. H. LEWIS & CO., Sandusky, Ohio.

APPLE AND CHERRY TREES—for Sale Cheap.—Several thousand first class apple trees, from 3 to 5 years old. Also, a few thousand 1 and 2 year Cherry Trees, leading varieties first class Standard and Dwarf Pears. Leading varieties will be taken in exchange for part if prefered. Address,
EDWARD TATNALL,
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JOHN S. COLLINS' DESCRIPTIVE and Priced Catalogue has been delayed. He now has thousands of them and wishes every body to have one. They contain description and price of the *newest and best* varieties of strawberries, Philadelphia, Doolittle and other Raspberries, Wilson Early and Kittatinny Blackberries, &c., and other information worth knowing. Send and get one. Moorestown, N. J.

McKINDLEY & POLLOCK, No. 17 Buffalo St., Rochester, sell Parker's Fruit Gatherer; also, L. M. Chase, at Palmyra, and Pease & Buell at Batavia. ☞ See cut in August numbers of Rural. 871-4t

FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
GRAPE VINES, &C.,
At lowest wholesale rates, including
Pears, Standard and Dwarf.
Apples, " " "
Cherries, " " "
Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines.
A splendid lot of Iona, Isabella and Adirondac
GRAPE VINES,
Very healthy, strong and well-rooted. Fine plants of Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Creveling, Allen's Hybrids, and other Grapes.
English Gooseberries, Downings' Mulberries and *all* the
SMALL FRUITS, ROSES, EVERGREENS, SEEDLINGS, &c., &c.
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BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.—15th Year. 8 large Greenhouses; 375 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock adapted to the West, a very complete assortment—including
10,000 Siberian Crab, 3 and 4 years.
100,000 Pear; 25,000 hardy Cherry.
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I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES*, including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready.
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GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, HEDGING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.
GOULD, BECKWITH & CO.,
870-tf Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CLYDE.

BY LEWIS DAYTON BURDICK.

O'ERWHELMED in grief was MAGGIE BROWN,
Sweet MAGGIE BROWN—a bride—
A widow—just one year between—
And darling baby CLYDE.

Submitting meekly to her fate
She hid away the tears;
GOD gave her strength to struggle through
Stern Winter's hopes and fears.

Set free by genial breath of Spring
The streamlets sped along;
The merry robins came again
And filled the air with song.

Again sprang up the violets,
Earth bloomed again anew,
And every day the little CLYDE
To MAGGIE dearer grew—

Too lovely grew to leave amidst
Earth's bitterness and strife,
GOD took him from his mother's arms
Into a better life.

Greene, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE UNTIMELY DEATH.

ONE lovely day near the close of the eighteenth century, two young ladies — one the daughter of a wealthy English widow, the other a fair Sicilian — wandered forth from the city of Palermo to enjoy from the distant hill-top the beauties of an Italian sunset. The sky was clear and cloudless, the air soft and balmy, and Nature, radiant in her sweetest smiles, presented a picture not to be equaled in these western climes. Both the maidens were betrothed, and were expecting the consummation of their happiness, ere long, in the marriage tie. The gay scenes that surrounded them, and the bright picture of future happiness dispelled all burdensome thoughts from their minds; and as they leisurely walked along, conversing upon things to come as though there was not a possibility of those bright fancies fading, they unreservedly told each other some of the many joys that were in store for them, when a few more weeks should pass away.

On, on they wandered, until they found themselves at the foot of a tower, which stood upon a rocky eminence about two miles from the city, and rose to the height of one hundred and twenty feet. The top of the tower commanded a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country, and looked far out upon the blue waters of the Mediterranean. The tower had been built long ages before as a monument of the greatness of one of the Italian Kings, and at the time mentioned it was in quite a dilapidated condition. The wild ivy had crept high upward and clung to its moss-clad sides, forming a vast column of green; the spiral staircase leading to the top was old and rickety; and the parapet that formerly crowned its summit had fallen down. Lovely indeed it looked to the maidens, with the green ivy encircling it, and almost closing up the entrance. The sea, bathed in sunlight, spread out to the horizon before them,—and yet, ideality, as ever, searching after something more grand and beautiful than that already realized, is not satisfied with the narrow vision, and a proposition is made to go up into the tower. With much persuasion on the part of the English maiden, they commence the ascent, laughing and chattering as they go, unmindful of the trembling of the stairs beneath their weight. Never were larks merrier than they; and they would stop for a moment to look from the window upon the sea, and the ships, with their white sails spread to the breeze, they would sing a few lines of some sweet strain suggestive of coming happiness. Up higher and higher they went — the fair daughter of Sicily still half timid, and her English sister, with a heart bounding with anticipation—they continued the ascent.

There! the last step is reached and they stand upon the platform. But why do they start? Oh! horrors! Becoming loosened below, the whole staircase gave way, and fell with a crash to the bottom. No wonder their cheeks paled and their tongues were speechless; completely isolated from the earth, what hope was there of escape from the dangers that surrounded them? They looked wildly at one another, then cast themselves into each other's arms and wept. But hope soon revived. Perhaps they might attract attention, and be saved. They raised signals and called aloud for aid; but all was in vain. The tower was some distance from the highway, and days might intervene before it would be visited by others. A lingering death by starvation seemed to be their fate. Beautiful indeed was the scene before them,—the sun just sinking to rest beneath the sea, tinging the waters with a thousand shades,—the domes and spires of Palermo glittering in the distance,—the distant lowing of the cows and bleating of the sheep as they return with their shepherd from the hills. But they saw it not; they beheld naught but the grim, dark shadow, Death; they could almost feel his icy fingers; they knew, they felt, that they must die. Soon the sun went down in the west—the shades of night gathered slowly over the earth. The sisters sang together a sweet but mournful Italian air, commended themselves to Him who is never out of hearing, and throwing themselves into each other's arms they wept long and bitterly, till sleep for a time made them forget their distress.

The day dawned and their efforts to attract attention were renewed, but no one heard them. Oh! what to them were all the lavish beauties that bloomed around? Their hearts were chilled and desolate. The day went by, and another fearful night was passed. Morning came and smiled as brightly as ever, but to them it brought no hope; — and, ere the sun went down again, Death laid his cold hand on the Italian maiden and her spirit departed. Oh! how fearful must it have been for her whose heart but two days before beat high with expectation? There was her companion before her, but the clay moved not, breathed not; and ere long she must share the same fate. Friends whom she most dearly loved she would never behold again. And he, to whom she had given the warmest affections of her young heart, would come to make her his, but she would be gone. She took from her pocket pencil and paper, and wrote a brief description of their terrible adventure and threw it down from the tower, hoping it might be picked up and her friends thus learn her fate. The day wore away and night again enshrouded the earth, but ere the sun again burst the curtain of darkness her spirit had fled to join that of her Italian sister.

The friends of the young ladies searched in vain for them, until the billet written by one of them was picked up, which revealed the sad truth. Means were devised to enable them to ascend the tower, where the maidens were found resting in each other's embrace. BEATRICE.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCES ON SMOKING.

QUEEN VICTORIA, at last accounts, had gone to her favorite residence in Scotland. The Princess Helena and Prince Christian have just returned from their wedding tour on the continent, and will shortly join her Majesty. Rumor says that the Queen's strong maternal attachment to Prince Christian has overcome her aversion to smokers, and that it is chiefly on his account that a handsome smoking room has, for the first time, been fitted up in Balmoral Castle. Every one has heard the story of the little *ruse* by which the Prince of Wales secured to himself (and it is said to the Princess) a smoking boudoir in Marlborough House without her Majesty's knowledge. The Princess of Wales is a daughter-in-law thoroughly after the royal Queen's heart; she is as energetic and punctual and affable in the discharge of her public duties as the Queen herself used to be before her spirit was crushed by the pressure of a poignant sorrow. The Princess is a model of propriety; she adopts English customs and wears her mother-in-law's favorite colors, yet one of the "little birds" flying about the court has chirped the news that the Princess has a weakness, and that weakness is—for a cigarette, and she and the Prince snatch some quiet half-hours in a certain little bow-shaped room, adorned with light blue satin couches, which the Queen, by a stratagem, was prevented entering when she inspected the palace before the youthful couple took possession.

HOW TO MAKE A BONNET.

A PARIS correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette gives the following recipe — a la Blot — for making a bonnet:—"Take a piece of plaited straw of a round or oval form, and bend it into any shape you please so long as you balance the article on the top of your head. Smother it with artificial flowers, or cover it if you like with puffed tulle, and add lappets at the side if you think them becoming; but this, I should observe, is quite unnecessary. Plant a full-blown rose in the center, or encircle the whole with a wreath of roses, passion-flowers, pansies, hyacinths, daisies, ivy, or lilies of the valley, or bunches of grapes, or some cherries, or gooseberries. Then attach some glass beads round the rim, and strings of ribbon of the same color as the predominating tint of the flowers or fruit forming the wreath, the ends of which strings tie together across the breast. Next add, if you please, a second pair of strings of muslin or tulle, and you have a bonnet of the prevailing mode, which you call chapeau Lamballe, Fanchon, Trianon, printanier, d'ete, Marly, or Mandarin blanc, according to your fancy."

A PLEASANT PARLOR PASTIME. — A favorite play with Dr. Whately, was penciling a little tale on paper and then making his right-hand neighbor repeat it in a whisper to the next man, and so on till everybody around the table had done the same. But the last man was always required to write what he had heard, and the matter was then compared with the original retained by His Grace. In many instances the matter was hardly recognizable, and Dr. Whately would draw an obvious moral; but the cream of the fun lay in his efforts to ascertain when the alterations took place. His analytical powers of detection proved, as usual, accurate, and the interpolations made by the parties were playfully pilloried. The play is called "Russian Scandal."

WHAT TO THINK.—A calm, blue-eyed, self-possessed young lady received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which brought her thither. "I've been asked a good many times if you were not engaged to Dr. ——. Now, if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell them I *think?*" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm, blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "you think you don't know, and you are sure it is none of your business."

YOUTH is full of warm friendship and tender emotion, and the solemnities of a funeral, the grief of friends, and the spectacle of all the high hopes and unbounded joy of a young heart laid low in death, tends to chasten our thoughts and raise them to the contemplation of things less perishable than those of earth.

Choice Miscellany.

LET YOUR SUMMER FRIENDS GO BY.

LET your summer friends go by
With the summer weather:
Hearts there are that will not fly,
Though the storm should gather.

Summer love to fortune clings—
From the wreck it saileth,
Like the bee that spreads its wings
When the honey faileth.

Rich the soil where weeds appear;
Let the false bloom perish;
Flowers there are more rare and dear,
That you still may cherish.

Flowers of feeling, pure and warm,
Hearts that cannot wither,
These for thee shall bide the storm,
As the sunny weather.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CONTENTMENT.

MUCH has been written about Contentment. It is of the same class of subjects as Home, Industry and Honesty, upon which every school-boy and girl has written a composition, or rather has put together a collection of proverbs, household sayings and sentences, which almost daily greet their eyes and ears. Yet, while most that has been written concerning home and honesty is true, that which has been written about Contentment is often in the wrong. It seems to me that those who write on this subject do not always think about it, but that many, school-boy like, write off all they have been accustomed to hear about it. Contentment is said to always bring happiness, and its possessor is always praised, and reputed to be one of the happiest of GOD'S creatures.

The wise man has said "A contented mind is a continual feast," but it is a fabled feast, at least one rarely enjoyed by us poor mortals. We have ever been accustomed to have it preached to us by word — how rarely by example! Many are continually harping upon the lack of it in our nation — fearing that discontent will ruin us. But they look only at the *evils* of discontent and not at the good also. "Man cannot be contented anywhere or with anything." It is entirely at variance with his nature.

Contentment is a myth of which we often hear and read, rather than a reality of a common possession. From the cradle to the grave man is longing and striving after something better—after an undefinable something,—the unattained. Childhood is always looking forward to the time of manhood or womanhood with bright anticipations — building fairy castles which fall to the ground as soon as the cob-houses which he constructs in his play. When he is a man, what great things he hopes to do! And when manhood is reached is there then perfect content? Far from it! The same insatiate longing after the unattained, strengthened with his years, still prevents him from enjoying what he already possesses. No! He is yet looking forward into the misty future for that which will satisfy his natural longing — for that gem, contentment. Old age creeps upon him unawares, and he is still seeking the unattained, which, like a delusive phantom, still eludes his grasp. Few ever realize their expectations. Some work on, hope on, till they find rest in the grave. Others begin to despair when old age comes; they look back upon their past lives and see what opportunities they have missed; the future looks dark to them and they long to be young again. Discontent reigns universally from the cradle to the grave.

Contentment is often preached in families where discontent, if followed by proper efforts, would be productive of much good. How foolish it would be for a family who were in want even of the necessaries of life, to be contented, when they might have abundance by *striving* for it. Who, after a moment's reflection, will say that all should be contented? We cannot fail to see that *perfect* content would cause all advancement in civilization and knowledge to cease. For it is this universal discontent—this distaste of the old and desire for the new, that makes our's the age of progress. Yet many, while they boast of our age of improvement, cry out against the lack of contentment. How absurd! — to glory in our advancement and yet disapprove the very cause of it. What if we were all perfectly contented? Would there be any more improvement? — would our's be a progressive age? We need only to glance over universal history to answer in the negative. If our forefathers had been contented with their lot and had not longed for and earnestly striven after better things, where would have been our boasted nineteenth century? Echo answers — nowhere. PETITOR VIRTUTIS.

CAUTIOUS MEN.—Some men use words as riflemen do bullets. They say but little. The few words used go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide with their eye and face, on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they lance out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. You never know where you stand with them. Your conversation falls into their mind as rivers into a deep chasm, and is lost from sight by its depth and darkness. They will sometimes surprise you with a few words, that go to the mark like a gunshot, and then they are silent again, as if they were re-loading. Such men are safe counselors, and true friends, in every case where they profess to be such. To them, truth is more valuable than gold, while pretension is too gauzy to deceive them. Words without point, to them ark like titles without merit, only betraying the weaknesses of the blinded dupes who are ever used as promoters of wiser men's schemes.

A DISTINGUISHED teacher defines genius to be the power of making efforts.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MEMORIES.

"BRIGHT, blessed memories, how fair
And cloudless are the hues ye wear?—
The joys of life we guard with care,
Its griefs aside ye cast.
And golden tints of light ye bear,
Sweet memories of the past."

WHAT a blessed gift is memory! How we love to call the mind away from the busy cares of the present, to revel in the delights of other years and gaze upon her pleasing pictures of the past! What treasures memory accumulates, and how freely she brings them to our view. What familiar scenes she exhibits to us. There, painted upon her rich and glowing canvas is our childhood's home,—the home we loved,—where was spent some of our happiest hours; again with our mirthful companions we roam through the green fields, catching the pure breezes as they dance along, or in the lonely forest listening to the song of birds, and gathering sweet flowers, not thinking of nor caring for the future. Those were happy hours, hours to be enjoyed in memory, but never to be recalled.

Leaving the fairy scenes of childish sports, we next see the old school house in whose halls we so often assembled to rehearse our tasks; where we sipped the first draught from the fount of knowledge. Our school friends!—how they come thronging about us! Each dear, familiar face lit up with the same sweet smile as of yore; we can almost feel the grasp of their hand, and their warm breath upon our cheek, as we roved through our favorite haunts of science, gleaning the maturer productions of diligence and toil. Can we help loving our school days when they are fraught with so much interest and pleasure? Days, months and years have passed since then; the cares and duties of life have multiplied, but the remembrance of the sweet friends and companions of our happy school days smiles upon our pathway, like some fair and lovely flower whose blossoming diffuses fragrance which long remains though the flower be withered. Glancing along on the canvas we find memories that grieve us,—the fault, the error, and many things that we think we would not do, had we our life to live over. We would they were not here, but as they are, we are glad memory reminds us of them. She brings a sigh, and causes a tear, when we look upon many wasted hours and see so many things left undone that ought to have been done;—but yet we feel so much that is dear to us, is associated with memory, that after all we say

"Bright, blessed memories."

Sheldrake, Seneca Co., N. Y. H———.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

WE are told that Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty-eight years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Ludovico, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own time; a singular exertion noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of the age in new studies.

Accarco, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, replied that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner.

Dryden, in his sixtieth year, commenced the Illiad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

THE IDLER.

THE idle man is an annoyance—a nuisance. He is of no benefit to anybody. He is an intruder in the busy thoroughfare of every-day life. He stands in our path, and we push him contemptuously aside! He is of no advantage to anybody. He annoys busy men. He makes them unhappy. He may have an income to support him in idleness, or he may "sponge" on his good natured friends. But in either case he is despised. Young man, do something in this bustling, wide-awake world! Move about for the benefit of mankind, if not for yourself. Do not be idle. God's law is, that by the sweat of our brow we shall earn our bread. That law is a good one, and the bread we earn is sweet. Do not be idle. Minutes are too precious to be squandered thoughtlessly. Every man and every woman, however exalted or however humble, can do good in this short life, if so inclined; therefore do not be idle.

HOPE.—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept a distressed friend company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way, all the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul such sweet stories of the succeeding joys; what comforts there are in heaven; what peace, what joy, what triumphs, what marriage songs and hallelujahs there are in that country whither she is travelling that she goes merrily away with her present burden.

AFFLICTIONS serve to quicken our pace in the way to our rest. 'Twere well if more love would prevail among us, and that we were rather drawn to heaven than driven. But seeing our hearts are so bad that mercy will not do it, it is better to be put on with the sharpest scourge, than to loiter, like the foolish virgins, till the door is shut.

IF you should ever find it necessary in any way to assert your social rank, don't forget you are a gentleman, in trying to prove that you are one.

Sabbath Musings.

A GEM FROM HERBERT.

TO BE READ JUST BEFORE CHURCH TIME.

WHEN once thy foot enters the church, beware,
God is more there than thou; for thou art there
Only by His permission. Then beware,
And make thyself all reverence and fear.
Let vain and busy thoughts have there no part;
Bring not thy plow, thy plots, thy pleasures thither;
Christ purged his temple—so must thou thy heart;
All worldly thoughts are but thieves met together
To cozen thee. Look at thy action well,
For churches either are our heaven or hell.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"I WILL WAIT 'TILL AFTER HARVEST."

BY MRS. H. M. LINCOLN.

I HEARD these words carelessly spoken, yet they rested with a sad weight on my heart, and echoed and re-echoed drearily for many days. One spoke who had advanced to manhood—that period of life when maturity is rapidly going forward, and the unmistakable signs of virtue or vice mark the chosen path.

Such an one, urged by a friend to go to church and regard the Word of GOD once more, made answer kindly, yet carelessly, "I will wait till after harvest." And now the harvest is past, the summer ending, and the soul of such an one may not be saved. 'Tis sad to see those who might be way-marks in society, honored by men and looked upon with approbation by GOD—yielding to vice against their better judgment,—giving to Satan's service the talent, the time, the energy and ability of manhood,—laying up no treasures in heaven, establishing no permanent hope for the future which might make life charming, death cheerful and heaven glorious. Waiting 'till after harvest ere they flee to CHRIST when wasted life and feeble body warn them Death is near,—waiting until vicious habits and associates demoralize the heart and soul and take the energy GOD will claim at the last when the harvest of the world shall come. Waiting until after harvest,— the summer-time of life passed in folly, the summer sun shining,— not on the maturing fruit of manhood, but on the wasted wilds of life; and though the rich autumn-time comes with full garners, yet the heart is found wanting of the rich fruit of love and perfection GOD gives those who seek Him early.

How many are living blanks, as it were,— the world absorbing all their thoughts — Time, though the tomb-builder, to them ever an unfailing surety, wherein they shall sow and reap and have space for repentence. Waiting till after harvest! How many bright, beautiful and blessed dreams have faded as the harvest waned; how many hopes of better days and deeds have fled with life's autumn-time; how many tears have been shed over wasted treasures, lost forever; how many visions of brightness have died as the harvest-time closed and the summer ended, leaving the soul desolate and alone, standing garbless in the face of Death.

Why not then accept love and mercy *now*, so kindly offered, and begin at once a *pure* and *peaceful* life, hastening to redeem the wasted moments, losing sight of the world awhile, looking inward and above — resolving to do noble deeds, live noble lives, and make "the world the better for it."

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1866.

THE TREASURES OF THE WICKED.

EVERY man is treasuring up stores for eternity; the good are laying up "treasures in heaven, where moth doth not corrupt;" the evil and impenitent are treasuring up "wrath against the day of wrath." What an idea is this! Treasures of wrath! Whatever the impenitent man is doing, he is treasuring up wrath. He may be getting wealth; but he is treasuring up wrath. He may be forming pleasant connections; but he is also treasuring up wrath. Every day adds something to the heap. Every oath the swearer utters, there is something gone to the heap of wrath. Every lie the liar tells, there is something gone to the heap of wrath. Every licentious act the lewd man commits, there is something gone to the treasure of wrath. Every day he lives in sin, the book of God's remembrance records it against him. The impenitent man has a weightier treasure of wrath to-day than he had yesterday; he will have a weightier to-morrow than he has to-day. When he lies down at night, he is richer in vengeance than when he rose in the morning.

He is continually deepening and darkening his eternal portion. Every neglected Sabbath increases his store of wrath; every forgotten sermon adds something to the weight of punishment. All the checks of conscience, all the remonstrance of friends, all the advice and prayers of parents will be taken into the account, and will tend to increase the treasures of wrath laid up against the day of wrath.—*Rev. J. A. James.*

GRATITUDE.—It has been beautifully said that gratitude is the memory of the heart; and, the heart that has been taken to Calvary and washed in the blood that ransomed a world, will have a strong memory of the blessing given, and a ready tongue to utter its praise. Those who are not thankful for God's unspeakable gift, cannot be expected to be really thankful for any other gift. If we will not praise the Giver for the greatest gift, we are not likely to praise Him for any of the smaller.

THE present hour is always wealthiest when it is poorer than the future ones, as that is the pleasantest site which affords the pleasantest prospect.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

IN AND AROUND QUEBEC.---No. IV.

BY GULIELMUM.

A FEW minutes drive outside the city wall, along a street more modernized than those within it, brought us to "the battlefield of empire,"—

The Plains of Abraham.

In my early reading of history I invested with not a little of romance the narrative of WOLFE's success upon these Plains,—the climbing up the steep ascent in the grey dawn of the morning—the hot battling when the two armies met—and the eager questioning of the dying victor, "Who fly?" And as I sat down where the dying chieftain breathed his life out in those last words—"Then I die happy"—I could not help thinking in how great a degree historic romance is only a myth. There may be a peculiar interest attaching to places once the scene of great events—I felt such interest as I sat there—but the actual Present absorbs the dreamy Past, and romance is sadly toned down. There are some places where all actualities seem miserably stupid,—where they cannot exist without jostling History. But actualities have little respect for anything. They thrust themselves, or are thrust in, everywhere and at any time; and sometimes they seem most ludicrously out of character. Think, for instance, of a *race-course* on the Plains of Abraham, where you and I, in our boyhood, somehow got the impression, and have foolishly kept it ever since, that History had erected her Temple! But the race-course is there,—a finely turned elliptic encircling the broad, level reach of upland where the British forces formed in line. Nor do I wonder at the selecting of such a place for the purpose, by those whose familiarity with it rendered them indifferent to all past associations. It certainly is as well adapted to it as for the manœuvering of embattled hosts. What a splendid base ball ground it would make, or a dozen of them, for that matter! But they don't play base ball in Quebec, that I know of, and we can't import the Plains. What a pity we cannot! They would sell well here, divivided up into small sections to suit purchasers! It would be a novelty, too, among curiosity seekers. That's an idea for some enterprising genius, and I throw it in gratis.

The Upper Town has stretched itself along the upland some distance outside the wall, and cottages, the architecture of which is a curious blending of the past and present, are scattered here and there along the swell of land which appears to be the eastern boundary of the Plains proper. This land-swell reaches northward from the bluff bounding the river, and breaks the continuous level of the smooth, lawn-like plain by a rise of a few feet.

Along this line, and overlooking thus their daring foes, were drawn up the French forces under MONTCALM. The line of battle is distinctly marked out by the Martello towers which stand as outposts to the city's defences, and the positions of the opposing armies may be traced readily. The new Jail, a massive and quite imposing edifice, stands about where the center of the French line must have been posted. It is only a few rods from where WOLFE died, as the spot is indicated by the monument erected to his memory. This may be said to be the second edition of a memorial tablet, as the inscription upon it will explain. The monument is very near the rising ground, scarce a pistol-shot removed from the position occupied by the French. It is a granite shaft, thirty feet in height and four feet square at the base—chaste and simple in design—and bearing upon one side this inscription:

THIS PILLAR WAS ERECTED
By the British Army in Canada, 1849.
HIS EXCELLENCY
Lieut. Gen.
SIR BENJ'N. D'URBAN,
G. C. B. K. C. H. R. C. T. S. &c.,
Commander of the Forces,
To replace that erected by
Governor General Lord AYLMER, G. C. B.,
in 1832,
Which was broken and defaced, and is
deposited underneath.

The opposite side bears simply this:

HERE DIED
WOLFE,
VICTORIOUS,
September 13th, 1759.

The well from which the dying hero last drank is perhaps fifty feet distant from the monument. Of course everybody goes there for a draught, and of dourse I did—not. Sipping knowledge from the same fountains at which geniuses quaff will not make one a genius; nor will drinking from the same spring that supplied a hero make a man a hero. Had the flask from which WOLFE drank been there I might have been tempted to imbibe. No ordinary inducements could prevail.

If you are given to moralizing, you will sit down by the granite column and let thought journey backward an hundred years and more, and people the present with the forms that then dashed to and fro upon the plain in combat fierce and wild,—forms whose leading spirit ebbed away in quick pulsations just as Victory was crowning the name that spirit bore with a wreath of *immortelles*. An hundred years! 'Tis a long while to go backward,—long, as time is computed by days and months; singularly short, when measured by thoughts electric chain. Many and many a summer has the turf grown green and beautiful since that September morning when it was trampled upon by "the iron heel of War," and its rich green blended with a richer and costlier crimson. Many and many a battle has been fought since then for the mastery of Right over Wrong, of Truth over Error. But those battle-fields are not known, and to them no travelers ever make pilgrimages. WOLFE sprang to immortality from the Plains of Abraham, but many another has stepped to a glory higher and truer than his, from lowlier plains, where they waged earnest battle for a common humanity, in the cause of Truth. Their names may not be written over any niche in Fame's temple, nor are they anywhere recorded among the names of hero-martyrs, as *we* read them, but they are there as GOD reads them.

And yet, of the masses who fall on the battle-fields of life, over how many could we rear a tablet with the "Here died ———, victorious!" with truth, I mean. I don't doubt that tombstones may lie; (do I put it too plainly?) I have even heard funeral discourses that I thought rather too much gilded. But, speaking the truth in all soberness, of how many can it be said, they "died victorious?" Victorious over self, over all the hosts that beleaguer manhood to make it a slave to corruption? Over doubtings and fears, strong in the faith that the glory of their victory shall be the Shekinah of the life beyond?

But if you moralize little—if reflection be with you only another name for sentiment, and you disdain that—then you stroll off across the Plains, to the point where WOLFE led his men up the steep ascent, and returning step into your carriage or calash and go bowling over the lovely drive known as the St. Foy road.

When I last saw the Plains of Abraham they appeared the altar on which was being offered incense, whose rising clouds were floating against the western sky, lit into glorious beauty. It was a scene to be remembered until I have witnessed my last sunset. I was leaving Quebec, at the close of one of those perfect days we sometimes know—was winding along the Grand Trunk Railway, on the south-east side of the St. Lawrence, just as the sun was tipping the bright tin roofs of the old town opposite with silver and gold. Our train was slowly climbing up the grade past Chaudiere as the sun sank down behind flecks of cloud which seemed to weave their dainty forms upon the edge of the high cliff. We don't see such a sunset more than once in a summer. It was exquisitely, gloriously beautiful. And in the glow of it hovers my last memory of "in and around Quebec."

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NAMES—ILLINOIS.

THINKING that the origin and signification of the proper names now in use might prove interesting to the readers of the RURAL, I send some that I have collected from various sources.

I will begin with the name of my native State—Illinois. There are two versions given of the origin of this name. One is that it is derived from the Indian word *illini*, meaning "men," and the French suffix *ois*, "tribe of men." The other is that a party of Frenchmen, while on an exploring expedition down the river, found, at the confluence of this river with the Mississippi, an island thickly wooded with black walnut. It was at the season of the year when the nuts were ripe; and they greatly enjoyed the luxury of this fruit while encamping on the island. From this circumstance they named the island, and thence the river and State *Isle aux nois*, (Island of Nuts.)

The latter is probably the correct version, as this name, from the rapid pronunciation of the French, would easily be coverted into its present form—Illinois. And it is well known that the river bottoms are wooded with hickory, walnut and pecon. Illinois is called the Prairie State, from its extensive prairies. It is also called the Sucker State.

Egypt is a popular nickname for Southern Illinois, and is generally supposed to have been given on account of the ignorance of the inhabitants. But the word egypt does not signify ignorance, but "land of blackness," and was given to ancient Egypt by the Greeks, on account of the blackness of the soil and water. Now, it is a well known fact that the Illinois River is a dark, turbid stream; also that the soil in Illinois is very black, but extremely fertile, as was that of ancient Egypt,—and it looks more reasonable that the similarity of the soil and water should be the cause of the nickname than the imputed ignorance of the inhabitants. But enough for this time. In my next I will take up the names of some of the cities in Illinois.

Wadsworth, Ohio. L.

PRUSSIA'S GAINS BY THE WAR.

PRUSSIA'S victory in the recent brief European war was brilliant and decisive, and her acquisitions in territory are correspondingly sizable and important. Before the war, Prussia owned an irregularly shaped territory containing 108,771 square miles, and including in its eight provinces a population of 19,204,843. By the treaty of Prague, just signed, she gets additional territory to the amount of 42,584 square miles, with an additional population of 7,171,650, making her entire present population 26,476,523. Prussia's new dominions include nearly all the small German states, except the kingdom of Saxony, the most important of which are, the kingdom of Hanover, the grand duchies of Mecklenburg and Oldenburg, the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, and the duchies of Nassau, Brunswick and Saxe, besides a strip of Bavaria. Besides these states, Prussia now becomes undisputed owner of the Danish duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, over which Prussia and Austria have quarreled so much. Prussia's boundaries now lie between Denmark, the German and Baltic oceans on the north; the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and France on the west; the Palatinate, the river Main and Rodach, the kingdom of Saxony and the empire of Austria on the south, and Russia on the east. Prussia will thus become the fifth nation in Europe in point of population, and the seventh for extent of territory. Russia, France, Austria and Great Britain only exceed it in the former respect. As there is a strong party in Saxony which favors the annexation of that kingdom to Prussia, the latter power may possibly in this way gain an additional territory of 5,917 square miles, with over 2,000,000 people, and the cities of Leipsic and Dresden.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN USE.

WE are told, on good authority, by a clergyman, that some of the laborers in his parish had not 300 words in their vocabulary. The vocabulary of the ancient sages of Egypt, at least as far as is know to us from the hieroglyphic inscriptions, amounts to about 685 words. The libretto of an Italian opera seldom displays a greater variety of words. A well educated person in England, who has been at a public school, and at the university, who reads his Bible, his Shakspeare, the Times, and all the books of Mudie's library, seldom uses more than about 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till they find the word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock; and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakspeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000, and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5,642 words.—*Prof. Max Muller.*

POLAR ICE, THE GULF STREAM, &C.—M. Grad, in a letter read before the French Academy on the Polar Ice and the Gulf Stream, expressed the opinion that the stream keeps up its identity as far as the north of Siberia, and only loses itself in the Polar Basin. He contended that the Pole is by no means always occupied with ice, and that as the waters of the Gulf Stream keep themselves open in the spaces of the glacial seas which they traverse, it is in the prolongation of that current between the Spitzbergen Group and Nova Zembla that we ought to look out for the easiest route by which to arrive at the Arctic geographical Pole.

THE happiest man in the world is the man with just wealth enough to keep him in spirits, and just children enough to make him industrious.

MY OWN NATIVE LAND.

W. B. BRADBURY.

1. I have roved o - ver moun - tain, I've crossed o - ver flood, I have traversed the wave - roll - ing sand; And tho' fields were as green, and the moon shone as bright, It was not, not my own na - tive land. No, not my own na - tive land, No, no, no, no, no, No, not my own native land, No, no, no.

FINE. D. S. no . . . . . D. S.

2. And the right hand of friendship how oft have I grasped,
Smiling eyes have looked brightly and bland;
But still happier far were the hours that I passed,
In the west, in my own native land,
Yes, in my own native land.

3. Then all hail, dear Columbia, the land that we love,
And where flourishes liberty's tree:
'Tis the birth-place of freedom, our own native home,
'Tis the land, 'tis the land of the free,
Yes, 'tis the land of the free.

Reading for the Young.

LITTLE MARY'S JEWEL.

MOST children are fond of gay dresses and of sparkling jewels, and are eager for the time to come when they may possess them. And there is a jewel of great value which can never be stolen away.

Such a jewel was in the keeping of little Mary Emmett, and though few people knew that she owned it, many loved her because she always wore it, and because it made her so very charming.

"O, Susie," cried Mary, "do come to the window and see how the little flowers are drinking in this gentle rain. It really seems as if their colors grew brighter every moment."

"How can you talk so about the rain," said Susie, crossly, "when you know this is the very afternoon that we were to visit Cousin Emma, and the rain will just spoil the whole plan."

"God sends the rain; He knows what is best, so I cannot be very sorry about it," said Mary, sweetly. "The little plants do really seem to need it, and you know we can go to visit Cousin Emma to-morrow."

"To-morrow I wanted to go ride with papa; but you don't care how much I am disappointed. No one ever does care for me."

"O, Susie, how can you say so?" said Mary. "You know mamma said she felt almost as sorry as you do, because she knows that to a child even a slight disappointment is no trifle. And then how kind she was to give us all these pretty pieces of silk to make up into dolls' dresses, so that we might amuse ourselves in the house."

"I don't care for dolls' dresses," said Susie. "I wish she would get me a new silk dress for myself. All the girls in our school dress better than we do. I am really ashamed to be seen in the street looking so shabby."

"I don't believe that mamma would ever let us be shabby," said Mary. "She loves us too well. Besides, why do you think so much about fine clothes, Susie? We are children, you know; and papa says that the more simply children are dressed the better they look."

"Papa is quite old-fashioned," said Susie, "and does not understand about it at all. Little girls dress almost as much as grown-up young ladies in these days, and I want to be in the fashion. Clara Mason has a real diamond necklace which her father gave her on her last birthday, and Bertha has at least three costly rings."

"Well, what if they have? it does not make me unhappy," said Mary. "O, Susie," she cried in a tone of joy, "do come here and look at the rainbow. It is so very, very bright, and it hangs its great arch over the whole sky. How can you fret so about little things, when God has made so much that is beautiful for us to enjoy?"

"Of course you cannot understand how I feel," said Susie, "for you never fret about anything. How is it, Mary, that you always manage to be so happy even when your plans are crossed?"

Mary blushed, and seemed a little confused at this. Then she looked at her sister with her honest, truthful eyes, and said, "Because when a disappointment comes, I always think of some comfort that seems to take away the sting. And if that is not enough, I remember that God knows everything, even about the everyday life of a little child like me, and that He surely loves me. Then I am willing to leave everything to Him, and so I am contented."

Ah, here lies the jewel deep in little Mary's soul, a contented mind. This is a priceless jewel indeed, and well worth the trouble of seeking.

Little child, is such a treasure yours? Then you will go through life looking upon flowers and rainbows, and smiles and sunshine will ever be about you; you will carry happiness wherever you go, and many a saddened heart will bless you.—*American Messenger.*

A PERSON may believe as he pleases about things; but things will not, therefore, be as he pleases.

THE OLD CLOCK;
OR, AUNT KATE'S BLESSING.

[Concluded from page 322, this No.]

MIRA hesitated somewhat, for she loved the white face of the old clock, and until the last few months it had struck off the hours with a musical chime that was very pleasant to hear. But hunger conquered and she took it down from its shelf in the corner. As she was carrying it to the table, the clock, as if in anger at the thought of parting with its mistress, gave a clear ringing note, which, on account of a broken cord, it had not done before for so long a time. The sudden noise so startled MIRA that the clock dropped from her hands and went to the floor with a terrible crash. Mrs. VERNON got out of bed from fright and came into the room to see what was the trouble—which she had not been able to do without assistance for weeks. When she saw the old clock in a hundred fragments on the floor, she sank into a chair with a deep groan, while MIRA threw herself upon the lounge and wept bitterly. "This was our last hope," she thought; "we must either beg or starve." Then she thought of her poor, suffering mother, and how unhappy it would make her to see her daughter so bowed down with grief. So she wiped away the tears, choked back the broken sobs, and began to pick up the fragments.

Just then the bright rays of a winter's sun that had been all day under a cloud, streamed through the windows, filling the room with a golden glory. MIRA looked up with a smile, and said—"Mother, the sunshine tells us to 'look on the bright side.' But oh, see here," she continued, "here is a package of bank-bills tacked to the back-board of the looking glass;" and she began to examine them. "Ten twenty-dollar bills, as true as I'm alive! Oh, mother, am I dreaming?—take them and see if it is real! Two hundred dollars in our house, and here we are starving for food!"

"Yes," said Mrs. VERNON, "there are two hundred dollars, that's certain. Truly, Aunt KATE's blessing would have left us if we had sold the old clock. I understand now what she meant when she said I had better take the hammer and break it to pieces than to part with it."

"Our misfortune has been most fortunate," said MIRA, for we never should have found the money in any other way; now I'll have you relieved of that cough, for I'll get you some sirup the first thing."

"I think my daughter had better get something to eat the first thing. I'm sure she has fasted long enough this time. Now you may assist me back to bed; I find my strength is gone again."

That night beheld their table well filled with good, substantial food, and the room looking bright and cozy, though so scantily furnished; for a good fire was burning in the grate. Mrs. VERNON found her appetite wonderfully increased on this occasion. Soon after the supper was cleared away they retired for the night, not forgetting to thank the great Giver for the blessings of that day.

Having plenty of good food and suitable medicines, Mrs. VERNON soon began to gain strength, and MIRA found that *she* was better able to work than she had been before for weeks; her mother soon became able to help herself and to do some of the light work about the house. So the remainder of the Winter was spent much more pleasantly than was at one time anticipated. Early spring was fast approaching, with her soft and silent tread, and MIRA had made up her mind to try again for a class of scholars, when in passing the post-office she met the agent who kindly informed her that there was a letter and a package there directed to her mother. On receiving these she turned her steps homeward, wondering all the way who they could be from; it had been so long a time since they had received a line from any one, she was almost sure they had no friends. She gave her mother the letter as soon as she entered the house. It ran thus:

Honored Madam:—Before you will receive this, Death will have claimed me for its victim, and then perhaps you may forgive one who has wronged you deeply. When you refused to accept me and married HARRY VERNON, I vowed to be revenged. for although I had loved you as I never could another woman, I could not then forgive you for loving another better than myself; therefore, I tried for years to entice your husband to drink and to gamble. But thanks to his high moral principles, he resisted every temptation like a brave, a noble man. But this made me more anxious to humble you both to the very dust. I had just completed a trap for his certain ruin, when he was taken sick and died. This of course left you free. *I forged that mortgage*, and you know what followed. I've had my revenge. But it's not brought me happiness or peace of mind. Your husband's honor is without spot; and I now return your old home to you in as good repair as when you left it; you will find it nicely furnished, and for one year my gardener will attend to the grounds as you may give orders; I will see that he is paid. You will also find the four hundred dollars, with interest, you lent to young HARRINGTON, who is my nephew. He sent the money to me to be returned to you a long time ago, but I kept it to further my own wicked revenge: *he* had no wish to wrong *you*, whatever else he may have done. I trust you will yet spend many happy years in your old home, and may your future years be as bright as the past ones have been miserable is the prayer of your old enemy, but now dying friend,

T. HARDY.

The package contained the deed of the homestead and a check for one thousand dollars. "O Mother!" said MIRA, "this is too good to seem real! I wonder if we aren't dreaming?—or are we in some fairy land? Only to think of going back to our old home and finding it all furnished, and then to have the privelege of wandering about on our own grounds and among the beautiful flowers, inhaling their fragrance as we used to do. It will be so delightful. I've heard that 'troubles never come single,' but I'm sure our blessings have come one after another, almost as fast as possible."

"Blessings are always coming, my daughter, only we do not always stop to appreciate them until troubles gather thick around us."

But little more is left to be told. Mrs. VERNON moved to her former residence, and MIRA had an opportunity of "finishing" her education as she had long desired, and of entering society of which she soon became a "bright and particular star." But those who could not *see* her in her poverty found it very hard to get acquinted with her now in her prosperity; indeed, *they* often pronounced her "haughty"—while those who were in humble circumstances called her their "*true friend.*"

The "old clock" was put in good repair, and now continues to strike off the hours with its musical chime, though "Aunt KATE's blessing" does not now rest on its bosom. It often reminds Mrs. VERNON and her daughter of the dark hours of their adversity, and also of the beginning of more prosperous days. Mrs. VERNON enjoys comparatively good health, although she will never entirely recover from those days of over-work. Mrs. GOSSIP thinks there will be a double wedding at the cottage in less than a year. MIRA will have a Senator for a father, and Mrs. VERNON will accept a noble young lieutenant for a son-in-law, and of course Mrs. GOSSIP ought to know.

Oakland, Mich Oct., 1866.

NEW QUARTER—A TRIAL TRIP.

THE last quarter of our present volume began Oct. 6—a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence. Subscribers whose terms expired with last quarter will find the No. of the paper (No. 871) printed after their names on address label. We trust all such will promptly renew, and also bring new recruits to swell the ranks of the RURAL Brigade.

☞ In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we will send the 13 numbers of the present Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject*. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a *Trial Trip?* We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 13, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

MR. T. MCKENNY of Iowa, has been lately appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Mr. H. Ewing of Kansas, was appointed, a few days ago, "Minister to the Hague."

General Dix has accepted the appointment of Minister to France, and will soon leave New York for Paris.

An association of soldiers and sailors, formerly prisoners of war in the South, has been formed in Washington.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered to take passage from New York on the first of December, for the South Pacific, to assume command of the "South Pacific Squadron."

Secretary Seward was taken quite ill again last week with a return of his late attack, the relapse being occasioned by over-exertion in the discharge of his official duties before full recovery. He was improving on the 8th inst.

The Herald's Washington special says the Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to remove competent clerks on political grounds. He also has announced that his clerks may have five days' leave of absence to go home and vote.

No person can hereafter receive over 25 cents for preparing pension papers for soldiers, and 15 cents for the administration of each necessary oath, under a penalty of $5.

Col. Bogg of St. Louis, on the 5th inst., was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Attorney-General Stanbury, on the 5th, gave an opinion that the contract entered into by Mr. Harlan, late Secretary of the Interior, with the Connecticut Emigration Company, disposing of 800,000 acres of the reserve lands of the Cherokee Indians in Kansas at $1 per acre, cannot be sustained and ought to be ignored.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received reports from Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas, which give highly encouraging accounts of the condition of the peace prospects in those States.

Twenty-four millions of dollars are to be paid in November for interest on Five-Twenties.

Late Fires.

A FIRE at Florence, Ky., last week, destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

The scale factory of Richard Brown, 57th St., New York, was damaged the 1st inst. by fire to the amount of $25,000. Insured.

The tobacco factory, machine shops and foundry of the Southern Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind., was burned the 30th ult. Loss $300,000.

The tobacco factory of W. & D. Rhinehard, on Wood street, Pittsburg, was consumed the 2d inst.; loss $30,000; mostly insured.

The freight house of the N. Y. Central Railroad, Schenectady, was destroyed by fire the 3d inst., with its contents. Loss very heavy.

A fire destroyed a block of frame dwellings in New Orleans (2d district) the 5th, worth $20,000.

A fire occurred in Toledo, O., the 5th, which destroyed the brass works of Fulton Henderson and 20 small buildings adjoining. Loss $15,000; insured. Skidmore & Co. had $3,000 worth of lumber destroyed. Covered by insurance.

The 3d, 4th and 5th stories of No. 44, Crosby street, New York, destroyed by fire the 6th inst. Voght & Co., porcelain and glassware dealers, lost over $200,000; insured. The lower stories damaged to the amount of $50,000 by fire and water; insured. St. Peter's Cathedral on Mott and Mulberry streets, also destroyed. Loss $150,000; insured. It was built in 1811.

E. F. King & Co.'s drug store, Boston, was burned on the 7th. Loss $40,000; insured.

Canadian Affairs.

A DISPATCH from Ottawa, C. W., the 4th inst., contains the following items:

"The Executive Council sat several hours last night. It is reported that important dispatches relating to the Fenians have been received.

The Board of Trade have passed a resolution that American and British silver be taken hereafter at 4 per cent. discount.

An interesting experiment regarding the use of peat for fuel has been tried by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, which proved perfectly successful.

Negotiations are making for a 'curling' match between the Montreal and Manchester (England) clubs.

The receipts of barley in the Toronto market yesterday from farmers' wagons reached 60,000 bushels."

The force of regulars in Canada is now about 12,000 effective men; they have forty-four cannon. There are on the rolls 34,000 militia, of which only 25,000 are considered effective.

From Toronto, Oct. 5, we learn that "preparations are actively progressing for the trial of the Fenians captured last June, at the approaching assizes. The best legal talent has been engaged on both sides. It is understood that M. C. Cameron, M. P., has been engaged in behalf of the Fenians."

An Ottawa dispatch of the 5th inst., says "It is reported on good authority that the Canadian delegation to England on the Confederation will consist of Hons. Messrs. Cartier and Longevin of Lower Canada, and McDonall and McDougall of Upper Canada."

Three Colonels of Engineers have arrived in Ottawa, it is supposed, with the view of fortifying the city.

Emigrants from Sweden.

THE American Emigrant Company is doing a good work in bringing Scandinavian emigrants to this country. Previous to the cholera panic in England the emigrants were brought through that country and shipped at Liverpool; but when the local authorities prohibited this the agent of the company promptly chartered a steamer, the Mauritius, which arrived at New York on the 5th, from Sweden direct, bringing 855 passengers, all well and all seeking homes in this western world. This is the first steamer that has ever brought emigrants direct to the United States from the Scandinavian countries, and she was obliged to clear in the first place for a port in Scotland, as the laws of Sweden allow only 400 emigrants to ship on one vessel for this country, and the Government would gladly prevent any from coming, if possible. These emigrants are among the best that come to our shores. Most of them are possessed of some means; they are healthy, virtuous and industrious, and make valuable citizens of our Western States, where most of them go, and as soon as they have earned a little money they send it back to their relatives in the old country to enable them also to come over. Heretofore the number of Scandinavians arriving in this country has been very small, but last year over three thousand came over under the auspices of the American Emigrant Company, and this year the number will be doubled.

THE CHOLERA—Seems to have entirely disappeared from many locations where, a few weeks ago, it extensively prevailed. But little cholera now exists in New York and vicinity, and in several localities in the West the Boards of Health have ceased to make reports—in Memphis the Board has disbanded. There have been a few cases in Washington the past week, and a few deaths in Nashville and New Orleans—a great diminution. In Philadelphia the disease is quite prevalent—90 cholera deaths during the week ending the 6th. Rochester has been remarkably healthy the present season—more so than for several years past. No death by cholera has been reported to the public by the Board of Health of this city so far this year.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its 31st Annual Meeting on the 3d inst., at the Church of the Ascension in New York city.

The Reports of the Committees on Domestic and Foreign Missions were read and approved.

The Annual Sermon was delivered in the evening by the Rt. Rev. H. C. Lay, D. D., Missionary Bishop to the South-west.

The Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Channing Moore Williams as Missionary Bishop to China and Japan, took place on the 3d, at St. Johns (Episcopal) Church.

Twenty-four Bishops were present, and over one hundred Ministers.

THE INDIANS.—A dispatch from Fort Laramie the 2d of October, says "a band of fifteen Indians stole a herd of cattle near this place on the 30th ult. They were pursued by Lieuts. Bingham and Starring with a party, who surprised their camp, killing all but four and recovering all of the stock."

The Tribune's Topeka (Kansas) special says "Frank Kilby and Charles Smith, stock tenders for Holliday's Overland Stage Co., were murdered by Indians the 29th ult., at Chalk Bluff, a station on the Smoky Hill route, 100 miles west of Fort Ellsworth."

DEATH OF ADMIRAL GREGORY.—Rear Admiral Francis H. Gregory, U. S. N., died suddenly in the city of New York on the 4th inst., aged 77. The deceased had been in the navy over 59 years. During his long career, and especially throughout the rebellion, he did valuable service for the country. At the time of his death, he was Superintendent of the iron-clads and steam vessels being constructed in New York. The Secretary of the Navy officially announced Admiral Gregory's death, and ordered a tribute to his worth to be observed at the Navy Yard on the day of the funeral.

ABOUT THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—A correspondent of a foreign journal writes from Valentia that from daylight until two o'clock in the afternoon the cable is usually worked with great difficulty, but after that time it grows easier and more rapid until dark. During the night the cable works easiest and best. This phenomenon has been noticed upon land telegraph lines, but no satisfactory reason appears yet to have been given for it.

SANTA ANNA.—The office of Gen. Santa Anna in New York was overrun last week by parties who are anxious to enter the service of Mexico. It is reported that a firm in South street has been commissioned to buy up six steamers for the service of the Liberals. The loan of $5,000,000, which Santa Anna was negotiating, has been concluded with three banking houses in the city.

AMERICAN ARMS AS SEEN BY THE ENGLISH.—The London Times, in an article on the superiority of the American guns, both large and small, over the English, says:—"The most defective breach-loader known to the Americans is an immeasurably more serviceable arm than the needle gun which has started the War Department into a spasm of activity, while some of the best of their rifles have scarcely been seen in this country. It is exactly the same with their navy; while we are hesitating and delaying, the Americans are working and finishing."

DENTAL CONVENTION.—The Western New York Dental Association held its Annual Session in Buffalo last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Dr. R. G. Snow of Buffalo, President; Dr. F. French of Rochester, Vice-President; Dr. G. C. Dabol of Buffalo, Secretary, and Dr. J. E. Requa of Rochester, Treasurer. A Semi-Annual Meeting will be held in Rochester next May.

GOLD.—According to a dispatch from St. Louis of the 4th inst., the steamer Jennie Brown from Montana, arrived at St. Joseph on the 2d inst., with about $1,000,000 in gold dust on freight and in the hands of the passengers. The steamer Solala arrived at the same place on the 3d, with $1,500,000 in gold on freight besides a large amount in the hands of passengers.

CHILI.—It is reported that the Chilians do not contemplate for a moment the idea of a peace with Spain. All they desire is to push matters with more activity, and to carry the war into the enemy's country. They demand that their navy shall appear before Cadiz.

DEATH OF COM. STOCKTON.—A dispatch from Princeton, N. J., the 8th inst., says "Commodore Stockton died last night at 10 o'clock. His death has cast a gloom over the entire community. His funeral will take place the 10th."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THURSDAY, the 4th instant, was observed in St. Louis as a day of general thanksgiving for the disappearance of the Asiatic cholera from that city.

TUCKER, the ex-rebel, who was appointed Admiral of the Peruvian Navy, has been installed Commander-in-Chief of the "allied squadron."

THE English journals announce that the Courts are releasing the Fenian prisoners on condition that they immediately leave the country for America.

ACCORDING to the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, 14,856 emigrants from foreign countries arrived at the port of New York during the past month.

THE cable across the Straits of Northumberland, connecting New Brunswick with Prince Edward's Island, was successfully laid by the steamer Medway on the 2d inst.

THE Prince of Wales has purchased an estate in Cornwall—price, $168,000. The recent war cost Austria $200,000,000. Italy is to pay 73,000,000 francs to Prussia on account of the debt of Venetia.

A. T. STEWART of New York, has expressed a readiness to give $1,000,000 for the erection of tenement houses for the deserving poor of that city, on condition that the land required should be provided.

A BATTLE was recently fought in Candia between 30,000 Turkish troops and 40,000 Cretan insurgents. It lasted some eight hours, and the latter became masters of the field. The Turks lost 3,000 men.

THE Cairo and Fulton Railroad was sold by Gov. Fletcher at Charleston, Mo., on the 1st inst., to satisfy the claims of the State, and was purchased by Judge Rankin, the representative of that State, for $957,000.

THE Republican State Convention of Nevada has nominated H. G. Blaisdell for Governor, and D. R. Ashley for Congress. The Democratic Convention has nominated John D. Winters for Governor, and H. K. Mitchell for Congress.

IN Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, there are now 48 Republican and 12 Democratic members of Congress. [The State elections in those States occur the 2d Tuesday instead of the 1st Tuesday in October, as published a few weeks since.]

THE following figures show the progress of the work on the Lake Tunnel at Chicago, which is expected to be finished about the first of November:—Distance excavated from the shore 7,617 feet; from the crib, 2,025 feet—total, 9,642 feet. To be excavated, 918 feet. Total length when finished, 10,560 feet.

A PIC-NIC for the benefit of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland was held by the Fenian sisterhood at Jones' Woods, New York, on the 24th ult. Mr. Stephens made a speech, in which he reiterated the assertion that fighting would commence in Ireland this year, and that he would be with the Brotherhood in the fight.

THE missionary vessel "Morning Star," was launched at East Boston on the 22d ult., in the presence of 3,000 spectators. The vessel, which cost $20,000, was paid for by the children of about 2,000 Sunday Schools in different parts of the globe. This vessel is to be wholly outfitted by the Missionary Board at Honolulu, and engaged wholly in the missionary work.

MARRIED.

In Na-An-Say, Kendall Co., Ill., Thursday, Sept. 27th, by the Rev. Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHERMAN G. KELLOGG of Na-An-Say, and Miss MARY A. STOKES, daughter of Mr. GEO. STOKES, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.

DIED.

In Leicester, N. Y., on Monday morning, Sept. 17th, EMELINE, wife of THOMAS OLIN, aged 33 years.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Oct. 9, 1866.

THERE has been a small advance in the prices of breadstuffs, since our last issue, of all descriptions. The receipts continue comparatively light, indicative of an expectation of a further improvement. Present rates are naturally gratifying to those who have wheat and corn to sell, but the continued advance begins to press rather heavily on the mass of consumers whose daily earnings diminish as the season approaches a close.

In wool the apathy, so frequently referred to, still continues. There is a large portion of the late clip still remaining in first hands, and is likely to continue there till some decisive action is had upon the tariff question. Most of the wool growers have become so strong in moneyed resources that they can afford to hold on and take the chances, and they evidently intend to do it.

There is nothing new to note in the Atlantic or Western markets in regard to Dairy products. Butter, in New York, ranges from 21c for common Western firkin to 45c for extra Orange and Chemung dairies. The general range for cheese is from 15c to 18c—the market being in full supply.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,00@16,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$13,00@14,00	Apples, green	$1,00@1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@ 11c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	20@ 25c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	25@ 30c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	18@ 20c
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,00@ 2,25	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	50@ 55c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,75	Onions	50@ 75c
Best white	2,80@ 3,00	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	95@ 100c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	95@ 100c	Green hides trim'd	10@ 10c
Rye	85@ 90c	Do. untrimmed	8@ 9c
Oats	40@ 45c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	95@ 1,10	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,25
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,75@ 4,00
Do. new mess	33,50@30,00	Clover, medium	8,00@ 8,50
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	18@ 19c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	13,00@14,50	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	11,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	22@ 24c	Do. soft	7,00@ 8,00
Shoulders	17@ 18c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	18@ 20c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,30@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	33@ 35c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	35@ 37c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,65@2,85
Do. factory	18@ 19c	Wool, ℔ lb.	50@55c
Lard, tried	13½@20½c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	7,75@8,75
Do. rough	0@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	27@ 27c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	8,00@16,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 6.—Cotton, 38@40c for middlings. Flour ranges from $3,00@14,00 as to quality. Wheat, $2,75@3,25. Rye 85c@$1,08; Barley $1,25@1,45. Corn, 92@98c. Oats, 55@61c. Hops firm at 15@60c. Pork, new mess, $33,12@33,50; old mess, $31,25; prime, $29,75@30,00; 14½@15c for shoulders; 17½@19½c for hams. Lard, 16½@10c. Butter, 20@45c. Cheese, 16@17½c.

ALBANY, OCT. 6.—Flour, $9,50@16,25. Corn meal $2@2,12 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat, $2,25@3,20. Rye, $1,25. Corn 95@95c. Barley, $1,27@1,33. Oats, 60@61c.

BUFFALO, OCT. 6.—Flour, sales at $11,50@15,00.—Wheat, $2,05@3,00. Corn, 81@83c. Rye, $1,02. Barley, $1,20. Oats, 52@52c. Peas, $1@1,20 Pork, $34,00@34,50.—Lard, 18@18½c. Hams, 21@23½c.; shoulders, 16@16½c.

CHICAGO, OCT. 6.—Flour, sales at $9,50@15,50.—Wheat, $1,70@$2,10. Corn, 61½@63½c. Oats, 35@37 cts. Mess pork $32@32,25. Lard 17@17½c. Butter 18@28c.

TORONTO, OCT. 5—Flour, $7,25@8,00. Wheat, fall $1,50@1,55; spring, $1,40@1,43; Peas, 64@66c; Oats 27@28c.—Mess pork, $23½@24; prime do, $21@22; Hams, 15@18c; Lard, 15@16c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 14@15c. Wool, 31@310. Hay, $12@16. Straw, $6@8. Barley, 66@68c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 1—Sales Beef Cattle, $10@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@110; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep and Lambs, 8½@7½c; Swine, 10½@11½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 2—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $150@280 ℔ pr. Handy steers $85@150. Milch cows, $50@115. Heifers, $30@45. Yearlings, $15@25; two-year-olds, $20@45; three-years-old, $45@60. Sheep sheared, 4½@6½ cts.; in lots, 2½@4½ cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 10@12c; retail, Fat hogs, 10½@11c. Hides, 10½@11c. ℔ lb.; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10cts.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, 75@$1.

ALBANY, OCT. 5.—Beeves $4,75@9,50; Sheep, 5½@6½c. Lambs, 7@7½c. Hogs, 10½@11½c.

CHICAGO, OCT. 2—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $3,25@$7,75. Sheep, sales at $3,00@5,25. Swine, sales at from $9,25 to $9,75.

TORONTO, OCT. 5.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,50@7,20; 2d do, $5@5,50; Inferior, $3,00@4,50. Lambs, 50c. each. Sheep, $2,50. Calves, $5@8.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 5.—Market rather more active but scarcely so firm; prices however, are without change.—We quote sales domestic at 47@52 cents for native and ¼ Merinos; 52@58cts for ⅜ and ½ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 62@75c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 48@52c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 28@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 20@27c; Smyrna, 22@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, OCT. 3.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75cts; fine, 62@67c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 55@58c; coarse, 50@53c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@55c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@35c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, OCT. 3.—There has nothing of importance been done in this line, and the market is without essential change. We quote:

Ohio and Indiana—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@47c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 49@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

30.000 SUPERIOR BROOM Handles for sale. C. B. HART & CO., Norton's Mills, Ontario Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WHEAT Farm in Orleans County, N. Y., on the Ridge road, about six miles west of Monroe County. For particulars inquire of LORD & SHEPARD, 873 2t Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y.

ONLY LOOK AT THIS.—We will SEND TEN SEALED CERTIFICATES in the best one dollar enterprize in existence to any address. Enclose stamp. THOMSON & CO., 872-4t Box 3,939, 121 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

FULL BLOODED MERINO BUCKS FOR Sale—HAMMOND'S STOCK.—The subscriber offers for sale 12 Merino Bucks as above. They are 1 and 2 years old. H. CUMINS, Bethany Mills, 873-4t Genesee Co., N. Y.

CLARK'S IMPROVED INDELIBLE Pencil, PATENT OF JULY 10, 1866.—"It is as easy to mark cloth indelibly with these pencils as it is to write one's name on a piece of paper with "Faber's No. 1."—*N. Y. Tribune.* ☞ One Pencil will mark 1,000 articles. Single Pencils, by mail, 50c. Agents wanted everywhere. Address ADAMS & ELLIS, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Farm adjoining the village of Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., known as "The Gen. Adams Farm," over 400 acres, is offered for sale. The west 250 acres, including the farm-buildings, will be sold separately if desired. This 250 acres would make a first-class dairy farm. For information apply to or address S. S. HERRICK, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., or F. W. MILLER, on the premises.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—FOUR PURE Negretti Merino Rams from North Germany, noted for strong constitution, fineness and strength of wool—at present with L. W. PEASE, Shoreham, Vt.; apply to him for price and description, or to C. SIBBALD, Brockville, C. W.

TEN THOUSAND COPIES SOLD the First MONTH.—"THE JUBILATE," L. O. Emerson's new Collection of Church Music is meeting with a sale unprecedented by that of any similar work. Its real merits commends it to every Choir, Musical Convention and School in our land, and it requires but an examination to convince any one that it is the best book of its kind now before the public. Price $1,38. Sent post free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS! Cheap Farm and Fruit Lands, Village Lots, Water Powers for manufacturing, for sale, at Bricksburg, Ocean County, New Jersey, 44 miles from New York on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil, fine loam, superior for all crops. Country just rolling enough for beauty and utility. Climate mild and proverbially healthy. Water soft and pure. No fever and ague. Sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms. Price per acre, $20 and upward. For circulars and maps, address as above 873-13t W. J. PARMENTIER, Agent, Bricksburg.

MARYLAND and VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.—Owing to the civil war fine Southern farms are now offering for sale at reduced prices in the most fertile portions of Maryland and Virginia. The mildness of the climate and variety of productions offer peculiar inducements to Northern farmers. The subscribers have constantly on hand farms improved and unimproved. Dairy, fruit and grazing farms; country seats, coal and timber lands in all sections of Maryland and Virginia. Also, residences and building lots in and around Baltimore and Washington. Faithful and accurate descriptions can be had by addressing JOHN GLENN & CO., No. 59 Second St., Baltimore. [873-4t

TAKE YOUR CHOICE! We have already given nearly 300 HUNDRED SEWING MACHINES as premiums for getting subscribers to the NEW YORK OBSERVER.—16 new subscribers will secure a $55 Sewing Machine, either Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker; if sent before January next. *On and after the first of January 1867, we shall require* EIGHTEEN *new subscribers.* The machines give great satisfaction. Send for circulars and sample copies. They will be sent *free.* Terms, $3.50 a Year in advance. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & Co., 87 Park Row, New York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIVE HUNDRED MEN, to act as salesmen for CORBIN'S ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE, comprising upwards of 1,500 crown quarto pages; a Commentary of 17,000 Notes from different Commentators; 700 Engravings; Family Photograph Department; Extended Concordance; Maps, Biblical History, Chronological Tables, &c., &c. A book that always sells. Our average sales are 500 copies per day. As a standard Bible for Families, Teachers, Ministers, and all lovers of the word of God, it has no competitor. For particulars, address ALLYN S. HALE, Syracuse, N. Y. E. JONES & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. H. A. STREET, Harrisburgh, Pa. 873-8t E. GITTENS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LUMBER AND LOG BOOK.—Scribner's READY RECKONER, designed expressly for Lumber merchants, ship-builders and farmers, containing the correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw Logs, Wood, &c.; comprised in a number of tables, to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent by the week or day, Interest Tables, &c. This is the most complete and reliable book of its kind ever published, and has now become the standard book for lumber dealers all over the United States. Over 300,000 copies have been sold and the demand is constantly increasing. Every one engaged in buying or selling lumber of any kind will find this a very valuable book. The book is for sale by booksellers throughout the United States, and sent by mail, post-paid, for 30 cts. 873 4teo] GEO. W. FISHER, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

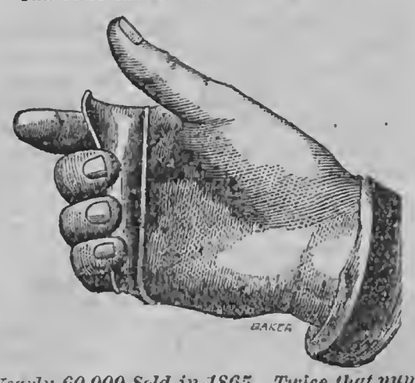
THE GOTHIC FURNACE for Warming Churches, Houses, Schools, &c., for burning either Coal or Wood. This Furnace combines more good qualities than any other yet invented. Read the following letter from EMERSON & MANNY, (of Manny's reaper,) Rockford, Illinois: Mr. ALEX. M. LESLEY, *Dear Sir:*—"Some furnaces give pure air, but require a large amount of fuel; other furnaces are so arranged that they burn a part of the air and so produce headache and often other diseases. The Gothic Furnace, we think, after several years use, both in our office and in our shop, avoids both difficulties. The amount of fuel used is small and the air is pure." ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, No. 605 6th Avenue, New York. ☞ Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on request.

TO THE LADIES.—Miss Guild offers to the public her superior Crystal Palace Chart for CUTTING DRESSES, which is conceded by competent judges to surpass any invention of the kind ever offered to the American public. She feels fully warranted in saying that it is as perfect a fit as human ingenuity can render it, and should be in the possession of every lady. It is simple, easy, and graceful, adapted to fit every form and size, from little girls of seven years to the largest adults. Directions printed in full on every Chart. None genuine unless the Crystal Palace is engraved upon it, and the address of the inventress printed. Copyright secured, and no infringement allowed. Agents are wanted in every part of the country. This Chart will be sent to any person on receipt of $2 addressed to Miss LUCY GUILD, Rupert, Vt. ☞ Ladies wishing a tape measure must inclose 15 cents extra. 873 13teo

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE for WEDGWOOD'S GOVERNMENT AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. *A Comprehensive View of the Rise, Progress and Present Organization of the State and National Governments.* It contains the *minimum* of law which every citizen should possess to enable him to discharge, with intelligence and fidelity, his duties to the State and to the Nation, and to conduct his private affairs with perfect safety to himself and justice to others. IT IS STRICTLY A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK. Reliable, active men and women, who wish to do good and make money, can do both by canvassing for this book. Some of our Agents are making over $100 a week. A circular, giving Title-page, Table of Contents, Testimonials, and Specimen pages, with Agency documents, will be sent on application. Territory assigned, and liberal inducements offered. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., Publishers, 430 Broome St., New York.

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY'S CEMENT, PAINTS AND UMBER. Prof. GEO. HADLEY says:—"The Cement is better than anything else of the kind I have seen." CHARLES P. HOWELL, Painter, of N. Y., says:—"The Roofing Cement is proof against fire and water. I have seen it tested by both in a manner that *no other* cement could have stood. The Umber is superior to the best Turkish. Your Carriage Paint, when dry, is hard as iron and will neither crack, peel nor rub off." STONE & MANN, Painters, of Corry, Pa., say:—"In the spring of 1866 we took a large job of painting tanks for transporting crude oil, for the E. R. Company. After thoroughly testing the various paints and cements, we have adopted the Metallic Roofing Cement exclusively, as the *best that can be found.* It is a complete and perfect protection from soakage and leakage of crude oil and from fire. Have used it with perfect success as a roofing cement." The great percentage of iron it contains, (92 per cent. to 7 of silica,) and its consequent superior drying power, accounts for its superior excellence. For particulars inquire of N. E. BLAKE, General Agent, 873 Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y.

A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S CORN HUSKER, Patented Sept. 2d, 1862. THE ONLY RELIABLE CORN HUSKER IN USE!



Nearly 60,000 Sold in 1865. Twice that number already in 1866!

Each box contains 4 dozens, assorted sizes. Worn on bare hands, or *over mittens.* Sent by Express, C. O. D., in full boxes, with posters and circulars *gratis*, to any part of the United States. We send by mail, *free*, as follows:—*One*, 75 cents; *six*, $3. With money, send size around fingers, *above knuckles.* FIRST PREMIUMS have been awarded this Husker at every *State* and County Fair where exhibited. Thousands speak in their praise. Greatly improved from last year. Sold at wholesale in Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Chicago. Also at our wholesale office, here. ☞ Farmers, call on your merchants for them, and if not there, send money to us for them, at once. BRINKERHOFF & BERRY, Sole Manufacturers, Upper Sandusky, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

List of New Advertisements.

Starting of the Great American Tea Company.
Brinkerhoff's Corn Husker—Brinkerhoff & Berry.
Agents Wanted Everywhere—I. W. Schermerhorn & Co.
American Roofing Co's Cement—N E Blake.
Lumber and Log Book—G W Fisher.
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The Gothic Furnace—Alex M Lesley.
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Farm for sale—S S Herrick.
Doolittle's Improved Black-Cap Raspberry—D J B Hoyt
Only look at this—Thomson & Co.
Imported Sheep—C Stobald.
New Work on Grape Culture—John Phin.
Clark's Improved Indelible Pencil—Adams & Ellis.
Farm for sale—Lord & Shepard.
Chester White Pigs—Cyrus McCully.
Superior Broom Handles—C B Hart & Co.
Honey Locust Hedge Plants—Wm J Devoe.
Maryland and Virginia Farms—John Glenn & Co.
Full Blood Merino Bucks—H Cumins.
Fruit Farm for sale—D J B Hoyt.
Situation Wanted—A G B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.
Old Eyes Made New—Dr E B Foote.
Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured—Dr E B Foote.
Confidential Information for the Married—Dr E B Foote.

The News Condenser.

— New rough rice is arriving in Charleston.

— The Astor House, New York, rents for $5,000 per year.

— Counterfeit one dollar greenbacks are circulating quite freely.

— Portland requires 800 million feet of lumber to rebuild itself.

— A bale of new hops recently sold in New York for $1 per pound.

— New York city has had five thousand more deaths this year than last.

— Oliver Goldsmith's niece died in Hoboken, N. J., last week, aged 81.

— A young Montreal publisher has absconded with $25,000 not his own.

— Dr. Elder the statistician of the Treasury Department has resigned.

— It is estimated that about 700 are in course of erection in Portland.

— Cholera is still raging among the negroes on the Louisiana plantations.

— A pill-box factory in Bristol, Vt., uses 300 cords of birch wood per annum.

— The ostrich presented by Professor Agassiz to the city of Boston is dead.

— Custard boiled in a brass kettle fatally poisoned a family in North Carolina.

— Squirrels and coons are thicker than ever before known in New Hampshire.

— A branch of the U. S. Military Asylum will be established at Augusta, Me.

— At Wheeling, Va., a boy of nineteen has just married a woman of fifty-five.

— The total cost of the N. Y. Central Park up to last January, was $9,763,895.98.

— Cattle sell at $5 per head in Texas, and a million dollars worth are on their way to the East.

— A mass of the best cannel coal of the size of a whale contains more oil than there is in the fish.

— Head Center Stephens will soon start for New Orleans on a mission for the Fenian Brotherhood.

— Philadelphia burglars have constructed a patented lever warranted to open any safe in three hours.

— A "veterinary hospital" has been established at New York for disabled horses of the fire department.

— Two prominent clergymen of Philadelphia are engaged in a lawsuit growing out of oil speculations.

— Miss Blaine of Bardston, Ky., drowned herself lately because her lover's mother opposed the match.

— A French firm offers Chili and Bolivia an advance of $6,000,000 for the privilege of working the guano deposits.

— Orders have been issued to the various recruiting officers to enlist no more men for the cavalry branch of the service.

— One of the attractions of the Paris Universal Exhibition next summer will be a prize of $2,000 for the best singer.

— Gold has been found in Somers, Mass., specimens of the ore showing, by assaying, over ten ounces, or $222.67 per ton.

— At a fashionable wedding at Albany, N. Y., the bride received a check for $50,000 from the father of the bridegroom.

— The greatest novelty of the season in the New York fashionable world is said to be the short dress, just introduced from Paris.

— Mr. Walter, the principal proprietor of the London Times, has left England for a tour in the United States, accompanied by his son.

Special Notices.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Confidential Information for the Married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Always Sure to Cure Dyspepsia. It removes the cause, therefore removes the disease. Its effects are instantaneous—don't take 15 minutes. Its results are permanent and lasting. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE should have a home in every household.

Itch, Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR SALE AT fair prices. For circular, giving all particulars, address CYRUS McCULLY, Hubbard, Ohio.

A YOUNG LADY of EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as Governess in a private family; teaches the English branches, French, Music and Drawing. Distance from Rochester no objection. References—Hon. D. D. T. Moore, L. B. Langworthy, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. Address A. G. B., 29 Elizabeth St., Rochester, N. Y.

STARTING OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get*,

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ℔ lb.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ lb.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

The following "Club form" is the most convenient for such orders:

Seventh Order from this Club.

MADISON, IND., Sept. 10, 1866.
TO GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York:

I received by express this morning the last lot ordered. It gives very general satisfaction. I will have to order more frequently than I have been doing, to keep up a supply. I shall not wait for club names, but order in advance. Send C. O. D. Respectfully,
JAMES DONNELLY.

20 lb Oolong	at $1 00		$20 00
16 " Imperial	at 1 25		20 00
10 " Gunpowder	at 1 25		12 50
5 " Young Hyson	at 1 25		6 25
5 " U. Japan	at 1 25		6 25
Total			$65 00

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FULL BLOOD Chester White Premium Pigs, at ORIN SEARS, Mecklenburg, Schuyler Co., N. Y. 872-3t

AGENTS WANTED OF EITHER SEX for the best ONE DOLLAR enterprize out, to whom cash commissions are paid. Enclose stamp and address CROSBY & CO., Box 1955, Boston, Mass.

A RARE CHANCE—A 70 ACRE FRUIT FARM for sale—3,000 Peach, 1,000 Apple Trees, &c., &c. One crop will pay the price asked. For particulars address, A. J. SPENCER, Milford, Delaware.

25 CENTS—SOMETHING NEW. For the above amount a beautiful picture of LINCOLN and WASHINGTON will be sent postage paid—five pictures for $1. Address, S. B. WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y.

NORTH WESTERN FARMER.

THE LARGEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL in the West, and the finest looking paper of its class in America. Published Monthly in Royal Octavo Form, (24 pages,) and splendidly bound. Terms $1 a year, and to those who subscribe within four weeks the last half of this year's volume given as a premium, (*a year and a half for only* $1.) Liberal Premiums to agents, to whom samples will be sent free. Address,
T. A. BLAND,
872-2t Lock Box 122, Indianapolis, Ind.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' COMMISSION COMPANY.

This is a Company formed with a large amount of capital for the purpose of being a medium between Farmers and Country Merchants and Consumers, for the sale of their produce, such as

Flour, Maple Sugar, Furs, Skins, Hops, Butter, Lumber, Vegetables, Fruits, Fish, Tallow, Cheese, Eggs, Grain, Hay, Wood, Oil, Wool, Lard, Poultry, Seeds, &c., &c.

Parties can rely upon having their goods sold at highest prices, with full cash returns at least within ten days of their reaching the city. The Agents are experienced men in this business, and will take charge of goods upon their arrival, and dispose of them to the best advantage.

The highest price for selling is 5 per cent, and for purchasing, 2½ per cent. A Boston Weekly Price Current is issued by the Agents. Specimen copies sent free.

Cash advanced on consignments when desired. Address, or mark goods to the Agents,
STEARNS & NICKERSON,
84 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.

SILVERINE

FOR INSTANTANEOUSLY SILVER PLATING articles of Brass, Copper, German Silver, &c. Restoring the plating where worn off;—and for Cleaning and Polishing

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

This most useful invention of the age is a preparation of *pure silver*, and contains no mercury, acid, or other substance injurious to metals or the hands. It is a complete electro-plating battery in a bottle. Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Variety Stores.
872 HOWE & STEVENS, Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

SNOW POWDER

PATENTED May 29, 1866.

THIS IS AN ARTICLE FOR WASHING WITHOUT rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT ROT THE CLOTHES, but will leave them much WHITER than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used. Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz.:

It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.

Also, for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed. With one quarter the time and labor usually required it imparts a beautiful gloss and luster, much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the cloth, or failed in removing the dirt, but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston.

Also, MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY DYE COLORS.
For sale by Grocers and Dealers everywhere. 872

PURE BLOOD SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.—The subscriber having sold a part of his farm, offers at low prices SIXTY MERINO SHEEP of the Rieu and Atwood Stock.
J. N. PROCTOR, Fair Haven, Vt.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE. REV. D. C. TOMLINSON offers for sale his place of 10 acres, located ¾ mile north of Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. Mr. T. purchased this place on account of its fitness for Pear and Grape growing. During the past summer a new House, Barn, and other buildings have been erected, and they are all that could be desired for a small place. There is now upon the place 2,000 two year old pear trees, 3,000 one year old pear trees, 5,000 two year old apple trees, 15,000 two year old apple seedlings,—including grape and quince stock. There are 150 Pear trees, planted 2 years since, 50 Apple trees, 10 Peach trees, 10 Cherry trees, and some Ornamental trees.

This is a desirable place for fruit growing, and pleasantly located, affording the advantages of a flourishing village, with good schools, churches, market, &c. Call or write D. W. COLE, Esq., of Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. Price $3,300. 872 3t

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, 1 MILE south of Lockport. Address J. W. VAIL, or GEO. H. MOODY, Lockport, N. Y. 871-6t

CIDER WANTED!—The Subscriber will furnish CASKS and pay CASH for any quantity of PURE CIDER, delivered at the Railroad or Canal. For further particulars address
871-6t HORACE WILLIAMS, Agent,
Sept. 22, 1866. Vinegar Manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE HOWE LOCK STITCH

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
(ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, and original inventor of the Sewing Machine,)
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
871-52t 699 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—To Sell Trowbridge's Great Work on *THE SOUTH AS IT IS AND WAS DURING THE REBELLION.* Every one who reads this book well knows the truth about the great questions before the public, and can act accordingly. Bayard Taylor, the best authority, says:—"It is a graphic, carefully prepared, and very valuable account of the condition of the South immediately after the close of the war; and thus, in addition to its present interest, will have a permanent value. Mr. Trowbridge has done his work both with skill and fidelity. I doubt whether you could have intrusted the undertaking to better hands." This is the most profitable work for Agents now out. The political excitement on the subject creates a great desire to read it. Commissions liberal. Address H. E. GOODWIN, Syracuse, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are now wanted to solicit orders in each town in the United States, for **The Illustrated History of the Bible**, by John Kitto, D. D., F. S. A., Edited by Alvan Bond, D. D., of Norwich, Conn. This is the best selling book now published. Agents make from $100 to $300 per month, and say "*they never knew a book to sell so well.*" For further information apply immediately to the publisher. HENRY BILL, Norwich, Conn.

WHISKERS.—DR. LAMONTE'S CORROLIA will force Whiskers or Mustaches on the smoothest face or chin—never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free. Address, REEVES & CO. No. 78 Nassau St., New-York.

$60 WILL PAY FOR AN ENTIRE SET of Bound Volumes RURAL NEW-YORKER from No 1 to No. 17—10 first Volumes are Family Papers bound, 6 new volumes. This is probably the only full set for sale. Address WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker, Office.

$150 A MONTH.—New Business for Agents. [868-13t] H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

$1.500 PER YEAR, paid by SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or Chicago, Ill. [868-13t

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—This is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL'S works on Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on the subject. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock-master on the American Continent. Over 20,000 copies already sold. One large 12mo. volume of 454 pages,—printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sent post-paid on receipt of price—$2. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
861-13t Lawrence, Mass.

WHISKERS.—WE WILL GUARANTEE A heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use Russell's Italian Compound, according to directions. Price by mail, 50 cents.
RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

CHEAP AND RICH LANDS AND GOOD HOMES IN THE WEST.

GOV. FLETCHER'S INVITATION

To Come to Free Missouri. Hear him:

"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies green with their natural grasses, and beautified by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarrantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inhaustible. Come, then from the sterile and bleak hills of New-England. Come, from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come, from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from wornout cities to the splendid territory of Missouri, an Empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co.

offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, **500,000** Acres of best prairie, timber and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make with him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 20 cents.
Address, GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Com.,
871-13t. Hannibal, Missouri.

READER, DO YOU WANT TO BUY A NEW JERSEY FARM!

If so, I will sell the following Farms:
1 Farm, 55 acres. Price, $4,000.
1 do 120 acres. Price, $65 per acre.
1 do 55 acres, $50 per acre.
1 do 75 acres, $3,500.
1 do 70 acres, $100 per acre.
1 do 50 acres, at $50 per acre.
1 do 50 acres, at $4,000.
1 do 81 acres, stock and all $8,000.
1 do 50 acres, at $5,000.
100 acres, unimproved, $20 per acre.
18 acres, $40 per acre.
12 acres, at $55 per acre.
5 acres, at $50 per acre.
1,000 acres, at $20 per acre.
1,400 acres, with large mansion house, $12,000.
1 Delaware Farm, 250 acres, $15,000.

Any information wanted, respecting Farms, or Houses and Lots in any of the five Counties—Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May—will be given. Address JOHN H. COFFIN,
871-8t Franklinville, Gloucester Co., N. J.

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THE ABOVE INSTITUTION IS LOCATED in the central part of the State of New York, and has the finest edifice used for this purpose in the Union. It is new, and stands clear of all surrounding buildings. The unequalled talents of D. F. Brown, the resident Principal, author of the famous pen picture of the Lord's Prayer, and receiver of the first prize—a medal—at the World's Fair, for the best of every style of Pen work, viz: Business writing, Off-hand writing, Flourishing and every style of Printing and Pen Drawing, makes this the most desirable Institution in the world. A scholarship purchased at this College is good for instructions throughout the International chain of Business Colleges.

☞ Send for Circular and Specimens of Off-hand Writing.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE,

In tracts to suit purchasers, 21,000 acres superior soil in one body on Camden & Atlantic Railroad. In best location in South Jersey. Lands shown free of expense. Apply to E. WRIGHT, Elwood, Atlantic Co., N. J.

☞ Also many thousand acres of Cranberry lands. Circulars or other information cheerfully forwarded.

From the report of Wm. L. Allison of the Working Farmer:—"At Elwood, a thriving settlement, 37 miles from Philadelphia, the land is heavier and richer than that at Hammonton and there is no drifting sand to annoy the cultivator."

50 PER CENT SAVED BY MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER.—Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York. 870-13t

170 RECEIPTS AND THE WHOLE ART of making Butter and Cheese. Sent free of postage, on receipt of 50 cents. Address
MRS. ELIZA A. CALL, Fabius, N. Y.

PURE-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP.—The subscriber, having sold his farm, offers at a low price his flock of Merinos of the (Atwood and Rich) stock bred by Dr. Randall and himself. The sheep remain at Beacon Farm, but applications to be made to
870-tf WM. BEEBE, Bridgewater, Mass.

$2.000 A YEAR IN PROFITS.

Male and Female Agents wanted, in a light, honorable, permanent, and profitable business. *Local* and *traveling* agents wanted to sell several new articles. We are the only authorized publishers of the "American Charts" for Measuring and Cutting Ladies' and Childrens Dresses. Any infringement will be punished by law. Beware of imposition and a swindling concern who are charging $5, for what we furnish for One Dollar. Send to us for Circular. BISHOP & CO., Cleveland, O.

SHEEP AND WOOL are great and paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid.
Address. D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH Saponifier

OR CONCENTRATED LYE!

By saveing and useing your waste grease. No lime necessary. 12 POUNDS of excellent hard Soap, or 25 GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 90 CENTS. Directions on each Box. ☞ For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Be particular in asking for PENNA. SALT MFG. CO'S. SAPONIFIER.

The Best and Cheapest Horse and Cattle Medicine in the World!

WALTER B. SLOAN'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER

THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE
For Horses and Cattle,

Used throughout the United States and Canadas during the last 23 years,

For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse* and *Cattle Medicines.*

CAUTION.—To protect ourselves and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, the genuine will bear the *fac simile* signature of the proprietors on the wrapper.

PRICE 25 & 50 CTS. PER PACKAGE.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

Walker & Taylor
P. O. Drawer 5826. Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

☞ See illustrated advertisement in Rural, Oct. 6.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—The Subscriber wishes to employ one male teacher in each town in the United States, to canvass for the **Illustrated History of the Bible**, by John Kitto, D. D., F. S. A., edited by Alvan Bond, D. D., of Norwich, Conn. This is the best selling book I have ever published. Agents make from $100 to $300 per month, and say "*they never knew a book sell so well.*" Apply immediately in person or by letter to the publisher.
870 6t HENRY BILL, Norwich, Conn.

THE COLLINS COMBINED CLOVER THRESHER HULLER AND CLEANER, Patented August 16, 1859, and June 7, 1864.
GLEN & HALL,
Sole Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

We are the only manufacturers of Clover Machines licensed to use two single counter moving bolts, which have proved *indispensable* to the successful operation of Clover Threshers. Persons buying Machines from other makers, having these improvements, are liable to have them stopped by injunction, or be compelled to pay a royalty to the inventor, as he may elect. The recent decision of Judge Shipman of the U. S. Court, holding the Collins Machine not an infringement of other patents on Clover Mills, assures purchasers of our Machines against all trouble or annoyance of the character above referred to.

The ratchet form of the upper bolt used in our Machine has proved a very valuable improvement, and that it will thresh and separate at *one* operation quite as rapidly and in as thorough a manner as any other, is proved by the uniform satisfaction which has attended its sale during the last four years, and also by the fact that when once introduced, *it supplants all other Mills.*

All our Machines are WARRANTED, and they can be supplied with band pulley, or geared for any horse power. We are also prepared to supply the celebrated HALL SEPARATOR and HORSE POWERS of the Iron Planet, Cary's Patent Double Pinion, Hall and Woodbury patterns.

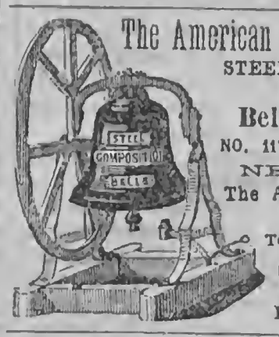
Descriptive Catalogues sent free on application to ourselves or our agents.
GLEN & HALL, Rochester, N. Y.
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS—Easter, Gammon & Bates, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. W. Hooker, Detroit, Mich.
866 14t

AGENTS WANTED.
BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES.
$25.00 $25.00
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents,
614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE WELL KNOWN Trotting Stallions JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Col. WADSWORTH will be found the ensuing season at the Monroe County Jail. Terms for season, for J. J. Crittenden, $50; Col. Wadsworth, $30.

John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1863, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1862 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.

PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger" 849-tf



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NOBILITY.

Who counts himself as nobly born
  Is noble in despite of place,
And honors are but bands to one
  Who wears them not with nature's grace.

The prince may sit with clown or churl,
  Nor feel his state disgraced thereby;
But he who has but small esteem
  Husbands that little carefully.

Then be thou peasant, be thou peer,
  Count it still more than art thy own;
Stand on a larger heraldry
  Than that of nation or of zone.

What though not bid to knightly halls?
  Those halls have missed a courtly guest;
That mansion is not privileged
  Which is not open to the best.

Give honor due when custom asks,
  Nor wrangle for the lesser claim;
It is not to be destitute,
  To have the thing without the name.

Then, dost thou come of noble blood,
  Disgrace not thy company:
If lowly born, so bear thyself
  That gentle blood may come of thee.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE OLD CLOCK; OR, AUNT KATE'S BLESSING.

BY MAY MAPLE.

"How long can we exist at this starving rate?" asked a young girl of herself. "It's now midwinter and everything in the way of provision at the highest possible rates, and likely to remain so at present. As for new clothing, that is entirely out of the question;" and a shiver ran through her frame as the cold wind swept, uninvited, through their poor old tenement. "If I could only make mother comfortable, I would not mind about myself, although I could appreciate good clothes and a warm, pleasant home. But dear, suffering mother!—how can I see her lying there, day after day, without the means of getting such things as she really needs, and I do believe if she could have the right kind of nourishment and strups she might be almost well, at least a great deal better than she is;" and with a deep drawn sigh she resumed the work that had been dropped upon her lap during this soliloquy.

MIRA VERNON was the only daughter of a widowed mother. Her father had gone to his last sleep when MIRA was but ten years of age, leaving his sorrowing wife and little daughter to mourn the loss of the kindest of husbands and most indulgent of fathers. They were not wealthy, yet they were in comfortable circumstances when Mr. VERNON was called to leave his loved ones. For a year they were left in quiet possession of their pretty little bird's nest cottage. Then Squire HARDY called upon them and showed Mrs. VERNON a written document, which he said he had long held in his possession, against the cottage. He was very sorry to disturb her about it, but supposed she would not care to have it run any longer. He would give her the mortgage for the trifling sum of one thousand dollars—which he very well knew she could never pay without great sacrifice.

Mrs. VERNON asked for time to think of all this—it seemed so strange that she had never heard anything about it until now. She could scarcely believe it possible that her husband would have given such a writing without her knowledge, for she supposed she had his entire confidence. Mr. HARDY said this had been quite a private affair. Mr. VERNON had lost quite largely at the gaming table, and he had furnished her husband money to pay these debts of honor. This was the way he had gained the mortgage which purported to have been given six years previous. He would give her until the next afternoon to decide what was to be done; such business had better be settled at once.

Only so little time to think how to save this dear home—so little time to think how her husband had kept her in perfect ignorance of the terrible avalanche that might be hurled down at any time upon their heads—to think that her husband, whom she had always believed to be the very soul of honor, should have been a gambler. The very thought was maddening. But what could be done? She could not raise the half of one thousand dollars, immediately; perhaps by long years of toil and very close economy she might possible earn the amount: but it would be at the sacrifice of health and all comforts, and her dear little girl must grow up in ignorance. No, this would never do; the cottage must be sold. It would bring fifteen hundred, even at a forced sale; it was well worth two thousand, and if she was not in need she might realize that amount from it; as it was, there was no help for her.

Night came and went, but no refreshing slumber visited the lonely widow during all its long hours. At the appointed hour Mr. HARDY was at the cottage.

"Well," said he, as soon as the compliments of the day were passed, "I suppose you have found means to pay the trifling amount I lay claim to, Mrs. VERNON," and he tried to bring his hard-looking visage down to something like a very complacent smile, as his small gray eye rested upon the pale face of the widow.

"No, Mr. HARDY, you cannot suppose that I have found means to pay off the claim which, until yesterday, I knew nothing about. I expect to sell our dear little home"—and at the very thought she wept without restraint.

MIRA stood beside her mother, and although she could not realize how great their loss would be, yet seeing her dear mamma shedding such bitter tears, the little girl sobbed as though her heart would break.

After the grieved ones had become calm, Mr. HARDY said,—"Mrs. VERNON, I can tell you a way that you can save your home if you choose to accept the offer. You know that years ago, when I was a younger man than I am now, and before you married that young scapegrace, HARRY VERNON, I loved you and asked you to become my wife. You refused me then, because you loved another. Now I will say that I have not forgotten you through all the years that have passed, and if you will now become my wife and enliven my home by your presence, you will cancel the debt, save your home, and give your daughter a good start in life when she shall marry or become of age. Do you accept my offer?"

"Oh, Mr. HARDY! can it be possible that you think I am so mercenary as to sell myself for a debt like that? My answer to you must ever be the same. Having loved HARRY VERNON I could never love you; therefore I can never be your wife, even to save my home."

"Think again, my dear madam. If you loved your husband so truly, I should think you would be willing to do something to save his name. A gambler's widow is not always looked up to with the greatest respect, especially if she is left without a home, as you certainly will be, unless you take up with the offer I've made. I can truly say, and with the utmost sincerity, that the love I offer you will be abiding, and to show you that I've no desire to use harsh measures I will give you until this time to-morrow to decide the matter."

"I do not wish for more time, Mr. HARDY; the love you offer me is not worth the winning. If your love can make me homeless and friendless now, it would let me starve before it would yield a hair's breadth from your own set will. No wish or desire of mine would ever be granted unless it was for your own especial gain. No! take my home and destroy my husband's good name, if you must, and I've no doubt you will, but I shall still be at liberty."

"Very well, madam; its your own decision, and you need expect no mercy from me." And Mr. HARDY took his departure.

"So, MIRA, darling," and she folded the little girl close in her arms, "we must leave the home we love so well and go forth homeless into the world; but mamma never could trust herself and her little daughter in the hands of that bad man; for that he is bad every lineament in his face denotes."

MIRA tossed the brown curls from her broad, white forehead as she looked up and exclaimed, "Mamma, I'll help you always, and we'll be happy, won't we?"

The homestead was sold, and after paying off the mortgage Mrs. VERNON found she had only four hundred dollars left. She rented a small dwelling in a village a few miles from their old home, and then took up the song of the needle—putting her money out at interest. Little MIRA was sent to the village school; her mother told her how necessary it would be for her to improve all of her time during school-hours, and as the little one was very desirous of pleasing her mother and being able to assist her as soon as possible, she made rapid progress in her studies.

Thus five years passed away. The annual interest, which was promptly received, paid MIRA's tuition at school, and what Mrs. VERNON earned by sewing served, with close economy, to pay their rent and give them a very plain but substantial living. Their food—though of the cheapest kind—was always well served; and MIRA, who had been the cook for the last four years, was well skilled in the art. She always attended to that part of the work mornings before, and nights after school, while the remainder of the day was spent in the school-room, or in her mother's sitting-room,—which was often called "the study," for here she frequently learned the tediously long lessons which were recited at the academy. Mrs. VERNON spent the long days and often a good part of the night in stitch, stitching, till, as MIRA said, there was scarcely a shadow left of her, and she often urged her mother to let her give up her school and take the needle. But her mother was firm in keeping her closely to her books the most of the time, knowing that if her daughter was well educated she would be able to find more profitable employment than sewing would ever be. She had not, however, neglected to teach her the art of using the needle in a very proficient manner, and MIRA always assisted her mother during vacation, besides performing the household duties.

But now the health of Mrs. VERNON began to fail very rapidly; she had never been very strong and the continual strain on her nerves was more than she could endure, and she felt that some other mode must be tried to earn their daily needs. It was Saturday night; MIRA had just gone out with the last bundle of work for that week, and as Mrs. VERNON sat by the open window watching the passers by in the dusky twilight, she wondered if she would be able to do as much the coming week. She felt so exhausted now, it seemed to her that she never could make another garment: her head throbbed with pain, her eyes felt like balls of fire, and there was such a sharp pain in her side that it was with difficulty she could take a long breath without an audible exclamation. What would become of them if she should become unable to work?

Just then MIRA came home and seemed to be quite agitated. "What is the trouble, my daughter? What's happened?"

"Mother, don't be too much troubled now, for it might be worse. Young HARRINGTON has forged several notes, taken what money he could get, and is now on his way to Europe; and our dependence has gone with him, or at least our four hundred dollars."

"Oh! what will become of us?" said the afflicted woman.

"Mother, the good Lord has promised to be 'a Father to the fatherless and the widow's GOD and guide.' We will trust *Him*, dear mother. I'm old enough now to take hold of work, and strong enough, too. And after you have rested a few weeks, I hope you will be better; you may as well rest now as to wait until you are sick; for you certainly will be, if you work on as you have for the past three months. Next week we will change work; I will be seamstress and you may be the cook. O, dear mother, wont it be nice to eat victuals of your cooking again?—and then you must take a walk every day in the open air with me, for you always insist on my doing so because I'm young, and I guess it's just as necessary for your health, if you are a little older. There, I see a smile on your face again."

"My daughter is a real comfort to me. Yes, MIRA, my trial might have been worse; for if you had been taken from me instead of the few dollars we so much need, there would have been no more joy for me here."

The following week the change that MIRA had proposed was made, and Mrs. VERNON seemed to derive much benefit from it. At the beginning of the next school term she became anxious for her daughter to pursue her studies; she could not bear to see her sitting mewed up in that little sewing-room, day after day, as she had done for the months past. She well knew MIRA's constitution would not stand the test of the "bright little needle" for any great length of time. Already she had noticed the gasping for breath and the quick clasping of the hand to the side, which were sure indications of the stitches that were as rapidly being taken in the frail body as were those that were taken in each garment.

"Mother, what do you say to turning our sewing-room into a school department for the next three months?" said MIRA, as she came in from a morning walk. "I can get ten or a dozen scholars to commence with, and probably, if I succeed well, I shall get more."

"If you were a little older I should think you might do very well; but as it is you might find trouble in managing those who were disposed to be troublesome."

"Why, mother, I'm sixteen, and growing older every day!—in fact, I'm older than most girls of my years, for it's not always years that makes one old. I believe I could get along very well, and I am quite willing to try if you've no objections."

"Well, you can try it for one term at least; it will do you no harm!"

The next Monday morning at nine o'clock, MIRA entered upon her new duties, which were not altogether unpleasant, although at the close of the day she found that even trying to teach a dozen little ones was a wearying task: and she was glad to hear the old clock strike the hour of four. For one-half hour she sat still and rested her confused brain. Although she was accustomed to the noise of a school-room, yet in the capacity of teacher it was more confusing, for now she could not draw her mind to any particular lesson or subject; her mind must be on the alert to assist each one in the various branches of study. "Well, I must not sit here dreaming," said she, at length; this room must be arranged for the evening; it must be our parlor after school hours, and I must take mother's sewing for a while now, and give her a chance to breathe the air again."

Time passed on, and MIRA progressed finely with her school, which had increased to twenty pupils. Each day she grew more attached to her little charge and more interested in their progress; and each evening found her busily employed with the needle. It was near the close of the term, and she was beginning to count upon her school wages to help them to such comforts as they needed for winter, when her mother was taken sick, and she was obliged to give up her school and devote her time entirely to the care of her mother. Days came and went till they formed weeks, and even months, and still Mrs. VERNON was an almost helpless invalid. MIRA found their winter fund growing "beautifully less," each passing week, although she spent every spare moment in sewing. She only received a part of the wages that was due for teaching. Some of the wealthiest of her patrons neglected to pay her because she did not keep the full term—caring for no one but self. So the widow and orphan were left to suffer for the necessaries of life.

Winter came, with its cold and icy storms, and still MIRA struggled on, hoping ever for a brighter day to dawn. In the midst of the winter they were obliged to move from their comfortable habitation to a very humble tenement on the outskirts of the village. The place had been sold and the new landlord raised the rent to such an exorbitant price that Mrs. VERNON advised MIRA to seek another shelter, saying, "I hope it will not be much longer that I shall be such a burden to you, my daughter, for when I am gone you can go to some place where you can get along by teaching."

"Oh, mother! do not call yourself a burden to *me*; what should I do in this great, careless world without you? Remember, dear mother, I shall be alone—all alone—when you are taken from me. O, it would crush me, I do believe, to be left *all alone*. But we shall yet see brighter days, I'm very sure."

And thus MIRA ever tried to cheer her oft desponding mother. Several articles of furniture were sold, which helped them in their distress; for when the winter was most severe there was but little work to be had, and the smallest prices paid for it, and that often grudgingly. Why *must* people be so selfish, so small-souled?—why can they not be willing to let their neighbors live as well as themselves? If they would but remember and practice the rule laid down by the dear SAVIOUR to, "Do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you," there would be more joy and less misery in this beautiful world. But the cold stormy days and wind howling nights were passed at length. The bright spring days brought renewed strength to Mrs. VERNON, and MIRA once more had steady employment. She was always up with the sun, so as to be able to spend an hour in the garden, which would help to many a delicious dinner, by-and-by. This early morning exercise brought the roses to her cheeks and a brilliancy to her eyes which many a city belle might envy. It was the best medicine for her wearied energies.

When the hot summer days came on apace, Mrs. VERNON's health began again to decline; her appetite was often poor, and then it was that MIRA felt more than paid for her morning exertions in the spring; for now she could place many little delicacies upon the table to tempt her mother's appetite, which she could not otherwise have had. There was a short time that Mrs. VERNON felt able to do some light work, and oh, how this cheered MIRA. "Surely," she thought, "mother is going to recover her health, and then I shall be so happy." But she had yet to learn that the seeds of a lingering consumption had taken deep root in her mother's system.

Another summer, with its birds and flowers, warm, weary days, and often sleepless nights, was passed. The delicious fruits of autumn had all been gathered, ready for winter. During all those bright days of October, Mrs. VERNON was confined to her room and much of the time to her bed; and in the months following she continued to grow worse instead of better, and they found themselves poorly prepared to meet the tempestuous blasts of winter. All that had been earned more than was necessary for their existance had been used to pay debts that were contracted the previous winter for food and medicines. MIRA began to lose her wonted cheerfulness, in spite of her desire to wear a cheerful face when in her mother's presence. The future looked so dark she could not see how they were to meet their coming necessities. They both needed new, warm clothing, and food they *must* have. She could not get much work, and if she could there was only a part of the time to devote to sewing, for her mother needed a good deal of care. Long days spent in toil, and nights frequently spent in watching, began to tell upon her not over strong constitution. Their rooms were often cold for the want of fuel. Again, piece after piece of furniture took its final departure, to meet their pressing necessities, until nothing more of account was left to be sold.

And here is where we became acquainted with MIRA at the beginning of our story, when she exclaimed, "How long can we live at this starving rate?" She resumed her work with greater earnestness, although her temples throbbed with pain. A call from the invalid caused her to throw down her work and assist her mother to a sitting posture during one of her terrible coughing spells when it seemed that her whole frame would certainly be torn in pieces. After she had become quiet again, MIRA gave her mother a little weak broth, and was about taking her work again, when her mother inquired if she had eaten anything that day. She replied, evasively, "I'm going to get some supper very soon."

"O that my child should ever come to this! But it will never do. You cannot live without eating; there's the old clock—that will probably bring a little something. I never meant to part with that, for when Aunt KATE gave it to me she said when I parted with the old clock I would lose her blessing; and although she has been in her grave many years, and I have been in great want, I've never dared to part with it. But I can't see my child working for me without food to sustain herself. So take it down, my darling—I'm sure if Auntie knew how poor we were, she would not object."—[Concluded on page 329, this number.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 40 letters.
My 30, 11, 5, 22, 10 is a girl's name.
My 5, 14, 35, 2 is a beautiful flower.
My 35, 37, 4, 5, 32, 16, 23, 1 is the name of a Union General.
My 21, 37, 33, 22, 20 is a kind of grain.
My 25, 39, 30, 35 is a kind of fish.
My 3, 31, 27, 38 is what every one should shun.
My 24, 7, 5, 18, 32, 40 is a vegetable.
My 6, 26, 11, 15, 33, 8 is what some do not possess.
My 19, 13, 30, 20, 26, 5 is an article of food.
My 36, 17, 29, 23, 12 is a title of foreign nobility.
My 9, 26, 6, 30, 12, 31, 5 is a boy's name.
My whole is one of Thomas Jefferson's ten rules of life. GEORGIE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PROBLEM FOR ACCOUNTANTS.

A, ACTING as agent for B & C, received from them Cash, $116; Goods to the amount of $119; and he purchased $563.10 worth more, and sold goods to the amount of $587.70, and had remaining on hand $162 worth. The agent is to receive $138 for his services. B & C sue the agent for the balance in the following account. Is it correct? Does the agent owe them anything, if so how much? Do B & C gain or lose?

Dr. A in account with B & C. Cr.

1866		1866	
To Cash,	116	By Purchases,	563 10
" Goods,	119	" Goods returned,	162
" Cash for sales,	587.70	" Salary,	138
" Goods unsold,	162	" Bal. due B & C,	121.60
	984.70		984.70
To bal bro't for'd,	121.60		

EASTMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Rochester, N. Y., Sept., 1866.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Er eathrs hatt car ads dna eayrw,
  Ehter's a eewts feelir ni reapry;
  Kolo pu—ot het githl fo neavhe—
  Dan nifd chir selbings ehret.

Ionia, Mich. MENIA AND LENIA.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

To get my first but numerate;
  My second to schoolboys give pain;
My third's a vowel found in fate;
  My fourth all farm yards do contain;
  My whole is a man that ruined Spain.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 871.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—The battle of the Wilderness.

Answer to Anagram:

When this gloomy life is o'er,
  When we smile in bliss above,
When on that delightful shore
  We enjoy the heaven of love,—
O! what dazzling light shall shine
  Round salvation's purest gem;
O! what rays of love divine
  Gild the star of Bethlehem.

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American Sharp Shooter	50
American Bird Fancier	30
American Fruit Grower's Guide (Elliott)	1,50
American Rose Culturist	80
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
Annual Register of Rural Affairs (130 Engravings)	30
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RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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AGRICULTURAL.

NEW LAND.—LATE-SOWN WHEAT.

OWING to the unusual number of rainy days which have characterized a portion of the summer and autumnal months the present season, the labor of clearing and preparing new land for seeding has been much retarded. In consequence of this some may be induced to let their fallows go over till spring or till the succeeding autumn on the supposition that the season is too far advanced to sow wheat with any assurance of a fair or profitable return. This is probably a mistaken decision, and in cases where a wheat crop the coming summer is a matter of consequence for family consumption, may well be reconsidered. Should the weather for the balance of October, and a considerable portion of November, prove favorable to clearing lands, wheat may be sown upon it with the assurance of a fair return at the succeeding harvest. We have known newly cleared land sown to wheat quite late in November to produce a good crop—equal, in some cases, to that where the seeding was done in September. On one occasion we sowed a five-acre clearing late in November, finishing the harrowing upon it in the midst of a snow-storm. When the work was completed the snow was three or four inches deep, and fell before the storm broke to the depth of over a foot. Our impression is that this fall of snow did not wholly disappear till the following spring, yet there was a good crop of wheat on the ground when the time for harvesting came round — quite equal in quantity to other pieces sown six weeks earlier. In such cases we believe more seed should be used than when a chance for fall stooling is given.

Of course this late seeding is not desirable as a rule, but on new land may be pretty safely relied upon when circumstances have prevented an earlier preparation for a crop. Even should the spring show or indicate a failure of the wheat, the loss will be comparatively trifling, involving only the cost of the seed sown and not that of putting it in. This will be amply repaid by the better preparation for a spring crop which the fall working of the soil will have made. A few acres of wheat are a great help to a man commencing on a new farm,— hence it is better to take the chances of a late sowing, let the result be what it may.

FALL WORK.

THE recent cold weather and the prevalence of cutting frosts admonish the farmer that the close of the season is at hand. Much remains to be done on most farms, before all the needed preparations for winter can be said to be completed. The corn, the apple and the several root crops are yet to be cared for in most cases. But, besides securing these, the stables and sheds should be looked to and made ready for use before the season of sleet and snow arrives, that suitable shelter may be ready for the farm stock when required. This is all important for dairy stock, as nothing is more detrimental to this class of animals than exposure to the storms of autumn. If a good return of milk and butter are to be secured, milch cows must be properly housed and fed. They should get a liberal supply of roots, pumpkins and the like, else much of their productive power will be lost. Hogs, too, will require extra attention. Their pens should be cleaned and well repaired, so that the stock to be fattened may be dry and comfortable. The horses, the colts, the calves and sheep should not be forgotten in this preparation for the advent of winter.

When these things are all properly attended to the fall plowing may be performed. Much is gained by this on some soils, besides it forwards work in the spring, especially if it should chance to be a wet one. It is a good season too to remove stones from newly seeded ground, to the line where a stone wall is to be built. If any portions of the farm need ditching or underdraining, autumn will be found convenient for the operation. There is no kind of farm preparation that pays better than this if judiciously done. When all these matters are attended to—everything made snug for the winter—if there is nothing else more pressing, the farmer may venture to sit down in a cozy room and write an article for the RURAL.

THATCHING BUILDINGS.

A VAST amount of grain has been damaged this year throughout the West in the stack. This has happened before, and will, very likely, yet occur many times. This result is, in a great measure, attributable to a careless method of stacking. But at the hurrying season help is scarce and it is frequently impossible for the farmer to secure his grain in proper condition. For the present, adequate barn room for storing the vast harvests of the West, is entirely out of question. But if permanent and sufficient shelter for unthrashed grain, could be supplied cheaply with material in the hands of every grain farmer, its use would save millions of dollars yearly to the grain growers of the West.

This kind of shelter for grain may be provided by using straw for the roof and also for the sides of the barn, so far down from the eaves as it may be necessary to extend them for adequate shelter from storms, or even to the ground if desirable. Rye, wheat and oat straw are good for this purpose, although rye is the best. It should be thrashed with the flail in preference to the common machines, and kept straight and neat. There are machines now in use for thrashing grain without injuring the straw for this purpose. The roof should be steeper than is ordinarily the case when shingled; what carpenters call one-third pitch would answer. Such a roof, well laid on, would last as long as a shingled one, and the sides of the building would endure longer. An ordinary balloon frame with rafters would be necessary; then nail light strips crosswise of the rafters and frame for attaching the straw. One acre of good, well-saved rye straw will roof from five to seven squares, each containing one hundred square feet. Wheat and oat straw about one-quarter less. It is about the same labor to put it on the roof as to nail on roof-boards and shingles. The cost of the material to the farmer is a mere nothing. Most of the work may be done by the farmer and his help. Roofs, at least, over stock-yards, might be made in this way sufficient to shelter the entire crop of grain in the West, at a very small outlay by the growers.

FALL COLTS.

THERE are some advantages in having colts dropped in the fall, instead of spring or early summer. The principal one is that the colts get through the first year of their lives more satisfactorily. Instead of being weaned in the fall, and, in some cases, left to the tender mercies of the straw stack and the snow banks, they remain with the mares through the winter, and are subsequently weaned on grass. Even with the best care and feed it is hardly possible to make the colts thrive as well during the first winter without the mares as with them. Grain and dry hay are not adapted to their digestive organs, and they frequently get out of order, and run down in condition, even when their owners do the best by them. It is better for the colts to feed the mares the extra grain, and trust to the increased richness of their milk for beneficial results to the colt. It is well to have a large box stall to shelter both the mare and colt. In cases where farmers work their brood mares it is generally better to have fall colts on account of doing spring and summer work. Winter is a comparatively leisure season for the horses as well as the master.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—CROP REPORT.

THE September Report from this Department embraces estimates of the principal agricultural products from nearly all the States and Territories. The estimates are made on the basis of last year's production, and show a deficiency in the hay crop in most of the Eastern, Northern and Central States. With respect to corn in the same sections, the yield of the present year is placed at about 2-10ths in advance of the last one. This calculation is subject to whatever abatement the premature frosts, which covered the entire corn region of the North and West, may have caused—a deduction equal, doubtless, to the entire increase anticipated previous to the occurrence of this drawback on the aggregate corn product. The same is true of the potato yield, which promised to be considerably in excess of that of the previous year, till the rot occurred, causing a modification of these estimates.

The grain prospects of the Cotton States are very poor— especially in the article of corn, as not more than half an ordinary yield of this staple will be realized. Hence, the inference is that a large home market for the surplus corn of the West is already found, and that any considerable decline in the price of breadstuffs for the ensuing season need not be expected.

Owing to the excessive wet weather, the indifferent working of the new system of labor in the cotton regions, the lack of suitable seed for planting and the want of capital to make what labor was at hand properly effective, the prospective product of cotton is less than was anticipated early in the season. The estimates returned to the Department are quite full and minute and they show only an aggregate of 1,835,435 bales instead of the two and a half millions anticipated.

It is possible that the cotton growers may magnify the comparative failure of the great staple of the South with a view to enhanced prices, but the preponderance of testimony on the subject is opposed to this conclusion. All things considered the cotton planters have a hard time of it, and deserve credit for bearing up as well as they do under circumstances the most disheartening.

SALT FOR OLD SOD.

SALT is sometimes very beneficial on old sod. Especially if this be thickly sprinkled with daisies, for farmers of some experience in this matter have averred that eight or ten bushels of salt sown per acre will destroy the weeds. In cities where a great deal of meat is packed and used refuse salt may be obtained for six or seven cents per bushel. This is mostly wasted, but if properly applied it would be a sourse of considerable wealth to farmers. Salt acts with the greatest benefit on rich land, hence on old sod it is likely to be productive of the best results. On poor, sandy soil it is worthless—perhaps injurious. It may be sown so plentifully as to totally destroy the grass, and if the land is plowed and worked, and sown to wheat, it will produce the better for this treatment. A good way to destroy Canada thistles is to subject them to this process.

A moderate application of salt — say from seven to ten bushels per acre — to old sod will destroy the worms which feed upon the grass roots. This is one benefit to the grass crop. It is also a solvent for many vegetable manures for which pure water is not. For want of a proper solvent they lie unused in rich ground, but the salt hands them over to the plant roots and increased vigor of growth is the result. Salt is a powerful stimulant when applied in the proper place; this is on rich land. JOHN JOHNSTON of Geneva, uses it with the best effect on his lands, made rich by a long course of heavy manuring. A Saratoga county farmer applied it thickly to his sandy and poor farm, and saw no good effect therefrom, except that it destroyed some weeds.

GREEN MANURING.—A. W. WARREN of Rockford, Ill., gives as his opinion that making green crops for manure is vastly cheaper than to buy or haul that material, especially if it must be transported from a distance. He even doubts whether it may be hauled as cheap on the farm where it is made, as green manure can be grown. Corn, sown thickly, is of more value for turning down, than either clover or buckwheat, for the reason that it grows more rapidly than either and produces more than double the amount of weight per acre.

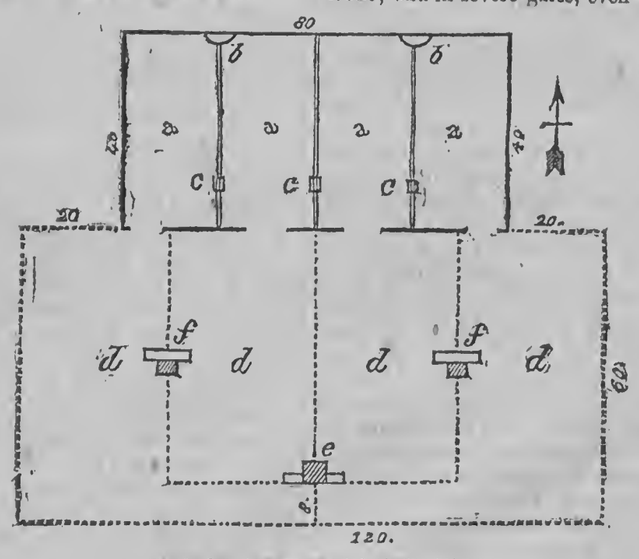
BARNS, SHEDS, &c., FOR SHEEP.

[From Randall's Practical Shepherd.]

WINTER SHELTER. — It has already been assumed that a degree of winter shelter is requisite for the most profitable management of sheep in all parts of the United States. The Merino can withstand far greater exposures to extremes and to rapid fluctuations of weather, than any other improved or really valuable breed. In Spain it was unsheltered. In Western Texas—in that magnificent sheep-growing region which lies immediately north of San Antonio — it has been claimed that it requires no shelter; but facts which I shall allude to hereafter incontestably prove the contrary.

SHEEP BARN.

TEMPORARY SHEDS. — Adequate shelter in warm regions like Western Texas demands no arrangements which would be at all expensive in a well-wooded region, or where sawed timber could be obtained at moderate prices—for the cheapest form of open shed (i. e., open on one side,) would answer the purpose. Or, excellent sheds might be constructed with logs or poles. The pole shed is made as shown below.



PLAN OF SHEEP BARN AND YARDS.

a, a, a, a, Apartments or stables in sheep barn, 20 by 40 feet. The central partition a close one, with single racks on each side. The other two partitions composed of double racks. Single racks round all the outside walls except at doors.
b, b, Watering tubs, when water is brought into barn in pipes.
c, c, c, A door in central partition and gates in the other two partitions.
d, d, d, d, Sheep yards, 20 feet wide; the two outside ones 60 feet long; the two inside ones 52 feet long; thus arranged to allow the four flocks of sheep to drink from the troughs of one pump-house at *e*.
e, Pump-houses and troughs for four yards, if water is not carried into the barn at *b, b*.
f, f, Pump-houses and troughs, each accommodating two yards, provided neither of preceding plans of watering are available or desirable.

This is covered with straw, reeds, sods, brush, clay, or anything else which will prevent the wind and rain from driving through it. It is decidedly improved by raising the lower ends of the poles two feet by means of a log, stone-wall, or a bank of earth or sods.

CLUMPS OF TREES AND STELLS.—If one generation would be persuaded to make arrangements for another generation, good sheep shelters could be cheaply formed, and on the most comprehensive scale, by planting clumps or belts of woodland, for that purpose, on the vast timberless plains of the Southwest. Evergreen trees would be far preferable, if they could be obtained, and would flourish in the situations where they are required. With stone walls or hedges on the west and north, even a small clump of such trees would form a far better stell than many of those which are used on the bleak and storm-swept highlands of Scotland,—which consists of walls alone. Larger clumps would answer without the walls; but they should be sufficient to protect sheep from the fury of the wind, which renders cold vastly less endurable by them — particularly when it follows a rain which has penetrated to their skins. For this object, and indeed for all objects, naked stells composed merely of high stone walls, board fences, or double lines of poles with straw, sods or earth filled in between them, are far better than no protection.

HAY BARNS WITH OPEN SHEDS.—In all the States lying south of 40 deg., open sheds are sufficient winter protection for Merino sheep, and probably so for the English mutton varieties, — though perhaps the high-bred New Leicester would, in many situations, find more protection profitable at some periods of the year.

Hay barns and sheep sheds like the above, or of some analagous construction, were much in vogue in the Northern and Eastern States, a few years since.

But there were many difficulties about them in the climates of those States. Snow often blew under the sheds when the wind was in front; and in severe gales, even when the wind was in their rear, it drifted over from behind—piling up large banks immediately in front, which gradually encroached on the sheltered space, and filled its bottom with water whenever there was a thaw.

If a cold storm, or a very freezing temperature occurred at lambing time, these open sheds did not sufficiently exclude the cold; and they did not prevent the ewes going out of them to lamb, or from leading their new-born lambs out at very unseasonable times, to follow the movements of the flock. No female animal is more attached to her young than the ewe, but none exhibits less providence in protecting it from any danger, except by setting it an example of running from those which terrify and demand flight. If the ewe needed assistance in lambing, or if the lamb required to be helped to the teat, it was difficult to catch her conveniently in an open shed.

SHED OF POLES.

SHEEP BARNS OR STABLES.—For all the preceding reasons, barns or stables for the winter

shelter of sheep, now receive universal preference in the Northern and Eastern States. These are generally constructed—and always should be—so that they can be closed as tightly as ordinary horse or cow-barns. But they require doors sufficient for ventilation and exposure to the sun in fine weather, and for the ingress of a farm wagon to haul out manure. And by means of movable windows, or slides covering apertures in the walls, they should be capable of being thoroughly ventilated at any time, with the doors closed.

When these closed sheep barns first came into use, each was generally made large enough for seventy-five or one hundred sheep; and they were scattered about the farm so as to be contiguous to the meadows from which they were to be filled with hay, and so the manure made in and about them would only require hauling a short distance. There was another argument in their favor. If a contagious or infectious disease broke out in one of the divisions of the flock, it did not necessarily extend to all; and, theoretically speaking at least, the fewer the sheep which inhale the same local atmosphere the freer from impurities it must remain.

But serious inconveniences were found to attend this system. It required almost a double outlay of materials and expense to build separate barns and prepare separate yards, arrangements for watering, etc., for each flock. These scattered barns required the farmer or his shepherd to wade wearily two or three times a day, mounted or on foot, for long distances through sheets of snow which the winds generally rendered pathless; and oftentimes, and even for days together, to do this amidst blinding snow-storms or the most terrible extremes of cold. Much shoveling was constantly necessary to give the sheep access to water, etc. If the supply of hay happened to fail at one of these distant barns, it was often more trouble to get it there, than it would have been to cart all the hay consumed in the barn to a central one near the farm-house, and haul all the manure made from it back. These barns were inconvenient at lambing time, because the constant attention wich one man could give to all the breeding ewes at once, if in the same or contiguous buildings, was necessarily divided up between the several scattered parcels of them, leaving but little time, comparatively, for each. And, finally, the farmer was not so apt, under such circumstances, to see all his sheep daily *with his own eyes;* nor was either he or his shepherd half so prone to turn out *in the night* to take care of the sheep or the lambs, provided a change of weather, the rising of a gale, or any other circumstance rendered it expedient.

It is now usual to construct the sheep, like the horse and cow-barns, near the farm-house. When the farm flock does not exceed about three hundred, it is often wintered in a single barn which has separate apartments, holding from seventy-five to one hundred sheep each; and each apartment has a separate outside yard. The upper story of these barns is devoted to hay for the sheep; the under one is eight feet high, and floored on the bottom if it is necessary to insure perfect dryness.

It is common to take advantage of a slope in the ground, and by means of a small amount of excavation, so to place the sheep barn that while the doors of the basement story open on a lower level, those of the second story open upon a higher level, or on the surface of an ascent, on the opposite side—so that hay can be drawn on wagons into the upper story. This is something of a convenience, and was a great one before the invention of the horse pitch-fork. The side of the lower story which supports the bank of earth resting against it, is generally composed of stone wall—this being necessary both for strength and durability. In various states of the atmosphere this wall exudes moisture, or, as it is termed, "sweats,"—diffusing dampness through the apartment. Unless that apartment is far higher, more spacious and better ventilated than would otherwise be necessary, this dampness is unquestionably prejudicial to the health of sheep. The better course would be, where such a barn is thought desirable, to build it entirely independent of the bank-wall and connect them with a short-bridge.

The usual way of dividing the lower story of the sheep barn into apartments for different parcels of sheep, is simply by placing feeding racks across them—so that in reality the sheep are all in one room. This mode is a material saving both of space and expense; and it is highly convenient, inasmuch as the partitions can be changed in a moment to adapt them to any change which it is desirable to make in the relative number of sheep in the different apartments. But it must be obvious that any considerable number of sheep when thus kept breathing the indoor atmosphere, require that the means of ventilation be abundant and most thoroughly kept in operation. Indeed, I should prefer, as a matter of prudence, not to place more than one hundred and fifty sheep in the *same room*, though divided into smaller flocks on the same floor. With different rooms, and with independent means of communicating with the external air, four hundred or six hundred could be kept, perhaps, just as safely, under the same roof, unless during the prevalence of infectious or epizootic diseases. But who can be certain that these will remain absent? On the whole, such large and close aggregations of sheep are inexpedient.

The room required for a given number of Merino breeding ewes in a barn is, for Paulars, about ten and two-thirds square feet of an area on the floor each; in other words, an apartment twenty by forty feet in the clear will accommodate seventy-five, so that they can all eat at the same time at single or wall-racks placed round the entire walls, except before the doors. A room forty feet square will accommodate one hundred and fifty, but it requires forty feet of double rack* to be placed in the area inside of the wall-racks. Larger Merino, or English ewes, require more room in proportion to their size. Some of the last would probably require nearly twice as much room per head.

A sheep barn should be open on the side least exposed to the prevailing winter winds; and its yards should be placed as much as practicable under its shelter. Some persons build these barns in the form of an L, to break off the winds from different quarters; others make a high stone wall or board fence a substitute for one of the limbs of the L. The yards are inconveniently narrow if restricted to the breadth of the inside apartments; and should, therefore, be widened according to circumstances.

The ground plan given is intentionally confined to a mere outline of a very simple and compact sheep barn, which is under a single roof, has no waste space, and makes the utmost use of all its materials. Three different modes of watering are presented, either of which is sufficient, and the choice between them should depend upon circumstances.

* I here use the word single or wall-rack to signify one made to set against a wall, which can only be eaten from on one side—the word double rack, to signify one which can be eaten from on both sides, so that forty feet of one is equivalent to eighty feet of the other.

Communications, Etc.

PREPARATION OF CORN FOR HOGS.

There are various methods pursued by farmers in feeding corn to their swine in the fattening season. Some prefer feeding corn on the cob, some give it out shelled, while others have it ground and made into a kind of mush,—cooked in some instances, and in others not. The grinding process is objected to on account of the trouble and the loss in the shape of toll, which, it is said, more than counterbalances the saving. On these points opinions differ, but a Southern planter proposes a plan which seems to combine all the advantages of grinding and cooking the food for hogs, without the expense incidental to this method. It is as follows:—Place near the hog-pen two casks, barrels or hogsheads, with one head out; fill up with corn in the ear and pour in water; feed out of one until it is empty, then fill again and commence with the other, and so on—the object being to soften the corn and sour it a little withal, rendering it more easily digested. There will naturally arise a slight degree of fermentation, but this may be expedited by the customary means if necessary, but this process must not be carried so far as to convert the sugar in the corn into alcohol, and ultimately into vinegar. The advantages claimed for this preparation are: The corn is softened and therefore the more easily masticated; it is soured and hence more readily digested and converted into fat, and finally it can be fed on the ground in the usual way without any waste.

This plan of softening and fermenting the whole ears of corn before feeding, appears rational, and may be worthy of a trial by those engaged in the business of pork making on the old plan of feeding corn in the ear, without any previous preparation. B.

POTATO ROT.—CAUSE AND CURE.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker.—In a late issue you say—"The cause of this (the potato rot,) is generally referred to the long predominance of wet weather, and justly, too, we think," &c.

The remark recalls a recent conversation with an intelligent neighbor, and an excellent farmer of this town—Mr. John Hoes. He claims to know the cause and the cure of the malady. Fifteen years of uniform practice, with unvarying results, warrant him in speaking with entire confidence. The cause of the disease, he says, is a certain insect, described by him as "a bug," about three-fourths of an inch in length when full-grown, head nearly square, black body, and yellow belly and legs, which shuns the light and hides in the ground by day, and emerges in the night and feeds upon and poisons the tops, which is communicated to the tuber, causing decay." When the potato tops in late summer begin to show a sickly appearance with blackened leaves, evidencing that the rot has begun, one has but to examine them in the evening by the light of a lamp, to become satisfied of their multitudinous presence and deleterious work. Such examination will show the most insects where the potato tops are the most blackened, and all know it is right there that the most rotten tubers will be found at the time of digging.

Mr. Hoes' *infallible* remedy is about one bushel of slaked lime to the acre, sown broadcast when the tops are wet with dew, on the very first appearance of signs of rot, and repeated afterwards if the same is washed off by drenching rains. This has been his practice for the last fifteen years, during all of which period he has had scarcely any unsound potatoes, while his immediate neighbors have all suffered more or less according as the disease has prevailed in different years. "The bug won't stand lime at all," he says. In one instance, a sprinkling of the same on some potatoes in his garden drove them to a luxuriant growth of the common marrowfat beans on the opposite side, causing the decay of the beans, while the potatoes came out sound. Another time the insect took refuge in stooks of spring wheat just over the fence in an adjoining field, and in such numbers that on unloading the same in the barn, "the wagon rack was literally covered with them." They of course did not betake themselves to the wheat shocks for food, but only for shelter, and to get out of reach of the lime, which is a perfect horror to them.

The cause and cure of the malady in question is an old, and perhaps threadbare theme. The disease is not so sweepingly destructive now as it was when it first appeared, but is yet a grievous ill. The scientific name of the bug described can probably be given by the Rural. It is not impossible, assuming Mr. H's theory to be correct, that the virus of the insect may *develop* more rotten tubers in damp than in dry seasons, and more in wet land than in dry. But this experience of a man of the good sense and cool judgment of Mr. H. is worth heeding, and is given to others to be tested next season. Had the writer understood the thing a few weeks sooner he would have satisfied himself by actual experiment the present year.

It may be asked, why, if Mr. H. has been so successful, others have not imitated his practice? And why, if such treatment was really so efficacious, he has not "made more noise about it?" To such inquiries it may be remarked that Mr. H. says he has many times tried to gain the attention of his neighbors, but they have not cared to use precautionary measures, preferring to "take their chances," and hoping that "we shouldn't have the rot this time." Had he been a ready writer, he would long ago have called the attention of the Editor of the Rural to the subject. W. B. P.

Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct., 1866.

MARYLAND—EASTERN SHORE.

Mr. Moore.—*Dear Sir:* Having just returned from a visit to the eastern shore of Maryland, where I have purchased a very desirable property, I propose to give your readers, through the medium of your valuable journal, the result of my experience while there. The section which I explored is the southern part of Caroline county, between the Nanticoke and Choptank Rivers, commencing at Federalsburg and running a due west course. The Choptank is a most nobly grand river, navigable for steamboats and all kinds of vessels, for nearly 100 miles from the head of navigation to its mouth at Chesapeake Bay. The scenery along this river is wild, though picturesque; the river itself, as seen for fifteen miles at a stretch, is beautiful when calm, and when disturbed by storm into great "seas," it is truly grand.

The purchase I made lies immediately upon the bank of this beautiful river, and the view from thence is very fine. Baltimore steamboats stop there and afford daily communication with the metropolis of the State. I saw during my visit several very beautiful sites upon the banks of the Choptank, which are in the market at moderate prices. The shores upon the river differ in their formations, some being low, sandy beaches, and others bluffs, varying in height from ten to forty feet, and commanding magnificent river views. I reached that county from Broad and Prime streets Depot in Philadelphia, via Del. R. R. to Bridgeville Station, where I left the train and took the stage (which connects daily with the train,) for Federalsburg, Md., where I met Mr. H. P. Chambers, who kindly showed me the surrounding country, and gave me much valuable information. The country there is elevated, level land, not flat or swampy, but sufficiently undulating for all purposes of surface drainage. The soil is mostly a sandy loam, well adapted to the cultivation of fine fruits, but some is clay loam. There are plenty of grist and saw mills, churches, schools, stores, and daily mail facilities; but the farming interests there have been sadly neglected. The country shows the blight cast upon it by slavery; yet I saw heavy crops of corn, good clover, and much land seeded to wheat which was growing finely,—proving conclusively that the land could be made productive, were attention paid to intelligent culture.

The entire section is free from stone, and I think the labor and expense of cultivating that soil would be very much less than it is with our northern lands. Then the climate and long-growing seasons there are very great inducements to us who have been accustomed to the snows and ice of our rigorous northern winters. Sleighs are of no value there—the winters are mild, the mercury never getting within sight of "zero;" nor are the heats of summer so intense as here, because it is surrounded by salt water bays and intersected by large rivers, from which come continued delightful breezes. There are a number of very beautiful properties for sale a short distance from the river banks and fronting upon the mail roads, which, if they were managed as are our northern farms, would be made very productive. At Federalsburg is a most excellent opportunity for the profitable investment of capital in a highly valuable water power and large tract of timber, which only needs developing to make it "pay."

From the character and "lay of the land," its natural surroundings, &c., I should pronounce this section very healthy, and do not hesitate to recommend, to all wishing to change or better their condition, to visit the region and purchase homes. Properties of any size can be had at prices varying from $15 to $40 per acre, and *very handsome* ones at from $50 to $100 per acre. I would not forget to mention that the rivers afford endless supplies of fish of all kinds; also oysters, crabs, turtles and wild duck. Then there is abundance of wild game on the shores. If any of your readers who chance to peruse this communication desire any information whatever concerning it, and will write me, (enclosing stamp for return postage,) I will be happy to reply; or if they will visit Federalsburg they can see and learn for themselves.

J. B. Crocker.

New Lebanon Center, Col. Co., N. Y.

The Hop Crop.—The hop crop has, on the whole, been a good one the present year. Upland hops were probably never better. The crop was injured badly by the lice when late picked. We saw one field where the crop was estimated at one ton to the acre, which at 50 cents a pound would produce the snug sum of $1,000 per acre.—*Maine Farmer.*

Spirit of the Press.

Windgalls on Horses.

The N. Y. Observer responds to an inquiry, as to how windgalls on horses may be cured by saying:—"There are various ways of treating windgalls. Sometimes they are incurable; and the more they are tampered with, the worse it is for the animal. In some instances, the cautery is employed to remove windgalls. Yet no one but a skillful veterinarian of extensive experience should attempt to apply this remedy. The best and most efficacious remedy that we have ever met with, is to procure a quarter of a pound of arnica flowers, at the drug store, put it in a bottle, and fill the bottle with whiskey, and cork it tightly. After it has steeped about one day, let the windgalls be bathed thoroughly with this liquid. Bathe and rub the legs and the windgalls well for five minutes with water, previous to applying the arnica and whiskey. If the horse is young, gentle driving and a thorough application of this remedy, will almost always effect a cure after a few months. Windgalls on the legs of old horses will sometimes yield to the remedy. Yet in many instances the old horse will need to be rejuvenated before his windgalls can be cured."

Growing Tea in Georgia.

A writer in the Southern Cultivator, Liberty county, (Ga.,) has been experimenting with the China tea plant with flattering results. He had fifty plants or shrubs, from six to seven feet in height, growing this season, from which he gathered six pounds of excellent tea. He is of the opinion, based on the experiments made by himself, that the tea plant can be successfully cultivated in all the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf as high up as North Carolina and as low as Texas. This plant does not require a strong soil, and can be grown upon that unsuited to cotton. The editor of the Cultivator in a foot note says: "Our correspondent has favored us with a sample of the tea prepared by him. In appearance, fragrance and flavor, it precisely resembles the fine article of Chinese Black Tea. If our plantations can produce tea as finely flavored as this, with as little trouble as Mr. Jones states is required in the process, it is the most profitable crop we can grow."

Deep Plowing.

F. W. writes the Maine Farmer in favor of deep plowing to secure good crops. He adds: "Twelve years ago I sold my little farm, and the purchaser failing to pay for it, it came back into my hands some five years since. I found the buildings in a dilapidated state, the fences mostly used up for fuel, the soil much deteriorated, and the place entirely overgrown with with witch grass. The man that bought it pursued the *skimming* method of farming, by plowing only five or six inches deep, which rendered the soil too shoal to produce any remunerative crop without the application of much manure. The *skimming* manner of culture had, in fact, been in operation so long that the soil was about as incapable of producing a crop of any value as *skimmed milk* is of producing good butter or rich cheese." Deep plowing was substituted for the "skimming" process and the land is now becoming productive again.

Horse-bathing.

We read, in "Thrall's Herald of Health," "baths for horses have been so thoroughly tested that their use is becoming quite common. Tattersall, the greatest horse owner in London, who furnishes the best of horses for lords and nobles to drive, and who figures largely at the Derby races, treats his horses to the Turkish bath, and in this way cures them of the very few diseases to which, with the wise hygiene of his stables, they are subject. Drugs find little place where such care is given. We ought to have in New York and all large cities, hygienic establishments for treating horseflesh, and if the new veterinary college will do what it can to favor this idea, they shall have our hearty sympathy. But if it is only the old story over again of the other medical schools—drugging, bleeding, dosing, purging, the fewer we have the better."

Gas Lime as a Fertilizer.

An officer belonging to the Edinburg Gas Company, writing to the Scottish Farmer concerning gas lime as a fertilizer, says:—"I believe that waste gas lime is equal in efficiency to fresh lime for most of the purposes aimed at in its use in farm lands. I sold all the lime thus produced at a gas-work in Forfarshire, for sixteen years, to several farmers, who uniformly expressed their satisfaction therewith. One very usual application of it was its mixture with the large piles of weeds and tangled roots of grass cleared off the fields annually. On being composted in this way, the lime gradually killed all the vitality of these weeds, and returned them to the land in the way of manure. It also served the purpose of opening up stiff clay soil, being first spread over the surface and then plowed down."

Horse Feeding.

E. W. Herendeen of Macedon, Wayne county, who keeps a number of horses in connection with his nursery business, gives the Cultivator and Country Gentleman the course he pursues in feeding them. He cuts up straw—the oat is considered the best—and mixes with it equal parts of corn meal and bran. A working horse requires about thirteen pounds of this mixed feed, exclusive of the straw, per day. If oats are fed they should be ground as a matter of economy in feed; besides the horses will thrive better on the ground than on the whole grain. By the use of straw, meal and bran as above stated, the necessity of giving hay is obviated—the health of the animal is promoted, and the cost of keeping much diminished.

Rural Brief Mention.

Remedy for Garget.—(E. F. S., Bellville, N. Y.) If your cow is in pretty high flesh, bleeding, rather freely, will probably have a beneficial effect, at least it is recommended by very good authority. If in a state of ordinary keep and the affection of the udder continues, make an ointment of lard and iodine—about one part of the latter to seven of the former—and rub the udder with it morning and evening. By following this up a short time the probability is a cure will be effected. Bathing the udder with melted lard, as hot as the cow will bear it, twice a day, sometimes effects a cure without any other application. Whatever is applied, by the way of ointment, should be preceded by a thorough bathing with warm water.

Litchfield County (Conn.) Fair.—At the recent Fair in Litchfield County, Conn., there was an uncommonly fine display of working cattle, mostly Devonshires. They were ranged in line and made the circuit of the grounds, the column numbering five hundred yoke or pairs. Their price, per yoke, ranged from $200 to $500. A few very fine Durhams mingled in the show. The Floral display was very fine, but that of Fruits quite meager. In Vegetables the show was better, one feature of it being worthy of special mention. This was 8 Yochahama Squashes, raised by L. W. Cox, Esq., of Wolcottville, weighing, singly, from 75 to 90 pounds. The aggregate weight of the squashes was 750 lbs. There was one peculiarity about this Agricultural Show,—the horse had no *track* in it.

Tanning Woodchuck Skins.—In answer to an inquiry in the Rural, of recent date, in reference to proper season for killing woodchucks and method of tanning their skins, A. G. O., Tyre, Seneca Co., N. Y. responds by saying:—"From the 25th of September to the 1st of April they are fit for use. To prepare the skins take for two skins 2 ozs. of alum, 4 ozs. of salt, and dissolve in a quart of warm rain water. Put this in a pail or tub and add rain water enough to cover the skins. After soaking the skins and scraping all the fat from them with a blunt knife, put the skins in the preparation for two weeks. Then take them out and wash and dry them, and when nearly dry rub them well two or three times a day. When dry put on a little oil and they will be ready for use."

Corn Crop of Pennsylvania.—The Harrodsburg (Pa.) Telegraph estimates the corn crop of that State the present year at thirty millions of bushels, and that the average yield per acre will be about thirty-three bushels, though in some localities the product will be fully one hundred bushels per acre. Land that will not produce more than thirty-three bushels of corn to the acre must be poorly adapted to its growth, or the tillage of the crop must be very indifferently performed. This amount will probably pay on common farming lands, but it is certainly much short of what a yield should be with proper preparation and judicious culture.

Toads and their Uses.—The American Institute Farmers' Club at a late meeting had sundry matters up for discussion. Among other topics submitted was a voluminous paper on toads and their utility, by Dr. J. V. C. Smith. He started off with the general proposition that there is no useless link in the chain of creation—hence the toad, as one of those links, was not to be regarded as an abortion. One of the good points about this "link," was its aptitude to catch flies, which is truthful enough, but if the flies are good too, why should it be the toad's business to catch and eat them?

Wheat in Kansas.—The Emporia News states that Mr. Wockman of Pike Township, Kansas, recently thrashed the wheat harvested from 13¾ acres which yielded an aggregate of 492 bushels, or nearly 36 bushels per acre. This is said not to be an exceptional case for that region, as hundreds of fields were equally as good and some better than this one, though not yet thrashed. This yield is something like old times when good land would yield from thirty to thirty-five bushels to the acre, and, with extra preparation of the soil, a few bushels more than that.

Bloody Murrain.—The Ohio Farmer states that this disease, which generally prevails in newly cleared lands and among cattle in high flesh, may be prevented or held in check by feeding cattle wood ashes mixed with a due portion of salt. This mixture should be placed where the cattle can lick it up at their leisure. When an animal is attacked it is deemed good treatment to give a slop of meal with a tablespoonful of pulverized roll brimstone—repeating at intervals of a few hours.

A Cattle Plague in Kentucky.—According to the Louisville (Ky.) Industrial Gazette, a very fatal disease has broken out among the cattle in Fayette and Scott counties. A number of cattle have died in those counties recently, supposed from some kind of an infection brought there by cattle imported from Texas. Death usually occurs about the third day after the animals are attacked. The peculiar features, or characteristics of the disease, are not stated.

Choice Merino Sheep.—The attention of flock-masters is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Baker & Harrigan, who offer for sale superior stock rams and breeding ewes from their first-class flock of Merino sheep. Messrs. B. & H. are enterprising and reliable breeders, and their flock embraces some of the best animals in the country.

Stringhalt.—The undersigned has in his possession a most excellent and serviceable carriage horse, which of late, in his movements, is accustomed to lift one of his right hind feet somewhat higher than the other. It is thought that the animal is affected with an ailment commonly called *stringhalt*. Ignorant as to a remedy for this, the writer asks for information necessary to a cure. Will some of your numerous readers give *daylight* on the matter in hand?—A., *Woodcock, Pa.*

Hedges.—(J. M. R.) Osage Orange seed will, doubtless, be advertised in these columns before the season for planting arrives. For general culture there is no better plant than this for hedges. It will not thrive in wet spots, and is not perfectly hardy at the north. The English Hawthorn is said to do well in Central New York.

The Potato Bug not There.—The Maine Farmer corrects its statement that the Western "Ten-striped Spearman" beetle had appeared in the potato fields of that State. It says that the larvæ of the 3-lined leaf beetle was the insect found in that region, and not the one mentioned before.

Wisconsin State Fair.—The Fair at Janesville, last month, was one of the most successful yet held in Wisconsin. The receipts were about $12,000—the largest ever received on a similar occasion.

HORTICULTURAL.

A TRIP TO CROOKED LAKE.

The Hammondsport Fair.

THE Seventh Annual Fair of the Pleasant Valley Fruit Growers' Association, held at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., on the second, third and fourth of the present October, was the occasion of a numerous gathering of those interested in the growth of the Vine. The celebrity of this locality, which, with its three thousand acres of successful vineyards, has demonstrated the adaptability of the shores of the lakes situated in Western and Central New York to extensive vine growing, drew visitors to the Fair from points as distant as New York city on one side, and St. Louis on the other. The Fair itself, however, was hardly the chief object of attraction; the vineyards, and wine cellars, the soil and exposure, the training of the vine and the gathering of the fruit—everything connected with the great branch of culture which has sprung up so recently and grown so rapidly along the shores of Crooked Lake—were points, at least, of equal interest.

The little village was thronged with people, the solitary hotel jammed and overflowed, but the unbounded hospitality of the citizens was equal to the emergency, and the pleasantest recollections of the occasion in the memories of the guests will be those of their generous entertainment.

The Fair was held in a commodious tent, pitched on pleasant grounds, and well adapted to the display of its contents. Grapes were the leading fruit, and we have never seen any show of them that approached this in variety and perfection. There were two hundred and seventy-five plates of grapes on the tables, comprising upwards of sixty varieties. One exhibitor, Mr. CRONK of Penn Yan, had fifty-five varieties in his collection. The interest, however, of the spectators centered in half a dozen of the leading kinds. The Delawares, Catawbas, Isabellas, Concords and Dianas were the most prominent, and the very sight of heaped plates of ripe specimens was refreshing. Dr. BAILEY exhibited a plate of the Adirondac; there were also specimens of the Iona and Israella. Col. SWIFT of St. Louis, showed some Concords grown at that place, which, when compared with those produced on Crooked Lake, strengthened the belief that this variety improves when taken south-west. Among grape growers at Hammondsport the Concord has not a high reputation. Dr. F. B. SEELYE of Vine Valley, Canandaigua Lake, exhibited one plate of Isabellas that were picked at his place on the 4th of Sept. They were well colored, and although not dead ripe, yet their very advanced condition at that time shows that the locality of Canandaigua Lake is very favorable to the early maturity of the grape. Another plate from the same place, picked on the 20th of September, was well ripened. There were five new seedlings exhibited, but the Committee did not deem any of them of much value.

One of the great questions to be solved by comparison, at the Fair, was which grape is best for an unfavorable season like this, when the fruit will hardly ripen. In this trial the Delaware comes out far ahead. It could be sent to market last month, before there was any danger of a frost harming it. At present the bulk of the Isabellas and Catawbas are not fit to pick. In the Sacharometer tests which were made, it will be seen that the must of no other grape approached that of the Delaware in sweetness. These tests were made with the ripest specimens that could be produced, and the results are as as follows:—Hammondsport grapes: Catawba, 84½°; Isabella, 75°; Concord, 79°; Diana, 81°; Delaware, 93°. Some Delawares grown on Seneca Lake gave also 93°. The Isabellas picked in Vine Valley by Dr. SEELYE, Sept. 20th, gave 76°. The Concords brought from St. Louis by Col. SWIFT gave 76°. Some Concords from Cayuga Lake, presented by Dr. THOMPSON, gave 70°; Allen's Hybrid gave 82°. There was not juice enough in the specimens of Iona to work the instrument alone. It was, therefore, mixed with the Catawba juice and it raised the latter two degrees. The specimens of Adirondacs shown by Dr. J. W. BAILEY, Plattsburg, gave only 63°. The Catawbas and Isabellas were not fully ripe. It is the most backward season that the grape growers of Pleasant Valley have ever experienced. The bulk of the crop, at the time of the Fair, was not sufficiently ripened for either the market or for wine. But the Delawares were gone.

The other fruits grown in Pleasant Valley were well represented by specimens at the Fair. There were one hundred and seventy plates of apples, thirty-six of pears, some peaches, quinces, and plums. The fruit was of very fine quality. There was also a large display of canned fruits, jellies, jams and pickles.

The ladies obtained great credit for their display of flowers. It was unexpectedly large. There were two premium designs—one Fruit and the other Floral—exhibited by Mrs. H. D. ROSE of Hammondsport, which were particularly attractive and prominent features. Mrs. D. ROSE of the same place, had the finest general collection. A large and tastily arranged bouquet of everlasting flowers was shown by Miss FRANK AINSWORTH of Prattsburg. Mr. C. W. IDELL of New York city, also exhibited several brilliant bouquets of this class of flowers, for which, at the close of the Fair, there was a sharp competition by the ladies.

Wines and brandies from the cellars of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company were tested by the numerous Committee with great satisfaction and considerable hilarity.

Fine weather, though somewhat cool, continued throughout the three days of the Fair. It closed with an auction, at which the grapes on exhibition were disposed of to the highest bidders.

The Vineyards.

From the deck of the steamer a fine panoramic view of the vineyards on Crooked Lake may be obtained. From Hammondsport, at the head of the lake, down the west shore for some miles, until you arrive opposite Bluff Point, the slopes and hills are already vine-clad, or in course of preparation for planting. The bulk of the vines have not yet come into bearing. Terracing is resorted to only where the slope is so steep as to preclude other cultivation. At frequent intervals deep ravines break down the slopes from the plateau above, affording excellent natural drainage, and capacious courses for the surface water. Well set vineyards in this locality will sell for seven hundred to one thousand dollars per acre. From the head of the lake up the west side of Pleasant Valley the vineyards extend a distance of three or four miles. On these slopes the oldest vineyards of the region are situated, and a little more than a mile from the village the wine house and cellars of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company are located.

The vines are trained chiefly on trellises, and the Catawba thus far is most extensively planted. With increased production of grapes in this Valley, prices have also advanced yearly. Once they were sold from four to six cents per pound, now they are worth from twenty to thirty. The original purpose of the Wine Company in organizing and building its cellars was to furnish a market for the fruit when the demand for table use should be supplied. But thus far that demand has been greater than the supply, and the Company has even been compelled to buy grapes in Ohio to fill their casks with wine.

At the packing house in the vineyard of Messrs. WILLARD & BURGESS, we witnessed the operation of putting up the grapes for market. The fruit is first picked into open boxes or crates, of convenient size and shape, and conveyed to the packing room. If it is designed for immediate shipment, exposure to the sun for five or six hours in the boxes, is considered necessary; but if otherwise, the grapes are placed in a perfectly close room for twenty-four hours, during which time moisture is given off from them. The temperature of the room should be cool. Before shipping they are exposed to a free circulation of air for two or three days, then packed in the shipping boxes, and left forty-eight hours to settle before nailing on the covers. It requires considerable skill and practice to pack properly; the fruit should run even, and be pressed just enough by the cover to prevent shaking in the box. The boxes are made of very thin wood nailed together, and are an oblong square in shape. They are weighed with the fruit and sold at the same price per pound, and in this way more than cost is frequently received for them. They are packed in crates when sent to market.

The Wine Cellar.

The process of making sparkling wine, of which the Pleasant Valley Wine Co. are putting up a large stock, is very interesting and new to most American vintners. Only the best juice is used for this purpose. It is treated as a still wine until nearly one year old, when it is taken in hand to manufacture into champagne. It is brought from the cellar to an upper room, a little sugar added to it and placed in cask. The temperature of this apartment is kept at about 80°. From this cask it is drawn into bottles, which are corked, wired, and corded on their sides in the same room. The high temperature, and the sugar which was added, excites fermentation and the wine in the bottles becomes charged with gas. After the fermentation has proceeded so far that the bottles begin to burst, they are removed to the deep cellar, where the coolness checks the fermentation again. There they are also corded on their sides, the same one up as when above, lest the sediment which the wine deposits should chance to come into the air bubble which is on the upper side, and dry on to the glass. In this state the wine may remain for an indefinite time, and age improves it.

The next process is the finishing off, which is not gone through with in quantities much ahead of orders. The first step is to place the bottles in racks, which support them with the necks downward. Each bottle is shaken and turned twice a day for five or six weeks, in such a way as to give the wine in it a rotary motion, which results, at last, in depositing the sediment on the cork. The racks, with the bottles in them, are then hoisted to the room above, the wire loosened, the cork permitted to fly out, and the sediment and some of the contents of the bottle escape. Sirup, composed of the purest sugar dissolved in the best wine, is next added to the contents of the bottle, another cork is driven in and wired down, labels and tin foil put on, and the Champagne is ready for market. Some age, however, improves it. The operations of corking, wiring down and injecting the sirup are all done by machinery in a very rapid manner. All the machinery together with the bottles and corks are imported. It was stated that each bottle of sparkling wine when finished had been handled at least two hundred times. Not more than five per cent. are lost by bursting. The sirup which is added to the wine changes its taste greatly; the quantity used depends on the acidity of the wine.

The still wines are stored in casks ranging in capacity from six to nineteen hundred gallons, in a cellar deep enough to maintain an equable temperature.

The sparkling wines are mostly made from the Catawba, because that grape is the only good one for that purpose that is yet plentiful. They have, however, some quantities of other brands. One, a mixture of four varieties, viz: Catawba, Isabella, Diana and Delaware, comes nearer, perhaps, to French Champagne than any other manufactured in this country. The sparkling Diana is very rich, but has its peculiar foxy flavor very strong. This aroma to some is very disagreeable. It seems to be mostly on the surface of the wine, and soon disappears if left standing in a glass. As the wines grow older, and the fruit is fully matured, this flavor is much less. The sparkling Delaware was pronounced by competent judges to be a perfect wine. No grape surpasses this for a rich wine, and old, still Delaware will probably be the highest point to be reached. It requires one-third less quantity of sirup than the Catawba, in manufacturing the still wine into the sparkling, to make it pleasant to the taste.

A Frost.

On Thursday night, Oct. 4th, a very severe frost visited the country. In Pleasant Valley the mercury fell to 27°. Earth and water were frozen, and the next day when the bright Indian Summer sunshine glowed on the hills, the vineyards that were green the day before looked as if a blast of fire had passed over them. But down the lake, opposite the broadest expanse of water, some sheltered nooks escaped, and the vines remained green. This freeze was unexampled in the history of grape-growing on Crooked Lake, and aside from the temporary loss, should be no discouragement to the grape growers. From ordinary early and late frosts the locality is exempt without a doubt, and such a degree of cold, at the same season, is not likely to occur again in a dozen years.

MANURING TREES.

THE engraving here given illustrates admirably the folly of the *common* mode of manuring fruit trees in the autumn. As the nutriment must all enter the roots at their extremities, the proper place for applying it should be as near those extremities as possible, namely, at some distance from the trunk. A mass of manure close to the collar of the tree forms a harboring place for insects through the winter. A mound of earth would be beneficial in preventing young trees from being swayed about by the winter winds.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending October 13th:

BEANS AND PEAS.—The market is more active and firmer, although prices at present are very irregular.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ℔ bush	$ 2 50@ 3 00
Beans—Marrows, new, ℔ bush	3 25@ 3 50
Beans—Meditums, new, ℔ bush	2 50@ 2 75
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ℔ bush	1 90@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ℔ bush	1 20@ 1 30

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have been in good demand the past week, but without improvement in prices.

Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Mercers, ℔ bbl	$ 2 50@ 2 75
Jackson White, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Chilian Reds ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 3 50
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
White Onions, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	62@ 87
Long Island Cucumbers, ℔ 100	50@ —
Green Corn, ℔ 100	1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	4 00@ 6 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Citron, ℔ bbl	75@ 1 00
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	7 00@10 00

FRUITS.—Choice apples are scarcer and higher, the demand being principally for shipping qualities. Grapes are more plenty and easier.

Apples, mixed, ℔ bbl	$ 4 00@ 4 50
Apples, Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 5 00
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ bbl	15 00@20 00
Pears, Duchess de Angoleme ℔ bbl	15 00@20 00
Pears, Seckle, ℔ bbl	18 00@20 00
Common Pears, ℔ bbl	4 00@ 6 00
Peaches, Delaware, ℔ basket	4 00@ 5 00
Water Melons, ℔ 100	10 00@25 00
Musk Melons, ℔ bbl	50@ 2 00
Isabella Grapes, ℔ ℔	10@ 15
Grapes, Concord, ℔ ℔	12@ 13
Delaware Grapes, ℔ ℔	20@ 25
Quinces, ℔ 100	2 00@ 3 50

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried fruits are in better demand. Southern apples are firmer, and Western are held above our quotations.

Dried Apples, New State & Ohio ℔ ℔	10½@ 11½
Apples, Southern, ℔ ℔	10@ 11
Peaches, New Southern, ℔ ℔	25@ 30
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔	18@ 20
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℔ ℔	15@ 17
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	27@ 28
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Plums, ℔ ℔	—@ —

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

THIS should not be neglected in the autumn. A few days work at this season will show very satisfactory results next spring and summer. Harvest all the products as soon as they mature; then apply a dressing of manure, and spade or plow deep. Stable manure, if free from the seeds of weeds, will be very efficient. Fall plowing or spading will destroy many weeds, especially chickweed, which infests so many gardens and grows late in the fall and early in the spring until the soil is densely covered by it. Leave the surface rough through the winter.

Autumn is the best time to make improvements in the garden; draining if needed, subsoiling, improving the arrangement of beds, walks, and fruit borders. If the soil is too heavy add sand or vegetable mold; if too light, put on clay and plenty of manure.

Prepare beds in the warmest and most sheltered corner for early spring vegetables. Cover these with coarse manure, and in the spring it may be raked off and peas, salad, onions and other vegetables needed early in the season may be sown without delay and with little labor.

Clean out the berry and currant borders, and trim the bushes lightly. If winter protection is needed bend them to the ground and cover with soil; otherwise tie them firmly to the stakes that all danger of breaking from high winds or heavy, damp snows may be avoided. Cover the borders with coarse manure; it will greatly invigorate the bushes.

If possible, give the whole garden a neat, well-cared-for appearance—just as you would like to see it in the spring. You will then be pretty sure to have a good garden next year, which is a luxury and an economy that no farmer can afford to forego.

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

PERRY'S NEW METHOD OF PROPAGATING GRAPE VINES.—During a recent visit to Canandaigua we had the pleasure of looking over the grounds of Mr. F. L. PERRY, and examining his new system of propagating grape vines. The improvement consists in using a peculiar form of boxes in which to start the eyes and grow them until they are transferred to the open ground. The advantage apparent over growing in pots is a natural and uncramped state of the roots, and that over the ordinary bedding system the transference of the plant to the open ground with its roots undisturbed in the position and soil where it has been growing. Great facility of handling is also acquired. The propagating boxes are about twenty inches wide by twenty-four in length, of half inch boards. The sides are nailed on—not strongly—and the interior is divided into transverse spaces, from an inch and a half to three inches in width, by thin strips of wood. In each of these divisions six vines are started, and when the proper time arrives, the boxes are taken to the open ground, the sides removed, and each row of vines taken out at once and imbedded in the soil without disturbance of the roots. It is certainly a very convenient and efficient system, but Mr. PERRY's right to a patent therefor has been called in question by some who aver that the same method, substantially, has long been in use for transferring vegetables, grown in hot beds, to the open ground.

WHITE GRUBS VS. STRAWBERRIES.—"Enquirer" says the white grubs are destroying his strawberry plants, and asks for a remedy. The only effectual one we know of is to dig them out where their presence is made known by their labors. Corn growers have long and anxiously sought a protection against the depredations of the same class of enemies. What would avail in one case would probably in the other. Who can give us a remedy?

BUGS EATING THE ASTERS.—("E.," Seneca Co., N. Y.) There is nothing better, perhaps, to keep off the striped cucumber bug than kerosene diluted with water. Mix thoroughly and apply sparingly. A little too much oil will injure the plants. Dusting with dry, fresh lime is excellent.

WINTER PROTECTION.—(W. T. B., Mich.) Your plants may be easily protected through the winter by tying them up in straw or evergreen boughs.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.—These should be carefully cleaned of weeds and mulched for winter protection.

GRAPE VINES may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall.

Domestic Economy.

QUINCE PRESERVES.—Pare your quinces and cut them into quarters. Put them on to boil in sufficient water to keep them whole; Let them cook until you can easily pierce them with a straw; then take them out of the water, and to one pound of quince put one pound of white sugar. Let them stand with the sugar on them over night, and the next day you will find they have made their own sirup, which will be as light and clear as amber. Now put them on the fire in your preserving kettle and cook for ten or fifteen minutes. Quinces cooked in this way retain their flavor, have a beautiful, light color, and never grow hard. You can use the water they were cooked in, and all your good parings, for the jelly, which you can make by boiling the quinces, parings, etc., down until the water is quite rich. Then to a pint of juice put a pound of white sugar, and boil until it jellies, which will be in about twenty minutes.

MARMALADE.—Wash and wipe the quinces, and take out the dark spots there may be on the skins. Cut them up without paring, cores and all; cover them with water in the preserving kettle, and boil them until they are soft enough to be rubbed through a coarse hair sieve. Then weigh equal quantities of pulp and refined sugar and boil the mixture an hour, stirring it steadily. Made with nice brown sugar it is good, though not quite as handsome. When brown sugar is used it should be stirred an hour and a half. Put it into moulds or deep plates, and when it is cold put a paper over it, pasted at the edges, and brushed with white of egg. Marmalade can be kept for almost any length of time.

TO PRESERVE PUMPKIN.—Select the ripest and largest in the field; pare and stew them dry; then spread it on sheets and dry it in the oven with a slow fire until all the moisture is extracted, when it will be in a dry, hard thin layer, which may be packed away in a dry place until required for use. Be careful to DRY, not to cook or bake it while in the stove oven. When required for use soak it over night in sweet milk. By following these directions you may have pumpkin pies all the year round.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

BAKED QUINCE.—After coring, without paring, boil until tender enough for a straw to penetrate them. Fill the core with sugar, put it in a pan with some of the water in which they were boiled, and bake in the oven until they are light brown. Eat with cream, and you'll be ready to declare that no other fruit is so delicious.

New Advertisements.

STARTING OF THE GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get,*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be preceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

MARQUETTE, LAKE SUPERIOR, MICH., October 1, 1866.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 and 33 Vesey st., N. Y.:

GENTS:—Herewith I send you our second order for teas. The first lot came in good order, giving entire satisfaction, with only one exception.

Receive my thanks for the complimentary package sent with the other lot.

Send by American Express, with orders to collect on delivery.

Respectfully yours,
S. G. COLE,
Marquette, L. S., Mich.

4 lbs.	Young Hyson, best,	J. A. Anderson, at $1 25	$5 00
5 do	do	M. Splan, at 1 25	6 25
8 do	do	A. A. Cole, at 1 25	10 00
5 do	do	A. Pelleier, at 1 25	6 25
8 do	do	Mrs. H. Wilks, at 1 25	10 00
5 do	do	C. Morrison, at 1 25	6 25
5 do	do	A. Steele, at 1 25	6 25
10 do	do	E. Fratzer, at 1 25	12 50
4 do	do	B. Monroe, at 1 25	5 00
7 do	Imperial, best,	Wm. Shea, at 1 25	8 75
40 do	do	G. Hodgskins, at 1 25	50 00
4 do	do	C. L. Bay, at 1 25	5 00
4 do	do	E. F. Eddy, at 1 25	5 00
8 do	do	C. B. White, at 1 25	10 00
8 do	do	A. King, at 1 25	10 00
6 do	do	D. Brittell, at 1 25	7 50
8 do	do	J. Freeman, at 1 25	10 00
10 do	do	J. Carney, at 1 25	12 50
20 do	do	Wm. Buckley, at 1 25	25 00
6 do	do	J. Rivers, at 1 25	7 50
5 do	do	H. Rivers, at 1 25	6 25
6 do	do	S. C. Smith, at 1 25	7 10
10 do	do	M. Lemuel, at 1 25	12 50
10 do	Gunpowder, best,	H. Hall, at 1 25	12 50
8 do	do	M. Longtine, at 1 25	10 00
4 do	do	J. E. Henry, at 1 25	5 00
6 do	do	J. Anthony, at 1 25	7 50
6 do	do	J. S. Evans, at 1 25	7 50
4 do	do	P. Kelley, at 1 25	5 00
4 do	do	J. Canoe, at 1 25	5 00
6 do	do	C. C. Eddy, at 1 25	7 50
5 do	do	J. S. Brown, at 1 25	6 25
10 do	do	P. Dunivan, at 1 25	12 50
5 do	do	C. Herlick, at 1 25	6 25
10 do	do	L. A. Hall, at 1 25	12 50
8 do	do	S. Mundy, at 1 25	10 00
5 do	Japan, best, at 1 25	6 25	
5 do	Imperial, do	do 6 25	A. G. Benedict, 12 50
6 do	do	do 7 50	
6 do	Japan, do	do 7 50	Mrs. H. P. Dean, 15 00
2 do	do	do 2 50	
2 do	Imperial, do	do 2 50	Mrs. McCombs, 5 00
2 do	Japan, do	do 2 50	
2 do	Gunpowder, do	2 50	J. Odette, 5 00
5 do	do do	do 6 25	
5 do	Y. Hyson, do	do 6 25	J. W. Cowles, 12 50
6 do	Oolong, do	1 00 6 00	
6 do	Imperial, do	1 25 7 50	Mrs. Oneil, 13 50
6 do	Oolong, do	1 00 6 00	
6 do	Gunpowder,	1 25 7 50	H. Blemhuber, 13 50
3 do	do do	do 3 75	
3 do	Y. Hyson, do	do 3 75	J. Brenur, 7 50
10 do	Gunpowder,	do 12 50	
10 do	Oolong, do	1 00 10 00	Geo. Freeman, 22 50
4 do	Japan, do	1 25 5 00	
2 do	Imperial, do	do 2 50	D. D. Smith, 5 50
20 do	do do	do 25 00	
10 do	Oolong, do	1 00 10 00	H. S. Bacon, 35 00
4 do	do do	do 4 00	
4 do	Y. Hyson, do	1 25 5 00	Z. Churlain, 9 00
10 do	Japan, do	do	I. Van Ideraline, 12
10 do	do do	do	Rev. F. Adams, 12 50
1 do	do 1 lb.	Gunpowder, best	J. Foster, 2 50
6 do	Y. Hyson, best, at 1 25		J. Belware, 7 50
6 do	Imperial, do	do	W. A. Smith, 6 25
			$352 25

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

Ladies' Department.

A LEAF FROM LIFE.

I LENT my love a book one day;
  She brought it back; I laid it by,
'Twas little either had to say—
  She was so strange, and I so shy.

But yet we loved indifferent things—
  The sprouting buds, the birds in tune;
And time stood still and wreath'd his wings
  With rosy links from June to June.

For her, what task to dare or do?
  What peril tempt? what hardships bear?
But with her—ah! she never knew
  My heart and what was hidden there!

And she with me so cold and coy,
  Seem'd like a maid bereft of sense;
But in the crowd all life and joy—
  And full of blushful impudence.

She married!—well—a woman needs
  A mate, her life and love to share—
And little cares sprang up like weeds,
  And played around her elbow chair.

And years roll'd by—but I, content,
  Trimm'd my own lamp, and kept it bright
Till age's touch my hair besprent
  With rays and gleams of silver light.

And then, it chanced, I took the book
  Which she perused in days gone by;
And as I read such passion shook
  My soul—I needs must curse or cry.

For here and there her love was writ
  In old, half-faded pencil signs;
As if she yielded—bit by bit—
  Her heart in dots and underlines.

Ah! silver fool!—too late you look!
  I know it; let me here record
This maxim: Lend no girl a book
  Unless you read it afterward!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE WISE MAN.—A PHOTOGRAPH.

THE aptitude, talents and cultivation of Mr. WISETOWER are wonderful to witness, but quite impossible to describe, even would space permit of sufficient amplification to touch upon the various powers of his uncommon mind. He is *au fait* on *all* subjects;—nothing too high for his mental grasp, or too insignificant for his inquiring mind. He can readily decide the most momentous questions: indeed, by occasionally *borrowing* a dally he is enabled to judge whether the Chief Magistrate is capable of filling the Presidential chair, as well as the capacity of all lesser functionaries.

During the "War in America," the ignorance, incapacity and "masterly inactivity" of the officers, and others, was daily warmly descanted upon; and notwithstanding it was found in the beginning that cannon and munitions of war had been plundered and transferred to the South; that the comparatively small army was scattered over the South, and Southwestern States, while the navy was on distant waters—that vast armies were to be organized, and disciplined;—in short, that a proud, arrogant, despotic race, deaf alike to reason and justice, mad with ambition, and ripe with treason—leaving no means untried to overthrow a kind and beneficent government—was to be subdued and the Union restored. Yet Mr. WISETOWER, seated at home in an easy chair, fretting and fuming over whatever was done, or left undone, *insisted* that the most wicked and stupendous rebellion that ever disgraced history, *could* and should be immediately quelled. Nor is he less familiar with foreign affairs. He is not limited to any particular branch,—but his knowledge all-embracing, comprehensive, extends over every age and part of the globe! As he graphically expresses it,—"What I don't know isn't worth knowing."

Perhaps you imagine that with his gigantic intellect, Mr. WISETOWER wouldn't descend to the minutia of domestic matters—the small, insignificent details of every day life. Quite the contrary, I assure you; his genius in that line is undeniable, and he is not troubled with any scruples that his wife may prefer managing and attending to the petty, multifarious duties of her household. Certainly Mr. WISETOWER could not have so erred in judgment as to have selected a help-meet incapable—but a *man* is so much better fitted to understand such things! So he decides when anything is needed for housekeeping purposes, as well as the quantity and quality. For instance, he sometimes considers sugar cheapest, and preferable for everything—including old-fashioned Indian bread and molasses (?) gingerbread;—then for a time nothing but sugar is forthcoming. Again, molasses carries the day and must be used for jelly, pound cake and the like. He is not fearful of compromising his dignity by peering into the oven, sniffing over the dinner-pot, ferreting out closets, inspecting tea grounds, and inquiring every day particularly about the potatoes—in constant alarm lest one the size of a dwarfed walnut should be wasted. But rather thinks his family should each, individually, unceasingly thank their stars for having one *so* capable to decide for them; and it is a source of much mental wonderment how they manage to exist during his absence. So unerring are his intuitive powers he can tell the exact degree of warmth necessary for the family in the winter, and so assiduous is he in their behalf that he actually designates the *number* of pieces of coal to be put in the stove at one time, and how often the process can be repeated—never forgetting to mention at his departure that the dampers are to remain closed until his return.

Though he believed in freedom of speech at the South, it's quite another matter in one's own family, and when he has thundered forth his opinion, like the great Dr. JOHNSON, "he wishes the subject ended." He coolly informs his children (albeit some have reached the stature of womanhood,) *what* they are to think; nor are they permitted to smile but at his sovereign will and pleasure, as one's risibilities are *always* under control! But his acumen, his *penetration*, are *most* remarkable. When one complains of illness (especially if of long duration,) he can invariably tell, at least to his own satisfaction, the patient's condition to a fraction. FANNY FERN says that "the great He does not, never did, never will, and ought not to be expected to have, any patience with any pains or aches, that he does not feel in his own person." But Mr. WISETOWER usually finds with his gift of intuition the sickness merely a pretence—the suffering individual being only afflicted with *laziness!*

If any of my readers are in any way connected with Mr. WISETOWER they have the hearty commiseration of LANCILLOTTI.

Greenport, L. I., 1866.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

MANY a mother's heart will respond to this sketch:

We met John on the stairs. He was carrying an old cradle to be stowed away among what he termed "plunder" in the lumber-room. One rocker was gone, and the wicker-work of the sides broken; it was an old willowy affair: but we could not refrain from casting a sad look into its empty depths.

"Gone," we said, dreamily, "all gone!" What golden heads were once pillowed here, heads on which curls grew moist in slumber, and the cheeks and lips flushed to the hue of rose leaves. When sleep broke, the silken-fringed lids opened heavily from the slumbrous eyes; smiles flitted like sunbeams over the face; the white fist was thrust into the mouth, and when mamma lifted the muslin and peeped in to see if baby was awake, what cooing and crowing was heard! The little feet began to kick out of pure delight, and kicked on until both of the tiny red shoes were landed at the foot of the cradle. Where are those heads now? Some that were embrowned by vigorous manhood are sleeping on battle-fields; some are bleached with time and cares; and the feet have grown sore and weary on the rough paths of life.

Perhaps some little one once tenderly rocked here is sleeping in the coffin. Over it grows heart's ease and vigorous box, and white candy-tuft, and starry jessamine. The blue-bird flutters its bright wings through the willow boughs, and the cool summer wind whispers to the green leaves and grass-blades on the grave. What of? Perhaps of its mortality. Sleep on, little dreamless one! "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

AQUATIC COURTSHIP.

A LONDON Magazine, in an article on bathing, tells the following story. We suppose all the young ladies will pronounce the adventurous youth who went on so *swimmingly* with his courtship, a dear *duck* of a lover:

"It is reported that one young gentleman who swam indifferently, followed out into the sea a young lady who swam excellently; that, panting with emotion and exertion, he assured her in the briefest possible manner of his attachment, and almost choked himself in the attempt to seize and kiss her hand; that, floating upon his back, he explained quietly his position and circumstances, and breathed words of tenderness, while the fair one again and again plunged under water to conceal her blushes; and that, finally, when they swam to shore, the daring youth had been accepted, at the cost of being almost paralyzed with the cold.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—When a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should just before entering the room, say "bosom," and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say "brush," the result of which is infallible. If she would make her mouth look small and needs enlarging, she must say "cabbage." If she wishes to look mournful, she must say "kerchunk." If resigned, she must forcibly ejaculate "seat." Ladies when having their photographs taken may observe these rules with some advantage.

BE FRIENDS WITH YOUR CHILDREN.—Too many parents, alas, live in a state of war, or, at best, in an armed truce with their children, as though they were enemies conspiring against the peace of home and the interest of life; and the children, finding coldness where they look for warmth, turn and look elsewhere for the sympathy and affection, the cheer and guidance, which parents neglect to give. Make your child feel that you are the best of friends, and that your "No" shuts the door on a coveted pleasure only to shut out greater ills or to make a greater happiness possible to him.

HONEY AND KISSES.

To heal the wound a bee had made
  Upon my Nellie's face,
Its honey to the part she laid,
  And bade me kiss the place.

Pleased, I obeyed, and from the wound
  Sucked both the sweet and smart;
The honey on my lip I found—
  The sting went through my heart.

A LADY, modestly attired, was on her way to New York, on board one of the Hudson River night boats. She sat quietly reading in the ladies' cabin, when a flashy dressed dame, a shade or two whiter outside, mistaking her for a servant, rudely accosted her with, "Do you know this cabin is for ladies?" "Certainly I do," was the answer; "and have been wondering for some time why you are here."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUTUMN.

GLORIOUS, golden summer days,
With the cheering sun's bright rays,
With the zephyrs soft and light,
With the flowers rich and bright:

With the showers still and mild,
With the lightning leaping wild,
With the hum of busy bees,
With the music through the trees:

With the songs of happy birds,
With the loo of distant herds,
With the reaper's merry whistle,
As he cuts the grass and thistle.

Summer days I love you all,
But when Autumn's gorgeous pall
Wraps you, folds you from my sight,
With her colors rich and bright—

Then I sigh and wish you back,
But none of that says "Frosty Jack;"
So in the valley and on the hill,
He scatters the snow so white and still.

Then, oh, the dear graves are hid from sight!
And the once loved faces and eyes so bright,
Are sleeping beneath the new made weight,
Is it wicked to long to share their fate?

Is it wicked to wish to be at rest?
With our hands folded quietly on our breast—
To never know care or sorrow more,
But to meet our LORD on the other shore.

Watkins, N. Y. A. M. M.

SIGHTS IN HOLLAND.

A ROTTERDAM correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes:

Imagine a city where every other street is a dirty canal filled with barges, where half the front doors open into brooks, and the other half directly into the streets, which are paved with brick. Imagine everything, from street door signs to tree trunks, perfectly white and clean, with the exception of the water with which everything is washed. Imagine everything looking as if they had just been sent home from the laundry, nobody dirty or shiftless or slovenly, and all the peasants hobbling about in huge wooden shoes of a hundred pounds burden (to use a nautical phrase,) with soles two inches thick.

Imagine several hundred small hand carts laden with fruit and vegetables, pulled by dogs, who trot under the axletree while the seller holds the affair up by the handles in the rear. The horses are very few in number, and don't resemble horses at all, and are so thin and miserable in their aspect, that I don't wonder at the peasants preferring the dogs in their places. All freight and heavy goods are transported by water, and consequently there are but few wagons. Those few are heavy and awkward, and are fastened to the horses by ropes. The streets are lined with shade trees, and many of the houses have beautiful gardens, with rivulets instead of flower beds, and shaded islands in the place of summer-houses.

Dutch beds, stables, barnyards—in fact everything that I have seen in Dutchland is clean and fresh. In cow-houses the animals' tails are tied up to a hook in the ceiling that they may not get soiled by contact with the floor; and when they go out to pasture in the spring they have a cloth tied around them, as like boys have bibs, to keep them nice and clean. Bugs and spiders stand no possible chance of existence in Holland. Every week the whole energy of the inhabitants is devoted to scrubbing and cleaning, and, indeed, the whole city retains a damp appearance all the week from the terrible drenching which it gets on Saturday.

When a person is sick an announcement to that effect is put up outside the door, and changed like a bulletin as the disease progresses or is checked.

In walking about this morning I saw several men walking very rapidly, with enormous three-cornered black hats on, short black coats covered with ribbons, small clothes and black socks. They carried in their hands black-edged papers, covered with writing. The hideous hired mourners of England are ugly enough, but these outdo them. They were all hats and ribbons, and I have just found out that they are the death announcers, and that it is their cheerful business in life to continually call upon the friends of any one deceased and usher in the mournful tidings, with an invitation to the funeral.

A DINNER OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE citizens of ancient Pompeii knew what was good. They relished roast pig. A family in that aristocratic city, one of the F. F. P.'s, perhaps, were about to dine on the rich and succulent dish on the very day that the restless Titan, under Mount Vesuvius, expectorated from his fiery lungs the shower of red hot ashes which entombed the Pompeiians in their dwellings. The pig was being cooked, and was probably near done, at the time when the volcanic storm burst in and spoiled it. This is not a matter of conjecture, reader, for only a few weeks ago a mass of indurated lava and ashes was found in a stew-pan, standing on a cooking stove in the kitchen of a house recently disinterred, and on opening the lump a perfect mold of a sucking porker was disclosed. A cast was taken of the hollow, and the result was a *fac simile* in plaster of the little animal, which had been roasted in scientific style, and is supposed, from the shape of the matrix, to have been just ready for the table. The inquisitive antiquarians are continually poking their noses into little domestic secrets of the Pompeiians of eighteen centuries ago, which the people of the excavated neighborhood would have hesitated to tell one another.

THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION.

UPON the opening of the Statistical Section of the British Association, Lord Stanley, the president, offered some excellent advice as to speaking:

"You can say all you have got to say in very few words if you will think it over beforehand. It is not abundance of matter, it is want of preparation, want of exact thought, that makes diffuseness. A man goes round and round his meaning when he is not perfectly clear. Again, we don't want preamble or perorations. We are not a school of rhetoric; and in addressing an educated audience a good deal may be taken for granted. Lastly, we only wish to get at the truth of things."

Quintilian has written to the same effect, and goes even further, for he says that a perfect thought will always clothe itself in appropriate language, and that when people suppose that they are in want of words to express themselves they are really in want of thought, have only got hold of a part of a thought instead of the complete thought, and are in difficulty about the clothing of an unformed thing. De Retz says that strong emotions find their utterances in monosyllables, and the language of the poor in grief is often of an earnestness and simplicity rising to eloquence. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. It was said of an ancient writer's negligence that it was that of a man studying his matter more than his expression; but, if Quintilian be right, the author had not completely mastered his matter, and therefore fell into faults of manner. Quintilian may, perhaps, push the proposition a little too far, but it is a safer general rule to suspect the completeness of thought when its delivery in words is difficult, and calls for help. As Lord Stanley well says, "a man goes round and round his meaning when he is not perfectly clear."—*London Examiner.*

WHAT LUTHER LOVED.

LUTHER, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet—a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood at the table before him. He worked at his desk days together without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate, he took his guitar with him to the porch, and there executed some musical fantasy (for he was a skillful musician) when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after a summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say, that after theology music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art which like theology can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great gnarled man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

THE EQUALITY OF THE GRAVE.—Nature knows no rich, who brought us all poor into the world. For, in fine, we are not born with fine clothes, nor with silver and gold. She who brought us into the world without clothes and food, will receive us again quite naked into her bosom. She doth not know how to contain our possessions and estates in the grave. A little space of ground after death is enough both for the rich and poor. Nature then produces us all alike, and makes us all die without any difference. Who can find out the different conditions of the dead? Open the sepulchres, view the dead bodies, move the ashes, and distinguish, if you can, the rich from the poor. Perhaps you will know him by the magnificient tomb, which will only show you that he possessed more goods, or rather that he hath lost more than the poor man has. There is no other distinction, and both rich and poor here fare alike.

OCTOBER IN THE COUNTRY.—The golden beauty of the autumn is now fairly begun. The shrubs and trees in the woods are fast changing to the rich browns and yellows and reds of the fading season. There is promise of an unusually rich harvest of beauty, for the summer growth has been full and strong and luxuriant, and the autumn ripening and decay should be equally vigorous and perfect. Already, indeed, is the promise realized. The young oaks are aglow with deepest, richest reds; and the divine alchemist is working His wondrous changes through all the fields and forests with an overflowing supply of all the marvelous juices of nature. Now is the time to come to the country, to revel in its colors, and to drink deep of its soft and sweet autumnal airs.—*Ex.*

EARLY RISING gives long days, invigorating light in abundance, and healthy cheeks. This beautiful passage from Bulwer's Caxton, is worthy of perpetual remembrance:—"I was an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of purity and freshness. The youth of nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called old as long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And youth—take my word for it—youth in dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghastly image of the youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains and the dew sparkle upon the blossoming hedge rows."

MONTESQUIEU, author of the laborious and celebrated work, "Esprit des Lois," observes: "A man is worth what he will sell for; in some countries he is worth nothing, in others less than nothing." This may be regarded as rather a humiliating view of the "paragon of animals"—one calculated according to the Hudibrastic rule:—

"What is *worth* in any thing
But so much money as 'twill bring."

Sabbath Musings.

THE BIBLE.

BY MRS. JUDSON.

'Tis a ray of purest light,
Beaming through the depths of night,
Brighter than ten thousand gems,
Or the costliest diadems.

'Tis an orb—more radiant far
Than the fairest evening star;
Yea, the sun outshining even
When it rides midway in heaven!

'Tis a Fountain, pouring forth
Streams of life to gladden earth;
Whence eternal blessings flow,
Antidote for human woe.

'Tis an Ocean, vast and clear,
In which rays divine appear,
Bearing freight, the choicest store
Ever borne the wide world o'er.

'Tis a mine, far deeper, too,
Than can mortal ever go:
Search we may for many years,
Still some new, rich gem appears.

Blessed Bible! Precious Word!
Boon most sacred from the Lord;
Glory to His name be given
For this best, rich gift of Heaven.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

REST—HERE AND HEREAFTER.

REST! It is the never ceasing desire of the soul; 'tis that for which we wish when weary of Earth, of its joys and sorrows, hopes and fears—its disappointments, toils and trials,—all that makes up the busy scenes and struggles of life. We desire Rest, both physically and mentally. Without this precious boon the constitution that is the most robust would soon become a wasted skeleton, and the most learned Philosopher would ere long degenerate into an idiot. There are hours when the most energetic spirits are wearied,—when they have no hope, no desire, no wish but for repose. While, amidst the tumults of life, dark clouds of ill and disappointment gather and o'ercast the soul with gloom—when the world, with its deceitfulness and pleasures, with its gilded temptations, fills the mind with sorrow—when the past, with its trials, transgressions, its accumulating responsibilities, its clinging memories, weighs down the spirit, and when hopes that cluster around life have fallen like the forest leaves when chilled with the frosts of autumn are beheld around us—'tis then we ask and seek for rest.

And there are hours when those who toil almost unceasingly for wealth, whose every thought seems placed preeminently on the one great object, gain, are weary, worn and sad, and gladly would they exchange all the wealth that they possess for rest. And often is the votary at pleasure's shrines tired of the world on which he bestows so many thoughts, and from which he expects to receive every enjoyment. And those, too, who are compelled to labor for their daily bread ardently wish for some respite, some cessation from their ever-wearying, never ceasing toil;—but necessity ever sternly urges them onward. And those who are harrassed with pain, who count the tedious hours or measure the very moments by their throbbing pulse, hope for some relief, some Rest from their suffering. And as the lamp when Night has robed the earth in darkness sheds its pale, flickering beams o'er the emaciated form of the "author" as he traces those lines that gain for him a livelihood, and endeavors from the beauteous scenes of Nature, or the exhaustless fountains of Philosophy or Science, time after time to bring up treasures upon which the eye of mortals never before rested—laboring thus he becomes weary, worn and sad, and anxiously he sighs for Rest.

And what does Rest then promise that all so much desire it? It builds no grand palace in the distant future to which our fancy leads us. It gilds not coming scenes with vain illusions that disappear as we approach them. It makes no promises of bliss or glory. It cheats us not with airy phantoms or visions, bright with splendor. It paints not the memories of the past with a false coloring,—but it stops imagination's wild career. It calms our feelings and stills the noisy tumults of Life's busy scenes. It awaits us each night and soothes our fevered, aching brows with quiet, peaceful slumbers. It comes to us each Sabbath day, and quells the strife and battle with the world. 'Tis emblematical of that Eternal Rest from labor, sin and suffering that greets the weary spirit as it comes near the "Celestial City" where angels beckon it to its eternal home. Then, and not till then, shall each of us fully experience the reality of this Rest. D. C. K.

Fairview, Ohio, 1866.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

A SINLESS state! "O, 'tis a heaven worth dying for!" I cannot realize anything about heaven but the presence of Christ and his people, and a perfect deliverance from sin; and I want no more. I am sick of sinning—soon I shall be beyond its power.—*Samuel Pearce.*

A HYPOCRITE may spin so fair a thread as to deceive his own eye. He may admire the cobweb and not know himself to be the spider.

JOY may take her wreath and make it a wedding ring of friendship or love; and grief may do the same with his girdle of thorns.

WHEN once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.

WE must all experience two births, or we shall die two deaths.

TRUTH can never be bought dear, nor sold cheap.—*Flavel.*

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A BACHELOR'S DRIFTIG.

VI.—Dashes of Spray.

WINDSOR!

—It is a generous slice of Canada I am having this mellow June day, cut between the tracks of the Great Western Railway, a slice buttered with the glorlousness of existence and enjoyment, and for sauce the spiciness of multi-flavored humanity. What phases of life do these tedious journeys evolve, sometimes all too amusing, often almost sacred, leaving, as it were the Golden Milestone in the Roman forum, a mark to which dusty paths lead back, like a remembrance of beauty or of love, that only seems dearer for being ever further behind, more than human as the mists of the traveled years wrap it around more and more closely.

There is a family party just across the car—an elderly gentleman, a young lady, a little curly-pate, and the matronly mother. But the golden head of the group, playing the most laughable pranks, pitching head first over the seat-back, out of one lap into another, so restlessly unquiet, and anon making love in the most innocent way with a boy friend from a little way beyond, causes not a few of the languid hours to pass most pleasantly. At St. Catharines they leave us, drearily desolate, and I know that more than one tired heart has felt like blessing little SUSIE. Well, yes, as ASTLEY BALDWIN sings:

"'Tis little fingers mould us all,
'Tis little voices heavenward call,
'Tis little hearts that heaven prepare,
And little angels lead us there."

"Clifton!" somebody balls out, "keep your seats for the American side." And slowly out of the Queen's dominions, over the great Suspension Bridge, we reach the Empire State once more.

It is only a step from the Great Hotel, down a country-like street, round a corner, then through a winding, heavily-foliaged road,—and I am listening to the grand, unfinished story of Nature's own, which speaks of GOD in every whisper, echoing, like far-off reverberations, the infinite voice of His majesty. Can humanity add anything to this poem of everlasting beauty—in all our greatness can we feel but the humblest awe, as almost in the presence of Divinity itself?

"The writer of these lines," says a quaint author, "was lately standing upon a high tower upon a rock, looking upon the falls of Niagara, and he did ask unthinkingly, and like a fool as he was, of the negro who was his guide, whether the rush of water was always in that wise: whereon the black man answered him not according to his folly, but in simple wisdom, 'I 'spect, mas'r, it's gwine on so for ebber and ebber.'" Ah, yes, forever and ever.

Moonlight over Niagara! And I stand above the rushing water below the quiet moon, and almost imagine that earth is passing away with the roar of the torrent, that time is to be no longer. In truth there is just a step between me, on this frail standpoint, and the land that is very far off, a step into the dashing shadow would be the last on earth. And then? How would it be hereafter? What is behind the dread veil of mistiness that limits sight and sometimes almost faith? In that

"——undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveler returns,"

the realm of which we dream so doubtfully, only to the border of which mortality can come, we do but trust that all this roaring, rushing torrent of earthliness will be stilled forever, and the peace which passeth understanding, the rest that remaineth, settle like a soothing hand on the fevered brow, on the unsatisfied heart, on the yearning soul. It may be—GOD knows. He only can know who through what to us seem the infinite littlenesses of our mortal existence, is educating us into the infinate greatness of His and our immortality.

—I like to roam quite alone over Niagara's adjuncts. There is too much grandeur, too much infinity, to talk amidst. To be sure it is a break-neck sort of journey—those long, winding stairs down to the rapids,—but you can stop when you please,—you can throw a pebble or two far out into the glistening sunlight, till it is lost to sight,—you can feel the exhilleration of a morning in early summer quickening every pulse. The whirlpool doesn't amount to very much, but it is a pleasant loiter through the woods, down to the water's edge; there are resting places where so many bright hearted ones have sat, some of them gone away from all the beauty and the glory of earth to where it is golden summer all the year long. And somehow there seems to me over these few square miles of ground, a nearer Heaven, a closer Father, a clearer light for the dull road which leads to immortality and GOD, than over any other spot where I have ever been.

Homeward bound at last. It is a commonplace sort of journey, on a dreadfully slow train, which seems anxious to stop at almost every cross-road, lumbering along like the tortoise which set out to run the race with ACHILLES. No, let me not wrong the tortoise; he did the best he could, and no one can outdo the best; but this load of funeral-paced cars I do not charitably think are energetic enough for anything. But hark! there is music somewhere. I find it in the next car ahead—a party of earnest-seeming men and women are singing some of the songs of Zion,—some of those grand old Methodist hymns, that thrill the soul as with echoes from the strains beyond the River. It is almost sundown,—almost the beginning of the old Puritan Sabbath,—pure indeed it was—pity us for our degeneracy from the truth and the holiness of Old New England!

—Back again! And the homeness nods me a welcome, and there is no scolding to meet me because I have come at hardly the exact time set—nothing but the whispering of the hanging curtains as they gently sway to the admitted air. Back again! And now the day is past, and the night comes on; and as the shadows about me grow bigger and darker, I think of other shadows that will sometime fold us all in a dear, sweet, loving embrace, till we awake to that dawning which no shadows may ever dim.

—So I have drifted on the shore of the last of my holidays, with the end of another week. Ah, to how many will it be the end of the little week of life, and then Sunday to-morrow and to-morrow. Some day, when the present and near may seem afar off, and that which has disappeared become the only reality, perhaps with the same heartfulness, the same thankfulness, the same noiseless friends, I shall drift down that stream which leads to the Home Country, where there is rest for all the dear departed—the fair, far Silent Land. O. VON K.

CHARLES DICKENS, THE CELEBRATED NOVELIST.

CHARLES DICKENS AT HOME.

[Translated for Every Saturday from Le Grand Journal.]

I HAD long felt an ardent desire to make the acquaintance of the eminent author whose works, and especially whose David Copperfield, I had read and re-read. Informed of this desire, my old neighbor Paul Feval (who is the most obliging fellow in Christendom) offered me a letter of introduction to Charles Dickens, which I accepted with alacrity.

The moment I reached London I asked for the celebrated novelist's address. I was told that "Charles Dickens lives at Gadshill, about twenty-four miles from London by rail." I wrote to Mr. Dickens the next day.

The following morning I received a note, in very good French, and in a fine, regular hand, which formed a marked contrast with the terrible scrawl of your humble servant. Mr. Dickens informed me in this note that he was scarcely ever absent from home except on Saturdays, (when he went to London to superintend the publication of his last novels, which appeared in numbers,) and invited me to come out to see him.

The railway from London to Gadshill is built on the right bank of the Thames, and runs parallel with the river almost the whole way; consequently the jaunt is a very pleasant one. The trains take about an hour to run the distance, so at the end of sixty minutes I got out of the railway carriage at Gadshill station; and, as I had not informed him of my coming, I had to walk up the hill on whose summit lies the village in which is Mr. Dickens' residence.

As I drew near the first houses of the village, and was about to ask my way, I saw a gentleman coming up the hill behind me with a firm and rapid step. He was a man about fifty years old, of average height, good shape, straight as an arrow, with moustaches and goatee turning slightly gray, and having the energetic look and decisive air of our officers of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. I asked him in execrable English, "Will you please tell me which is Mr. Dickens' house?"

The gentleman replied, in very good French, "Allow me to show you the way there. I am Charles Dickens."

On the way he talked in the most friendly manner about Paul Feval, whose talents he esteems very highly, and about Fechter, with whom he is extremely intimate. I noticed that he had a very sympathetic tone of voice, and a clear and abrupt way of talking, which added to his military manners.

We reached his house, situated at an angle of the village. In front of it lay a lawn stretching to the road. A large garden, likewise belonging to Mr. Dickens, lies on the other side of the road; it is reached by a subterranean passage under the road. The stable-yard, the stables and carriage-houses are on the right of the house.

Like most English cottages, Mr. Dickens' is plainly built and kept up with the most perfect order. It is not more than two stories high. As you enter, there is a small drawing-room on the right, containing Mr. Dickens' library; next is Mr. Dickens' study, which is very plainly furnished, and has no ornament except two or three bronzes. The windows open on a sort of garden surrounding the house, and, as the house stands on a high piece of ground, an extensive view of the neighboring country may be enjoyed from them. On the left is a large drawing-room, filled with everything to make one comfortable, and decorated with great luxury, but with no attempt at show. Perfect taste reigns over everything. The drawing-room opens into the dining-room; under the dining-room is the kitchen. Above these rooms are the bed-chambers, which are irregularly distributed, but they are exceedingly comfortable and profusely furnished with those numerous and vast utensils which are indispensable to the toilette of every Englishman.

After talking for a few minutes in his study, Mr. Dickens introduced me to his family. It consisted that day of his daughter and sister-in-law. He has several other children, as many as six or eight, I believe; but his sons, kept in London by their profession, rarely come out to see him except on Sundays. Another of his daughters is married to a cousin of Wilkie Collins, the author of "The Woman in White." The daughter I had the honor to meet at Gadshill is a young and beautiful lady of twenty, whose courteous and kind features are a good deal like those of her father. Both of the ladies spoke French, and their conversation had a French turn, which was probably due to the annual visit they make to Paris. Dickens is very fond of France and the French.

Whatever may be the popularity he enjoys in his own country, he has too vigorously attacked hypocrites, pseudo-Christians, and humbug philanthropists, to be free from enemies. He gives them no thought, and none the less continues his crusade against abuses. I need scarcely say, that, while attentively reading his works, without being carried away by the charm of the events he unrolls before one's eyes, one may discover a great many philosophical views and observations upon social economy. While writing in a tone of raillery, he sometimes advances very practical ideas, which would be esteemed very highly, were they suggested by the official pen of a political writer.

Dickens' favorite time for working is in the morning. He rises very early and sets to work at once. He lightly breakfasts at about half past nine and continues to work until twelve o'clock. At this hour he lunches. After lunch he goes out into the fields, and does not return home until half past six o'clock. He walks every day some eight or ten miles. He walks rapidly.

Dickens' writing is, as I have said, fine and regular. It is not unlike Paul Feval's hand. He keeps and has had bound the manuscript of some of his works. It seems to me his favorite novel is "David Copperfield." However, he rarely speaks of his works; but when he is driven to talk of them, he talks about himself with rare impartiality, without vanity and without false modesty. His conversation is striking by its vivacity, natural tone, and the absence of everything like humbug and studied attitude.

In England, where old abuses are more difficult to uproot than anywhere else, and where custom acquires the force of law, a foreigner can scarcely conceive what talents and energy are required to overthrow a defective institution by attacking it openly. Dickens has never assumed the airs of a reformer, either in his conversation or writings; nevertheless, few men have exercised so much influence as himself on the national mind. The reforms which are just beginning to be introduced into the incredible intricacy of English pleadings and legal practice were prepared, so to say, furtively, several years ago in his works by calling public attention, and by stigmatizing the rapacity of pettifoggers. His raillery has none of the brutality of English sarcasm, neither does it consist of a cutting word or a biting phrase, as is the case with some of our French writers. It is felt everywhere in the aggregate of the events and persons he groups and makes act against the enemy whom he incessantly attacks.

Born at Landport, Portsmouth, in February, 1812, Mr. Dickens is now fifty-three years old. Judging by his gait and appearance, the vivacity of his conversation, and the luster of his gray-blue eyes, one would scarcely think he was forty years old. Nevertheless, his hair, which still curls, is beginning to silver. His family wished to educate him for the bar. The two years he passed in a solicitor's office (this solicitor was an intimate friend of his father) made him familiar with the intricacies of English Law, and proved of signal service to him afterwards in more than one of his novels. To escape the bar, and at the same time earn a livelihood, he reported for the True Sun and afterwards for the Morning Chronicle. It was in this latter newspaper he wrote some short, detached articles, which were afterwards collected and published under the title of "Sketches by Boz." In 1837 he began to publish the "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club;" it was published in numbers, had an immense success, and established his reputation at once.

Charles Dickens possesses a remarkable talent for reading. He reads admirably and with wonderful spirit. I have been told by several persons that he acts comedy with rare perfection, and that it was formerly one of his favorite amusements. He is, as I have already said, on an intimate footing with Fechter, who has obtained an immense success in the part of Hamlet, and who is now the manager and one of the chief actors of the Lyceum Theater.

After my first excursion to Gadshill I returned there with M. and Mme. Fechter, and stayed two or three days with him. It is impossible for anybody to be more amiable and kind to guests than are Mr. Dickens and his family.

There are two enormous Newfoundland dogs in the yard, which visitors are warned not to approach too near, and two small dogs of more friendly humor. There is very little seen of the servants in his or in any other English house. The service is performed rapidly and noiselessly, and nobody seems to pay it attention. Dickens' favorite wine is Bordeaux. Dickens is extremely hospitable. He is fond of receiving company informally and intimately every day of the week, and especially Sunday, despite the English custom, which is beginning to be modified somewhat on this subject. A happy and kindly nature, his eminently sympathetic influence is a charm which works on every one brought in contact with him.

ANECDOTE OF SCOTT.

IN the Museum at Abbotsford there is a small Roman *patera*, or goblet, in showing which Sir Walter Scott told the following story:—"I purchased this (said he) at a nobleman's roup near by, at the enormous sum of twenty-five guineas. I would have got it for twenty pence if an antiquary, who knew its value had not been there and opposed me. However, I was almost consoled for the bitter price it cost by the amusement I derived from an old woman who had evidently come from a distance to purchase some trifling culinary articles, and who had no taste for the antique. Every successive guinea which we bade for the *patera* this good old lady's mouth grew wider and wider with unsophisticated astonishment, until at last I heard her mutter to herself in a tone which I shall never forget—'Five and twenty guineas! If the parritch-pat gangs at that, what will the kail-pat gang for?'"

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"WHO SAYS ANYTHING ABOUT LENOX?"

A LARGE Mississippi steamer was plowing its way along up towards one of the large towns in the North-West. The passengers were at dinner, and were very social and friendly, as we think travelers in the west are more apt to be than in other sections. Some one speaking to his next neighbor, in answer to the question, said, "I am from Lenox," mentioning the State also.

Immediately a young man, across the table, reached out his hand, saying, eagerly, "Who says anything about Lenox?—that's my native town, too." A brisk comparison of notes followed, and the young men learned that they had been fellow townsmen all their lives, and very much delighted were they to learn the fact. Each had known the other's family by reputation, but they had never happened to meet. An agreeable friendship at once sprung up between them, and I thought as I saw them walk away together that there must be a great deal of good in both of them or they would not cherish their early associations so strongly. B. C. D.

DIRT EATERS.

HUMBOLDT found the tribe of Otomacs on the Orinoco, eating a soft, nutritious clay of yellow grey color.

They kneaded it into balls five or six inches in diameter, baked them, and wet them again when about to be eaten. These balls are stacked up in their huts and eaten in the rainy season when fishing in the river is difficult. The Otomacs will eat from three-fourths to one and one-fourth pounds per day, and thrive on it. It is taken also as a dainty. Women shaping earthen vessels, too, eat large lumps. Even young children cry for it.

So, too, in Sava, a reddish clay is eaten; cakes of it are sold in the village. In Sammarang an edible is used, which is an infusorial deposit, and is rolled up in tubes like cinnamon. In New Caledonia the natives luxuriate on a soft kind of soap-stone, which contains traces of copper. In Peru a calcareous earth is sold in the streets as an eatable for Indians. In the north of Sweden and Finland, clay is occasionally mixed with bread, as a matter of choice rather than necessity.

WHAT IS AMBER.

THAT extensively employed material known as amber, used for the mouth-pieces of meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, is believed to be a fossilized vegetable gum. It is singularly electrical when rubbed, developing negative electricity to such a degree that in manufacturing it into the forms in which it is sold, the workmen are sometimes affected with nervous tremors and they are frequently obliged to change the pieces which they handle. Amber is found on the Baltic coast of Prussia, entangled in masses of sea-weed. It is always obtained in greater quantities after a sea-storm, which leads to the belief that it is washed ashore. It is found in this country at Amboy, N. J.; at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland. Leaves of fossil plants and insects are sometimes found imbedded in it, a fact that has given rise to some pretty poetical conceits. In the East it is highly valued, and has been used as a form of concentrated wealth, as are diamonds and other precious stones.

LIGHTNING RODS.

PROF. STILLMAN says that to render a lightning rod effective it should be carried to a water cistern, a well or a cess-pool, or to permanent water in the earth when near the surface, making sure that it goes to the bottom, and if possible is coiled on the bottom of these, so as in any case to remain always immersed in the water. In case this is not practicable, the end of the rod should be coiled in a good quantity of recently ignited charcoal. Common charcoal is not a conductor of electricity, or is so very imperfectly. But charcoal which has been heated to full redness, by being kindled in a heap, and is then quenched by water, is an excellent conductor of electricity, and remains so indefinitely, the absorbent nature of the coal securing also in perpetuity an adequate degree of moisture. The tips or points of lightning rods ought to be gilded by electricity—electroplated with gold—the ordinary mode of gilding with gold leaf, put on with gilders' size, being worthless, as it all washes off in a few weeks.

SUGAR AND FAT.

ALDERMAN MECHI, in support of Banting's theory of anti-obesity, writes that he waxes and wanes in aldermanic proportions by the use or disuse of sugar. He says he lost fourteen pounds of flesh in six weeks by leaving off an ounce and a half of sugar a day. As the consumption of sugar for the six weeks would have been only sixty-three ounces, or less than four pounds, the alderman's statement may be regarded as extraordinary. He recommends agriculturists to supply their cattle with saccharine matter. The etymologists tell us that a certain substance fed upon by swine made them very fat, whereupon certain monks, desirous of combining the pious and the adipose, fed upon this substance and were killed. Hence the name *antimony*, or a dead shot for monks; a fresh proof that what is swine's meat may be priest's bane.

WATER, when converted into steam increases its bulk eighteen hundred times. When frozen it has an expansive force of twenty-eight thousand pounds to the square inch.

NEW QUARTER—A TRIAL TRIP.

THE last quarter of our present volume began Oct. 6—a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence. Subscribers whose terms expired with last quarter will find the No. of the paper (No. 871) printed after their names on address label. We trust all such will promptly renew, and also bring new recruits to swell the ranks of the RURAL Brigade.

☞ In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we will send the 13 numbers of the present Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject*. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a *Trial Trip?* We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Southern Matters.

A HEAVY rain storm occurred in Maryland and the District of Columbia on the 11th. Great damage was done, and one family of six persons and another of three, were drowned.

A gold mine is now being worked in Portis, N. C., of great richness. A company with a capital of $500,000, owns the "diggins."

There is much smuggling carried on now between Matamoras and Brownsville, Texas. The withdrawal of troops from Brownsville has given new life to the unlawful transactions.

A large number of Justices in Louisiana have notified Gen. Sheridan that they are unable to execute the laws protecting freedmen in collecting wages for their past year's service. The offenders are being arrested by the military.

The crops along the Mississippi River are better than they promised to be several weeks ago. The rice crop in Louisiana is larger than ever before known.

The British bark Ambrosina, foundered off the coast of Florida on the 2d inst. The captain, 2d mate and three of the crew were saved; the remainder of the crew, it is thought, perished.

Trouble being apprehended in Calloway Co., Mo., a large amount of arms has been removed from Fulton to Jefferson City for safe keeping.

The steamer Evening Star of New York for New Orleans, with 275 persons on board, "went down" off the coast of Georgia on the 3d. Only seventeen persons reported saved, though hopes are entertained of the safety of others.

Canadian Affairs.

THE Revenue of the Province for the month of September was $1,170,000, and the expenditure $716,000.

The Government of Canada is negotiating with the "home authorities" for the establishment of an Armory in the Province.

A notice from the English Admiralty office is published, warning navigators against anchoring near the Atlantic Cable.

It is reported that a Society favorable to the annexation of Canada to the United States, was organized in Toronto on the 9th inst.

A dispatch from Toronto of Oct. 11, says military men say that the object of the Government of Great Britain in sending additional troops to that country is not so much to guard against Fenian attacks as to be prepared for more serious consequences.

A party of Royal Engineers lately arrived in Toronto, are making inspections of the country for sites on which to erect fortifications.

The Sixty-First regiment of British regulars which lately arrived at Quebec, has been ordered to Bermuda.

A Toronto dispatch the 12th, says the "home government" has been advised that no more troops are needed; that all apprehensions of Fenian raids are dispelled.

The Toronto city authorities state that the English Government intends demanding a suppression of the Fenian organization by the United States Government.

Indian Affairs.

A LATE Leavenworth dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune contains the following:—"The Powder River Road to Montana is infested by Indians, who are daily committing the most fearful depredations, for a distance of seventy miles, between Powder River and Fort Laramie. There is hardly a mile that has not its newly-made grave to tell of a recent murder. Fifty men were killed in six days. Parties are compelled to fight against ten times their number of savages, and no one is safe unless traveling in a train of one hundred or more.

The Indians are upon the war path in good earnest, and with their sabres, revolvers and rifles just obtained from the Treaty Council at Fort Laramie, are determined to close the Powder River route. There are only 250 mounted men at Fort Reno. The Indians know this, and are with boldness stealing stock by wholesale, burning trains and murdering emigrants. One man, pierced with 37 arrows, had his hands and feet cut off, and body terribly mangled. Three men descending the Missouri River were captured, killed and scalped by the Indians. Their names were Robbins of Maine, Wooden of Minnesota, and P. W. Greeke, unknown."

The N. Y. Herald's Washington special of Oct. 12, says intelligence from New Mexico indicate an outbreak among the Indians, which, if not arrested at once, will lead to very savage and devastating war, and an expenditure of many millions of dollars.

It appears that the Indians are in a starving condition. Game having entirely disappeared from the country, they are compelled to kill the stock of the people or starve to death. By doing this they come in collision with the settlers. Already blood has been shed, and an intensely bitter feeling on the part of the Indians is manifested. Stringent measures should be immediately taken to prevent a general war.

If hostilities are fairly commenced, all the bands will be involved, and together they can muster between four and five thousand warriors. Troops have been sent into the country and several volunteer companies have been organized. Orders have been given to issue rations to the starving Indians, with the understanding that they will be stopped immediately upon the commission of any depredations.

The St. Louis Democrat of Oct. 11, says the latest advices from Montana, report that forty miners out of seventy-five in the Green River diggings were killed by the Cheyennes, and the others driven away. The miners were also driven off by the Sioux, and compelled to fly to the nearest forts for protection. Large numbers of Idaho and Montana miners had arrived at Salt Lake to spend the winter. They report that very rich mines have been recently discovered in Montana and Colorado.

Famine in India.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, writing from Calcutta on the 11th of August, says:—"The city was being so crowded with paupers, and a pestilence was so imminent, that the Municipal Commissioner and one or two merchants organized a committee, and, on Monday last, a public meeting of all classes was held in the Town Hall to raise subscriptions.

Official reports were read, giving statistics which, completed to date, show that at twenty-two places 17,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals; and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day, it may be said that 20,000 starving people are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta."

Reports from other localities are even more appalling. Says the same authority:—"Think of 900 dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Balazore in one morning (many of them having lain several days.) Half the truth has not been told. The last return from Balazore shows 703 deaths in that one little station in the week ending Saturday, the 21st, (August,) and if you treble that number for the many who became the food of the jackal and the vulture in the lonely jungle or ditch, you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is ominous that the Board of Revenue has ceased to report deaths."

From Mexico.

THE N. Y. Herald has the following news from Mexico of September 29th, which is of a very important nature:

General Mejia, the Imperial commander, has moved on Monterey, and a battle between his forces and those of Escobado has taken place. The report has reached Matamoras that Escobado had been defeated.

Maximilian has gone over to the church party as a dernier resort. To satisfy the clergy he had to restore all the church property, annul some of the offensive laws, and dismiss two of his ablest ministers.

The embarkation of the 81st regiment of French infantry had been stopped to await information from France, expected by Gen. Castleman, Napoleon's special envoy, who was en route to Mexico. A European banker has promised to loan Maximilian $17,000,000. An American protectorate is still talked of and desired. Maximilian's new Ministry was very active and industrious, but had done nothing to restore public confidence. The Church party have commenced operations by declaring that the abuses of the press should be suppressed. The Emperor was impressed with the idea that another revolution was imminent in the United States, which would secure him upon his throne in Mexico.

The Elections.

ON the 9th inst., State Elections were held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. We give the general result:

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Republican State Ticket elected by some 16,000 majority; 18 Republican and 6 Democratic Congressmen elected. The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature, and have gained 2 Republican Congressmen over the present Congressional delegation.

OHIO.—Republican State Ticket elected by about 43,000 majority; 16 Republican and 3 Democratic members of Congress elected, (1 Republican loss,) and Republican Legislature.

INDIANA.—Republicans claim 15,000 majority on State Ticket; 8 Republican and 3 Democratic Congressmen, (1 Republican loss,) and Republican Legislature.

IOWA.—Republican State Ticket elected by about 20,000 majority: all six of the members of Congress are Republicans, (same as in 1864.) The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature.

The four States in the aggregate send 48 Republican and 12 Democratic Congressmen, (the same as in 1864.) The Democrats claim a heavy gain on the popular vote in each of the States.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—In Havana there is some yellow fever and small pox. The quarantine regulations remain unchanged. Revolts among the Chinese were frequent in Cuba.

Advices from Port au Prince (Hayti) state that the arsenal in that place, containing a large quantity of gunpowder, took fire and exploded on the 18th of September; that the fire having spread in all directions, the greatest part of the town was soon destroyed. Several vessels were consumed; a number of lives were lost.

FIRES.—In Oswego, the 9th inst., Blackwood's bakery and a large quantity of lumber in Messrs. Thornton's yard burned; loss heavy; insurance $4,500. Arlington woolen mills, Lawrence, Mass., destroyed the 9th; loss $150,000; insured $125,000. J. H. Lubin's box factory, Cincinnati, destroyed the 11th; loss $20,000; insured $4,000. Alta and Pioneer flour mills and other property in San Francisco, burned the 11th; loss $50,000. G. W. Bancroft's soap factory, Philadelphia, was burned the 11th. The Louisville theatre was destroyed the 12th; loss $70,000; Jewish synagogue injured. A building on the corner of Canal and Crossman streets, New Orleans, burned the 12th; loss $50,000; partly insured. Two thousand buildings were burned in Quebec on the 13th; seventeen were churches and convents; several persons killed; thousands of people rendered homeless. A large fire in Ottawa, C. W., the 14th.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—By a recent law, foreigners in Peru are required to pay $16 poll tax. A rival candidate for the Peruvian Presidency has appeared. The people of Peru and Chili were still expecting the return of the Spanish invaders, but the Republics were quiet.

Advices from Panama of the 3d, state that the new President, Gen. Olarte, had been inaugurated. Owing to suspicions and troublesome foreigners settling in Honduras, the Government had issued stringent laws concerning all strangers visiting that State. Discoveries of opal had been made in Honduras. The country was prospering. Don Fernando Guzman is the leading candidate for the Presidency of Nicaragua. The coffee crop of Costa Rica and Guatemala promises to be excellent.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—In a cave in the Virtud, in the southern part of the department of Choluteca, Honduras, there is a natural curiosity, called the "Fountain of Blood." This fountain consists of a stream of fluid resembling blood, which drops steadily from the roof of the cave upon the floor beneath. It forms pools of coagulated matter upon the floor, and imparts its color to a small brook which flows from the cave. The liquid has not only the color, but also the taste and smell of blood, and when exposed to the air for a short time it corrupts, and emits a very offensive odor. No satisfactoty analysis has been made of it, and various theories have been advanced concerning it.

THE CHOLERA—Which has entirely disappeared in some sections of the country, has increased in other localities. In Chicago, the disease is quite severe,—66 cases and 17 deaths reported the 11th; on the 12th, 43 cases and 18 deaths. Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk have considerable cholera. New York but little; some cholera sickness at the quarantine.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THIRTY SQUARE MILES of peat lying from four to six feet deep, is reported to have been discovered a short time since in Humboldt county, Nevada.

IN Terre Haute, Indiana, a few days since, the artesian well of Mr. Rose, at the depth of 1,312 feet, commenced flowing oil of the best lubricating quality.

THE President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, the 29th day of November, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the land.

THE proposed visit of the Seventh New York Regiment to Europe is exciting considerable interest in the Metropolis. The cost of the trip has been estimated at about $800,000.

THE Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention at Salem, Mass., on the 11th inst., nominated Gen. Benjamin F. Butler for Congress. He received 116 out of 168 votes.

GONZALES AND PELLICER, convicted of the murder of Otero in Brooklyn last November, were executed on the 12th inst., in the Raymond street jail. They made a full confession.

THE new freight depot, now in course of construction at Chicago for the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad, is to be 612 feet in length, 160 feet in width and 70 feet high.

A LITTLE ORPHAN BOY in Little Rock, Ark., who has recently followed the trade of bootblack, was a few days ago made the owner of $120,000 by the will of a deceased relative in Louisiana.

JUSTICE STRONG of Philadelphia, has granted an injunction against the Union Passenger Railroad Company running cars on Sunday. This company has been running on Sunday for several months past, as carrier of the U. S. Mail.

MRS. SENATOR SPRAGUE, the daughter of Chief Justice Chase, who has lately sued for a divorce, is now in Europe, and her husband has sailed in the same direction, either to make up or settle on separation, as is supposed.

THE funeral of Commodore Stockton took place at Princeton, N. J., on the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock. All business was suspended in the city, flags were displayed at half mast, and every mark of respect was shown to the distinguished dead.

GENS. CURTIS and SIMPSON and DR. WHITE, Commissioners, have examined the 5th section of the east division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and reported upon the same to the Secretary of the Interior. The cars are now running 132 miles west of Wyandotte.

THE Montana Republican says there is on deposit in Helena a bar of gold weighing 128 ounces. The owner also unloaded at Hershfield Bank a safe containing 500 pounds of clear gold dust, which, with 200 pounds more, was the result of two and a half months' work upon Montana Bar, Confederate Gulch. On the 22d ult., $1,500,000 in gold dust left Helena, half of which sum belonged to two men.

The News Condenser.

— The hop crop is good in Maine this year.

— Mechanics in Colorado receive $6 to $10 a day.

— In New York city 32 foreign papers are printed.

— Mortality from the famine in India is unabated.

— A pure white squirrel was lately shot at Litchfield, Ct.

— The whole number of students in Amherst College is 224.

— The total war expenses of Vermont were over $10,000,000.

— The Pope is depositing large sums of money in foreign banks.

— Kossuth, old and worn, is dependent upon the world's charity.

— Sixty-three passenger trains arrive at and depart from Chicago daily.

— A Missourian has realized $6,000 this year from ten acres of peaches.

— Tiberius Morse of Roxbury, Vt., has caught three bears since May last.

— About 3,000 sheep have just been started from Vermont for Virginia.

— A Paris merchant has just failed in Albany for fifteen million dollars.

— Government allows Jeff. Davis $20 per week for the purchase of rations.

— A Sacramento establishment turns out 24,000 cans of preserved fruit.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE past week has been an admirable one for gathering the fall crops. Potatoes are being rapidly gathered, and owing to the great breadth of land planted the yield will probably not be much, if any, short of an average, notwithstanding the reputed prevalence of the rot. In apples the supply is short and prices rule high, but the deficiency is not as great as was anticipated. There is contariety of views expressed as to the quantity of marketable corn likely to be realized. Some think that the frost has diminished the crop one-third, others a fourth, and so on downward to even less than this. No doubt considerable damage to the crop has been done, but it should be recollected that much more ground was planted to this grain this year than ever before, hence the deficency will be less, we apprehend, than is anticipated by many. The breadstuff market is less excited than it was a week or two since, but prices are without any change worth noting.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAINS, ETC.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@16,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Do. red wheat	$13,50@14,00	Apples, green	$1,00@1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔	10@10c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@0,00	Peaches	20@25c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	25@30c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	18@20c
Meal, corn, cwt	2,00@2,00	Potatoes, ⅌ bu	50@50c
Wheat, red	2,50@2,75	Onions	50@75c
Best white	2,80@3,00	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	95@100c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	95@100c	Green hides trim'd	10@10c
Rye	90@100c	Do. untrimmed	8@9c
Oats	40@45c	Green calfskins	18@20c
Barley	90@1,00	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,50
Beans	1,50@1,75	Lamb pelts	25@75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$60,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu	$3,75@4,00
Do. new mess	35,50@36,00	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔	18@19c	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	13,00@14,50	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	11,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@4,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	8@10c	Wood, hard	$10,00@11,00
Hams	22@24c	Do. soft	7,00@8,00
Shoulders	17@18c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	18@20c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10@12c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, ETC		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	33@38c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	33@37c	Do. Char ⅌ bu	15@16c
Cheese, dairy	14@16c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,65@2,85
Do. factory	18@19c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	50@75c
Lard, tried	19@19½c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@10c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s	8,00@8,75
Do. rough	6@6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	28@30c	Candles, box	14½@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ⅌ ton	8,00@16,00	Barrels	40@45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 13.—Cotton, 41@42c for middlings. Flour ranges from $7,50@13,50 as to quality. Wheat, $2,25@3,18. Rye $1,11@$1,18; Barley $1,10@1,35. Corn, 93@98c. Oats, 54@62c. Hops firm at 15@60c. Pork, new mess, $33,00@33,25; old mess, $31,25; prime, $29,50@29,75; 14@14½c for shoulders; 17@19c for hams. Lard, 16½@18½c. Butter, 33@45c. Cheese, 10@17½c.

ALBANY, OCT. 13.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@16,00; Rye flour, $7,25@7,50. Corn meal, $2,00@2,12½ per 100 lbs.—Wheat $2,85@3,25. Corn 93@96c. Rye $1,25@1,25. Barley $1-18@1,22. Oats, 58@68c. Hops, 50@60c. Pork, $35@41.—Hams, 23c. Lard, 21@21½c. Butter, 30@45c. Cheese, 17@19c. Eggs, 32@33c.

BUFFALO, OCT. 13.—Flour, sales at $11,50@15,00.—Wheat, $2,05@3,00. Corn, 83@85c. Rye, $1,02. Barley, $1,02@1,12½. Oats, 53@54c. Peas, $1@1,20 Beans, $1@1,50. Pork, $33,50@34,00. Lard, 18½@19c.

CHICAGO, OCT. 13.—Flour, sales at $7,00@11,50.—Wheat, $1,40@$2,09. Corn, 61@63c. Oats, 28@33c. Rye, 70@76c. Barley, 65c@$1. Beans, 45c@$1,25. Mess pork, $32@32,25. Lard, 17@17½c. Butter, 18@35c. Cheese, 13@15c. Eggs, 26@29c. Apples, $3@4 ⅌ bbl.

TORONTO, OCT. 12—Flour, $7,25@8,00. Wheat, fall $1,35@1,45; spring, $1,45@1,48; Peas, 65@75c; Oats 28@30c.—Mess pork, $23½@24; prime do. $21@22; Hams, 15@18c; Lard, 15@16c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 14@15c. Wool, 34@31c. Hay, $12@16. Straw, $6@8. Barley, 60@68c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 9—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $11@13,10; Cows and Calves, $30@125; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep & Lambs, 8½@7c; Swine, 10@11½c.

ALBANY, OCT. 12.—Beeves $4,25@9,40; Sheep, 5½@6½c. Lambs, 7@7½c. Hogs, 10@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 10.—Beeves, sales at 8@14½c. Working oxen $200@250 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $85@175. Milch cows, $50@125. Heifers, $30@45 Yearlings, $18@30; two-year-olds, $20@45; three-years-old, $30@65. Sheep sheared, 4½@7 cts.; in lots, 2½@4½ cts. Veal Calves, $8@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 13½@14 cents; retail, 14@16c. Fat hogs, 11½@11½c. Hides, 10½@11c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10 cts.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,25.

CHICAGO, OCT. 9—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $3,25@$7,50. Sheep, sales at $3,50@5,25. Swine, sales at from $8,35 to $9,60

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 9.—We have no new features to note in this market since our last review. Holders still ask full prices. Buyers do not come forward, and the business is entirely confined to small parcels to supply pressing wants of the trade. We quote prices as follows in currency:—57@73 cents for native and quarter-blood, Merinos; 62@66cts for ¾ and ⅞ do; 62@68c for full-blood do; 65@73c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 45@52c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@28c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 25@31c: Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@45c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 20@27c; Smyrna, 25@37c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, OCT. 9.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75cts; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 45@50c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@54c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@35c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 27@32c; Chilian, 25@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 10@55c; East India, 20@45c

CINCINNATI, OCT. 9.—There are only a few lots of wool coming in, and the market is little better than nominal. Dealers do not care to either sell or buy in the present state of the market, for prices are ruling lower in the Eastern markets than here. We quote:

Ohio and Indiana—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@50c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 55@59c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

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KITTATINNY.—On the 1st of August, a party of 30 visited the original plants, at my invitation, to examine and judge of its merits. After doing so they expressed their views in the resolution annexed, through the following able Committee, viz:—Dr. J. A. WARDER and M. F. COWDERY of Ohio; WM. PARRY and P. T. QUINN of N. J., and S. B. PARSONS of N. Y.
"Having this day, August 2, 1866, visited the grounds in cultivation with Kittatinny Blackberries, and tasted the fruit, now in perfection, we deem it due both to E. Williams of Montclair, and the horticultural public, to state that we regard this new variety recently introduced by Mr. Williams, *worthy of unqualified praise.* The hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the plant, and the *size and unsurpassed flavor of the fruit,* would seem to leave nothing further to be desired in a Blackberry ripening at this period of the summer—*both for private gardens and market purposes.*"
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Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Every Lover of Fine Fruit.

Special Notices.

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AS THE BEST

COMBINED MOWER!
HAND-RAKING REAPER!
AND SELF-RAKING REAPER!

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We therefore commend the "DODGE" as the Best Combined Mower and Hand and Self-Raking Harvester, and award it a *SPECIAL DIPLOMA* and *MEDAL OF HONOR.*

THOS. SKINKER, *Chairman,*
THOS. G. SETTLE,
DAVID W. BRYANT,
JAMES MILLER, *Committee.*

St. Louis, Oct. 6, 1866.

Manufactured by the

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Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
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THE

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EXTRA.

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WILL GIVE

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John J. Crittenden took the First Premium at the International Horse Show at Buffalo, in 1862, over Old Royal George and others. He also took the great Sweepstakes Premium, $500, at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1862, over nine trotting and five thorough-bred Stallions, among which were "Capt. Buford," "Princeton," "Magna Charta," "Young Royal George," etc. John J. Crittenden shows more speed and endurance for a horse of his experience than there is standing in the West. He is a fine healthy horse, a sure foal getter, as his produce in 1863 in Wayne County, N. Y., attest.

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MALTBY HOUSE,

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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ECHOES.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

Oft we hear, in silent moments,
Far-off murmurs, soft and low,
Stealing softly through the mem'ry
Waking thoughts of long ago;
They are but the gentle echoes
Of those sounds, forever fled,—
Tones that cease, erewhile, to charm us,
Voices of the early dead.

'Tis, perchance, a gentle warning,
Speaking to us, even now,
From the lips that pressed so fondly
Childhoods smooth and sunny brow;
And the tones we first remember,
Sang the well-known lullaby,
Soothed the weary lids to slumber,
Charmed away the impatient sigh.

'Tis, again, a farewell whisper,
Sweetly ling'ring with us yet—
Breathed in words of tender meaning
That we never may forget;
'Tis a dear voice, chanting, gaily,
Snatches of a fav'rite air,—
'Tis a low and fervent blessing,
Or the fragment of a prayer.

How they bring again, these echoes,
Wafted from the far-off past,
Scenes that live but in remembrance,
Joys that were too bright to last!
And they strike again the heart-strings
To the notes that thrilled before,
Bring back tones that, save in visions,
We shall hear, ah! nevermore!

Greene, N. Y., Oct., 1866.

The Story Teller.

HISTORY OF A WOODEN SHOE.

Towards the end of September, 1832, it was announced amongst the artistic circles of Paris that Niccola Paganini had fallen seriously ill at the conclusion of a grand concert given by the illustrious violinist. He was attacked by a low, intermitting fever, which refused to yield to the remedies employed, and even gave rise to apprehensions for his life.

Paganini, whose leanness was already almost spectral, now seemed to have his frail existence suspended by a thread, which the slightest shock might sever. The physicians unanimously ordered solitude, absolute repose, and a strict regimen as to the diet.

In order to carry out these prescriptions, Paganini removed to the Villa Lutetiana, in the Faubourg Poissonniere. This excellent establishment, which no longer exists, was intended exclusively for the reception and cure of wealthy invalids. A spacious, comfortable house stood in a large, park-like garden, where each patient could ramble at will, and enjoy either solitude or society at his choice. A great charm of this house was that every one lived just as he or she pleased; in the evening either retiring to the solitude of their apartment, or joining the games, music, and conversation held in the drawing-room. Paganini naturally belonged to those who preferred passing the evenings in quietness and retirement. There was plenty of gossip about him in the drawing-room; three or four censorious old maids fell on him tooth and nail.

"Ladies," began one, "have you seen this great musician? He takes his bowl of soup in an arbour in the garden, and then hastens away if any one approaches. What an oddity he must be!"

"That's part of his malady," said another; "people say that there is some terrible mystery about his life; some love story, I imagine."

"Not at all," added a third; "Paganini is a miser; there's no mystery about that. Do you remember that concert which was organized in favor of the families who had suffered from the inundation at St. Etienne? The great violinist refused to take part in it because he would have had to play gratuitously. Depend upon it he fears that were he to mix in our society he might be asked for similar favors."

Paganini guessed pretty well how he was regarded by his fellow-boarders, but, like Gallileo of old, he cared for none of these things. His health became gradually better, yet in the whole house he never exchanged a word with any one except Nicette. This was the house maid who attended on him; a cheerful, innocent country girl, whose gay prattle, when she served his meals, often availed to dispel the cloud which habitually darkened the brows of Paganini.

One morning Nicette presented herself with a sad drooping countenance, and served breakfast without uttering a word. The musician who was amusing himself with carving a piece of ivory for the handle of a dagger, noticed the change in the young girl, and questioned her upon it.

"What's the matter, my child? You look sad; your eyes are red; some misfortune has befallen you, Nicette?"

"Oh, yes! sir."

"Would it be indiscreet to ask you what it is?"

"No, sir, not precisely; but——"

Paganini fixed his great black eyes on the girl's troubled countenance.

"Come," he said; "I see how it is. After having made you a thousand promises he has quitted you, and you no longer have any tidings of him."

"Ah! poor fellow! He has quitted me certainly, but it was not his fault!"

"How is that?"

"Because in the conscription he drew a bad number, and he has been sent away with a great long gun on his shoulder, and I shall never see him again," sobbed poor Nicette, as she buried her face in her white apron.

"But, Nicette, could you not purchase a substitute for him?"

The girl, withdrawing her apron, smiled sadly through her tears.

"Monsieur is jesting," she said, "how could I ever buy a substitute?"

"Does it cost very dear?"

"This year men are tremendously dear on account of the report that there is going to be war. Fifteen hundred francs is the lowest price."

The musician pressed Nicette's little plump hand between his long sallow fingers, as he said,

"If that is all, my girl, don't cry; we'll see what can be done."

Then, taking out his pocket book, he wrote on a blank leaf:—

"Mem.—To see about giving a concert for the benefit of Nicette."

A month passed on; winter arrived, and Paganini's physician said to him:—

"My dear sir, you must not venture out of doors again until after the month of March."

"To hear is to obey," replied the musician.

During the winter a comparative degree of health and strength returned to Paganini. Having no longer the pleasant shady arbors of the garden as a refuge, he began gradually to linger a little in the drawing-room. After dinner he used to throw himself on a sofa of crimson velvet, and pass half an hour in turning over a volume of engravings, or in sipping a glass of sugared water flavored with orange flowers. The old ladies of the society gossiped on about him and his odd ways, but he affected not to hear, and certainly did not heed them.

Christmas eve approached. On the anniversary of the birth of Our Lord, a custom exists in France, very dear to its juvenile inhabitants. A wooden shoe is placed at the corner of the hearth, and a beneficent fairy is supposed to come down the chimney laden with various presents and dainties with which he fills it. It is calculated that one year with another the Christmas wooden shoe enriches the trade of Paris with two million francs.

On the morning of the 24th of December four of Paganini's female critics were in consultation together.

"It will be for this evening," said one.

"Yes, for this evening; that's settled," replied another.

After dinner Paganini was, according to his custom, seated on the drawing-room sofa, sipping his *eau sucree*, when an unusual noise was heard in the corridor. Presently Nicette entered and announced that a porter had arrived with a case, directed to Signor Paganini.

"I don't expect any case," said he; "but I suppose he had better bring it in."

Accordingly, a stout porter entered, bearing a good sized deal box, on which, besides the address, were the words, "*Fragile, with care.*" Paganini examined it with some curiosity, and having paid the messenger, proceeded to open the lid. His long, thin, but extremely muscular fingers accomplished this task without difficulty, and the company, whose curiosity caused them somewhat to transgress the bounds of good manners, crowded around in order to see the contents of the box.

The musician first drew out a large packet, enveloped in strong brown paper, and secured with several seals. Having opened this, a second, and then a third envelope appeared; and at length the curious eyes of twenty persons were regaled with a gigantic wooden shoe, carved out of a piece of ash, and almost large enough to serve for a child's cradle. Bursts of laughter hailed the discovery.

"Ah!" said Paganini, "a wooden shoe. I can guess tolerably well who has sent it. Some of these excellent ladies wish to compare me to a child who always expects presents and never gives any. Well! be it so. We will see if we cannot find some method of making this shoe worth its weight in gold."

So saying, and scarcely saluting the company, Paganini withdrew to his own apartment, carrying with him the case and its contents.

During three days he did not reappear in the drawing-room; Nicette informed the company that he worked from morning till night with carpenter's tools. In fact the musician, whose hands were wondrously flexible and dexterous in other things besides violin playing, had fashioned a perfect and sonorous instrument out of the clumsy wooden shoe. Having enriched it with one silver string, his work was complete. Next day a public notice appeared that, on New Year's Eve, Paganini would give a concert in the large hall of the Villa Lutetiana. The great master announced that he would play ten pieces, five on a violin, five on a wooden shoe. The price of the tickets was fixed at twenty francs each. Of these only one hundred were issued, and it is needless to add that they were immediately purchased by the *elite* of the *beau monde*, who, during several months, had missed the pleasure of hearing Paganini. The appointed evening arrived; the hall, furnished with comfortable chairs, was prepared and lighted for the occasion; elegant equipages were stationed along the Faubourg Poissonniere, and expectation was on tip toe to know what the announcement respecting the wooden shoe could possibly mean.

At length Paganini appeared, smiling with every appearance of renewed health, and on his favorite violin played some of those marvelous strains which never failed to transport his auditors to the seventh heaven of delight. Then he seized the shoe, which, in its new guise of a violin, still preserved somewhat of its pristine form, and his whole being lighted up with enthusiasm, he commenced one of those wondrous improvisations which captivated the souls of his hearers. This one represented first the departure of a conscript, the tears, the wailing of the betrothed, then his stormy life in the camp, and on the field of battle, and finally his return, accompanied by triumph and rejoicing. A merry peal of wedding bells completed the musical drama. Long and loud were the thunders of applause; even the old ladies who disliked Paganini could not refrain from clapping, and bouquets thrown by fair and jeweled hands, fell at the feet of the musician. In a corner of the hall, next the door, Nicette was weeping bitterly; the symphony of the conscript had gone straight to her heart. At the end of the concert the receipts were counted; they amounted to two thousand francs.

"Here, Nicette," said Paganini, "you have five hundred francs over the sum required to purchase a substitute; they will pay your bridegroom's traveling expenses."

Then, after a pause, he continued, "But you will want something wherewith to begin housekeeping. Take this shoe-violin or this violin-shoe, and sell it for your dowry."

Nicette did so, and received from a rich amateur six thousand francs for Paganini's wooden shoe.

It is now, we believe, in the possession of an English nobleman, who was formerly British Ambassador at Paris.—*Once a Week.*

A FLEMISH ROMANCE.

One night an angel appeared to Charlemagne, ordering him to rise and become a highway robber. The monarch, at first astonished, believes it to be a dream, and pays no attention to the injunction. But the angel repeats the order, and Charles is forced to recognize the finger of God. He obeys. On his road he meets a knight clad in black armor, mounted on a charger also black. It is Elegast, prescribed by the king on account of his irresistible propensity to the profession of a robber, a pastime much in favor at that time with many of the nobility.

They both ride on in company, and Charles is not long before he ascertains that this man, hunted down like a wild beast, is more attached to his suzerain than are many of his courtiers. They arrive before the castle of Eggeric, one of the king's vassals.

Elegast, who to his calling of robber unites the talent of subjecting all persons and all things to his enchantment, casts into a deep sleep every living being within the precincts of the castle. But when he wishes to carry off the saddle belonging to Eggeric, the bells with which it is ornamented make so much noise that the vassal and his spouse are awakened. The latter declares that the noise is imaginary, and that the mind of her husband is only disturbed by agitating thoughts.

Eggeric then avows to her that he is at the head of a conspiracy which is to break out on the following day, and to end in the assassination of the king. The lady, related to king Charles, tries to dissuade her husband from this wicked project. Eggeric, as a last argument, strikes her on the face with so much violence that the blood gushes from her nose.

Elegast steals toward the bed of the married couple, receives into his glove the blood of the lady, and pronouncing some magic words, the whole castle is again plunged in sleep. He then relates to the king all that he has overheard. Charles, forewarned, takes his precautions, and at the moment when Eggeric, with his friends and vassals, penetrates into the royal dwelling, he is arrested.

The king, having ascertained on all points the truth of Elegast's statement, punishes the traitor, whilst, on the other hand, he reinstates his faithful servitor in the possession of his rights and property. Charles then understands why on that night God had forced him to appear in the character of a robber.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN ADAMS.

It is well known how averse John Adams was to signing his name. There seemed no reason for what was, perhaps, a mere eccentricity; although it has been suggested that the simple, round, boyish hand he wrote made him ashamed of his signature. But that solution is more unaccountable than the fact. After his accession to the Presidency he was greatly annoyed by autograph-fanciers, whom he was accustomed to put off with severity. A paper of large size and of some fanciful character had been brought to him by a personal friend, who begged the favor for another person, of his signature, and by some tact had procured his promise of it. He was sitting at his official table with a multitude of routine documents awaiting his signature. Among them was an ornamental sheet in which was contained a draft of his response to some honorary distinction which had been conferred upon him by a learned society or institution in Germany.

Turning the trick of his friend into a joke, the President, intending to sign by the × mark, placed his hand to the wrong paper, and then handed it to a clerk, who mechanically obeyed his directions to supply the name in the customary form of an illiterate signer, then folded the document, sealed it, and placed it in the mail! The intended victim of the joke was willing to forego his object for the turn which the thing had taken. The archives of some German institution doubtless contain to this day good evidence that one of the most illustrious of the American Presidents acknowledged a compliment to his learning in a document which he could not read and to which he could not so much as sign his name.

Luck may, and often does, have some share in ephemeral successes, as in a gambler's winnings spent as soon as got; but not in any lasting triumph over time. Solid success must be based on solid qualities, and the honest culture of them.

I hold myself indebted to any one from whose enlightened understanding another ray of knowledge communicates to mine. Really to inform the mind is to correct and enlarge the heart.—*Junius.*

Wit and Humor.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

A tax that Congressmen never inflict upon us—Syntax.

Punch's direction how to make a hole in your income is sound,—pay a large rent.

"I do not say that man will steal," said a witness on trial, "but if I was a chicken I'd roost high when he was around."

Why is the sea salt? A Vermont teacher put this question to his primary class. A bright little urchin replied:—"Because it is full of codfish, sir."

A charity scholar under examination in the Psalms, being asked, "What is the pestilence that walketh in the darkness?" replied, "Please, sir, bedbugs."

"Do you know who I am?" said an officer to a fellow whom he had by the collar. "Not exactly, sir," said the fellow, "but I think you must be the malignant collarer."

"Any game hereabouts?" said a newly arrived settler to a Texan. "Guess so," said the Lone Star, "and plenty of 'em. We have bluff, poker, euchre, all-fours, and monte, and jist as many others as you like to play."

Mrs. Partington says that Ike, having become very much enameled of a syren in Boston, left her to the menial halter. He didn't appear in the least decomposed. On the back of his wedding cards were little cubebs with wings.

An enthusiastic old fellow and his wife recently visited Niagara Falls. They worshiped the falls all day, from the piazza in front of their room, and retired talking over its wonders. At an early hour, next morning, the old gentleman was on the qui vive, and as soon as he saw the falls again he sang out, "Wife! wife! I'll be durned if the water ain't still going over that dam!"

Mrs. Partington says she can't understand these market reports. She can understand how cheese can be lively, and pork can be active and feathers drooping—that is, if it's raining; but, for her life, she has no notion how whisky can be steady, or hops quiet, or spirits dull; nor how lard can be firm in warm weather, nor iron unsettled, nor potatoes depressed, nor flour rising, unless there had been yeast in it, and sometimes it would'nt rise then.

"Aunt Mary," said a thoughtful little five-year old, "why don't they celebrate Mrs. Washington's birthday as well as Mr. Washington's?" "Because George Washington was a great and good man, is the reason why his birthday is celebrated." "Well, wasn't Mrs. Washington a great and good woman?" "Yes, but George Washington was the father of his country." "Well," looking up triumphantly, "Was'nt Mrs. Washington the mother of her country?"

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 44 letters.
My 22, 37, 4, 31, 7 is a town in Brazil.
My 3, 9, 43, 5 is a town in Massachusetts.
My 16, 8, 22, 39, 44, 21 is a town in Africa.
My 5, 14, 29, 23, 22 is a town in Ohio.
My 5, 13, 42, 4, 20, 33, 21, 20 is a town in Virginia.
My 31, 7, 8, 8, 28, 39, 20 is a town in Austria.
My 5, 39, 36, 24, 4, 31, 40, 28, 35 is a town in Iowa.
My 25, 30, 31, 19, 5, 12 is a town in Mississippi.
My 41, 24, 8, 11, 36, 38, 42 is a town in Russia.
My 27, 4, 40, 35, 5, 41, 43, 29, 29, 23 is a town in Florida.
My 29, 28, 11, 10, 21 is a town in Texas.
My 32, 23, 29, 6, 43 is a town in Iowa.
My 17, 24, 15, 21, 35 is a town in Austria.
My 26, 2, 11, 31, 44, 13, 39, 8, 8 is a town in Canada West.
My 42, 4, 1, 29 21, 44 is a town in Mexico.
My whole may be found in Exodus.

Guilford, Ohio. Lizzie & Maggie.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Fi osmidw's ywsa oyu eiyslw eske,
Vfel ighsnt rsbveoc iwht race;
Ot omhw uoy ekpsa, fo mowh ouy kscap,
Nda owh, dna hnew, dan rwehe.

Dixie, Ohio. Rose May.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

B bought a horse of A for $10 less than his asking price, and sold it to C on his note at 50 days, which he immediately discounted at a bank at $6, losing by the discount $1.50, but gaining by the transaction $17. What was B's asking price?

Auburn Com. College. Chas. E. Stevens.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 872.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.

Answer to Anagram:

There's not a hearth, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour;
There's not a heart however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past
To love and call its own.

Answer to Puzzle:

Gay Lady Ada at a ball,
Can chant and talk and play;
And Anna Lark at Haddar Hall,
Was smart, gallant and gay;
And Ada and gay Anna Lark,
Called Anagrams a happy spark.

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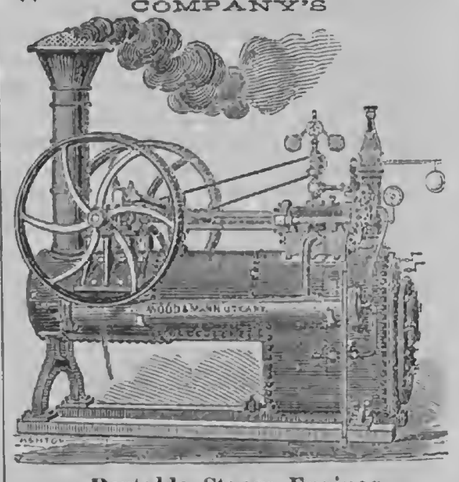

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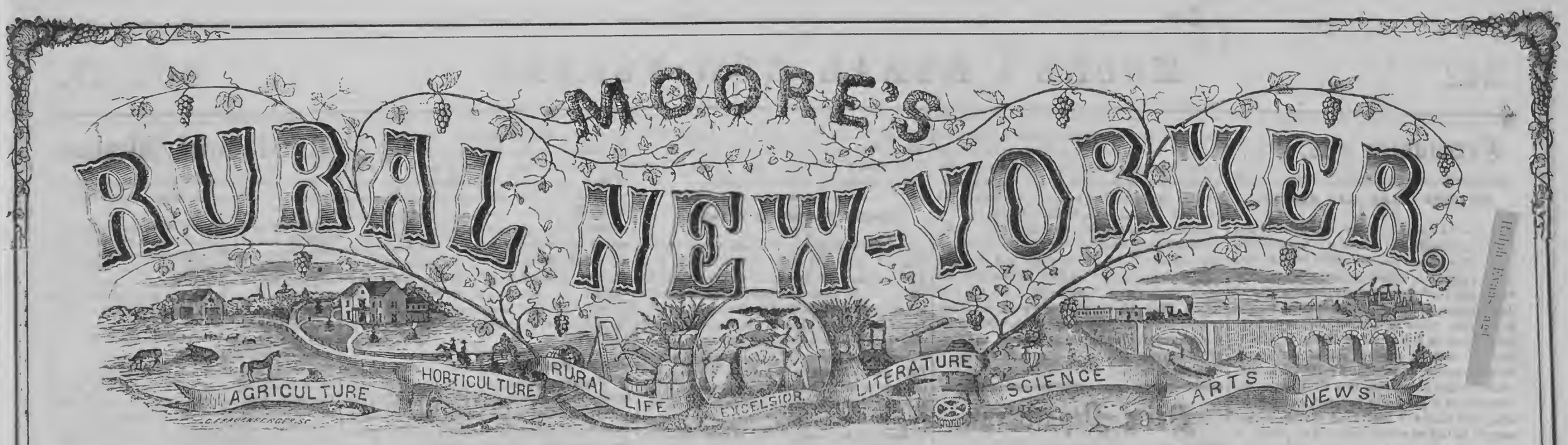

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VOL. XVII. NO. 43.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,
Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y. Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

TALKS WITH OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Sowing Wheat—Late vs. Early.

MR. J. H. SIMMONS, Ontario Co., this State, writes us in favor of sowing winter wheat early. He says:—"I began farming eight years ago, and having a good wheat farm thought I would try to get ahead of the midge. For the first crop I sowed three kinds of wheat, commencing on the last day of August and finishing on the fourth of September. Of the three varieties the Witter yielded twenty-nine bushels, the Soules eighteen, and the Mediterranean fourteen per acre. Since then I have made the first named the main crop, sowing each year one or two bushels of other varieties on trial. I found nothing that would stand the test until this year some of the Boydon white wheat yielded thirty bushels per acre, a little more than the Witter. I have never begun sowing later than the fourth of September, and in but one instance have been later than the eleventh of the same month in finishing. Last season I sowed twenty-three acres in August; two years ago I sowed eleven acres, and this year I had twenty acres up in August. For summer fallowing I invariably plow three times and that kills the Canada thistles. I have tried various ways of manuring—on the sod in the spring, plowing in the last time, top-dressing after plowing but before seeding, and also top-dressing after the wheat was up and the ground frozen. I am decidedly in favor of the first method, and the next best way is to plow in the manure at the last time."

To all of which we say that if Mr. S. had sown part of his field, equal in condition and richness to the other, late—say finishing about the 20th of September—and noted the difference in yield, quality, &c., between the early and late sown grains, the experiment would have been of value. As the case now stands how does he know but that later sowing might have added five or ten bushels per acre to the yield? We have seen a considerable larger yield of white wheat, this year, than Mr. S. gives, from what he would term late sowing. But some soils will push the plant more rapidly than others in the autumn, which should be considered in choosing the time of sowing.

Sub-Soil Plows.

H. A. COE, Jefferson Co., N. Y., writes that he has just begun farming, and wants the best sub-soil, under-draining, and ditching plow combined there is in market. We do not know of such a plow, and furthermore we don't think it advisable to attempt such a combination of implements. "One thing at a time" is a very good maxim yet, even for "Young America." There is a tendency towards making farm implements to be used for a variety of purposes. Farm tools require to be well and strongly made, and when adapted to changes they are commonly weakened thereby, and the tool is not as good as it might be for any single purpose. Mowers and reapers illustrate this principle; no combined machine is equal to one built expressly for one kind of work.

A sub-soil plow may be ordered from any respectable dealer in agricultural implements. We are not very well posted in regard to ditching plows; there are some machines, but they are cumbersome and costly, and not too successful in their working. In stiff land the mole-plow is used with success to form temporary drains—a channel being opened in the soil for the passage of water. The most successful under-drainers in the country have placed their reliance on the spade and tile.

Uses of Buckwheat.

ORIN MCMANUS, Lima, Ind., asks "What use shall be made of buckwheat? Is it good for anything else than domestic purposes? Can it be fed with profit to horses and cattle; if so, what quantities should be fed, and whether ground or whole?"

Buckwheat is very nutritious feed for stock. The bran, after the flour is removed for domestic uses, is an excellent feed in itself. The most profitable use to make of this grain would be to manufacture a very high grade of flour for market, and feed the remainder to stock. It is excellent for horses if fed on cut hay or straw. It is good also for cattle and hogs. The whole grain ground fine would make rich food for the stock above mentioned. In all cases it will pay to grind it. If no flour is removed it may be fed as one would corn meal.

About Churns.

J. W. REYNOLDS, West Walworth, N. Y., wants information about churns; whether the "old dasher" has been superseded? He has "seen a model that wound up like a clock, and would run of its own accord for three-fourths of an hour" and wants to know if it is a practical method.

The "old dasher" has never been superceded among the best butter makers, we believe, but it has been improved as any may see in back numbers of the RURAL containing the illustrations of "Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn." There have been a great many models constructed of churns, washing machines, and the like, intended to be propelled by clock work; but the labor of winding up the machinery is exactly equal to the power derived and the friction of the machinery added. There is nothing gained by this arrangement.

A Motherly Gobbler.

EDWARD BUCK, Lucas Co., Ohio, tells the following story about a male turkey:—"I have a gobbler, one year old, that took a notion to sit last summer. My boy put six hens eggs under him, and he covered them as faithfully as any hen turkey, and at the end of three weeks every egg was hatched, and afterward he was just as motherly to those chickens as any hen could be. All the trouble he seemed to have with them was in making them understand his language. He hovered them carefully and took care of them until they grew to be large chickens."

FAST HORSES NOT FOR FARMERS.

IT is to the credit of the mass of farmers that they rarely give way to the fascination of rearing and training fast horses for the purpose of competition with the stock of professional turfmen. Sometimes, however, a farmer, finding himself the possessor of a horse of more than common speed, is fired with an ambition to acquire notoriety and profit by matching his animal with some celebrity of the race course. He may win and acquire the fame and money to which he aspires, but the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred against him. This may result from no fault in the animal he has reared, and upon which he has staked his money, but simply from the want of the peculiar knowledge necessary to properly fit a horse for the course and to manage him well when on it. This preparation and management he may depute to another, professionally competent to the task, but how can the farmer tell whether he is being honorably dealt with or not? Ignorant himself of all the "tricks of the trade"—of the details pertaining to the training of animals for the race course—he is at the mercy of any unscrupulous trainer who may deem it for his interest to sell him to a competitor.

A well-to-do farmer of our acquaintance had the misfortune to rear a really fine and fast horse. The action of the animal gave him great delight, and nothing would do but an exhibition of him among the professionals. He put up his money and won. This gave a higher flight to his ambition and induced a bolder operation. Success again rewarded his venture. He neglected his farm, imperceptibly acquired habits to which he had before been a stranger, and, spurred on by past success and the machinations of the crafty whose aim it was to fleece the green and unwary, placed his farm in jeopardy for the purpose of raising money to stake on the result of a race in which his pet horse was to contend for the prize and the mastery. The professionals had now got the over-confident farmer in the precise position desired, and the result was, what they intended it should be, the defeat of the farmer's horse and the ruin of his owner. The animal changed hands, and so did the farm. It was all down-hill with the farmer after this. His family was broken up and dispersed, while he, reckless and maddened by disappointment and remorse, found oblivion in a premature grave.

This may be called an extreme case—one of rare occurrence—but is it so? There are but too many cases in the world that parallel it, though not heeded as they should be. Let farmers, then, who chance to rear horses of the fast kind, dispose of them to professionals and not attempt to win profit and notoriety by matching them against others, lest the result prove as unfortunate to them as to him whose case is cited by way of illustration.

HOGS—IMPROVED BREEDS.

THERE were some swine on exhibition at the recent Monroe County Fair which naturally suggested a comparison between this species of farm stock, as now grown, and samples of it reared by western farmers forty years since. The contrast between the two, could they be placed side by side, would go far to persuade the beholders that they belonged to different species. At the period referred to there was no lack of swine in the backwoods country. In fact, during the mast season, the forests were alive with them—some of the more affluent of the settlers boasting of their fifty or a hundred of these nut-crackers. What wild, uncouth looking samples they were—fac similes, probably, of those which the devils hurried down to the sea for a salt-water bath. Such facial projections as they carried, would make a friend of the modern Cheshires, Chester-Whites or Berkshires, go off in a spasm of hog-cholera. Their snouts were some two feet long, more or less, and as sharp and threatening as the protuberance of a mole. How wild they were, too! Lying, perdue, among the debris of some riven and prostrate tree, they would watch the stealthy advance of their owner or perhaps a deer stalker, when up the whole drove would start with a menacing *whough!* and bound away—noses at right angles with the horizon—with the speed of a startled deer.

Such were the hogs in vogue in the days to which we refer—so wild and untamable that the rifle was frequently the only medium by which they could be inducted to the pickling tubs when the mast season was over. Such hog frames as these, suitably severed, formed the Christmas adornment of many a capacious stick-chimney till the smoking process was completed and the bacon ready for the market or the "loft," where it was stored for home consumption. But this is all changed now. The long snouts have disappeared, and their places are filled with rotund, chuckle-headed, slow-moving gentlemen of Cheshire, Chester-White and Berkshire derivation, whose powers of locomotion, as compared with their predecessors, are as the flight of an arrow to the inertia of the snail. The first were rough, hog frames, from the hands of apprentices; the last are the finished products of a perfected master-workman.—B.

A FEW HINTS.

Is water convenient to your yards and stables for winter use? If not, in remembrance of the miles of snowy travel you and your stock have done, supply it now—bring down the spring from the hill-side, dig a well, or force up part of the stream below with the hydraulic ram.

Hog pen manure is exceedingly concentrated; a great deal is wasted in the pens and yards. To remedy this, and increase the quantity, supply the hogs with a quantity of straw, forest leaves, potato vines, or some similar bedding and absorbent. Fill the outside yards with these; it don't pay to let fatting hogs lie in the mud.

Sawdust for bedding and a box-stall, ten or twelve feet square, are nice things for a single horse, or a mare and colt, in the winter time.

If sheep are to be wintered at stacks in the open field, provide some shelter. Two or three posts will support a pole seven or eight feet from the ground. Rest the ends of rails on the pole and on the ground, *on both sides;* cover with old straw, and bind them down with more rails. This shelter will keep out the wind, snow, and most of the rain.

Look over the wheat field, before the ground freezes, for spots on which surface water will stagnate. A few feet of ditching will sometimes save several bushels of grain.

A dry barn-yard is indispensable to the thrift and comfort of stock. It is equally so to the good nature of persons who frequent it. A few days work will greatly improve a badly shaped one. Make a basin near it to catch all that flows from it, and fill that with some absorbent—sods or muck are excellent.

SAVE YOUR ASHES.

EXCEPT in the immediate vicinity of cities and the large villages, farmers generally pay little regard to the ashes produced from the wood consumed in their dwellings. In many instances ashes are saved only for the purpose of soap-making, and when the necessary amount is secured—an insignificant portion of the quantity produced during the year—the balance is thrown out into some slough or mud-hole, without a thought of the wastefulness of such a proceeding. This is very poor farm management, and should be reformed wherever it prevails. Ashes are especially valuable for decayed meadows, and when properly applied, will obviate the necessity of breaking up and re-seeding, when, as sometimes happens, such a process is not desirable, if fertility can be restored without it. Ashes are also the favorite food of corn and the various root crops, and will supply the wants of these when and where the barn-yard fails to meet the fertilizing demands made upon it by an exhausted or failing soil.

Every farmer whose fuel for his dwelling is wood, should have a place to store his ashes for use on the farm, and not cast them forth into the streets or elsewhere as though a nuisance to be got rid of in the readiest manner possible. This, to some, may be deemed a trivial matter, but really it is not so, as those who pursue a different policy can testify by what may may be termed a happy experience. Thirty or forty bushels of ashes applied to an acre of land will equal in productive power an equivalent number of loads of the coarser barn-yard manures. Hence, we repeat, save your wood ashes, and enrich your land at the least possible cost for fertilizing agencies.

FALL PLOWING FOR CORN.

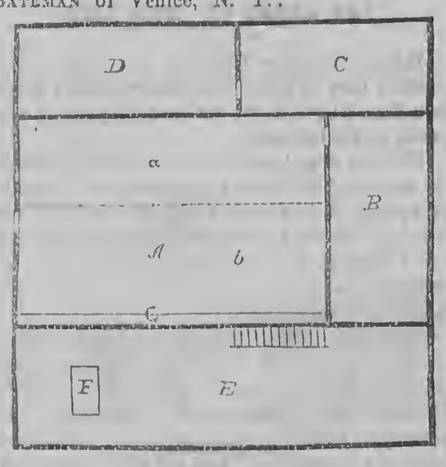
IT is advised by some of our most eminent Entomologists to plow corn-ground late in the autumn as a remedy against the depredations of the grub, which in many instances proves so destructive to this important crop. The experience of some of our best farmers is also in favor of this practice. But the plowing should be done only just before the ground freezes; the grub at this period is buried in the earth for its winter quarters. If he is turned on to the surface and remains there the cold weather kills him, but when the plowing is done too early, and a spell of warm weather follows and continues some time, he arouses from his dormant state and again burrows in the earth

If coarse manure is at hand spread it on the sod before plowing. The harrow should not be put on the land before spring. The inverted sod forms drains, and the surface soon becomes dry after the winter has passed. Then harrow and use the gang-plow. If at that time a coat of fine manure can be applied to the field, a large crop is a certain result.

THE POETRY OF FARMING.—An exchange says there is poetry in farming besides that found in pastoral. Thus:—"The fields of green; the golden cereals ripening in the sun; the fruit trees and the vines loaded with their stores; the garners filled to overflowing, are full of poetry." To some these may suggest poetical images, but, to the mass of mankind, they are interesting simply because they are solid facts. There is very little poetry in sweltering in a meadow or a grain field; in cleaning a cow stable or a pig-stye. In fact the poetry of farming is rather imaginary than real—a plain prose business—and its rewards are of a kindred character.

A GOOD AND CHEAP PIGGERY.

THE admirable plan for a Swine House, given in the RURAL of the 8th ult., being on too large a scale for some farmers, we are asked for a smaller and less costly one. To meet this demand we present the following plan and description furnished us in 1860 by Mr. E. W. BATEMAN of Venice, N. Y.:



GROUND PLAN.

A, Feed-Room; *B*, Sleeping-Room; *C*, Pigs' Sleeping-Room; *D*, Manure Heap; *E*, Shed for sundries; *F*, Trap-Door; *a*, Flagging; *b*, Paving.

The body of the pen, 12 by 24 feet, is of field stone laid in solid masonry; the end walls raised 7 feet in height; rear and half the front side walls are 4½ feet; the balance of the front wall about 3 feet, with a board fitted firmly in the wall at the ends, and aslant, so as to form the spout over which the swill is poured, under which is a *shallow* trough extending from the end of the pen to the partition for the bedding. The corners of the wall are turned, to strengthen the top of end walls. Six feet of the back end of the pen is partitioned off,—by a sleeper and joist laid in the wall, studded and boarded,—for the bedding-room, with door near the rear wall. Floor of bedding-room, plank; floor of feeding-room, stone. The rear half is large flagging stone; the front half is paved with large field stone, so laid and wedged that the hogs cannot root them out. The flagged part is a trifle lower than the paved, and all four to six inches lower than the plank bedding. As the whole slightly descends to the rear, all the litter tends there, and the flagged bottom makes it convenient shoveling. To perfect the inclosure, over the swill spout is placed a plank set in the wall at the ends, the upper edge raised as high as the side walls, leaving a space under for passage of swill to the trough, along the entire length of which are slats 6 inches wide, about 10 to 12 inches apart, to prevent swine getting their feet in.

A frame 24 feet square, made of three beams, with plates framed to their ends, is laid upon this foundation, so that the end or outer beams bear upon the end walls,—the middle beam supported by two short posts, standing on the center of the side walls; the rafters set quite steep, and a small glass window in the south gable end, makes a convenient room above to store corn for feed, as well as a convenient room for many small implements and lumber for most of the year. By planing this frame with 7 feet projection in front, I have an admirable shed for my grindstones, as well as shelter for other matters. In rear the eave projection is 5 feet, under which, by half wall and boarding, I have an inclosure 12 feet in length for a bedding for the store pigs, while the porkers are shut in for fattening. The rest of the rear is used to shovel out the refuse, &c. The space over that part of the back wall is closed by a flap door, hung to swing up when opened. By this arrangement every step in the raising and fattening of hogs is carried on at any time of the year with nearly the same success. It is cool in summer, and nearly as warm as a cellar in winter, hence extremes are not hurtful. It is light and airy, the two most important points in a pen for hogs. My trough is approached without any hindrance from gates or doors, and never receives any rain-water when stormy. The work inside needs no crouching or bumping. I shovel my corn from the cart or wagon, through a trap-door over the front projection, and it is fed through the floor upon the paved part of the feeding room.

This pen I have used about nine years,—have fattened from 3 to 10 large hogs at a time,—once more than twenty shoats, only adding a temporary enclosure outside. I lose no pigs by excessive heat, or by freezing when young. The whole cost, including hauling stone, materials, labor, and board, was a trifle over fifty dollars.

Communications, Etc.

POTATOES—BARN-YARD MANURE.

In a late number of Morris' Rural Advertiser is a communication in reference to the constituents of the potato and the effect of barn-yard manure upon this important farm product. The writer says:—"Barn-yard manure contains all the requisite food of all plants, though seldom in the proportions needed, but its use with the potato crop is not at all advisable, because it generally tends to produce disease and imperfect, misshapen, or unsightly roots. A modification of this conclusion may result from the character of a particular soil, but, as a general thing, the rule will hold good that barn-yard manure is not as well suited to the potato as some other fertilizer of a less fermentative character."

This conclusion, we are aware, conflicts with the opinions or, at least, the practice of a large majority of farmers, but it may not be amiss to consider the matter carefully before the next planting season comes around. We have noticed during our experience in farming that the more liberal the supply of barn-yard manure to the potato ground, the greater was the proportion of malformed tubers, but it never occurred to us that the quality of the fertilizer was chargeable with the results. Our impression now is that A. W. Harrison, the correspondent referred to above, is right in his conclusion, and if he is farmers should make note of it and supply some other pabulum for the potato, where the ground requires extraneous assistance.—B.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Dear Rural:—Thinking your New York readers may be interested in news from a Western Fair, I have taken my long-time idle pen to write you about ours.

For the first time since the commencement of war, the "St. Louis Fair Association" recently opened their grounds and buildings to the public. During the war they were occupied by the United States as hospitals, and as a general military post;—now, restored to former neatness and beauty, and crowded by pleasure-seeking thousands, with smiling faces and holiday dress, they present a striking contrast to the scenes I last saw there. Then, pale, travel-stained, heart-weary soldiers thronged the grounds, wounded, sick, far from home and kindred; thoughts of their sad eyes and sunken cheeks recurred to me, as, with a group of laughing, chatting friends, we wandered under the beautiful trees, where fountains were playing, flowers blooming, and children sporting upon the glorious greensward, while a sky as blue as that of Italy smiled above.

The first place of interest to the visitor was "Floral Hal." In the center of the room a sort of temple was erected, crowned by a dome, overlaid with evergreens and alternating layers of white and yellow corn,—the spire being constructed of sheaves of oats, rye and wheat, golden pumpkins, crimson ears of corn, while buff squashes hung as ornaments to the cornice. Eight columns, wreathed with evergreens and bearing at their summits the National flag, supported the dome. A lake of water flowed beneath, rippling, sparkling and musical by falling showers from *jets d'eau*, which imparted a cool, refreshing atmosphere to the Hall. Flowers and fragrant-leaved plants added their odors to make it delicious to the senses. On the margin of the water were moss-covered rocks in whose crevices grew various beautiful, drooping ferns. Upon the surrounding plateau were arranged rare plants and scarlet, yellow and white blooms in the greatest profusion. Stands, near the walls, were radiant with bouquets of dahlias, pots of roses, and an admirable display of ornamental-leaved plants, gorgeous and tropical in appearance. Never had we seen so beautiful a Floral Hall; we treasure its memory, as we would some romantic landscape or noted painting.

In the Geological Room were collected many choice mineralogical gems—from the copper mines of Superior, the world-famous Galena, and our own unique Iron Mountain.

The "Textile Department" was rich in every work the cunning fingers and inventive brain of womanhood could devise. Tapestry paintings, in which wool was made to depict scenes equal to the work of artist's brush, silk quilts, rich enough for king's houses,—embroideries, "knittings, nettings and crochetings" of every conceivable article. Hand-made shirts attracted much notice, as a private premium of $50 had been offered for the best.

Then there was Music Hall, where tuneful pianos and solemn organs pealed forth in obedient harmony, touched by the slender fingers of St. Louis' daughters. And the room for vegetables, where fantastic squashes hob-nobbed with purple egg-plants and monstrous onions, solemn looking potatoes and scarlet beets, orange carrots and blue-green cabbages—and, beyond these, dark clusters from the vine of Bacchus, contrasted with creamy peaches and pears, ruddy apples and yellow quinces. I more than half expected to see that "goodlie companie," who sup on nectar and ambrosia, swoop down upon the tables and bear their luscious burdens away through the blue empyrean to "high Olympus."

Then we took a survey of the Machinery, but not possessing any particular mechanical genius, I could only look in ignorant wonder at machines that did everything from cutting the tender grass to sawing blocks of iron.

Finally, with a long look through "Fine Art Gallery," where we saw some exquisite porcelain pictures, finely finished photographs, a few marble statuettes, and many indifferent paintings, we voted that we had "done" the Fair and spent an hour sauntering about to see the chickens, watch the horses driven around, view costumes, study manners, and wonder that, after all the devastation made by the cholera, such an immense crowd had gathered, (at least 35,000 people.) During those dreadful July days when "pestilence walked at noonday," and forty thousand people fled the city, the streets by day were silent almost as midnight, and at night lurid with the light of tar-fires, kindled in every block, the stoutest heart would feel a thrill of terror. Now, all was gay and joyous, and every heart filled with happiness, and so, without an accident to mar the universal pleasure, the Fair of 1866 ended. Amilie Pettit.

St. Louis, Oct. 8th, 1866.

Dairy Department.

DAIRY FARMING IN CHESHIRE, ENGLAND.

In number twenty-one of the letters of Mr. Willard to the Utica Herald, is a description of what is termed in England the four-course system of farming. It is described as follows:

"Say we take a farm of 200 acres. This will carry on an average from 50 to 60 cows, and eight or ten head of young stock, raised annually. About 120 acres are used for grazing, which leaves 80 acres to be devoted to other purposes. On the four-course system, 20 acres would be in oats, 20 in turnips, 20 in barley or wheat, and 20 in seeds, clover, rye, grass, or other forage plants. Each lot taking its crop in rotation. Under this system, it will be perceived, the grass lands are only mowed once, when it is broken up and put to oats. No manures are used for the oat crop. As soon as the oats are off, the land is plowed in fall and again in spring, working in barn yard manure, at the rate of 25 cart loads to the acre. It is then prepared for turnips and from four to six cwt. of bones or guano used, in the drills, and the seeds put in. The turnips come off in November, when the land is broken and put to wheat or left till spring and barley sown. If the crop after the clover has been wheat, oats are sown instead of barley. The land is now seeded down with clover and rye grass, or an admixture of grasses, seeding say at the rate of 8 to 15 lbs. of clover, and one-half bushel rye grass per acre."

Such is the brief outline of the four-course system of farming as practiced in the English Dairy Districts. Bone manure is much relied upon for top-dressing pasture lands, and when used its effects are most marked and decisive, as to the efficacy of this fertilizer. It costs from $20 to $25 per ton. When the grass begins to give out as it does about the first of November, the cows are stalled and fed on turnips night and morning. These are fed whole, tops and all, at the rate of fifty-six pounds per day for each animal. About the close of November hay is added to the root feed and continued till about Christmas, when the cows are taken from the pasture altogether and kept in stables all the time, with the exception of an hour or so at midday, when they are turned out for water and exercise. Soon after Christmas the turnip rations are reduced, or if hay is plenty, omitted altogether and the cows suffered to go dry. They come in again about the middle of February, when they are fed on chopped straw, turnips, corn, or bean meal, or ground oats, at the rate of about six pounds per day.

The dairy farmers estimate the yeild of cheese, per cow for the season, at about four hundred pounds, but, as a general thing, the product falls below this. The stock is mostly the Short-horn variety, though the Ayreshires were coming into favor among the Cheshire dairymen. The cheese made now are smaller than they formerly were, owing to the diminution of stock caused by the cattle plague. In addition to the loss from this source, that from unpropitious weather has been quite severe causing much despondence among the farmers. Much grain was lost after being cut, the wet weather not admitting of its being gathered and housed.

THE BUTTER SEASON.

The best season for putting down butter is supposed to be comprised in the months of October and November. The flow of milk is not as profuse as in the earlier portions of the season, but it is richer in buttery matter and more easily extracted and preserved. As the season wanes the cold storms affect the cows, decreasing the quantity of milk while rendering the cream less easily manufactured into butter than during the autumnal months. In view of these facts the prudent farmer will pay particular attention to his dairy stock, giving a liberal supply of roots in addition to what the pastures afford, that his product of butter, during the most favorable season for making it, may be as ample as possible. Cleanliness in milking, in saving and churning the cream, should be cardinal considerations with every butter-maker, since a lack of attention in these particulars will render the product of the dairy any thing but desirable to those competent to determine between a good and an indifferent article. Much of the butter sent to market is depreciated by lack of pains in working. It is repulsive to note, as is too often the case when cutting a roll of butter, to see it weep great briny tears, showing that *weight*, and not character and quality, was the prime consideration with the manufacturer. To work butter clean of milk or nearly so does not involve the necessity of destroying the grain and giving it that lardy appearance sometimes noticed in the poorly manufactured article. The exercise of proper judgment, coupled with a purpose to deal justly with the consumer, will enable the butter-maker to present an article which may challenge the scrutiny of the most fastidious with respect to this important table luxury. The season of the year is propitious to the production of the best possible samples of what butter should be, and those who fail to do it are lacking in the knowledge essential to success or indifferent as to its exercise.

CHEESE MAKING IN CHESHIRE.

In number 22 of Mr. Willard's letters from England, published in the Utica Herald, is a description of the process of cheese making in Cheshire. He thinks the English cheese makers are fifty years behind the Americans with respect to the appliances proper to the manufacture of cheese. With respect to care and cleanliness in the operation he awards the palm to the English Dairyman. He says:—"I have merely given the outlines of the Cheshire mode of cheese making as a matter of curiosity to our farmers. In my judgment there is nothing in the process adapted to America, we being at least 50 years ahead in our appliances and mode of manufacturing. I must say this, however, in favor of the Cheshire dairymen. Everything connected with the dairy is kept scrupulously clean. The floors, the utensils and every part of the dairy are all sweet and clean. In fact the whole is a perfect model of neatness, which would put our slovenly practices to shame. And here I have no doubt is the secret, or at least a part of it, of the fine, clean flavor of English cheese. During a portion of the time the Chester cheese is undergoing the process of curing, the cheese is placed on straw or hay upon the floor of the curing room."

Cows in Florida.—They must have rather poor bovine samples down in Florida if the statements of a Northern cotton planter in relation to them are to be relied upon. In a letter to the Village Record he says:—"In the milk and butter line we have had the use of three cows gratis during the summer, and they made us about *one pound* of butter per week, besides giving us milk enough for our coffee and an occasional corn starch pudding!" The people there seemed to have no idea that any better dairy stock could be procured anywhere. As a contrast to these Florida cows it may be stated that a cow is mentioned by the Maine Farmer whose milk produced cream sufficient for an average of two pounds of butter per day during the past summer.

Cheese—Oxford County, C. W.—According to a statement in the Canada Farmer there are eight cheese factories in this county which have manufactured, the present season, the milk of 2,700 cows producing an aggregate of 407 tons of cheese. This cheese was sold on contract for about 12½ cts. per pound.

Spirit of the Press.

A Model Compost Pit.

In a late number of the N. Y. Times there was a description of a compost pit or cellar connected with a barn recently erected by Dr. Hexamer of Westchester, N. Y. In reference to the stables, the writer remarks:—"The floors of the stables are water-tight, and the surface descends a trifle, so that all the liquid flows in gutters into the manure pit directly in rear of the stalls. Small flap doors are prepared close to the floor, which provide a convenient opening for throwing out all the solid litter into the manure pit, which is about 100 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, substantially cemented on the inside and bottom, so that no surplus water can enter or escape. At one end of the pit stands the privy, which furnishes much excellent fertilizing material. The manure is spread around evenly and covered with muck, or rich, mellow soil. The pit will contain about 200 loads; and on that small farm it is filled and emptied three or four times annually with the choicest compost. With such a pit no manure is wasted. As the liquid from the stables is not always sufficient to keep the manure, containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter, from becoming 'fire-fanged,' the leader from the eave-troughs is so arranged that any desirable amount of water can be turned into the manure-pit during the fall of rain. The pit is so arranged that a cart or wagon may be driven along close by its side, from end to end, thus facilitating the great labor of forking and shoveling the compost. The arrangements for making barn-yard compost, on which farmers must rely chiefly for material to maintain the fertility of their grounds, are most complete, convenient and economical. Those farmers who waste half of their barn-yard manure should learn by these suggestions to save all their manure, and thus raise bountiful crops of grain, roots, fruit or grass."

Under-Draining.

The editor of the Cincinnati Times has what he calls a little farm of twenty-one acres—ten of which are arable. The operations upon this, for the present season, have been most unprofitable in consequence of the lack of proper drainage. The owner sums up his losses by saying:—"In the first place, we had 2½ acres in strawberries, which the winter so badly killed out that we harvested $150 instead of $1,000 worth. That loss would have paid for under-draing the patch four times, through and through, with tile, at intervals of two rods. Then we had a patch of potatoes, two-thirds of which rotted in consequence of the wet weather. Here we lost enough to have paid for under-drainage twice over."

Salt for Stock.

The question as to whether salt is necessary for farm stock or not, is still a theme for comment in the agricultural journals. A writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman votes no on salt; so does the California Rural Home Journal. The latter adds:—"The fine Arab horses won't touch it." To this the Turf, Field and Farm responds by saying that all quadrupeds have a natural taste for salt. That its use is beneficial to them, and adds:—"In regard to the Arab horse not touching salt, a greater mistake was never committed. The writer has blundered seriously, and this error proves that he is ignorant of the subject of which he pretends to have an intimate knowledge. The Arab horse shows no more aversion to salt than do many other animals. Our race-horses, of which he is the ancient progenitor, require salt when undergoing the ordeal of training, and they are benefited by it.

Hawks.—How to Catch Them.

Farmers are more or less annoyed by the forays of hawks upon their poultry yards. They cannot afford to watch, rifle in hand, for these depredators, hence other means of protection are resorted to. We have seen a decoy in the shape of a chicken fastened to a stake and a steel trap slightly covered with earth and placed along side of it, work successfully in nipping the depredators by the legs. A Western Rural correspondent suggests this plan:—"Procure a steel trap and set it on top of a pole of such length that the trap will come about five feet above the fence. Remove all surrounding stakes, and set the pole where the hawk can have a good view of the barn-yard to determine which particular pullet he will take for dinner; if you do not catch him when he comes to take observations, it will be because he is somewhat different from most of his brethren."

Curing Meat.

In the Southern Cultivator we find directions for curing and preserving hams furnished to that paper by one who is regarded as authority in this matter. Immerse the meat in strong brine so as to exclude the air from it. From three to four weeks will suffice for salting—depending on the size. Take out the hams, and when well drained, smear the fleshy parts all over with a paste of sirup and *black* pepper—*red* is of no use—covering every exposed part; then hang up to dry in a light, airy room. The sirup is only employed to make the pepper adhere to the meat. This supposes the hams put up without smoking, but it answers equally well if they are smoked. Saltpetre and sugar may be added if desired, but neither is necessary by this process.

Feeding Swine.

An "old subscriber" to the N. E. Farmer protests against the practice of feeding swine with the refuse of the slaughter-house and butcher shops, in the shape of decaying and putrid meats and the like. He asserts that no matter whether these be mixed and cooked with other materials, they impart an unsavory odor to the pork, besides rendering it unhealthy as an article of diet. It is a prevalent idea that anything is good enough for the hog if it will only make him grow, but experience and observation have induced a conviction that it is a mistaken one.

Live Stock Statistics.

An exchange says the six countries, with the greatest amount of live stock, are the following:—Russia (returns of 1859–60,) cattle, 25,444,000; sheep, 45,130,800; pigs, 10,097,000. United States (1860,) cattle, 16,911,475; sheep, 23,317,756; pigs, 32,555,267. France (1862,) cattle, 14,197,360; sheep, 33,281,592; pigs, 5,246,403. Austria (1863,) cattle, 14,257,116; sheep, 16,964,236; pigs, 8,151,608. United Kingdom (1865–6,) cattle, 8,316,960—viz: 3,286,308 cows and 5,030,652 other cattle; sheep, 25,795,708; pigs, 3,802,299. Prussia (1862,) cattle, 5,634,500; sheep, 17,428,017; pigs, 2,709,709.

Taking the Foremost Rows.

A Mississippi planter, writing to the Southern Cultivator, says: "There is but one class of persons doing well here. They are those men who have hired but few hands and have taken the foremost row themselves. This class invariably have good crops; but in every instance where there are twenty, thirty, or forty hands thrown together, the crops have been head and ears in the grass and are not out yet." This matter of personally taking the foremost row is important everywhere, and the Mississippians do well to recognize this fact.

Hops in Michigan.

A correspondent of the Western Rural states that the hop crop in the West will not average more than half an ordinary yield, owing to a species of blight which occurred early in the summer. In consequence of this hop growers are holding on in the expectation of getting fifty cents a pound, or even more, for this season's picking. This is a five-fold advance on the article in ten years.

Potatoes in Maine.

The Maine Farmer, in reviewing the crop results in that State for the present year, based on data deemed reliable, puts the yield of potatoes at six millions of bushels after making a liberal deduction for what may have been lost by the rot. This yield ought to be ample for the domestic consumption of that State.

Geese Fattening.

To fatten geese, the Irish Farmers' Gazette says, put up three or four into a darkened room, and give each bird one pound of oats daily, thrown on a pan of water. In fourteen days they will be found almost too fat. Never shut up less than two together, as they pine if left alone.

In consequence of the great loss of milch cows in England, there is an increased demand for goats, and the extraordinary prices of from four to eight guineas are paid.

Rural Brief Mention.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, November 14th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the Wool Tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Delegates are invited to attend from all the States, and it is hoped the wool growing interest of every part of the country will be fully represented.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*
W. F. Greer, *Secretary.*

The above notice comes to us by telegraph from Dr. Randall, Editor of our Department of Sheep Husbandry, from which we infer that he is convalescing from the severe and dangerous illness by which he has been prostrated for the past month,—though our last advices from his family gave no encouragement of his being able to attend to business for several weeks. To those of our readers interested—and especially members of the various State Associations and other prominent wool growers—the importance of the proposed meeting at Cleveland must be apparent, and we need not urge upon them the necessity of a large and able representation from every section of the Union in which Wool Growing is a paramount interest.

—Inasmuch as Dr. Randall is still unable to write, and as all the communications, etc., for the Rural's department of Sheep Husbandry, are in his possession, and not readily accessible, we have thought best to omit the Department altogether this week. We trust he will soon be able to resume his valuable labors, when the Department will be resumed, and no doubt continued with his usual ability.

The Agricultural Fairs.—Our exchanges, for the past week, have been full of the proceedings of local fairs in all directions. They are too numerous to particularize, but we may say, generally, that a good attendance has been the rule and a poor one the exception, so far as the reports have reached us.

There are some, in all communities, who give the cold shoulder to Agricultural Societies on the ground that the good they accomplish is not equal to the cost of keping them up. This, it strikes us, is a contracted view of the matter, and leaves out of the account the emulation induced by these associations and the improvements which necessarily follow from competition in any department of human industry. Faults in action, and errors in judgment, pertain to all organizations, but it does not thence follow that all attempts for improvement should be abandoned. On the contrary, imperfections but show the propriety—the necessity—of repeated efforts, for, by these alone, can success be ultimately attained. Instead, therefore, of making mismanagement or failure a reason for apathy and inaction, it should inspire to new efforts and increased zeal, till that which is sought for is attained.

The Season.—October bids fair to make up for all the short comings of the previous month, so far as the weather is concerned. There has been no foul weather for the last three weeks, nor are there any indications of an immediate change. As we write (Oct. 22.) the wind is blowing a gale from the westward, but it is balmy as a June breeze, instead of being cold and cutting as is customary at this season of the year. There has not been an October since 1844 equal to the present one for doing up fall work, and those who have not improved it are guilty of remissness in their preparations for the season of cold rains, sleet and snow.

Something Besides Cotton.—A correspondent of the Southern Ruralist (Jackson, Miss.,) is of opinion that the South can do better than to rely upon the production of cotton alone. The reason why they have done so hitherto is owing to a disinclination to leave a beaten track for an untried one. The climate and soil of the cotton region are favorable to a diversified husbandry, and why should it not be adopted? We do not believe it would be good policy to make cotton *second* to any thing, in the section of country congenial to it, but this does not imply that a diversity of crops is not desirable. Sometimes the cotton crop is a pretty general failure and it would be a consolation to the planter to know, in such a contingency, that his sole dependence was not based on a single commodity.

Devon Steers—Rapid Growth.—H. G. Brooks, Mentz, Cayuga Co., N. Y., writes us that he has a pair of Devon Steers, both deep red and looking exactly alike, which he thinks show a development somewhat remarkable. They were dropped April 2d and 5th, 1865, and have taken the first premium at two exhibitions. At five months old they weighed 814 pounds. Their subsequent progress was as follows:—Oct. 2, six months old, weight 904 lbs.; Dec. 2, 1,190; Feb. 2, 1,345; April 2, one year old, 1,540; June 2, 1,815; July 4, 1,990; Aug 4, 2,100; Sept. 4, 2,160; Sept. 24, when nearly 18 months old, 2,258. These steers must be well worth looking at by all admirers of the bovine race.

Death of Rarey, the Horse Tamer.—Mr. John S. Rarey, whose system of horse-training created much attention, and rendered its author a celebrity, some years ago—in both this country and Europe—died at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th inst., in the 38th year of his age. Mr. R's system (which was described and illustrated in Vol. IX of the Rural, for 1858,) was quite popular for awhile, and its author accumulated a fortune by imparting it, but of late years it seems to have gone into disrepute, or at least been but little practiced.

The Tenant System in the South.—A South Carolinian sends to an agricultural journal his views on the labor question in the South. He is of opinion that the tenant system adopted by many, himself among them, will not succeed well. If made general it would soon bankrupt the owner of the soil, by impoverishing it, and starve the negro laborer as a necessary consequence of diminished products from the land he tills. The best plan, for the blacks as well as the whites, is, he thinks, to till the land by hired labor.

Brahma Pootra Fowls.—A resident of Pittsburg, Pa., speaking of these fowls says they are distinct from the Shanghais; that they are far superior to them, living and thriving where the latter would come to grief; that they lay well in winter; that their eggs are much larger than the Shanghai produces, and that they will lay a greater weight of eggs during a season than any other known variety.

The Rural's "Trial Trip" is proving a great success, as scores of passengers are stepping aboard daily. See terms of passage at head of page 346.

HORTICULTURAL.

GRAPE GROWERS IN COUNCIL.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE HAMMONDSPORT FAIR.

AT an evening meeting held during the Hammondsport Fair, subjects pertaining to Grape Culture were discussed. Limited space has obliged us to greatly abridge our notes.

The meeting being called to order by J. N. CRANE, T. M. YOUNGLOVE, on invitation, gave a short history of grape culture in Pleasant Valley. He said the Isabella and Catawba were first brought to the Valley from Long Island, thirty years ago, and cultivated with indifferent success owing to the system of garden culture adopted. The Catawba was grown here nearly twenty-five years without seeing a ripe grape. During that time they were grown only in the valley and not taken to the side hill. Manure has been used but the experiment proved a failure; without manure the growth of wood is compact, solid; with a stimulant it is more porous and spongy. The hoe is the best manure. The true system of culture has been practiced about eight years, and the result may be seen at our exhibition.

C. D. CHAMPLIN said in reply to a question by Dr. GRANT, the first operation in the summer was to cultivate thoroughly, then pinch back the laterals but never break off; then the first branches are strung to the wires with straw. The unnecessary wood is taken out, leaving two to three canes for bearing next season. About August 1st the bearing canes are pinched back, and finally cut off entirely three leaves beyond the fruit. The fruit is kept close to the ground—the closer the better. The laterals should, if possible, be pinched out entirely before leaves are formed on them; but if they are formed before checking, two leaves should be left.

Dr. NICHOLS, Vine Valley, Canandaigua Lake, said vine culture was new in his locality, although that of fruit was older. He claimed for his locality a favorable exposure and remarkable exemption from frost. Isabella grapes had been grown for some years, not in vineyards, but by farmers, as casual products. This year ripe Isabellas were picked from such vines on September 4th. The vines had received little culture; the ripening depended on no adventitious circumstances, no ringing, disease, nor rupture of the roots. Last year the entire crop of one vineyard of Isabellas was disposed of September 10th. Grape culture has been begun as a business, about seventy acres having been planted the last spring. The late frost was not observed to produce any effect in the locality. The land on which the Isabellas mentioned were grown was clayish, the soil not being considered good for anything else by the owner.

Mr. A. T. BAKER, Pleasant Valley, illustrated the system of pruning adopted in this locality by a diagram. The system was characterized by him as a combination of the spur and renewal system, being mainly the renewal; were pruned different from any system laid down in the books. The closer we can grow the fruit to the ground the better it ripens. It is best to grow a moderate crop—say from four to five thousand pounds per acre. Would not advise a close summer pruning, yet some is essential. [As Mr. BAKER'S remarks were chiefly explanatory of drawings on the black-board it is difficult to convey them to our readers. He very kindly promised, however, to furnish the RURAL an illustrated article on the vine in Pleasant Valley.]

Mr. C. D. CHAMPLIN, Pleasant Valley, said the reputations of the Diana and Delaware were fully established here. As a wine grape he considered the Diana the best yet found. Its shipping qualities are better than that of the Delaware. It keeps well, ripens a little later than the Delaware, and hangs longer on the vines than any other variety.

Mr. I. L. GILLETT, Penn Yan, had fruited the Adirondac. It is a strong grower; not as strong as the Catawba, but of as good size as the Isabella. It commences coloring with the Delaware, but does not ripen as soon. The Israella, Iona and Adirondac stand the winter in the order named. The Adirondac was injured by a severe winter. The upper buds of the Iona were killed, but the lower ones started in the spring. The Israella was uninjured. Had seen thirty pounds of fruit on one Adirondac vine. Was unable to see the Iona and Israella in bearing at Dr. GRANT'S place; saw both at Waterloo. The Israella is the stronger grower of the two, but the Iona is stronger than the Delaware. At that place, about September 24th, the Iona was not ripe, but the Delaware was fully so. These were on yellow loam; the Israella beside these was also ripe. The Iona has not as much acid as the Catawba, nor so thick a skin.

Dr. GRANT, Iona, said he would merely give a few words of description. The sweetness in the grape must be tested by the Sacharometer. The acid qualities cannot be determined so easily. The test of a Sacharometer, showing only one hundred, was not capable of giving the amount of sugar in the Iona year before last. The Catawba was much lower. This year the Iona showed 88°; the Delaware a few degrees higher; but the Delawares were more favorably situated than the Iona. The Catawba never ripens entirely at the center. The Iona ripens as early at the center as at the surface.—The skin has a larger amount of tartaric acid. The size of the bunch is rather larger than the published engraving; as large or larger than the Catawba. Not perhaps so compact, but sufficiently so. Both the Delaware and Diana are too compact. The must of either is improved by thinning the grapes on the bunches. The Iona is fully three weeks earlier than the Catawba. Mr. Downing has this year admitted the Iona to be as early, or even earlier, than the Delaware. The Iona is not affected by mildew, but has suffered from thrips. The wine quality is equal to that of the Delaware; kept to age, the Delaware wine is richer than most wines we can import. The wine of the Iona is like the Johannisberg; it has nothing of the peculiar aroma of the Catawba, which, in his opinion, is not a detriment. As to hardiness, a temperature of 17° below zero at Iona did not cause the loss of a vine. Some of the vines were covered, others not, but no difference was noticed.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, Hammondsport, in reply to a question, said he had 1 47-100 acres set with grapes in 1859. In '62 gathered 9,000 pounds; in '64 got $600 for the crop; in '65 $1,500; yield, about 8,000 pounds. Packed nearly the whole of the last crop, and labor and boxes cost $250. A few years ago grape lands could be purchased here for $30 or $35 dollars per acre; now they were worth from $100 to $1,000.

C. D. CHAMPLIN had cultivated grapes for ten years. Commenced with Catawbas as an experiment. Success in grape growing depends on thorough cultivation, and skillful winter and summer pruning. We force the Catawba by pruning. Delawares will grow with less care. Hartford Prolifics and Concords may be grown as easily as apples.

Mr. WHEELER, Pleasant Valley, said he had been engaged in grape culture some nine or ten years, and attributed his success to warm exposure. In planting his plan was to plow from twelve to twenty inches deep. Would not terrace unless the slope was too steep for other cultivation. Set the Catawba six feet apart each way; dig a large hole and set the vine ten or twelve inches deep. If set too shallow after cultivation will break the surface roots, which may be the cause of premature ripening of the fruit. Plant rows north and south. After the first season cut back to two buds. Make the head of the vine five or six inches from the ground. Always cultivate well. Would prune on the renewal system. The third year would not let the vine bear more than two or three pounds if any; the fourth year it will bear loading heavily. Catawba vineyards should not be allowed to bear more than two tons per acre; the average yield had been two and a half, but experienced grape growers thought that amount too much and were pruning closer. Was opposed to using manure on the vineyards. The soil shows no signs of being exhausted yet. It is important to cover the newly set plants for winter protection, in order to keep the ground from freezing and thawing. The Catawba is more profitable here than the Isabella. For bearing canes would not use suckers, or small canes springing from the old wood, if possible to avoid it; but we must be governed by circumstances in pruning—rules will not always apply. Would terrace a very steep hill-side, otherwise run the rows up and down the slope.

Dr. THOMPSON, Cayuga, said he looked upon this region of country as a pioneer in the art of wine making in this State, and that art was more advanced here than elsewhere in the State. The Catawba had succeeded here and where that variety could be grown to produce good wine it was certain that many other valuable grapes could be grown. Localities that would ripen it perfectly were few in New York. Good wine could not be made from it except in a few places. The successful localities are along the borders of the interior lakes which do not freeze in the winter.

Dr. GRANT, Iona, made extended remarks on pruning, using drawings for illustration. He said it was a good practice to bow the horizontal arm for raising uprights slightly, as this would tend to check the rampant growth of the outside canes. It is a mistake to grow two tiers of vines, as the upper one takes too much of the strength of the vine. The bearing wood should all grow from one level. Dr. G. said he was much troubled with thrips on the vines at his place on the Hudson, and he found sulphur to be the best remedy. The sun burns it and sulphurous acid is generated.

T. M. YOUNGLOVE, Pleasant Valley, considered manure applied to a Catawba grape positively injurious; it produces too much tender wood which gets killed in winter. Good culture has always produced sufficient growth for the good of the vine on our poor lands. In summer pruning care should be taken not to pinch the laterals too close, as it causes the main fruit bud for next years bearing to start and it is then destroyed.

Mr. DAVIS, New York City, said that the Diana and Catawba grapes always came in good order to market; the Delaware also; but the Concord drops from the stem so badly as to frequently make a difference of the three to five cents per pound in price.

C. W. IDELL, New York City, said he found the Catawba grapes from Hammondsport the best article of the kind in that market; the Isabella not so superior over those from other localities. The style of sending the grapes to market is very attactive, and is being imitated all over the country. The Concord grape is more liable to fall from the stem than any other variety. Had no trouble with any other. He did not think it right to make the consumer pay for the package. In paying for five pounds of grapes the consumer only gets four and a half and half a pound of wood in the box. Frequently this brings more than cost. It is a mistake to send poor grapes to market late in the season; there is then no demand for the fruit, except for wine and for that use poor grapes are worthless.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—At a late discussion of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society the subject of pruning trees received considerable attention. In the course of the discussion Mr MEEHAN stated that he had discovered, long ago, that the roots of trees die in proportion to the severity with which the tops are pruned. This was the reason why street trees, constantly trimmed at the top, often leaned over, having no roots to support the heavy heads.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending October 17th:

BEANS AND PEAS.—The receipts of new beans are firmly held at quotations. Prime lots of both new and old are in good demand.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ℔ bush	$ 2 90@ $ 00
Beans—Marrows, new, ℔ bush	3 25@ 3 50
Beans—Mediums, new, ℔ bush	2 50@ 0 00
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ℔ bush	1 90@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ℔ bush	0 00@ 0 00

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are in good supply, dull and lower; prices fluctuating, according to quality. Onions are coming in freely and find ready sale.

Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 25
Mercers, ℔ bbl	$ 2 00@ 2 50
Jackson White, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Chilian Reds ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 3 50
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
White Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	50@ 1 00
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	6 00@ 8 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	75@ 1 00
Citron, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	3 00@ 6 00

FRUITS.—Choice grapes are in good demand and bring good prices, but the market is over supplied with poor and inferior, which sell low. Apples are in fair demand and firm.

Apples, mixed, ℔ bbl	$ 4 00@ 4 50
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ bbl	15 00@20 00
Pears, Duchess de Angoleme ℔ bbl	14 00@16 00
Pears, Seckle, ℔ bbl	18 00@20 00
Common Pears, ℔ bbl	4 00@ 6 00
Isabella Grapes, ℔ ℔	10@ 15
Grapes, Concord, ℔ ℔	12@ 18
Delaware Grapes, ℔ ℔	20@ 25
Quinces, ℔ 100	2 00@ 3 50
Cranberries, Eastern, ℔ ℔	13 00@14 00
Cranberries, Jersey, ℔ ℔	10 00@12 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples have been in good demand for export the past week, and the market is pretty well cleared. Peeled peaches are scarce and firm.

Apples, State and Western, ℔ ℔	11@ 12
Apples, Southern, ℔ ℔	10@ 11
Peaches, New Southern, ℔ ℔	25@ 30
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔	19@ 20
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℔ ℔	16@ 19
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	21@ 23
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Plums, ℔ ℔	—@ —

CIDER MAKING.

A GREAT deal of poor, villainous cider is drank every year for want of knowledge how to make that which is good, and to keep it so until consumed. The process of making good cider is almost precisely like that of making good wine. If a superior article is wanted select good apples—ripe, sound, finely flavored fruit. Be cleanly in all the operations; let the press, casks, and straw in which the cheese is laid be sweet and free from must. Rely on no specifics for preserving the cider. Eschew sulphite of lime, fresh beef, horse-radish, mustard, raisins, and all of that sort. Keep the cask full while the liquor ferments, and in from ten to twenty days after being made, rack it carefully from the lees, rinse out the cask, fumigate it with a sulphur match, fill it completely and bung tight. In a cool cellar nothing more is necessary until spring. At that time the cider will be found sweet, clear, and a very good beverage. If designed for summer use it should be racked once or twice more, and the cask kept full and tightly bunged. There is no trouble in keeping it sweet by this simple process, but the difficulty comes when you begin to draw in warm weather; air gets into the cask and the cider changes rapidly. Putting it into bottles, or small kegs, will obviate this.

The keeping qualities of cider may be improved by adding sugar to it when first made; but it also imparts more alcohol. The process we have given is the one generally used by refiners in preparing it for market, but they go further, and add substances at the time of the second racking, which catch all the floating sediment in the cider, and which are afterwards removed by straining through flannel bags. If well managed the liquor is then perfectly clear, and will keep well.

APPLES—PRESERVATION.

AT the recent State Fair a lot of Russet apples, of last year's growth, was exhibited in an excellent state of preservation. They were grown and put up by DELOS RANDALL, Esq., who gave the process of keeping them. They showed no signs of decay when exhibited, though boxed up nearly one year ago. Ordinary grocery boxes were used for packing. A layer of saw dust was placed in the box and then a layer of apples, and so on alternately till the box was filled. The boxes were then placed on a ledge of the cellar wall, and kept dry and cool till taken to the Fair for exhibition. It is true that this variety of apple is less prone to early decay than any other, yet there is little doubt that the same treatment will act beneficially on all of the winter varieties. In all cases where apples are intended for summer use, care in picking and packing is requisite, since a bruised apple will decay much sooner than one that is put away intact. Saw dust may be easily obtained, by most farmers, if seasonably attended to and at trifling cost of time and money. Of course this should be thoroughly dry else it will heat and affect adversely the fruit it is intended to preserve.

TRENCHING.—According to a statement by Dr. Warder, that the pioneer planters of grapes in the Lake Erie region had found that those vineyards which were prepared in the most thorough manner by trenching, always heretofore recommended, are the most unsatisfactory in their results, and the best and most productive are heavy soils that were merely well plowed, the editor of the Southern Ruralist says, we have tried trenching for pear trees, for grape vines, for asparagus, for dioscorea batatas, for strawberries, for this thing and for that, and if we have ever, in a single instance, been benefited by it, we don't know it, and don't believe it. Nay, we know that in several instances it has been a decided injury.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THOSE ANTS.

EDS. RURAL:—Please tell your correspondent "R" to try kerosene in his strawberry bed. I was very much troubled with small ants, among my dwarf pear trees. They took up their abode at the root of a fine young tree, and I tried for three years to make their home so uncomfortable as to induce them to leave, but all in vain. Early last spring I thought I would try the effects of "*ile.*" I opened their hill with a hoe and poured in about a pint of the *fragrant fluid.* The next day I visited the ground and there was not an ant within smelling distance. They have not ventured to trespass upon that ground to this day. I had some doubt as to the effect of the oil on the tree, as the roots on one side must have been thoroughly saturated, but the tree has made a much larger growth this season than ever before. My experience teaches me that kerosene is quite harmless in the ground, but *sure death* to all vegetation when applied to the leaves or branches. G. W. CONE.

Stanley Corners, 1866.

PLANTING STRAWBERRY VINES.

D. B. WHITE of Springwater, N. Y., writes to the Cultivator concerning his experience in the cultivation of the strawberry. He says that he has set plants in the spring as well as at nearly all seasons of the year, on poor as well as rich land, in this State and in several of the western ones; has tried numberless varieties, and has come to the conclusion that September is the best time to set plants. As to the character or quality of soil to be planted he says:—"Take any land dry and rich enough to raise a fair crop of potatoes—plow or mellow it up, so it can be made conveniently smooth; add no manure at or before setting, smooth it with a rake or any implement it can be done with, and draw lines eighteen inches apart, and set the plants, not with the dibble nor by digging a hole in the ground, but by simply scraping off the top soil where you wish to set the plant, say half an inch in depth, and spread out the roots flat, which can be done by taking the plant between the thumb and finger of one hand, and with the ball of the second finger of the other hand between the roots, and directly under the crown — the roots will spread out and be in proper shape for setting; cover the roots slightly, and the plant is set to suit me. Keep the runners well picked off, and when freezing weather commences, take a large basket, go to a well-rotted manure pile, fill it, carry it to your bed, and put a large handful directly on the top of each plant. When warm or spring weather comes, and grass begins to start, go to your bed, and if the plants cannot come through the little piles of manure, remove the top so they can. Do no more until they blossom; then hoe and weed carefully, leaving as much manure around each plant as possible, and then cover the ground two inches deep with sawdust, spent tanbark, or anything that will keep the ground moist and weeds from starting, and pick the runners off until your berries are ripe. Manure in the fall following, should it be needed, and in case the plants crowd each other, pull up each alternate row; if not, let them remain one year longer.

This is the best way I have ever tried — least labor attending it, and have raised the greatest amount of berries from the same quantity of land.

$750 A YEAR, WITHOUT EXPENSE—250,000 WITNESSES.

PURCHASERS of Sewing-Machines will be interested in the following statements:

Mrs. H. B. of Rockford, Ill., writes to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson:

I send you a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 10,426, to have attached the recent improvements—the improved loop-check, tension, glass foot, new style hemmer, braider and corder. I have used this machine for six years *without repairing*, and in that time it has earned for me a little over $4,000.

Mrs. F. H. F. of Elizabeth, N. J., writes:—I have had one of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machines, No. 6,352, for ten years. It has been used by myself, family and friends, constantly, with *no expense for repairs.*

Two hundred and fifty thousand witnesses might be called (the number of machines manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Co.,) but these two testimonials are sufficient to direct attention to a very important particular. Simplicity in the structure of a machine is of prime importance, as regards its comprehension, facility of working, and need of repairs. Friction from complication of parts and movements is sure to work mischief. A sewing-machine should be able to make 1,000 stitches a minute, say eight hours each day. This would give annually about 150,000,000 of stitches, or, in ten years, 1,500,000,000, and, of course, require a corresponding number of movements. Hence, the bearing and moving points and surfaces should be carefully observed. Are there many points to oil, or is much oil required? If so, the machine will soon want repairs.

In the testimony before the Commissioner of Patents, the witnesses, mechanical experts, well qualified from observation and experience, directed his especial attention to the simplicity of the Wheeler and Wilson Machine, and its consequent *freedom from wear and need of repairs.*

John Sibley deposed: I must declare the Wheeler & Wilson to be the most wonderful and comprehensive sewing mechanism ever put into the American market. It is the simplest as well as the most cunning in principle. There is genius and high mechanical ability in its arrangement, and therefore it is most *reliable* and *easy to keep in order.* There is a directness of connection between the power and the result, never found by me in the devices of any other inventor and the mechanical results follow of the highest possible speed, quiet and easy movement, which make it a delight to mechanicians. I think it just to denominate it one of the marvels of the age.

Geo. H. Collins deposed: I have long regarded the Wheeler & Wilson Machine as the most ingenious in plan and the most remarkable in its performance. The wide range of work to which it is adapted, the great rapidity of its movement, and its almost noiseless execution, are due to its peculiar construction. I am satisfied that one of these machines will do eight or ten times as much as can be done by hand, and quite one-fifth more than any other two-thread machine will do. *With very trifling repairs it will run ten years.* No machine of equal merit has ever been under my observation.

Charles A. Durgin deposed: I have been familiar with sewing-machines for many years. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are vastly superior in their adaptation and use upon all classes of work for domestic purposes. One great consideration in the use of Sewing-Machines is the *expense of repairs.* From the ease of all its mechanical movements, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is subjected to but slight wear, and the expense of repair is very slight in comparison with other machines. I am fully convinced that *they do not cost one-fifth* of that of any other two-thread machine.

N. D. Stoops deposed: I have visited all the principal sewing-machine manufactories, and have had the best facilities for finding out not only what was best, but why it was best. The Wheeler & Wilson is the simplest in parts, the most direct, quiet and rapid in action of any two-thread machine. Other machines cannot keep up with it. I now sell all kinds, and sell ten of these to one of any other. Others come back for exchange with many murmurs and complaints; these never. Once sold, they are gone, and as an article of merchandise they are always salable.

Sewing with a machine is such an advance upon hand-sewing that it should not be surprising to hear any machine commended. Those, however, are best qualified to judge of their comparative value, who have tried more than one thoroughly. A machine may, by some peculiarity, be well suited to a special work, and yet poorly adapted to the general purposes of sewing. Many of what are called *selling* points in a machine are simply frivolous, and intended to tickle the fancy of those who are *sold.* It is no great recommendation in a horse for family use, that it can walk on three legs; and so useless tricks in a sewing-machine should be ignored. Substantial excellencies only can stand the test of time and use. Are the offices it performs useful, and does it execute them well.

Other questions are important. Is the Company honorable and responsible? Are its guaranties well filled? Does it furnish facilities for supplies and repairs? Usually those promise most who intend to perform least. Scores of manufacturers have disappeared and left purchasers of machines with no means of repairs, or of obtaining needles and parts of machines, greatly to the detriment of the Sewing-Machine business.

New Advertisements.

15,000 IONA, ISRAELLA, Delaware and Diana Grape Vines for sale at low rates. Also grape wood. Letters of inquiry promptly attended to ANDRESON, SEARS & SMITH.
Oct 20, 1866. [875 2t] Geneva, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES AND WOOD.—Miss J. L. WARING offers for Fall and Spring sales, at wholesale and retail, her Stock of Vines, grown in Pots with great care. They are principally of the best new varieties—Iona, Israella, Adirondac, and Rogers' Hybrids; also, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, &c.
The stock is now open for the inspection of buyers. For Price List or further information, address Miss J. L. WARING, Aurelia, N. Y. (Harlem R.R.) 875-2t

BULBS:
A TREATISE ON
Hardy and Tender Bulbs and Tubers,
BY
EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr.,
Author of "Flowers for the Parlor and Garden," "Garden Flowers," &c.,
Splendidly Illustrated, and Beautifully Printed on Fine Tinted Paper. PRICE, $3.00.
It gives information, the want of which has long been felt, upon a subject of universal interest. Mr. RAND'S study and experience have made him familiar with everything relating to Floriculture, so that in this volume one may find full and accurate description of every variety of bulb, with all necessary directions for cultivation,—in fact everything one can learn without practical experience. J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
☞ Sold by Booksellers generally, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

NEW WORK ON GRAPE CULTURE.—In Press and nearly ready, "Practical Grape Culture," by JOHN PHIN, author of "Open Air Grape Culture." Price, $1.25. AMERICAN NEWS CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y., and JOHN PHIN, Havana, N. Y. 872-2t

50 BUSHELS GOOD NEW APPLE SEEDS WANTED. Address, W. H. MANN,
872-3t Box 100, Normal, McLean Co., Ills.

JOHN CHARLTON, NEW GRAPE, DIANA, HAMBURGH.—The subscriber will commence to send out his share of the stock of this superb hardy hybrid grape Nov. 1st. Price $5 ℔ plant; $60 ℔ doz.
872-6t Address, JOHN CHARLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

McKINDLEY & POLLOCK, No. 17 Buffalo St., Rochester, sell Parker's Fruit Gatherer; also, L. M. Chase, at Palmyra, and Pease & Buell at Batavia.
☞ See cut in August numbers of Rural. (871-4t

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, at Angers, the largest and richest in France. New descriptive Catalogue sent on application to BRUGUIERE & THEBAUD, 51 Cedar Street, New York. 867.

30,000 HONEY LOCUST Hedge Plants for sale. WM. J. DEVOE, Homer, N. Y.

KITTATINNY.—On the 1st of August, a party of 20 visited the original plants, at my invitation, to examine and judge of its merits. After doing so they expressed their views in the resolution annexed, through the following able Committee, viz:—Dr. J. A. WARDER and M. P. COWDREY of Ohio; WM. PARRY and P. T. QUINN of N. J., and S. B. PARSONS of N. Y.
"Having this day, August 2, 1866, visited the grounds in cultivation with Kittatinny Blackberries, and tasted the fruit, now in perfection, we deem it due both to E. Williams of Montclair, and the horticultural public, to state that we regard this new variety recently introduced by Mr. Williams, *worthy of unqualified praise.* The hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the plant, and the size *and unsurpassed flavor of the fruit,* would seem to leave nothing further to be desired in a Blackberry ripening at this period of the summer—*both for private gardens and market purposes.*"
Full report, testimonials and all about it, 20 pages, for 2 stamps. E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

UTICA UNION NURSERIES, UTICA, N. Y.
I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES,* including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready.
865 JOHN BEST, Agent.

Ladies' Department.

CALLING THE CHILDREN.

CALLING them "Freddy," and "John," and "Paul:"
As only a mother her children can call;
Musical cadences all through her speech,
That a love so tender alone can teach,
Something so loving, and lingerng too,
In the "John," and "Freddy," and "Paul, come do."
As bidding to her for dinner or rest,
Each one is gathered in turn to her breast.

Then looking them over, as divers do pearls,
Smoothing one's cheeks and another one's curls,
Taking the brown, soiled hands in her own,
A whip out of this palm, from that one a stone.
Drawing from pockets of corpulent girth,
With outward remonstrance, with inward mirth,
Potatoes for pop-guns—a bottle of flies—
Twine, balls and whistles, and two dirt-pies.

Redeemed from the soil of the street, and anew
Clothed in fresh aprons, and trowsers too;
Tangles brushed out of the silken floss;
That rings and ripples in golden gloss;
Striving with eager and innocent heed
For mother's approving "Well done, indeed!"
Mother, and Freddy, and Paul, and John,
Make the sweetest picture to look upon.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT SORT OF MEN DO WE LIKE?

WHAT odd ideas men have about pleasing women—about what pleases women, I mean. They fancy we admire curled hair and waxed moustaches, and the general appearance of a hair-dressed block. It is a great mistake. And why should they think that we only like and admire handsome men, when for one man in a thousand who is liked and married for his beauty, five hundred are loved and adored for their positive ugliness?—and if it were not so, how do you suppose half the men in this world were ever accepted? You may laugh, but it is a fact that absolute beauty in a man, instead of being an advantage, is a very great misfortune—only none of them have the sense to know it! We women, I assure you, think it of very little importance; indeed, it requires the strong minds of the "sterner sex" to be carried away by the influence of mere good looks.

"But what do you like, then?" I think I hear some perfumed exquisite say. Why, my dear sir, we like manliness, and that does not consist in curled hair and intensely black whiskers. A sensible man, with a kind, considerate heart—

"Kind and good, like a man, was he"—

may be just as ugly in looks as ever he pleases, and it is entirely his own fault if he does not make every woman he meets like him. It needs but the will, and instead of his plainness being a drawback, he will, on the contrary, be liked because of it—not in spite of it. But I know that some think they must possess genius to counteract their ungainly appearance, yet that is not to the purpose. If you have a strong wish to please, and exert yourself honestly, you must succeed. A man's admiration is not intended to be bestowed upon himself, therefore the plainer he is the more probable it is he will admire beauty in woman.

The more mind a man has the better, but it is not indispensable. People don't love each other for their intellect, and Heaven knows not always for their virtues. We can only discover this rule in the matter, and that is, we like those who like us. But this notion, that almost every young man seems to have, that dandified puppies, big or little, all pomatum and bandoline, are liked best by the real lady, whose opinion is worth having, is an error of theirs which ought to be corrected, for, as far as I know my own sex, it is entirely false. KIT NORVAL.

Assyria, Mich., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUTUMNAL DAYS.

OCTOBER, the golden and scarlet-colored month—"the orchard of the year"—is again with us; again are we the recipients of her bounty—again do the trees yield their ripened fruits for us—again the golden corn is gathered. The warm, delightful days are ours to enjoy, *ours* to garner in. Beauty and Industry walk hand in hand,—the one gathering the plenteous variety scattered in field and wood, the other noting with kindling eye all this gorgeous richness of Nature. The commingling of dark green, delicate yellow, bright red and somber brown, present a picture more beautiful to *our* eyes than any other season but autumn can present.

Aback in the past a few years and we were domiciled in a little red school room, whose maple tree overshadowed us for a five-months, and the turning of those maple leaves was the one bright oasis of our sojourn there. How we loved that maple—loved it in its fresh greenness, as it put forth its buds for us in spring,—but loved it so much more when the ripened, richly-colored leaves fell at our feet, those messengers, as it *seemed to us*, of GOD's love of the beautiful, ever-changing autumn-time. And how delightful are these dreamy, hazy days, when summer returns to take a last farewell of her handiwork, when we can recline indolently upon the warm moss and watch the slowly-falling leaf, and the many changes of the fleecy clouds, muse and dream at our leisure,—while the autumn wind brings to our ears the soft rustling of leaf and tree. Instead of being "that most melancholy time of the year," because *decay* is written upon all Nature, to us it is the most beautiful, being symbolical of the glories of our after existence, instead of our decaying present. The soul is filled with the idea of GOD's infinite bounteousness to us, his children, and instead of being cast down we exclaim—"Lord, how great and manifold are all thy works!" SARA J. COOK.

Le Roy, N. Y., Oct., 1866

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT I SAW AT THE FAIR.

NOT long since I attended a State Fair, and there I saw one way of exhibiting which struck me as decidedly original. There were about twenty-five washing machines on the ground, each one faithfully attended by a man with a particularly loud voice who declared that his special patent was the best and only one there. I noticed that those whose machines required the most labor talked the loudest, as if that was what made clothes wash easy. One genius in particular attracted my attention; he was expending his energies in washing a piece of crash toweling in the interval of declaring that his machine could be easily worked by a child five years old, besides which it was warranted not to wear the clothes at all. However, the perspiration which stood in great drops on his face, and the quantities of lint which floated on the surface of the water, rubbed from the cloth, told a different story. His self-satisfied air was highly edifying to a judge of house-work.

When I afterwards walked around among the plows and reapers I was surprised not to see a woman in a fashionable dress with a waterfall, (since the gentlemen seemed to admire them so much,) pointing out with her parasol the advantages of this and that machine for men's work: it would have been so very consistent. I have resolved on one thing, however, since then—that if I ever take out a patent for a washing machine, and wish to show its benefits to a crowd, I will have it superintended by some one who knows the practical part of washing and let the machine tell its own story.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1866. AUNT RACHEL.

A NEW KIND OF RECEPTION.

THE newest and sweetest thing in receptions is the "mother and infant reception," one of which has just occurred in New York and made talking timber for the gossips. The wife of a distinguished lawyer invited her lady friends to call and see her infant when it reached the age of four weeks. The invitation cards were gotten up after this fashion:

> MRS. C—— C. L. AND DAUGHTER,
> *At Home, Thursday,*
> From 2 until 4 o'clock, No. —, W— St.

The baby, which of course was a rosy cherub, was attired in a beautiful dress of lace, sleeves looped with gold, and a broad blue sash around its virgin waist. The mother wore an elegant French gown of deep lavender, made in broad plaits at the back, and floated from the neck in a long train. Broad lavender ribbons were fastened on each shoulder, brought down to the waist, and finished with low and long ends. The point of the robe opened over a skirt of cambric, tucked with cluny lace between each tuck and lined with lavender. Lavender gloves and ribbons of the same color completed her toilet.

The reception was of two hours' duration, and during that time the street in front of the house was lined with elegant carriages. Jenkins could not be there, but his wife was, and in describing the scene she says:—"Benoiton was in the ascendant. Fair forms floated from the carriages, dressed in the latest style. Bonnets, which looked like head-dresses, basques, deep-pointed shawls of lace and cashmere, dresses of moire and corded silk, and diamonds, lent their richness for the occasion. The perfume of the sweetest flowers filled the rooms, and the ladies gloried in enjoying themselves all the more within, when the nearest pair of pantaloons was on the coach box outside."

No gentlemen were admitted. The place was not even profaned by the presence of a man servant. The conversation, which is said to have been unique, can only be guessed at by outsiders; but the imagination of any matron who has been inducted into the masonry of motherdom will, we presume, readily suggest it.

The object of this new institution may be only to add another novelty to the little nonsensicalities of fashionable life; but we suspect the secret of the whole thing lies deeper and is revealed in the sentence:—"Many rich presents were given to the unconscious little cherub, on whose account so much fuss had been made." A large and increasing family can hardly be supported on the avails of golden, silver and glass weddings; and so this new method of genteel begging has been invented. It may serve a good purpose, however, if by offering a premium on babies it tends to lessen a certain crime of which much has lately been said in print.

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEY rather out-do us in England in regard to matrimonial advertisements, judging from the following:

"Ada Emily Jenny, just nineteen, fair, blue eyes, and handsome, would like to be married as soon as possible."

"Rosebud, who is seventeen, and pretty, having rich golden hair, wishes to marry a tall young man about twenty-four years of age."

"Violet wants to be married to a tall man. She is tall and very good looking."

"Lalla Rook would dearly like to get married. She moves in first class society, and has £500 a year. She is eighteen, tall, and strikingly handsome."

Some of the applicants put the matter rather upon the ground of duty and destiny:

"Mary G., who has good looks, but does not wish to speak of them, wants to be married. She has read her bible, and knows that marriage is the destiny and honor of women. She is twenty-four."

"Catharine E. B., who has dark brown hair and soft eyes, with pretty features and nice figure, wishes to fulfill the woman's mission, and marry. She will have money."

Choice Miscellany.

GLORIOUS SUNSHINE.

GLORIOUS sunshine! happy sunshine!
Let me roam the world with thee:
With thee only, never lonely
Field or lane or brook can be.
The darkest river onward flowing
Hath some wave where thou art glowing:
E'en through tangled forests peeping,
Sunny spots are in thy keeping.

Glorious sunshine! happy sunshine!
Lighting up this world of ours;
Birds are singing, flowers are springing,
And thou smilest on the flowers.
If hearts are ever dark with sadness,
Thou canst light them into gladness—
Bid them hope; for clouds can never,
Dark though they be, exist forever.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE GENESEE VALLEY.

NOWHERE in the State of New York is there more beautiful scenery, or more to interest the traveler, than the Genesee Valley and the surrounding country. It is not only noted for its farming facilities, but rich in historical facts, old Indian haunts, traditions and legends; and while gazing upon the broad, lovely valley—the river and creeks—mountains and ravines—we do not wonder that it was the favorite hunting grounds of the "Senecas."

It was recently my good fortune to pass a few delightful days in this charming locality. Passing the lakes, Honeoye and Hemlock, we came to Livonia Station, a thriving little place that has sprung up within a few years, and is now putting on quite a business air. A short drive brought us to Conesus lake, gleaming like a sheet of silver between its leafy shores, with scarcely a ripple to disturb its quietude. One felt like putting off in the little boat moored there, and drifting away among the blue mountains in the distance.

Geneseo, six miles west of the lake, is beautiful beyond description, surrounded by highly cultivated farms, tasteful residences and elegant grounds. Nothing can surpass the beauty and elegance of the WADSWORTH grounds—beautiful as a dream of other lands. We visited the monument raised above the remains of the patriot and soldier. His country's honor was dearer to him than home, friends and vast possessions, and his useful life was given up in her defense; sacred be his resting place. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." As we leave the village by the old WADSWORTH mansion, the Valley meets the gaze—a beautiful, ever-changing panorama—gradually rising in the west, and dotted with farm-houses, villages, hamlets and spires, upon which the rays of the declining sun linger long and lovingly.

Never dawned a fairer Indian Summer morning, than when a small party started from the quiet little village of Moscow to visit Mt. Morris and other places of interest. Passing the mound where the supposed remains of Lieut. BOYD were found, we stopped at Fall Brook—looked into the "Devil's Hole," while one more venturesome than the others, went down. How dark and deep it was; we needed but a little stretch of fancy to hear the balls whizzing and crackling over head—to see the Indians leaping, writhing and crashing against the jagged sides, driven by SULLIVAN'S soldiers. This is open to dispute, but I choose to believe it correct, however; for what is the use of having old stories and traditions, if one cannot believe them when in the proper receptive mood.

The road to Mt. Morris is through a rich farming region. Cattle and sheep were lazily feeding in the rich pastures. The Valley had a softened, dreamy look in the mellow light—the river wound along with a silvery gleam—the mountains in the distance were blue and shadowy—a touch of Italy was in the sky—and over and around all, the balmy, delightful, delicious day.

Mt. Morris is a stirring, enterprising place, with mills, railroad, river, canal and bridges, (the latter in abundance,) and altogether quite an air of the bustling world. From here the river winds around the mountains, and we, following the road, soon reach the "High Banks." Nature revels in her wildest, grandest mood—magnificent beyond description—rocks rugged, torn and made bright by the autumnal tints of bush and tree—gorgeous, royal coloring that never artist can produce; and far down hundreds of feet the river going noiselessly by. Down in the bend of the river a hermit has built his hut. What real or fancied wrongs, what disappointments, sent him to these wilds, I know not; but there, in the deep solitude, surrounded by the eternal rocks and "everlasting hills," Nature must reveal solemn, sublime truths, and Nature's GOD be very near. The "Old Council Tree," near Mt. Morris, was blown down not long since. It had stood the blasts of nearly five centuries, but lieth low now as the brave chiefs that met under its branches in grave council. Near to Moscow we passed the "Old Log Council House," once the lodging place of MARY JEMISON, the "Indian White Woman" of the Valley of the Genesee, whose history is so intimately connected with the early rise and progress of the "Eden of Western New York." R.

South Bristol, Oct., 1866.

SMILES.—What sunshine is to flowers, smiles are to humanity. They are but trifles, to be sure, but scattered along life's pathway the good they do is inconceivable. A smile, accompanied by a kind word, has been known to reclaim a poor outcast, and change the whole current of a human life. Of all life's blessings none are cheaper, or more easily dispensed, than smiles. Then let us not be too chary of them, but scatter them freely as we go; for life is too short to be frowned away. L.

THE COUNTRY OF GOLIATH.

SO many books have been written upon the Holy Land that the subject was thought to be quite exhausted. But we have a book before us that contains something really new and valuable for the illustration of Scripture history. Most tourists in Palestine go over the established routes and see the same things. Rev. J. L. Porter, an Irish Protestant clergyman, who has spent some years in the East, and published several books of recognized value respecting its ruins and traditions, has recently explored Western Palestine and visited the great cities of Bashan, which are as old as recorded history, and given a very graphic account of them and the singular country in which they are situated. These cities are structures so massive that they are likely to endure as long as the mountains among and upon which they are built, and are remarkable as having been the home of the giant race called Rephraim in the Old Testament, beside whom the Jews declared themselves to be as grasshoppers in size, and of whom Goliath was one of the last specimens. Bashan has scarcely before been visited by European travelers, on account of the great natural obstacles to be encountered, as well as the more formidable perils from the Bedouins who infest the country and rob and murder all who are unable to protect themselves. The cities of Bashan are almost unoccupied, though many of the houses are as good as when built. The few families of Druses who live among these remarkable ruins have perpetuated primitive manners so perfectly that the account of their hospitalities to Mr. Porter and their conversations with him remind the reader continually of the elaborate courtesy of the old patriots. Mr. Porter's book not only affords fresh confirmation of the truth of Scripture history, but brings it up vividly before the imagination, and gives it a new reality.—*Springfield Republican.*

TEMPERATE HABITS.

THE value of temperate habits in prolonging life and diminishing sickness has been exhibited in the comparison of temperance provident societies with other societies. The Teetotal Society of Preston, England, presents, as we learn from the sanitary reports of Rev. Mr. Clay, not merely the smallest proportion of sick, but it also suffers the shortest average duration of illness. The annual mortality in the Temperance Provident Society of London, during seven years, averaged only 4 in 1,000. In agricultural laborers in the prime of life, the most highly favored of the working classes in England, it is rated at 8 per 1,000. Among healthy persons generally, it is rated at 10 per 1,000. Among clerks at the same age, it is no less than 23 per 1,000. If we compare this with the other picture, how great is the difference! Everywhere the intemperate are among the first victims of epidemics and also contagious febrile diseases. They are more readily attacked, and more readily sink under disease than any other class of persons. The pernicious effects of intemperance in throwing the system open to cholera, have been admitted by all medical writers in the different countries of Europe.

HOW PRESIDENT LINCOLN BORE ABUSE.

THE President was once speaking of an attack made on him by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, for a certain alleged blunder, or something worse, in the Southwest—the matter involved being one which had fallen directly under the observation of the officer to whom he was talking, who possessed official evidence completely upsetting all conclusions of the committee.

"Might it not be well for me" queried the officer, "to set the matter right in a letter to some paper, stating the facts as they actually transpired?"

"Oh, no," replied the President, "at least, not now. If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—*Six Months in the White House.*

MOST DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE.

A RECENT issue of the British Quarterly Review contains the following astounding—nay, almost incredible—revelations of the ignorance which exists among some sections of the British community:—"In Birmingham, 32 persons, averaging more than 12 years of age, including a young man of 20 and two young women, could not tell the Queen's name. The commonest and simplest objects of nature, such as flowers, birds, fishes, mountains and the sea, were unknown. Some thought London was a county—one that it was in the exhibition; a violet was said to be a pretty bird, a primrose a red rose, a lilac also a bird; but whether a robin or an eagle were birds none could say; some knew not what a river meant, or where fishes live, or where snow comes from; and a cow in a picture was pronounced to be a lion. Multitudes of these poor children can never have seen a primrose by the river's brim, or heard the song of a lark."

ALL superior qualities ignore themselves. Who has ever believed himself humble without thereby being proud? Does not generosity believe that it owes what it gives?

WE make conquests only of husks and shells for the most part—at least apparently—but sometimes these are cinnamon and spices.

WORDS are but poor fig-leaves to cover the nakedness of deeds.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY F. H. GUIWITS.

THE snow-flakes fall in silent showers,
Like fairies' steps in midnight hours;
O, in the grave beneath this willow
Cold is thy pillow,
Dear Mother, and so hard thy bed—
Such was not thine ere thou wast dead.

My life's sweet joy—to light thy day
And smooth the roughness of the way
Before thy feet—is now departed,
And, broken-hearted,
I mind me of that coffined brow,
And weep,—How can I serve thee now?

When April showers with Spring return
To wake the flowers by hedge and burn;
Home from my task returned aweary,
Thy accents cheery
And restful ways, how shall I grieve
To miss at noon and fragrant eve.

The plunging beck, by storms increased,
Into yon copse springs like a beast;
And from the northern hills down creeping,
Then gathering, sweeping,
The rising blast pipes o'er the mere;—
Dear mother, must I leave thee here!

Our house is desolate; the walls
Stare at me coldly, and there falls
Across my room the dead light broken
By branches oaken,
All gnarled and stricken with a blight,
Wherein a fowl moans all the night.

The cat grows angry when I'm near;
The kennel is silent, and I hear
No bird-songs now; but night and morning
Its solemn warning
The old clock from its mantel rings
That Time is passing on fleetest wings.

Lost Mother, life is dreary now;
O for one kiss upon my brow,—
One hour thy motherly caressing,
And fervent blessing:
But weary heart, thy anguish quell,
We yet shall meet:—Farewell, farewell!

Clinton, Mich., 1866.

THE BEST OF ALL.

BISHOP BUTLER, upon his death-bed, sank into despondency, under a sense of his sinfulness. "My lord," said his chaplain, "you forget that Jesus is a Saviour." "True," replied the Bishop, "but how shall I know that he is a Saviour for me?" "My lord, it is written, 'Him that cometh unto me I shall in no wise cast out.'" "True," said the Bishop, "and I have read that Scripture a thousand times, but I never felt its full value till this moment; stop there! for now I die happy."

"For all I have preached or written," said Mr. James Durham, "there is but one Scripture I can remember or dare grip to. Tell me if I dare lay the weight of my salvation upon it—'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.'" His friend replied, "You may, indeed, depend upon it, though you had a thousand salvations at hazard." A glance of joy lighted up the soul of the dying saint, under the radiance of which he was ushered into the glory and brightness of eternity.

The following incident is another example of one who, in his low estate, grasped this cord, let down to reach the lowest, grasped it with feeble, dying hands, and was drawn forth by means of it into life, and light, and full salvation:

It was a sorrowful company to whom I was introduced, composed of old and young. But a wasted figure in the chimney-corner fixed my attention. He was crouched on a low stool with his head buried in his hands, and leaning on the great wooden coal box which served as a sofa for the feebler patients. His life was evidently drawing near to the grave, and he seemed scarcely able to support himself on his seat. But he suffered more in bed, he said, and so he sat up as much as possible. In the course of his conversation, I repeated the gracious offers and invitations of "Him with whom we have to do," ending with these words, "And him that cometh unto me I will *in no wise* cast out." In feeble, faltering accents he repeated them after me, adding, "I think *that* is the best word in all the Bible."

MENTAL ACTIVITY.

IF the water runneth, it holdeth clear, sweet, and fresh; but stagnation turneth it into a noisome puddle. If the air be fanned by winds it is pure and wholesome; but, from being shut up, it groweth thick and putrid. If metals be employed, they abide smooth and splendid; but lay them up, and they soon contract rust. If the earth be labored with culture, it yielded corn; but, lying neglected, it will be overgrown with bushes and thistles, and the better its soil is, the ranker weeds it will produce. All nature is upheld in its being, order, and shape by constant agitation; every creature is incessantly employed in action conformable to its designed use. In like manner the preservation and improvement of our faculties depend on their constant exercise,—to it God hath annexed as the best and most desirable reward—success to our undertakings, wealth honor, wisdom, virtue, salvation, all which, as they flow from God's bounty, and depend on His blessing, so from him they are usually conveyed to us through our industry, as the ordinary channel and instrument of attaining them.—*Barrow.*

THE MERIT OF THE GOSPEL.—That merit on which my hope relies consists in these three things:—The love of adoption, the truth of the promise, and the power of its performance.—*Bernard.*

BIGOTRY murders religion, to frighten fools with her ghost.

The Reviewer.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; Or, Signs of Character, as Manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in "The Human Face Divine." By SAMUEL R. WELLS, Editor of the Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated. With more than one thousand Illustrations. [12mo.—pp. 765.] New York: Fowler & Wells.

WHATEVER the mass of the people may profess to believe with respect to Physiognomy, it is certain that ninety-nine in every hundred rely upon physiological developments and conformations in forming their estimate of character on making a new acquaintance. People may deny the truthfulness of Physiognomic signs as being significant of personal character, yet in act they concede their correctness by estimating character according to them. In the volume before us the truthful teaching of Physiognomy is assumed and numerous illustrations of historical and living personages given to show that the character and intellectual developments of each correspond with great exactness to what the Physiognomy of the different personages would indicate to be or to have been the leading characteristics of each. The volume is made up with much judgment and good taste, and can scarcely fail to arrest the attention of the thoughtful, whatever may hitherto have been their impressions with respect to the value of the science which it is designed to elucidate and commend to public favor.

THE FARMER'S RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK; With appropriate Headings and Rulings for recording Business Transactions; embracing Family and Farm Expenses, general accounts, date of bills receivable and payable, Names of Employees, when their services began, when finished, price agreed on per year, month or day, and entire amount, &c. Also, the number of acres of each growing crop, the quantity raised, the amount sold, price per bushel, pound, &c., and the entire amount of the whole, so classified, arranged and consolidated as to present the result of each year's business transactions, in the smallest possible compass, and also so simple that the balance sheet can be easily and correctly adjusted. Together with valuable information for farmers, tables of weights and measures, rules, and the Annual Report of Income required to be made to the Assessor of Internal Revenue. By W. C. MUNSON. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon.—1866.

THE preceding title tells all that it is essential to know in reference to this excellent Record and Account Book for the use of the farmer. By procuring one of these, and filling it up according to directions, the farmer will have his whole business under command, enabling him, at any time, to tell just how and where he stands. It should find a place on the desk of every agriculturist.

THE OFFICE OF THE HOLY COMMUNION IN THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. A Series of Lectures delivered in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Paddington. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBOURN, D. D. Adapted by the author to the Communion Office according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. [12mo.—pp. 354.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THESE Lectures, as the title of the volume containing them imports, were designed to give a history of the Communion and the services accompanying it, as understood and practiced by the Episcopal Church. The author does not regard the Sacrament or Lord's Supper as an institution commencing with the apostolic age, but as a fragment torn from the Jewish ritual and adapted to the New Dispensation. His reasons for this view of the question, will be found set forth in the first Lecture, to which, and the following ones, the attention of the reader is especially directed. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

TRIED AND TRUE; Or, Love and Loyalty. A Story of the Great Rebellion. By MRS. BELLA Z. SPENCER. [12mo.—pp. 394.] Springfield, Mass.: W. J. Holland.—1866.

THIS volume is presented in beautiful style. It purports, under an attenuated veil of fiction, to give the experience of the writer while accompanying detachments of the Union army in their various movements during the Southern Rebellion. So far as it partakes of a political character, the book is in sympathy with the negro population of the South as against the mass of the white people there. It will find numerous readers at the North, whatever its fate may be in a more southern latitude. Regarded simply as a literary effort it is certainly worthy of the commendation bestowed upon it by the principal Republican presses of the North and West. It is published by subscription, as will be seen by the agent's notice elsewhere.

WOODWARD'S ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ART. No. 1.—1867. By GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Editors of the "Horticulturist," authors of "Woodward's Country Homes," "Woodward's Graperies," etc. New York: Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward.

IN the preface to this volume the publishers say: "This is the first number of a permanent annual publication, to be issued from the office of the Horticulturist, and intended to supply a demand for plans and information in all departments of Rural Art. Each number will be thoroughly illustrated with original and practical designs, adapted to the requirements of men of moderate means." There are numerous illustrations of dwellings, out-houses, garden plats, and plans for the construction of roads, &c., &c., all interesting to rural readers. It is a neat volume, and worthy of public favor. For sale by E. DARROW & KEMPSHALL.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS ACT, Approved June 30, 1864, as amended by Acts of March 3d, 1865, and July 13th, 1866; together with the Acts amendatory; with copious Marginal References. A complete Analytical Index, and Tables of Taxation and Exemption. Compiled by HORACE DRESSER. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1866.

THE title page is sufficiently explanatory of the character and objects of this volume, and we will only add that it is neatly printed and will be found of great service to all who have property to be taxed for support of the Government. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

MR. WINKFIELD. A Novel. New York: The American News Company.—1866.

THIS is a disjointed affair. It has some tolerable sketches of character, and reminds one occasionally of a volume published some years since entitled "The Winkles." The volume is not destined to be remembered long, we apprehend, even by those who have the patience to go through with it. For sale by DEWEY.

THE HOME LIFE: In the Light of its Divine Idea. By JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, B. A., Author of the Divine Life. [16mo.—pp. 337.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS is emphatically a home or family volume, designed to foster the heart affections, guided by the teachigs of the Scriptures as the only safe basis for moulding the characters of the young for the great struggle of life. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

SEA-SIDE PICNIC—LADIES PREPARING FOR THE BATH.

Various Topics.

OLD AND YOUNG GENERALS.

THE momentous question as to the capacity of elderly gentlemen for commanding armies in the field is very naturally now again under discussion in Europe. Sir Edward Cust writes to the London Times and gives the names of the sexagenarian and octogenarian generals under whom Austria has at different times suffered her worst disasters. The whole history of the world to a certain extent confirms Sir Edward's opinion that no man above fifty should be put in command of a large host in actual warfare. Hannibal was commander-in-chief of the Carthagenian armies when he was only twenty-four, and he was only thirty-one when he won the battle of Cannæ. Alexander the Great had conquered Greece and Persia, and achieved his other wonderful conquests, when he died at the age of thirty-one. William the Conqueror made himself master of England at thirty-nine, and Henry V. beat the French at Agincourt when a youth of twenty-seven. Cromwell was forty-six at his victory at Nazeby, and Nelson was forty-seven at Trafalgar. Frederick the Great of Prussia was but twenty-eight when he opened his first campaign against Austria; when thirty-three he was victorious at the close of the second Silecian war, and at the end of the Seven Years' War he had just entered on the period at which Sir Edward Cust thinks that military incapacity begins to show itself. Turenne, another of the "great masters" of modern days, was but thirty-seven when the peace of Westphalia resulted from his wonderful gifts as a soldier. On the other hand, Cæsar spent almost all his youth in civil occupations, and was forty-two when he took the field in command of the Roman forces at Helvetia and Gaul. At fifty-two he fought and won the battle of Pharsalia over Pompey, who was then fifty-eight. The Duke of Marlborough, again, was fifty-four when he won the victory of Blenheim; he was fifty-six at Ramilies; at Malplaquet, when he showed the very extreme of daring, he was fifty-nine; and when at last he took the forces of Bouchain, he was as much as sixty-one. Nevertheless, on the whole, there can be no doubt that substantially Sir Edward is in the right. As to the special case in hand, it is important to know how old are the Prussian generals who have just beaten their Austrian elders.

SEEING THROUGH WATER.

CURRENTS in the very bed of a river, or beneath the surface of the sea, may be watched by an arrangement that smugglers used in the old days. They sank their contraband cargo when there was an alarm, and they searched for it again by the help of a so-called marine telescope. It was nothing more than a cask with a plate of strong glass at the bottom. The man plunged the closed end a few inches below the surface, and put his head into the water. The glare and confused reflections and refractions from and through the rippled surface of the sea were entirely shut out by this contrivance. Seal hunters still use it.—With this simple apparatus the stirring life of the sea bottom can be watched at leisure and with great distinctness. So far as this contrivance enables men to see the land under the waves, movements under water closely resemble movements under air. Seaweeds, like plants, bend before the gale; fish, like birds, keep their heads to the stream, and hang poised on their fins; mud clouds take the shape of water clouds in air—impede light, cast shadows, and take shapes which point out the directions in which currents flow. It is strange, at first, to hang over a boat's side, peering into a new world.—And the interest grows. There is excitement in watching big fish swoop, like hawks, out of their seaweed forest, after a white fly sunk to the tree-tops to tempt them, and the fight which follows is better fun when plainly seen. Some one has suggested plate glass windows in the bottom of a boat; it would bring men and fish face to face; and the habits of the latter could be leisurely watched.

GRAND PICNIC OF N. J. FARMERS.

LESLIE'S Illustrated Newspaper tells us that for several years it has been the custom of many New Jersey farmers, after harvest time, to visit the sea-shore with their families, for the purpose of recreation, picnic, bathing and "a good time." The custom had its origin in private expeditions, which became so general that it was finally decided upon, by common consent, that the second Saturday in August should be honored as a holiday, and that the day should be set apart for the enjoyment of aquatic sports. So well recognized is the custom, that for several years the farmers, for miles in the vicinity of the sea beach, have given it careful observance, and days are frequently spent in making the necessary preparations for the journey. Many are the good things provided by the careful housewife; and the happy countenances of the children, who, through the "heated term," fondly anticipate the pleasure of "going to the salt water," as the expedition is usually termed, adds zest to the scene of preparation. It is frequently the case that families, with improvised larders, amply stocked, travel 50 miles or more to do honor to the day, and it is not unusually the case that whole nights are spent in journeying towards Amboy, the favorite place of the gathering. The scene at the beach, on the arrival of the various parties, is more than enlivening, it is cheerful in the extreme, and bespeaks the true spirit engendered by a day's relaxation, after a season of honest toil. The buxom country lads and lasses vie with each other in their efforts to make the day a happy one; and, to the honor of New Jersey farmers, it can truthfully be said that, at their many annual meetings, no unpleasant occurrence has ever transpired to mar the hours spent on the sea-beach.

The two illustrations given herewith—"The Ladies preparing for the Bath," and "a Sketch on the Beach"—are among the scenes presented at the last annual gathering of the farmers and their families at Raritan Bay, Amboy, New Jersey.

SEA-SIDE PICNIC—SCENE ON THE BEACH.

TO SAVE A PERSON FROM DROWNING.

A PERSON may be saved from drowning by the proper use of a man's hat and pocket handkerchief, which being all the apparatus necessary, is to be used thus: Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat with brim downward, on the middle of the handkerchief, and tie the handkerchief around the hat as you would tie up a bundle, keeping the knots as near the center of the crown as may be. Now, by seizing the knots in one hand and keeping the opening of the hat upward, a person without knowing how to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with what may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature. If a person should fall out of a boat, or the boat upset by going foul of a cable, or should he fall off the quays, or indeed fall into water from which he could not extricate himself, but must wait some little time for assistance, had he the presence of mind to whip off his hat and hold it by the brim, placing his fingers inside the crown, and hold it so, (top downward) he would be able by this method to keep his mouth well above water till assistance could reach him. It often happens that danger is descried long before we are in the peril, and time enough to prepare the above methods, and a courageous person would in seven cases out of ten, apply them with success.—*Land and Water.*

THE most winsome and wayward of brooks only draws now and then some lover's foot to its intimate reserve, while the spirit of a bursting water-pipe gathers a gaping crowd forthwith.

MEN cannot conceive of a state of things so fair that it cannot be realized.

FUGITIVE PRINCES.

A GERMAN journal gives a list of dethroned princes who now live in different parts of Europe. First, there is Don Miguel, dethroned in 1830, who resides in Germany, having married a German princess; next, the Count de Chambord, in exile since 1830, residing generally in Austria. With him may be classed the Orleanist princes, who reside mostly in England, Leopold and Ferdinand of Tuscany, Francis V. of Modena, and Robert of Parma, were driven from their States in 1859. The three first reside in Austria, the last in Switzerland. The following year Francis II. was sent to increase the list of retired kings. In 1862, King Otho of Greece, was driven from his throne. King George of Hanover, the Elector Frederick William of Hesse, and the Duke Adolph, of Nassau, have just been added to the list, which may further be augmented by the addition of Prince Couza, who now resides in Paris, and the Prince of Augustenburg, who lives in Bavaria.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.—An Englishman and a Scotchman were discussing, over the dinner-table, the relative greatness of their respective countries, when the former put in what he considered a poser:—"You will," he said, "at least admit that England is larger in extent than Scotland!" "Certainly not," was the confident reply. "You see, sir, ours is mountainous, yours is a flat country. Now, if our hills were rolled out flat, we should beat you by hundreds of square miles." This reminds us of a Vermonter who claimed that his State had more land to the acre than any other, because they set it up edgewise and cultivated both sides.

Reading for the Young.

I'LL NEVER USE TOBACCO.

"I'll never use tobacco, no,
It is a nasty weed:
I'll never put it in my mouth,"
Said little Robert Reid.

"Why, there was idle Jerry Jones
As dirty as a pig,
Who smoked when only ten years old
And thought it made him big.

"He'd puff along the open street,
As if he had no shame;
He'd sit beside the tavern door,
And there he'd do the same.

"He'd spend his time and money, too,
And make his mother sad;
She feared a worthless man would come
Of such a worthless lad.

"Oh no, I'll never smoke or chew,
'Tis very wrong indeed;
It hurts the health, it makes bad breath,"
Said little Robert Reid.

"AND THEN."

THE following story is told of St. Phillippo Neri:—He was living at one of the Italian universities, when a young man, whom he had known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him what he had been long wishing above all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents having just given him leave to study the law; and that thereupon he had come to the law school in this university on account of its great fame, and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. In this way he ran on a long time, and when at last he came to a stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kindness, said:

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then."

"Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man.

"And then?" asked St. Phillippo Neri, again.

"And then," continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult and notty cases to manage, and shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my learning, my acuteness, and gain a great reputation."

"And then?" repeated the holy man.

"And then," replied the youth, "why then I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides I shall make money and grow rich."

"And then?" repeated St. Phillippo Neri."

"And then," pursued the young lawyer—"then I shall live comfortably and honorably in wealth and dignity; and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age."

"And then?" asked the old man.

"And then," said the youth—"and then—and then—I shall die."

Here St. Phillippo again lifted up his voice and said, "And then?" whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head and went away. This last "And then?" had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul, and he could not get rid of it. Soon after he forsook the study of law, and gave himself up to the ministry, and spent the remainder of his days in godly words and works.

SOWING LITTLE SEEDS.

LITTLE BESSIE had got a present of a new book, and she eagerly opened it to look at the first picture. It was the picture of a boy sitting by the side of a stream, and throwing seeds into the water.

"I wonder what this picture is about," said she; "why does the boy throw seeds into the water?"

"O, I know," said her brother Edward, who had been looking at the book; "he is sowing the seeds of water-lilies."

"But how small the seeds look!" said Bessie. "It seems strange that such large plants should grow from such little things."

"You are just sowing such tiny seeds every day, Bessie, and they will come up large, strong plants after awhile," said her father.

"O, no, father; I have not planted any seeds for a long while."

"I have seen my daughter sow a number of seeds to-day."

Bessie looked puzzled, and her father smiled and said, "Yes, I have watched you planting flowers, and seeds, and weeds to day."

"Now I know that you are joking, for I would not plant ugly weeds."

"I will tell you what I mean. When you laid aside that interesting book, and attended to what your mother wished done, you were sowing seeds of kindness and love. When you broke the dish that you knew your mother valued, and came instantly and told her, you were sowing seeds of truth. When you took the cup of cold water to the poor woman at the gate, you were sowing the seeds of mercy. These are all beautiful flowers, Bessie. But I hope my little girl has been planting the great tree of 'love to God,' and that she will tend and watch it, until its branches reach the skies and meet before his throne."—*Selected.*

LOVE is a severe critic. Hate can pardon more than love. They who aspire to love worthily, subject themselves to an ordeal more rigid than any other.

THOU may'st be more happy than ever were Alexander and Cæsar, if thou wilt be more virtuous.

BY how much lower the Saviour was made for me, by so much the dearer may he be to me.—*Bernard.*

IT is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time kills beauty.

NEW QUARTER—A TRIAL TRIP.

THE last quarter of our present volume began Oct. 6—a favorable time for renewals, or for new subscriptions to commence. Subscribers whose terms expired with last quarter will find the No. of the paper (No. 871) printed after their names on address label. We trust all such will promptly renew, and also bring new recruits to swell the ranks of the RURAL Brigade.

☞ In order to introduce the RURAL to more general notice and support, and give non-subscribers an opportunity to test its merits by a three months' reading, we will send the 13 numbers of the present Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) ON TRIAL, at only 50 cents. Will our friends everywhere advise *their* friends of this offer? Many thousands would no doubt gladly avail themselves of it if notified or invited to subscribe. Reader, please do us and your neighbors the favor to *talk to them on the subject*. Who steps aboard the good ship RURAL for a *Trial Trip?* We can accommodate thousands, and it will benefit rather than discommode regular passengers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 27, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

BY a recent decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, packages of oysters must have Government stamps placed on them.

An order has been issued by the War Department assigning Gen. Emory to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington.

The Herald's Washington special says there are quite a number of gentlemen in that city who are urging the authorities to make a formal demand on England for "claims" growing out of the rebellion. [The Tribune of Oct. 22, says the "demand" was sent the 18th inst.]

Engineers were busy last week surveying the land on 14th street, two miles from the city, for the erection of a new "White House." It is also contemplated to lay out and beautify a "National Park" of 300 acres.

The Washington authorities have just instructed the U. S. Consul at Toronto to engage counsel for the defense of Fenian prisoners of American birth now being arraigned for trial.

The Revenue Commissioner has decided that the common yellow earthern ware is subject to a tax of 5 per cent.

On the 16th inst., $400,000 in bonds were issued to the Directors of the Eastern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., being $16,000 per mile for 25 miles, 5th section, completed.

The receipts of internal revenue from the 1st of July to the 17th inst., were $115,500,000—over $1,000,000 a day—about the same as last year.

Robert O. Chilton has been appointed Commissioner of Immigration.

Preparations are in progress for the removal of the archives of the State Department to the Washington City Orphan Asylum on 14th street. A new building will soon be erected for that Department.

The Secretary of State has cautioned the Governors of the Southern States against countenancing a scheme for the colonization of negroes in Peru, South America.

The Registry.

THE Albany Evening Journal says "persons who have changed their places of residence, even though they remain in the election district where they voted last fall, should notify the registrars of the fact. This change would not invalidate the last fall's registration; but it creates confusion, and may lead to fraud." The election in this State takes place the 6th of November, (Tuesday.) In cities the Registry Boards have their last meetings for the registration of voters' names, on Friday and Saturday, November 2d and 3d. The last day of registration in incorporated villages embracing any part of an election district, is the Friday (the 2d) preceding election. In entirely rural districts, the last sitting of the Board of Registration is on Tuesday of the week next preceding election. Electors in rural districts who do not get registered, may vote by making affidavit on the day of election. No person in any city or incorporated village can vote unless his name is registered, nor be registered (after the lists were copied when the Boards had their first meeting,) except by personal application. The Boards may, if necessary, in any district containing over 400 voters, meet on two days during the week preceding the election, to register names.

Late Fires.

ON the 15th inst., in St. Louis, a planing-mill, carpenters' shop and two or three frame dwellings adjoining, belonging to H. Kennedy, were destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000.

A fire in New York on the night of the 16th, destroyed the ship chandlery warehouse of J. C. Baxter & Son, 308, West street, which, owing to the combustible materials in store, communicated with other buildings, and a large conflagration was the result. Twenty-five families were "burned out." Loss $300,000.

The pottery establishment of Morrison & Son, in West street, New York, was damaged by fire on the 17th, to the amount of $4,000.

On the 18th, the "Glen Woolen Mills" in the village of Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., were consumed. The mills were used for the manufacture, principally, of broadcloths. The fire caught from the friction of a shaft. The loss is $30,000; mostly insured.

[It is now ascertained that during the recent conflagration in Quebec, two thousand three hundred buildings were consumed. Great exertions are being made to supply the immediate wants of the thousands who were turned into the streets by the great calamity.]

Foreign Affairs.

A TREATY has been concluded between Italy and Austria; the former acquires the territory of Venetia as it existed while under the dominion of Austria, and the debt of Venetia, amounting to 35,000,000 florins, is assumed by Italy.

A complete amnesty has been accorded by the Italian and Austrian Governments to all political prisoners.

The Monte Lombardo-Venetia is transferred to Italy with its assets and liabilities. Its assets are 3,500,000 florins; its liabilities 63,000,000.

The Venetians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality.

All objects of art, as well as the archives belonging to Venetia, will be restored. The Iron Crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy.

The treaties which formerly subsisted between Austria and Sardinia, will again come into force the present year.

Private property belonging to the Italian Prince, which had been sequestered, will be restored to the owner.

The patent annexing Hanover to Prussia was promulgated in Hanover October 6th.

The cattle plague has made its re-appearance in the Netherlands.

A proposition is on foot to restore Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

The highest judicial authority in Genoa has decided that Catholic clergymen "can legally depart from their vows of celibacy."

The Turks have recently suffered another severe defeat in the Island of Candia. The victorious Christians captured three thousand prisoners. The insurrection is spreading.

The Cretan National Assembly has called upon the Greek nation to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

The Turks continue their barbarities in the Province of Heraclia. They have massacred 300 old men, women and children.

The majority of the Turkish Ministry advocate the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Greece. The Grand Vizier and Ali Pacha oppose the step. There were apprehensions of a rising in Thessaly and Epirus.

A Corfu dispatch of Oct. 2, says:—"On the 22d ult., 20,000 Egyptian troops attacked the Greek camp extending from Malesa to Keramia. The Greeks repulsed every onslaught. The next day the battle was renewed, when the Greeks, who had been re-inforced by 2,000 men, totally defeated the Imperial troops. The Egyptians lost 3,000 men. The remainder of them escaped on board the Turkish fleet near Malesa. The Egyptians had been re-inforced by 8,000 men of their own nationality, and a considerable force of Turks with artillery."

The famine in India continues, and is of the most fearful character.

The cholera was still prevalent in London and the north of England.

A great reform mass meeting was held at Leeds, England, recently; 150,000 persons were present.

THE INDIANS.—Letters from Pueblo, Colorado, of Oct. 8th, say the Ute Indians are committing fearful depredations throughout the country, stealing stock, murdering the settlers, and carrying off women and children. Several fights had taken place between the military and the Indians, in which the latter had been repulsed.

The Tribune's Topeka (Kansas) special says "the Indians have declared war, and are near to Fort Garland, New Mexico, in strong force."

A special to the Tribune from Leavenworth says Gen. Sherman is hurrying forward troops to the scene of the Indian outrages.

An order has been issued to the commander of the military in Texas, to concentrate the entire cavalry force to operate against the Indians.

THE FENIANS.—There is renewed activity observable among the Stephens' Fenians. Officers of the Brotherhood have been appointed to visit each State for the purpose of making a final solicitation for aid in arms and money, previous to the opening of the struggle for the independence of Ireland (in Ireland.) It is calculated that Mr. Stephens has secured upwards of 10,000 stand of arms since his arrival in the States, and that a great portion of that number has been shipped to Ireland in the most open manner. [A telegraphic dispatch from New York the 18th inst., informed us that in the U. S. District Court that day, District Attorney Courtney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Roberts, the Fenian President. His bail bonds are to be cancelled.]

FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred in the turning shop of J. H. Von Brock in Franklin avenue, St. Louis, on the 17th inst., which totally demolished the shop and a three-story brick building on the east side of the street. Twenty-two persons are known to have been buried in the ruins, which took fire, and was extinguished with great difficulty. Fourteen persons were taken out of the debris dead, some of them horribly mangled, and others burned to a crisp.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It has been decided that the Pacific Railroad Company, having completed the seventh section of their road, (35 miles in length,) and having complied with all the requirements of the law, are entitled to have issued to them $560,000 in U. S. bonds, being $16,000 per mile for the 35 miles. The bonds bear date Oct. 13, 1866. This section is between the 205th and 240th mile posts.

GREAT STORM IN THE BAHAMAS.—A terrible storm swept over the Bahama Islands on the 3d inst., which lasted two days. It is reported that over one-half the city of Nassau (capital of the Island of New Providence—the headquarters of the blockade runners during the late rebellion,) was laid in ruins. The devastation was quite general throughout the islands.

The News Condenser.

— Apples are plenty and cheap in Indiana.

— Gen. Sweney has abandoned the Fenian cause.

— There are 18 different fall styles for ladies' hats.

— Two Japanese princes have arrived at Washington on a secret mission.

— The Lamoille (Vt.) county court granted nine divorces at its recent session.

— A juvenile African elephant, only 38 inches high, arrived at New York last week.

— They caught five pound bass in the cellars of Dayton, Ohio, during the flood.

— A Jewish Synagogue has just been erected in Cincinnati at a cost of $263,525.

— The wife of Admiral Farragut is one of the handsomest women of Washington.

— The Boston and Worcester Railroad carries ministers of the gospel at half-price.

— A man in Canada has invented a rifle which fires a hundred times in four minutes.

— Ladies in Paris will wear Turkish trowsers this winter instead of unmentionables.

— The Census Bureau estimates the present population of this country at 35,000,000.

— This year is the eight hundredth anniversary of the Norman conquest of England.

— Gold, silver, lead and iron deposits have been discovered in Addison county, Vt.

— A Chicago man was fined $50 for not putting a revenue stamp on a receipt for $36.

— It is thought the Catholic Plenary Council will appoint a Bishop for the Freedmen.

— Toronto Chief, the celebrated trotting stallion, was lately sold at auction for $5,000.

— Kentucky planters say the present tobacco crop is the best ever known in that State.

— The trotting horse, Dexter, has earned $8,901 above expenses the last four months.

— Good apples are selling in the New York market for $3.50 per barrel, and are dull at that.

— The incense burt in the Chinese Empire in idol worship is said to cost £450,000,000 a year.

— One million dollars have already been subscribed for the Centenary of American Methodism.

— The Pennsylvania branch of the Universal Peace Society has been organized in Philadelphia.

— A rattlesnake is reported to have been killed at Parish's Grove, Ohio, recently, with 110 rattles.

— Gen. Pritchard, who captured Jeff. Davis, is a Republican candidate for Congress in Michigan.

— Serious inundations continue in France, and it is feared the waters have not reached their height.

— Gen. Grant's pay is $18,678 per year, and Lieut.-Gen. Sherman's, $13,518. Each is allowed 50 horses.

— Mr. C. W. Ricketson, who died suddenly in Pittsburg, the other day, had his life insured for $80,000.

— A railway is to be constructed in India, from Lahore to Attock, on the Indus, sixty miles from the frontier.

— The man who attempted the assassination of the Emperor of Russia some months ago, has been put to death.

— Maximilian sent a dispatch over the cable last week to the Emperor of France which cost nearly $10,000 in currency.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE number of emigrants landed in the city of New York last week was 5,901. Since the first of January last, 194,922 have arrived at that port.

GEN. BANKS was nominated for Congress on the 16th inst., by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Massachusetts. He received 143 out of 151 votes.

LONDON is but poorly supplied with water, and it is now proposed to bring a supply from the river Severn, a distance of 183 miles, at a cost of $43,000,000.

THE N. Y. Herald says 283 men, intended as a nucleus of a guerrilla force, in the interest of Santa Anna, left New York last week for New Orleans and Havana.

SINCE the breaking out of the cholera in Cincinnati up to the 16th inst., there have been 1,406 deaths from the disease in that city. It has now nearly disappeared.

THE Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky met in Louisville on the 15th inst. Two hundred and seventy-two lodges were represented. The treasury contains $65,766.

IN the United States there are now 750 paper mills in active operation. They produced the past year 270,000,000 pounds of paper from rags. Quantity of rags, 400,000,000 pounds.

THE Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanics, state that such preparations have been inaugurated as will enable them to open the Institution next spring.

A DISPATCH from Omaha, Nebraska, dated Oct. 16, says "Official returns from the Territory are nearly complete, and show the Republican majority to be between six and seven hundred. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican."

THE Fenian arms seized and held in Buffalo by the Government authorities have been returned to the Brotherhood by order of the Attorney-General. It is said by the Fenians that the arms will be sold to Santa Anna.

HON. JOHN VAN BUREN, son of ex-President Van Buren, died on board the steamer Scotia the 14th inst., two days before she arrived in New York. He was 56 years old. [The funeral of Mr. Van Buren took place in Grace Church, New York, on the 19th.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.

"Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.: Use of you far-famed and most serviceable '*Troches*' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation." For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* give prompt relief.

List of New Advertisements.

Starting of the Great American Tea Company.
Great One Dollar Sale—Wiggin & Co.
Bulbs—J E Tilton & Co.
Curls—Prof B H Robb.
Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns—T H McAllister.
Weekly Prairie Farmer—Emery & Co.
Fairfield Seminary—Rev J P Van Patten.
Cashmere—Winthrop W Chenery.
Agents Wanted—James Bray & Co.
Money Returned—P C Godfrey.
Grape Vines and Wood—J L Waring.
Winter Term of Union Academy—Rev B A Smith.
Chester County Pigs—A M Everts.
The Howe Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.
Grape Vines for sale—Anderson, Sears & Smith.
Gems of Scottish Song.—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Patented Railway Inventions Wanted—D G James.
Strange—M A Jaggers.
Crawford's Stump and Rock Extractor—A Crawford.
Excelsior Clover Thresher—S S Sayles.
Rams for Sale—E Munson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Announcement—Dodge & Stevenson M'f'r Co.
Trial of Thrashing Machines—G Westinghouse.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, Oct. 23, 1866.

SINCE our last there has been an advance on flour of fifty cents per barrel on the two leading grades and a corresponding one on corn meal. The grain market remains unchanged with but a limited supply offering. The business in this department is what may be denominated dull. In provisions there is little change to note. All descriptions are in fair supply at about previous rates. The changes from last week are slight and will be found noted below. Fuel is in good supply and no indications of an immediate advance are perceptible. The wool market remains depressed, with no immediate prospects of a change. Sales are few and languid at quotations.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@16,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat,	$14,00@14,50	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,50
Do. extra State,	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔	10@ 10c
Do. buckwheat,	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	25@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	25@ 30c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	20@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	2,00@ 2,25	Potatoes, ⅌ bu	50@ 50c
Wheat, red	2,50@ 2,75	Onions	50@ 75c
Best white	2,60@ 3,00	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	95@ 100c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	95@ 100c	Green hides trim'd	10@ 10c
Rye	00@ 100c	Do. untrimmed	8@ 9c
Oats	40@ 45c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	90@ 1,00	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,50
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$40,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu	$3,75@ 4,00
Do. new mess	35,00@36,00	Clover, medium	8,00@ 8,50
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔	18@ 19c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	13,00@14,50	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	11,00@12,00	Flax	1,90@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	8@ 10c	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Hams	21@ 22c	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Shoulders	17@ 17c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	28@ 30c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,30@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@ 37c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	35@ 36c	Do. Char ⅌ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,65@2,85
Do. factory	18@ 19c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	40@50c
Lard, tried	18½@ 19c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s	8,00@8,75
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	27@ 30c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ⅌ ton	14,00@16,00	Barrels	40@ 45c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton, 39@41c for middlings. Flour ranges from $8,40@13,75 as to quality. Wheat, $2,26@3,27. Rye $1,21@$1,22; Barley $1,01@1,35. Corn, 103@109c. Oats, 59@65c. Hops firm at 15@60c. Pork, new mess, $33,75@33,00; old mess, $31,00; prime, $29,50@29,75; 14@14½c for shoulders; 17@19c for hams. Lard, 15@17c. Butter, 33@53c. Cheese, 10@17½c.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Flour, $9,50@16,25. Corn meal $2,12@2,25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,95@3,30. Rye, $1,25. Corn $1@1,03. Barley, $1,12½@1,25. Oats, 61@63c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Flour, sales at $11,50@14,50.—Wheat, $2,25@3,00. Corn, 95@98c. Rye, $1,02. Barley, $1,02@1,12½. Oats, 52@52c. Peas, $1@1,20 Beans, $1@1,50. Pork, $33,50@34,00. Lard, 18@18½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Flour, sales at $9,50@11,25.—Wheat, $1,87@$2,20. Corn, 70@31c. Oats, 33@35c. Mess Pork, $31,75@36,50.

TORONTO, Oct. 17—Flour, $6,25@8,50. Wheat, fall $1,55@1,64; spring, $1,35@1,39; Peas, 60@60c; Oats 30@32c.—Mess pork, $23½@24; prime do, $21@22; Hams, 15@18c; Lard, 15@16c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 14@15c. Wool, 30@33c. Hay, $12@15. Straw, $6,50@7,50. Barley, 50@60c. Apples, $1@2,50.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—We have had a very dull and depressed market for domestic fleeces. There have been few buyers in the market. We quote prices as follows in currency:—48@52 cents for native and quarter-blood, Merinos; 52@58cts for ½ and ¾ do; 60@65c for full-blood do; 62@75c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 48@52c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 28@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@43c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 20@27c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@75cts; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 48@50c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@54c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@55c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@50c; East India, 20@45c

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16—There are no changes to note. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@50c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 48@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $10@18,00; Cows and Calves, $30@125; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep & Lambs, 5½@7c; Swine, 10@11½c.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Beeves $4,25@11,00; Sheep, 5½@6½c. Hogs, 10@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 16.—Beeves, sales at 7@14c. Working oxen $200@280 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $85@175. Milch cows, $50@125. Heifers, $30@45. Yearlings, $18@30; two-year-olds, $2@45; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep sheared, 4@6½ cts.; in lots, 2½@4½ cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 00@10 cents; retail, 11@12c. Fat hogs, 11@11½c. Hides, 10½@11c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10 cts.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,25.

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00@7,00; 2d class, $5@6; Inferior, $3,00@4,50. Lambs, $2,50@3,00 each. Sheep, $3,50@3. Calves, $7@3. Hogs, $5@5,50.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

RAMS—RAMS—RAMS—Pure Spanish Merino Rams, bred in Vermont, for sale by E. MUNSON, Tyre, Seneca Co., N. Y.

THE EXCELSIOR CLOVER THRESHER AND HULLER, Manufactured at Clyde, N. Y. A few more on hand—the best Mill in use—for sale by S. J. SAYLES, Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y.

CRAWFORD'S STUMP AND ROCK EXTRACTOR and Elevator improved, for the year 1866. Send for circular giving particulars. A. CRAWFORD, Warren, Maine, Sole Proprietor for the United States. 875-4t

STRANGE! STRANGE!—Full instructions by which any person can master the Art of Ventriloquism by a few hours practice. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Satisfaction given or money refunded in every case. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Illinois.

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.—A Collection of the most beautiful Scotch Ballads, with Piano Accompaniments. Compiled and Arranged from the Very Best Sources and Latest Revisals of the Author's Works. Price, Board $2.50; Cloth $3; Cloth, gilt, $4. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Curls! Curls!

SAMPLES SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. ROBB'S CURLIQUE will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio. 875-6t

WIGGIN & CO.'S

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.

CONSISTING OF

Watches, Sewing Machines, Silver-plated Tea Sets, Dry Goods in Great Variety, Carpeting, Furniture, Silver-Plated Ware of all kinds, Jewelry, and a Great Variety of Useful Articles which cannot be Bought for the Money in any other way.

All of which are sold for $1.00 payable in greenbacks or any other current money, and in no case will you get less than One Dollar's worth, or pay for anything before you know what it is.

TERMS OF SALE.

For a List of 12 Articles	$1 50
" " 25 "	3 00
" " 50 "	5 00
" " 100 "	10 00

and for anything over 100, at a rate of 10c each.

On receipt of the list you will see what you get by paying $1, and it is at your option to send for it or not.

We want Agents in every Town and City in the United States, and GUARANTEE to those who act as Agents for us, LARGER COMMISSIONS than any other concern of the kind in the United States. Send for Circular and give us a trial.

Address with Name, Town, County, and State in full.

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No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

STARTING OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ⅌ ℔.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

OFFICE OF ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., Beloit, Wis., Oct. 11th, 1866.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:

The Tea ordered came duly to hand and has given almost entire satisfaction, we shall buy our Tea henceforth only of "The Great American Tea Company," which has the thanks of the entire club for the satisfactory manner in which the orders have been filled. My especial thanks are due you for the *Complimentary.*

Yours truly, WM. P. RANDALL.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., Almond Station, Oct. 9th, 1866.

TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:

Gents—Please allow me to say to you that your Teas and Coffees sent me in order No. 1 and 2 are *recommended* by all who use them, and are as good if not better than our $2 Tea at this place.

Every one praises them, and you will get another order from me soon.

I remain, yours very truly, J. M. HODGES, Agent and Op'r Almond, N. Y.

For the most convenient manner of getting up clubs see former editions of this paper.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH.
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

THIS Monthly, begun in January, 1865, has already won the reputation of being "*the best Juvenile Magazine published in any land or language.*" Prominent Educators, distinguished Clergymen of all denominations, and the Press generally, have commended it in the highest terms. Its contents are always thoroughly interesting and healthy, at once variously attractive and useful.

Among its contributors are the most eminent American writers, and it is profusely illustrated from designs by the best American artists. Full-page Illustrations are now given in every number. An ample department of Evening Entertainment and Correspondence makes OUR YOUNG FOLKS A HOUSEHOLD DELIGHT.

TERMS: $2.00 a year, in advance; Three Copies, $5.00; Five Copies, $8.00; Ten Copies, $15.00; Twenty Copies, $30.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person procuring the club.

Every Saturday

THIS popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These embrace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French periodicals are a prominent feature.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe. EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.

TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. MONTHLY PARTS, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscriptions, same as for Weekly Part.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PREMIUM MOWER AND REAPER.

DODGE'S PATENT HARVESTER.

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS.

MORE PREMIUMS!!!

THIS popular Machine is creating great excitement at the different Fairs throughout the country. Appreciative committees everywhere award it First Premiums. Among the last received is the

First Premium at the St. Lawrence Co. Fair,
First Premium at the Tompkins Co. Fair,
First Premium at the Ontario Co. Fair.

First Premium at Seneca Co. Fair on both Combined Self-Raker and Mower, and First Premium as a Mower.

MANUFACTURED BY
DODGE & STEVENSON M'F'G CO.,
Auburn, N. Y.

TRIAL OF THRASHING MACHINES

BY THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT AUBURN IN JULY LAST.

THE Society awarded Gold Medals to R. & M. HARDER'S Horse Power and Thrasher and Cleaner, (no others being there for comparison,) for the peculiar and useful principles as shown in practical operation. The judges believed that the peculiarities claimed for HARDERS were exclusively theirs, therefore awarded the Medals, the judges or a portion of them having forgotten the fact that I have exhibited the same peculiar principles in my Machines as many as ten times before now, and as much as seven years before HARDERS made any machines. Mr. HARDER well knows that I have a Patent for the prominent feature in his Horse Power on which the judges based their judgment of its excellence.

G. WESTINGHOUSE, Schenectady, N. Y.

I am Sure that no one will use that popular article known as COE'S COUGH BALSAM but once before they will be convinced that it excels all the remedies ever discovered for Croup, Coughs, Colds, Soreness of the Throat and Lungs. Keep it in the house—it may save your life.

Every Lover of Fine Fruit is referred to the advertisement in our columns headed *Kittatinny.*

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Confidential Information for the Married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

GOOD READING VERY CHEAP!

WE have a few extra copies of Vol. XII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (1861,) stitched, and in good order, which we will sell at $1 per copy at office or by express. If you wish a copy, speak quick. A few bound copies of same volume for sale at $3. We can also furnish bound copies of most of the volumes issued since 1855, at $3 each. Bound volumes of 1864 and 1865, $4 each. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

Advertisements intended for a specified number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER must reach the office on Monday preceding publication, to secure insertion.

New Advertisements.

CHESTER COUNTY PIGS.—A Few pair of nice Pigs for sale. They are bred direct from stock that took the 1st Premium at the Vt. State and New England Fairs in 1861, and again in 1863. Price, at six weeks old, $30 per pair; also one pair, five months old, price $55 or $30 for sow or boar alone. Address A. M. EVERTS, Salisbury, Vt.

PATENTED OR PATENTABLE INVENTIONS FOR RAILWAYS WANTED.—Manufacturers or inventors, please send full descriptions and drawings,—state where and how long tested, &c. Ample capital, and the largest acquaintance, and influence with railway managers offered on commission.
D. G. JAMES, P. O. Box 5,195, New York City.

CASHMERE! CASHMERE!—I have just received, direct from the district of Angora, in Asia Minor, a new importation of Angora (Shawl) Goats (known in this country as Cashmere,) which I offer for sale at moderate prices.
Also for sale a few young Holstein or Dutch Bulls, and "Texel" or "Mouton Flandrin" Rams.
WINTHROP W. CHENERY,
HIGHLAND STOCK FARM,
875-8t Belmont, Middlesex County, Mass

AGENTS WANTED in EVERY TOWN to sell
BRAY'S LIGHTNING CORN HUSKER.
Can make $50 a week. Sells at sight. No COLD or SORE fingers. Does more work than any other Husker. Samples free for 60 cents, or two for $1—12 for $4.
Address JAMES BRAY & CO.,
875-2t Bray's Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY RETURNED IN FULL—IF after a few days use of "GODFREY'S CATARRH REMEDY" its effects are unsatisfactory. $5 a box—few require more. It is the prescription of one of the most eminent professors and surgeons in the United States, and is known to be scientific, safe, and successful remedy. Occasionally a case may have passed into the incurable stage—for man was born to die—but that none may be imposed on, we make the above offer, agreeable to the printed statement on each box. Sold by P. C. GODFREY, No. 3 Union Square, N. Y., and by all Druggists. 875-6teo.

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY—Rev. J. B. VAN PATTEN, A.M., Principal—One of the largest and best furnished Institutions. Faculty full and experienced. Graduating courses to accommodate students. Special pains taken with those preparing for College. Extra advantages in Music and Painting. Commercial Department furnishes equal facilities with the best Commercial Colleges. Gentlemen exercised daily in military drill with arms and accoutrements furnished. Only $54 per term, for board, washing, room furnished, and fuel. Winter term begins Dec. 14th. Send for Circular. Address the Principal, at Fairfield, Herk. Co., N. Y. 1875 7t

WINTER TERM OF UNION ACADEMY will open at BELLEVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 27th, 1866, and continue 14 weeks.
$52.00 per term will pay for BOARD, FURNISHED ROOM and WOOD, students furnish their own sheets, pillow cases, towels, quilts and lights. Tuition from $7 to $9; Music, semi-weekly lessons, $10 per term; Music, daily lessons, $15 per term, new American method $20 per term; Commercial College and Telegraph School combined, where students can have the benefit of a Commercial education. For further particulars please address, for circulars, Rev. B. A. SMITH, Principal, or E. H. HILLER, Associate. 875-9t

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS—With the Improved Lime Light, illuminating brilliantly two hundred square feet of canvas, and magnifying the views to that size, at an expense of less than one dollar for a whole evening's exhibition. Easily managed and pays well. Illustrated priced catalogue of the apparatus, with list of over two thousand artistically colored photographic views on glass, of the War, Scripture History, Choice Statuary, etc., etc., sent by mail, free of charge. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, 19 Nassau St., N. Y., (of the late firm of McAllister & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.)

WEEKLY PRAIRIE FARMER—The Oldest and the Best in the Great Northwest, will commence its 27th year of publication Jan. 1st, 1867.
FREE UNTIL JANUARY, 1867!
All new subscribers for 1867, sent in previous to January 1st, will receive the balance of 1866 FREE from time the names are received.
Subscription $2.00 per Year.
AN EXTRA COPY GIVEN FOR CLUBS OF 8.
$2,000 IN PREMIUMS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
☞ SAMPLE COPIES sent free with full particulars, to those desiring to secure Clubs.
Address EMERY & CO.,
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THE HOWE LOCK STITCH
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
(ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, and original inventor of the Sewing Machine.)
Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world-renowned
HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
871-52t 699 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE for the only Official Southern History of the War, "THE LOST CAUSE," by E. A. POLLARD, of Richmond, Va., the popular Historian of the South. Complete in one large volume, with 21 fine steel Portraits. Patronized by leading men of all classes, eager to hear "the other side." Agents say it is the best paying book ever introduced, from the fact it has no competition.
One Agent in Dutchess Co., N. Y., reports 73 the first week; one from Hardy Co., W. Va., reports 114 the first week; one from Hartford, Conn., reports 240 subscribers. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers 654 Broadway, N. Y. 871-2t

LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS
CAN BE REPAIRED WITH
H. W. Johns' Compound Mineral Cement.
LEAKY TIN ROOFS
Can be made water-tight with
H. W. Johns' Preservative Paint.
LEAKY CANVAS AND FELT ROOFS
Should be coated with
H. W. Johns' Improved Roofing Cement.
No better materials for the purposes can be used,—but to avoid all such trouble in future, all buildings should be roofed with
H. W. JOHNS' IMPROVED ROOFING,
The only composition roofing which has been in use *nine years* and given satisfaction to date. Send for descriptive circulars, prices, &c., to H. W. JOHNS, Sole Manufacturer, 78 William St., New York. 1874-2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIVE HUNDRED MEN, to act as salesmen for CORBIN'S ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE, comprising upwards of 1,500 crown quarto pages; a Commentary of 17,000 Notes from different Commentators; 700 Engravings; Family Photograph Department; Extended Concordance; Maps, Biblical History, Chronological Tables, &c., &c. A book that always sells. Our average sales are 500 copies per day. As a standard Bible for Families, Teachers, Ministers, and all lovers of the word of God, it has no competitor. For particulars, address ALLYN S. HALE, Syracuse, N. Y.
E. JONES & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
H. A. STREET, Harrisburgh, Pa.
873-3t E. GITTENS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

TO THE LADIES.—Miss Guild offers to the public her superior Crystal Palace Chart for CUTTING DRESSES, which is conceded by competent judges to surpass any invention of the kind ever offered to the American public. She feels fully warranted in saying that it is as perfect a fit as human ingenuity can render it, and should be in the possession of every lady. It is simple, easy, and graceful, adapted to fit every form and size, from little girls of seven years to the largest adults. Directions printed in full on every Chart. None genuine unless the Crystal Palace is engraved upon it, and the address of the inventress printed. Copyright secured, and no infringement allowed. Agents are wanted in every part of the country. This Chart will be sent to any person on receipt of $2 addressed to
Miss LUCY GUILD, Rupert, Vt.
☞ Ladies wishing a tape measure must inclose 15 cents extra. 873 13t60

GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, HEDGING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.
GOULD, BECKWITH & CO.,
879-tf Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

$1.500 PER YEAR, paid by SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or Chicago, Ill. [868-13t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST SELLING AND MOST USEFUL BOOK OF THE DAY.
Our Agents are making from $100 to $300 per month, in selling Dr. MACKENZIE'S
UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
Or 100,000 RECIPES in all the USEFUL ARTS, such as AGRICULTURE, BREWING, WINE MAKING, COOKING, CEMENTS, FARRIERY, MEDICINE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, &c., &c., &c.
The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, relating to diseases and their treatment, by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Professor of Hygiene (Health) in the UNIVERSITY of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA (Medical Department of Philadelphia.) The articles upon Farriery and Cookery are, like all the others, complete. The latter contains nearly 1000 Recipes. In fact the work is a library in itself, and has no rival.
Special articles upon CHOLERA, the RINDERPEST, and TRICHINÆ. New, reliable, and useful discoveries added to each edition, making it the MOST COMPLETE Book of the kind EVER ISSUED. The whole work has been edited and arranged by a corps of the ABLEST SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE COUNTRY. No similar work has been published, equaling this in completeness, variety of matter, and reliability. No class of men once possessing it would willingly dispense with it. It is useful alike to the FARMER, the MERCHANT, the MECHANIC, the HOUSE-KEEPER, and the PROFESSIONAL MAN.
Extracts from the Press.
"One of the most important family works ever published."—*Rural American*, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1866.
"Is probably the fullest and most reliable book of its class extant."—*The Watchman*, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1866.
"Contains immense number of practical receipts and other information."—*N. Y. Tribune*, May, 1866.
"We can vouch for its accuracy."—*Press*, Philadelphia Nov., 1865.
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"Will repay its cost in any family within a year."—*North American*, Philadelphia, Nov., 1865.
Circulars giving full description and terms to Agents, copies of letters from our Canvassers, showing what they are doing; recommendations and opinions of the press, *sent free* by the publishers. Price $4.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & COMPANY,
(Established in 1839.)
874-4t Nos. 17 & 19 South Sixth St., Philadelphia.

3 MONTHS FOR HALF-PRICE.—We will send THE HERALD OF HEALTH three months for 25 cents, that everybody may see how valuable it is. $2 a year. 20 cents a number. MILLER, WOOD & CO., No. 15 Laight St., New York City. 874-3t

$5 SAMPLE FREE.—WITH TERMS for Agents to clear $5 to $10 daily, the year round. Business light and genteel. No bogus Jewelry or any other humbug arrangement.
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ONLY LOOK AT THIS.—We will SEND TEN SEALED CERTIFICATES in the best one dollar enterprize in existence to any address. Enclose stamp. THOMSON & CO.,
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FULL BLOODED MERINO BUCKS FOR Sale—HAMMOND'S STOCK.—The subscriber offers for sale 12 Merino Bucks as above. They are 1 and 2 years old. H. CUMINS, Bethany Mills,
873-4t Genesee Co., N. Y.

CLARK'S IMPROVED INDELIBLE Pencil, PATENT OF JULY 10, 1866.—"It is as easy to mark cloth indelibly with these pencils as it is to write one's name on a piece of paper with "Faber's No. 1."—*N. Y. Tribune.* ☞ One Pencil will mark 1,000 articles. Single Pencils, by mail, 50c. Agents wanted everywhere.
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ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS! Cheap Farm and Fruit Lands, Village Lots, Water Powers for manufacturing, for sale, at Bricksburg, Ocean County, New Jersey, 44 miles from New York on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil, fine loam, superior for all crops. Country just rolling enough for beauty and utility. Climate mild and proverbially healthy. Water soft and pure. No fever and ague. Sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms. Price per acre, $20 and upward.
For circulars and maps, address as above
873-13t W. J. PARMENTIER, Agent, Bricksburg.

MARYLAND and VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.—Owing to the civil war fine Southern farms are now offering for sale at reduced prices in the most fertile portions of Maryland and Virginia. The mildness of the climate and variety of productions offer peculiar inducements to Northern farmers. The subscribers have constantly on hand farms improved and unimproved. Dairy, fruit and grazing farms; country seats, coal and timber lands in all sections of Maryland and Virginia. Also, residences and building lots in and around Baltimore and Washington. Faithful and accurate descriptions can be had by addressing JOHN GLENN & CO., No. 59 Second St., Baltimore. [873-1t

25 CENTS—SOMETHING NEW. For the above amount a beautiful picture of LINCOLN and WASHINGTON will be sent postage paid—five pictures for $1. Address, S. H. WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED OF EITHER SEX for the best ONE DOLLAR enterprize out, to whom cash commissions are paid. Enclose stamp and address CROSBY & CO., Box 1965, Boston, Mass.

SILVERINE
FOR INSTANTANEOUSLY SILVER PLATING articles of Brass, Copper, German Silver, &c. Restoring the plating where worn off;—and for Cleaning and Polishing
Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
This most useful invention of the age is a prepation of *pure silver*, and contains no mercury, acid, or other substance injurious to metals or the hands. It is a complete electro-plating battery in a bottle. Price 50 cents per bottle.
☞ For sale by Druggists and Variety Stores.
HOWE & STEVENS,
872 Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

PATENTED May 29, 1866.
THIS IS AN ARTICLE FOR WASHING WITHOUT rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT ROT THE CLOTHES, but will leave them much WHITER than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear.
It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.
This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used. Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz.:
It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.
It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.
Also, for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed. With one quarter the time and labor usually required it imparts a beautiful gloss and luster, much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.
Directions with each package.
And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.
The manufactures of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the cloth, or failed in removing the dirt, but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston.
Also, MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY DYE COLORS.
For sale by Grocers and Dealers everywhere. 872

CIDER WANTED!—The Subscriber will furnish CASKS and pay CASH for any quantity of PURE CIDER, delivered at the Railroad or Canal. For further particulars address
871-6t HORACE WILLIAMS, Agent,
Sept. 22, 1866. Vinegar Manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y.

$60 WILL PAY FOR AN ENTIRE SET of Bound Volumes RURAL NEW-YORKER from No 1 to No. 17—10 first Volumes are Family Papers bound, 6 new volumes. This is probably the only full set for sale. Address WILLIAMS, Rural New-Yorker, Office.

WHISKERS.—WE WILL GUARANTEE A heavy Beard in five weeks, to those who use Russell's Italian Compound, according to directions. Price by mail, 50 cents.
RUSSELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

$150 A MONTH.—New Business for Agents. [868-13t] H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

CHEAP AND RICH LANDS AND
GOOD HOMES IN THE WEST.

GOV. FLETCHER'S INVITATION

To Come to Free Missouri. Hear him:

"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies green with their natural grasses, and beautified by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarrantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Soal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inhaustible. Come, then from the sterile and bleak hills of New-England. Come, from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come, from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from wornout cities to the splendid territory of Missouri, an Empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co.

offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, 500,000 ACRES of best prairie, timber and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make with him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 20 cents.
Address, GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Com.,
871-13t. Hannibal, Missouri.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, 1 MILE south of Lockport. Address J. W. VAIL, or GEO. H. MOODY, Lockport, N. Y. 871-6t

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are now wanted to solicit orders in each town in the United States, for The Illustrated History of the Bible, by John Kitto, D. D., F. S. A., Edited by Alvan Bond, D. D., of Norwich, Conn. This is the best selling book now published. Agents make from $100 to $300 per month, and say "*they never knew a book to sell so well.*"
For further information apply immediately to the publisher. HENRY BILL, Norwich, Conn.

WHISKERS.—DR. LAMONTE'S CORROLIA will force Whiskers or Mustaches on the smoothest face or chin—never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free. Address, REEVES & CO.
No. 78 Nassau St., New-York.

READER, DO YOU WANT TO BUY A
NEW JERSEY FARM!
If so, I will sell the following Farms:
1 Farm, 35 acres. Price, $4,000.
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1 do 75 acres, $3,500.
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1 do 50 acres, at $50 per acre.
1 do 50 acres, at $4,000.
1 do 81 acres, stock and all $3,000.
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100 acres, unimproved, $20 per acre.
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12 acres, at $35 per acre.
5 acres, at $50 per acre.
1,000 acres, at $20 per acre.
1,100 acres, with large mansion house, $12,000.
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PEDIGREE.—John J. Crittenden was sired by the "Benson Horse," he by "Black Hawk." The dam of the Benson Horse was sired by "Young Hambletonian;" he by "Bishop Hambletonian," and he by "Imported Messenger." J. J. Crittenden's dam was sired by "Hambletonian." Grand dam by "Bishop's Hambletonian," and he "Imported Messenger." 849-tf

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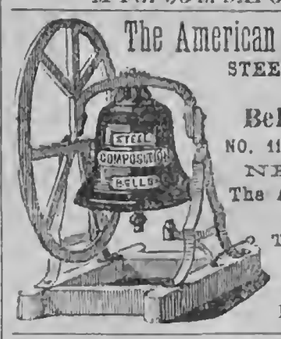

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843-tf No. 700 Broadway, New York.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WORDS.

BY BELL CLINTON.

Written as with a diamond point,
Never to be effaced,
Our words, for evil, or for good,
On living hearts are traced.
Did we but oft'ner stop to think
What would their influence be,
Less sad regret our own—less grief
Should we in others see.

Harsh, cruel words! leaving their scar
On childhood's tender heart,—
They pierce the young and hopeful too,
With cruel, poisoned dart.
They pain the weary—failing one
Of age with silvered, hair,
And add to life the bitter drops
Which savor of despair.

False words!—they wrap the trusting heart
With seeming silken toil,
Then, serpent-like, they sting and crush
With deadly, venomed coil,—
Black'ning the lips which utter them,
Blighting the heart betrayed,
Marring in both the precious soul,
In heavenly likeness made.

Brave words of earnest, honest truth,
Out-spoken for the right!
Kind, loving words!—so gently breathed
In joy, or sorrow's night.
Blessing who gives, and who receives—
Priceless, beyond all worth—
O, were there spoken none but these,
How blest would be the Earth.

Chenango Co., N. Y., 1866.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A STEP IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

A STORY AND A MIRROR.

BY JAMES L. BOWEN.

RODERICK HOUSEMAN was one of those personages who are met everywhere,—there is no need, therefore, that we should specify the particular location of our story. Suffice it to say, then, that it was in a pleasant country village, where the "stars and stripes" waved regularly every Fourth of July, and men duly walked according to the traditions of their elders. In that pleasant village there were a few points of general interest, and among them "the store," at present under the control of RODERICK and a single clerk, was *the* great center of attraction.

To those who have seen anything of country life we need not say that HOUSEMAN was the principal man of the place, especially when to his position as store-keeper were added the fact that he was postmaster, deacon of the village church, and held several petty offices in the affairs of the town. Surely this was honor enough for one man, and so RODERICK felt. The sense of his own importance did not desert him at any time. Step by step he had ascended the ladder of worldly fame, and at each ascent he could see further and further over the heads of his fellow men. Gradually they seemed of less and less importance. *Their* places could be filled readily enough, and the world would wag on all the same; but with him—ah! when *he* should be called upon to shuffle off the mortal coil, how would the breach in society be repaired? And that thought—a very bad thought it was—because each day more ingrained with his feelings and daily life. As a merchant he was too often harsh, exacting and unreasonable. People who spoke plausible words to his face, re-weighed and measured articles which came from his store with an exactness which would seem to indicate that his Sabbath and prayer-meeting professions of godliness and fair-dealing were received with many grains of allowance.

RODERICK had many good traits of character, no doubt, but too often he allowed his own self-consequence to blind him. The good people of R. murmured when he demanded extravagant prices, and spoke harsh words to them when there was no occasion for anything of the kind; but there was no other store within many miles, and they could but submit.

"I should like the balance of my last month's wages, if convenient," said a young man to HOUSEMAN, one day. He had been in the latter's employ for some time, and being a valued hand the self-sufficient man was rather anxious to please him.

"Well, ZACH," was the hesitating reply, "if it would be just as handy for you to-morrow—I—"

The fact was, RODERICK was "short" at that particular time, though he was not anxious to confess it. But ZACHARIAH HAYNES had need of the money, and he knew that his claim was just. The merchant was finally forced to confess that he was unable to make the payment upon that day, but agreed to meet it with the first funds which came to hand. ZACHARIAH was ready enough to wait, upon learning the state of affairs, while the merchant returned to his store chewing a bitter quid. As he entered a woman emerged, bearing several bundles which she seemed to have just purchased.

"A good trade," remarked the clerk, SEBASTIAN REYNOLDS, as his employer closed the door behind her.

"How much?"

"Seventeen dollars forty."

He turned away from the blotter in which he had been making an entry, as he spoke.

"Charge it?"

"Yes, sir. She is going to send up some butter or pay the money in a week or two."

HOUSEMAN said no more, but he paced up and down the store for nearly an hour. He was waiting for some cash customers, but they came not, and finally, when the village bell chimed out nine o'clock, the till was almost as empty as at noon. The merchant closed the door and sat down, after glancing once or twice up and down the street. He had been very silent all the evening, and young REYNOLDS knew well that something was upon his mind which would have to be spoken before they left the store.

"SEBASTIAN," said he, pointing to a chair, "sit down here."

The young man obeyed, and RODERICK then proceeded:

"I've made up my mind to one thing: I aint going to be so easy with folks as I hev been! Them what pretend to pay money must pay it when they get their goods, and then our drawer wont be empty all the while. It is trouble enough to get goods here so as to accomodate them. They can't trade any where else, and if we say a few cents more for *profit* they've got to fork over. *They've got to trade with us, whether or no!*"

The last sentence was put in a low and emphatic tone. And then the merchant talked for nearly an hour, at the end of which time he had clearly proved, to himself, at least, that the people of R. were but tools in his hands, and that he could use them more roughly than he had yet done with perfect impunity. The morrow was to witness the adoption of the new plan.

SEBASTIAN REYNOLDS was a young man of generous disposition, and while seeking his lodgings he mused:—"HOUSEMAN is going to take a step in the wrong direction, I fear. People do not regard him with any too much good feeling now, and if he goes to putting on more airs, and feeling too proud, I'm afraid he will have a fall. Yet perhaps it would benefit him in the end."

The morning came, bright and clear. Filled with his selfish thoughts and purposes, RODERICK took his way to the store. SEBASTIAN was there before him, and at the moment of his entrance a customer stood before the counter. She was a middle-aged, pale, neatly-dressed woman, who met the self-important merchant with a pleasant smile and greeting. FLORA CONRODE was her name, and she was a widow, in limited circumstances, chiefly dependant upon her only son for support. He had not much of this world's goods in store, but managed to earn a comfortable living for himself and mother by daily toil. Lately he had been unable to work for some weeks, and his mother had been obliged to incur indebtedness for the necessaries of life. This fact had not escaped the mind of RODERICK HOUSEMAN, and he wheeled behind the counter, facing the woman.

"Believe we've got a little account against you," he said, in the blandest manner.

"Yes, I know," replied the widow, in pained tones. "I should have settled with you before this if SYLVESTER had not been sick much longer than we anticipated. But he is better now, and I trust will be able to work next week."

"Then you don't want to pay your account this mornin'?"

"I cannot, sir."

The woman looked a little frightened, evidently uncertain whether her interlocutor was really in earnest.

"How do you suppose I can live and support half of R.?" the brute demanded, with a snarl.

FLORA CONRODE stepped back aghast. She had ever been prompt in the payment of such little debts as she had by necessity contracted, and very naturally she felt wounded most deeply by the brutal remark. She did not attempt to answer, but turned and walked out of the store, dashing away a tear when she fancied no one observed her.

Later in the day, when HOUSEMAN was absent, she entered, and paid the sum owed, but took no more goods, though young REYNOLDS endeavored to atone for his employer's unkindness.

"I knew she would pay up if she was a mind to," the latter exclaimed, when the entry met his eye.

"But I guess you lost a customer," remarked SEBASTIAN.

"Lost one!" was the almost contemptuous rejoinder. "Where'll she go, I'd like to know? I tell you, what trading is done in R. I mean to do; and I'm *goin' to do it, too!*"

Thus weeks rolled on. Where he had put his foot RODERICK HOUSEMAN kept it. More than one customer had declared that they would never trade more with him, but the conceited man was waiting in ardent expectation for them to return, and purchase of him again.

"I've been bamboozled long enough," he remarked. "They are mad now because I wont stand it longer. Well, this is my store, and if my word isn't law, I wonder whose is."

But HOUSEMAN had cause of anxiety soon, though he did not allow himself to manifest much concern. A neighbor happened in one day, and after the usual salutations had passed, he said, bluntly enough:—"Well, ROD, what d'ye think of this new store we're goin' tew hev?"

"New store?"

"Yes; didn't ye know SYLVET CONRODE was fittin' up a store?"

"He aint!"

"But he is,—I seen 'em to work thar when I come over."

"Foolish feller," was the exclamation; "I'd like to know what he's got to set up in trade with?"

For several days HOUSEMAN repeated his question to every caller, because he considered it unanswerable. He knew, as all knew, that SYLVESTER CONRODE had been obliged to toil every day to support himself and mother, and the very idea that he could think seriously of opening trade was preposterous. Still so it was, for carpenters were busy at work fitting up a portion of the large dwelling which they occupied for a sales-room.

"I see how it is," RODERICK argued, after the fact could be no longer doubted. "I made 'em pay up up an old account that they meant to shirk off, and now they're going to show people that anybody can start a store and get rich out of it."

So HOUSEMAN argued, but he was far from feeling at ease. He felt that some part of the story had not as yet reached his ears. And so it was. One day a friend came in and followed HOUSEMAN into the cellar.

"I've found out about CONRODE," he said, in mysterious tones.

"What is it?"

"They say an old uncle of his'n has died, somewhere off, and left him about five thousand dollars!"

HOUSEMAN did not say a word, but his face elongated to a fearful extent. During the day he was decidedly taciturn, and more morose than ever before; but finally he persuaded himself that there was nothing to fear, more especially when he learned that the reported five thousand was but as many hundred.

"What can he do with five hundred dollars?" was the mode of his reasoning. "It will all be gone by the time he is ready to buy goods, and I shall have to take his stock off his hands. I'll never do it, though—not even to keep him from starving!"

Far sooner than had been expected bales and boxes began to arrive, followed by casks and barrels. That day witnessed the close of RODERICK HOUSEMAN'S prosperity.

Day after day, and a week passed; but at its end the self-important merchant confessed that his sales never had been so small for the same space of time. He really began to feel alarmed. The "young upstart" seemed to make vastly more difference with his business transactions than he had anticipated. Thoughts of buying out SYLVESTER to prevent his starvation no longer had any place in his brain. Standing upon a distant eminence, which commanded a view of both stores, he saw plenty of customers leave the rival establishment, carrying bundles and packages in any quantity, while not one such left his own store. It was a painful sight to the proud man, but not so painful as many harsh words of his had been to sensitive breasts in that little community. He could justly blame no one but himself.

Anon other whisperings began to be heard, which he would not believe, until, one pleasant day, an ominous package came to him through the mail, directing him to make out the proper accounts, and turn over the post-office to his successor, SYLVESTER CONRODE, Esq! The proud man felt his heart sinking, but the power at the National capital was greater than his, and the desired change was sorrowfully made.

Shorn of his most important office, and with a store which scarcely paid its expenses, the heartless man of former days began to feel that he was not so important to the life of R. after all. Every means in his power was used to restore his lost prestige and influence, but it proved of no avail. Low prices and easy terms would not avail him now. People preferred to deal with one whose word and honor they could trust.

The annual election of town officers came in due course of time, and HOUSEMAN began to feel that his chance was not so good as hitherto. But men talked cheerfully of retaining him in the positions he occupied, and one or two shrewdly hinted that he would stand higher than ever. The day came. The votes were polled, and then the result was made known. RODERICK went home a humbled man. Every office of public trust had been taken from him, and, worst of all, most of them had been given to SYLVESTER CONRODE!

For some time he waited patiently, trusting that a change of deportment, and many smooth words at weekly prayer meetings, would bring him favor; but it was not to be. Early in the spring he bade adieu to R. forever, while SYLVESTER CONRODE purchased his goods at lower than "panic prices."

"I have paid him for that insult he gave you, dear mother," said the young merchant, as he recounted the event to his pleased parent. "His falseness and double-dealing proved his ruin. I will see if honor will not bring an equally certain reward."

It did. To-day SYLVESTER CONRODE is a successful merchant and respected citizen, while RODERICK HOUSEMAN toils day by day for his bread. But all in all he is more honest, because poorer and with no influence beyond his family circle. An inward monitor may sometimes tell him that the judgments of GOD are righteous altogether; and though he may repine at his lot, that voice will ever say, in thunder tones, that his punishment is just.

A SHARK STORY.

IN the United Service Museum, Whitehall Yard, London, are exhibited the jaws of a shark, wide open and enclosing a tin box. The history of this strange exhibition is as follows: A ship on her way to the West Indies, fell in with and chased a suspicious-looking craft, which had all the appearance of a slaver. During the pursuit the chase threw something overboard. She was subsequently captured, and taken into Port Royal to be tried as a slaver. In absence of the ship's papers and other proofs, the slaver was not only in a fair way to escape condemnation, but her captain was anticipating the recovery of pecuniary damages against his captor for illegal detention. While the subject was under discussion, a vessel came into port which had followed closely in the track of the chase above described. She had caught a shark, and in its stomach was found a tin box, which contained the slaver's papers. Upon the strength of this evidence the slaver was condemned. The written account is attached to the box.

SINCERITY is to speak as we think, believe as we pretend, act as we confess, perform as we promise, and really be what we would seem to be.

WIT AND WISDOM.

AN angel's harp requires an angel's touch.

NEVER chase a bullet that has gone by you.

BETTER bow your head than break your neck.

THE gayest smilers are often the saddest weepers.

YOU can tell how wide a man's reputation is, but you can't tell how long.

No man will assume the character of another unless he is ashamed of his own.

SOME persons live on the kindness of others, and claim to be their benefactors.

THE villainy that accomplishes the most evil is the most accomplished villainy.

THERE is nothing upon earth more miserable than she that has a son and sees him err.

LUCK is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

To bear evil speaking and illiterate judgments with unanimity, is the highest bravery. It is, in fact, the repose of mental courage.

MY first is what lies at the door; my second is a kind of corn; my third is what nobody can do without, and my whole is one of the United States. Mat-ri-mony.

HERE is the pithiest sermon ever preached: "Our ingress in life is naked and bare; our progress through life is trouble and care; our egress out of it we do not know where; but doing well here, we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

A GENTLEMAN riding a very ordinary looking horse, asked a negro whom he met how far it was to a neighboring town, whither he was going. The negro, looking at the animal under the rider, with a broad grin of contempt, replied, "Wi' dat ar hoss, massa, it's jist fo'teen miles. Wi' a good chunk of a hoss, seben miles; but if you jist had Massa Jimmy's hoss! Gosh! you're *dare now!*

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 36 letters.
My 11, 3, 34, 5, 12 is a small three-masted vessel.
My 1, 10, 22, 4, 30, 27, 9, 8 is a quadrangle.
My 26, 2, 33, 14, 13, 28 is a German coin.
My 18, 23, 25, 31 is a river fish.
My 6, 17, 7, 31, 21, 22, 25, 26, 35, 36 is one who establishes.
My 16, 15, 32 is a measure of length.
My 20, 19 is a personal pronoun.
My 24 and 29 are vowels.
My whole is a true saying.

Elmton, Pa. SAM'L D. PORTER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

RHETE mace a coive no het gssnpia aleg
Fost dna owl sa a riyfa's leta,
Tenleg nad weets as a wolfret's hisg,
Ro het aly fo teb hezpyr hatt danwers yb;
Nda a rilibt fo yoj ni eth tearh is errdits,
'Swat het gimca woerp fo a letneg rowd.

Holmes Mill, Ohio. C. G.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

IF a certain piece of land in the form of a parallelogram whose length is 1 rod 9 feet 10 4-5 inches, and the width 1 rod 3 feet 3 3-5 inches, has a pole 60 feet high standing upon each of two of its opposite angles how far from the ground must each break if they fall in a diagonal direction, and the top of one striking 3 feet farther from the stump than the top of the other, and at the same time the top of both striking at the same place. J. E. BRAINARD.

Gainesville, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 873.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

Answer to Problem:—A owes B & C $2.60—B & C lose $70.40.

Answer to Anagram:

Ye hearts that are sad and weary,
There's a sweet relief in prayer;
Look up—to the light of heaven—
And find rich blessings there.

Answer to Charade:—Count Rod-e-rick.

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CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

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AGRICULTURAL.

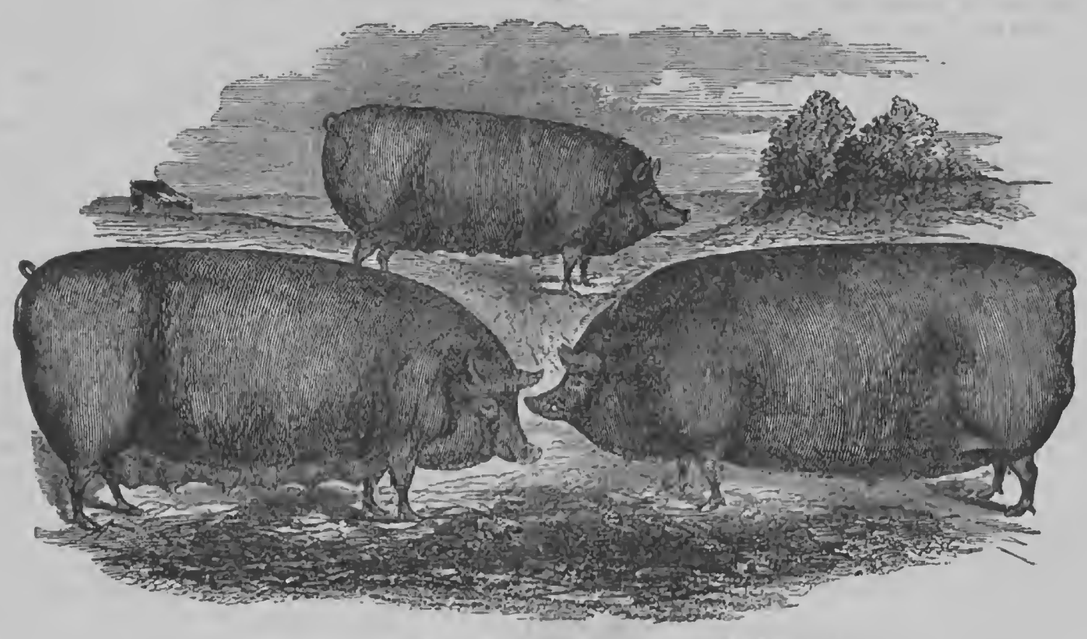
WINTERING FARM HORSES.

SOME farmers treat their horses in winter much as they do their fattening cattle and sheep; they give them abundant food, and but little exercise, keep them in a warm and dimly lighted stable, and if they do but grow fat, with their cattle and sheep, they deem it convincing proof that the proper course has been pursued. Now horses in good working condition, at least, should always be seen on the premises of a good farmer, but his gratitude towards these faithful servants should not induce him, at any time of the year, to *stall feed* them. The butcher wants thick meat and plenty of tallow in the cattle and sheep, but the plowman looks for strong muscle, spirit and endurance in his team. The food and care of the different animals should be consistent with the ultimate purpose they are to serve. Fat horses that have been wintered mostly in the stable, without much exercise, are not fit for hard service at the opening of the working season in the spring, and a prolific source of disease is the hard work they are frequently compelled to do when they are not in proper condition.

The ordinary winter business of the farmer does not call for much exercise of his team, and if he have several most of them may be entirely idle. In such cases it is an excellent plan to have a yard for their especial benefit, well littered and safe, and let them have access to it several hours each day. The horses should be unshod, and if any are vicious they may be turned loose at different hours from the others. The horses will show by their playful actions how much they enjoy this temporary relief from the stall. Another very important thing, often neglected by farmers, is the grooming of their teams. In the summer time the horse, by rolling in the pasture, to a certain extent cleans himself; besides the rains have some effect. But in the stable he relies on the care of his master, and the keen enjoyment the curry-comb and brush evidently give him, should be ample reward for the labor. A well lighted stable, thoroughly ventilated yet free from currents of air, should also be provided.

In regard to the feed of horses most farmers, we think, will agree to the proposition that it is always good economy to grind or mash all kinds of grain before feeding. It is well established that cut straw, cornstalks or other coarse fodder fed with some grain is cheaper than to winter the horses wholly on hay. Without stopping to assign reasons we think they also come out in spring in better condition than when fed on hay alone. Good wheat or oat straw fed with bran strengthened with corn meal has been found excellent. When the weather is not too cold it is preferable to dampen the cut hay or straw and sprinkle the meal on it.

The wintering of horses should begin with the first approach of cold autumn nights. No work horse should now be left in the pasture except in the day time. Exposure to a single autumn storm might cause damage enough to the farmer's teams to have paid for years of timely care.



GROUP OF IMPROVED ESSEX SWINE.

SWINE.—SUFFOLK AND ESSEX.

THE Suffolks, when pure, are noted for as many excellent points as any other breed of hogs; and we think that the Suffolk blood has done as much, if not more, to improve the common swine of this country as any other strain whatsoever. The following general description, by an English writer, of the points of a good hog, are especially applicable to a good Suffolk. These points are,—"Sufficient depth of carcass and such an elongation of body as will insure sufficient lateral expansion. Let the loin and chest be broad. The breadth of the latter denotes good room for the play of the lungs, and a consequent free and healthy circulation, essential to the thriving or fattening of any animal. The bone should be small and the joints fine. Nothing is more indicative of high breeding than this; and the legs should be no longer than, when fully fat, to prevent the body from trailing on the ground. The leg is the least profitable portion of the hog, and we require no more of it than is absolutely necessary for the rest. See that the feet be firm and sound, and the toes lie well together, and press straightly on the ground, as also that the claws are even, upright, and healthy. Many say that the form of the head is of little or no consequence, and that a good hog may have an ugly head; but I regard the head of all animals as one of the very principal points where pure or impure breeding will be most obviously indicated. A high bred animal will invariably be found to arrive more speedily to maturity, to turn out more profitably than one of impure stock; and such being the case I consider the head of the hog is by no means to be overlooked by the purchaser. The description of head most likely to be a concomitant of high breeding is one not carrying heavy bone, not too flat on the forehead, or possessing too long a snout; the forehead should be rather convex, curving upward, and the ear should be pendulous, and inclined somewhat forward, and also light and thin."

The Suffolk is remarkable for early maturity, easy keeping, and quiet habits. During the first year of their lives they will make as much meat with the same feed as any other breed of hogs. They should not be kept too fat while young, but, if possible, allowed the range of pasture, in order to attain their proper growth.

The Improved Essex, some fine specimens of which we illustrate, will also answer the above general description of a well bred hog. They were originated in the county of Essex, England, by crossing with the Neapolitan, and they inherit the black color of the race. On this side of the Atlantic they are more numerous in Canada than elsewhere. They are remarkable for compact form, a small amount of bone and offal, and, when well cured, a delicious ham. The dark color in the hide does not penetrate deep, as after dressing they are quite white. Many farmers have a dislike, amounting almost to prejudice, to a dark skinned hog, but in the case of the Essex, at least, a dark hide covers many good qualities. The breed is quite popular in some parts of England, and has won many first prizes at the Smithfield Club and other shows. The dressed weight of fair specimens is said to be from 250 to 400 lbs. at 12 to 18 month old.

LIQUID MANURE FOR GRASS LANDS.

LIQUID manure is the best form for application to grass lands. Solid manure is often very unsatisfactory in its results; and then, but few farmers can *afford* to give their grass lands a thorough dressing of the solid contents of the barn-yard. Any farmer can satisfy himself of the comparative benefit of solid and liquid manure by observing his meadows in the spring that have been pastured in the preceding autumn. Spots on which the liquid manure has been deposited send up a much ranker and darker growth of grass than those that have received the solid excrements.

If the farmer had a liquid manure distributor he could enrich his meadows rapidly and cheaply. Then he should construct his stables so as to save it, and when these improvements were made he would probably conclude to tie the cows in the stables at night, and provide some extra food for them, which would increase the dairy products.

It is asserted by some that solid manure is more lasting in its beneficial action, but we doubt if the increase of products in the aggregate is as large as that resulting from the application of the same quantity in a liquid form. The late autumn is probably the best season to apply this top-dressing to meadows, and we advise farmers who have poor spots in such fields to try the experiment of an application of liquid manure. Just before the ground freezes solid will answer in point of time. Keep an account of the cost of labor and value of materials used and next year report to the RURAL whether it was a profitable operation.

BURYING VS. BLASTING ROCKS.

TAKING a stroll, not long since, we observed a farmer engaged in digging a pit alongside of a considerable rock or boulder, for the purpose of burying it out of sight. The field contained quite a number of these rocks, which were to be disposed of in the same way. The question was asked whether the party had an abundance of fencing timber, and the reply was in the negative. Still he was digging deep holes to hide below the surface the very material wanted for fencing the farm!

These rocks, besure, were too gross and unwieldy for a fence wall, but how easily they could be rendered manageable by the aid of a drill and a trifling expenditure for blasting powder. A center blast will throw one of these surface rocks into fragments suited to the construction of a common field wall, which, properly put up, will require little or no other repairs during an ordinary lifetime. Any man of ordinary judgment can drill one of these rocks, and procure, from the Lake beach, fine sand, which, properly dried and screened, will supply all the packing necessary to a blast. Drill the rock well down towards the center: pour in a quantity of powder, filling the orifice about one-fourth full; insert a tube, in the shape of a rye, wheat or oat straw, filled with fine powder, and then fill the hole with dry, fine sand, and the charge is ready. Set a slow match, by way of train, and then seek a place of safety. The explosion will present the rock in sections easily removed to a line of stone wall by means of an ordinary stone boat. The time consumed in this operation will not exceed that required for the burying process, while providing the material for a good fence, which the other mode of clearing the ground does not.

EXTRACTS FROM READING.

Underdraining and Pulverizing the Soil.

Too much cannot be said in favor of pulverizing the soil; even thorough draining itself will not supersede the necessity of performing this operation. Almost the whole superiority of *garden* over *field* produce is referable to the greater perfection to which this pulverizing of the soil can be carried. Soil examined mechanically, is found to consist of particles of all sizes and shapes, from stones and pebbles down to the finest powder, and, on account of their extreme irregularity of shape, they cannot lie so close to one another as to prevent there being passages between them, owing to which soil in the mass is always more or less *porous*. There are two distinct classes of pores; first, the large ones which exist between the particles of soil, and second, the very minute ones, which occur in the particles themselves.

Lest any one should suppose that the contents of these interstitial canals must be so minute that their whole amount can be of but little consequence, I may here notice the fact that in moderately well pulverized soil, they amount to no less than one-fourth of the whole bulk of the soil itself; for example, 100 cubic inches of moist soil (that is of soil in which the pores of the particles are filled with water while the canals between the particles are filled with air,) contain 25 cubic inches of air. According to this calculation, in a field pulverized to a depth of eight inches, every imperial acre will return beneath its surface 12,545,280 cubic inches of air. And, to take one more element into the calculation, supposing the soil were not properly drained, the sufficient pulverizing of an additional inch in depth would increase the escape of water from the surface by upwards of one hundred gallons per acre each day.—*Dr. Madden.*

Clover.

CLOVER differs entirely from the cereal plants in this respect, that it sends its main roots perpendicularly downwards, when no obstacles stand in the way, to a depth which the fine fibrous roots of wheat and barley fall to reach; the principal roots of clover branch off into creeping shoots, which again send forth fresh roots downwards. Thus clover, like the pea plant, derives its principal food from layers below the arable surface soil; and the difference between the two consists mainly in this—that the clover, from its larger and more extensive root-surface, can still find a sufficiency of food in fields where peas will no longer thrive; the natural consequence is, that the subsoil is left proportionably much poorer by clover than by the pea. Clover seed, on account of its small size, can furnish from its own mass, but few formative elements for the young plant, and requires a rich arable surface for its development; but the plant takes comparatively but little food from the surface soil. When the roots have pierced through this, the upper parts are soon covered with a corky coating, and only the fine root-fibers ramifying through the subsoil convey food to the plant.—*Liebig.*

WHAT MAKES FARMING SUCCESSFUL?

NUMBER TWO.

BEING possessed of all the aids and appliances of farming with a sufficiency of capital, cannot of itself insure successful results. Means of any kind are most useful to their possessor only when they can be made subservient to the general plan and aid in its development. Some of the best lessons in the economy of husbandry are simple repetitions of the economy of Nature. In that economy you see orders of being and phenomena of action—one within another, and one above another. The great, infinite, all-comprehensive design we mortals cannot wholly see, or understand, nor is it necessary that we should, but we can see there are graduated cycles of action, and of existence, each of which is ever a part of the general plan, supported by all below it, and contributing support to all above it. Suppose you could control one of these centers of action, so that while it received tribute from all below in the order of Nature, it contributed nothing to superior conditions, but rather brought them under its control. Then the harmony of the whole would be disturbed, and some parts of the great beneficent plan would be frustrated. In the development of organic forms the law of variation is just as obvious and important as the law of similitude. But in all variation, in all departure from a perfect or normal type of being, Nature still *first* conserves the existence itself. Better, it would seem, that it should be developed imperfectly than not at all,—the *lower* attributes are then sacrificed in part to the higher principle of life.

All this order and harmony are fit subjects for the study of the husbandman, and they teach him most practical lessons; for in the midst of all these wonderful and varied phenomena he is to live, and move, and perform his work. And his first thoughts should be how properly to place all the means and resources which he may have, subservient to a general plan of operations. A well digested, and as near as may be, perfect plan, may be difficult to fix upon, but once determined, minor considerations should not change it.

The man who carries out ideas of this kind is not likely to be caught by plausible humbugs, and he will consider well before he engages in business or speculations which, however sound and promising they may appear, would cause him to give up his most comprehensive plans in order to attend to developing the "new thing." Under this head are special crops, out of the line of ordinary farming, which require, perhaps, all the manure of the farm on a few acres, and the growing and manipulation of which is properly a business by itself. Various kinds of garden vegetables, for instance, are often very profitable when raised for market; but the proprietor of a large and comparatively unimproved tract, or the person who has already entered upon a system of mixed husbandry, could not in addition take up such branches with profit to himself. In taking hold of and combining projects and pursuits of various kinds, great judgment should be exercised, and it is herein principally that men so greatly differ. The man of but *one* idea is tolerably sure to succeed, if he is gifted with that obstinacy and persistency of purpose which such people usually are. But the man of *many* ideas may be more successful even, and enjoy more of the world as he passes through it, if his object in view is more comprehensive, and his devotion to it equally earnest and persevering.

"Drive thy business or it will drive thee," was spoken by "Poor Richard" many years ago; it is true now as it was then,—volumes might be written to illustrate it; it is the very essence of all thrift; it may almost be said to include all other business rules and maxims. Better, much better, is a small business moving along in the right way, never entangled,—never uncertain in its general results, and always well in hand and active,—than a large and complicated one which might be successful "only it isn't." How many are there who are over-worked. In the machinery of their plans the balance of power has been turned against them, and endless cares and perplexities and labor of body and mind are continually the result. The peculiar nervous and over-worked appearance of Americans is proverbial. This is not properly to be ascribed to our climate, nor is it a characteristic of our people as a separate race; it is the result of that phase or epoch in the developement of civilization in which we now find ourselves. The promptings of ambition and the eager reach

after power is the first exciting cause, and if farmers do not suffer so much as some other classes from excessive brain labor, they are often physically over-taxed,—not so much from the actual amount of labor they preform as from the worry of a dragging business where means are kept adequate to ends only through daily harassing care and labor.

As a chief element of success in the business of Agriculture we have mentioned a proper and efficient plan of operations. We can give but few hints toward its formation plainly, in detail; the end or object of it should reflect the purpose of the life of the *planner*. We will not suppose him to be a man of *one idea*, simply,—that of grasping, miserly accumulation. As we have before hinted, Rural or Farm economy is properly the economy of Nature,—at least should harmonize with it. In that all-wise, all-provident economy there is abundance without waste; apparent negligence and profusion oft-times perhaps, but only to make certain the result,—the ultimatum. Abundantly the tree puts forth its leaves,—enough, and more than enough, for a part shall strew the ground prematurely, and so give greater vigor to the rest,—limited as to size and form yet so curiously varied that you shall find no two exactly alike. And then how many blossoms are there to each one which grows into the nature and perfect fruit!

But bountiful, and wasteful, and prodigal beyond everything else in Nature is that great magnificent sun,—shedding his warmth and glory on all alike, on cloud lands, and meadow lands, mountain tops and quiet, fertile plains and valleys, and on the thankless bosom of the ever-restless sea.

And then, reader, did you ever consider what a mere speck is the whole surface of our planet compared with the myriad millions of miles of space traversed by beams, at least as potent, from the same luminary? But look at Nature again, and she is exact as to form and size and weight, even to the minutest atom,—more unalterably exact than the laws of the far-famed Medes and Persians. Chemistry and the microscope afford us some idea of the subtle delicacy and unerringness of organic and inorganic phenomena. But even these powerful instruments of investigation exhibit only a small extent of the infinitesimal exactness of the all-wise designs. In the study of all this what unbounded opportunities are there to form a plan in harmony with that of the great Contriver. And in harmony with the Great Plan it must be or it cannot succeed. The laws of Nature are never amended or repealed, or their penalties commuted. L. W.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

FEEDING STOCK FROM STACKS.

MANY farmers, who make stock-raising a special feature in their agricultural operations, are frequently deficient in barn accommodations, hence are compelled to resort to the stacking process. Stacks, properly made, keep hay with very little damage from the elements, but when they are located, as is frequently the case, in the meadows where the grass is cut, a considerable loss necessarily results both in feed and manure. This loss is predicated on the supposition that these stacks are fed out in the meadows or fields where they are built. In this case considerable hay is blown off and lost by high winds: it is less satisfying to the cattle when they are compelled to feed while exposed to the sweep of the wintry blast. Besides the droppings from the stock will, in the majority of cases, be deposited in some out-of-the-way place where they have sought shelter and not readily reclaimed for use the following spring. To prevent this expense and loss it is only necessary to provide sufficient yarding room in the vicinity of the barn to accommodate the stack. Feed from the barn first till room is made for more hay. Throw in a stack and feed on till room is made for another one. In this way the stock will have the advantage of the shelter supplied by the barns and sheds; will eat less and waste less, while the manure made will be deposited in a compass so narrow as not to involve the necessity of losing much if any of it. This winter removal of hay might be wholly obviated by properly adjusting the stacks about the barn and yard at the time of harvesting the crop. Much labor would be saved in this way, while supplying a grateful screen to the stock from the storms and beating winds of winter.

Finally—the practice of stacking hay in meadows and feeding it out there, is a great detriment should there chance to occur a sudden thaw, as the cattle will be sure to poach up the turf, destroying the continuity and velvety smoothness of the surface of the meadow—diminishing the succeeding crop, and impeding the labor of harvesting.

A GOOD COW.

EDS. RURAL:—I have been in the dairy business over thirty years and milk from twenty to thirty-five cows a year. I think I know what a good cow is. I will give you a short history of my cow, "Lady Butler." She is now eight years old; never had but two calves. Had her first calf when she was two years old. I called her then an extra heifer. I milked her three years and one month regularly. The last seven months she averaged with my herd of cows. Went dry three months; then, when she was six years old, had her second calf. That was in February, 1865. Through the months of June, July and August she averaged 45 lbs. of milk per day. It is one year and eight months since she had her second calf and she gives 32 lbs. a day without any extra feed.

"Lady Butler" has been milked five years and five months, and been dry only three months in that time. I call her a good cow. She is a cross of the Short-Horn and Hereford breeds.

Berlin, Rens. Co., N. Y., Oct., 1866. P. H.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

PERSONAL.—The Editor of this Department resumes his editorial duties this week,—but the state of his health will not probably enable him to give much examination to the favors of correspondents for two or three weeks to come.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

THE meeting at Cleveland, Nov. 14th, will, doubtless, be one of the most important ones in its effects on the interests of American Wool Growers which ever assembled in the United States. It is now well understood that the postponement of the Tariff Bill by the Senate on the heel of the last session of Congress was not considered tantamount to its rejection. It is not necessary or practicable here to enter into detail on the causes which led to that postponement. Suffice it now to say that Mr. FESSENDEN, who had the bill in charge, deemed it his duty to give a measure of so much importance a very scrutinizing examination. His health was very poor, the weather was hot beyond precedent, and but two or three days of the session remained. He, therefore, felt it necessary to require the delay. Some North-western members, under the free trade leading of the Chicago Tribune, violently opposed the bill. Eastern members in favor of the proposed Woolen Tariff, but who considered it quite as much intended for the benefit of the West as for the East—in other words, quite as much intended for the benefit of the wool grower as of the wool manufacturer,—hesitated to press through the bill under the circumstances. And, finally, it was probable there was a desire to feel the pulse of the Country on the subject through the medium of the coming elections.

The prevailing impression in Eastern business circles, both friendly and hostile to the measure, is that the Tariff, essentially unchanged in regard to the woolen duties, will promptly pass the next session of Congress. So says the N. Y. Economist, the free trade organ of the wool merchants, and its views coincide with the expectation of those who are supposed best to understand the tone and temper of Congress. It is thought the bill will pass during the first two weeks of the session.

To better enable Congress to feel the pulse of the Country—to better enable it to know the wishes and needs of one of the great industrial interests of the country, and to know that that interest will be subjected to material loss and diminution without timely legislation, is the object of the Cleveland meeting. If the different portions of the country are properly represented in that meeting,—if it is so conducted as to reflect the views of the wise and intelligent wool growers of the United States,—if all the questions which bear on the woolen tariff are clearly and fairly presented in it,—great will be its effect, not only on the action of Congress but on the opinions of the people.

To render the demonstration imposing the attendance should be large. Farmers intent on their private concerns and active in their industry, are apt to neglect such assemblages, even when their hearts are warm in the work. It will not do for them to do so now. If the Cleveland meeting results in the gathering of a comparatively small body of men principally from the surrounding localities, it will be accepted as evidence that the great body of wool growers do not really feel a very deep interest in the subject, and rather than that this should occur it would be vastly better that no meeting be held at all. A diminutive assemblage would be a wet blanket on the cause. The call for the meeting embraces delegates from *all the States*, and thus, of course, embraces persons outside of all wool growers' organizations. It is understood that no formal appointment of delegates is necessary by any organized body. *Every wool grower who chooses to attend the meeting will be entitled to participate in its proceedings.* Now let farmers from Vermont and New York, and Wisconsin and Iowa, as well as from the nearer States, who are in the habit of *talking* loudly in favor of just wool duties show that they are prepared to do something besides talk. Many farmers have a chronic habit of complaining that Congress never legislates for *their* interests, that every person in the body politic wilfully neglects or sacrifices *their* interests. He who neglects his own interests cannot expect others to attend to them. And in matters of legislative concern, it has been a prevailing habit of farmers to neglect their own interests. We hold that the wool grower of any prominence, who, without especial reason therefor, or from fear of expense, fails to attend the Cleveland meeting, does less than his duty to himself and his cause at this important juncture.

We know that many able and distinguished wool growers from several of the States will be present. We trust the body of the meeting will consist of the bone and sinew of the solid, practical growers of the United States—men who will listen to, deliberate on, and discuss all questions in a spirit of harmony and candor, and who will avoid acrid debates, or unnecessary divisions, as well as useless sparrings on minor and incidental topics.

The truth is, if we are wise we do not meet to chalk out any new line of action. We have nearly won a great victory. Its results, if won, should satisfy us all. The Wool Tariff of last winter asked none too much for us, but asked all we could prudently and reasonably seek for, having due reference to other interests and the stability of the law when it should become enacted. While we cannot wisely demand more, we cannot, without ruinous self-sacrifice accept less. We take it, indeed, that no one proposes to change the programme of last winter. An attempt now to alter the House bill in any essential particular would be perilous. It was drawn up, not by a committee consisting of a few persons, but by a committee of experienced wool growers, acting in concert with the Presidents, and, as far as practicable, with the other leading officers of the State Wool Growers' Associations, and also acting in concert with the distinguished friends of our cause in Congress. Some of these latter, besides being practical wool growers, have long been members of that body, and have taken an active part in framing the various tariff bills which have been brought before Congess during the last ten or fifteen years. That the terms of last winter's wool tariff every way met the concurrence of the most experienced of these we can aver on our personal knowledge, and when not an amendment was offered to the bill on its passage through the House, it is fair to presume that that concurrence was general among them. Here and there may be a friend who would prefer to change some detail, but every true friend knows that an army advancing to the attack should never be disturbed or demoralized by divided or wavering counsels.

Looking at it outside of its direct objects, the Cleveland meeting will present an opportunity never before presented for the Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers of our Country to meet and form each other's personal acquaintance—to "compare notes" in respect to the matters of their calling—to make arrangements for the interchange of stock and the conferring of other mutual benefits, and to establish friendships and alliances with each other, which will prove equally sources of satisfaction and advantage. These things alone would pay for attending the Cleveland meeting from a remote distance, did no other interest, or duty, impel to the journey.

The best arrangements will be made at Cleveland for the comfort and convenience of all who attend.

Communications, Etc.

ABOUT THE POTATO BUG IN MAINE.

ED. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I noticed in one of your issues you copied from the Maine Farmer an account of the "New Potato Bug in Maine." I cut out the slip and intended to have written you in regard to it before this, but circumstances have prevented.

The fact is, the true Potato Bug, *Doryphora 10-lineata*, or ten-lined spearman, has not yet been found in Maine, and we hope it may be many a decade before we are afflicted with its visitation. What the Farmer mistook for the ten-lined spearman was the *Lema tri-lineata*, or three-lined leaf beetle, which is a native of this State. I immediately corrected the error in the Farmer, for we have now enough injurious insects to trouble us without fearing a raid on one of our staple farm productions. The larva of the 3-lined beetle closely resembles that of the 10-lined spearman, though the perfect insect differs widely. The only essential difference in the larva is that *our* "poto bug" partially covers itself with its excrement, which the spearman does not.

The *tri-lineata* has been very abundant with us this year and has no doubt caused considerable damage, and if it should become sufficiently numerous, as there is reason to believe it may, it would be as destructive as the much dreaded Western Potato Bug. We cultivate the potato extensively and a visitation from such an insect pest would be a great calamity.

Belfast, Maine, Oct., 1866. GEO. E. BRACKETT.

WOOD vs. LEATHER AND IRON.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The discussions of the Farmers' Club of Gotham, have without doubt, been beneficial in some cases to the farming community. The publication of these discussions has often brought to the notice of farmers, things that they otherwise would never have dreamed of—for instance, the use of the wooden shoes used by the ancients, and now worn by the Chinese and Hollanders, with the soles two inches in thickness, and turning up gracefully at the toes like skates. This brilliant idea was recently elaborated in the Farmers' Club of Gotham. Now, we think that our farmers would present a rather supple appearance, clumping around their barn-yards and over their farms wearing wooden shoes.

Since reading the able discussions of the aforesaid Club on the subject of wooden shoes, we have been looking for a discussion on the merits of the *wooden mould-board*, but, owing to the high price of timber, they may not recommend its use at present,—*yet who cares for that;* farmers might use wooden pot-hooks, wooden spoons, wooden ladles and wooden pitch-forks, just as well now, as to wait for a recommendation to that effect from the members of said Club, for they would undoubtly acquiesce in any measure of this kind, having a tendency to bring about the good old-fashioned way in which people used to live in the days of "Auld-lang-syne." N. B. A.

Mt. Morris, N. Y., Oct., 1866.

HOW TO UNEARTH POTATOES.

TURN out your potatoes with the plow and horses. It is a much easier and faster way than to dig them with hoe or spade. The ground should be dry. Drive the horses astride the row and run the plow four to six inches to the left of the hills and just deep enough to go below the tubers. After plowing use a dung hauler or garden rake or hoe, to uncover the patatoes. One man and team will plow out and uncover as fast as six men can pick up. After the potatoes are picked up pass a harrow over the ground lengthwise of the furrows and it will uncover a few more. I think I can gather the potatoes with as little loss this way as by the old way of digging with hoes. S. W. A.

Cortland, Ill., Oct., 1866.

Spirit of the Press.

Premiums at Fairs.

COMPLAINTS are common concerning the manner in which premiums are awarded at Agricultural Fairs. A severe one we find in the last Maine Farmer. Referring to a recent Fair which he attended, the editor says:—"An exhibitor offered the committee some information contained in a herd-book in reference to his stock. This they waved back to him with disdain, saying they cared nothing about it. Now what did this committee do in making their awards? They gave the FIRST PREMIUM for the BEST BULL to a *grade animal*, over a thorough-bred one of the same age (we believe) and without doubt one of the very best bulls of his particular breed in New England."

It is added that grade stock took all the prizes awarded by this committee—a poor inducement to those who have been to the expense and trouble of rearing thorough-bred stock.

Improving Grass Land.

THE St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian gives the particulars of the management of a piece of land in that town owned by Messrs. D. & T. Fairbanks & Co., containing two and one-half acres, which had not produced for several years over one ton of hay per acre. It was plowed in the month of August, 1865, top-dressed with thirty loads of yard manure to the acre, well harrowed; and on this was sowed one-half bushel of timothy and ten pounds of clover seed to the acre, and again harrowed and rolled. There were cut from this piece of land 1866, the last week in June, eight tons; and a second crop the first week in September, of five and one-half tons—in all thirteen and one-half tons of fine timothy, well matured and made hay, being five and two-fifths tons to the acre. No clover appeared.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Preserving Cider.

AN exchange says:—"To prevent cider on tap from becoming acid, it is recommended, as soon as one or two gallons are drawn out, to pour into the bung-hole about half a pint of clear sperm oil, or sweet oil if preferred. It should be warm when poured in, and it will spread in a thin coat over the surface, and keep spreading as the cider is drawn out, and thus exclude the air, without giving any taste of the oil to the cider. This plan of preserving cider is worthy of further attention. We have faith in it from a knowledge that oil-casks are the best we know of for storing cider, imparting no flavor and keeping it sound as bottled cider for years. Sperm oil casks are more valuable for cider casks than for any other purpose."

Knew all About It.

THE Maine Farmer relates pleasantly an incident which recently occurred in the office of that paper. A subscriber came in to make payment for the paper in whose commendation he spoke warmly, but pointing to the first page of a number lying on the table—the Farmer's Department—said: "I never read that part, I know enough about farming without reading that." Now this man may have been a very good practical manager of a farm, or he may not, but in either case he acted unwisely, since the best informed are far from being perfect in knowledge. Omitting the Agricultural page of the Farmer was not a very striking exhibition of perfect knowledge.

Active Manure.

ONE of the most active manures, and readily within the reach of most farmers, is a mixture of leached ashes, plaster, and night soil mixed with fine soil. Let them be thoroughly worked over on a smooth spot, and allowed to stand a week before using, working it over every other day, and you have a most valuable manure at a trifling cost of time. A handful of this mixture in a hill is excellent to give corn a start. Potatoes and garden vegetables generally feel it very quick. Hen manure is an excellent ingredient in such manures, but it should be well slacked with water before mixing with other substances. —*Maine Farmer.*

Poultry Items.

GOOD HENS.—In a late number of the Country Gentleman a poultry raiser said from thirty-five to forty eggs a year was the best average he had been able to get from about a dozen hens. This brought several champions to their feet. One gentleman in Ohio has thirty hens, which, in seven months from January 1st, had averaged seventy-one eggs. Another correspondent had picked up 1,519 eggs, from ten pullets of the white Leghorn variety, from the 1st of last September to the 1st of July this year, or 151 each in ten months. Still another, from ten Brahmas, has had 738 eggs, or nearly 74 each, from March 1st to July 31st, besides raising sixty chickens.

KEEPING FOWLS.—The Woonsocket Patriot says:—Mr. Albert C. Vase, near Manville, pursues what seems to us a reasonable and profitable course in keeping fowls. He has enclosed an acre and a quarter of land with a high fence; and in this enclosure he keeps about a hundred and fifty hens. He informs us that during nine months of the year these fowls give a net profit of two dollars per day, or say five hundred dollars per year. Is not this keeping fowls to some purpose? In Mr. Vose's enclosure is a running stream and fruit trees. The trees afford shade, while their fruit-bearing is improved by the fowls.

THE BEST LAYERS.—The Canadian Farmer says the Black Spanish fowls lay, on an average, the largest eggs of any fowls known. The Cochins or Brahmas will outnumber them, but the Spanish will produce the greatest weight of egg meat.

Rural Brief Mention.

TO ALL OUR READERS.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1867.—For the information of all who have written us on the subject and the thousands of others interested, we would state that the Eighteenth Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, for 1867, will be furnished on the same terms as the present. We had hoped that the price of paper, labor, etc., would enable us to make a reduction, but from present prices and indications it will be impossible to furnish a first class journal for less than our present subscription rates. Time was when low-priced papers were really cheap and popular, but now we verily believe that, in almost every branch of journalism, the highest priced papers are not only the *best* but the *cheapest*. The first cost of such a journal as the RURAL—which employs the best Talent, gives many fine and expensive Engravings, and pays extra prices for paper, type, printing, etc.,—is so great that we cannot place it on a par with reprints or other papers published on the cheap plan.

Instead of making the paper cheaper, in any respect, our aim is to improve it as we advance. And we are now perfecting such arrangements as will, we think, render the ensuing volume of the RURAL "Excelsior" in both Contents and Appearance, and more fully and completely manifest that "Progress and Improvement" which has already given this journal the largest circulation ever attained by any weekly of its class in the world. In a word,—while the terms of the RURAL remain the same as now, our aim will be to greatly enhance the interest and value of its pages, so that every subscriber may receive more than full value for his or her money.

—The Agents and Friends of the RURAL—and no journal in the land has more ardent or generous ones—are reminded that we must now, as heretofore, depend mainly upon their generous exercise of influence to maintain and augment its circulation and usefulness. We trust each and all present friends will renew and increase their kind efforts, and that many others will volunteer to recruit for the "Rural Brigade." To all disposed to aid the RURAL and its objects, we shall be glad to send our Show-Bill, Prospectus, Inducements, &c., for 1867.

BEEF GOING DOWN.—The N. Y. World is jubilant over an actual and a prospective decline in the price of beef. A year since the price in that market was 19 to 22 cents per lb. It is now selling at 14 cents, with a downward tendency. There is one thing affecting the business of the butchers materially, as regards prices, but not considered by consumers. Till within a few years tallow was in brisk demand for candle making—quite a consideration in the purchase of beef cattle; but kerosene has knocked candles out of sight, cutting off a material support to the vender of butchers' meat, compelling him to charge more for the latter in order to make "both ends meet."

ILLINOIS STATE AG. SOCIETY.—At the recent Annual Fair of this Society the following board of officers was elected to serve for the two ensuing years: *President*—A. B. McCONNELL, Springfield. *Vice Presidents*—H. D. Emery, Chicago—at large; G. W. Gage, Cook county; M. Dean, DeKalb county; C. H. Rosenstell, Stephenson county; G. Lee, Mercer county; E. H. Clapp, Peoria county; O. B. Gainsha, Kendall county; Dr. W. Kyle, Edgar county; G. W. Minier, Tazewell county; J. H. Spears, Menard county; D. D. Shumway, Christian county; U. Mills, Marion county; D. B. Gillman, Madison county; H. S. Ozburn, Perry county. *Secretary*—John P. Reynolds, Springfield. *Treasurer*—John W. Bunn, Springfield.

COTTON STALK THREAD.—An inventor residing in New Orleans has succeeded in making the cotton stalk available in the production of cotton thread and also of cloth. Of the former he has succeeded in producing an article of superior quality which can be turned into cloth as serviceable as the ordinary products made from the cotton itself. The fiber of the cotton stalk has a strong resemblance to that of flax, which, turned to account in this way, will give increased value to the cotton crop. A factory for the manufacture of this article is about to be established.

WITCH GRASS.—E. W., in the Maine Farmer, thinks it best to stop fighting "witch grass," and treat it as a friend by letting it grow where it will in pastures and meadows. The reasons given why it should be spared are that "it makes the very best of hay; will produce a larger crop on poor soil than most other grasses, and takes up a smaller space in the barn than any other hay, as it takes only about two-thirds of the bulk for a ton that is required in any other grass."

GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA.—In 1857 the importations of flour into San Francisco for domestic consumption, amounted to fifty thousand barrels. Now the exports of this article, each week, from that port exceed the whole importations for the year mentioned. What a change ten years have produced in the productive power of this leading State of the Pacific slope!

A HARD WINTER AHEAD.—The weather-wise announce a hard winter coming. Reasons: Bee-hives are uncommonly well stored with honey; corn is supplied with an extra coating of husks; rats migrating to more genial climes; squirrels laying up extra winter stores; deciduous trees anticipating the usual season of disrobing; and finally, because—&c.

CASTOR BEANS.—The culture of the Castor Bean is attracting much attention in California. The California Farmer mentions some parties there who had cultivated, the present season, one hundred acres devoted to this crop. The Castor Oil business promises to become prominent among the farmers of the Occidental States.

DRIVING AWAY RATS.—A Connecticut farmer says he clears his premises of rats by catching one, dipping it in red paint up to the head, and then letting it run! Would it not be an improvement to make the immersion complete, when it might be mistaken for a weasel, and thus cause a certain hegira of the balance of the tribe?

THE TOULOUSE GOOSE.—The N. E. Farmer has an illustration of this variety of the goose family, which is pronounced to be superior in weight to any other. They mature slowly, and, unlike others, improve by age. The story seems rather tough, whatever the goose may be.

THAT CHURNING MACHINE.—I saw in the RURAL'S report of the State Fair that there was on exhibition there an arrangement for a churning machine that run with a weight of a hundred lbs. or more. I would like to know where the inventor lives, and who he is, as I am in want of a power of that kind, as well as my neighbors. I think it would pay him to advertise. Please make a statement of this in your paper, and much oblige—H. P., *Theresa, N. Y.*

HORTICULTURAL.

GROUND FOR AN ORCHARD.

THE idea of some farmers that an apple tree will thrive in any soil which will produce grass, is a mistaken one, and not unfrequently causes considerable disappointment and loss to those who base action upon it. The apple, though a hardy tree, will not thrive on poor soil, and it is a waste of time and money to plant an orchard upon such ground. A case in point: Several years since an acquaintance in Montgomery county requested us to have forwarded to him a specified number of apple trees, which was done. The trees went forward in the fall and were set out. In the spring they put forth leaves and gave many indication of thrift. When the summer came round the trees began to fail and by the end of the season most of them had died.

This was quite a disappointment, of course, and was a theme of remark when we visited the party the spring following. On examining the ground selected for planting the trees we were not surprised at the result. It was a plateau,—near the apex of a considerable hill, and had been used as a pasture. From the appearance of the ground we thought the apple ought to flourish there and were surprised that it did not, but a brief examination, by the aid of a pick-ax, solved the mystery. The soil, which was some five or six inches deep, rested on a flat shale rock, impervious to the roots of the trees and wholly inadequate to supply them with the nourishment essential to vitality and growth. This shows that it is essential, in planting an orchard, to select ground which will permit the roots to make their way downward as well as in a lateral direction without restraint or hindrance. Freedom, in this respect, is one of the conditions of success in orchard culture, and that soil which cannot supply this had better be devoted to some other purpose than that of raising fruit. A rich, dry soil, or gravelly loam, with an eastern or southern exposure, will be found best suited to the apple, as well as to most of the fruits common to the Northern and Western States. Planted out in ground like this, and properly mulched at suitable intervals, there need be no fears of failure, but unless these conditions are complied with, success may be regarded as out of the question.

SMALL FRUITS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

MR. EDITOR:—As the growing of small fruits is extending in the country, and the public interest in it is also increasing every year, I thought a glimpse of my rambles last summer through Western New-York might benefit the many readers of the RURAL.

In Erie Co., N. Y., we called on some of the most extensive growers of raspberries and strawberries. The soil is clay, and raspberries are not large, but strawberries are fine. The Wilson is grown there more than any other sort. The Wilson, Scott's Seedling and Red Alpine are grown by L. G. TELLBAR. S. GREGERY grows Triomph de Gand, and as his soil is a clay loam his fruit was large and fine; he grows in hills two feet each way. His fruit brought him 30 cents per quart.

Niagara Co. is a clay sand, gravel, and muck. Strawberries, raspberries and grapes are cultivated quite extensively there. We called on ROBERT SALE, and went over his grounds of strawberries, grapes and raspberries. Strawberries were just ripe and some sorts fine. His soil is sand. The Wilson was doing fine while the Triomph de Gand was a failure. Mr. SALE said that the Triomph could not be grown on sand. He had tried it in hills, in rows thickly, but could get no fruit. The Jenny Lind was fine, and is very popular with Mr. SALE; also the Russell and Shaker Seedling. Raspberries on sandy soil very fine. On clay, small. Mr. SAMUEL PAGE grows some fine fruit; he cultivates in hills one and a half feet each way. His soil is a sandy loam; his favorite sorts are the Russell, Scott's Seedling, and the Scotch Pine. This last berry is said to hang longer on the vines than any other known sort. We ate some of the fruit and found it sweet and rich; dark purple in color; a fine berry.

Orleans Co. is quite ahead of Niagara in fruit growing. Among the most extensive growers are L. BACON of Medina, E. I. POTTER of Knowlesville, H. M. MERWIN, Albion, Rev. I. B. HOIT, Gaines. These gentlemen are more or less engaged in the culture of small fruits. Mr. E. I POTTER takes the lead in raspberries, and Mr. H. M. MERWIN the lead in strawberries. We called on all these growers this season in time to test the fruit. Mr. POTTER grows the Wilson in preference to all others, on account of a large yield, but allowed it to be a sour berry and poor flavor; he thinks there is more money in it than in any other. Mr. MERWIN, on the contrary, thinks it a very poor sort; his favorite is the Triomph de Vier, a sort that closely resembles the Triomph de Gand, only they are a lighter color, very sweet and of a high flavor. Mr. M. cultivates about 20 sorts,—some very choice foreign varieties. His soil is a clay loam; he is said to raise the finest berries in the county, and to do him justice we must say that he well deserves the praise. Mr. MERWIN cultivates in rows three feet by one, and only picks from a bed one year. Mr. HOIT grows several sorts; his soil is sand — not good for many sorts of strawberries. The Wilson and Jenny Lind do very well with him, but on raspberries Mr. HOIT is doing fine; his berries are very large and fine. In conversation with these gentlemen we found out what makes so many fail in growing strawberries. It is this. They set plants from old, worn out beds, and as a consequence the vines will produce small, poor returns. Mr. MERWIN said that to get fine fruit one must set plants from new runners.

The call for small fruits is increasing every year, and the prices grow higher; it is because so much are used for canning partly, and also of a great mass of our people quitting the use of meat and eating fruit as a substitute. It is one of the greatest wonders to me that every farmer does not grow a fine bed of strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. They are the hardest working men in the world, and they have the least luxuries of any class of men. In my travels through three counties I found not one farmer out of fifty that has a bed of either sort of fruit. Very few grow some little, stunted raspberries, set out in one corner of a cow pasture, and if a few straggling branches are overlooked by the old cow the farmer's wife and children get a pint or so of little, dried berries. Now, I have seen from one to two hundred plants set this last spring on hard soil, and there they "still live;" never hoe or cultivator comes near them; weeds—one perfect mass—and the bushes, or plants, very near as large as they were when set last May.

Now let me give farmers a little advice for their benefit. In the first place select one-fourth of an acre and divide it in three parts. Then go to some one that grows fruit for market, and tell him what your soil is, and buy 500 strawberry plants, of the three best sorts, early, middling, and late; 200 raspberry plants, (Doolittle are the best,) and 50 Lawton blackberry plants. Set them out and hoe the soil well. Take good care of them, and if you ever regret your time or labor, just send me your bill of regrets in dollars and cents and I will send you a check for the amount by return mail. S. E. DAVIS.
Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1866.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending October 24th:

BEANS AND PEAS.—The supply of beans is light, both new and old. New are in good demand for the local trade.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ℔ bush	$ 2 90@ 3 00
Beans—Marrows, new, ℔ bush	3 25@ 3 50
Beans—Mediums, new, ℔ bush	2 50@ 0 00
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ℔ bush	1 90@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ℔ bush	0 00@ 0 00

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are very dull, the market being glutted by the immense receipts.

Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 25
Mercers, ℔ bbl	$ 2 00@ 2 50
Jackson White, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Chilian Reds ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 3 50
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
White Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	50@ 1 00
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	6 00@ 8 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	75@ 1 00
Citron, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	3 00@ 6 00

FRUITS.—Choice apples are scarce and firm. Grapes are in good demand, but the supply is too large to admit of an advance.

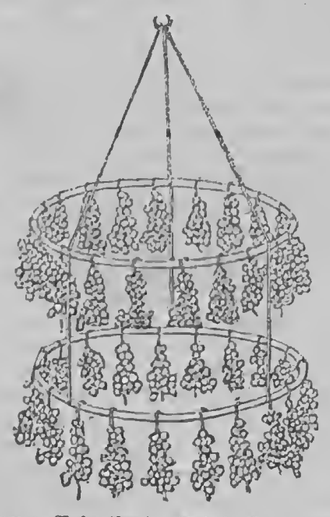
Apples, mixed, ℔ bbl	$ 4 00@ 4 50
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ bbl	15 00@20 00
Pears, Duchess de Angoleme ℔ bbl	14 00@16 00
Pears, Seckle, ℔ bbl	18 00@20 00
Common Pears, ℔ bbl	4 00@ 6 00
Isabella Grapes, ℔ ℔	10@ 15
Grapes, Concord, ℔ ℔	12@ 18
Delaware Grapes, ℔ ℔	20@ 25
Quinces, ℔ 100	2 00@ 3 50
Cranberries, Eastern, ℔ bbl	12 00@14 00
Cranberries, Jersey, ℔ bbl	10 00@12 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples are more quiet; holders are not offering. Peaches are firm and higher.

Apples, State and Western, ℔ ℔	11@ 12
Apples, Southern, ℔ ℔	10@ 11
Peaches, New Southern, ℔ ℔	25@ 30
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔	19@ 20
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℔ ℔	16@ 19
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	27@ 28
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Plums, ℔ ℔	—@ —

PRESERVING GRAPES FOR WINTER.

THIS fruit may be kept sound through the winter almost as easily as apples. In the first place have the bunches as perfect as possible. Cut out all green, decayed or imperfect berries.



Air them sufficiently to slightly dry or cure the stem, then keep the grapes cool, dry, and in the dark. Shallow boxes, of about five inches in depth, are well adapted to keeping grapes, but the wood should not be of a resinous character, but wholly odorless, that the fruit may not be tainted. A French plan is to suspend the bunches from hoops in a warm room or dry cellar. In this position they may be readily examined at any time.

APPLES AT THE WEST.—The Toledo Commercial is of the opinion that the apple crop in the fruit region of the West is much more abundant than it was last season. To this the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal adds that the crop in that vicinity "is very abundant this season, and a great deal of cider is being manufactured and brought to market. It is offered freely at prices ranging from $3.50 to $5 per barrel, according to quality. One gentleman has already purchased over one hundred barrels at the former price, for the purpose of making vinegar."

AN EXTENSIVE GARDEN.

THE Horticultural establishment of the Duke of Devonshire, England, is probably the largest in the world. The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, green-houses, etc., is twenty-five acres. There are thirty green-houses, each from fifty to seventy-five feet long. Three or four of these contain nothing but pine-apples; others contain nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measures fifty-one feet in width, fifteen feet in height, and bears one thousand and sixty peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape houses, five or six in all, are seven hundred feet long. But what shall be said of the conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is one hundred feet high, of oval shape, and cost $500,000. It is heated by steam and hot water pipes, which in all are miles in length. The apparatus consumes six hundred tons of coal in a year.

TRAINING RASPBERRY PLANTS.

WE have recommended trimming the raspberry plants in the fall, and also mulching them freely with coarse manure. We now give a little sketch, showing the two methods of training the bushes. These are applicable particularly to those varieties that have the same habit of growth as the blackberry; the black-cap, if properly pruned, scarcely requires the support even of a single stake.

The old wood should first be cut up, and then a stake firmly set down in the center of the hill. A foot or two from the ground a cord or hoop is passed around the canes and stake; the tops are thus left free to branch out in a good bearing position. The other method illustrated is to have two parallel rows of stakes, and a wire or rope running along each row. To one wire tie the bearing canes and to the other those growing for next season's fruiting.

PEAR CULTURE.

MR. R. CORNELIUS, a well known amateur of pears, gives the following excellent advice in the report of the transactions of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for 1865 — just published:

Although some persons are not successful in their cultivation of the pear, many have realized their expectations. The following plans adopted by one of the latter class, are recommended:

The mode of operation is to select a piece of ground which has formerly produced good crops, or one which is in good condition to do so. He prepares it by working it well to the depth of eighteen inches; and in case the ground is heavy or wet in places, under-drain, so that whatever water may fall will not long remain, but will pass freely by, and thus constantly renew the supply of air and moisture to the rootlets. No manure is added to the soil immediately before or at the time of planting, if the ground is in the condition above referred to; but the remedy in case the soil be poor, is to top-dress, which can be done at any time after the tree has formed new rootlets.

Stocks are selected from one or two years old from the bud, or before they begin to form fruit spurs, and are placed in the ground in the fall, at the proper distance apart, and at about the depth as formerly grown. During the month of March, or before the buds begin to swell, he cuts from each branch, about one-half of the growth of the previous year, which gives great vigor and prevents a slow growth — the cause of short spurs.

Some trees, when young, are prone to produce spurs, and little wood; but by close trimming in the spring, the spurs are not likely to form, and the branches grow a reasonable length.

During the period of growth, the ground is kept free from grass and weeds, and in a loose and friable condition. The trees at the end of the season are all that can be desired. During the winter months no material is permitted to be around or near the trees, which would form a harbor for mice, as they select the bark to feed upon when other food is not easily obtained.

In the following spring, the tree is subjected to another trimming, which gives it a proper form and growing condition, and renders a similar treatment unnecessary in subsequent seasons. In trimming preference is given to that form of tree with one central stem or leader; its length is reduced one-quarter. Each of the side branches are cut so that the ends shall be below the top of the leader six or twelve inches, according to the size of the trees, and if other limbs are below these they are shortened in like manner. As there are buds on the upper and lower sides of the branches, and it is desirable to have an erect, growing tree, rather than drooping, the branch is cut off just above the bud, facing the leader, and not that on the lower part of the limb.

Most of the trees thus prepared will require little subsequent attention; especially those which are naturally inclined to a regular and upright growth, but some may need a little further care, as for instance, where the second bud from the end of each branch, and particularly from the leader, has a strong tendency to be equal to the one above. The growth of this branch should be stopped when a few inches long, and the sap will then be transferred to the branch above.

Many persons hesitate to remove as much wood from a tree as is necessary for its healthy development, when, in fact, the application of the knife freely, with judgment, at the proper time, accomplishes more for its prosperity than quantities of manure so frequently and improperly used.

When the tree arrives at a proper age, the spurs enlarge, the fruit follows, and the tree is in a condition to ensure its future prosperity.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HOVEY'S Magazine of Horticulture for September, devotes its leading article to a historical sketch of the organization and proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society down to the present time. It was formed in 1829; was rather weak in a pecuniary point of view, but steadily gained strength with advancing years, and it now ranks among the most prosperous societies in the United States. Its prize list in 1845 was $1,500, and in 1865, $3,000—doubling in twenty years. This, if it does not indicate remarkable progress, evidences a healthful and progressive state and affords promise of great longevity. In twenty years the Society has paid out to competitors for prizes an aggregate amount of fifty thousand dollars.

About four years ago the Society commenced the erection of a Hall on Tremont Street, Boston, which was recently completed at a cost, for the building and its adornment, of $150,000, and including the grounds on which the building stands, $250,000. On the Tremont Street facade are placed three granite statues of the goddesses of cultivation, Ceres, Flora and Pomona. These external adornments were gifts from three of the most active and honored members of the Society—B. P. CHENEY, H. HOLLIS HUNNEWELL and C. O. WHITMORE. Upon the walls of the Rotunda, on each side of the main entrance to the Hall, is a marble tablet, one containing the names of the building committee and the name of the architect, and the other an acknowledgment that to the efforts of the members of the Horticultural Society the community of Boston is indebted for Mount Auburn Cemetery.

With their Hall completed and the increased interest manifested in horticultural affairs, we do not see why a long career of prosperity and usefulness is not open to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

THE TIME TO TAKE UP TREES.

JOHN J. THOMAS says—"We have never succeeded better than by taking up trees about mid-autumn, heeling them in by burying the roots and half the stems for wintering, and setting out early in spring. They, however, do quite as well set out in autumn, provided they are hardy sorts, and the site is not a windy one. In heeling for the winter, it is absolutely essential to fill in the interstices among the roots very compactly with fine earth. Many trees are needlessly lost by carelessness in this particular. The roots are injured by dryness or mouldiness, and the mice find easy access among the cavities. To exclude mice effectually, the heeling ground should be clean and a smooth mound of earth raised on all sides about the trees."

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—"A Subscriber" writing from Illinois, asks how to keep sweet potatoes in good condition through the winter. Simply treat them as you would a delicate apple. Select sound, unbruised potatoes, and in every stage handle carefully. Dry forest leaves, dry sand, or clean, bright wheat or rye straw cut fine, are good packing materials. Pack in boxes or barrels; it is better not to let one potato touch another. Yet some of the large growers in New Jersey merely put a layer of leaves in the bottom and on the top of the box. They will sweat soon after being first put up, during which stage ample ventilation should be afforded. Afterwards close up tightly to exclude the light and air. In storing large quantities a building should be provided for the purpose. Dryness, darkness and an equable temperature are essential conditions.

OPIUM POPPY.—The blockade of the Southern ports, during the late rebellion, cut off from that section of the Union the usual sources of medicinal supply, hence there was a scarcity of opium. To obviate this difficulty the Southerners commenced the cultivation of the opium poppy, and when peace was restored the business had grown to one of considerable importance, and is likely to continue. This product grows readily in all the Southern States, and promises to prove a source of wealth, however deleterious its influence may be to the mass of those who indulge in its use.

SLOPS FOR THE GARDEN.—Many people, no matter whether residing on a farm or in populous towns, take extra pains to deposit the slops from the wash-room in the street, though in possession of a garden plat which would be greatly benefited by an application of this refuse liquid. To cast this forth in the common way is often a nuisance, and always a waste of that which would make a garden prolific in stores for the table if properly applied to the soil.

GREAT GROWTH OF A GRAPE VINE.—A man by the name of SICARD, residing near Marysville, California, has a grape vine, grown from a cutting obtained in France in 1852, which measures ten inches in diameter. Last season this vine produced three hundred pounds of excellent grapes. The vine is growing upon a dry hillside, and has never been irrigated. The soil is comparatively poor, but seems highly congenial to the grape.

LARGE CLUSTERS OF GRAPES.—At a recent meeting of a Horticultural Society, held in Edinburg, Scotland, some bunches of hot-house grapes were shown of the following dimensions: Muscat Hamburg 16 inches by 13; White Nice 23 inches across by 20 long, and weighing 10¾ lbs.

QUINCE CUTTINGS are generally successful when set in the fall. They are not so sure in the spring. Put them in the ground as soon as possible and protect them by a covering of barn yard manure.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES &c.

TO COLOR COTTON BLUE.—In answer to inquiry, how to color cotton carpet rags permanent blue, I send the following which I find to be good:—For 5 pounds of cloth dissolve 5 ozs. copperas in sufficient water to cover the cloth; soak 30 minutes, add 3 ozs. prussiate potash to clear water, put the cloth in this and let it stand 30 minutes. Then air the cloth and add 3 ozs. more prussiate potash; dip again and air it, then add 2 ozs. oil vitrol; strain and dip again, then rinse well.—MRS. F. A. MORSE, *Beloit, Wis.*

ANOTHER.—Prussiate of potash one oz., oil of vitriol half an oz., copperas seven ozs.; put the cloth into boiling hot copperas water, after which rinse in cold water; then dissolve the prussiate of potash in a tub of warm water (two or three gallons will do.) Stir in the vitriol, put in your cloth and work well about half an hour. This colors about four pounds of cloth.—MRS. L. A. CHISNELL, *Akron, Ohio.*

APPLE BUTTER.—I noticed a recipe in last week's RURAL for making apple butter. I will now send one for making with molasses such as Illinois folks use where cider is scarce:—Take one and a half bushels of quarters; after they are pared and cored put in a tin or copper kettle, then cover with water sufficient to cook them; then add one gallon of molasses and stir it continually to keep from burning until it is thick enough so the juice will not separate from the sauce. After taking it from the fire add ground cinnamon and cloves to suit the taste. I have made after this recipe for several years and think it very nice.—HATTIE, *Sublette, Ills.*

COOKIES.—As I have received many valuable recipes in the Domestic Department of the RURAL, allow me to offer one for Cookies, which I know to be excellent:—One cup of butter, two cups sugar, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, teaspoonful soda, flour to make stiff enough to roll; spice to taste,—caraway if preferred.—S.

PRESERVING MILK.—An easy way of preserving milk or cream sweet for a long time, or of removing the sourness when it has already come on, is to add to it a small quantity of common soda, perlash or magnesia, of the druggist shop. So it is said.

A MUTTON STEW.—This is a very good and economical stew for dinner. Take a shoulder of mutton or lamb, stew it well, then make a dressing of tomatoes, carrots, and a little onions; season well.

New Advertisements.

APPLE SEED WANTED.—The Subscriber will pay cash for good dry Apple Seed. Address
876-2t JAMES A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—25 ACRES. Address the subscriber, at Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y. D. J. B. HOYT.

BROOM BRUSH—ABOUT TEN TONS FOR sale, at Moscow, Liv. Co., N. Y., by JOHN SHELDON. Also, about 25 bushels of broom seed, very good.

25,000 HAWTHORN HEDGE PLANTS for sale by
876-2t] I. F. LEONARD, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.

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WANTED.—A GOOD GARDENER WHO has had experience, and understands the propagation of Flowers and Grape Vines. He must also be capable of taking charge of a Green-House, Nursery, &c. For further particulars address C. O. & F. CLAPP, South Deerfield, Mass. 876-4t

100,000 GRAPE VINES—GET THE BEST.—Nurserymen and others who have seen my vines, pronounce them the best they have seen this season. Order early if you would secure them. Send stamp for circular
876-3t S. J. ALLIS, North East, Erie Co., Pa.

GOODRICH SEEDLING POTATOES. Early Goodrich,...$1 ℔ peck; $3 ℔ bushel; $6 ℔ barrel. Gleason and Calico, each, 75c ℔ peck; $2 ℔ bushel; $5 ℔ barrel. These justly celebrated Seedlings shipped to order free of charge, at the above low rates, and *warranted true to name.* G. WILLIAMS,
876 Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y.

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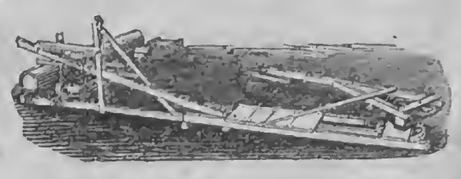
TOTMAN'S WOOD MILL, FOR SAWING FIRE-WOOD, STAVE-TIMBER, &C.



They are simple and durable, giving universal satisfaction. They can be used with one horse or with two, and are easily moved and reset, ready for work. They save time, hard work and wood; their being no chips or knotty logs thrown away. It received the highest award at the N. Y. State Fair, Saratoga, this year. Price of Power, Trucks, Saw-Sweep, Boiler, &c., $75, delivered on cars or vessel at Dunkirk, N. Y. For further particulars, or machine, address
REYNOLDS & TOTMAN, Fredonia, N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AWAY FROM HOME.

'Tis the silent hour of midnight,
I am in a stranger's land;
But my thoughts are ever turning
To a little household band:
Are they sleeping, sweetly sleeping,
In "my own, my native land?"

Are they dreaming, fondly dreaming,
At this silent "noon of night?"
Does a thought of me steal o'er them
'Mid their visions fair and bright?
I would have them, in their sleeping,
Dream of me this very night.

If the spirit e'er may wander
From its earthly house of clay,
Go, my spirit, seek the pillow,
Of my darling—far away;
I would watch his infant slumbers,
Watch o'er him "till dawn of day."

I would whisper to him softly
Of my love, still pure and deep;
I would bend above his pillow
And till morn the vigil keep;
Then, when he awakes, he'll wonder
If he's surely been asleep.

Brooks' Grove, N. Y., Oct., 1866. A. A. R.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARITABLE FAIR—TOURNAMENT.

BY AMILIE PETTIT, OF ST. LOUIS.

DEAR RURAL:—The most brilliant of many *recherche* entertainments given by the "Southern Relief Association" took place in the Amphitheatre of the Fair Grounds in this city, (St. Louis,) on Thursday, Oct. 11th. The animated crowd, glittering costumes of the Knights, proud gracefulness of the horses, and beauty of the blue, smiling sky, rendered the scene a living picture upon the memory.

The Tournament was fashioned, as nearly as compatible with the spirit of the present age, upon received notions of knightly tilts of olden times. In the terse language of the news-boy, the game was to take away upon a long lance, while riding at "full tilt," certain small rings suspended by hook and cord, and victoriously bear the same to the judges. Twenty-eight gentlemen entered the lists. Among those especially noticeable, Powhatan appeared the ideal of a graceful Indian warrior. He rode with a dash and abandon that strongly reminded one of a wild western warrior. The Knight of the Crescent was finely costumed in scarlet, slashed with gold, and a blue mantle. Godfrey De Bouillon wore scarlet with blue facings and pink mantle. Knight of Grave Coeur, black, with sweeping white plume. Midnight was elegantly dressed in black velvet, trimmed with silver cord. Knight of Second St., in gold corslet, with silver and black ornaments. Knight of Belmont wore a simple pink jacket. Knight of White Cockade was handsomely apparrelled in white and blue. Other Knights were appropriately costumed.

Thus, in the eclat that brilliant colors and quaint dress affords, well mounted, with glittering lances and gay pennons, the contestants dashed round in succession, each trying three times, and, mid cheers and waving of hands and handkerchiefs, bore off whatever of rings they caught to the stand. At the end of three rounds, Knights of White Cockade and Belmont had each won six rings; Grave Coeur and Lost Cause, each five; Black Plume, Midnight and Crescent, each four. After a trial between these, Belmont (E. A. McCLOUD) was declared victor and crowned the lady of his choice (Miss NANNIE HOLLIDAY) Queen of Love and Beauty,—the other victors each crowning a Maid of Honor. The day of festivity closed with a brilliant ball at the Southern Hotel. The day's proceeds were ten thousand dollars.

The "Fair" of the Association has been a decided success. Donations from every part of our country—North, East, South and West,—have added their money value, and what is still better, promoted good feeling, both parties having taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the project. An unfinished warehouse, near the intersection of Fifth street and Choteau Avenue, has been the scene of the Fair. Rafters and supporting timbers wound with evergreens, studded with white lilies,—walls bright with mirrors and draped in oriental splendor with scarlet, gold and white,—thousands of jets of light in clustered stars, words and fanciful figures,—elegantly dressed women, presiding at draped tables, tastefully arranged with all the finest productions of combined taste, labor and wealth,—have transformed a common building into a palace of elegance and pleasure. It is thought a half million of dollars will be realized. If only the truly needy receive this money, every generous heart will be glad; but still, as ever, "tares grow with the wheat."

St. Louis, Mo., Oct., 1866.

HEAVY SHOES FOR THE LADIES.

WINTER is coming, and we desire to say a word or two to our lady readers about clothing the feet.

When the celebrated physician Abernethy died, report said that, besides a will of some interest to his heirs, in a pecuniary point of view, there was found among his effects a sealed envelope, said to contain the secret of his great success in the healing art, and also a rule of living, the following of which would insure longevity.

A large price was paid for the sealed envelope. It was found to contain only these words:—"To insure continued health and a ripe old age, keep the head cool, the system open and the feet warm.

Dry feet are warm feet, generally, if the system is healthy. To keep the system healthy the circulation must be good. The circulation is not good without exercise, and exercise can only be really valuable when walking. Riding in a carriage is no exercise at all; it is merely inhaling the air. This is very well as far as it goes, but the lungs are not in full play without the individual is walking. Horseback exercise is very good, and is an improvement on carriage riding, but it is not the kind of health-creating play of the muscles Nature demands. It is action—action of the entire body—and walking only will procure it.

Now, the ladies of Europe, particularly those of England, understand this thing. They walk miles per day, and if any of our pale beauties desire to know how the English ladies keep up their fine color, clear complexion and superb busts, we tell them it is by out-door exercise; walking in the open air; filling the lungs with pure oxygen, by rapid movement on a sharp October day, when the sun shines brightly and the clear blue sky is above. This is the secret of the rich blood of the English women, and their almost universally fine looks and matronly beauty at fifty, when at that age American women are pale, sallow and wrinkled.

To enjoy a walk, thick soles are needed. Stout, well-fitting calf skin high gaiters, neatly laced, will always "set off" a pretty foot, and improve a homely one. To guard that sensitive portion of the human frame (for the sole of the foot is keenly sensitive to the changes from heat to cold, or dryness to dampness,) the boot sole should be thick, and as well made as human ingenuity can do it. Then, even in moist weather, or in a rain storm, the foot can be protected; that insured, all is well with the body.

Ladies, walk more; take long walks; get tired—no matter how tired; tired muscles, in any healthy woman from eighteen to forty-eight, only prove that they need to be used; flabby muscles prove that action is wanted, and such muscles also prove that the system lacks tone. They are like a violin with the keys loose; the strings are without vibration and the instrument is dead. Buy the best of calf half-boots, ladies; exercise with them till you are well enough and brave enough to go out, well clad, in all weather. Wear no rubbers if you can avoid it. They are bad for the feet. If you need to paddle in the slush and soft snow of spring, put on rubbers, for the feet *must be kept warm and dry*, but use them as little as possible.

Wear, when out of doors, solid soled shoes; take all the open air exercise you can by walking, and you will be in your old age as fine-looking as you are now; and, moreover, the next generation will be as proud of you as the young fry of old England are of their stately mothers. We have seen in Hyde Park, London, on a fair day, hundreds of grandmothers, fresh and really handsome; and scores of mothers with marriageable daughters, whom, had we been in the marrying line ourselves, we should hardly have known which to have popped the question to, so dazzling were the real beauty and youth of both. Our American ladies can possess these charms, and bear them into the age of three-score, if they will walk more in the open air.—*Ex.*

GEN. SCOTT'S DAUGHTER.

IT is not generally known that the eldest daughter of the late Gen. Scott died broken-hearted in a French convent, because her father would not give his consent to her marriage with a young French nobleman and officer, who was unobjectionable in every respect excepting that Gen. Scott did not wish to have a son-in-law against whom he might have to draw his sword in the event of a collision between France and the United States, in which the suitor to the hand of his daughter would have to take a part, in his capacity of officer in the French army. "The Commander-in-Chief of the United States army should not enter into such entangled alliances," was Gen. Scott's obstinate reply to his daughter's and wife's entreaties. The poor young lady, who while still a pupil at Madame Chagarney's school in New York, had been distinguished on account of her remarkable accomplishments, now retired to a convent, where she died a short time afterward.

ON KISSING.

THERE'S a formal kiss of fashion,
And a burning kiss of passion,
A father's kiss,
A mother's kiss,
And a sister's kiss to move;
There's a traitor's kiss for gold,
Like a serpent's clammy fold,
A first kiss,
A stolen kiss,
And the thrilling kiss of love;
A meeting kiss,
A maiden kiss,
A kiss when fond hearts sever,
But the saddest kiss
On earth is this—
A kiss to part forever.

CHEERFULNESS.—Try for a single day, I beseech you, to preserve yourself in an easy, cheerful state of mind; be but for one day, instead of a fire-worshiper of passion and hell, the sun-worshiper of a clear self-possession; and compare the day in which you have rooted out the weed of dissatisfaction with that in which you have suffered it to grow up, and you will find your heart open to every good motive, your life strengthened, and your breast armed with a panoply against every trick of fate.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

THE BEST.—A firm faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

DUTY.—The readiest and best way to find out what future duty will be, is to do present duty.

Choice Miscellany.

TRIP LIGHTLY.

TRIP lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong,
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the day be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow,
And gaily sing the lark;
Fair hopes have not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down-hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at doom;
We've pearls to string of gladness,
On this side of the tomb;
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
And the Heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WRITING POETRY.

SUCCESSFUL WRITING comes from a full heart and a clear head. Especially is this so with poetry. Dullness cannot be tolerated, nor stupidity. When thoughts drop like sparkles from the pen, both warming and enlightening the mind, there is an effect, and it is instantaneous and positive. No explanation is necessary, no persuasion: the lightning strikes, and we are hit. This is true literature. When we look upon a picture and are affected by it, that tells the story. So with the sudden sight of a waterfall, with thunder, with any striking scene in Nature; so in all art, in poetry, in prose. The orator has this power if he be a true orator; there is lightning in his discourse; *he* calls it forth, and that without a will of his hearers.

As soon as the man begins to coax, to fawn, there is a suspicion of mischief,—the true metal is not there,—pinchbeck occupies its place. But the man of true talent *commands;* besides, he *knows* what he can do; he knows it beforehand. He knows his metal and his caliber. He is a live man: this he must be, or he cannot communicate what is wanted. He cannot communicate what he has not to give—a warm heart, a pure, a profoundly lively emotion. If his quality is good, his fame will be great; if harsh and bitter, if repellant, no one will accept it; if vulgar, or mean, people will turn away from it, save perhaps the vulgar and the mean.

A writer must be as his audience is. His taste and capacity must be graded to that, or that to him,—for there are different grades of taste, like layers, one above the other. These must be adressed. If he be a plain, unlearned, common sense man, plain common sense men must be addressed,—and if such a man is sincere, and has the talent to express himself, and a respectable taste, he will cover many layers, sometimes reach them all, from the lowest to the highest. Thus the simplicity of "The Song of the Shirt" addresses itself to all hearts—the highest respond as well as the lowest. So with "Robinson Crusoe." BURNS' poetry sways all hearts, and yet BURNS was not a highly cultivated poet, but a sincere one,—and he had a heart, was a man.

But some poets are made for the few. Witness Tennyson, Browning, Keats, Wordsworth, Shelley, Lowell, Bryant, Coleridge, Arthur Hugh Clough, Swinburne, Miss Rosetti, Mrs. Browning. These are all poets of the genuine stamp, elevated and refined in their way, with a large personality, giving utterance to their idiosyncrocies, as well as to the common feelings of the heart. Then there are some poets who are on the surface, who are palpable to everybody. These make their work, not among the few, but the many. They stand out to be beholden by the multitude, and they are never mistaken—you see what there is of them at a glance, and a glance from them affects you; the first impression is a full effect—you get the force of their entire caliber at once. Such is BYRON, preeminently. He has no peer in this respect,—and he addresses himself to all classes; not designedly to any one; he only addresses, gives expression, and lo! the effect. But it was from that great, gloomy heart that he spoke, full of feeling and passion, ever groaning, and striving to give utterance; that accomplished, he had relief; otherwise, not. It was this *Byronic* in BYRON that made his poetry what it is; not anything else. We see it in all his efforts; the great complaing man is there, always in the same key, and that key in consonance with the human heart. Gloom has its attraction, and tears are welcome when drawn from a heart softened.

BYRON was a live man,—intensely so. And he gave expression to this intensely live nature of his. This is the sum of the whole thing—an intensified nature, and a taste to give it direction. As to the expression, that will come. No man, unless absolutely defective, but can give expression to an animated nature. The woodsman will do it in his slang phrase—in his rough but apt narative. So the sailor. So all classes. All have their poets, in disguise, under disadvantages; but this disguise will be broken through; if not in one way, then in another; there must be an escape. These are the flowers that "blush unseen." With a command of language and taste, they would have made poets; with practice and taste they would have made it; we know not but with practice alone they would have succeeded.

A true feeling is true the world over, in all places, and with all men, as nature is respected, though ever so low. Her humblest objects are not discarded. It is for this reason that genius, which is the true expression of the natural, reaches all hearts, as we have seen. Rules and disquisitions about poetry are therefore of little account. Nature is the only true teacher in poetry. She always has been, and her most successful examples are found when language and society were comparatively in their infancy. The fine tinsel required now-a-days, and in other periods of the world, is not in keeping with true inspiration. True poetry is not dependent upon finish, melody, apt phrases, smart thought, and the originality talked of so much: these but lead astray. It is the utterance of the true man in his natural garb—and that is nakedness—the thought given in its own form, direct, simple,—no asking whys or wherefores: it is there, the effect is unquestioned; it asserts itself, and people acknowledge it. They do this from the pleasure they receive, and from a consciousness of merit that excludes criticism.

There can be no mistaking true poetry: as well mistake a flower, a rainbow, the wind; or the power of the pulpit and forum. It is in all these cases nature asserting herself. If a man has not this nature to assert itself, he had better not attempt poetry; his province is to read, not write, poetry. F. G.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUTUMN.

AUTUMN is here again, with her crimson wreaths and withered roses. Each season has its peculiar charms, but to me those of Autumn are of most touching loveliness. Its calm, cool days come to me, after the dust and heat of summer, like springs of water in a desert land, and its sweet quietude breathes peace to the worn heart. True, its whisperings make mournful music among the falling leaves; but they remind us of voices long since hushed, and the fading beauty brings back the forms of those who, like the forest trees when swept by Autumn's parting breath, have cast off their earthly garments to put on a robe of enduring purity in that great, glorious Springtime—that clime where frost and blight are unknown—that beautiful land where darkness never gathers, the heart is never bleeding, and the sorrowful hours shall never come. A.

Brooks' Grove, N. Y., Oct., 1866.

LONGFELLOW AT HOME.

THIS picture of LONGFELLOW at home is from a new book of travels in America by an Englishman, Mr. Robert Ferguson:—"I found him in his study, an elegant and cheerful room, in one corner of which a fine orange tree, with its golden fruit, keeps green the memory of a departed friend, the late Professor Felton. The table is strewn with books, and presentation copies, in various languages—aye, even in Chinese. But the ways of the Chinese are not as our ways, and this presentation copy was in the shape of a fan, on which a poet of the Flowery Land had written a translation of the "Psalm of Life," and if the translation were only as good as the writing, assuredly the work was well done. Though the features of the poet have been made familiar to us by many pictures and photographs, yet no one can see him for the first time without being struck with his appearance. His expression of mingled dignity and gentleness has been fairly presented to us; but the peculiar sweetness of his smile and the touch of spiritual beauty which often plays upon his features cannot be rendered in a likeness. Before him lies the ever open Dante, his translation of which, a labor of love which has occupied him for some years, now approaches to completion. But Dante has not his undivided regard, and hardly would the picture of Longfellow in his study be complete without, ever and anon, through one of the "three doors left unguarded," a little figure stealing gently in, laying an arm round his neck as he bends over his work, and softly whispering some childish secret in his ear. Then, too, his work was interrupted by frequent visitors of another sort, for among the travelers of all nations the tour of America would hardly be considered complete without a visit to Craige House. And speaking fluently French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, and having also a knowledge of Danish and of Dutch, it may well be supposed that there seldom comes a traveler with whom the poet cannot, if need be, hold converse in his own tongue."

LATE AUTUMN FLOWERS.

VERY beautiful are those late lingerers of the flower-world that take no hint short of thirty-two of Fahrenheit to vanish from the scene. They bear the buffets of the equinoctial bravely. It is only when the rimey finger of Jack Frost touches their petals, that the glory fades out of them, and they bow their heads despairingly and yield up the ghost. Cold Jack is an uncompromising democrat. He takes the conceit out of the sumptuous dahlias, gay china-asters, and stately holyhocks, as promptly as popular revolutions humble kings and princes. Forlorn and beggarly enough the loftiest of them look when he has turned their gay raiment into whitey-brown rags. But as yet they flaunt their glories in the fair October sunshine gallantly, and the mignionette beds at their feet continue to offer them balmy incense.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.—The edict of comprehension conferred citizenship upon the whole outcast class. Under it, whatever law of mutual help and consideration had obtained between citizen and citizen, began to obtain betwen the citizen and his slaves. The words "foreign" and "barbarous" lost their meaning; all nations and tribes were gathered within the *pomœrium* of the city of God; and on the baptized earth the Rhine and the Thames became as Jordan, and every sullen desert-girdled settlement of German savages as sacred as Jerusalem.—*Ecce. Homo.*

Sabbath Musings.

'TWILL ALL BE OVER SOON.

WHAT though our eyes are dim with tears,
And sorrows flock around?
What tho' we walk amid our fears,
On rough and gloomy ground!
What tho' our parting day should be
At morn of life, or past the noon!
God give us faith His will to see!
'Twill all be over soon.

Those are the bravest who shall rise
All earthly ills above,
And wear the crown of high emprise
In meekness and in love.
The sun may leave the mossy vales,
Yet lap the hills in glorious light;
Look up! God's wisdom never fails,
He leads us through the night.

No time have we for petty strife
With our sojourners here;
O! be the purpose of our life
To aid them and to cheer.
Or good, or ill, He knoweth best,
And let us thank Him for the boon,
And nobly live our day—for the rest,
'Twill all be over soon.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LONE MUSINGS.

THE INFINITE GOD, the GOD of Love, has placed us on the earth and He will judge us. Do we not know that He will judge with mercy? All that we have of ability, talents, or faculties, are the gift of His wisdom and munificence, and in His record stand registered that with which each earthly immortal has been supplied; and for what we have received shall we account, and for no more.

Let not our hearts be over-burdened when the sense of individual responsibility comes rushing over us in moments of reflection, when we clearly see that the All-wise is to be our Judge. While thus remembering, and trembling in view of the awful fact that we must each appear before His bar, let us remember, too, that our highest safety lies in His omniscience linked with His omnipotence; because He will not judge the two talents with the same judgment that shall visit the five. Fill up the space assigned to *you;* let the two talents become five, and be not pressed with sorrow that they may not become the ten, for it is the rule that, according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not, shall each be held responsible.

Look out upon the broad world. Forget thine own condition, thy sorry case, and trembling hopes. See, here, the giant intellect, enormous wealth, the high position, wide-stretching influence, and power for good! See, there, the poor weak starveling, reft of strength to do, to dare, and strive! Omniscient Wisdom gave being to them both; but doth not thy heart quickly tell thee that not in one balance shall they both be weighed?

Ah! there is great hope and consolation for us, in that He with whom our judgment rests is not a man, as we—with shifting purposes, uncertain mind, and vengeful ire, Take courage, faint-hearted, fearing one! The all-loving Father looks graciously upon thee; His countenance of mercy e'en now is bending down; lift up but thine eyes, and thou shalt see thy case is known and understood; and if thyself dost know thy weakness, thy wretchedness, and sin, much more does He, thy Father and thy Friend, regard thy utterly dependent state, and because thou canst not save thyself, He saves thee; because He knows thee weak, He reaches thee His hand. Art thou not safe with such a help? Where is thy cause for sadness? Look up, and believe that JESUS intercedes, that He has borne thy stripes. Soon thou shalt see Him in His glory—till that blest hour reach out thy faith and trust Him; yea, trust Him and rejoice!

Watkins, N. Y., Oct., 1866. B. W. S.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"THIS SAME JESUS."

WHAT emtions must have filled the hearts of the Disciples, as they gazed after their ascended Lord when the heavens received Him from their sight! Their tender counsellor, their tried friend, who had cheered and comforted them in sorrow and trial, had left them and they would see His face no more. Seated upon His Father's throne, with the hallelujahs of angels floating in His ears, will He still remember the little band He has left behind? May they not thus have questioned as they gazed after the chariot-cloud that bore Him from their view?

But how soon were their fears allayed! Already the angelic comforters are by their side! Their first earthward glance fell upon those whom their compassionate Lord had sent to soothe them in this hour of bereavement. How comforting the language that fell from their lips. "*This same Jesus*" shall come again. Though He had exchanged the scenes of earth for the unsullied bliss of Heaven, nought shall blot from His heart the name of His chosen ones. He is still the same as when on earth He healed the sick, raised the dead, wept with the mourner, or fed the hungry multitude. He is just as ready to hear the cry of the humble supplicant to-day, as when He rescued sinking PETER from the stormy waves of Galilee. Empires may rise and fall; proud cities crumble into dust; nations perish and be forgotten; but JESUS is still the same faithful evermore to all who trust in Him. LINA LEE.

Sherburne, N. Y., 1866.

THE TWO WORLDS.—There are moments when the two worlds—the earthly and the spiritual—sweep by near to each other, and when earthly day and heavenly night touch each other in twilight.

HARVEST HOME AT FAIRLIGHT.

A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.

Continued from page 336, this number.

Miss Travers made a very late appearance on the scene. She came in when all the fashionable company were seated at tea in madam's handsome drawing-room, which was set out in great style; all the Holland covers of the yellow satin chairs and sofas, and the Chinese feather screens taken out of their muslin bags, and the curious cabinets of shells and china all set open to display their contents. Maids in mob-caps and footmen in knee-breeches were handing about tea, and cake, and sweet-meats, and yellow buttered Robin's rolls, when Miss Travers thought fit to make her *entre* into the drawing-room. She came in with the swing she was accustomed to practice in London assemblies. Her dress was of rich India muslin over a pink silk slip; she had a gold chain round her neck, and bracelets of gold upon her wrists; her hair was dressed in so many rows of curls that it was no wonder her toilette had occupied her to so late an hour. The pink roses she had disposed amongst these ringlets suited her complection so well, the fan she wielded with so much grace was of such rare workmanship, and her whole appearance was so perfectly charming and fashionable, that the moment she appeared every gentleman in the room admired her, and every lady, excepting the Misses Fairlight and their mother, positively hated her.

Maurice Rushton was standing in the recess of the deep window, sipping tea, and talking to Miss Fairlight. His slight, elegant figure, dressed in fashionably-made clothes, and his delicate town complexion, showed very well amongst the heavy young squires by whom he was surrounded. Miss Travers thought so, and, moreover, she contrived to signify as much to the young man himself by one of those sweeping glances which brought him at once to her side. There he stood, the envy of his sex, dropping sugar into Miss Travers' unsweetened cup of tea, picking up first her fan and then her handkerchief, and listening with ravished ears to the lively conversation she was carrying on with Letty Fairlight, and in which she graciously included her attendant swain. Presently the inspiring strains of a fiddle — which was not called a violin in those days — came in through the open window.

"Dancing has begun, gentlemen — choose your partners!" announced the jovial voice of the squire.

Whereupon Miss Travers, perceiving a full-blown specimen of rural aristocracy preparing to advance upon her, gave a little shriek behind her fan.

"Oh, Mr. Rushton," she wispered to Maurice, "I beseech you rescue me from the fate I see impending! That dreadfully rosy young man is about to ask me to dance with him. Allow me to escape by pleading that I am engaged to you?"

"Then Maurice, with his heart beating very fast, and his cheek on fire with pride and delight, offered his arm to the distressed young lady, whispering as he did so some incoherent sentence which meant that he was her slave then and forever, and that he was the happiest man in the world to be so honored as to save her from a moment's discomfort. And so, intoxicated with the insinuating flattery of her choice, he led his fair partner to the dancing-tent, and took his place opposite her for the first country dance, that dance which was to have been Angela's! She, (poor rueful little maiden,) watched the two, never believing, until the last moment, that Maurice, her friend and hero, could so have forgotten her; but when the music struck up, and the first couple — Miss Travers and Maurice—actually danced off to the tune of "Merrily danced the Quaker's wife," then Angela realized her desertion, and stealing away to a favorite walk of hers, under the filbert trees, she cried the first bitter tears which Maurice had ever made her shed.

Not that she blamed him — oh no! She felt sure it was not his fault. It was all that nasty, unkind, affected Miss Travers. How could Maurice help it if she wanted to dance with him, and let him see it? A gentleman must not refuse a lady's wishes in such a case. Poor Maurice had found himself in a strait, and he had counted on her indulgence and her old acquaintance, and presently he would be coming to tell her so, and to ask her to dance with him the next time; and with that thought she dried her tears; and stealing indoors by the back way, she bathed her red eyes in Hungary water, and settled her disarranged dress, and walked up and down, impatiently, waiting for the traces of her recent discomposure to disappear.

"Maurice will be looking for me everywhere," she thought; but Maurice, fickle swain, was doing nothing of the kind.

"Sit down by me," Miss Travers' eyes had said, when the dance was over, and Maurice, nothing loth, consented, and to tell the truth, so gay and graceful was his companion that he forgot everything and everybody else in this world, save her and her bewitching company.

"Now tell me the names of all these people," she said to him; "first of all that tall, lanky youth in the plum-colored suit."

"That is Sir Tobias Thoroughgood," he replied.

"Mercy on us!" she exclaimed, with affected horror, "the creature's name is worse than himself, and that is more than I thought possible. And who the heavy-looking man on his right?"

"That is Squire Eltham of Eltham Park," he replied, "a magistrate, and a very worthy man."

"I thought so," said Miss Travers; "your worthy people are always the most stupid in the world. And who is the young man with the scarlet cheeks, who stands mopping his face as if he were a haymaker at work in the field?"

"That is our county member," he replied, "Mr. Haslemere of Haslemere."

"Is it possible?" she exclaimed, "I had no idea I was in such good company,"

And so the young lady rattled on, finding fault with every gentleman present, and contriving to insinuate, with consummate tact, that Maurice Rushton himself, with his city air and polish, was the only one fit to please her refined and fastidious taste. No wonder she fairly turned the young man's head; no wonder he hovered round her all the evening, as a moth hovers round a candle; no wonder that Angela, disappointed and grieved, thought it the longest, weariest Harvest-Home evening she had ever spent.

Miss Travers prided herself upon adding a fresh conquest to her list at every house she visited. Maurice Rushton was the handsomest and most polished young man she had seen at Fairlight, and she marked him out accordingly as her prize. She treated him with such distinguished favor, that madam chafed and fretted still more over Captain John's absence, and heartily wished, in her vexation, that she had either relented in favor of Lizzie and Anne Rushton, or that she had included Maurice also in her sentence of exclusion. [To be continued.

How to write for a newspaper:—"Say the most possible in the least space. Pitch right into your subject. Make the title and first sentence so that it must be read; and so of the second, no matter what has preceded, or is to follow."—*Rev. Dr. Hallock.*

Various Topics.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

THE following rules and regulations for the payment of bounties under the act to equalize bounties, approved July 28, 1866, have been issued by the War Department:

First — All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the first day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

Second — No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the fourteenth section of the Act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive, from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the Act of July 28, 1866, more than one hundred dollars bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

Third — All applications for the additional bounty authorized by this act from surviving soldiers, shall be in form hereinafter provided, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

Fourth — As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment or other independent organization shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment,

Fifth — A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

Sixth — In the application for bounty, as required by the third of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

Seventh — Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes as State Militia, home guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the Act.

Eighth — Soldiers enlisted for three years or during the war who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

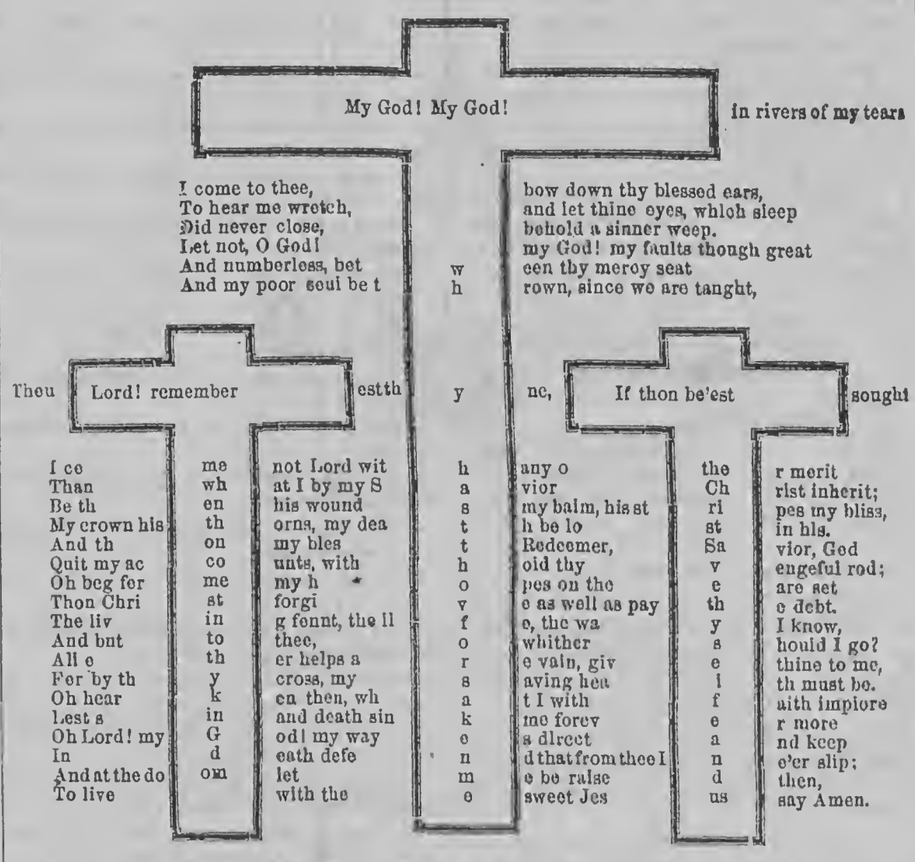
Ninth — The minority of heirs claimants for bounty under this act must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs who would otherwise legally inherit. The provisions of the act excluded from its benefits the following classes: 1. Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were dishonorably discharged at its expiration. 2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment. 3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received in the line of duty, who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge. 4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of enlistment. 5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service and in the line of duty. 6. The surviving soldiers and the heirs of deceased soldiers, who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States. 7. The surviving soldiers, as well as heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress. 8. The Act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for additional bounty provided for by this act.

The above having been referred by the Secretary of War to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether the rules and regulations, as within amended, are in conformity with the law, the latter has given an affirmative response.

ANECDOTE OF THE CZAR NICHOLAS. — What little chance of help from Russia, Austria has to expect in any contingency, may be judged from an anecdote told of the late Czar Nicholas. He was crossing the Summer Garden with an aide-de-camp when he suddenly stopped before one of the statues, which was that of Sobieski, who saved Vienna from a Moslem invasion. "Do you know," he asked, "who was the greatest idiot in the world next to Sobieski?" Receiving no answer, "I am the man," he said; "because I was fool enough to save Austria the second time." He did not think that Austria's partial co-operation in the Crimean war was the return he deserved for preserving Hungary to her.—*London Review.*

SATIRE should not be like a saw, but a sword; it should cut, but not mangle.

A CURIOUS PIECE OF ANTIQUITY
ON THE
CRUCIFIXION OF OUR SAVIOR,
AND THE
TWO THIEVES.



EXPLANATION.—The middle Cross represents our Savior's; those on either side, the two thieves. On the top, and down the cross, are our Savior's expressions—"My God! My God! Why hast thou forsaken me?" And on the top of the cross is the following Latin inscription:—"*Iuri Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judeorum:*" the interpretation is, "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." Upon the cross, on the left hand, is the prayer of one of the thieves—"Lord! remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." On the right hand cross is the saying or reproach of the other:—"If thou be'est the Christ save thyself and us." The whole comprised together, makes an excellent piece of poetry, which is to be read across all the columns, and makes as many lines as there are letters in the alphabet. It is perhaps one of the most curious pieces of composition to be found on record.

HOW AND WHAT TO READ.

FROM the American Monthly we learn several important things. Among them are the following:

"A SPECIAL SYSTEM.—And here I may with advantage quote the example of a distinguished scholar of our own country.

"1. Before I commenced as an author, I made myself thoroughly master of the whole scheme of his work, if a table of contents enabled me to do so."

"2. I then studied the author in the following manner. After reading the first sentence, I meditated on it, developing the author's tho'ts as well as I was able, and reducing the whole as nearly as possible, to a single distinct concise expression. I then read the second sentence, and did the same. I next compared the two sentences together, meditating on them, and gathering out of them their substance. Thus I went through the paragraph, and reflected on the whole until I had reduced it to a single sentence, containing its essence. I then studied the next paragraph in like manner; and having compared the two, I gathered out of them their substance. The same plan was followed in the comparison of sections with sections, and chapters with chapters, books with books, until the author was finished."

"3. A third rule was to pass nothing unexamined, nothing without reflection, whether in poetry or fiction, history or travels, politics, philosophy, or religion. Nor ought I to omit the three rules of Professor Whittaker, of Cambridge, given to John Boyce, one of the eminent translators of the Bible in the time of James the First. 1. To study chiefly standing or walking. 2. Never to study at a window. 3. Not to go to bed, on any account, with cold feet.

"WHAT TO READ.—Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Gray and Goldsmith, Pope and Thomson, Cowper and Coleridge, Scott and Wardsworth.

"Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton and Akenside, and Burke.

"Are you deficient in power of reason? Read Chillingworth, and Bacon, and Locke.

"Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

"Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Gœthe and Mackenzie.

"Are you deficient in vigor of style? Read Junius and Fox.

"Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, the "Federalist," Webster and Calhoun.

"Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes, and the "Life of Washington..'

"Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edward's works.

"Are you deficient in piety? Read the Bible."

SIZE OF THE ARK.

INFIDELS have objected to the size of the ark—have asserted that it is quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures that must have been placed in it, with sufficient food, it may be, for six to twelve months — water for the fish, corn for the four-footed animals, seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the ark from the record of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale. There are two definitions given to a cubit— one that is eighteen inches. We will take it only at the lowest. Moses states that the ark was 300 cubits long. This would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The breadth it states to be 40 cubits; we then have it 75 feet in breadth. He states it to be 38 cubits high, so that it was 40 feet in hight. The tonnage of the ark, according to the computation of modern carpenters, must have been 32,000 tons. The largest English ship, of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it, is 2,500 tons burden; so the ark must have been equal to seventeen first-rate ships of war, and if armed as such ships are, it would have contained beyond 18,000 men, and provisions for them for eighteen months. Buffon has asserted that all four-footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, and the birds to a still smaller number. On calculating, therefore, we find that the ark would have held more than five times the necessary number of creatures, more than five times the required quantity of food to maintain them for twelve months.

ABOUT BEAVERS.

AN English writer demolishes the old idea that the tail of the beaver is his trowel. He observed the beavers building their dams and houses in the Zoological Gardens in London. The Superintendent of the Gardens placed in the paddock an old box, mouth downward, with the end knocked out. The beavers at once took to this shelter, and commenced piling upon it and around it the puddled clay with which they had been supplied in one corner of the inclosure. Of course the reader expects to be told about the wondrous dexterity with which they plastered the work with their tails; in truth they did nothing of the kind, and all stories about the animal using his tail as a trowel are pure myths, caused, doubtless, by the apparent applicability of that appendage to such a purpose. It is a rudder and nothing more, to assist the animal in directing its course in the water, and is perfectly useless at plasterer's work. The clay, moistened with the little running stream close at hand, was carried by his fore paws and daubed on the roof he was making over the box. This process of daubing and puddling was alternated by carefully placing branches across and athwart the mudwork, interlacing the former, and then filling up the interstices with puddled clay.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

THE following cure for drunkenness is practiced in Holland:—The patient is shut up in a room and debarred all communication except with his physician. As often as he pleases, spirits — brandy, whisky, gin, &c., — are given him, but mixed with two-thirds water; all other drinks, such as beer, coffee, wine, &c., are mixed with one-third brandy. The various viands, too, that are furnished him—bread, meats, &c.,—are all prepared with brandy; consequently the patient is in a state of continual intoxication. This lasts about five days; at the end of that time he asks with entreaty for other nourishment, without his request being complied with, and not until his organs should absolutely abhor alcohol. The cure is complete, and from that period the very smell of spirits produces on him the effect of an emetic.

COLERIDGE was descanting, in the presence of Charles Lamb, upon the repulsive appearance of the oyster. "It isn't handsome, Coleridge," said Elia; "but it has the advantage of you in one thing." "What is that?" queried Coleridge, who, as every one knows, was an exhaustless talker. "It knows when to shut its mouth," was the reply.

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES!"

"NOTHING but leaves, the spirit grieves
Over a wasted life;
O'er sins committed while conscience slept,
O'er vows and promises unkept,
And reap from years of strife—
Nothing but leaves."

How many of us at the close of life will look back over all our past and feel most forcibly the truth of the sad refrain, "Nothing but leaves." Then, thinking of the great field for action in which we are placed, we shall know that our time was oft misspent; we shall remember the countless opportunities for doing noble deeds and benefiting those around us—the many kindnesses in our power to perform, but which were passed carelessly by — and the many idle moments which might have been employed.

Will it be a pleasure to look back and see that ours has been a useless, an aimless life—one that the spirit grieves over? No! — rather let us know that the world of mankind will be the better for our having lived in it. Do we not often stifle that "still, small voice" that *will* rise up and reprove us for words and deeds of wrong? Stifled too oft, conscience sleeps at last, leaving us to pursue our course without its timely warnings, and unshaken in our belief of our own perfections. Sin has a thousand treacherous arts, and, though at first we may shun it as a deadly enemy, yet by constant association with its varied forms we learn to look with complacency on that we should turn from with horror. Let us strive, then, to keep alive that little monitor, that in listening to its voice we may be kept from going astray.

There are promises made, but never kept. Treachery and deceit often lie in the fairest vows, and poisonous slanders behind the smoothest words. The lips, tuned to the most loving utterances, sometimes sadly betray. The most sacred promises—given ever so solemnly—are rudely broken by those we felt we could trust; and we ever look with distrust on one who has once betrayed a confidence, and wounded an honest heart. May we cultivate Truth, Honesty and Kindness, that we may not bring to our Maker at the last great day "Nothing but leaves." N. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT LABOR."

THIS is a maxim which, though doubtless familiar to nearly every one, is appreciated as a universal and positive principle by comparatively few. It is, nevertheless, a truth which we all must accept, and a formula by which we may solve the most difficult problems of human greatness—thus acquiring that knowledge, with a proper use of which we may overcome the greatest obstacles, and win the brightest laurels.

Wisely has it been said, that the education of every individual, both moral and intellectual, is chiefly his own work. The best institutions of learning can give only the opportunity of mental discipline, while it rests entirely with ourselves, whether we will receive the instruction or not. Every one is, to a certain extent, the "architect of his own fortune," and though adversity may rest heavily upon him, he can by vigorous effort, and rigid application, nobly overcome every barrier; and, having once gained the mastery, can see how the burden he has borne, the efforts he has put forth, have knit his muscles and strengthened his whole being. This truth is verified, and faithfully illustrated, in the life of every scholar, and in all the characters who appear as brilliant and shining lights upon the pages of both ancient and modern history.

The sublime strains of MILTON are the products of much thought and the most severe mental labor, while the power and ability of DEMOSTHENES were acquired by great exertion and faithful study. Thus it is, and ever has been, that to the earnest, faithful worker is revealed a splendid triumph, and by virtue of the toil and exertion that have so thoroughly developed his powers, is he enabled the more readily to appreciate and heartily enjoy the reward. A. L.

A FABLE FOR YOUTH.—A young man once picked up a sovereign lying on the road. Ever afterwards, as he walked along, he kept his eyes steadfastly fixed on the ground, in hopes of finding another. And, in the course of a long life, he did pick up, at different times, a good amount of gold and silver. But all these days, as he was looking for them, he saw not that heaven was bright above him, and nature beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought for the treasure, and when he died, a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road to pick up money as you walk along.

LIKENESSES.—We all like to have the likeness of dear father and mother, of brothers and sisters, and our friends; and we love to look at them and show them, and we prize them dearly. There is one more likeness we ought to have. It is very lovely. The likeness of your heavenly Friend, Jesus Christ. And do you know where to keep it? In your heart. And if it is there, everybody will see it without your showing. It will show itself in all your disposition and character.

CHRISTIANITY is the element in modern civilization that secures it against the vicisitudes of ancient civilization.

GEOLOGY is Time's own biography, printed, paged, collated and bound by the fingers of Omnipotence.

List of New Advertisements.

Great Portrait of Abraham Lincoln—Ticknor & Fields.
For Marking Linen—The Patent Indelible Pencil.
Totman's Wood Mill—Reynolds & Totman.
Important—Gaylord Watson.
Can Cancer be Cured?—Mrs H Marsh.
Goodrich Seedling Potatoes—G Williams.
Wanted, a Gardener—C G & F Clapp.
Southdowns for Sale—Walter Cole.
Grape Vines—S J Allis.
Cheapest and Best Wood Mill—Henry C Lake.
Broom Brush, &c—John Sheldon.
Apple Seed Wanted—James A Root.
Hawthorn Hedge Plants—I F Leonard.
Fruit Farm for Sale—D J B Hoyt.
The Popular in-door Games—D B Brooks & Bro.
Do not Forget—Wiggins & Co.
Farm for Sale—Chas Probasco.
Take Your Choice—Sidney E Morse, Jr.
The Children's Hour—T S Arthur.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
News from Kansas—Dodge & Stephenson Manuf'g Co.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 3, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Southern Items.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, editor of the Louisville Journal, is very ill. His recovery is doubtful.

It is reported from New Orleans that Governor Wells and Judge Howell are about to re-convene the Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1864. Judge Howell claims to be the legal President.

Governor Orr of South Carolina, asserts that he is opposed to the U. S. Constitutional Amendment, and that he shall not recommend it to the Legislature for adoption.

The N. Y. Herald's New Orleans special says that Gen. Ortega, who claims that he is the rightful President of Mexico, is in that city, and is about to embark for home.

The gold excitement in Georgia is increasing. Rich placers continue to be discovered.

Twice as much wheat has been sown in Tennessee this season as was sown last year.

Gen. Heintzelman has succeeded Gen. Getty in the command of the Department of Texas.

Accounts from Northern and Central Alabama represent great distress on account of the failure of the crops. There is also great financial trouble. In Greene county there are more suits pending in the Circuit Court than there are voters in the whole county. Many families and homes are broken up under the forced sales of mortgaged lands.

Indian Affairs.

LATE advices from Montana say a party of mountain men who had encamped at the mouth of Milk River were attacked by a band of fifty Sioux Indians, and after five hours' fighting the Indians were driven off with a loss of twenty-one killed. The whites had four killed and several wounded.

A Julesburg (Col.) dispatch of Oct. 24, says "the Indian war has commenced. Two hundred and fifty head of stock were driven off by the Indians within a few miles of Mount Sedgwick. One hundred head of mules owned by Henry Carlisle, freighters for the Overland Stage Line, and one hundred and fifty head of cattle belonging to Veizle, Wall & Co. of Denver, were also driven off.

Several of the night herders were killed by the savages, and a number of others wounded.

Trains have been attacked at various points, but in each case the Indians were repulsed.

As soon as the hostile disposition of the Indians was reported to Capt. J. P. O'Neill, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, commanding at this post, he at once mounted companies K and M of the 3d U. S. cavalry, who started after the Indians and overtook them, killing five and wounding fifteen of them and capturing all their ponies, wigwams and arms; our loss was two killed.

Since the above occurred, 200 Cheyenne warriors have passed westward within three miles of this military station."

It is evident, from the latest advices from the plains, that at least 15,000 warriors are now actually "on the war path." The military, under the command of Gen. Sherman, are bestiring themselves in good earnest to "head them off."

It is reported that the Kiowas are committing outrages in Texas.

Late Fires.

THE Ballston Spa (Saratoga Co., N. Y.,) Academy was burned last week. Loss $9,000; insured $7,000.

A fire occurred in Bridgeport, Conn., the 22d of October, destroying three large buildings used as a furniture factory. Loss $75,000.

A fire destroyed property in Oil City on the 22d, valued at $50,000. Partly insured.

The ship Chandler was burned on the 24th in Boston Harbor. One man lost his life; another was very badly, if not fatally, burned.

The extensive wagon factory of John Cook, on Broadway, St. Louis, was burned on the 25th. Loss $50,000; insured $25,000.

The steamer Theodore D. Wagner, from Boston for Charleston, with maize and twenty-five passengers, was destroyed by fire the 20th of October, in lat. 38, long. 74. The passengers and crew were rescued.

A very destructive conflagration took place in Nashville, Tenn., on the 24th. Everything was destroyed south of Front and Cedar streets, from Cherry street to Printers' alley. The fire then extended to Deadrick street, where it did great damage. The loss by this will reach at least $1,000,000.

Canadian Matters.

THE Canadian Delegation to England on the Confederation question leave by the steamer from Boston on the 31st of October (Wednesday.)

The subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire are progressing favorably. Much gratification is expressed in Canada for the interest taken in behalf of the needy in Quebec (made so by the fire) by citizens "on this side."

The Governor-General of Canada leaves for England in December, and General Michael will administer the Government during his absence.

Hon. D'Arcy McGee leaves for England about the first of December to aid the Confederation Scheme, and to look after Canadian interests in the Paris Exposition.

The great suit between the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Great Western Railroad, for $1,500,000, and which has been at issue for six years, has been closed by negotiation, and is satisfactory to all parties.

The Fenian trials commenced in Toronto last week. Col. Lynch was the first prisoner tried, and was found guilty of participating in the "Fort Erie affair" last June. The Judge, on the 25th, (Oct.,) sentenced Col. Lynch to be hung the 13th of December. John McMahon was arraigned the 26th, for taking part in the Fort Erie invasion, tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hung the same day appointed for the execution of Lynch.

It is feared in Toronto that efforts will be made by the Fenians to rescue the condemned prisoners. [Our Government has taken measures to procure, if possible, their pardon.]

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There is a report current here to day that the Tycoon of Japan is dead.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—An arrived here reports that the ship Taginaw Bontelle, from Cardiff for Panama, was burned at sea. No lives lost.

PRAGUE, Oct. 25.—The Emperor of Austria has reached this city and met with a highly favorable reception from the people and the officers.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25.—King Victor Emanuel will make his formal entry into the city of Venice on the 7th of November.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—The Sultan of Turkey has formally recognized the Hospodar, and given a reception at his palace.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Consols are quoted at 89⅛. American securities are as follows:—United States 5-10's, 69½; Erie, 59¼; Illinois Central, 77½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Cotton market dull at 15d. for middling uplands. Prices have declined ¼@½ on the week. Sales of the week have been 60,000 bales.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—It appears very evident that our Government is determined that American citizens shall be recompensed by England for the piracies committed upon their property on the high seas by rebel vessels fitted out in British ports during our late national troubles. Mr. Adams, the American Minister at the English Court, some time since, was instructed to make a peremptory demand for indemnity for such losses as were inflicted upon our commerce through the negligence of the English Government in permitting her subjects to aid the Confederates in plundering and destroying American vessels. Mr. Adams received an evasive reply. He was instructed to repeat the demand, with the assurance that our Government would not submit the matter to arbitration, but that the "claims" must be paid in full and with promptness.

THE STORM IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.—On Turk's Island, over 900 houses with their contents, were destroyed by the recent dreadful tornado. Twenty lives were lost, and a large number of persons crippled. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were rendered homeless and destitute in a very short space of time. The armory, jail, hospital and all other public buildings, were blown down. Six foreign and twelve island vessels were lost, with many of their crews. One hundred and twenty thousand barrels of salt were swept away.

The U. S. Consul at Nassau, in a letter to the State Department, dated Oct. 9, says the storm which swept over the Bahama Islands on the 3d and 4th, was the most destructive one since 1813; that shipping suffered terribly; that there is scarcely a house on the islands that has not suffered to some extent by the hurricane.

MEXICO.—A grant of land in Lower California to an American Company, has lately been confirmed by the Juarez Government. Among the prominent members of the Company are Caleb Cushing, Wm. F. Fargo and Gen. Butler. The Company intend to settle the "grant" with American citizens.

Accounts received from the city of Mexico indicate that the French troops will all be removed from that country in a much shorter period of time than heretofore mentioned by the French Government.

The French commandant at Acapulco was to evacuate that place on the 15th of October, and to destroy all stores which he could not remove. Mazatlan was also to be evacuated soon.

The Republicans are besieging Morelia, the Capital of Michoacan, with prospects of success.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—The Vermont Legislature on the 23d inst., elected U. S. Senators to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Jacob Collamer and Solomon Foote. Luke P. Pollard was chosen to fill the unexpired term (till March 4, 1867,) of Mr. Collamer, and George F. Edmunds to fill the unexpired term of Senator Foote (till March 4, 1869.) Both of the gentlemen elected served in the U. S. Senate at its last session, by appointment from the Governor. The Legislature also elected Justice S. Morrill a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1867. The Senate voted unanimous for the gentlemen elected. In the House they received 213 out of 228 votes. They are Republicans.

The News Condenser.

— Bismarck has been the death of 30 newspapers.

— It is said Lord Lyons is to be the British Minister at Paris.

— Fenian Stephens complains that he is dogged by English spies.

— It is said Artemas Ward gets $75 a letter from the London Punch.

— The Georgia legislature will meet at Milledgeville the 8th inst.

— It is said there are 125 cases of typhoid fever in Pawtucket, R. I.

— Geo. A. Simmons, an oil dealer of Boston, has failed for $250,000.

— The amount of gold in the Treasury at present reaches $95,000,000.

— Five thousand men were recruited for the regular army last month.

— The fast horse "Boxer" of Newport, Vt., has been sold for $25,000.

— The gold excitement in the upper counties of Georgia is increasing.

— The order establishing a quarantine at New Orleans has been rescinded.

— A royal decree prohibits in Spain the toys known as "Pharaoh's serpents."

— A soldiers' monument was dedicated in Gorham, Me., on Thursday week.

— the receipts at the gates of the St. Louis Fair amounted to $20,000 in one day.

— There were 40,339 acres of public lands sold in the Nebraska District last month.

— Farmers in York Co., Pa., are selling apples at 25c a bushel, and cider at $4 a barrel.

— Under the influence of continued fair weather the crops in Louisiana are improving.

— The Methodists of New Haven, Conn., held their centennial celebration Thursday week.

— Mr. Loring Andrews has endowed the University of New York with the sum of $100,000.

— Geo. Peabody has made a gift to Yale College of $150,000 for a Museum of Natural History.

— The diamonds Mollie Trussel, the murderess, wears in Chicago jail, are valued at $30,000.

— Ten pairs of rabbits sent to Geelong, Australia, in 1859, have yielded 50,000 for consumption.

— At the Montgomery Co. (Ill.) Agricultural Fair there was a baby show for a premium of $10.

— Vessels from the United States are subjected to a quarantine of ten days at Lisbon, Portugal.

— The Texas legislature has rejected the amendment to the Constitution by a vote of 67 to 5.

— The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Maine convened at Richmond Tuesday week.

— An elderly man was fatally gored by a bull, in Salem, N. H., Thursday last, while digging potatoes.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

DR. ROBINSON, Superintendent of the only Christian Sabbath School in Salt Lake City, Utah, was murdered by the Mormons on the 24th of October.

THE heirs of the original possessor of the Trinity Church property in the city of New York, are about to contest the right of the Church to it.

LATE advices from the Russian-American Telegraph Expedition represent that everything is working favorable for an early completion of this great enterprise.

DURING the past fiscal year $4,000,000 were transmitted from one part of the country to another through the Money Order Office of the Post Office Department.

THE news of the sentence of the Fenian prisoners in Canada last week, has caused great excitement among the "Brotherhood" in New York and other large cities.

LATE Honolulu advices state that but a few plantations were manufacturing sugar. The cotton crop was better than that of last year. The volcano on the island of Hawaii was very active.

A STATE ELECTION was held in West Virginia on Thursday, Oct. 25. Governor Boreman is reelected, the Republicans claim, by an increased majority; also, three Republican Congressmen.

GOVERNOR FENTON of this State has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 29th of November, as the day for the Annual Thanksgiving—the same day appointed by the President.

As there was no election of a Congressman in the 3d district of Vermont (no one had a majority) at the September election, the Governor has ordered another election to be held on the 6th of November. A plurality will then elect.

THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company recently procured a loan of $9,000,000 from John A. Stewart and Wm. A. Osborn of New York, and gave a mortgage on the road to secure the payment of the money. The document has been recorded at Ottawa, Ill., and the revenue stamps on it cost $9,000.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.—The official returns of all the counties in Pennsylvania of the recent election, except Pike, give Geary, (Rep.,) for Governor, a majority of 17,700. Returns (official) from Ohio, give a Republican majority on the State Ticket of 42,696. The total number of votes cast was 469,908. It is ascertained from authorative sources that the Legislature of Indiana will be composed, at the next session, of 60 Republicans and 40 Democrats in the House, and 30 Republicans and 20 Democrats in the Senate.

MARRIED.

IN this city, on the 16th Oct., by the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, SAMUEL P. STARR and CHRISSIE C., daughter of E. BLACKWELL, Esq.

ON the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. H. PARMELEE, EDWIN R. COY and FRANCES E., daughter of S. B. FOWELE, all of Livonia.

DIED.

IN Shelby, N. Y., Oct. 6th, ELMER JAY, only child of CHRISTOPHER and JULIA H. TIMMERMAN, aged one year, six months and three days.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Oct. 30, 1866.

THE tone of the market is little changed since our last issue. There is a fair supply of products in market, and the business doing is very fair. A slight advance in wheat and flour will be noticed in the quotations below, and it is the prevalent opinion that the upward extreme has about been reached. Dairy products remain without quotable change. It is supposed that the aggregate product of butter and cheese the present season is nearly one-half larger than that of the last one. Still prices continue high, as dairymen and large holders of stock are doing all they can to prevent the decline, what the result will be or when a change, if any, shall take place, are matters we do not care to speculate about.

The wool trade continues dormant and prices rule low. No new impulse is anticipated in the trade till Congress shall have decided the question of the amount of duties to be imposed on the foreign product.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$14,50@16,50	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$14,00@14,50	Apples, green	$1,00@1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ ℔.	10@10c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@0,00	Peaches	25@30c
Milfeed, coarse	14,00@16,00	Cherries	30@35c
Do. fine	20,00@25,00	Plums	20@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,00@2,25	Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	50@50c
Wheat, red	2,75@2,85	Onions	50@75c
Best white	3,00@3,10	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu.	1,00@1,02	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	1,00@1,00	Green hides trim'd	10@10c
Rye	00@112c	Do. untrimmed	8@9c
Oats	50@55c	Green calfskins	18@20c
Barley	90@1,00	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,50
Beans	1,50@1,75	Lamb pelts	25@75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu.	$3,75@4,00
Do. new mess	34,50@35,00	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔.	18@19c	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	13,00@14,50	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	11,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔.	8@10c	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Hams	20@22c	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Shoulders	17@17c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	$8,25@0,00
Chickens	18@20c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔.	10@12c	Do. stove	9,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@37c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	35@36c	Do. Char ⅌ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, dairy	14@16c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,65@2,85
Do. factory	18@19c	Wool, ⅌ ℔.	40@50c
Lard, tried	18@18½c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@10c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s.	8,25@8,75
Do. rough	6@6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔.	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	33@33c	Candles, box	14½@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ⅌ ton	14,00@16,00	Barrels	35@40c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton, 39@40c for middlings. Flour ranges from $9,50@14,50 as to quality. Wheat, $2,20@3,40. Rye $1,30@$1,33; Barley $1,05@1,40. Corn, 117@122c. Oats, 69@70c. Hops firm at 15@60c. Pork, new mess, $34,62@35,00; old mess, $31,00; prime, $29,50@29,75; 14@14½c for shoulders; 17@19c for hams. Lard, 14@16c. Butter, 20@45c. Cheese, 10@17½c.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Flour, $9,50@16,25. Corn meal $2,31@2,43 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Wheat, $2,95@3,30. Rye, $1,35@1,40. Corn $1,14@1,15. Barley, $1,18@1,25. Oats, 64@70c. Pork $34@34,50. Smoked hams, 22c. Butter, 40@45c. Lard, 17½@19c. Cheese, 16½@18c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—Flour, sales at $11,50@14,50.—Wheat, $2,25@3,00. Corn, 102@107c. Rye, $1,25. Barley, 90@112½c. Oats, 37@38c. Peas, $1,35. Pork, $33. Lard, 17@18c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Flour, sales at $9,50@12,25.—Wheat, $1,92@2,20. Corn, 75@76c. Oats, 38½@39½c.—Mess Pork, old, $31@31,50; new, $27,50@28.

TORONTO, Oct. 24—Flour ranges from $6,25@8,25; Fall Wheat, $1,50@1,63; Spring Wheat, $1,38@1,40; Peas, 70@73c; Oats, 28@30c; Barley, 59@62c; Hay, $10@16.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8,00@15,00; Cows and Calves, $30@125; Veal Calves, 8@13½c; Sheep & Lambs, 2@8c; Swine, 9½@10½c.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Beeves $4,00@8,75; Sheep, 5@5c; 6½@7c. for extra Lambs. Hogs, 9½@10½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 24.—Beeves, sales at 7@11½c. Working oxen $200@280 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $85@175. Milch cows, $50@115. Heifers, $30@45. Yearlings, $18@30; two-year-olds, $29@45; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep sheared, 4@6½ cts.; in lots, 2½@4½ cts. Veal Calves, $2@11. Shoats—Wholesale, 10@11½ cents; retail, 10@12c. Fat hogs, 10@10½c. Hides, 10½@12c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10 cts.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,35.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $3,50@7,50. Working oxen, $150@180 ⅌ pair. Veal calves, $3@7,25. Sheep, sales at $2,50@4,00. Swine, sales at from $7,25 to $8,90.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $4,50@5,50. Sheep, $3,00@4 each. Lambs, $2@3,75 each. Hogs, $5,50@5 live weight, $6,50@7,50 dressed weight.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The market for domestic fleeces has ruled very dull and has been much depressed. Prices for all kinds remain heavy. We quote as follows in currency:—46@50 cents for native and quarter-blood, Merinos; 52@55cts for ⅜ and ½ do; 58@62c for full-blood do; 60@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 45@53c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 28@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 24@37c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania.—Choice, 70@72cts; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@58; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 53@60c; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 48@50c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@54c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@55c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23—There are no changes to note. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@50c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 35@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 42@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Prices:—Fine fleece, 48@50 cts; medium, 42@48c; coarse, 40@45c; tub, coarse, 50@54c; tub, fine, 55@58c.—*Rep.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—A NEW ILlustrated Magazine for the little ones. Edited by T. S. ARTHUR. 324 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. $1,25 a year; 5 copies, $5. Specimen Nos. 10 cents. 876-4t

FOR SALE—23 SOUTHDOWN EWES, 3 years old, and 12 Ewe Lambs, descendants from the best importations, and are now being served by a ram bred by Samuel Thorne, and sired by "Archbishop." 876-3t WALTER COLE, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

DO NOT FORGET WIGGIN & CO.'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE. Send for Circular and give us a trial. Address with Name, Town, County, and State in full. WIGGIN & CO., No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE UP AN ESTATE—A farm of 87 acres, situated in the town of Phelps, Ont. Co., N. Y., 4 miles north of Geneva. Said farm is very pleasantly located, in a beautiful and excellent country; is well wooded, well watered, well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire on the premises or address CHAS. PROBASCO, Box 155, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE! Grover & Baker or Wheeler & Wilson $55 MACHINE, For SIXTEEN new subscribers to the New York Observer, before January 1, 1867. ☞ Send for sample copies and circulars. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., 876-2teo 37 Park Row, New York.

STARTING OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ⅌ ℔.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

OFFICE OF ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,
Beloit, Wis., Oct. 11th, 1866.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:
The Tea ordered came duly to hand and has given almost entire satisfaction, we shall buy our Teas henceforth only of "The Great American Tea Company," which has the thanks of the entire club for the satisfactory manner in which the orders have been filled. My especial thanks are due you for the *Complimentary.*
Yours truly, WM. P. RANDALL.

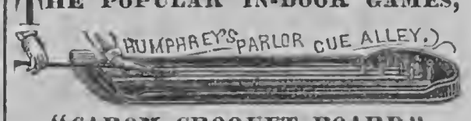
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.,
Almond Station, Oct. 9th, 1866.

TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:
Gents—Please allow me to say to you that your Teas and Coffees sent me in order No. 1 and 2 are *recommended* by all who use them, and are as good if not better than our $2 Tea at this place.
Every one praises them, and you will get another order from me soon.
I remain, yours very truly, J. M. HODGES, Agent and Op'r Almond, N. Y.

For the most convenient manner of getting up clubs see former editions of this paper.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

THE POPULAR IN-DOOR GAMES,



"CAROM CROQUET BOARD."
BROOKS' CARPET CROQUET.
☞ Send stamp for Illustrated Circular.
876-2t D. B. BROOKS & BRO., Boston, Mass.

CRAWFORD'S STUMP AND ROCK EXtractor and Elevator Improved, for the year 1866. Send for circular giving particulars. A. CRAWFORD, Warren, Maine, 875-4t Sole Proprietor for the United States.

GRAPE VINES AND WOOD.—Miss J. L. WARING offers for Fall and Spring sales, at wholesale and retail, her Stock of Vines, grown in Pots with great care. They are principally of the best new varieties—Iona, Israella, Adirondac, and Rogers' Hybrids; also, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford Prolific, &c. The stock is now open for the inspection of buyers. For Price List or further information, address Miss J. L. WARING, Amenia, N. Y. (Harlem R.R.) 875-2t

JOHN CHARLTON, NEW GRAPE, DIANA, HAMBURGH.—The subscriber will commence to send out his share of the stock of this superb hardy hybrid grape Nov. 1st. Price $5 ⅌ plant; $50 ⅌ doz. 872-6t Address, JOHN CHARLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, at Angers, the largest and richest in France. New descriptive Catalogue sent on application to BRUGUIERE & THEBAUD, 51 Cedar Street, New York. 867.

KITTATINNY.—On the 1st of August, a party of 30 visited the original plants, at my invitation, to examine and judge of its merits. After doing so they expressed their views in the resolution annexed, through the following able Committee, viz:—Dr. J. A. WARDER and M. F. COWDERY of Ohio; WM. PARRY and P. T. QUINN of N. J., and S. B. PARSONS of N. Y.
"Having this day, August 2, 1866, visited the grounds in cultivation with Kittatinny Blackberries, and tasted the fruit, now in perfection, we deem it due both to E. Williams of Montclair, and the horticultural public, to state that we regard this new variety recently introduced by Mr. Williams, *worthy of unqualified praise.* The hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the plant, and the *size and unsurpassed flavor of the fruit,* would seem to leave nothing further to be desired in a Blackberry ripening at this period of the summer—*both for private gardens and market purposes.*"
Full report, testimonials and all about it, 20 pages, for 2 stamps. E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

UTICA UNION NURSERIES, UTICA, N. Y.
I have an immense stock of choice *NATIVE GRAPE VINES,* including all the new and valuable varieties. Also a fine stock of CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c. Send two three cent stamps for Descriptive Catalogue, now ready. 865 JOHN BEST, Agent.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

PARENTS, please read and heed what the *Home Journal* says:—"This delightful juvenile is every day increasing in favor with its readers, and every month seems to add to its attractiveness. The February number is a gem, and should gladden the eyes of every boy and girl in the country."

We have hundreds of such testimonials to OUR YOUNG FOLKS from leading Clergymen of all denominations, Educators, and the Press. TERMS: Two Dollars a year; Large discount to Clubs; Single or Specimen Numbers, 20 cents.

Every Saturday

Is frequently enriched with admirable papers on Scientific subjects, so written as to fascinate while they instruct. It has already contained very interesting articles on Precious Stones, Engraving with a Sunbeam, Spiders, Atoms, How Fish-Hooks are Made, and similar topics. TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; $5.00 a year.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

THE PREMIUM REAPER AND MOWER,

MR. H. PRESCOTT, AGENT FOR

DODGE'S PATENT HARVESTER,

Atchison, Kansas:

Dear Sir:—The "DODGE" Machine, "Ohio and Buckeye Patents," I bought of you works admirably. It is the very thing that farmers need. Strong, durable, and light draught. I have used both hand and self raker on my machine, and think it superior to any other machine.. The self rake is a complete success. Does its work in all kinds of grain better than a hand rake can do. As a Mower it surpasses anything yet invented, either on smooth or rough ground, in light or heavy grass.

Success to the DODGE HARVESTER.

Yours Respectfully,
A. L. HOXIE.

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DODGE & STEVENSON M'F'G CO.,
Auburn, N. Y.

R. B. CLARK of Adams Basin,
Agent in Monroe Co., N. Y.

Soothing and Healing,—we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals COE'S COUGH BALSAM for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend, and always proves true.

Every Lover of Fine Fruit is referred to the advertisement in our columns headed *Kittatinny.*

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Confidential Information for the Married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT PORTRAIT OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have just published Mr. WM. E. MARSHALL'S fine-engraved portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

This portrait is the largest head ever engraved in this manner, and is by far the best engraving ever executed in America. It has been made the subject of the strongest commendations from all who knew Mr. Lincoln best. Among those who have pronounced it

Unrivelled as a Likeness,

MAY BE NAMED

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VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN, W. H. HERNDON,
SECRETARY STATON, Mr. Lincoln's law partner for 20 yrs.
CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE, SENATOR TRUMBULL,
GEN. GRANT, SPEAKER COLFAX,
GEORGE BANCROFT, ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

This engraving will be sold only by subscription. Agents wanted for its sale everywhere, to whom liberal terms will be given.

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Artist's Proof (limited to 300,)	$20.00
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TICKNOR & FIELDS, 124 Tremont St., Boston,
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TICKNOR & FIELDS, 63 Bleecker Street, N. Y.
For Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, address
JOHN H. AMMON, 111 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

CAN CANCER BE CURED?

MR. EDITOR:—Noticing at different times in your valuable journal testimonials from those cured of cancer by Drs. Babcock & Son, No. 701 Broadway, New York City, I feel it my duty to publish my experience in this terrible disease, which has bid defiance to the best medical skill of past ages. I was treated three years ago by these gentlemen for cancer, covering nearly the whole breast. While under their skillful treatment I experienced no pain, as they use no knife or caustic burning. I was able to be about and attend to my usual business, and I am now in good health and entirely free from cancer. I earnestly urge every person afflicted with this disease, which destroys one's life by inches, to consult Drs. Babcock & Son without delay. I will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry.
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CHESTER COUNTY PIGS.—A Few pair of nice Pigs for sale. They are bred direct from stock that took the 1st Premium at the Vt. State and New England Fairs in 1864, and again in 1865. Price, at six weeks old, $30 per pair; also one pair, five months old, price $55 or $50 for sow or boar alone. Address A. M. EVERTS, Salisbury, Vt.

PATENTED OR PATENTABLE INVENTIONS FOR RAILWAYS WANTED.—Manufacturers or Inventors, please send full descriptions and drawings,—state where and how long tested, &c. Ample capital, and the largest acquaintance, and influence with railway managers offered on commission.
D. G. JAMES, P. O. Box 5,195, New York City.

CASHMERE! CASHMERE!—I have just received, direct from the district of Angora, in Asia Minor, a new importation of Angora (Shawl) Goats (known in this country as Cashmere,) which I offer for sale at moderate prices.
Also for sale a few young Holstein or Dutch Bulls, and "Texel" or "Mouton Flandrin" Rams.
WINTHROP W. CHENERY,
HIGHLAND STOCK FARM,
875-3t Belmont, Middlesex County, Mass

AGENTS WANTED in EVERY TOWN to sell
BRAY'S LIGHTNING CORN HUSKER.
Can make $50 a week. Sells at sight. No COLD or SORE fingers. Does more work than any other Husker. Samples free for 60 cents, or two for $1—2 for $1.
Address JAMES BRAY & CO.,
875-2t Bray's Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

A sample of Prof. ROBB'S CURLIQUE will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful flowing curls. Address, with stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio. 875 6t

15,000 IONA, ISRAELLA, Delaware and **Diana Grape Vines** for sale at low rates. Also grape wood. Letters of inquiry promptly attended to ANDERSON, SEARS & SMITH,
Oct 20, 1866. [875 2t] Geneva, N. Y.

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$52.00 per term will pay for BOARD, FURNISHED ROOM and WOOD, students furnish their own sheets, pillow cases, towels, quilts and lights. Tuition from $7 to $9; Music, semi-weekly lessons, $10 ⅌ term; Music, daily lessons, $15 per term, new American method $20 ⅌ term; Commercial College and Telegraph School combined, where students can have the benefit of a Commercial education. For further particulars please address, for circulars, Rev. B. A. SMITH, Principal, or E. H. HILLER, Associate. 875-0t

WEEKLY PRAIRIE FARMER—The Oldest and the Best in the Great Northwest, will commence its 27th year of publication Jan. 1st, 1867.
FREE UNTIL JANUARY, 1867!
All new subscribers for 1867, sent in previous to January 1st, will receive the balance of 1866 FREE from time the names are received.
Subscription $2.00 per Year.
AN EXTRA COPY GIVEN FOR CLUBS OF 8.
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☞ SAMPLE COPIES sent free with full particulars, to those desiring to secure Clubs.
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FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.
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875-52t **699 Broadway, New York.**

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE for the only Official Southern History of the War, "THE LOST CAUSE," by E. A. POLLARD, of Richmond, Va., the popular Historian of the South. Complete in one large volume, with 24 fine steel Portraits. Patronized by leading men of all classes, eager to hear "the other side." Agents say it is the best paying book ever introduced, from the fact it has no competition.
One Agent in Dutchess Co., N. Y., reports 73 the first week; one from Hardy Co., W. Va., reports 111 the first week; one from Hartford, Conn., reports 210 subscribers. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers 654 Broadway, N. Y. 874-2t

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CAN BE REPAIRED WITH
H. W. Johns' Compound Mineral Cement.
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No better materials for the purposes can be used,—but to avoid all such trouble in future, all buildings should be roofed with
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The only composition roofing which has been in use *nine years* and given satisfaction to date. Send for descriptive circulars, prices, &c., to **H. W. JOHNS,** Sole Manufacturer, 78 William St., New York. [874-2t

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E. JONES & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
H. A. STREET, Harrisburgh, Pa.
873-8t E. GITTENS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to all purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.
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HUNTINGTON BROTHERS,
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Provisions, Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruits,
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Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, &c., address STIMPSON & Co., 277 W. 23d St., N.Y.

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Our Agents are making from $100 to $300 per month, in selling Dr. MACKENZIE'S
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Or **100,000 RECIPES** in all the USEFUL ARTS, such as AGRICULTURE, BREWING, WINE MAKING, COOKING, CEMENTS, FARRIERY, MEDICINE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, &c., &c., &c.
The **MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,** relating to diseases and their treatment, by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Professor of Hygiene (Health) in the UNIVERSITY of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA (Medical Department of Philadelphia.) The articles upon Farriery and Cookery are, like all the others, complete. The latter contains nearly **1000** Recipes. In fact the work is a library in itself, and has no rival.
Special articles upon CHOLERA, the RINDERPEST, and TRICHINÆ. New, reliable, and useful discoveries added to each edition, making it the MOST COMPLETE Book of the kind EVER ISSUED. The whole work has been edited and arranged by a corps of the best SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE COUNTRY. No similar work has been published, equaling this in completeness, variety of matter, and reliability. No class of men once possessing it would willingly dispense with it. It is useful alike to the FARMER, the MERCHANT, the MECHANIC, the HOUSE-KEEPER, and the PROFESSIONAL MAN.
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Circulars giving full description and terms to Agents, copies of letters from our Canvassers, showing what they are doing; recommendations and opinions of the press, *sent free* by the publishers. Price $4.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & COMPANY,
(Established in 1849.)
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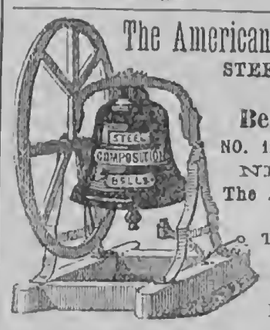

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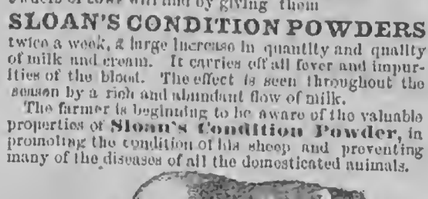
The farmer is beginning to be aware of the valuable properties of **Sloan's Condition Powder,** in promoting the condition of his sheep and preventing many of the diseases of all the domesticated animals.



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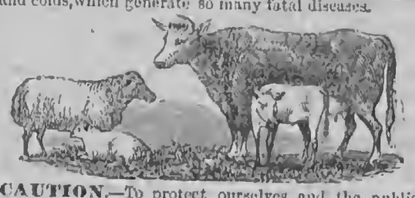

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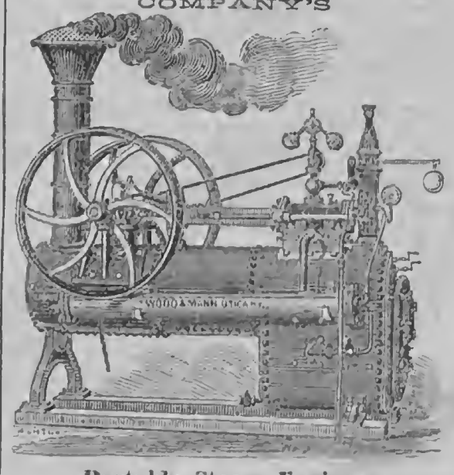

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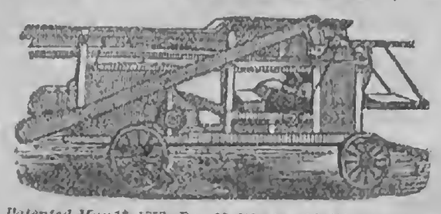

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WHEN LEAVES ARE TURNING BROWN.

BY MRS. AKERS.

Never is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a tune
Half so sweet in blooming June,
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this,
When October dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets;
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the summer hours
On my way such radiance showers
As from heaven falls softly down
When the leaves are turning brown!

Braid your girdles, fresh and gay,
Children, in the bloom of May;
Twist your chaplets in young June,
Maidens,—they will fade full soon;
Twine ripe roses, July-red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head;
I will weave my richer crown
When the leaves are turning brown!

The Story Teller.

THE HARVEST HOME AT FAIRLIGHT.

A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.

CHAPTER I.

The last loaded wagon came merrily in from the field, and the sunburnt gleaners followed in its trail to snatch the stray ears of corn from the hedges and brambles that had caught them from the great bungling load that thrust its abundance in their faces as it passed. There was dust on the middle-aged green of summer, powdered thick as flour upon a miller's coat—dust on the new-cut stubble—dust ankle-deep in the rutted lane; for the harvest weather had been dry and sultry; and this last day especially had been so hot that the August sun must have been right glad to drop his burning face down into the cool shade of Burnside Wood.

So the last loaded wagon rolled merrily into Squire Fairlight's rick-yard, and was received there with a shout of exultation from the assembled laborers; for Squire Fairlight had promised that though the land groaned under the weight of war taxes, (for this was sixty years ago,) and bread was at famine price, wages were high and workmen scarce, and hardly a hamlet or village hut had its widows and orphans to feed—in spite of all this, Squire Fairlight had promised that his people should have their yearly harvest home, and a right jovial one it should be, too, as a thanksgiving for the plentiful harvest which had been given to him that year.

In the rick-yard stood the squire, burly and red, a fine, hearty, old country gentleman, whose head never ached from too much learning, but who rode the best hunter, and bred the best dogs, and could carry a gun for more hours than any man of his age and weight in the country. By his side stood madam, a handsome dame, whom folks called "high," but then she was of the family of Sir John Ambrose, Baronet, and had been to Court in her youth, and might be pardoned for not being able to bring herself down to homely folks quite as easily as the good squire, who had been born and bred amongst them.

Madam had come out to please her husband, whom she loved very dearly, by seeing the last of the bountiful harvest brought in; and as nobody expected to see her there, least of all her gallant son, Captain John Fairlight—who, with his arm in a sling, was improving his sick furlough by occasionally recruiting in the neighboring town—she (madam) spoiled some sport, and very much damaged her good opinion of Lizzie and Anne Rushton, the vicar's madcap daughter and niece, who were lying *perdue* amongst the sheaves of corn on the very top of the wagon load.

How they came there was in this way: they found the load ready piled, with the long ladder resting against it, and being just then in rollicking spirits—they were but school-girls of fifteen—they thought it good fun to see if they could mount to the top, which feat they performed, the men being away for supper, but being seen by Captain John, who was passing along the road at the end of the cornfield, on his way home from Staplestone, he thought it better fun still to slip round unseen and slyly take away the ladder, leaving the girls, between bursts of laughter, to supplicate earnestly for release; which he promised on conditions—those conditions being a kiss from each pair of rosy lips, and a scarlet poppy from each broad-brimmed hat—the last to be worn as trophies in his button-hole.

The foregoing propositions being vehemently rejected, the distressed garrison was left to the fortune of war, and that fortune brought them into the outraged presence of Madam Fairlight herself. Madam's first act was to dismiss her son, and then she held the ladder with a good deal of stately dignity, whilst the delinquent girls descended in penitent shame-facedness, and making their hurried curtsey, retreated in all haste to their own home.

Madam's indignation was in its first flush, when there appeared, through the gate which opened on to the rick-yard from the park, a young man walking quickly towards her. He was tall and handsome; his dress indicated more familiarity with city life than with the careless *deshabille* of country habits; his complexion told of more sedentary occupation than did the brown, sunburnt cheek of the squire. This young man was Maurice Rushton, the vicar's son, who had left home six months ago to spend the greater part of the year in scholarly preparation at Oxford. He doffed his hat as he approached Madam Fairlight.

"I am come," said he, "to announce to you the arrival of a guest. The stage has just set down a young lady with whom I have had the honor of traveling from London. She is at the lodge, where she chose to remain until you were apprised of her arrival."

"Thank you, Mr. Maurice," returned madam, gathering up her skirts to cross the yard; "it must be Miss Katharine Travers, a school friend of my daughters, whom we expected to pay them a visit; but we did not understand that the day was certainly fixed, or we should have been at the gate to receive her. I will go to her at once."

"Can I be of any service?" proffered the young man, keeping pace with her quick footsteps.

"If you will be so good as to step round to the house and inform my daughters of Miss Travers' arrival, and desire them to send a servant down for her trunks, I shall be very much obliged to you," she replied. "You are looking well, Mr. Maurice," she added. "Your mother told us you were expected home to-day."

Madame hastened on, whilst Maurice Rushton proceeded to fulfill her requests. Just as he reached the hall door—standing open, as, summer and winter alike, the hospitable door of Fairlight generally stood—a white figure fluttered down the wide oaken staircase and met him at the entrance. It was the figure of a young girl, small of stature, slight of frame, with the daintiest of little hands held out to greet him, and tiniest feet in the world displayed beneath the scanty skirt, which was the fashion of the day. The face that accompanied all these had in itself a certain something which appealed to you as beauty, whilst, on looking closely at it, you wondered why. Eyes of soft brown, dreaming under a pair of delicately marked eyebrows, a quantity of dark hair thrown back from a clear forehead and falling down again in graceful curls behind a small shell-shaped ear, a skin dark yet delicate; and just then, when Maurice Rushton appeared so unexpectedly at the hall door, tinted with a rosy blush which might have told tales to an observant looker-on, but which told nothing to the unconscious mind of Maurice Rushton; perhaps because he had so long been used to be greeted with such bright blushes—and long use grows into right, we know—perhaps because Angela Fairlight and he had been such close friends and play-fellows all their lives, that when the one feeling slipped into another, he never noted the difference. Any way, he held out both his hands now, and his face brightened as much as hers had done as he said:

"Back again, you see, Angela."

"Just in time for the harvest home," she replied, as she laid her little fingers slyly in his.

"Yes," said he, "I am right glad of that. You know I missed it last year, and you had promised me the first country dance. I shall consider it held over till this time."

Stupid Maurice! Did he think, when she blushed and dimpled so prettily, and could not raise her eyes to his face, that it was only because they had been little lovers in their youth, by mutual consent, and danced together?"

"But I am forgetting my errand," he said, presently; "the stage brought you more than one friend to-day. Miss Travers is at the lodge. Your mother bade me tell you so, and begs you will send one of the men for the trunks. Madam has gone herself to bring the young lady on."

"Kate Travers! oh, has she come? I will run and tell Cecilia and Letty. She is their friend, you know," said Angela. But still she lingered. "Did you come with her?"

"Yes," he replied, "from London."

"And is she very fine and Londonified?" continued Angela. "I feel more than half afraid of her; the others say he is so pretty and so grand. Do you think so?"

"She is very handsome and agreeable," he began; and just then, fortunately for Miss Travers' trunks, Miss Fairlight opened the dining-room door, and came out into the hall.

"Oh, Maurice," she exclaimed, "is that you? In very good time, too. We were just saying how much we wanted you."

Maurice's message, delivered at last, changed the current of Miss Fairlight's ideas quite suddenly. She caught her hat from its hook, and just opening the parlor door to call out, "Letty, Kate's come!" ran out of the house, across the lawn and down the park in an instant, only pausing to call over her shoulder to Angela, "Send Michael at once to the lodge."

Miss Letty Fairlight, being more practical minded than her elder sister, summoned a couple of house-maids, and hastened away to arrange the guest-chamber, whilst Angela, the youngest of the trio, retreated to the dining-parlor, and watched with a good deal of trepidation for the arrival of her sisters' friend. She scolded herself pretty severely for the unaccountable feeling of dread and repulsion which the prospect of this visit occasioned; it was so unreasonable and unamiable she knew; nevertheless, so it was. Cecilia and Letty had talked of nothing but Kate Travers from the time they left the school three years ago—until their enthusiasm got a fresh impetus from a visit they had paid her last winter in London. The beauty, the talents, the graces of Miss Travers, her fine dresses, her grand connections, had all been spread out so long before Angela's eyes, that no wonder, perhaps, she was tired of them and of her. Yet, as her temper was too sweet and her character too sterling for envy, we cannot account for the strange dislike to Miss Travers and Miss Travers' visit. She stood at the window trying to school herself into more hospitable and sociable feelings, yet recognizing all the time the hopelessness of the attempt.

Meantime, Maurice pursued his way slowly down the avenue of lime trees by which Fairlight Hall was approached. It was not the nearest way to the vicarage, whither he ought to have felt himself bound without delay, since the London coach had already set down his portmanteau there, and his mother was fidgeting in and out of the supper parlor twenty times in a minute to look out at the window and wonder why he did not come; yet he sauntered on as leisurely as if he had gone away only yesterday. Presently he spied the three ladies coming towards him, one of them stepping daintily along as if she feared the evening damps through her kid shoes. Maurice made a sudden move to draw aside behind the trees, his good taste telling that he ought not to intrude the slight service he had rendered; but seeing that it was already too late, that he had been seen and recognized, he held on his way. A coquettish toss of a very pretty head, and a sparkling glance from under a pair of sweeping eyelashes, rewarded him as far as Miss Travers was concerned, whilst madam, pausing to give him her hand, regretted that his attention to her commission had kept him so long from home.

"We hold our Harvest Home to-morrow, Mr. Maurice," she added, with her most gracious smile, "and we shall be very thankful for your kind service if you will step over as soon after breakfast as Mrs. Rushton can spare you to us!"

Maurice went on his way rejoicing, and met his mother's questions and reproaches with a smiling gayety, feeding upon the half-cold mutton cutlet, which she continually deplored, with as much gusto as if it had been ambrosial fare.

There was work enough for everybody on the morrow, from the cook and scullions in the kitchen up to madam herself in the parlor. Upon madam's face, usually so calm and dignified, there was a heavy cloud, nobody knew why. Only Captain John could have told, but then Captain John was miles and miles away. Last night, within an hour of Miss Travers' arrival, and before he had even set eyes on that young lady, he had called for his horse and ridden away, never saying where he was going, or when he would return. Only his mother knew that this sudden departure was in consequence of the reprimand she had administered to him for having caused Lizzie and Anne Rushton to appear in so improper a position, and that for the due punishment of their light conduct those young ladies should be requested to consider their invitations to Fairlight Harvest Home as canceled.

The Captain stoutly resisted this severe fiat, taking upon himself the whole blame (as indeed he ought) of the escapade, and finally, on perceiving that madam would not reverse her sentence, he declared that if Lizzie and Anne did not join the morrow's party, neither would he, and so flung himself out of the room and out of the house; which perverseness spoils more than one of madam's plans, and ruffled her temper to a most unusual extent.

Madam was looking out for a daughter-in-law; she feared to trust her son on another campaign amongst the dangerous dark-eyed senoras, whom (in mischief) he sometimes extolled too warmly for his English mother's peace of mind. Miss Travers was rich, handsome, of a good family; and don't you see how provoking it was of Captain John to slight the young lady so on the very first day of her arrival?

No wonder madam's brow was dark and heavy. And Maurice, coming up to the hall early, full an hour before even Angela had led herself to expect him, found himself wanted for double duty, Captain John's as well as his own; for the Fairlight Harvest Home was always a great and busy event. In it were included not only the squire's workmen and the farmers on his estate, with their wives and daughters, but as many of their neighboring gentry as chose to come and look on at the feast and enjoy a dance by moonlight, with such a supper afterwards as Rachel Beetson, the bustling Fairlight house-keeper, knew how to set before gentlefolks.

So that morning was a busy one to every one. Madam and Rachel were deep in consultation; Miss Fairlight took upon herself the ornamentation of the dishes and the putting up of nosegays; Miss Letty shut herself up in her own room, and, being dexterous in millinery, busied herself desperately in altering her own and her sister's evenig dresses, after the model of one of Miss Travers', which had shed a new light upon their country notions. Miss Travers and Angela were left to aid Maurice's task, the decoration of the great barn with festoons of flowers and leaves for the men's feast, and the hanging of similar garlands about the tent which had been provided for the exclusive country dances of the squire's family and their guests of the same degree.

Miss Travers looked uncommonly well by the morning's light. She was certainly very handsome; even Miss Fairlight, the beauty of the family, looked quite brown and sunburnt beside her, so exquisite was the whiteness of her skin. Her eyes were bright and sparkling, and their long lashes swept a cheek, the peachy bloom of which was unimpaired by a couple of London seasons. Whenever she smiled she showed a row of pearly teeth; and her figure was tall and slight and graceful. Then her dress was the height of fashion and elegance; the waist was shorter by a whole inch than any of the Fairlight patterns; the embroidery on her dress was half a guinea a yard, and the blue handkerchief on her neck was of the China silk. Her hair, of a golden brown, was disposed in numberless short curls, and banded with an azure ribbon tied at one side in a most coquettish little bow.

But there was one fascination about Miss Travers perfectly irresistible—a certain look up from under her long lashes, nothing more; and yet, simple as this trick seems, it brought even the squire to her feet — the squire, who held London misses and fine ladies of every kind in the greatest contempt, and who had pshaw-pshawed a good deal over the arrival of Miss Travers herself. He had been surly and silent at the commencement of breakfast, but when he carved a slice of chicken pie for her, and she received it with her bewitching look, the squire was straightway subjugated. "An uncommon fine girl," he confided to his wife afterwards, and as he and madam stood looking after Miss Travers and Angela, as they walked off with Maurice to their work in the barn, the squire felt a good deal dissatisfied with the effect of the crisp pink calico morning gown which he had been so pleased with when he chose it at Staplestone, and brought it home himself for his young and darling daughter.

But the pink calico never troubled Angela, although something else did before the morning was over. Her quick little fingers being used to the work, wove festoon after festoon almost as quick as Maurice called for them — nay, quicker at last — whilst Miss Travers made a great show of help, fluttering from one heap of gathered flowers to another, turning them over to select the brightest poppies or the largest field-daisies, and tying them together after she hand found them with such an unskillful hand that they only dropped to pieces again as soon as they were lifted, which catastrophe invariably produced a little shriek of dismay, and the shriek as invariably brought Maurice from the top of the ladder to her assistance; and then Miss Travers laughed and blushed and protested, and called herself awkward names so prettily, that Maurice found the bottom of the ladder more attractive than the top, and the work went slowly on; so slowly, that Misses Fairlight, having finished her own task, and come to see how the others progressed, could not account for so little being finished, and rated poor innocent Angela for the same; which, perhaps, was the reason why Angela found her dislike to Miss Travers very much increased by dinner-time, notwithstanding that that young lady patronized her immensely, calling her "little darling," and offering to dress her in the new mode, and even proposing to lend her all sorts of fashionable finery for the evening.

Angela steadily (Miss Fairlight declared abruptly) declined all these offers; but Miss Travers, not at all abashed thereby, linked her arm in the "little darling's" on their being summoned to the house by the dinner-bell, and made the most good-natured efforts to propiciate the inexorable damsel. For Angela was the only member of the Fairlight circle who had resisted the fascinations of the new guest; and as Miss Travers loved popularity, and hated to be resisted, she was piqued into exerting herself to make her conquest of the family complete. All in vain, however; Angela held out firmly and Miss Travers soon had work enough on her hands to occupy her without reference to Angela.

Early in the afternoon all the preparations were happily completed, and the company began to arrive. The more distinguished guests came in yellow chariots, with postilions in packed caps, upon the horses; and as one after another of these equipages dashed up to the Hall door and set down its load, the scene became quite exciting. Ladies, in the scanty tight skirt of the day, with high top-knots, encircled by wreaths of flowers, or shining bands of gold or silver, were presently seen emerging from the house, and dotting the park in gay groups. Squire Fairlight was here in the very center of the more homely visitors, inciting the men to run races for a leg of mutton; the girls for a gay-colored ribbon; laughing heartiest of all at the grinning through a horse-collar, which was practiced for the reward of a new shilling from the squire's own pocket, and wondering, as naively as the most simple "Hodge" amongst the audience at the conjuring tricks of a mountebank, who had traveled that way in the very nick of time, and was gaining a cap full of halfpence at an easy rate to himself, and with much wonderment and applause from the company.—[Continued on page 358, this number.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 39 letters.
My 25, 27, 20, 31, 24, 36 is a county in Tennessee.
My 5, 7, 31, 37, 19, 26, 10 is a village in New York.
My 20, 22, 31, 28, 12, 8 is a county in Florida.
My 34, 21, 39, 18 is a city in Maine.
My 21, 1, 33, 16, 35, 31 is a county in Arkansas.
My 16, 29, 4 is a river in north Carolina.
My 6, 32, 17, 2, 3, 26 is a county in Pennsylvania.
My 15, 21, 2, 38, 23 is the capital of one of the U. S.
My 14, 17, 18, 3 is a county in Ohio.
My 11, 13, 32 is a city in Asia.
My 16, 4, 12, 9 is a city in New York.
My 30, 19, 33, 8, 10 is a city in England.
My whole is what everybody ought to do.

Bloomington, Ill. C. M. C.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 31 letters.
My 16, 26, 17, 21, 9 is something to mark on.
My 1, 4, 8, 19, 22, 13, 28, 31, 5, 6 is a lady's name.
My 11, 17, 14, 12, 30, 3, 23 is a gentleman's name.
My 11, 24, 30, 15, 2 is what most people like to hear.
My 27, 26, 9, 29 is an insect.
My 10, 3, 20, 6 is finished.
My 7, 12, 23, 28 is a number.
My 18, 25, 21 is an animal.
My whole is an old but true saying.

Seneca Falls, N. Y. Stella Desire.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Teh glibth fo pohe dna hsappnise,
Si left wenh nofd snoe tarp,
Dan het tibret aert hatt lofwols, si
Teh file lobdo fo het earht.

Jacksonville, Pa. "Sis Lafferty."

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

Arrange the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, in the form of a sum, so that when added up their sum will be 100. Allie M. Townsend.

Romulus, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 874.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Answer to Anagram:

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care;
To whom you speak, of whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—$160.

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With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

COWS—FOOD AND SHELTER.

AT this time of year the farmers's cows should be a source of abundant profit. The weather is favorable for making the best butter, and the product commands a high price in the market. But the trouble is the cows give but little milk. From the flush of the sweet, juicy June pasture the milk has gradually diminished in quantity until now, by patient stripping—so slow that the light foam will not rise to the surface in the pail—barely enough is drawn from two or three cows to supply the wants of the family. "Well, how can it be helped," says Farmer SLOWPACE; "the cows pasture on the meadows and in the clover field; there is wide range, plenty of grass; just as flush as it was in June; they can eat just as much as in the summer, and if they don't give the same quantity of milk, it is only because the decrease is natural, I suppose." Yes, they have enough of grass, we will allow; but look at their bones sticking out more and more every week; see the erect, rough hair, the dead looking coat; mark their uneasy, restless actions;—think of these a moment, and you will conclude that though there is plenty of grass, yet their *food* is scant. You may set it down as a farm axiom that grass alone, in the autumn, is not all the food that cows may eat with profit, however abundant it may be.

It is getting almost too late in the year to talk much about feeding cows in the autumn. If they have been neglected, the mischief is already done, and attention should now be given to bringing them up to the gates of winter in plausible condition. Commence by stabling them nights. That is what should have been done two months ago. Some good dairymen stable their cows all summer and make money by it. You must have, however, a large, roomy, well-lighted, well-ventilated stable. You want room behind the animals and in front. The cattle must have fresh air and a clean bed of straw. With these they are just as comfortable in the hottest September night as though in the yard; and when it rains, or the nights are frosty they are far more so. With good arrangements there is but little trouble in thus managing, and the manure pile gives a large profit at the end of the year.

Of course the cows should be fed in the stable. If they have some meal their coats won't stick out so when in the pasture; nor will they be so restless. You will see a great difference in the quantity of milk afforded—a favorable difference from that of an exclusive grass diet; and your wife will notice a remarkable richness in the milk. If you have pumpkins, it is a good place to feed them; but what you should have (and we mean to repeat it until farmers won't forget it) is plenty of cabbages for fall and early winter, and roots for spring. Just think of the amount of food one acre of cabbages would afford five cows—one thousand solid heads each, and as many defective ones. Giving each ten heads per day and they would last over three months. They are easily grown, easily kept till mid-winter; they are healthy and do not taint the milk. Farmers do not yet half know the value of this crop. But as the beginning of the *wintering* of your cows it is now time to put your stables in order, and shelter and feed the animals every night.

PROSPECTIVE HOG CROP—PRICES.

OWING to premature frosts the present season there will, no doubt, be a large proportion of the corn crop fed to hogs and other stock on the ground where it is raised. As much of the corn will be unmerchantable, necessity will compel this disposition of it, hence it is rational to infer that the number of hogs slaughtered the present season will be considerably in excess of the previous one. But, while the count promises to be greater, the amount of pork produced, owing to immature feed, will not be correspondingly increased. No doubt feeding will be carried on to a later period this year than in ordinary seasons, because in this way only can the damaged corn be made available to the farmer, as it will not answer to hold over for market as is ordinarily done. There are conflicting opinions as to the price pork will command in the market the coming season. Some, counting on a considerably increased product, look for a decline as inevitable. This class ignore, in their calculations, two important facts as we view the matter—improbability of any considerable reduction in the volume of our paper currency and the increased demand for pork, which the short crop of the Southern States must render inevitable. Hence we infer that even with a considerable increase of production, and no additional foreign orders, the demands of the home market will be such as to preclude the chance of any material reduction in prices for the next twelve months.

PROVIDE SHEDS FOR STOCK.

THE present autumn has been more than commonly favorable to the farmer for making all snug to meet the rigors of winter. Perhaps this has been attended to so far as the house is concerned, but is it about the barn and its essential adjuncts, the sheds? Are these in good condition and ample to shelter the stock which is to be wintered over? If provision has not been made for this purpose no time should be lost in supplying the omission. Good shelter for stock is an economical provision as well as a humane one. It is cruel to shut up stock in a yard exposed to the peltings of fall rains and winter snows when a little expense and labor would supply comfortable quarters for them. Every farmer must have noticed the eager haste with which cattle escape from a storm when a door into a warm stable is opened to them. Their sighs of relief, on such occasions, are most expressive, as every one accustomed to the supervision of stock must have observed. This attention to comfort has another advantage—it pays well. Properly housed and tended stock will improve all winter; without these aids cattle and horses will run down, coming out in the spring mere frames of animals, instead bodies full of vitality and vigorous action. Shelter, then, saves food, prevents deterioration, and is therefore economical as well as humane.

FOOD FOR SWINE—FERMENTATION.

ONE of the most successful managers of swine with whom we were acquainted, in years gone by, was a farmer residing in Northington, Massachusetts. He was a live farmer before Agricultural journals came into vogue, and was especially attentive to the swine family. He made more pork yearly than any of his neighbors, though not a few exceeded him in the number of acres of cultivated land. His hogs were pastured in the apple orchard, till the fruit became sufficiently mature for cider-making, receiving their daily allowance of skimmed milk and such slops as a farmer's kitchen usually supplies. When the apples began to ripen the hogs were removed to a smaller enclosure, one end of which was furnished with a comfortable hog house with the necessary appliances for expeditious and easy feeding. The principal ingredient of their food was corn, ground up, cob and all, the meal mixed with pumpkins and cooked in a potash kettle set up especially for the purpose. This composition was allowed to attain a slight degree of fermentation when it was liberally fed out to the expectant porkers. In this hog congress there was no squealing for more. Each had enough at stated intervals; had clean bedding for their hours of sleep and rumination. They grew corpulent with noticeable rapidity, and were famed for being the best hog family in all that region.

TALKS WITH OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Rolling Wheat Fields.

"S. W. A.," Cortland, Ill., takes ground in favor of rolling wheat fields on the prairies in the autumn, thus leaving the surface smooth for the winter instead of rough. He says:—"The principal causes of the failure of winter wheat are heaving out by freezing and thawing, and drying out. The first may be partially remedied by getting rid of the surface water as speedily as possible; this is best accomplished by having the surface smooth and compact—made so by rolling on rough ground. When it is frozen beneath the water will stand in the hollows and freeze nights and thaw days, which is anything but good for the wheat. When the surface is smooth and well covered with the plants, as it should be, the drying weather that sometimes comes in the winter and spring will do far less damage. No doubt protection could be afforded to wheat by a light coat of straw spread over it, and the cost would be amply repaid. But it should not be done until the beginning of winter; if put on too early it will cause the plants to grow tall and prevent spreading. The present prices of wheat will pay for extra care and labor in its production."

As there is difference of opinion in regard to the merits of broadcast sowing of wheat and drilling, so there are diverse views on the benefit of a rough or a smooth surface for the winter. From our stand-point of view, it would seem that drilling, and a rough surface, would preserve the wheat plant even on the prairies through the winter, better than the system advocated by our correspondent. Perhaps other prairie wheat growers will give their views. Protecting wheat fields with straw, as "S. W. A." intimates, in many parts of the wheat-growing districts West, would be one of the most profitable uses that product could be put to. Another use, equally profitable, would be to thatch stock yards of sufficient capacity to shelter all the grain when brought from the harvest field.

Hop Louse and Fly.

"WOLVERINE," Oakland Co., Mich., says he noticed a few lice on his hops this season, and a great many small flies on the leaf of the vine, and inquires if they are related to each other. The fly is like a very small grasshopper; it has wings; its color is green, and it hops about on the leaves and vine. We leave the question to some of our correspondents. Another correspondent from the same State says there is a fly very numerous in the hop growing region, which he thus describes:—"Very small with long, thin wings, of a lightish color and made very frail. Are they to be feared or not?" Still another, dating from Rutland, (which Rutland or what State we know not,) asks for immediate information as to where he can purchase hop roots. He wants the kind that ripens in August, and that yields well. There is a great demand for hop roots, and but few advertised for sale.

A Handy Milk Rack.

THE same correspondent describes a cheap and handy milk rack. He says:—"Take a scantling as long as your milk room is high, and nail strips to it one and a quarter inches square and about twenty-six inches long, one on each side. A pan may then be set on each side of the scantling. Leaving space enough for the pans, nail another set of strips above. When finished the rack, or milk tree, as we call it, commonly holds twenty-five or thirty pans, and the arrangement permits the air to circulate freely around the milk."

Profits of Bees.

"S. W. A." has had good luck with his bees. He sends the following account:—"Last spring I had seven swarms of bees that, with the exception of two or three, were decidedly light and small, and I had little hope of deriving any profit from them this year. But the result has exceeded my expectations; I have now sixteen large and strong swarms, and have taken from the hives one hundred and fifty pounds of white clover, and fifty pounds of buckwheat honey, and all have a good supply left for the winter. I use a modification of the LANGSTROTH hive. The account of profits stands thus:—9 new swarms at $5, $45; 150 lbs. white clover honey at 30c, $45; 50 lbs. buckwheat honey at 25c, $12.50; total, $102.50: which amount is about three hundred per cent. on the original capital, or nearly $15 per swarm."

Wire-Worms.

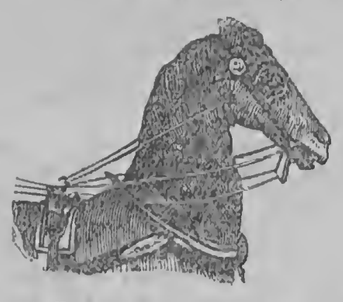
A "YOUNG FARMER" says:—"I have a piece of ground badly infested with wire-worms, which injured a potato crop grown upon it this season very much. Soil, light gravel. Will fall plowing do any good? Will salt or ashes hurt them?—If so, what quantities per acre are needed?" The proper remedies against the worms are indicated. Fall plow *late;* then sow two barrels of salt per acre. Manure well next spring, and your chances will be good for a paying crop.

The most Profitable Hens.

MR. WESLEY BROWN, Homer, N. Y., wants to know which is the most profitable breed of hens for laying; also where to obtain them. He says:—"My impression is, from what I have seen in print, that the Black Spanish is the best." This is an excellent breed for laying, but are reported to be bad sitters. With some this would be a recommendation. The Polands are good layers and better sitters, but all qualities considered the Brahma is hard to beat.

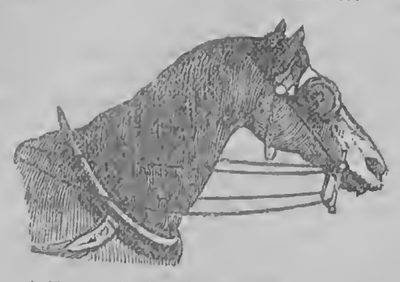
THE CHECK, OR BEARING REIN.

THE human race is not the only one subjected to torture by following the tyrannical dictates of fashion. "Man's inhumanity to man" is an old story, but his worse than beastly treatment of beasts is almost equally reprehensible. Take, as an example, the use—or rather the *abuse*—of the check, or bearing rein, as daily witnessed on our public thoroughfares, and the consequent cruelty to that noblest of all animals, the Horse.



A Horse's Head pulled up by the Bearing Rein.

Here is an engraving (from MAYHEW'S Horse Doctor,) which well illustrates the torture to which the horse is subjected while undergoing the abusive use of the check-rein—while the one below exhibits him carrying his head naturally, or as he would if allowed to exercise his own "horse sense." The contrast is striking and instructive. We will not ask which delineation is the most easy, natural and humane—for, as MAYHEW justly remarks, "the generality of eyes are perverted by the dictates of custom"—yet *we* have a very decided opinion on the subject, and think the bearing rein, as used in many cases, is decidedly injurious to the animal and detrimental to the interest of his owner.



A Horse's Head without the Bearing Rein.

But let us look at the opinions of others on this subject. MAYHEW says:—"The modern carriage horse, whether galloping, trotting, or standing still, always has the head in one attitude, save when the muzzle is thrown into the air to ease, for an instant, the pained angles of the mouth, inhumanly tugged at by the bearing rein. Which of the foregoing engravings looks most at ease? Does not the fashionable horse appear suffering constraint and torture? The face is disguised and concealed by the harness; but enough is left visible to suggest the agony compulsion inflicts. 'Pride,' says the proverb, 'has no feeling.' Therefore, no expectation is formed of any appeal to the fashionable circles; but by the ignorance of the public is this barbarity licensed. Were the mass properly informed the hooting of the populace would soon drive fashion into a more humane usage."

HERBERT, in his "Hints to Horse-Keepers," thus strongly condems the use of the check rein:—"The check, or bearing rein, is another unaccountable mistake in harness invention. While it holds the horse's head in an unnatural, ungraceful and uncomfortable position, it gives the mouth a callous, horny character, and entirely destroys all chance for fine driving. The check rein is considered valuable, especially to prevent horses from grazing, or from lowering the head. The same end may be equally attained by substituting a simple bridle rein, to be fastened to the saddle without passing through the loops of the throat-lash."

In a pamphlet lately issued by the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," the writer says:—"I am anxious, in this place, to add my anathema against that inhuman instrument of torture, the check-rein. It is not less detrimental to the utility of the animal than it is replete with agony to him. It must have been invented by a savage, and can only be employed by the insensate. Whence the benefit of unbearing a draught horse when going up hill? Because the head can then be thrown into its natural position, and materially assist by its weight in drawing the load. If it is beneficial to loose the head at that time, it must also be so on other occasions. Look at the elongated mouths of the unfortunate animals thus so wantonly abused—torn by the bit in their unavailing efforts to overcome this truly barbarous instrument. What produces that dreadful disease, poll-evil, but the action of this cruel strap, constraining the head during the violent exertions of the animal, producing inflammation and ulceration of the point upon which it articulates with the spine?"

AGRICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Food for Horses.—YOUATT recommends cut feed for work horses. Equal quantities of straw and hay may be used; cut fine, bruise the oats or other grain and mix together. Sweet hay or straw only should be used. Horses will leave clean grain for this mixture. For a farm horse in full work, one-third grain and two-thirds cut hay and straw, by weight, is good proportion.

Animals—Ratio of Fattening.—Fattening oxen fed upon food composed of a moderate proportion of oil-meal or corn, some hay or chopped straw and roots, if well managed, will, on the average, consume twelve to thirteen pounds of dry substance per 100 lbs., live weight, per week and should give one pound of increase in live weight for every twelve or thirteen pounds of dry substance so consumed. Sheep will eat about fifteen pounds per week of dry substance of the mixed food, having a larger proportion of grain, however, per 100 lbs., live weight, and for every nine pounds of such food eaten should increase one pound live weight. Pigs fed chiefly on grain will consume from twenty-six to thirty pounds per 100 weight, per week, and should yield one part of increase for every five parts of dry food consumed.

Darkness Favorable to Fattening.—It is a fact that all animals fatten faster in dimly lighted places, than in the full light of day. This is well known in respect to fowls. From experiments made with sheep, conclusions have been reached that in a dark shed, well ventilated and properly warm, they will make the most mutton from a given amount of food. But dark stables are not good for horses, or breeding stock of any kind; fat is not with such the most important object in view.

Keep Plowing.—There are many days during winter weather when plowing may be done to great advantage. Especially is this the case in the heavier and more tenacious soils. By turning them up deeply, to the action of the frost, a chemical action, of great advantage to the soil and succeeding crops, is secured, while the ground will be in a condition for an ealier working in the spring. Plow as long as the weather will permit on such soils—the results will prove the wisdom of the process.

Plaster—Its Virtue as a Manure.—It has been found by experiment that in the main the good effect of plaster is due to the sulphuric acid which it contains, or more particularly to the amount of sulphur which it contains. If a plant is watered by sulphuric acid very much diluted with water it will produce the same effect as the application of sulphate of lime. But its good effect in some cases is not all to be attributed to the sulphuric acid, but a portion is due to the effect of the lime which it contains.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, November 14th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, to take into consideration the Wool Tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Delegates are invited to attend from all the States, and it is hoped the wool growing interest of every part of the country will be fully represented.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *President.*

W. F. GREER, *Secretary.*

TAKE CARE OF THE TEGS.

NOVEMBER is a trying month for tegs. Its storms and rapid alternations of temperature do not favorably affect the strongest of them, if exposed to their effects, and they fall with destructive severity on those which lack strength and condition, especially if dropped late in the season. The annual destruction of tegs by a wasting winter decline is enormous. A large portion of this is due to exposure and want of proper feed in the fall. They should be housed from all cold or prolonged storms and in damp chilly nights.

The great secret of rearing tegs is to keep them growing from the time they are weaned until they are sheared. Pampering—high grain feed in the fall and winter—is apt to lead to destructive effects. But after the grass has been withered and deprived of its nutritiousness by frost, a small allowance of grain, pumpkins, &c., is highly beneficial to them. One of the best feeds in the world for tegs is wheat bran. In the Eastern States oats are considered a better and safer feed for them than corn; in the West corn is the favorite feed for sheep of every description. We think the teg as much as the breeding ewe is better for having some winter "range," and it is unnecessary to say that it requires good winter shelter. No farmer now, not deplorably "behind the times," winters tegs in the same flock with older sheep.

The quality and kind of its hay feed is also a matter of the first importance. Hay of any kind blanched by rains while curing is unfit for it. It cannot be made to winter well on coarse, over-ripe timothy or clover. Grain will not supply the deficiency. The teg thrives best on *early* cut hay. It should be of fine quality. It should be cured bright and green. If it consists of say half clover, so much the better. None need be told that the best feed requires to be given with regularity—that sheep of all ages should get water in the winter—that stables should be spacious, well ventilated, and occasionally cleared of festering accumulations of manure. With a due attention to all the above circumstances the loss of tegs in our country would be materially diminished.

OHIO TOUCHES THE KEY NOTE.

THE following proceedings of the Ohio Wool-Growers' Association escaped attention during our illness. The number of the Ohio Farmer containing the official proceedings is mislaid, but we publish an abstact of them ent from the Western Rural:

OHIO WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Ohio Wool-Growers' Association held a meeting at Dayton on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17. On calling the meeting to order, the President, Hon. R. M. Montgomery of Youngstown stated the object of the meeting to be the discussion of the tariff question. He then gave a review of the action of the Joint Committee of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, giving the reasons inducing such action. He thought the wool growers generally would have been well satisfied had the bill, as framed by the committee, and as it passed the House, become a law, and the committees of manufacturers and the association it represented sincerely desired the passage of the bill and would be in favor of its passage next winter. One danger was in differences between those who wanted a tariff. The free-traders could be out-voted if there were no divisions. The action of the Wisconsin and Illinois Associations was alluded to, and a letter read from the President of the Wisconsin Association in favor of the passage of the bill as it passed the House. The greatest obstacle to the passage of the bill was the expressed opinion of Secretary McCulloch that the present tariff was sufficient. In concluding his remarks President Monigomery stated that he believed the best thing to do was to endeavor to get the bill passed as it now stands.

The speaker showed a thorough understanding of the subject and his positions seemed to meet with the approval of the association in so marked a degree that further discussion was considerd unnecessary.

Col. S. D. Harris, Secretary of the Association, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the experience and developments of the current season confirm us in the views heretofore expressed, to wit: that the measures set on foot by the convention at Syracuse were well chosen, and, if fairly carried out, will be most likely to lead to satisfactory results.

Resolved, That the present and prospective burthens upon American labor and production, entitle us to such legislation as shall secure to American products the benefit of the American markets, as against foreign labor and foreign production.

Resolved, That the terms agreed upon in the adjustment of the wool tariff, by the Joint Commission of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers, are just and politic to both parties, and we desire to have the same embodied in the general tariff laws of the country.

These resolutions were considered separately, and each was unanimously passed. President Montgomery, Col. Harris, J. Park Alexander of Akron and Wm. F. Greer, of Painesville, expressed themselves in their favor. The President read a letter, written by him to Mr. Caldwell of the Revenue Commission, in which his views were set forth at length.

Ohio is the largest wool growing State in the Union, and in none is there more zeal and spirit evinced in all matters which pertain to this branch of agriculture. Its Wool Growers' Association is, we believe, the oldest State organization of the kind in the United States. It has had mostly the same officers from the outset. President MONTGOMERY is now serving his third or fourth annual term of office, and so also is the Secretary, Col. HARRIS, the able editor of the Ohio Farmer. All its officers are experienced and sound men, thoroughly familiar with the wants and wishes of the wool growers of Ohio. Views advocated by such men and sustained by the *unanimous* vote of the State Meeting, called expressly to deliberate on the subject of the Tariff, are entitled to the respectful attention of all affiliated societies. Where Ohio leads, there is little danger to follow. And in the present instance, we believe, she leads in the path which is alone that of prudence and safety.

A VETERINARY SCHOOL.

EVERY year brings us hundreds of inquiries for remedies for the diseases of sheep. Generally more or less have died before such application is made. One man writes that he has lost five, another ten, another twenty, and so on, and that the malady is still unabated. The symptoms are usually so imperfectly described that no opinion can be based on them and no advice given. The sheep which thus perish are frequently very valuable, and in the aggregate the annual loss throughout the country is enormous. The same is true, to some extent, among horses, cattle and other stock. We have, indeed, local "horse doctors" and "cow doctors," while there are none for sheep,—but we are disposed to believe the sheep have the advantage in this particular.

The country stands strongly in need of a well educated class of veterinary physicians and surgeons, familiar with the diseases of all our domestic animals, and their proper medical treatment. We cannot obtain these in sufficient numbers from other countries. There come occasional stragglers from Canada or England, claiming to be graduates of an English veterinary school; but their pretensions are usually very doubtful. We need such schools of our own. New York, alone, would support such a school. If properly organized and taught, they would furnish a very considerable body of young men with a respectable, lucrative and highly useful profession.

To establish such an institution in New York on a sound basis, and to give it at once the confidence of the country, no mode would be so effectual as to have it organized under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society. This Society, through its officers, could obtain thoroughly reliable instructors from Europe, and, should it be necessary, could, without inconvenience, make a slight benefaction to assist the undertaking at starting. We would not urge a large and expensive institution at the outset. A couple of instructors would perhaps be enough to begin with, and then let the school grow in proportion to its merits and practical success.

We trust the State Agricultural Society will take this subject into grave consideration. We believe that it can, in the mode proposed, confer a vast benefit on the country—a benefit not likely to accrue for years, and then, probably, not so perfectly without its interposition.

Communications, Etc.

NOTES FROM THE FARM.

THE STORE CLUB—POTATOES.

As I live in a section of country where a great many potatoes are grown, it is easy to hear, at this time of year, a great deal of talk about the crop. As it comes mostly from practical men, some of it is worth treasuring up. In the village store I heard some suggestions, a short time since, that may be of interest to other potato growers.

Mr. C., an extensive grower of and dealer in this farm product, said he had tried several patato diggers—all he knew of—but had to discard the whole of them for the hook. He considered the hook a better implement for digging than the fork, and had tested the merits of both by setting several men to work with each in the same field. The men with forks would throw out the most potatoes in a given time, but this advantage was lost in picking up. After the hooks they would be gathered much faster.

Mr. P. said many farmers were adopting the bad practice of hauling their potatoes on to a barn floor, or storing them under sheds as soon as dug, instead of pitting them. So much handling when the skins were tender made the potatoes look rough, and tended to rot them. Besides, they were exposed to the light, which was injurious. He preferred to dig in the forenoon, pick up in the afternoon, and store in pits, in the field, until marketing.

Mr. H. preferred to draw the potatoes to market as fast as they were dug. To do this expeditiously, and without injury to the crop, he provided a quantity of bushel baskets. Each man dug two rows at once, and every two men carried a basket between them and picked up the potatoes as fast as they dug them. When a basket was full it was left and an empty one taken up. When enough for a load was dug, the wagon, with the hay rack on it, was driven round, the baskets set on, and thus taken to market. This is a very easy and expeditious method, saving much handling.

DURABILITY OF FENCE POSTS.

In sandy or gravelly soils posts decay much quicker than in clays. On some fields of the same farm I think it may frequently be found that posts will outlast those set on others by eight or ten years. Perhaps there is some acid in the loose soils which acts on the wood to a greater degree than in the clays, but probably the main reason of the quicker decay is the freer admission of air into the soil. If one has ready access to a clay bank, it will pay, in setting posts in these loose soils, to fill around them with clay. Tramp it down solid, and fill up until it rises three or four inches above the surrounding soil.

COAL ASHES.

There is frequently an inquiry about the value of coal ashes as a fertilizing material. Perhaps the following analysis of the ash of anthracite coal, made by Prof. NORTON of Yale College, will, to some extent, answer these:

	White Ash.	*Red Ash.*
Matter insoluble in acids	88.68	85 65
Soluble Silicia	0.09	1.24
Alumina	3.36	4.24
Iron	4.08	5.83
Lime	2.11	0.16
Magnesia	0.19	2.01
Soda	0.22	0.16
Potash	0.16	0.11
Phosphoric acid	0.20	0.27
Sulphuric acid	0.86	0.43
Chlorine	0.09	00.1
Total	99.99	100.11

This does not show, certainly, a large amount of available fertilizing matter, not enough to warrant much expense in procuring it. Probably as good a use as can be made of them is to top dress grass lands or scatter under fruit trees.

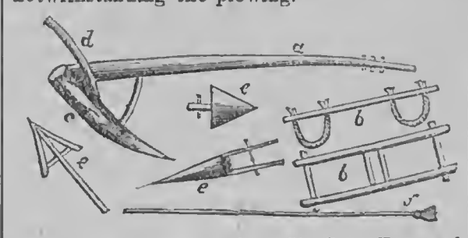
CHIEL.

FARMING IN ASIA MINOR.

HUNDREDS of years ago—as far back as the time of ABRAHAM—the husbandmen of Asia Minor and Syria used the rudest kind of implements to till the ground, sow, reap and thrash their crops; and, strange as it may seem, they have made no progress whatever. It occurred to one of the missionaries stationed at Kharpoot, about 600 miles east of Constantinople, that the introduction of some of our American implements would be the best means of satisfying the Turkish and Armenian farmers that it was time for them to abandon some of their "old fogy" habits, and adopt the progressive ideas of other people and countries. The missionary referred to is Rev. ORSON P. ALLEN, formerly of Mt. Morris, who sent a request some months since to his brother, Mr. S. P. ALLEN, of this city, for the shipment of a fanning mill. It was sent in pieces, with directions to enable any one to put it together. It reached its destination in due time and we have from Mr. ALLEN a description of the effect upon the Turkish farmers. The following is an extract from his letter, (to Mr. JOHN GILBERT, the maker of the fanning mill,) dated Kharpoot, Sept. 15, 1866:

"A few days after the machine was in working order we had a call from fifteen or twenty of the chief Turks of the city and this region. After showing them the sewing machine, the telescope and other apparatus of the theological school, last of all we brought out the fanning mill into the front yard, where we cleaned a lot of barley, mixed with straw, just to show them how the machine works. Nothing pleased them so highly as this, and nothing else was so well appreciated. Some of these Turks own large farms and they saw at once the great advantage of such a machine for their workmen. They have no way of separating straw from grain except the old one, which has been practiced in this land since the days of ABRAHAM, namely, winnowing. They have a rude wooden fork with which they use a variety of hand-sieves to separate the grain from the stones and dirt. I have seen very little smut and no chess in wheat here.

The other agricultural methods of Turkey are as rude and primitive as the cleaning of grain. For instance, the plowing is done in the old way; the plow is nothing but a stick which scratches the soil three or four inches deep, but mother earth yields them pretty good crops, notwithstanding the plowing.



The accompanying cut (from Sir CHAS. FELLOWS' work on Asia Minor,) shows the parts of a light plow used in Asia Minor and Syria, with but a single handle, and with different shares according to the work it has to execute. As shown in the cut *a* is the pole to which the cross beam with yokes, *b*, is attached; *c*, the share; *d*, the handle; *e* represents three modes of arming the share, and *f* is a goad with a scraper at the other end, probably for cleaning the share.

They reap their grain not exactly with a McCORMICK reaper, but with the old fashioned sickle. Much of it is done by the women, who do all sorts of work in the fields with the men. A plenty of trouble they have too in consequence of doing such hard work.

The farmers of each village have a thrashing floor—one to three acres, according to the size of the village. There all the grains collected, and as much as a machine would thrash in ten minutes is spread down in a circular place and two oxen are driven about on it, drawing a couple of boards fastened together, in the bottom of which are driven eighty to one hundred flint stones. These cut the straw up fine and of course the wheat is shelled out in the process, which is a very slow one. With the wheat and straw are a great many stones and much dirt—not from the thrashing floor, but gathered with the grain in harvesting.

I have sent the mill to a village six miles away where it is now at work. It is highly appreciated by the villagers, especially on such a day as this when hardly wind enough is stirring to raise the thistle-down from the long piles of wheat. I went down one day last week to see how it was working and experimented with it for two or three hours to see how it would best serve the purpose. I intend to send the mill to several villages this fall that its usefulness may be seen by the villagers, so that they will be anxious to get one when they are to be had. The farmers among whom the mill goes are all Armenians, many of them Protestants. The Armenians are much more forward than the Turks in receiving any new improvements. There is among our church members a very good carpenter who by taking this for a model can easily make all the wood work. I shall have him try his hand on the extra set of irons sent. If he can succeed, and the farmers wish them, I presume a good many sets of irons for other mills will be wanted.

Some of the Armenians at the village where the mill is at work wish me to get them a thrashing machine, but I feel some doubt about trying to get them so heavy a piece of machinery. If they advance the money, however, I will try. The two heavy pieces of plank or timber might be left out as they could be supplied here."

Should any of our enterprising mechanics think of sending over to the Asiatic Turks and Armenians the first thrashing machine, it may be well to say that it should be packed in boxes weighing not over 160 lbs. each, as everything, after leaving the ship, is transported upon the backs of mules. Cradles would also be a great improvement for these people, and in the valleys reapers could be used to great advantage.—A.

Spirit of the Press.

A Live Stock "Ring" at Chicago.

THE Chicago Tribune says a number of persons, calling themselves the Board of Live Stock Commission Men, have formed a "ring" at the Union Stock Yard, to suppress the reports of sales of cattle which have heretofore been published in the daily newspapers. The farmers will observe (and we desire to address our remarks to them,) that the avowed purpose of the "ring" is to prevent the stock grower from knowing what prices his cattle bring when they reach this market, and thus render it comparatively easy to cheat him the next time. Thus: Farmer A. sells one hundred head of cattle to middle-man B., who forwards them to commission-man C., who sells them to butcher D., or Eeastern shipper E., or what not.

By watching the market reports A. can see without much liability to error, just what prices his particular drove sold for at the stock yard. This he ought to know for his own guidance and protection in future transactions. And this is what the "ring" wish to prevent him from knowing. They wish to keep him in ignorance of the market, while they and the middle-men know all about it. In nine transactions out of ten, conducted on this basis, the stock grower would receive less for his cattle than they were worth. In commercial parlance this is called "scalping."

We understand that the "ring" are preparing a circular or pamphlet in defence of their policy, and they intend to persevere in it. They probably know their own business best, but we can assure them that the course they are pursuing, if vigorously followed up, will make the Union Stock Yard one of the quietest resorts in the suburbs of Chicago. The Legislature cannot pass a law stringent enough to send a two-year-old bullock this way, after it becomes well understood through the State that the Chicago cattle market is not to be fully and truthfully reported. The "ring" need not be at the trouble to print their circular.

What is wanted is a prompt reversal of their policy, and unless this is forthcoming we shall advise all the stock growers in the Northwest, whom we can reach or influence, to avoid the Union Stock Yard as they would the rinderpest. We are surprised that the proprietors of the yard should tolerate such proceedings, the mere suspicion of which would tend to drive away their business and impair the value of their property.

The cattle trade which centers at this point is immense. It is counted by millions of dollars, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and value. That this mammoth trade should be at the mercy of a set of unprincipled scalpers, is at once astonishing and alarming.

The Potato Rot—Underdraining.

THE North-Western Farmer, commenting on the prevalence of the potato disease, says that it results from the great quantity of rain which fell during portions of August and September. For days and weeks the low grounds were saturated with water—oftentimes submerged—and it is in precisely such localities where the greatest damage has occurred. The tubers thus became chilled through and chemical decomposition was the result. The editor adds, as a notable and convincing fact, that in all cases where low lands had been underdrained no traces of the rot are perceptible, while on that not so prepared the rot is very general and severe. We have no doubt of the correctness of this assumption, and the fact should be heeded by farmers in preparing their potato ground for a crop the ensuing season.

Improved Farming Implements.

THE Mobile Register publishes a letter from the editor, who is making a tour through the Southern States. He says that the advantage the Northern farmer has over the Southern one is found in the perfection of the farming implements used by the former. By this means a large portion of the hand labor, customary on a farm in former times, is dispensed with, while the business of planting, sowing, cultivating and harvesting crops is made a pastime rather than a labor. With these improved methods of farm culture introduced into the Southern States, the writer is of opinion that but a few years will be necessary to place that section of the Union in the van of the agricultural business of the country.

Beet Sugar.

THE New England Farmer, alluding to a company organized in Chatsworth (Ill.) for the cultivation of the beet and the manufacture o sugar therefrom, infers that this will soon become a leading feature in farming operations in the West. The company at Chatsworth have six hundred acres of beets growing, estimated to yield ten tons to the acre.

Rural Brief Mention.

PRICE OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—A Subscriber in Western Penn. writes us asking if we cannot afford the RURAL to clubs at the ante-war rate, $1.50. *No, Sir*, not at present prices of paper, labor, provisions, &c. The RURAL is cheaper at its present rates than it was before the war, compared with the prices of other articles then and now. Referring to our issue of Nov. 5, 1859—when the RURAL was $2 per single copy—we find that Flour was selling at $4 75 to $5.25 per bbl.; Wheat, $1 25 to $1.30; Butter, 17c. to 19c.; Pork, cwt., $6.50 to $7; Beef, $4 to $5; Potatoes, 31 to 37½c.; Eggs, 16 cts per dozen, &c., &c. To-day our quotations are as follows:—Flour, $14 to $17; Wheat, $2.80 to $3.15; Butter, 25 to 37c.; Pork, cwt., $11 to $12; Beef, $11 to $12; Potatoes, 50 to 62½c.; Eggs, 31 to 31c., &c. *Then* such printing paper as we use cost from 11 to 12½ cts. per lb.; the same quality has cost us the past year from 22 to 28 cts. per lb. These figures, which don't lie, embrace several cogent reasons why we cannot comply with the modest request of our Pa. friend;—but if it will be any favor to him, or others of like mind, we will cheerfully furnish the RURAL at old rates and take pay in paper or provisions at the prices prevailing before the war! Though generally opposed to "dicker" trading, we think such an exchange will pay us better than cash at our present rates! Who accepts the proposition?

The truth is that no paper of like size, contents, illustrations, &c., can be or is furnished at a less price than the RURAL, without losing money. And instead of *reducing*, there are some good reasons why we should *advance* its subscription rates. Some of the best newspapers in the country are losing money, and obliged to depend upon advertising patronage or advance their rates. Only last week the N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle (an able Religious and Family Newspaper, but published at far less expense than the RURAL,) advanced its subscription price to $3 a year,—remarking that it had hoped the prices of paper and printing would be lower, but that as the high rates seemed to be fixed or advancing, it was under the necessity of making the advance. And one of the best of our agricultural exchanges last week stated that its club rates were actually less than the cost of the papers to the publishers!

WHEAT SOWN.—During a ride of a few miles into the country, last week, we observed that a larger breadth of wheat was sown the present season than common. The gradual disappearance of the wheat insects, and the high price of the article in market, will readily account for the increased attention which is being paid to the culture of this cereal. The season was unpropitious for early sowing, but, on the whole, the seeded fields make a fair show. The earlier sown are rather too rank in growth, if anything, though if the winter is propitious they may turn out well the coming season.

A RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY is that of Mr. S. R. NILES, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Boston, Mass. We have had business transactions with Mr. NILES for a number of years, and he has uniformly been prompt and honorable in meeting his engagements. If all advertising agents were as honest as Mr. N., there would be a good many less swindling concerns in the Atlantic cities—such concerns as annually "swing around the circle" of country publishers, seeking whom they may—cheat.

PRESERVING FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Farmers, before putting away their plows and cultivators for the winter, will find it advantageous to give the iron and steel portions of them a coating of resin and lard, mixed in the proportions of one part of the former to three of the latter. Warmed and well commingled the application is easy and will prove highly beneficial. For chapped hands, sore teats on cows, and the like, the same mixture will be found soothing and efficient.

FOOD IN MONTANA.—Accounts from Helena, Montana, state that produce is getting lower. Mexican sheep are arriving there by the thousand and sell on an average at three dollars per head. At the latest dates forty thousand head of cattle were on the way to the mining regions from Mexico and California. Twenty-five thousand sacks of flour from Salt Lake were in store at Helena.

SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES.—An exchange says that horses will derive much benefit from a feed, twice a week, of salt and ashes mixed, three parts of the former to one of the latter. It is said to be relished by the animals and tends to promote their health. If a small portion of ground sulphur is occasionally added, the effect will prove beneficial.

DIEHL WHEAT.—W. R. SCHUYLER of Marshall, Mich., writes the Western Rural in favor of the Diehl wheat as being more productive than most of the common varieties. It is regarded as being less subject to injury from the rigors of winter; less depredated upon by insects, with the added advantage of ripening some ten days earlier than the Soules.

CHAFF AS AN ABSORBENT.—The chaff which flies from a mill in cleaning grain makes a good absorbent in a compost heap. It will take up and hold much liquid which might otherwise be lost, while the chaff itself will make manure when decomposed by that which it has absorbed. This is the best use to which an annoying product can be put.

A NEW FEATURE AT A FAIR.—The Louisville Courier states that the recent State Fair in Kentucky was opened by prayer—a novel feature in these exhibitions. In making the request to the clergyman, the President said he thought it eminently proper to offer thanks to the "Giver of all Good" for the products about to be displayed.

DRAINING CELLARS.—The Oxford (Me.) Democrat gives these directions for draining damp or wet cellars:—Sink a box two feet square and two feet deep in the middle of the cellar, with two V-shaped drains leading from the distant parts of the cellar to the box. When filled, pump it. In this way a dry cellar is readily secured.

THE HOP CROP IN ENGLAND.—According to the Kentish (Eng.) Gazette, the hop yield in England has been more than ordinarily prolific. The picking season was very fine, and the crop was saved in first-rate order. The market is represented as quite buoyant, with an upward tendency.

CHEESE FACTORY.—J. H. F., Tioga Co., Pa., wants a good plan for a cheese factory for 600 cows. Would like a reliable statement of the probable cost of running such an establishment.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE GARDEN IN NOVEMBER.

THE labors of the year in the garden are mainly brought to a close with the month of November. In the spring the careless gardener will wish he had done more work in the present month, having a tendency to make his business more profitable the next season. It is the right time to make improvements, for in the spring the energies of the gardener are directed to planting. Every farmer should now resolve to have a *good* garden next year. If such an appendage to the farm has not been made heretofore, select at once a handy, suitable plat, underdrain it, trench or plow very deep, enrich it, raise a few beds for the earlier vegetables, and keep a firm determination to prosecute the good work unto the end.

The work of securing properly the products of the vegetable garden must be speedily finished. Roots keep fresher for table use when packed in earth, and the cellar should have bins of masonry, filled with dry loam or sand, for this purpose.

Cabbages may be put in a trench, roots downward, and covered with boards and manure to prevent excessive freezing. The mice may make havoc with them, however. Another way is to sink a cask in a dry spot, put the cabbages in it and cover well. They keep very good by merely pulling and inverting them on the spot where they grew, the head resting on the fresh earth. We have kept them sound and fresh in this manner until spring.

Celery should be pulled with the roots and stored in a trench, packed tight, then covered sufficiently to prevent freezing. You want it handy to take out for use. Begin packing the trench at the upper end and take out for use where the packing was finished.

Horse-radish and parsnips should be dug in sufficient quantities for winter use. That for spring eating keeps best in the ground.

Beds of rhubarb may be made by dividing the roots, keeping an eye with each piece, and setting in rich soil.

Cover the asparagus bed with coarse litter. If part be covered deep enough to prevent freezing it will grow earlier in the spring.

GRAPE VINES—MANURE.

IN all the discussions on the culture of the grape which have fallen under our notice for the last year, there has been evinced great unanimity on one point, among grape growers, in reference to a free use of manure in the vineyard. The decision has been against the use, except at long intervals, and a sparing application even then. This conclusion is dissented from by Mr. HOVEY, in his Magazine of Horticulture for October,—especially where the grape is grown for table use. With respect to wine vineyards, this dissent is somewhat qualified. We quote the closing paragraphs of his article. Thus:—"It will be perceived that we are no advocate for growing grape vines without manure. All the weaker kinds, such as Delaware, Rebecca, &c., cannot be well established without its use. The failure to make such varieties grow freely has been for want of manure, or enriching material of some kind. Their subsequent culture requires less, but they will be more vigorous and productive if not neglected. The stronger growing sorts, like the Concord and Hartford Prolific, will grow freely in any good soil, and require less manure than the weaker growing sorts; but moderate manuring will not be lost on these kinds.

For the culture of grapes for the table or market, good-sized clusters and large berries are the desideratum. For this purpose the soil should be good naturally, moderately dry, or well drained, and well manured, the success being in the ratio of the absence or excess of either. Thoroughly decayed manure should be used."

This is the other side of the question, and grape growers who have followed the business for years and with many varieties of the vine, can better determine what is proper in the premises than we can whose experience is at least of the limited amateur character. The main argument againt the use of manure is based on the fact that it tends to augment the wood or cane at the expense of the fruit—diminishing the quantity and protracting the period of maturity.

FLOWERS AFTER FROST.

No matter how long winter may delay its coming, the first frosts are always unwelcome. It is sad to arise some pleasant, bright morning in October and find our favorite flowers covered with hoar frost, particularly as we remember that the warm sunshine will cause them to droop and die. Weeks and months must pass before we shall see their pleasant faces again. Amidst the wreck and ruin occasioned by the first frosts we see a few pretty things quite unscathed, that continue to bud and blossom, unchecked by even severe frosts, sometimes until almost Christmas. A notice of a few of the most prominent of these hardy flowers from notes taken in the garden, Nov. 5th, may be interesting and profitable.

The Dwarf *Chrysanthum Flowered Aster*, a very late variety, is unusually so this season, and thus far, although ice has formed half an inch in thickness, is entirely unaffected except a little discoloration of a few of the oldest flowers.

Mignonette is as green and sweet as ever.

The *White, Sweet Scented Candytuft*, is a fine thing for late Autumn. Its foliage seems to become a brighter green, and its flowers a purer white as the weather becomes more severe.

The *Lupins* are yet gay, and that little dwarf L. Affinis is perfectly beautiful at this time.

SWEET SCENTED WHITE CANDYTUFT.

The *Erysimums*, the sweetest and prettiest of the late flowers.

The *Pansies* are gayer now than at any time during the summer, and if the plants are vigorous and not too old they will show a few bright blossoms every fine day during the winter, and be ready to make a grand floral exhibition on their own account early in the spring.

Phlox Drummondii bears the frost well. A few flowers may become discolored, but new and bright ones soon take their place.

Centranthus Macrosiphon is now beautiful both in foliage and flower, and is desirable for cutting at all seasons.

The *Ten Week Stocks*, if planted late—say the first of June—will now be the gayest flower in the garden, and the sweetest.

The *Gilias* are valuable for their exemption from injury by early frosts, and *G. Achillæfolia* particularly desirable.

Oxyura Chrysanthemoides, is a gem in the summer, but in early winter is invaluable. A golden yellow, daisy-like flower, with a beautiful white fringed edge.

The *Nigellas* show their singular flowers, thus far, entirely unaffected by frost or storms.

The *Malopes*, are not only uninjured, but improved by the cold weather.

Bartonia Aurea is suffering but little.

The *Japan and Chinese Pinks* are flowering quite freely, particularly plants that were a little late.

With this I send you an engraving prepared for my new Catalogue, and also a bouquet of flowers, so that you may see how much of beauty the hard frosts have left us. J. VICK.

[The bouquet is fresh and beautiful.—EDS.]

CAPE BULBS.

THERE is no finer class of window plants than the subjects of the present chapter. They combine, in a remarkable degree, the two requisites of easy cultivation and floral beauty. Yet strange it is, that we seldom see them, except in the green-house or conservatory, in this country, while in England they are popular plants for home adornment, and grown both in the window and garden.

Now, the inclemency of our climate debars us from blooming these floral gems in the garden; but, as a compensation, our winter suns bring them to pefection at a season when the earth is locked with frost, and out-door gardening is entirely prevented.

They are mostly natives of Southern Africa, in the region of the Cape of Good Hope; whence their horticultural name, Cape Bulbs. From the nature of the climate of that region, it is obvious that the bulbs must have a season of rest. The year is there divided into two portions, the dry and rainy season; during the one, the earth is saturated with moisture; during the other, parched with drouth.

The general rule of culture is evident. When the plants start into growth, give plenty of water and sun; keep them vigorously growing until after the flowers have faded; then dry them off gradually, by watering less and less, till the foliage withers; then place them in a dry, airy place, without removing them from the pots, until the season of growth. The soil should be sandy loam, for almost all the species. Never allow water to stand round the roots.

The time for potting is from October to December; they will flower from February to April; let them dry off from march to June, and rest till October. These are but general rules; special cultural directions will be given when we treat of each species. We have only described a few of those best adapted for the house. There are more than a hundred species, and countless varieties.

THE IXIA.—These are all bulbs of easy growth, and remarkable for the brilliancy of their flowers. About the latter part of November, or earlier if the bulbs begin to grow, they should be shaken from the soil in the pots, and planted anew, in a compost made of one part sandy loam and one part peaty earth, with a little well-decomposed dung, in new, clean pots; fill the pots about an inch deep with small crocks to secure good drainage, as the plants never thrive if the earth around the roots becomes sodden. Place the pot in a cool place till the plants begin to grow, when they should be placed in a strong light on a shelf close to the window. As a general rule, all bulbs should be grown as close to the glass as possible, as thus the leaves are shorter and of a better color, and the plants never become drawn, weak, and sickly. Do not attempt to force these plants; they do not bear it well, and are deficient in size and number of flowers. The temperature sufficient to grow them is about forty degrees at night, to sixty by day.

THE OXALIS.—A very beautiful winter and spring flowering bulb. The varieties are very numerous, and are all indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope and America. The details of culture for the New Holland species are identical with those given for the Ixia.

THE BABIANA.—This is a very handsome genus of Cape bulbs, with hairy plaited leaves, and brilliant flowers. They are natives of arid plains, and during their growing season will bear much wet, and when dry will not be injured by great heat. In their native haunts the ground often becomes powdery, and the bulbs lie exposed to the fierce rays of the sun.

THE HÆMANTHUS.—This bulb, commonly called Blood Flower, is not uncommon, but is grown more for its oddity than its beauty. The bulb is very large, often a foot in circumference. About the first of September, it pushes forth a flower stem an inch thick, crowned by a large bud, which, opening, discloses a multitude of crowded flowers, of no beauty. These soon fade, and the bulb then produces two immense leaves, which often grow eighteen inches long and six inches wide, hanging down, one on each side of the pot. These wither; the bulb goes to rest, to repeat the process the next year. When the flower bud begins to push, or just before, say about the last of August, the bulb should be re-potted in two parts rich leaf mould, one part sand; give plenty of sun and water as long as the leaf continues to grow, then dry off gradually.

THE AMARYLLIS.—This is an immense family of fine flowering bulbs, in regard to which great botanical confusion exists, and from which several families have been separated. They are all strong growing plants, requiring liberal treatment to insure good bloom. The flowers are of many colors, produced in great profusion, and will well repay the care required. The soil should be richest leaf mould and loam, with a little fine sand. Good drainage is important. The pots should be large, as the roots are very strong and require much room. The species differ so much in their habits no general cultural rules can be given.

THE LACHENALIA.—These are pretty little bulbs, requiring a rough, peaty, and sandy soil. The bulbs are small, but a pot filled with the foliage and flower makes a pretty show. The plants are impatient of water, but after starting into growth should never be allowed to become parched, pot in October, and they will bloom from January to February. The foliage is prettily variegated with black; the flowers are produced in upright spikes, and are pendulous, high-colored tubes.

THE ANOMATHECA.—This is a beautiful little bulb, of only two species, one with pink, the other with scarlet flowers. The bulbs are small, and should be planted thickly in the pot. Soil, rich loam and leaf mould, in equal parts. Plant the bulbs in January; the leaves will soon make their appearance, followed by the flowers in May; the plants will continue in bloom the whole summer, and be gems of beauty. Let them rest from September to January.

THE TRITONIA.—The plants composing this genus are closely allied to Ixia and Sparaxis. In form, they vary greatly one from the other, some being funnel-shaped, others salver-shaped, like Ixia, others bell-shaped.

THE HOMERIA.—A race of fine flowering bulbs, of easy growth. The flowers are showy, produced in profusion for a long time. The proper soil is equal parts of loam, leaf mould, and sand. The bulbs should be treated like Ixias as to potting, watering, and rest. They flower from April to June.

THE NERINE.—The treatment of these beautiful bulbs is identically that required for the Belladonna Lily. Thus cared for, the flowers will be plentifully produced, and by their brilliancy and beauty repay for the care afforded. The soil should be rich loam, peat, and sand, in equal proportions, and water should be plentifully supplied during the flowering and growth.

All these bulbs may be procured of any large dealer at a trifling cost. They are admirably fitted close to the glass, and do well in long boxes set into the window. They are hardy, and will bear ill-treatment; the primal rule is, grow the leaves well, dry off the plants gradually, and you will be sure of a profusion of fine bloom.—*Rand's Flowers for the Parlor and Garden.*

WHO ATE ROGER WILLIAMS?

THIS is a startling question, yet the following account, for which a Hartford paper is responsible, seems to fix it as certain that somebody has been guilty of canibalism in "the second degree," and it also announces a curious Horticultural fact:

Ninety years after his death, in 1771, steps were taken to erect to him some suitable monument, but the storms of the Revolution came on and the work was forgotten. But recently the question has been agitated anew, and Williams may yet at least have some outward sign to mark his greatness and perpetuate his name. During a period of 183 years, not even a rough stone has been set up to mark the grave of the founder of Rhode Island, till the precise locality of his grave had been almost forgotten, and could only be ascertained after the most careful investigation. Suffice it to say, however, the spot was found and the exhumation made a short time ago—though there was little to exhume. On scraping off the turf from the surface of the ground the dim outlines of seven graves, contained within less than one square rod, revealed the burial ground of Roger Williams. In Colonial times each family had its own burial ground, which was usually near the family residence. Three of these seven graves were those of children, the remaining four were adults. The easterly grave was identified as that of Mr. Williams. On digging down into the "charnel house," it was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shapes of the coffins could only be traced by a black line of carbonaceous matter the thickness of the edges of the sides of the coffins, with their ends distinctly defined. The rusted remains of the hinges and nails, with a few fragments of wood and a single round knot, was all that could be gathered from his grave. In the grave of his wife there was not a trace of anything save a single lock of braided hair which had survived the lapse of more than 180 years. Near the grave stood a venerable apple tree, when and by whom planted is not known. This tree had sent two of its main roots into the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. The larger root had pushed its way through the earth till it reached the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There making a turn as if going round the skull, it followed the direction of the back bone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heel, where they both turned upward to the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knee, which makes the whole bear a very close resemblance to a human form. This singular root is preserved with great care, not only as an illustration of a great principle in vegetation, but for its great historic association. There were the graves, emptied of every particle of human dust! Not a trace of anything left! It is known to chemistry that all flesh, and the gelatinous matter giving consistency to the bones, are resolved into carbonic acid gas, water and air, while the solid lime dust usually remains. But in this case even the phosphate of lime of the bones of both graves was all gone! There stood the "guilty apple tree," as was said at the time, caught in the very act of robbing the grave.

To explain the phenomenon is not the design of this article. Such an explanation could be given, and many other similar cases adduced. But this fact must be admitted: the organic matter of Roger Williams had been transmitted into the apple tree; it had passed into the woody fiber and was capable of propelling a steam engine; it had bloomed in the apple-blossoms, and had become pleasant to the eye; and more, it had gone into the fruit from year to year, so that the question might be asked, who ate Roger Williams?

THE "FROST FLOWER" OF RUSSIA.

A BOSTON journal describes an extraordinary "frost flower" of Russia, which has been produced, it is said, in Boston in a temperature of artificial cold, in the following words:

This wonderful plant, or rather flower, is found only on the northern boundaries of Siberia, where the snow is eternal. It was discovered in 1863 by Count Swinoskoff, the eminent Russian botanist, who was ennobled by the Czar for his discovery. Bursting from the frozen snow on the first day of the year, it grows to the height of three feet and flowers on the third day, remains in flower for twenty-four hours, and then dissolves itself into its original element—stem, leaves and flowers being of the finest snow. The stalk is about one inch in diameter; the leaves, three in number, in the broadest part are an inch and a half in width, and are covered with infinites-simal cones of snow; they grow only on one side of the stalk, to the north, curving gracefully in the same direction.

The flower, when fully expanded, is in shape a perfect star; the petals are three inches in length, half an inch wide in the broadest parts, and tapering sharply to a point. These are also interlaced one with another, in a beautiful manner, forming the most delicate basket of frost work that the eye ever beheld; for truly this is frost work the most wonderful. The anthers are five in number, and on the third day after the birth of the "flower of snow" are to be seen on the extremities thereof, trembling and glittering like diamonds, the seeds of this wonderful flower, about as large as a pin's head. The old botanist says when first he beheld this flower, "I was dumb with astonishment; filled with wonderment, which gave way to joy the most ecstatic on beholding this wonderful work of nature, this remarkable phenomenon of snow. To see this flower springing from the snowy desert—born of its own composite atoms. I touched the stem of one lightly, but it fell at my touch, and a morsel of snow only remained in my hand."

Gathering some of the flowers in snow, in order to preserve the little diamond like seeds, he hied to St. Petersburgh with, to him, the greatest prize of his life time. All through the year they were kept in snow, and on the first day of the year following the Court of St. Petersburg were delighted with the bursting forth of the wonderful "frost flower!" Our friends in Boston succeeded in obtaining several of the seeds, and all through the summer and autumn they have been imbedded in snow brought at great expense from the White Mountains and the coast of Labrador; and they now have the most unbounded satisfaction and pleasure in announcing that all signs are favorable to the realization of their fondest hopes, the production of the "flower of snow." The snow and ice are in a large glass refrigerator, with the thermometer forty-five degrees below zero, and the solid bed of snow has already begun to show little fissures and a slight bulging in the center—unmistakable evidences of the forthcoming of the great phenomenon.

SUNLIGHT ESSENTIAL TO GROWTH.

IN the Maryland Farmer, for October, is a communication on the influence of the sun on vegetable and animal growth. The first experiment made was with potatoes planted among shade trees which made a very good growth of tops but no bottoms worth raising. The next he tried cabbages on the same ground but failed to get a plant to head. This was natural enough as every farmer has observed the same thing as the result of shading vegetation. But this experimenter went further than this and deduced the conclusion that if sunlight is essential to vegetation it must be equally so to the animal economy. Hence an experiment, with pigs shut up in a warm, dark place, was made with results corresponding to those in the case of the potatoes and cabbages, showing that sunlight and proper circulation of air are as essential to the animal as to the vegetable economy.

PEAR TREE—HOW TO FRUIT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Wool Grower says: "I will tell you of an experiment I tried to make a pear tree bear. About 23 years ago I planted a small pear tree of the Virgalieu variety. It is now a very large and elegant tree. Every spring it would be covered with blossoms, and just after the fruit began to form, the stems would all fall off and cover the ground. In the autumn of 1861 I determined to try an experiment that should either kill or cure. The ground was dug away five or six feet around the trunk, and down to the roots. A small wagon load of clay was first put in and made into mortar; on the top of this I put a barrel of iron filings, and then over this a barrel of air-slaked lime, and the dirt was drawn back over the whole. Last year (1862) the tree blossomed as usual, a few of the weakest stems fell off, but enough remained to load down the tree with luscious fruit."

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

FRUIT INSECTS.—Hovey's Magazine, adverting to the ravages committed upon fruit blossoms by the deposition of the eggs of insects in them, says that sprinkling the branches with a mixture of vinegar and water is reputed to be a certain preventive of these depredations. This should be applied as soon as the blossoms make their appearance, in the proportions of one part of vinegar and nine of water, if the former be very strong. If not, add more vinegar, and, when well mixed, sprinkle the flower buds with a garden engine, syringe or a common watering pot with a fine rose nozzle. This application has proved effective whenever tried.

WINE IN WURTEMBURG.—In this province of Germany are records of the production of wine since the ninth century, and there are annual records since the 14th century. These show conclusively that in every ten years there are one extraordinary, three good, three medium, and three bad wine years. It is considered necessary to manure the vine and also renew it once in fifteen or twenty years.

GROWING CURRANTS FOR MARKET.—In western localities where the currant worm is not prevalent this fruit is a profitable one for market. It bears transportation for a long distance, and will not readily injure by over-ripening. The good markets are never "glutted," and the yield per acre averages from fifty to one hundred bushels.

USE OF COAL ASHES.—(W. B.) Scattering the ashes in the orchard or fruit garden, is as good an application, perhaps, as can be made of them to the soil. We do not consider coal ashes extremely valuable as a manure or stimulant to the land.

APPLES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is said that the apple harvest in New Hampshire is very much better than was anticipated. Parties from Massachusetts are doing a large business in the purchase and shipment of this fruit to Boston and other Atlantic cities.

THE LAKE SHORE GRAPE GROWERS' SOCIETY has taken strong ground in favor of pure wines and against any and all tampering with the grape juice. GALL'S methods are denounced, and legislation on the subject commended.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY DREAD.

BY KAY ESS.

My darling, I'm so lonely,
Since thou art gone away;
I miss thy presence sadly,
That once was all my stay.
Oh! why may I not see thy form
When the shadows cross my floor,
For the daylight long hath faded,
And its busy cares are o'er.

I ponder o'er the past to-night,
With saddened heart and thought,
And wonder if you'll ever know
The misery you have wrought.
Ah! no, you do not, cannot know
How much I loved you when,
With friendly grasp and kind "good by,"
We parted in the glen:

You to win a name and fame
Across the ocean's deep,
I to wait, without one hope
To stay the bitter tears I weep.
I gaze upon thy likeness oft,
Which of thee seems a part,
And bears so close a semblance
To the image in my heart.

But not the faintest smile I win
From its lips so sternly cold—
Not one love-word for poor lone me,
And the arms cannot enfold.
Ah me, life is so weary,
Since you no more will come,
And a dread of this life-sorrow
In my heart hath found its home.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CARE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

BY S. ANNA GORDON

PARENTS, care for your children. Bless them as often as possible with your presence and kind caress. Little children live chiefly in the sphere of paternal confidence and affection. Their young hearts bound with joy as they reflect the paternal smile, and are made heavy and sorrowful by its frown. No hours of life are so sweet as those of infantile years, influenced by the baptismal love of home, and words of kindness and cheer. These are hours which age, in vain, sighs to recall—hours of which poets write and lyrists sing—hours sacred to the memory of every loved and loving heart. Children are keenly alive to the reciprocating laws of their nature. Their perceptions and intuitions seldom deceive them, or fail to chronicle the historical events of early life upon their pure, unsullied pages of mind. A parent's example is their most sacred and treasured commandment. Whatever "pa" or "ma" does is always right in their estimation, and they strive to imitate the example.

It is not sufficient that a child be supplied with wholesome food and abundant raiment. The physical necessities are of finite importance; the mental, infinite. A child clothed in rags, blessed with loving care and companionship, is happier by far than those who wear the princely robes of wealth and pine in vain for the devotion of a true mother's love. Affection sits dormant in the mind of many juvenile criminals, owing to the fact of their lives having been controlled from the cradle, perhaps to the house of refuge, by vicious and degrading surroundings. When a child is discovered to err, who has the misfortune to be the offspring of an inebriate father, it is usually considered a natural consequence; but our ears are often greeted with expressions of surprise that children reared in the arms of wealth, or under the admonitions of piety, should be similarly inclined. A close observer will not find it difficult to discover that while the judicious influence of one parent may overpower the indiscreet example of the other, a child of fortune is often the object of the unconscious neglect of both. Business or social customs must be first responded to, and family duties secondly. The father goes to his office, in accordance with secular injunctions, while the mother dresses and goes out shopping, to gratify curiosity, or seeks the halls of pleasure or amusement, leaving her little prattlers to the care of an uneducated, uncouth, and perhaps ill-natured nurse or servant, with whom she would doubtless feel unsafe in trusting the keys of her wardrobe. With her time passes very swiftly; but the minutes seem drawn out into hours to the little ones at home, who might be seen to leave their play often to watch from the window their mother's return.

The infant in the cradle awakens from its innocent slumber and listens for the fond tones of its mother's voice—looks at the features and dress of its attendant, thence around the room, but it listens and looks alike in vain. Then come its pittiful pleadings, which merge into grief-burdened cries. The mother heeds it not, for she is quite out of hearing of its tender voice, as well as the petulant vociferations of a passionate nurse, which sometimes follow. The child grows older and learns the meaning of "bugbear" stories which quiet its cries by awakening its fears.

The older ones have already been taught the art of deceiving by misrepresentation. Their first lesson, doubtless, was to say some accident had befallen them, when their cries of distress reached their parent's ears, to conceal the fact that they had suffered violence at the hands of an impatient and ill-tempered nurse—fearing the punishment with which she had threatened them if they dared to tell the truth. Having made a success in this, they soon learn to falsify whenever they deem it to their advantage to do so. Then come the associate train of vices, each with its respective temptation, wooing the heart from virtue, though it yields reluctantly. They weep alone in silence and with remorse, knowing when they have done wrong, yet have not confidence to approach their parents, tell them of their temptations and weaknesses, and seek *their* protection in an evil hour. The parent has perhaps threatened the child with some severe penalty in case it should ever be found guilty of the error which it has just had the weakness to commit, and, instead of eliciting the child's confidence and saving it from ultimate ruin, this injudicious course has thrown it prematurely upon its own self-reliance and hastened, if not caused, its final fall.

Pious parents are apt to give too little recreation to their children, and thereby make them feel that the Christian's burdens are many and hard to bear. In consequence they dread to assume the tasks and responsibilities which would characterize them as disciples of Christ; and as they grow up and approximate man and womanhood this well-intended discipline reacts and they dissipate in excesses of pleasure, or plunge recklessly into vice.

So-called high life begets many unfortunate, wretched and reckless children. The honest laborer who bequeaths sober, honest and industrious habits to his posterity, with education to control them in the advantageous use of the same, has contributed much to society and to the world: and the mother who has ever held the trusting confidence of her children has proven herself a pearl of great price.

Care for your children by judiciously studying their pleasure. Remember that their happiness is no less to them than yours is to you, while it requires far less to insure it. Treat them often to deeds of love and words of cheer, join them in their plays as often as you find a spare minute to do so. Hang pictures around your room for their eyes to rest upon when they become weary of recreation. Respond to their little wants yourself as much as possible, instead of turning them over to a servant. Teach them some moral or useful lesson each day which will be to their mature years as seeds sown in springtime are to the autumn harvest. When the day is over put their weary limbs upon a couch to rest, with your own gentle hands, and let your face be the last object looked upon before the drooping eyelids close, that they may bear pleasant thoughts with them to the bright land of dreams. They will then go to the fitful shades of slumber with filial gratitude and love in their hearts and awaken from its soft repose to bless you. Thus the days and years will pass while you spin and they weave the woof of character which is to clothe their individuality forever. If you would benefit the world and live happily in it, *care for your children.*

GOSSIPS FOR LADIES.

HAVE the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

WOMAN is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug delusions.

IT is better to love the person you cannot marry, than to marry the person you cannot love.

A NEW crinoline in Paris is in the shape of coat tails.

A WOMAN will tolerate tobacco smoke in a man she likes, and even say she likes it; and yet, curiously enough, how she dislikes it in a man she dislikes.

VEILS are not much worn. The newest are octagon shaped, with a tassel in each alternate point.

THE key to a mother's heart is the baby. Keep that well oiled with praise, and you can unlock all the pantries in the house.

"THE divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

MARRIAGE—A casket into which the husband casts the real gems of manly protection and proud love, whilst the precious jewels of trust and tenderness are added by the wife.

GLOVES may be cleaned thus:—Wrap a fine cloth around your finger, dip it in new milk, then rub on fine soap and rub the gloves lightly. In all the above operations, the glove must be on the hand.

"MARRIED couples resemble a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith; "so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

IF black dresses have stains upon them, boil a handful of fig leaves in a quart of water and reduce it into a pint; and a sponge dipped in this liquid and rubbed upon them will entirely remove stains from crape, bombazines, &c.

A LITERARY FEAT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Herald gives this account of a literary feat:—"'Lady Audley's Secret' was originally announced for publication in three volumes. The manuscript was punctually sent to the publishers, but when the work was printed it contained only two volumes and ten pages. It had been announced that the book was to appear at a certain day, and when the blunder was discovered that day was almost at hand. What was to be done? The precincts of Saint Bride were plunged into consternation. However, not an hour was to be lost, and the awful tidings were broken to Miss Braddon. She paused a little, and then asked, 'How long can you give me to fill up the 360 blank pages?' 'Eight days at the utmost.' 'You shall have the copy in good time,' and the whole copy was in the hands of the publishers four days afterwards! And mark it, Miss Braddon did not interpolate a single word the two volumes already printed, although the novel was complete in itself; she started from the last line."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MY CASTLE.

BY ROSE.

I've been dreaming, idly dreaming,
All the fading twilight hour,
And the castle that I builded
Charmed me with a magic power;
For my heart forgot the sadness
That had darkened all the day,
And I reveled in the sunlight,
Like a merry child at play.

My fair castle was not lofty,—
Nay, it had but lowly walls,
And the glare of wealth and fashion
Never sought its humble halls;
But no lack of guest or pleasure
Did the dwellers in it know,
For the Angels ever linger
Where Love's holy altars glow.

Pure and gentle was my lady—
True and noble was my lord—
And they gave unto each other
What the miser's golden hoard
Ne'er could purchase. O, the riches
Filling life with sweet content!
O, the peace that passeth knowledge,
Of two souls in union blent!

Ne'er was heard a note of discord
In this castle quaint and rare,
Only sweet and ceaseless music
Floated on the summer air;
Never doubt, distrust, or coldness,—
Never passion's fiery gleam,
Dared to enter, for the monarch
Love, the mighty, ruled supreme.

But the hour of twilight vanished,
And my beautiful Ideal
Faded in the falling darkness,
Leaving me a darker Real.
Nothing sweeter than my dreaming
Shall I ever, ever know,
'Till my Father bids me enter,
Where the walls of jasper glow.

There beside the crystal river—
There the tree of life beside,
Hope shall end in sweet fruition—
And the soul be satisfied.
Heart shall be to heart unfolded—
I shall know as I am known;
And with joy, beyond my dreaming,
Love, at last, shall claim its own.

Riverside, Sept., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE'S OCTOBER.

THE artist's skillful hand portrays not half the glory of October in the calm skies, soft clouds, and harmonious blending of colors which make his picture seem like our childish visions of Fairy-land,—perhaps real, but far off,—its mellow light never reaching beyond the magic circle which shuts out life and reality. Although it may be the very embodiment of exquisite art, it still lacks the charm of life, on which alone the soul can dwell enraptured. He may paint the brook which bubbles at my feet, but what is that with all its music gone? So may he bring to mind the pine's dark tassels mingling with the regal splendor of gold and crimson on the mountains, and shadows chasing the warm sunlight away from the world, but all this is *nothing* to the sad, weird melody of the wind breathing out its dirge over earth's fading loveliness. Thus it is ever with the artist, patiently toiling for years to shorten the step between the real and the ideal, only to see his picture fade into insignificance before brighter reality.

Many days ago I watched the blush deepen on the maple's crown, and the shiver of dread which passed through the birches and left them pale, and noted now and then a leaf flutter silently down; and I wondered if the October of life would be even as this,—if the sweet flowers of springtime must wither ere the summer roses bloom, and in the autumn nothing be left to the lonely heart but memories of long ago. Can it be that Time always proves life a dark mystery? *Now*, the wide gulf between to-day and to-morrow is spanned with a rainbow arch, and we lightly cross, nothing doubting but the land beyond is bright as the pathway which leads our footsteps there; but shall we find, when once over, that childlike innocence and trust are but useless fetters keeping us from the glittering treasures around us? Ah! when shall we know? Perhaps when Time has sprinkled the silver through our hair, and Peace calmed the fierce struggles of the soul. But now we can only look to the life which grows on the hillside and in the valley, to see our own shadowed forth.

Violets for springtime, and innocence for childhood; summer with ripening fruit; youth with high purposes and firm resolves sees the white harvest in the future, and autumn bringing rest and quiet for the weary, bids us forget that aught of beauty has passed away. So as the years come and go with their meted joys and sorrows, we shall learn the lesson that all life is like the year; light and shade, sunshine and shower; and he who would be a truthful artist must paint his picture with neither exaggerations nor impossibilities. For the thoughts of the mind are as beautiful in their perfection as in the seed time; and it is folly to associate a cold and morose disposition with a bent form; and if we follow the better teachings of the heart our own lives will condemn this idea. Let us hope that when the storms are past, Peace will come in the autumn, and shine on the troubled waters and reflect sweet flowers growing in the deep furrows of sorrow,—and we, looking from the Maytime, foresee that the October of life will fulfill the promises of the youth.

LOCKIE.

IT is easier to set a man against all the world than to make him fight with himself.

PRECIOUSNESS OF LITTLENESS.

EVERYTHING is beautiful, says B. F. Taylor of the Chicago Journal, when it is little, except souls; little pigs, little lambs, little birds, little kittens, little children.

Little martin-boxes of homes are generally the most happy and cozy. Little villages are nearer to being atoms of a shattered paradise than we know of. Little fortunes bring the most content, and little hopes the least disappointment.

Little words are the sweetest to hear, and little charities fly farthest, and stay longest on the wing. Little lakes are the stillest, little hearts the fullest, and little farms the best tilled. Little books the most read, and little songs the dearest loved.

And when Nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dews.

Augur's is a model prayer, but then it is a little prayer, and the burden of the petition is for little, but the last dedication discourse was an hour. The Roman said, "*Veni, vidi, vici,*"—I came—saw—conquered; but dispatches, now-a-days, are longer than the battles they tell of.

Everybody calls that little they love best on earth. We once heard a good sort of man speak of his little wife, and we fancied she must be a perfect *bijou* of a wife. We saw her, she weighed 210! we were surprised. But then it was no joke—the man meant it. He could put his wife in his heart and have room for other things besides: and what was she but precious, and what was she but little?

We rather doubt the stories of great argosies of gold we sometimes hear of, because Nature deals in littles, almost altogether. Life is made up of little, death is what remains of them all; day is made up of little beams, and night is glorious with little stars.

Multum in parvo—much in a little—is the great beauty of all that we love best, hope for most, and remember longest.

EVERY NATION HAS ITS "GAIT."

THE Hours at Home informs us that we walk Yankee as well as talk Yankee. The travelers who visit the field of Waterloo are accustomed to enter their names in a register. The book has been kept for many years by the same person, and with wonderful accuracy he is able to designate the visitor's nationality by simply inspecting the handwriting. Much more easily can the profession or nation be detected by means of the gait. The grave Spaniard, the phlegmatic Dutchman; the vivacious and sanguine Frenchman; the reserved and formal Briton; the inquisitive, impetuous, self-confident American—each betrays the national trait in his style of walking. The sailor rolls, as if our trim planet sailed unsteadily. The soldier marches, even when no longer upon duty. The sycophant bends the knee, as if every man he meets were a prince. The lawyer steps boldly and patronizingly. The clergyman abstractedly, as if the streets were his study; or cautiously, as if mindful of gins and pitfalls spread for the feet of the unwary. The waiting clerk is known for his bows and graceful effrontery. We distinguish a coxcomb by the careful manner in which he picks his way along the street; a watchman by his heavy, measured tramp. Students saunter, school-girls trip, doctors hurry, hunters stride, teamsters trudge, gossips gad, market-women bustle, boatmen shuffle, ghosts stalk, aldermen waddle.

AFFECTION.

CUT out the future, even that little future which is the evening of our life, and what a fall into vacuity! Forbid those earnest forays over the borders of now, and on what spoils would the soul live?

There lies in the depth of every man's soul a mine of affection, which from time to time will burn with the seething heat of a volcano, and heave up lava-like monuments through all the cold strata of his commoner nature. One may hide his warmer feelings, he may paint them dimly, he may crowd them out of his sailing chart when he only sets down the harbors for traffic, yet in his secret heart he will mark out upon the quiet country of the Future fairy islands of love and joy. There he will be sure to wander when his soul is lost in those quiet and hallowed hopes which take hold on Heaven.
—*Ike Marvel.*

NURSING TROUBLES.

SOME people are as careful of their troubles as mothers are of their babes; they cuddle them, and hug them, and cry over them, and fly into a passion with you if you try to take them away from them; they want you to fret with them, to help them to believe that they have been worse treated than anybody else. If they could, they would have a picture of their grief in a gold frame hung over the mantle-shelf for everybody to look at. And their grief makes them ordinarily selfish—they think more of their little grief in the basket and in the cradle than they do of all the world beside; and they say you are hard-hearted if you "don't fret." "Ah! you don't understand me—you can't enter into my trials!"—*Blind Amos.*

AS our bodily health cannot be improved from any cause, without producing at the same time a beneficial effect on the mind, so we cannot be out of health, without our mental powers being at the same time impaired in a corresponding degree.

AT a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the legal fraternity, the toast was given: "An honest lawyer the noblest work of God;" but an old farmer rather spoiled the effect by adding in a loud voice: "and about the scarcest."

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HERE AND THERE.

TO ONE BEREAVED.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

To us who watch the daylights grow
More golden,—then in sunset glow
Fade from the hill-tops, white with snow,—
To us a year of joy or woe,
To them—a day of glory!

For us who clasp our treasures warm,
To hide them from the wind and storm,—
For us, a tender, loving morn
Breaks, but at night we sit forlorn,
While they exult in glory!

For us a crown of fading leaves
That *Memory*, with swift fingers, weaves,
A golden glow of Autumn sheaves
That with its brightness still deceives,
For them—full harvest glory!

For us a little longer look
On Time's sweet mead and shining brook,—
A lingering stay in a sunny place,
Gazing on some sweet, upturned face,—
For them—eternal glory!

And so each year wears on, until
Of joy and woe we take our fill,
And yielding us to God's dear will,
We, too, lie down so calm and still,
To waken up in glory!

Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1866.

LAW AND LOVE.

YOU are called into a religious life, in which you are free—that is, in which you do from motives that are spontaneous things that are higher than human laws tell you to do.

Law says to me, "speak the truth."

I say, "You did not get up early enough, Law; I spoke it long before you were up!"

Law comes to me and says, "Take not your neighbor's property."

I say, "I did not want to take it. I have a higher law which makes me honest." Law day by day comes to me saying, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

I say, "That is a dead branch on the tree of duty. Long ago Love told me that I should not bear false witness."

Law says, "Pay thine honest debts."

I say, "Fool, Law, why not say something original? I pay my honest debts because I like to do it."

Law says to me, "Confess thy fault."

I say to Law, "My own conception of mankind told me to do that long ago; and I am before you yet."

And so Law, like an overladen wagon, is always behindhand, is always repeating truisms; while nothing is so fresh and new, nothing is so on the alert, nothing goes beforehand so perpetually as the spirit of love. A man that is born into the kingdom of the Lord JESUS CHRIST, is a man that performs his duty. To be sure, if he is dull, he does not always do this, and is caught by his conscience; but if, according to the measure of his privilege, he is living in a sphere higher than his conscience, it is the ample, radiant sphere of love, where all the motives are at liberty; where all the inspirations are facile and easy; where all the performances are natural and graceful; where the life is a life of the utmost liberty, and not at all of bondage.

A WISE MOTHER.

I AM acquainted (says an American writer,) with a young man whose father died when he was but an infant, but whose mother always controlled and governed him. One day, in conversation upon this subject, he remarked to me, "Whenever I was guilty of disobeying my mother, and she called me to account, she would talk to me seriously, and then kneel down in prayer, and tell GOD all about my conduct and the consequence of my course. I used to feel at such times as if my heart would burst and I have often said, "Ma, whip me, but don't talk to me and pray for me." "Ah," said he, "it was the talking and praying that affected me more than the whipping, though all was necessary."—Prov. xxix. 15.

LIFE UNDER CHRIST.—Goodness has now become ten times more powerful in becoming an enthusiasm. It no longer contents itself with barely preserving its existence in the presence of prevailing vice. It turns against its enemy, it undertakes to take the hostile army prisoner. The children of Israel turn and pursue the Egyptians through the Red Sea. Under the command of Christ, Jerusalem lays siege to Babylon."

CHRIST'S MASTERPIECE.—Temperance in the use of supernatural power is the masterpiece of Christ. It is a moral miracle superinduced upon a physical one. This repose in greatness makes him surely the most sublime image ever offered to the human imagination. And it is precisely that which gave him his immense and immediate ascendancy over men.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—Christianity would sacrifice its divinity if it abandoned its missionary and became a mere educational institution. Surely the article of conversion is the true *articulus stantis aut cadentis ecclesiæ.* When the power of reclaiming the lost dies out of the Church, it ceases to be the Church.

IF parents were really faithful to their children, there would be fewer unconverted adults.

THAT which is a tempest to some, is to others a pleasant and prosperous gale.

SELF-DENIAL is the most exalted pleasure.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A SHOWER OF METEORS.

According to a statement recently made by Prof. Newton of Yale College, the great meteoric display of 1833, will be repeated on the 13th and 14th of the ensuing November. Between the years 903 and 1833, thirteen of these meteoric showers are recorded. That of 1833 was witnessed by the writer of this at Girard, Erie Co., Pa., and an imposing display it was. The night was remarkably calm and not a cloud was visible, leaving the whole arch of the heavens free to the sight of the beholder. According to our recollection of the occurrence now, the shower of stars, so called, commenced soon after 11 o'clock, in the evening, and continued for an hour or two, more or less. From all sections of the arch of the heavens the stars seemed to be dropping out and descending earthword. Some were shooting from the north to the south, and from the south to the north, while the east and west bore their part in the grand display.

It was a phenomenon of an impressive character, and naturally enough gave rise, among a primative population, to various conjectures as to the particular and immediate significance of a celestial display so imposing. That it portended an immediate and dire calamity to the country was the conviction of not a few, and it is due to the truth of history to add that some there were who believed that these portents of evil to come, were the legitimate result of reelecting Andrew Jackson to the Presidency. The meteoric shower, in November, will be the last one to be seen during the present century.—B.

NEW STYLE OF BUILDING IN PARIS.

There is at this time in course of construction, as an experiment and possible model, in the Quartier de Rouel, a house having nine stories above the ground floor, and with basment and cellars, altogether eleven stories. As land in the center of Paris is of great value, and consequently, rents very high, the object of the building in question is to obtain increased space by increased elevation. The house will have this peculiarity—that it will have no staircase, but it will be provided with an hydraulic apparatus similar to that in use by the builders to raise their materials to upper scaffolds. This apparatus consists of two large flat forms ascending and decending every minute without making any noise. Upon these platforms will be placed seats, so that the lodgers in the house will be enabled to reach the highest stories without any fatigue. From this arrangement it would follow that the upper stories, being the most airy, commanding the best views, and being free from all inconvenience from lodgers above, will probably obtain higher rent than the other apartments. Thus an entire revolution in house arrangements will be effected. The new buildings of the Bank of France will, it is said, be provided with ascending stairs such as we have described.—*La Patrie.*

MOVEMENT OF SOUND.

Under a calm condition of the atmosphere, sounds have been heard at a great distance. Dr. F. C. Robinson asserts that the report of artillery at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., was distinctly heard by himself and many other citizens at Greensburg, in the same State—a distance of 125 miles from the battle-field.

The velocity of sound in common river water, at a temperature of 15 deg., centigrade, is 4,700 feet a second, while at a temperature of 30 deg., centigrade, it is 5,000 feet a second. In solids the velocity is much greater than in liquids. In fir-wood, for example, it is 15,000 feet a second; in iron, it is 17,000; in lead, however, it is only 4,000 feet a second.

When sixteen vibrations or sounds reach the ear in a second they produce the sensation of a musical note of the lowest pitch which the ear is capable of appreciating. When 32,000 reach the ear in a second, the note produced is the highest which the human ear is capable of appreciating. Any number of sounds, or vibrations less than sixteen in a second, conveys no idea of music to the brain.

Influence of the Lightning Rod.—A French electrician, M. Charles, says that a lightning rod protects a circular space (around the rod,) the radius of which is equal to twice the height of the rod above the roof of the building to which it is attached. According to this theory, if a rod extends ten feet above the top of a house, it protects a circular space of forty feet in diameter.

Singular Vegetable Action.—Carefully conducted experiments, it is said, have shown that many vegetables are absolutely gainers by the more close connection with plants of another habit than their own; for instance, potatoes and cabbages, tobacco and turnips, onions and lettuce, cucumbers and radishes, peas and parsley, beets and bell-peppers, egg-plants and summer savory.

New Disinfectant.—The New York Tribune says that carbolic or phenic acid, a new product obtained from the distillation of coal, is the most powerful disinfectant ever discovered, and that with this and sulphurous acid, cholera has been entirely controlled the present season in the city of New York, and with it the rinderpest has been almost subdued in England.

A New Paint.—Dr. De Briou of Paris, has succeeded in producing an enamel paint, made from India rubber, which, though of film-like consistency when applied to iron, renders it absolutely proof against atmospheric action. The invention is thought highly of by the Academy of Sciences.

Various Topics.

THE NATURALIST, WATERTON.

The late Charles Waterton of Yorkshire, England, celebrated for once having ridden a crocodile, was a man of remarkable physical power and singular habits. It is related of him that when seventy-seven years of age he scratched the back part of his head with the great toe of his right foot. The crocodile-riding was one of Mr. Waterton's humblest feats, for the brute had been caught by an immense hook baited with raw flesh, and was being dragged along the river banks by a crowd of natives, when Mr. W. jumped astride him. Something akin to this, only much bolder, was his hugging the Borneo ourang-outang in the Zoological garden in 1861. Think of an old gentleman seventy-eight years old, entering the cage of a ferocious ape, and while clasped in its horrid embrace, studying the formation of its hands and teeth. At the same age he jumped over a fence three feet six inches high without touching hand or foot. Mr. Waterton never, in his whole life, drank wine, spirits or beer, delighting in very weak black tea. For thirty years he never slept in a bed, but found the hard boards a pleasant couch. Then he was perpetually bleeding himself whenever he felt a tightness in his chest or any sort of illness, taking from himself as much as sixteen or twenty ounces of blood at a time, and letting the blood run until he felt quite comfortable, when he would bind up his arm himself as handily as the cleverest surgeon. As for his fastings, they were severe to the last degree, exceeding the severest rules of the Romish church, and no remonstrances, either of priest or doctor, could ever induce him to diminish them. Yet he lived to be eighty-three years old.

THE EYEBROWS.

The eyebrow is one of the most expressive features in the human face. We must all of us have observed how prodigiously its lines vary; how in one case the eyebrow will slant upwards from the root of the nose towards the temple—as in the popular ideal of Mephistopheles—or the reverse way, the eyebrows elevated where they approach most nearly towards each other, and drooping as they near the temples. This slant will very commonly be exhibited in devotional pictures of saints and others engaged in supplication. Sometimes, again, these features will adhere to a line which is very nearly or quite straight; and sometimes—very commonly, by the way—there will be an angle at or near the middle of the eyebrow, an obtuse angle with the point upwards. Lastly, this feature will occasionally describe the segment of a circle,—presenting that arched form which is so much and so generally admired. All these forms, and endless variations of each of them, are taken by the eyebrow, and not one of them without a great influence on the expression of the eye—an influence, too, increased immensely by those lines and wrinkles by which the eyebrow is surrounded, or into which parts of it are merged, as in the case of that powerfully marked upright line so often to be observed at the junction of the eyebrow with the nose.

THE COBOURG FAMILY.

The Cobourg Family, during the last fifty years, have been noted for their good luck. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, whose whole income was a shabby three hundred pounds a year, married the heiress of the British throne in 1816; dropped into a life pension of fifty thousand pounds, on her death in 1817; was chosen King of Greece in 1830, but declined; became King of Belgium in 1831, and reigned for twenty-five years with great success. His sister, a poor widow, though "a born princess," married one of the English Royal Dukes, and their only surviving child now occupies the British throne; her daughter will one day be Queen of Prussia. Another of the Cobourg family married a daughter of Louis Philippe of France. Yet another is father of the present King of Portugal. Leopold's eldest son espoused an Austrian Archduchess, and his only daughter is Empress of Mexico.

BROTHERS OF TENNYSON AND DICKENS.

Tennyson and Dickens have each just lost a brother by death, that of the former at home in England, and that of the latter here in America, where he had been for many years a resident and a worker. "Mr. Septimus Tennyson (says the London Athenæum) was a singer without a public, but not without troops of friends, in whom he found ample compensation for lack of a wider circle." Augustus N. Dickens, a younger brother of the novelist, nicknamed in his youth at home "Boz," whence Charles Dickens borrowed that original nom de plume for himself, came to Illinois many years ago, and not succeeding in farming and merchandising, became a clerk in the land office of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, and in that city died last week. His life in this country has been humble but honorable, and few knew that we had so near a relative of the immortal novelist, and the real original "Boz," among us.

Wind.—A gentle wind—one that presses with delicious coolness upon the brow in the heat of summer—travels at the rate of four miles an hour. A light gale—such as blows pleasantly from the sea—moves at the rate of from ten to fifteen miles an hour. A high wind—one that shrilly whistles around the corners when the earth is fettered with frost and snow—travels at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour; and the hurricane, before whose might and fury stately forests bow, has a velocity of 80 miles per hour.

BIRTH-PLACE OF BURNS.

The Traveler.

BURNS AND HIS HOME.

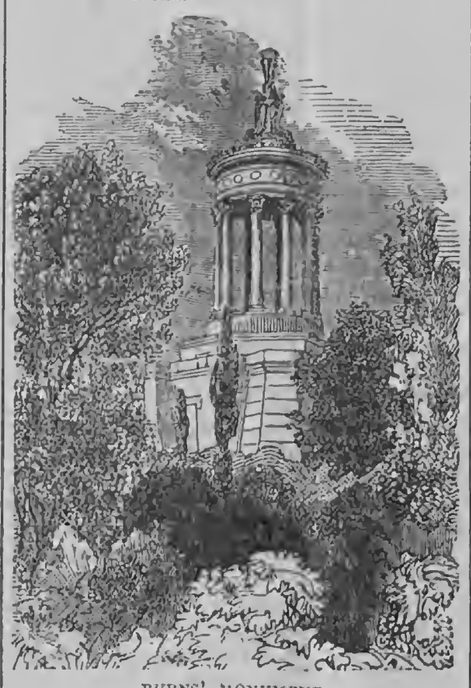
BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Ayr, Scotland, Aug. 22, 1866.

This is literally the land of Burns. At the Ayr railway station in Glasgow, and, indeed, at all intermediate stations, his pictured face upon the wall invites the traveler to the place of his nativity. The book stands are covered with various editions of his poems, and with "guides" to the localities which he has made famous; and the whole region of Alloway and Ayr, unconscious of its honor in giving him birth, has become, from grassy lane to busy street, his pround mausoleum.

The town of Ayr contains some 18,000 inhabitants, and is built on both sides of the Ayr river (crossed by the "twa briggs,") just above its fall into the sea. About it is an open, rolling country, highly cultivated, and stocked with the fine Ayrshire cows, feeding in herds of twenty or thirty, in the smooth, green fields. But the town, the fields, the river, were chiefly interesting because they made up the scene on which the eyes of the young poet rested; so, first I went two miles away, to the cottage where he was born. It is a low, whitewashed, thatched-roof dwelling, close to the road-side, and belongs still to the corporation of the Shoemakers of Ayr by whom, with the grounds adjoining, it was purchased of the poet's father, for the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds. It consisted originally of but two rooms, which have been kept, as nearly as possible, in their first condition—the same flag-stone floors, and small windows, and recess in the wall for the bed; but, having been long used for an inn, it was found to be too small for the accommodation of its numerous guests, and, some years since, a large dining-hall was built in the rear. This hall is fitted up with an orchestra, and is the favorite place for the parties and merry-makings of the town and neighborhood; the memory of Burns giving zest to pleasure much of the time. During the summer season, at least, the cottage is thronged with visitors from every land and clime; carriages wait before the lowly door while their occupants turn back to look again with sad interest at the narrow walls, or to select some photograph of the room, or to beg a flower from the garden, as a memento of him who has made himself to every man a brother.

And so on to the ruined kirk of Alloway, which rises a little beyond the cottage, on the same side of the way. It has been roofless for many years, but the stone walls are carefully preserved, and the bell still hangs in the small tower at the eastern end. * * *



BURNS' MONUMENT.

Burns' monument crowns the banks of the Doon, midway between the "Auld Brigg" and Kirk Alloway, and but a stone's throw from either. It is a pleasing structure; a circular, classic temple, resting on a triangular base, within which is an apartment, containing various mementoes of the past. The most interesting of these are the Bibles presented to Highland Mary, with her name and his, in his own handwriting, upon the fly-leaf, and beneath, a lock of her flaxen hair. The grounds about the monument are exquisitely adorned and kept, and in a grotto at their south side are the renowned life-size statues of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny, cut in brown stone by Mr. James Thom, the self-taught sculptor of Ayr. He has portrayed them at the moment when

> "Tam had got flaunted, unco right,
> Fast, by an ingle, bleezing finely,
> Wi' reaming swats that drank divinely:
> And at his elbow, Souter Johnny,
> His ancient, trusty, drouthie crony."

No one could look at them without catching their glee and laughing with them; and, whatever they may lack of artistic finish, they are certainly admirable representations of the two who

> "Had been fou for weeks thegither."

A moment's walk brings you to the "Auld Brigg" over the Doon, which here flows gently between green and wooded banks to the sea. It was too late for the "flowering thorn," but the birds were singing on bush and spray, and the wild rose and the woodbine (our honeysuckle) twining in many a fragrant bower, fair as when the the poet felt their charms and celebrated their sweetness in song.

The only relatives of Burns now living in the neighborhood are his nieces—the Misses Beggs—daughters of his youngest sister, who inhabit a small flower-encircled cottage, half-way between the monument and the town. As they cherish with fond pride their uncle's name and fame, and are happy to see his admirers, I went to call on them the morning of my second day in Ayr. I did not see the elder sister; but the younger came in from her garden, where she was at work, and, throwing off the large sun-bonnet she wore, greeted me with much cordiality. She cannot be less than fifty years of age; but her bright, dark eyes and fresh color, and the sprightliness and warmth of her manner, make her seem far younger. She spoke with much feeling of the honor given to her uncle in America, and especially of Mr. Beecher's address at the Burns' Centennial Celebration in New York, and brought forth her treasures to show me in the way of photographs of her uncle's children and grand-children, and autograph letters to various members of the family. Judging from portraits, his only surviving son, now living in retirement near London, is not so much like the poet in looks as is this kindly, appreciative niece.

It is a pleasant drive of twelve miles to Mauchline, much of the way along the banks of the "winding Ayr," and through scenes sacred to the memory of "Highland Mary." Mauchline is a common-place, poorly-built town of 1,300 inhabitants, having, in Burns' day, as now, neither much beauty nor dignity, but only the ordinary elements of life, which his genius illuminated. Yet it will always be a place of surpassing interest, for in these narrow streets so often trodden by the poet, dwelt John Armour; and a mile to the north, on that high, open slope, lies Mossgiel, where he spent the three most eventful years of his life; where the hawthorn hedge he planted as a screen from the winter winds, rises high before the cottage in whose spence he saw "The Vision;" where he wrote "The Cottar's Saturday Night," the "Address to the Daisy," and many another poem beautiful forever. The house where the Armours lived has been recently taken down, and a similar one erected in its place. As I stood surveying it, a very old woman, with her knitting in her hand, came out of a door opposite, and accosted me:

"That's no the old Armour house, Miss, but it's vera like it; and there was the window (pointing to the gable-end) where Robbie Burns used to climb up to steal a word wi' Jean."

I said to her, "I suppose you have always lived here. Did all who knew Jean Armour call her beautiful?"

"No sae bonnie as some, Miss; but weel made, *weel made*, an' blithe-spoken. They say the first time Robbie Burns saw her was in the bleachin' field, as he was comin' by. His dog ran down ower her linen an' he called him back, an' told her he wished he could get some o' the lasses to like him as weel's his dog. Frae that day he set store by her."

Like Burns at Ayr, Jean Armour's only relative left in Mauchline is a niece, a Mrs. McIlvaine, whom I chanced to meet, and be presented to, in my walk; a middle-aged, rather handsome woman, with much quiet dignity in her manner. She spoke with reverence of both Burns and her aunt, and afterward showed me, at her house, some articles of dress which she said Mrs. Burns had worn in her later years—among them a large silk scarf, sent her from India by her son, Col. Burns, which she had highly prized. A day at Mauchline shows you all it has of interest; so at evening I returned to Ayr.

Thus, gathering up through several days' stay these slender memorials, I draw near, in spite of death and time, to the poet departed. I cannot tell you how inexpressibly mournful seems to me the contrast between his present felicity of fame and the neglect which embittered his life. He died alone and almost unfriended; the horrors of an impending jail, for a debt of six pounds, added to the pangs of disease. A few years later, and Scotland set his name as a precious jewel in her crown, and princes and people alike delighting to honor him, came together, and with imposing ceremonies, reared a stately monument to his memory amid the scenes consecrated by his song. He was a man much of whose life was inspired by the noblest and purest emotions, a man possessing that exquisite appreciation of friendship and kindness shown him, and that warm and abiding gratitude, inseparable from a noble nature, which made the recollection thereof part of the vital current of his soul. * * * * He possessed such great and varied intellectual ability that the scholars and philosophers of Edinburg—Dugald Stewart, Robertson, the historian, and others—said of him that his conversation was far more wonderful than his poetry, and that he was capable of success in any field—a man whom all women, from the brilliant duchess to the simple peasant girl, instinctively admired; yet, notwithstanding his admitted superiority, so wretchedly blind and dull were his contemporaries, that, instead of recognizing fitly the first genius of their time, and placing him where he could cultivate his gifts under favorable circumstances, they left him to spend his days in drudgery, earning a paltry subsistence as an exciseman, and exposed on every side to annoyance and temptation. Verily, his name to every Scotchman must be a dagger of remorse as well as a crown of pride!

I have just heard that the cottage in which he was born is for sale at 3,000 pounds. No honors to the dead can atone for neglect of the living; but honor is all that remains now. Let Scotland be the purchaser! Let her purify it of its associations as a roadside inn, and make it a shrine for his true lovers forevermore!—*Independent.*

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CULTIVATE THE MIND AS WELL AS THE SOIL.

It is the

> Mind makes the man—
> Want of it the fellow.

These lines, somewhat altered from Pope, have a peculiar bearing upon the man who tills the soil. The farmer possesses all the privileges and most of the advantages of other classes of the community—and if he will improve his mind, his influence will be as potent, and his example as salutary, as the influence and example of any other profession. The richest natural soil will produce neither bread nor meat without culture. The highest natural gifts of intellect will not profit the possessor unless, like the rich soil, they are cultivated with assiduity and care. Good culture not only improves the mind and fits it for high mental gratification and enjoyment, but it lightens the toil and greatly increases the profits of labor. Franklin owed his fame, his fortune and his usefulness to his early habits of study and industry and virtue. Without these early habits he probably would have neither risen to fame nor fortune.

Some minds, like soils, are naturally richer than others; yet those apparently sterile like infertile soils, may by good culture be made to yield great returns. Let the young farmer then aspire to the highest honors of the nation by endeavoring to improve his intellectual faculties; and if he does not attain the goal of his wishes, he may be sure of greatly improving his condition and of benefiting others, provided always he is industrious and honest. However menial and servile agricultural labor may have been considered among the uppertendom of Europe, and the aristocracy of this country in the past, it has commanded the respect of good men in every age. Poets have deigned to sing its praise, and it has the study and employment of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson; and also of a Humphrey, a Livingston, a Shelly, an Armstrong, a Lowell, a Lincoln, and a host of other giant minds whose names will live as long as time endures. Then let not the young, or those advanced in years, say there can be no mental progress made while engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The farmer can, if he properly systematizes his labor hours, have the most time for study and reflection of any class. The merchant has to be at his post behind the counter on rainy as well as fair days, and the long winter evenings must be spent away from his family, and all must admit that he has but little time to systematize his thoughts.

If I wished for samples of vigorous minds, I should go back among the Granite Hills—to the hard working, reading farmer, who studies Agricultural Books and Journals, and does not discard book learning. When he sees a new idea advanced that carries on the face of it a progressive hitch to the wheel, he grasps it at once, and hence saves time and hard labor, which also gives him additional time for study. And the life of the farmer cannot be too highly extolled. He is surrounded with all the beauties of Nature, and as he gazes at the far-off mountains, piled against the blue vault, his thoughts are carried to the Great Architect of the Universe—to Him who guides the seasons so wisely.

Tuftonboro', N. H., 1866. J. L. H.

Goodness.—Be always at leisure to do a good action; never make business an excuse for avoiding offices of humanity.

Why is blind man's buff like sympaty? Because it is feeling for others.

List of New Advertisements.

Hunters and Trappers Attention—W H Thomas.
Farm for Sale—W W Ayers.
Two Beautiful and Curious Pictures—C F Gere.
Carpenter's Collegiate Institute—E. M. Carpenter.
Sacred Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
$10 per Day—Haskins & Co.
100 Photographs—C Seymour.
Grater Iron for Clover Mills—J B West.
Gold Pens Given Away—Adams & Co.
Rochester Collegiate Institute—L R Satterlee.
Spanish Bucks for Sale—Geo Snyder.
Broom Handles—C B Hart & Brother.
Wanted—G W McDowell.
Cancers Cured—Dr Kingsley.
A Magazine and Book—W C & F P Church.
Fancy Poultry—E N Bissell.
To Persons out of Employment—John B Bonnett.
Only $1—Wiggin & Co.
Portable Steam Engines—J C Hoadley & Co.
One of the Oldest—Wiggin & Co.
Attention—W G Weliss & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Trials of Plows and other Implements—B P Johnson.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.
North Western Farmer—Dr. Bland.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 10, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Southern Matters.

COLORED mechanics are paid five dollars a day in Eufaula, Ala.

The cotton crop in the interior of Georgia has been greatly injured by the frost.

Freedmen from Bibb and Hancock counties, Ga., are preparing to leave for Liberia.

The Dutch Gap Canal (near Richmond, Va.,) is now much navigated by sail and steam vessels.

A Macon telegram says that the city authorities furnish from six to ten coffins daily for colored paupers.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri pay this year an internal revenue tax of $19,000,000 on tobacco.

A New Orleans planter advises planters to subdivide their plantations into small farms, to encourage emigration.

There are 20,000 widows and 60,000 orphans in Alabama, and at least three-fourths of them are utterly destitute.

The Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of Missouri, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has assumed the duties of his office.

Texas papers state that not one-tenth of the vote of the State was cast at the late election of Congressmen. In Austin less than one hundred votes were polled.

Parties engaged in sinking a well at McLemor's Cave in Walker Co., Ga., recently struck a vein of flowing oil. The location is about fifteen miles from Chattanooga.

The freedmen's school house at Brentwood, Tenn., was burned by incendiaries on the 29th ult. This is the second time their school house has been designedly burned.

A Railroad Convention will be held in Okolona, Miss., on the 12th of November, to make arrangements for building a railroad from Okolona to Memphis, and thence in the direction of Selma.

In Nashville, colored children are heartily invited to attend the Catholic Sabbath Schools with the other children, and no distinction is made on account of color or previous condition of servitude.

Advices from Indianola, Texas, to the 27th ult., sum up the cotton shipped to the 1st of September at 9,000 bales, against 35,000 in 1860. The Times of that place thinks that will show the probable per centage of the Texas crop for the present year.

The new Commissioners of Police in Baltimore, appointed by Gov. Swann of Maryland, to supersede the old officials, were arrested on a bench warrant the 3d inst., and in default of bail, were sent to prison. The Sheriff of Baltimore was also arrested and locked up. [We learn by a dispatch from Baltimore the 5th inst., that there is a fair prospect that the difficulty, which it was feared would lead to serious consequences, will be satisfactorily arranged.]

Canada Matters.

A DISPATCH from Toronto of the 1st inst., says the trial of most of the Fenian prisoners has been postponed until the second week in November, to allow their counsel further time to procure evidence. The Crown Counsel stated that he was not ready to proceed against them at present.

The Herald's Ottawa special of Nov. 1, says: The Attorney-General returns to-night, and a Cabinet circle will be held to-morrow to consider the exciting questions in reference to the executions of the condemned Fenians.

Government parties denounce any leniency, and say that if the Canadian Government has not more backbone than to pardon the murderers of her volunteers she had better apply for annexation to the United States at once.

The Attorney-General will not go with the delegation to England on the 7th of November, as announced, owing to the serious aspect of affairs.

The Times' Montreal special of Nov. 2, says: The Fenians now in jail here, numbering about twenty, will be tried the first week in December.

The trial of the Fenian prisoner Rev. David F. Lumsden, took place in Toronto on the 3d inst. He was found not guilty and discharged.

The Herald's Toronto special says there is great dissatisfaction with the verdict in the case of Lumsden. The Catholics of the city assert boldly that Lumsden was discharged on religious grounds, (he was an Episcopalian,) and that the evidence against him was stronger than that against McMahon.

The next person to be tried, the dispatch says, is James Drummond.

The Canadian Parliament has been further prorogued until December 11th.

Late Fires.

A FIRE occurred on Shawnee street, Leavenworth, the 1st inst., destroying property to the amount of $50,000. Two men seriously injured.

A barge with 200 barrels of coal oil on board were burned in Maysville, Ky., Nov. 1. The loss is $25,000.

On the first inst., a very destructive conflagration occurred in Milford, Mass. Pierce's heel-plate factory and Lilley & Co.'s needle works were destroyed. The fire communicated to the Boston and Worcester Railroad Freight House, which was destroyed with its contents.

The Almshouse in Falmouth, Me., was burned on the 2d. Three inmates lost their lives.

The Norris House and several adjoining buildings, in Louisville, Ky., were consumed on the night of the 2d. Loss $26,000. Insured $15,000.

The flour mill of D. C. Greenwood and several adjacent buildings, in St. Louis, were burned the 2d inst. Loss about $25,000; partially insured.

In Boston, on the 3d, Nos. 37, 39, 41, 45, 49 and 57, Franklin avenue, mostly occupied by dry goods merchants, were nearly destroyed by fire with their contents. The loss is estimated as high as $500,000. Principally insured.

The house, stores, stable and granary of Jeremiah Bartlett, at Lock's Mills, near Portland, Me., were burned on the 2d inst. Loss $12,000. Insured $8,000 in New York.

From Mexico.

WE give the following Mexican news from the N. Y. Herald's Matamoras special of October 26th:

Col. Fennijia of Ortega's staff arrived in Brownsville yesterday. He has been closeted with prominent Mexicans who are friends of Canales and supporters of Ortega. Canales this morning expressed his determination to hold the city at all hazards against Tapia and Cortena.

This is probably the result of the arrival of Fennijia, and it is generally believed here that he will shortly pronounce in favor of Ortega.

The forces of Tapia and Cortina will be combined for an attack which will be delayed some days on account of the bad condition of the roads.

Advices from Monterey state the important fact that Gen. Tovino was at El Cedral, in the State of San Luis Potosi, on the 11th inst., and on that day issued a proclamation to the people of that State. It is thought he will be able to oppose any force that Mejia can bring against him.

Gen. Tapia has issued a proclamation to the people of Tamaulipas, in which he announces himself as the representative of the Supreme Government, and intimates his intention of attacking Matamoras at an early day.

From a private letter, dated Oct. 10, I learn that Donay is in Mathenla with 1,500 men. He has offered for sale his carriages and horses and is packing for a journey to the city of Mexico. It is said the retreat from that place will commence on the 15th.

All the Liberal forces had left Saltillo under Ferrind, and Navajo. A new campaign has been inaugurated.

An intercepted dispatch from San Luis Potosi to Mathcula showed that Jeaningros wrote on the 15th of September that he was marching on Queretaro, leaving Douay at San Luis, and that later Douay started to join him.

Gen. Escobeda writes to the Mexican Legation at Washington:—"Our affairs here are progressing very favorably. The States of Neuva Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahuila, are now entirely free from the presence of foreign foes, as are the States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua, and in each of them considerable forces are now being raised to expel once for all every foreign invader from the national territory. From this State an advance column, composed of 40,000 men, well armed, munitioned and equipped, has already marched to operate against San Luis Potosi, and a large number have been sent to co-operate with a column from the State of Zacatecas, under command of Gen. Angon in a movement against Durango, from which the best results are expected."

News that the Empress Carlotta was suffering with a severe mental disease in Paris, has reached Mexico, and caused great anxiety among the Imperial Government officials. Great fears are entertained that she will not recover.

The Emperor Maximilian has been sick with intermittent fever.

The condition of the city of Mexico is represented to be unpromising.

Gen. Diaz, Republican, has possession of the city of Oaxaca.

FROM WASHINGTON. — Lieut.-Gen. Sherman has left to resume his command of the Department of the West. The Treasury Department has just issued $320,000 in bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Co., California division. The President has pardoned Geo. A. Trenholm, Ex-Rebel Secretary of the Treasury. All of the New York clerks in the Treasury Department receive six days' leave of absence to vote at the State Election. The Herald's special of Nov. 5, says Gen. Grant has, by order of the President, taken up the Mexican matters. The Government has ordered 475,000 iron head blocks for the National Cemeteries. Each head block is to be 9 inches wide and 12 long, with the proper inscription—name, age, rank, regiment, &c.

THE INDIANS IN COLORADO.—The Tribune's Leavenworth special says that two men were lately killed by the Arapahoes near Fort Bufort, Col., 24 miles below Fort Halleck. The evidence of Pawnees shows that the Cheyennes and Camanches murdered five emigants and captured a lot of children and horses and burnt several wagons on the Republican River. The Cheyennes were dressed in uniform and had Government arms and saddles. The Camanches and Cheyennes are strong parties, and have taken fifteen scalps and a boy and girl prisoners. They have several white children in their camps.

FROM THE PLAINS. — A severe snow storm is reported to have recently occurred between Nevada and Salt Lake. The snow was two feet deep. Trains with grain for Holliday's Overland Express Company had 76 mules frozen to death.

One hundred and sixteen mules were recently stolen by the Indians from a train ten miles east of Julesburg.

Many people in Montana, disgusted with the mining prospects of that country, are returning to their homes in California and Missouri.

THE FENIANS. — Since the conviction and sentence of Lynch and McMahon at Toronto, much activity has been noticed among the Fenian leaders in different parts of the country. It probably means "something." Col. Roberts, the President, issued an address (in New York) to the Brotherhood the 1st inst., recommending to them the immediate organization of military companies. "Strange events," he says, "are in the near future, and you know not how soon you may be called upon to strike again for Ireland."

DEATH OF SENATOR WRIGHT. — Hon. Wm. Wright, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, died in Newark, (N. J.,) on the 1st inst., aged 75 years. He was one of the earliest and most enterprising manufacturers of that city, to whom most of its remarkable prosperity is due. He has held many public positions of honor and trust, and was twice elected U. S. Senator. His death is deeply deplored by the entire community. His present term expires in 1869.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is announced that the United States Government has purchased the Island of Melos, an important naval station in the Grecian Archipelago.

GEN. GLEASON, in New York, is preparing a claim against the British Government, to be forwarded to Washington, for illegal imprisonment in Ireland.

THE Vermont House of Representatives on the 30th ult., came to a vote upon the U. S. Constitutional Amendment, which was passed by a vote of 199 to 11.

EVERY house but one in the village of Larkinsburg, Clay Co., Ill., was blown down by the late tornado, together with five or six houses in the neighborhood.

THE following is the complete official vote for Governor of Pennsylvania at the October election: — For Geary, 307,264; for Clymer, 290,096. Geary's majority, 17,168.

DURING September last, 3,059 acres of the public lands were disposed of in California, the greater portion being taken under the homestead law for actual settlement.

A NEW POST OFFICE has been established at Lincoln, in the northern part of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., and N. F. Strickland, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

THE Merchant's Insurance Office in Newark, N. J., was robbed on the 1st inst,, of $60,000 in Government bonds. The robbery was effected by picking the lock of the safe.

A GANG of marauders who lately infested the Rio Grande region have all been captured and executed. Their leader was a Colonel Young, formerly chief of General Sheridan's scouts.

THE statistics of New York city show the number of emigrants landed during the past week in that city to be 4,685, making the total number since the first of January last, 202,170.

THE foundation of the new Observatory for Princeton College is nearly completed, and it is hoped soon to erect the main building. The telescope, it is said, will be the largest in the United States.

A DISPATCH to the N. Y. Tribune says that the Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the clause in the State Constitution which forbids negroes coming into that State is null and void.

OFFICIAL returns of the Nebraska election show that John Taffe, Republican, is elected Delegate to the next Congress by 748 majority. The Republican majority in the Legislature is nineteen on joint-ballot.

GOV. FENTON (New York) has ordered a Commissioner to examine and test recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading and other military arms, with a view to supply the National Guard of the State with the best patterns.

MATAMORAS was attacked a short time since by an American force under Gen. Ford, which was repulsed with loss to the attacking party. The gunboat used in the assault was surrendered to the United States forces at Brownsville.

THE Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Ct., has received an order for the manufacture of a thousand needle guns, conforming in all respects to the famous needle gun of Prussia. The Company has also an order for the production of 100 revolving cannon, at a cost of $100,000.

THE Board of Public Health of Portugal has informed our Government (dated Lisbon, Sept. 21,) that New York and Philadelphia are infected with cholera, and that vessels sailing from these ports after July 1, will be quarantined in any Portuguese port for ten days after discharging their cargoes into lazarettoes. Vessels from all other U. S. ports to be quarantined five days.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD AND SIMILAR TROUBLES, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Nov. 6, 1866.

DURING the past week business has been quite active—produce arriving with more than ordinary freedom. In grain the tendency of prices is still upward, though the advance is not very great. White wheat went up 5 cents per bushel, and the best grades of flour 50c ₱ barrel.

Provisions show rather a declining tendency, though the change is very slight. Pork packing has commenced and dressed hogs are arriving quite freely, the weather favoring an early slaughter. The range is from $11 to $12 per cwt.

Vegetables are in good supply. Potatoes are being shipped in considerable quantities, yet there is less doing in this line than is customary at this season of the year.

The wool market continues depressed with no immediate prospect of improvement. Holders seem in no hurry to press sales, preferring to wait action on the tariff, which it is supposed will immediately follow the re assembling of Congress.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,50@17,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$14,50@15,00	Apples, green	$1,00@1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ₱ lb.	10@10c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@0,00	Peaches	25@30c
Millfeed, coarse	16,00@18,00	Cherries	30@35c
Do. fine	25,00@30,00	Plums	20@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,25@2,31	Potatoes, ₱ bu.	50@50c
Wheat, red	2,80@2,90	Onions	50@62½c
Best white	3,00@3,10	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ₱ bu.	1,10@1,15	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	1,10@1,15	Green hides trim'd	10@10c
Rye,	1,15@1,20	Do. untrimmed	8@9c
Oats,	60@63c	Green calfskins	18@20c
Barley,	90@1,00	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,50
Beans	1,50@1,75	Lamb pelts,	25@75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ₱ bu.	$3,75@4,00
Do. new mess	33,00@34,00	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Do. clear, ₱ lb.	18@19c	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	11,00@12,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	11,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ₱ lb.	8@10c	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Hams	20@21c	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Shoulders	17@17c	Coal, lump, ₱ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	16@18c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	20@22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ₱ lb.	10@12c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	35@37c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	35@36c	Do. Char ₱ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, dairy,	14@16c	Salt, ₱ bbl.	2,65@2,85
Do. factory	18@19c	Wool, ₱ lb.	40@50c
Lard, tried	18@18½c	Hops	40@50c
Do. rough	15@16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,75@8,00
Tallow, tried	9½@10c	Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs.	8,00@8,50
Do. rough	0@6½c	Honey, box, ₱ lb.	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	31@34c	Candles, box	14½@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ₱ ton	14,00@18,00	Barrels	38@43c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Cotton, 38@40½c for middlings. Flour ranges from $9,50@15,00 as to quality. Wheat, $3 12@3,18. Rye $1,30@1,45; Barley $1,05@1,33. Corn, 122@126c. Oats, 65@72c. Hops firm at 20@65c. Pork, new mess, $30,75@31,25; old mess, $30,00; prime, $27,00@27,50; 14@14½c for shoulders; 17@18c for hams. Lard, 13½@15½c. Butter, 29@50c. Cheese, 8@17c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Flour, sales at $11,50@16,00.—Wheat, $2,36@3,00. Corn, 114@115c. Rye, $1,25. Barley, 99@112½c. Oats, 57@58c. Peas, $1,35. Pork, $32@23,50. Lard, 15½@16c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Flour, sales at $9,50@13,50.—Wheat, $1,91@2,20. Corn, 86@97c. Oats, 38½@44½c.—Mess Pork, old, $23@30,50; new, $23; Lard, 14c. Hogs, dull at $8@8,25.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Flour, $13,25@16,50. Corn meal $2,70@2,82 ₱ 100 lbs. Wheat, $3,08@3,45. Rye, $1 40@1,45. Corn $1,19@1,35. Barley, $1,15@1,30. Oats, 71@74c. Pork $33@36,50. Smoked hams, 22c. Butter, 40@45c. Lard, 17@18c. Cheese, 16½@18c

TORONTO, Oct. 31—Flour ranges from $6,75@8,00; Fall Wheat, $1,60@1,68; Spring Wheat, $1,37@1,45; Peas, 70@77c; Oats, 28@30c; Barley, 56@66c; Butter, 16@18c; Lard, 16c; Cheese, 12½@13c; Hay, $12@16; Straw, $7@8. Dressed hogs, $6,05@7,50. Apples, $1@1,50; Potatoes, 20@30c. Hops, 30@40c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, 18,00@17,00; Cows and Calves, $40@125; Veal Calves, 9@13½c; Sheep & Lambs, 3@8½c; Swine, 9¾@10c.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Beeves $4,50@9,00; Sheep, 4½@6c; Hogs, 10@11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 31.—Beeves, sales at 7@13½c. Working oxen $200@280 ₱ pr. Handy steers $85@175. Milch cows, $50@115. Heifers, $30@45 Yearlings, $18@30; two-year-olds, $30@40; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep sheared, 4@6½ cts.; in lots, 2¾@4½ cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 10@11½ cents; retail, 11@14c. Fat hogs, 10@11½c. Hides, 10½@12c. ₱ lb.; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10 cts.; calfskins, 28@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,25.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $3,50@7,00. Working oxen, $156@180 ₱ pair. Veal calves, $5@7,25. Sheep, sales at $2,50@4,50. Swine, sales at from $8,25 to $8,90.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00@6,50. Sheep, $3,00@4 each. Lambs. $2@2,75 each. Hogs, $5,50@6 live weight, $6,50@7,50 dressed weight.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—46@50c for native and ¼ blood Merinos; 52@56cts for ½ and ¾ do; 58@62c for full-blood do; 60@70c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 48@52c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@24c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 23@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 20@27c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 70@72cts; fine, 60@65c; medium, 55@58; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 60@62c; fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 48@50c. Other Western—Fine, 57@58c; medium, 52@54c; common, 45@50c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@70c; superfine, 50@60cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@55c; East India, 20@45c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31—There are no changes to note. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@50c., and extra, 53@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 48@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Prices:—Fine fleece, 43@50 cts; medium, 42@48c; coarse, 40@45c; tub, coarse, 50@54c; tub, fine, 55@58c.—*Rep.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FANCY POULTRY FOR SALE.—Send for a Circular. Address E. N. BISSELL, Richville, Vt.

CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE, BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

FOR SALE—20 SPANISH BUCKS AT A low price; 80 Buck and Ewe Lambs, and 25 Breeding Ewes. GEO. SNYDER, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

BROOM HANDLES! 30,000 SUPERIOR, FOR SALE. C. B. HART & BROTHER, Norton's Mills, N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROPAGator for propagating Grape vines. References required. Apply to G. W. McDOWELL, Wanye, Steuben Co., N. Y.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. The *Second Term* begins on Monday, November 12th. Boarding Department for Young Ladies. 877-8t L. R. SATTERLEE, A. M., Principal.

GOOD PENS GIVEN AWAY.—Samples of "ADAMS & Co's CELEBRATED GOLDEN PENS" will be sent *free* on receipt of a stamp for postage. Address ADAMS & CO., Boston, Mass.

30.000 HONEY LOCUST Hedge Plants for sale. WM. J. DEVOE, Homer, N. Y.

GRATER IRON FOR CLOVER MILLS—Furnished in sets, ready punched and tempered, shipped to any address on receipt of $22. Address J. B. WEST, 877-2t Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of Actresses for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

$10 PER DAY AND A WATCH FREE!—To all who become our Agents in selling Celebrated Novelty Packets, Fine Steel Engravings, Watches and Jewelry. Immense profits and rich premiums. For full descriptions send for Circular. 877-2t HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, in every town and city. Splendid inducements. Small capital required. Catalogue and descriptive circulars free to any address on receipt of stamp. Address JOHN B. BONNETT, P. O. Box 4,060, N. Y. City. (Office, 82 Cedar Street.)

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST ONE DOLLAR sales in the country is that of Messrs. WIGGIN & CO., 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. Read their advertisement in another column, and give them a trial. *It will pay you well.* They are honest and square in their dealings and can be relied on.

TWO BEAUTIFUL AND CURIOUS PICTURES.—For 25 cents I will send, postage paid, a picture of LINCOLN and his Cabinet, Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and the Proclamation of Emancipation; Or of Washington and 14 prominent men of the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence, or the two for 40 cents, or three of each for $1. Address C. F. GERE, Geddes, N. Y.

LOW-PRICED COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC.—THE CHAPEL, a collection of Tunes in all Metres, Composed for and Especially Adapted to the wants of all Church Choirs and Christian Worshippers, Home Circles and Social Gatherings. Price, in paper, 33 cts; boards, 40 cts. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE.—A No. 1 Fruit Farm of 86 acres, adjoining the village of Ithaca, N. Y. It is peculiarly adapted to grape growing.—Isabellas fully maturing before the recent early frosts. Pears and apples also excel in this locality. One of the best fruit farms in the State. For particulars inquire of 877-2t W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address 877-13t J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

A MAGAZINE AND A BOOK.—By sending 30 Cents to the publishers you will receive, post-paid, a copy of THE GALAXY and a volume of 165 pages, illustrated, containing the first 26 chapters of "THE CLAVERINGS," ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S latest and best story, which is appearing serially in THE GALAXY and will soon be completed. Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 59 Park Row, New York.

ATTENTION!! TO ALL SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. On receipt of one dollar we will furnish any person, male or female, with information whereby they may obtain lucrative situations in different kinds of business. Smart, energetic persons will find this a good opportunity. None but those wishing employment need answer this. Address W. G. WELISS & CO., Springfield, Mass.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS ATTENTION. To those interested in trapping all kinds of animals such as Foxes, Minks, Sables, Wolves, Bears, &c., I will send the Hunters' Secrets, a sure means of taking them, together with more than one hundred valuable secrets and recipes. The cure for strong drinks; hair oils and fancy articles, the art of Ventriloquism—all for 25 cents, or five for $1. Address W. H. THOMAS, 877 3t Bradford, Orange Co., Vermont.

CARPENTER'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 172 BUFFALO ST., ROCHESTER.
E. M. CARPENTER, A. M., Principal.
C. S. SHEFFIELD, A. B., Associate.
This School is designed to meet the wants of those parents who wish to have their sons carefully and thoroughly instructed, preparatory for business or College. Six boys of good moral character and habits, (no others,) will be received into the family of the Principal, where they will find a pleasant home and receive special assistance in their studies.
The term begins November 12th, 1866.
☞ Circulars on application. 877-2t

ONLY $1. ONLY $1.
WIGGIN & CO'S
GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.
TERMS:

For a List of 12 Articles			$1 50
" "	25	"	3 00
" "	50	"	5 00
" "	100	"	10 00

and for anything over 100, at a rate of 10c each.
On receipt of the list you will see what you get by paying $1, and it is at your option to send for it or not.
With every list of 100 we GUARANTEE a watch or some other article of equal value.
We want Agents in every Town and City in the United States, and GUARANTEE to those who act as Agents for us, LARGER COMMISSIONS than any other concern of the kind in the United States. Send for Circular and give us a trial.
Address with Name, Town, County, and State in full. WIGGIN & CO., No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

APPLE SEED WANTED.—The Subscriber will pay cash for good dry Apple Seed. Address 876-2t JAMES A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—25 ACRES. Address the subscriber, at Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y. D. J. B. HOYT.

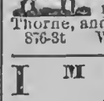
25.000 HAWTHORN HEDGE PLANTS for sale by 876-2t] I. F. LEONARD, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—A NEW ILlustrated Magazine for the little ones. Edited by T. S. ARTHUR, 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. $1,25 a year; 5 copies, $5. Specimen Nos. 10 cents. 876-4t

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WOOD MILL made. Two men and a team will average more than two cords per hour. The machine will pay for itself every week. Send for a Circular to HENRY C. LAKE, Fredonia, Chaut. Co., N. Y. 876-4t

WANTED.—A GOOD GARDENER WHO has had experience, and understands the propagation of Flowers and Grape Vines. He must also be capable of taking charge of a Green-House, Nursery, &c. For further particulars address C. G. & F. CLAPP, South Deerfield, Mass. 876-4t

100.000 GRAPE VINES—GET THE BEST.—Nurserymen and others who have seen my vines, pronounce them the best they have seen this season. Order early if you would secure them. Send stamp for circular. 876-3t S. J. ALLIS, North East, Erie Co., Pa.


FOR SALE—23 SOUTHDOWN EWES, 3 years old, and 12 Ewe Lambs, descendants from the best importations, and are now being served by a ram bred by Samuel Thorne, and sired by "Archbishop." 876-3t WALTER COLE, Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.

IMPORTANT!
AGENTS WANTED!
TO SELL
The New Map of the United States,
JUST ISSUED. This work affords immense profits
TO AGENTS.
ALSO—A large assortment of MAPS and CHARTS for Northern and Southern Trade.
☞ Send for Catalogue, giving full particulars. Address GAYLORD WATSON, PUBLISHER, 876 3t 16 Beekman St., New York.

CRAWFORD'S STUMP AND ROCK EXtractor and Elevator Improved, for the year 1866. Send for circular giving particulars. A. CRAWFORD, Warren, Maine, 875-4t Sole Proprietor for the United States.

20.000 GRAPE LAYERS—STRONG well-rooted layers of Delawares, at $200, and Concords at $100 per 1,000, from bearing vines in the vineyard. Persons enclosing price and 5 cents for postage, will receive samples by mail. 869-5teo A. FAHNESTOCK, Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

The News Condenser.

— Mammoth Cave, with the hotel, is to let.

— Quarantine is suspended at Fortress Monroe.

— Hartford, Ct., had its first snow Friday week.

— A Mrs. Sick, aged 106, recently died in Indiana.

— Heavy frosts have injured the cotton crop in the interior of Georgia.

— Standing corn in the field is selling at 20 cts. per bushel near Milton, Indiana.

— The ground was covered with snow an inch deep at La Crosse, Wis., the 27th ult.

— Fourteen inches of snow fell in the Lake Superior mining regions the 25th ult.

— Gov. Cony of Maine has appointed Thursday, 29th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving.

— Government destroys every week over $400,000 of mutilated fractional currency.

— A regulation prescribing a new naval uniform takes effect the first of December.

— Philadelphia is to have a new Horticultural and Music Hall that will seat 3,000 people.

— There were several cases of Asiatic cholera in Washington and New York last week.

— The wind carried firebrands and leaves of books from the great fire in Quebec 15 miles.

— The Montgomery-Santa Anna suit in New York has been decided against Montgomery.

— The prize offered by Mr. Greeley for the best grape has been awarded to the Concord.

— The late Catholic Fair at Worcester, Mass., in aid of the Sisters of Charity, netted $8,000.

— Disbursements for the War, Navy and Interior Departments the past week were $3,190,888.

— Miss Fanny Seward, only daughter of Secretay Seward, died in Washington Monday week.

— A boy 14 years old was shot dead by a companion in Cincinnati lately for knocking off his hat.

— There are 20 000 widows and 60,000 orphans in Alabama, three-fourths of them utterly destitute.

— Cholera has so far subsided in London that it is no longer considered necessary to issue a daily return.

— Several new 15 inch guns have been received in Detroit, and are to be mounted on the fort that guards the city.

— Lieut. Braine, the rebel who seized the Chesapeake during the war, has been indicted for murder on the high seas.

— A thunderbolt from a perfectly cloudless sky struck a church and three dwelling houses at Rising Sun, Ind., a few days ago.

— Judge Strong of Pennsylvania has given a decision against the right of street railroads to run their cars in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

Is very highly praised by numerous State Superintendents of Schools and other distinguished Educators, for "the freshness, vigor, and variety of its pages," "its simplicity and purity of style," "its high moral tone," "pure and ennobling sentiment," "elevating and refining influences," "life-like and attractive illustrations," as "unquestionably the best juvenile magazine published in this country."

TERMS: $2.00 a year; large discount to Clubs. Specimen number, 20 cents.

Every Saturday

PRESENTS translations of some of the most valuable and attractive articles that appear in the French Periodicals which are unsurpassed in their special excellences. The best papers from the world-renowned *Revue des deux Mondes*, from *L'Ecenement*, *Le Soleil*, *L'Opinion Nationale*, from EDMOND ABOUT, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, PAUL FEVAL, and similar other Periodicals and Authors, are promptly reproduced in EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; $5.00 a year.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, BOSTON.

TRIAL OF PLOWS & OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK STATE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
PROPOSE TO HAVE A
Trial of Plows and other Agricultural Implements the Ensuing Season.

PROPOSALS will be received from places where suitable erections and grounds can be had for the Trial. Notice to be given to the subscriber, at the State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, *previous to the first of January*, 1867, giving a brief description in each case of the advantages claimed for the places offered.

B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Agricultural Rooms, Albany, Oct. 26th, 1866.

There is no doubt but what COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE excels all remedies ever discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pain after Eating, Cramps, Colic, and Distress in either Stomach or Bowels. The people all speak in the most flattering terms of its merits.

Dr. Bland of the North-Western Farmer renews his offer made of October the 4th, four weeks longer. See files of our paper for particulars.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Confidential Information for the Married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

STARTING OF THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American house, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

OFFICE OF ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,
Beloit, Wis., Oct. 11th, 1866.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:

The Tea ordered came duly to hand and has given almost entire satisfaction, we shall buy our Tea henceforth only of "The Great American Tea Company," which has the thanks of the entire club for the satisfactory manner in which the orders have been filled. My especial thanks are due you for the *Complimentary*.

Yours truly, WM. P. RANDALL.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.,
Almond Station, Oct. 9th, 1866.

TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.:

Gents—Please allow me to say to you that your Teas and Coffees sent me in order No. 1 and 2 are *recommended* by all who use them, and are as good if not better than our $2 Tea at this place.

Every one praises them, and you will get another order from me soon.

I remain, yours very truly, J. M. HODGES,
Agent and Op'r Almond, N. Y.

For the most convenient manner of getting up clubs see former editions of this paper.

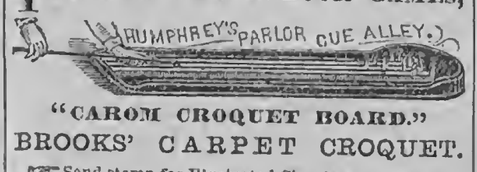
P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

JOHN CHARLTON, NEW GRAPE, DIANA, HAMBURGH.—The subscriber will commence to send out his share of the stock of this superb hardy hybrid grape Nov. 1st. Price $5 ℔ plant; $60 ℔ doz.
872-6t Address, JOHN CHARLTON, Rochester, N. Y.

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, at Angers, the largest and richest in France. New descriptive Catalogue sent on application to BRUGUIERE & THEBAUD, 51 Cedar Street, New York. 867.

THE POPULAR IN-DOOR GAMES,



"CAROM CROQUET BOARD."
BROOKS' CARPET CROQUET.

Send stamp for Illustrated Circular.
876-2t D. B. BROOKS & BRO., Boston, Mass.

CAN CANCER BE CURED?

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offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, **500,000** Acres of best prairie, timber and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

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Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.
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$150 A MONTH.—New business for Agents. [863-13t] H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far-spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes,
The sun, from his cloud-pillowed chamber,
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's a luminous mist on the mountains,
A light, azure haze in the air,
As if angels, while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there.
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above.

These days, so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly, they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year—
Thou darling, whom Nature encircles
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of Nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of Autumn
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more.
Thy loveliness thrills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best;
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

The Story Teller.

THE HARVEST HOME AT FAIRLIGHT.

A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.

[Continued from page 353, last No.]

CHAPTER. II.

"Rachel, I want to talk to you," said Angela to Rachel Beetson, the morning after the harvest home.

Rachel Beetson was Angela's foster-mother, and Angela was Rachel's idol, the very light of her eyes and the delight of her heart. The squire and Rachel alike worshiped Angela, and that she was not utterly ruined by their alternate flattery and indulgence was entirely owing to the balance of character having been preserved by madam's strict spirit of impartiality.

This morning the dignified lady of Fairlight was decidedly cross. Captain John still remained invisible, greatly to the surprise of his uninitiated family, and soon after breakfast Maurice Rushton made his appearance at the Hall to inquire after the health of the ladies. And he had brought with him such glowing accounts of early ripe nuts, to be found in a certain coppice not more than a mile from the Hall, that Miss Travers was seized with the strongest desire to go thither and look for some, never having, she declared, seen nuts growing in her life, and having always longed to go nutting. Miss Fairlight was in duty bound to attend her guest, and Miss Letty being required at home, the party of three—Miss Travers, Miss Fairlight, and Maurice—started off with much glee on their expedition.

Madam's cross fit did not improve after their departure; it even seemed to get worse; she rated Angela, who was tired and dispirited, so severely for idleness and inattention, that good-natured Letty at last whispered to the poor child to go and lie down in her chamber, and she would finish tying on all the Holland covers by herself. Whereupon Angela sought her foster-mother.

Rachel was culling herbs — rosemary, thyme, mint, and sweet majoram — to tie up for winter store. Scarcely raising hand or eye from the herb-bed she replied to Angela's announcement, "Talk on then, my bird." But when for answer there came only a sob, Rachel looked up quickly, and then stepped on at once to the graveled path. "Eh, what's this?" she cried, "what ails the little lady?" for such was the title given to Angela amongst the tall sons and daughters of her house — given in fondness at first by the squire himself, and adopted at last insensibly by the whole household.

Rachel got no answer save another sob, and another again, so tucking her darling's arm under her own, she turned back to the house, and entering her own snug retreat by the long window, which she had thrown up to go out by, she seated her companion in the one arm-chair belonging to the room; then opening a cupboard at her back, she took from it a bottle, and dropping some of its contents upon a lump of white sugar, held it to the little lady's lips.

"Swallow this," she said, curtly, "it's only red lavender;" and after a faint show of resistance, which availed her nothing, Angela was forced to swallow the potion.

Now, if anything in the world could "set up" Rachel's temper, it was that aught should have gone wrong with her darling Miss Angela. And as she stood at the table by the window of her room, tying up her bunches of herbs, and watching silently out of the corner of her eye the effect of the cordial she had administered, Rachel bit her lips ominously; her temper was setting itself up very fast. By-and-by Angela's quick sobs ceased; she sat up in her chair and threw back the hair which had fallen over her forehead.

"Now tell me all about it," said Rachel, coming round to her side.

Angela caught the big, brown hand, redolent of rosemary, and laying her cheek down upon it, whilst the sobs come again quicker than ever, she choked out, "Oh, Rachel, I shall die; I shall die!"

Then Rachel took the little head and laid it on her bosom, and rocked it backwards and forwards, uttering tender words and nursery epithets of love, just as she had been wont to do eighteen years ago. And, indeed, the child she had nursed then was only a child still, simple and tender, quite unversed in the world's ways —not at all a match for the artful, experienced coquette, who was playing with the child's heart-strings just for a passing hour of amusement, and for the satisfaction of her heartless vanity.

"Now, don't ye speak a word," said Rachel, pleasantly, when the little lady was soothed and quieted; "I know all about it, and a burning shame it is. I haven't an ounce of patience with him, the stupid blunderhead."

"Rachel!" cried Angela, sitting bolt upright in a minute, her eyes flashing through her tears, "you know as well as I do, only you like to be unjust, that it is not his fault. I am very angry with you, Rachel." And she looked so.

Rachel walked back again to her table. She liked this mood of Angela's a great deal better than her tears and sorrow; but, although in her heart she blamed Maurice Rushton very much for so slighting her darling, she would not vex the child by saying it any more. She went on sorting her herbs, unconsciously puckering up her mouth as she did so. The action irritated Angela.

"Why don't you say what you think at once, Rachel!" she exclaimed, petulantly.

Warned by her previous venture, Rachel confined herself this time to one object of her displeasure.

"It's all that Miss Travers—I don't like her ways!" said she; "and Rachel tied up her bunch of sweet majoram with as vicious a jerk as if the string had been round Miss Travers' neck. "I saw her yesterday looking up into his face, and making her eyes all sorts of shapes for him," she continued. "I tell you what she is, Miss Angela; she's one of these nasty Londoners; they're all show, and airs and tricks. I know them; I've seen them before. And the worst of it is, they get round the men with their coaxing, showy ways, that they seem to go just mad about them, as if they was bewitched."

"Oh dear, oh dear!" sighed Angela; what shall I do?"

"I'll tell ye what to do, birdie," returned Rachel, briskly. "Hold up your head and look scornful, and don't let him think you care about him a bit, and he doesn't deserve it either, to be so weak of head as not to see that my bonny little lady is worth fifty times more any day than a——"

Rachel's imagination had mastered her prudence again, as she felt when Angela gathered up her little figure, and walked straight out of the room.

"There, now," said honest Rachel, "I've just sent her away vexed, when the poor child came to me for a word of comfort. Only I'm vexed myself to see what fools the men be; and the lad's a good lad too, if he could only see how he is being bamboozled. And I've watched the two of them growing up together, so fond and so pretty-looking; and I know how my darling's heart is set on the lad, and he so sorry to leave her, and so glad to come back to her, and how I should like to shake that Miss Travers, I should!"

Which expression of feeling, given with much vigor, considerably relieved Rachel's mind.

Meantime Angela found her way to her own room. She was very angry with Rachel for daring to blame Maurice, and this anger acted like a counter-irritant and did her good. Moreover, it was a tonic to her sorrow, and braced her up. Ill as she had taken Rachel's advice, she nevertheless found herself half-unconsciously acting upon it. When Maurice came in from his nutting expedition with Miss Fairlight and Kate Travers, all in high spirits, and Maurice with his pockets full of nuts, which he emptied into Miss Travers' lap, Angela was able to maintain a dignified indifference, and to look out of the window, near which she sat with her embroidery work in her hand, with an admirably simulated air of unconcern.

People dined early in those days, and although Maurice lingered through the rest of the morning, cracking nuts and talking, madam allowed him to go away without pressing her usually free hospitality upon him. But in the afternoon —a sunny September afternoon — Miss Travers proposed a stroll through the village, which she had not yet seen, and as they passed the parsonage gate who should be standing at it but Maurice himself! and he would have Miss Fairlight and Miss Letty walk in and shake hands with his mother, and tell Lizzie and Anne that madam would forgive them now that they had suffered the due punishment of their offence. And Mrs. Rushton tempted them with promises of tea cakes, made fresh that morning, and new honey from the comb, just brought in from the hives; so that a messenger was dispatched to the Hall to say that the young ladies would take their tea at the parsonage, if madam would be pleased to send a maid down to see them home at dusk, whereat Angela, who had declined to accompany the party, had again much to endure from the unusual ruffling of madam's temper.

Miss Travers was charmed with the parsonage, which Maurice, poor, infatuated mortal! took as a personal compliment, and Mrs. Rushton, in her simplicity, believed. From the dairy, where she drank a bowl of such cream as never passed her London-bred lips before, to the sweet old-fashioned garden, where the tea-table was set out at her especial request, Miss Travers declared herself enchanted with everything. And then, for a city belle and heiress as she was, she behaved with such pretty humility, leaving the place of honor which had been prepared for her to Miss Fairlight, and seating herself on the steps leading up to the parlor window with Lizzie and Anne, and talking to these two abashed school-girls in such a simple, natural way, that in five minutes they felt at home with her; and Maurice, bringing her tea-cup thither, forgot to go back for his own, and actually had to be reminded three times that he had not done so. And then, tea over, Miss Travers herself proposed a game of hide-and-seek, for which she declared the garden, with its shady alleys, and leafy arbors, and overgrown shrubberies, was exactly fitted. And so attractive did the game prove, that dusk had long passed, and a glorious, broad harvest moon was sparkling on the dewey grass, before the players were willing to taste Mrs. Rushton's syllabub, and prepare for their return home.

Of course Maurice must see them safe to the Hall, and although the distance was not long, it was well he did so, for on jumping from the second stile, in their way through the parsonage meadows to the park, Miss Travers sprained her ankle, and without the aid of his arm she could not possibly have reached the Hall. The pain and the fright made her quite pale; she leaned heavily on her protector, and then she apologized in faint accents for doing so. She had taken off her hat, declaring that it shaded her eyes too much, and she had tied her white laced handkerchief over her head. Maurice thought it marvelously becoming, (which, of course, Miss Travers never thought of herself,) and he became every hour more and more "bamboozled," as Rachel would have said.

What with the moonlight and the sprained ankle, and the faintness which caused his companion to speak in whispers, and obliged him to stoop over her in order to hear what she said, Maurice was certainly in a very dangerous position. No wonder that he lost his head and said some very impassioned things, which Miss Travers' faintness did not prevent her understanding, since she permitted him to take her hand and kiss it as they stood together in the portico, whilst Miss Fairlight and Letty had gone on before to prepare madam's nerves for the sprained ankle.

How Maurice got home again he never knew, although his mother suggested it must have been on his head, since that member was so completely turned topsy-turvy that he had no other answer to give to her question, "Would he eat any supper?" than "Yes, mother, she was very tired."

It was not till three days after that Captain John came home. He had been busy, he said, recruiting far and near, for men were in such request that His Royal Highness had promised his company to any subaltern officer who should bring a hundred men to the depot of his regiment; and desertion had so increased that new and stringent rules had been issued respecting it. Every deserter henceforward should be shot; and every man, woman and child who harbored such were to be imprisoned, fined, or whipped, according to the aggravations of the offense. At which severity the ladies, to whom the captain in peremptory military phrase announced it, turned pale.

"Shot! that is dreadful!" sighed madam. "Surely, John, if soldiers are so much wanted, it is a sad waste of men, too."

"Not at all, mother," he replied. "You don't see it. For every man we shoot as an example, we save fifty deserters, at least."

"Oh, but a life is too precious to be taken for such a slight cause," said madam.

Captain John shrugged his shoulders — it was a habit he had learned abroad. His was not exactly the profession to teach him the value of human life.

Just then the door opened and Miss Travers came in. She gave a start of surprise on seeing the captain, which was really quite natural considering that she had seen the young gentleman riding up the avenue, and had, in consequence, tied a fresh bow of blue ribbon amongst her curls before she descended.

Rachel Beetson waited at the supper-table that night — an honor which Rachel very rarely paid her master and mistress; but she had given both the maids leave to be out at a wedding-party in the village, and Michael was but an awkward country lout, and not by any means to be trusted with the handling of the best china bowl, in which Rachel had prepared such curds and cream as she opined would considerably impress the London guest; so that the housekeeper, in her best gown and cap, mounted guard over the precious heirloom, setting it on the table and removing it again with her own hands, and making diligent use of her own eyes and ears at the same time.

The result of all this was, that the atmosphere of Rachel's temper, which had been particularly stormy of late, suddenly cleared up in such a remarkable manner that she smiled at the maids who expected a scolding, when she let them in a full half-hour after the time to which she had limited them, and, in the solitude of her room, permitted such vagaries as were very unusual with the staid, sober housekeeper of Fairlight Hall; for instance, she stood before the empty fire-place for full five minutes, laughing to herself, and nodding her sagacious head repeatedly; then she rubbed her hands softly together, saying as she did so—"Eh, my bonny bird, my little lady, I shall make your wedding-cake yet, I will."—[To be continued.]

A PRACTICAL joker never keeps his friends; he sells them.

WHAT is the best thing to do in a hurry? Nothing.

A FINE beaver hat isn't felt; but its cost is.

ABOUT FREE MASONRY.

An estimate of the number of Free Masons in various parts of the world has recently been made by an English writer. There are nearly eleven hundred lodges under the control of the Grand Lodge of England; of this number, some one hundred and seventy are in London, or within ten miles of the great Free Mason's Hall in that metropolis; over five hundred and sixty are scattered over other parts of England and Wales. Rutlandshire has none, Bedfordshire but three, while Lancashire has nearly one hundred. There are others in the Channel Islands, India—there are ten in Calcutta—Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, North and South America, Australia, New Zealand. The 1st, 6th, 12th, 14th, 31st and 89th regiments of foot, in the British army, have lodges attached to their respective corps. In addition to these, there are nearly one thousand Royal Arch chapters under the same jurisdiction. In the above numbers, are not, of course, included lodges in Scotland and Ireland, each of which countries has its own grand lodge. In round numbers, there are about one million and a quarter of free and accepted Masons scattered upon the face of the globe. Of this number, some one hundred and fifty thousand are English Masons, one hundred thousand Scotch, and fifty thousand Irish. There are about six hundred thousand on the continent of Europe; half of that number in the United States, and fifty thousand in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated each year.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 20 letters.
My 15, 5, 10, 7 is a portion of time.
My 1, 16, 8, 6, 13 is an animal.
My 14, 3, 17, 18 is what most persons are obliged to do for a livelihood.
My 19, 10, 4, 11, 15 was a rebel General.
My 6, 2, 11, 16, 1, 3, 12 is a boy's name.
My 19, 10, 20 is a part of the body.
My 9, 10, 18, 13 is a farming implement.
My whole is instructive and entertaining.
Bellevernon, Penn. S. T. D.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 24 letters.
My 1, 3, 3, 5, 5, 20, 10, 15, 14, 8 is one of the U. S.
My 18, 17, 21, 6, 23, 12 is one of the grand divisions of the earth.
My 2, 4, 9, 15, 16, 5 is a river of New York.
My 7, 8, 15, 11 is a river of England.
My 13, 2, 24, 19, 8, 15 is a river of Canada.
My 22, 13, 2, 24, 23, 12 is a village of New York.
My whole is the name of a country.
Italy, N. Y. W. Hayes.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man has a circular piece of land containing one acre inclosed with a board fence; he wishes to know what length of rope will let a horse feed over an acre outside of said fence, and also what length for the horse to feed over one-half of an acre inside of said fence; each rope to be fastened to the same stake under the fence. S. G. Cagwin.
New London, N. Y.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Cinse lirtesf kema het usm fo uhnam ghtnis,
Dna lafh rou worros mrof nor ofsleib rispgns,
Nesci feil's steb oysj noctise ni eacep nad aees,
Dna wef nac vesa ro reeov tub lal cna leaspe,
O elt teh gunnelte rispit earln rofm ehnce,
A lamsl niknnednes sl a regat fofnese.
Eastmanville, Mich. Mahala Smith.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 875.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—There is no excellence without great labor.

Answer to Anagram:

There came a voice on the passing gale
Soft and low as a fairy's tale,
Gentle and sweet as a flowret's sigh,
Or the lay of the zephyr that wanders by;
And a thrill of joy in the heart is stirred,
'Twas the magic power of a gentle word,

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—27 3-10 and 28⅔.

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American Rose Culturist	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1,75
Annual Register of Rural Affairs (130 Engravings)	30
Barry's Fruit Garden	1,50
Browne's Field Book of Manures	1,50
Breck's Book on Flowers	1,75
Buist's Flower Garden	1,50
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Chemical Field Lectures	1,50
Complete Manual on the Cultivation of Tobacco	30
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Cole's American Veterinarian	75
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HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.]

AGRICULTURAL.

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

NOVEMBER is the month in which a good many things on a farm require attention, though the active duties of the season are supposed to be over. It is peculiarly the picking-up and saving month. In the hurry of summer and the earlier portions of autumn farm implements are liable to get scattered about and should be gathered in and housed. This should be the rule during all seasons, but it is oftener transgressed than observed, hence the necessity of attending to the duty before autumnal snows render its performance impossible.

In repairing fences in the spring refuse rails are frequently left along the fence line. These should be gathered and taken to the wood-shed for fuel. If left out over winter, they are less useful for fuel, and, though of comparatively small consequence, still the matter is worth attending to.

Implements of farming, not necessary to fall operations, should be gathered under shelter—one that will shed rain and thus prevent the corrosion by rust of such as have iron or steel in their composition. By proper and timely precautions in this respect, the farmer will save both expense and annoyance.

If the barn roof is leaky repair it at once, else damage may accrue to the hay and grain mows during the stormy season. Stable floors should be thoroughly repaired, since neglect here may involve the lameness of a horse or an ox, at the precise time when its services are of essential importance.

Overhaul the sleighs and sleds that repairs, if needed, may be seasonably made. Waiting for sleighing time before preparing for it is poor policy. Have every thing in readiness before hand and you will be sure to find your account in it.

Stock shelters should not be forgotten. It is disagreeable work preparing them during a storm, to say nothing of the damage to flocks and herds involved in a procrastination of this very important portion of farm economy. Even "the hog, that plows not," requires a good, warm, dry shelter, and complains most bitterly if not provided therewith.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

THE New England Farmer, in publishing the letter of Hon. HENRY F. FRENCH, resigning the Presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, makes it the text of a brief history of the several Colleges established, or attempted to be so, on an agricultural basis. The results, so far, have been anything but flattering. A Colleges opened at Ovid, in this State, in 1860, with twenty-seven students, did not prosper much till the liberality of Mr. CORNELL and a Congressional appropriation brought it afresh before the public. What the promise of the future is we are not advised.

The College located at Lansing, Michigan, has not met public expectation, and an effort is making to procure its removal to a more favorable locality. Under present arrangements it is pronounced to be pretty much a failure, being open only during the summer months and then with only a very limited attendance.

In Pennsylvania the prospect is equally cheerless. The College grounds, embracing some four hundred acres, are badly managed. The number of students is rapidly decreasing, and so discouraging have matters become as to induce the resignation of the President.

Massachusetts was the last to embark in the business of founding a College for the extension of agricultural knowledge and success was deemed certain and immediate. But here, too, the hopes of the friends of the institution have been disappointed. Mr. FRENCH, in his letter of resignation says:—"We stand at this moment with no systematic plan whatever of the estate, working blindly at a single building of which the site is not yet fixed, opposing the views of the ablest men in the country, after admitting by employing them our inability to go forward without such assistance, justly enough attacked by the press for inefficiency and want of harmony, and growing weaker daily by loss of public confidence and unprofitable expenditure of our funds."

To say that an Agriculture College cannot be successfully established, in a country like this, might be to pronounce judgment prematurely, but experience, so far, is not auspicious. It is much like that which has attended private manual labor schools, resulting in but indifferent scholastic attainments and crude notions of agriculture. In theory, the plan of combining study and farm labor seemed all that could be desired; but in practice, it produced neither good scholarship nor good farming. The probability is that agricultural improvement, in the future as in the past, will be mainly indebted to the experience and study of isolated farmers and to the professional classes whose hours of relaxation from regular business are devoted to the soil and to the products it is capable of furnishing for the sustenance of man.—B.

TALKS WITH OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Ringbone in Horses.

MR. JOHN C. OWEN asks what will cure ringbone, especially in colts. This is a serious disease, and, although there are plenty of quacks who will assert the contrary, it is usually incurable on old horses. The affection consists of a circle of bone thrown out from the underlying bone, and sometimes the cartileges of the foot are converted into bone. A predisposition to ringbone may be hereditary from a peculiar formation of the pastern joints. If the horse is young much may be done in the way of cure. First remove all heat and inflammation by cold water cloths applied for three days. Then mix one drachm of bin-iodide of mercury with one ounce of lard and apply one-half of the salve by rubbing it on for ten minutes. Tie up the horse's head for a few hours and the next day wash off with soap and water. Anoint with oil for a week, and then apply the remainder of the salve and proceed as before.

Gate Fastenings.

"YORICK" says that on fifteen hundred gates which he has opened and closed in canvasing in this city there are not twenty good, substantial and convenient fastenings to be found. The old rope over two pickets is in the majority; next comes the old-fashioned hook and staple, and then the hundred and one comical devices, none of which answer the purpose only as they are made to do so by the want of something else. Here is a chance for some inventor to make a "strike."

Warts on Horses.

H. H. HOWE, Nebraska Territory, wishes to inform our Kansas inquirer through the RURAL how to cure warts on horses:—"Mix equal quantities of spirits of turpentine and sulphuric acid, stirring slowly in a tumbler, and afterwards bottle the ingredients. Rub grease around the base of the wart and then apply the medicine to the wart with a feather once or twice a day; it will gradually eat them off. I have taken them off a horse's neck in this way when as large as turkey's eggs."

Fodder from Sorghum.

"A SUBSCRIBER," from Ohio, asks if the leaves of sugar cane (Sorghum,) are worth any thing for fodder if well cured, or whether the acid contained in them is injurious to sheep." When well-saved the leaves of Sorghum are considered good fodder. This is an important item in the profits of the crop.

THE BEST FOWLS TO KEEP.

THERE are as many opinions relative to the best fowls for profit as there are varieties. Some writers think the Cochin China, Brahma, and other Asiatic fowls are the best. I have had some experience, in a small way, with several varieties, and think the Cochin China and Brahmas the most unprofitable. The Brahmas partake of the Shanghai order—are perfect gluttons—and will not pay as layers. The only redeeming qualities they have are as marketable fowls and being easily raised,— still the meat of the Brahma is coarse and does not contain the sweetness of our native breeds. I have found the Malay variety a good layer, and a homebird, one that would not get over a yard fence two boards high. But they are, however, poor for market purposes; hard to fatten, and will not set.

My experience has been that the Poland fowls are the best breed for laying, and easy to keep; this is particularly the case with the Silver Polands. In the spring of 1864 I observed an advertisement in the RURAL of "Eggs of the Silver Poland fowls for sale," (which took the first premium at the N. Y. State Fair the year before.) I purchased thirteen eggs, and set them under a Brahma hen; every egg hatched; and of these I had the good fortune to raise six pullets and two cocks. The next year these pullets commenced laying in February and continued to lay until the latter part of November — making themselves almost *perpetual* layers — having had no inclination to set. I bought that year, (1865,) early in the spring, a couple of Brahma fowls and kept them for setting,— as they failed entirely as layers,— they would lay about twenty-five or thirty eggs and then want to set. I reared that year a brood of 25 or 30 Silver Polands and kept over the original six and eight May chickens. These commenced laying early in the winter — about the middle of January — and still continue to give us, up to this writing, (Nov. 6,) six eggs per day; they have laid during the season, (From Feb. to Sept. 1st,) 245 dozen of eggs. One of the old hens, in the middle of May of this year, showed an inclination to set, and on the 26th of that month she was set upon 15 eggs, from which she brought off 14 fine, healthy chicks. She made a good mother to her young, far better, to my mind, than any other fowl with which I am acquainted. This is the only one of my brood which has shown any inclination to set, and this is the third year of my experience with them. I now have 20 of the finest birds in this section.

The Silver Poland is an easy keeper. The chicks are hardy and can be reared with very little trouble—and for beauty of plumage I know of no fowls which can compare with them. To a person wishing to keep fowls in city, village, or on the farm, I recommend the Silver Poland as the best and most economical variety. My fowls are fed regularly three times a day—morning, noon and night—with corn and screenings mixed, and have plenty of fresh water. I believe in keeping a few fowls and keeping them well. Those who have them for sale should make the fact known through the advertising columns of the RURAL. I have none for sale, therefore don't advertise. When I have a surplus on hand I shall certainly make it known through the RURAL. SENEX.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov., 1866

HOP CULTURE.

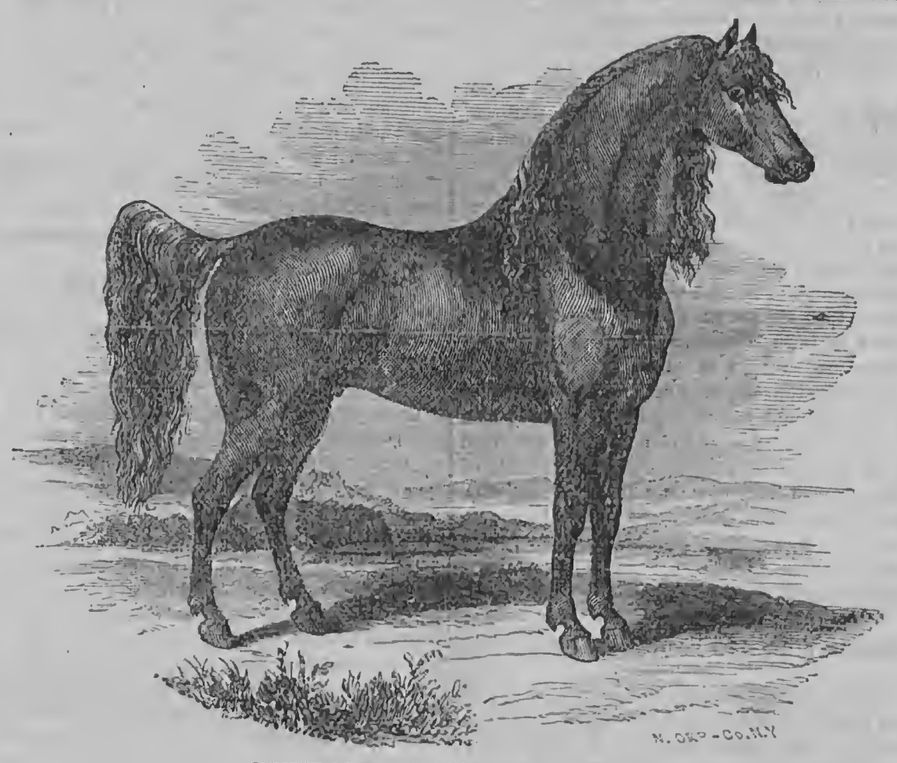
I FIND the "RURAL" is a very popular sheet with farmers, and many of them owe their success in the varied improvements of late years to the valuable hints and essays given in its columns; in fact they quote the "RURAL" in support of their arguments as a member of the Bar would Blackstone. But you do not give much space to discussing the cultivation of hops. I was raised in the hop-growing district of Kent, England, and with many years' experience as a grower of hops there, I flatter myself that I thoroughly and practically understand their cultivation, and perhaps I may be able to give some hints to RURAL readers on the subject which might be interesting to them.

The planting is the first consideration. Select a piece of land in a flat, cool situation, of a deep, loamy soil, but not sandy. Some of the swampy pieces I have noticed belonging to many farms which at present yield little or no profit to the owner, would be first rate. Have the yard sheltered, if possible, from the cold winds, but recollect if you select a swamp, before you plant you must thoroughly underdrain it to get the surface dry. Plow deep and subsoil in the fall, and let it lay through the winter that the frost may help you in destroying the insect and grub generally so destructive to young plants on fresh land. If the land selected is under cultivation, it may be plowed any time in the spring before planting. Be careful and make a good selection of seeds; do not, for the sake of getting something cheap, plant an inferior, coarse, mixed up kind that is not worthy of a name, and will never make a sample of good quality, at the same time just as expensive to cultivate as a better sort. If you intend planting a number of acres—say for instance six—it would be best to get three sorts of about two acres each. Early Prolific, Williams, Jones, Chester Grape and Colgate, are among the best; the first named are early, the Grape next, and the Colgate late. If you plant all of one kind you will find it necessary to begin picking them before they are ready, at a sacrifice of weight and quality, and before you have finished many will become "Flyers." Get your sets not later than April; drag the ground and mark it out in six feet squares, which will give you about 1,200 hills to the acre; if you prefer to have them seven or eight feet apart, do so, but by no means *less* than six. If the sets are good and strong, four to a hill are sufficient; put them in by means of a dibble, one at a time, the first perpendicular, the others running closely to it, and cover with about one inch of fine earth.

As you cannot expect to grow any hops the first year, if the land is clean you might plant a row between the hills, of cabbage, potatoes, turnips, wurtzel or anything that would not shade the hops too much. If it is fresh land and you are likely to be troubled with worms, plant potatoes; if the land is foul, do not attempt to grow anything between, but use the scarifier and the hoe as freely as you can during the summer, at times carefully twisting the vines into a knot. In September plow about four furrows in each alley, throwing two each way, and then rake them up with an iron rake and they will lay round and dry for the winter. See that your ditches on the outside are properly made to effectually carry away all water. In the spring plow back again the four furrows, and dig up the remaining strip, cut away the dead vine, and replant any hills that may be missing.

The poling, the first year, depends much upon the strength of the land and the plants, whether strong or weakly; if strong, put two poles, 10 ft. long, to each hill, but see that they are not too stout. I must here remark it is my opinion that there are more hops ruined in this country by bad poling than from any other cause. Pay more attention to that, even at a little more cost, and you will be amply repaid. The second year of poling will require longer ones; to the Prolific, Jones, Williams, Grape and Golding varieties, put three poles, 12 feet long, to each hill; to Colgates, three, 14 feet long. Put about three vines to each pole, and when all are furnished with good healthy ones, pull the remainder clean out. Cultivate much, but not too deep, and keep the yard and hills free from weeds. When the vines have got well up the poles, say in July, put about three shovelsful of dirt in each hill, which will form sets to be cut off the following spring. This should be done carefully with a sharp knife.

The manuring of hops in this country is a question to be left with the Planter; it is my opinion that most of the land adapted to growing hops does not require manure; the use of it,



GIFFORD MORGAN, JR.

IN giving the above portrait of a model Morgan horse, we have no desire to augment the mania for "fast horses" so generally prevalent, and against which we argued in the RURAL of Oct. 27, under the heading of "Fast Horses not for Farmers." We have long admired the Morgan breed of horses for style, speed and "bottom," or endurance. For the road and carriage they are especially superior, as all will admit who have had experience with horses of different breeds. For light work, and particularly for the saddle and carriage, the Morgans have had the preference in this region for many years, and still "hold their own," we believe, in several localities of this and other States of the Union.

We have what is styled a Morgan horse, weighing only about 1,100 lbs., which we have used over seven years on a heavy, double-seated, coach-backed and topped family carriage, and he has never failed or "given out," though usually carrying a load heavy enough for two horses. Though not remarkable for speed he possesses both style and endurance, and is known as a remarkable horse for his age, weight and size. Indeed, (having just returned from a drive with the wife and four good-sized "childer,") we regard "Pompey" as a model carriage horse, and would not exchange him for any "family horse" in the city—albeit he is nearly 15 years old, and was regarded as "too light" for our purpose when we first purchased him. Our experience has convinced us that light, compact horses are the best adapted to the road and carriage, especially on city pavements—for "Pompey" has scarcely been unable for service a single day in seven years, and has survived many heavy horses.

Gifford Morgan, Jr., whose portrait we copy from LINSLEY'S work on Morgan Horses, was foaled in Connecticut, May 23d, 1850, and probably "still lives." He was sired by Gifford, g. sire Woodbury, g. g. sire, Justin Morgan. Dam, Ribbon Buck, by Young Black Hawk; g. dam was taken from Vermont to Connecticut in 1825, and was said to have been sired by the Justin Morgan. Gifford Morgan, Jr., is (or was) of a jet black color, a little under 15 hands high, and weighs about 1,100 pounds. Is described as a free, pleasant traveler, moving in good bold style. Very pleasant in his temper, perfectly tractable, and a very fine horse. The last we heard of him he was owned by Mr. H. B. MUNSON, and kept in Lee county, Iowa.

I believe, on some lands would result in a loss, forcing vines without fruit, and making them more susceptible to blight. The great object is to grow an average quantity of a good sort and quality, thereby realizing the best market prices; but "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip."

There are many enemies to contend with through the summer; the fly, flea, lice, mold, &c., &c., for which, until lately, no very successful remedy has been found; but sulphur is now generally used with profit as an exterminator and preventive. No British hop grower is without his sulphuring machines. They are drawn by one horse, between the rows, throwing as it moves the powdered sulphur on each side to the tops of the poles; this is generally done while the vine is a little damp. Picking, drying and packing I will notice some future time, as perhaps I am now occupying too much space.

In conclusion I would urge American farmers to turn their attention more to Hop growing.—To those who have been so fortunate as to grow them the last few years the work has proved profitable, and they are likely (at least for a few years to come,) to realize still better prices from the fact that in 1865 there was none left on hand, all being sold at high prices for immediate consumption. The 1866 crop in England falls even short of *half* an average, the lice and mold having spread very rapidly through the Districts of Middle and East Kent just at the commencement of picking. In consequence I see that prices in the Borough London are nearly double what they were a few years ago. The Bavarian crop is also a partial failure, and the American falls 20 or 25 per cent. below the estimate of three weeks ago; and it is doubtful if we will grow sufficient prime hops for home uses, under all these circumstances, and a largely increasing demand for Lager Beer. Hops must pay; therefore plant in fresh settlements and States, where they are not yet known. Try the experiment in Iowa, Michigan, and part of Illinois. Many are anxious to plant, but I understand cannot get the sets, even by offering extravagant prices. Would it not pay an enterprising man to import some of the choice sorts, cut from good and clear English hop yards? It could be done at the prices now paid for American sets, pay a first rate profit, and be introducing hops far superior to those at present grown here. CHARLES DAY.

Rochester, N. Y., 1866.

RENOVATING OLD COTTON LANDS—No. II.

MANY planters are so circumstanced that they are unable to renovate their worn out lands according to the system explained in my article in the RURAL of Sept. 22. They are necessitated to cultivate their land in cotton year after year. This class of planters require a system of renovating that will not necessitate any suspension of the use of the land. Here is the system—one that I have tried, proved, and can recommend. It is, to keep two cows for every three acres that are to be planted in cotton.

During the discussions on worn out farms at the recent State Fair of New York, Mr. CROCKER stated, as it appears to me, that the lowest number that should be kept was 30 or 40 cows to 12 or 15 acres of land. It might require that number in his section of country, but the cotton-planter will find two cows abundantly sufficient to restore three acres of old land. In fact, by careful management and economy, the manure of 15 or 16 cows would be sufficient to rapidly improve 25 acres of very poor soil that has been worn out. If the urine and washings of the lot are carefully saved and judiciously applied, a less number of cows will certainly do. I have not been able, so far, to save the urine, and therefore cannot speak positively on that point. But I hope by this time next year to be able to give my experience respecting the economy of saving and applying liquid manure.

Supposing three acres of worn out land yields 1,200 lbs. of seed-cotton. About 800 pounds of this is seed. This would be about 11 or 12 bushels—not more than enough, with a sufficiency of other feed, to feed a cow for more than the eighth of a year. Two cows should consume about 200 bushels during the year. This would be about 15 times more seed than the land yielded, and would have to be bought, or otherwise brought onto the plantation.

According to the analysis of Dr. JACKSON, cotton-seed draws heavily on the soil for phosphate of lime. "The whole amount of phosphoric acid present was 2.456, and of lime 1.34 per cent." As full-grown cows take but a small proportion of the phosphate of lime contained in their food, it follows that the manure from cotton-seed is not much inferior, in respect to these fertilizing ingredients, to the cotton-seed itself. We can estimate with tolerable certainty that at least some 10 or 12 times the amount of inorganic ingredients will be returned to the soil by this process, over and above that of like kind that was taken away by each crop. But when we consider that, in addition to cotton-seed, the cows have had meal, fodder, roots, salt and other kinds of feed, the manure is very much increased in value.

Two cows will yield 18 tons of green manure annually. This shrinks to about three tons. To renovate old lands by this system requires the cows to be soiled. How to improve this manure, and how to render its making profitable, is reserved for future articles, for I have much to say on this subject.

West Tennessee, 1866. GEO. F. A. SPILLER.

RUBBING POSTS FOR CATTLE.—Select the upper part of a hemlock tree, full of branches nearly horizontal: cut them smooth from 6 to 15 inches long. Set them firmly in the barn yard and pastures, and see if the cattle will use them instead of the fence and bar posts, or rubbing and breaking the trees they perchance have access to. R. L. G.

CHEAP SHELTER FOR STOCK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—At this season the subject of providing shelter for stock is of great importance to farmers. To stock-keepers who have ample barns, stables, and sheds, well filled with fodder, the approach of winter is an event which gives him little anxiety on this score; but is adequate shelter provided thus for the bulk of the stock in the country? In the Eastern and Middle States, where barns are large and plentiful, comparatively few farmers shelter, as they ought, the whole of their stock through the winter season. Perhaps the calves, two or three colts, or a flock of sheep, must shift as best they can under the lee of a wood lot, fence, straw or corn-stalk stacks. And throughout the great stock growing States west and southwest, adequate shelter is scant indeed.

Now, I don't propose to argue the question of the profitableness of shelter for stock. If a farmer does not believe that shelter pays, he is past all help from the RURAL; but I will briefly hint at a few cheap ways of providing for this shelter.

First, a shed frame may be built of poles and a stack built around it and on it. Where several stacks are clustered together this is a good plan, but if there is only *one*, and that must be fed from, the shed will get bare before spring. Another way is to build the shed of poles, dropping the eaves to the ground, and cover with old straw or corn stalks. This is good for *low* stock—like sheep, and calves. More permanent shelter might be made by *thatching* the roofs and sides of a shed with straw; it would last, if well put on, a dozen years, but some means would have to be used to prevent stock from pulling the thatch. CHIEL.

Dairy Department.

RANCID BUTTER.

IT is owing to a lack of information or to carelessness on the part of butter makers that so much of a rancid or inferior character of butter finds its way to market. A good article is as easily made as a poor one, and the former will be found more profitable to the manufacturer, in the long run, than the latter. The butter maker should reflect that to make or prepare good butter is one thing, and only a portion of the business. It requires care in the preservation after it is made. If it is to be kept any considerable time, it should be packed down with great care in order that the air may be excluded from the mass as much as possible. Cracked crocks or imperfect butter tubs should not be used, because they will not hold brine nor exclude the atmosphere as perfectly tight ones will do. Work the butter clear of milk, but do not tear the grain more than is absolutely necessary for this purpose. Salt liberally and evenly, but not for the purpose of selling salt instead of butter. Pack closely, excluding all the air possible. If not intended for immediate use, cover the surface with a strong brine or a profuse coating of salt. Over all put a tight cover, and the necessary precautions for preservation will have been taken. When a portion of a tub or crock is removed for use, see that the surface covering is kept intact, else the action of the atmosphere will soon impart a rancid flavor to what is left, rendering it unfit for table use. It is owing solely to carelessness, in these respects, that so much poor butter finds its way to the market, entailing an unnecessary loss upon the manufacturers, and impairing their reputation in the market.

HOLLAND CATTLE.

IN his account of an Agricultural Tour in Europe, as published in the Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for 1865, Mr. Secretary KLIPPART gives an interesting description of the more prominent races of Holland cattle, from which we extract the following:

It is a very common practice to speak of "Holland cattle," as though they were as distinct a breed as the Shorthorn or Devon breed; and I must confess that for a time I was misled by this generic term. In Holland there are several breeds of cattle, almost all of which owe their origin to the Holland *proper* breed, and it was the manifest disparity in the several animals shown me as Hollanders that led me to make a closer examination of the matter. The Oldenburgers, West Friesian, East Friesian, Groningen, and Beemster, are all Holland breeds, and I am assured may be traced back to one original breed, but by culture and care, careful selection in breeding and management, together with the influence of climate, soil and food, these several distinct breeds have been produced.

The *generic* type, so to speak, (because a *positive* definition of the terms genera, species, race, breeds, types and families, so far as natural history in general is concerned, has not yet been settled; and so far as cattle breeding is concerned, any one of these terms is about as comprehensive and admissable as another;) of the Holland cattle, is that of a marsh or lowland race, and has spread itself, from Holland as a center, over the Netherlands proper, Flanders, Normandy, Oldenburg and Denmark.

The most celebrated of the Holland cattle are the Friesians, which are regarded as the original stock of all, and next to these are the Groningen breed. They belong to what may with propriety be called the "*heavy*" breeds, and are remarkable for their very fine bones, fine and mellow hide, and peculiar coloring. The most in popular favor are the white, with red, grey, blue-grey, or black spots. Friesian cows are found in the neighborhood of Utrecht, which measure 4 feet 8 inches in height, 6 feet 9 inches in length, and 7 feet 8 inches in girth—indicating a live weight of fifteen hundred weight! The head is long, rather narrow, with fine and light bones, but has rather a broad or wide mouth; the horns are short and fine, curving inward and downward; the neck is long and fine, somewhat curved downward on the top; the brisket well set, which is always characteristic of the lowland races. The withers and the back are broad and as nearly level as the Shorthorn, as well as the peculiarly broad and projecting hips; the tail well set, long and fine; the chest broad and deep, and in good proportion to the belly. The limbs are fine, rather longer than in the Shorthorn, but equally fine; the bag in the cows well developed.

Holland farmers, who have good pasturage and take proper care of their stock, obtain from well bred Friesian cows an average of 21 quarts of milk per diem, and in the fresh milch cows 26 quarts; although, in some extraordinary cases, as high as 42 quarts per diem have been obtained. Professor Hengerold says that the milking qualities of the Holland cattle are rather declining than otherwise; and that the statements of Ulkens, Weckherlin and Villeroy, namely: that the cows yielded an annual average of 3,168 quarts is now, unfortunately, no longer realized, and that the highest average now obtained does not exceed 3,000 quarts per cow per annum. Fifty-three quarts of this milk will yield eleven pounds of fine rich cheese, and from the milk from which this cheese has been separated, twenty-one quarts will yield two and one-fifth pounds of second quality soft butter.

The fattening qualities are satisfactory to the dealers, and the flesh of the fat cattle of this race or breed is very fine. As work cattle, they are not held in very high estimation.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

THE cheese market at Little Falls continues dull. On Monday, the 5th inst., the quantity delivered was considerably less than usual. Doubtless the bad weather had something to do in keeping back shipments. The prices for family dairies in the morning ranged from 15½ to 16c. We heard of some factorymen being present for the purpose of securing sales, and that offers were made by buyers at 16½c.

The Citizen reports the Ilion market on the 23d ult. as very dull, prices ranging from 15 to 17c. The following sales of factories are given: H. C. Brown, 100 boxes, 17c., Winfield; Walter Farmer, 300 boxes, 16¾c., Winfield; C. W. Smith, 300 boxes, 16¾c., Cedarville; H. Hull, 110 boxes, 16½c., Exeter; S. Kline, 280 boxes, 16¾c., Burlington; P. & I. Bush, 100 boxes, 16½c., Richfield; C. Wheeler, 90 boxes, 17⅛c., Litchfield.

We are in receipt of circulars from London, Liverpool and Glasgow. The London circulars of the 12th of October quote cheese as follows: Fine, 68 to 70s.; good, 60 to 64s.; inferior, 50 to 56s., and add that fine qualities are in fair request, but middling and inferior sorts are difficult to sell.

McDonel's circular, from Liverpool, states the imports of cheese for the week ending 13th October, to be 19,295 boxes. It adds that the market has been steady this week, with a fair amount of business at 64 to 66s. for extra quality, of Cheddar shape; 58 to 62s. for good to fair dairies and factories, and 44 to 55s. for medium descriptions.

The Glasgow circulars of the 12th ult. quote cheese—good to prime, 60 to 62s.; inferior or ordinary, 35 to 55s. It adds that there is only a moderate retail business doing at above quotations.

Spirit of the Press.

Farm Isolation.

THE Prairie Farmer regards the isolation, in which most farmers live, the greater portion of their time, as a matter of regret—being the main cause of the boorishness so commonly and sometimes justly, imputed to them as a class. There is nothing in farming which needs tend to this, and in cases where the charge is justified, it generally results from the isolation referred to and nothing else. If farmers would hold more frequent intercourse with each other, exchange opinions upon topics connected with farming and public policy, such social attrition would smooth down their rough points, if any they have; give freedom and force to their expressions of opinion, while promoting a spirit of brotherhood advantageous alike to the individuals and to the community. Isolation tends to cherish selfishness and a churlish egotism impervious to the kindly influences which soften the heart and give polish and ease to the intercourse of man with man.

Cotton Picking.

THIS is said to be rather trying work for the back of the picker in consequence of the stooping position occupied during most of the time. In reference to this business a Southern cotton grower writes:—"It would seem to the uninitiated that cotton picking was not very hard work, but it is not so easy, for it requires the picker to stoop low all day, and it is hard on the back, I know, for I have tried it. It is not pleasant, either, to be wet through with the dew every morning and the rain every rainy day. The outfit of a cotton picker is a very large basket, made on the place, holding from two to three bushels, and a sack slung over the shoulder to pick in. As fast as these are filled they are emptied into the basket, which has to be 'toted' about considerably, and sometimes gets heavy in the course of half a day's picking. Some of our women, however, will carry a hundred pounds, besides the basket, half a mile on their heads. We always weigh twice a day, so we know who picks and who does not. There is a very great difference in pickers; some can pick two hundred pounds a day as easy as others can one hundred. If the cotton is far from the gin house, we always send out wagons for it just before quitting time at noon and night. It takes three pounds of seed cotton to make a pound of lint, and it has to be tramped in close to load a bale in a four horse wagon.

Charcoal for Fattening Turkies.

"I HAVE made an experiment," says a writer, "in feeding charcoal to fattening turkies, and the result surprised me. Four turkies were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also, at the same time, confined in another pen and fed on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fatter and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor."

Raising Poultry.

WE find in the N. Y. Tribune a discussion of the question of poultry raising on a large scale had before the American Institute at a late meeting of the Club. The testimony went generally to show that such efforts at raising poultry are certain to end in a failure. One gentleman said all the poultry factories with which he had been acquainted proved a loosing business to the owners. Another member stated that he had tried the business three times, in different localities, and failed each time. In one case the cost of keeping a thousand fowls a year was $1,100 and the net results $950. This ended his experiments in the poultry line.

Winter Plowing.

THE Rural World says that it sometimes happens that the weather is such, even in midwinter, as to permit plowing to be done as readily as in autumn. When this is the case it is a great help to the ground to turn it up so that succeeding frosts may act upon the soil and kill the multitudes of earth-worms and insects which have taken up their winter quarters in it. When feasible, winter plowing cannot fail of proving advantageous to the succeeding crop.

Permanent Meadows.

THE editor of the Cultivator and Country Gentleman recently fell in with a farmer whose practice is to cut the grass on his meadow land and send the product to the New York market. He supplied the land with nothing in the shape of manure, and had not for the last fifteen years, but added, by way of apology and explanation, that he never allowed the aftermath to be fed down at all. On this he relied for the invigoration of the land subjected to this continued process of hay cropping.

Poultry—Scratching Gravel.

ONE reason, and probably the principal one, why so many fail who attempt poultry raising as a specialty, is that they do not allow their fowls room enough to "scratch gravel" when they are in the mood for it. Feed and feeding are important, unquestionably, but if the fowls are confined, cribbed, confined, with no gravel beds or ash heaps to disport themselves in, when the itching takes them they will be pretty certain to make a poor show at the end of the season.

Killing Canada Thistles.

J. W. PHILLIPS, in the Prairie Farmer, answers the question, "Can Canada thistles be killed root and branch" by answering "yes." The only *sure* way is to slay them as often as they appear above ground for two or three years in succession—not allowing them to go to seed. No farmer should sow grain on land infested with thistles, as they will have time to mature their seed before the harvest is over. Hoed crops should occupy thistle land till the pest is completely hoed out.

Prolific Oats.

THE N. H. Mirror and Farmer, alluding to oats, says that D. W. RAMSDELL of Chelsea, Vt., got a package of peas from the Patent Office, in which was an oat of remarkable size. This he planted in his garden. The yield was 2,785 grains. Of these he planted next year 2,040 grains, which produced *three bushels and one quart*—an increase of four thousand per cent. A single grain, in some instances, throws out twenty or more stalks. This was denominated the Norway Oat.

Cider—Keeping it Sweet.

AN exchange tells how to keep cider by saying: When fermentation commences in one barrel, draw off the liquor into another one—straining through a flannel cloth. Put into the cider three-fourths of an ounce of the oil of sassafras and the same of the oil of wintergreen—well shaken up in a pint of alcohol. But one difficulty is said to pertain to this preparation of cider. It is so palatable that people won't let it keep long.

SHEEP—MIXING.—Clough's Australian Circular and Advertiser publishes a stock report in which it is recommended to cross the Cotswold and Chinese sheep. By such an amalgamation it is asserted that a general average of four lambs at each yeaning may be expected from a single ewe.

THE CANADA THISTLE—SALT.—It is the opinion of the North-Western Farmer that salt will kill the Canada thistle, though it is rather an expensive exterminator. One-half bushel to the square rod is deemed requisite to exterminate the pest of the farm.

Rural Brief Mention.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the N. Y State Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Syracuse, Dec. 12th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and to transact other necessary business.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *Pres't.*
H. D. L. SWEET, *Sec'y.*

OUR SHEEP HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT—Is again omitted in consequence of the illness of its Editor.—A note from a member of his family advises us that Dr. RANDALL has experienced a partial relapse, and is not able to discharge his Editorial duties this week. For the same reason we presume Dr. R. will be unable to attend the meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association at Cleveland—which will be a disappointment to himself and many of his co-laborers. His many friends all over the Union, will unite with us in sincerely wishing that the Doctor may speedily recover and again resume and continue his editorial and other important labors. At such a juncture in the affairs of so vast an interest as wool growing, the influence of every efficient laborer is needed to aid in securing the adoption of the Wool Tariff and other reformatory and beneficial measures.

APPRECIATION ACKNOWLEDGED—*A Suggestion.*—Though we have long refrained from occupying space with letters and notices of the press commendatory of the RURAL, we none the less appreciate the kind and cordial expressions of approval we are constantly receiving. And we tender grateful acknowledgments to numerous prominent representatives of both Press and People for ardent and strong endorsements of the RURAL during the past year. Were we to adopt the "mutual admiration" plan of some of our contemporaries, we could fill columns and pages with extracts from letters and notices speaking in the highest terms of this journal—its merits, usefulness and popularity—but we prefer a different course, and therefore omit such matters. As a general thing we infer that its readers believe the RURAL to be tolerably safe, sound and reliable, else they would not take and read it,—hence we consider it quite superfluous to publish the good things, from prominent journals and discriminating persons, often said in its praise. Nor can we consistently devote space to *talk* about what we propose to do next year, or to the publication of wordy and displayed inducements to Agents and others.—On the contrary we prefer that its supporters should judge of the future of the RURAL by its past and present appearance, contents, etc., and that those disposed to aid in extending its circulation and usefulness should be incited thereto from a knowledge of its intrinsic merit as exhibited in each number. And we here respectfully suggest to all who approve the RURAL and its objects—which includes, we trust and believe, several hundred thousand people—that *the present* is the proper season to manifest their interest in that behalf by *showing the paper to their friends* and inviting their substantial approval by subscribing for the ensuing volume. This suggestion is not for some one else, but for *You*, Reader—for every one, of whatever age, sex or condition, who believes the RURAL NEW-YORKER worthy of a general and generous support. You can say and do for it what we cannot. Will you respond by such action and exercise of influence as to you seemeth proper? If you wish any other documents than a number of the RURAL we will cheerfully furnish colored bills, prospectuses, extra numbers, etc., to aid you in adding new recruits to the RURAL BRIGADE.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—We have received from Mr. JOHN H. KLIPPART, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, several volumes of their Reports, including the twentieth, or last one,—for 1865. Two hundred and eighty pages of this are occupied with "An Account of a hasty trip over the greater portion of the German States and a portion of France," made by Secretary KLIPPART with a view of observing the Agriculture of those countries. In the next three hundred and seventy-eight pages are contained the proceedings of the State Board, the entries and awards at the State Fair, reports from several Committees and from the County Societies. The appendix of seventy-eight pages is devoted to the thirteenth Report of the Ohio Pomological Society.—We shall give from this work some extracts which we think will be of value and interest.

USE of COAL ASHES.—"YORICK" says "two years ago I had in my garden about four square rods of stiff clay soil, on half of which I threw three barrels of coal ashes, and then spaded up the whole and planted it with potatoes. The result was that from the part where the ashes were spread, I dug as large and handsome potatoes as I ever saw, and on the other part I had a few small, ill-looking ones scarcely worth digging. How it would have been on other soil, I can only guess, not having tried it; but my opinion is that as almost all coal fires have a little wood mixed in for kindling there is virtue enough in coal ashes to pay for saving and spreading them on any soil."

RED CLOVER—CAUSES OF FAILURE.—An English farmer of ripe experience, giving his views on the occasional failure of clover fields, says that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, it is owing entirely to the stubble having been fed bare after harvest. The plant by this means becomes weakened and rendered unable to withstand the rigors of the winter season. In every instance where close fall feeding was permitted there was a failure the ensuing season, but where a different course was pursued the yield was all that could be desired.

NAME CLAIMED.—JOHN SHELDON of Moscow, N. Y., claims the name of "Jack Downing" for an Infantado ram teg by Stowell's Nugget, out of a ewe bred by N. A. SAXTON, Vergennes Vermont; she by America, bred by E. HAMMOND from Sweepstakes. Nugget was by Stowell's Golden Fleece, he and dam of Nugget by Stowell's Sweepstakes, by the McFarland ram Peerless, by Hammond's Sweepstakes, &c.

CHEAP FLOUR.—The people of St. Marysville (Cal.) have a flouring mill which turns out 150 barrels per day. The mill price for flour there ranges from $4.50 to $4.75 per barrel. Wheat is $1.20 to $1.30, and Barley 75 cents per 100 pounds. This is probably on the basis of a specie currency, though the fact is not stated.

HORSES—HEREDITARY DISEASES.—It is the opinion of those skilled in the ailments of the horse that diseases in these animals are transmissable, the same as consumption among the human family. This, of course, does not include ailments produced by external injuries.

HORTICULTURAL.

CLOVER IN THE ORCHARD.

THEORETICALLY clover is one of the most unfavorable crops to grow in the orchard if it be removed from the land. The clover roots penetrate far into the subsoil in search of food; after the first season's growth they draw but little nutriment from the top soil. Thus they come into competition with the roots of the trees; both are feeding in the same field.

The perennial grasses, the roots of which make their growth nearer the surface, are less exhaustive to the soil; but they also form a more compact sod, and their numberless surface fibers appropriate all nutriment that comes from above, and prevent it descending to the roots of the trees.

However, clover may be used to advantage in the orchard in three ways: It may be pastured off with sheep and hogs, plowed under, or mown and left on the surface as a mulch. It should not, nor should any crop, be taken from the land without a full equivalent of manure being returned; and in taking clover one should not forget that the richness of the subsoil—where the roots of the trees feed most—is removed.

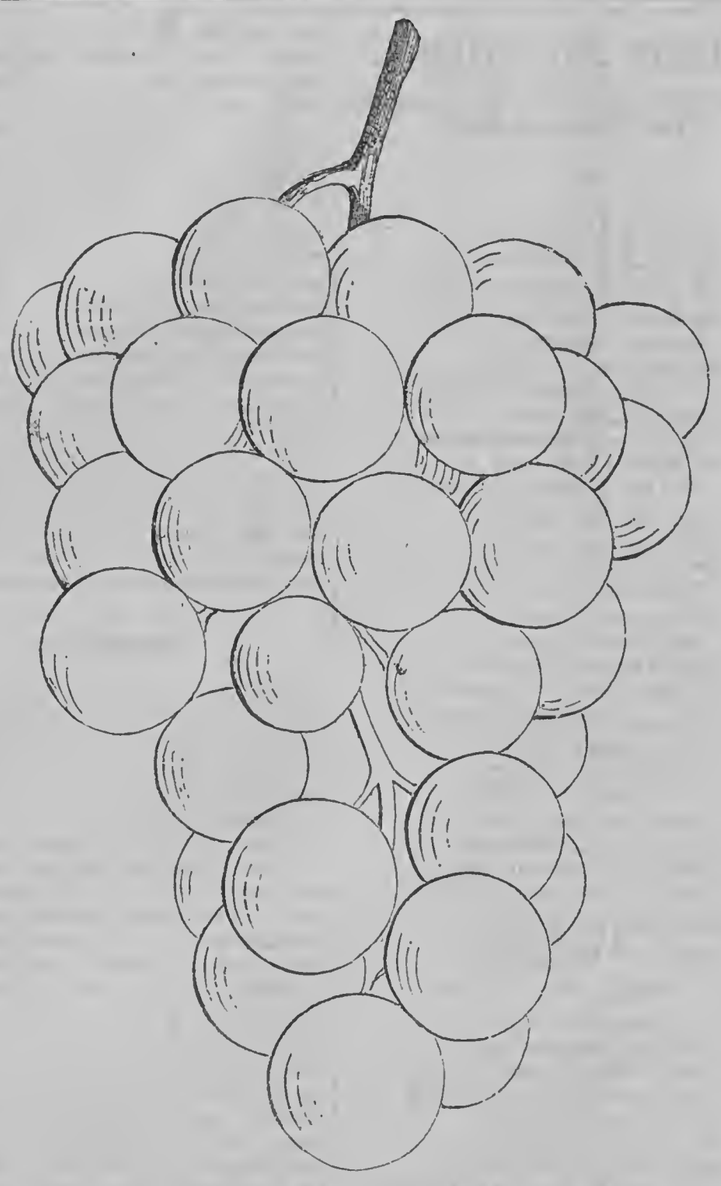
APPLES HALF SWEET AND HALF SOUR

IN the American Institue Farmers' Club JOHN G. BERGEN revived the oft exploded notion that apples can be grown, at the will of the cultivator, so as to be partly sour and partly sweet. Such had been lately exhibited to him by Mr. KIMBALL of Brooklin, which he said grew upon a tree in Connecticut, and that the origin of the sort was the uniting of two buds, one sour and one sweet, which being inserted in a stock grew into a tree which produced these hybrid apples. Mr. DODGE contended that such an origin was an utter impossibility; that such dissecting of buds would destroy the life. He had often seen these mixed sweet and sour apples, but it was only a freak of Nature. Dr. JARVIS thought that if any mixture had occurred it was through a mixing of pollen and not a union of buds. No such anamolies are found in the natural condition of fruit. It is possible that the nature of these apples had been entirely changed by cultivation, so as to produce the fruit of the hybrid character mentioned. Mr. BERGEN contended strongly for the point as to the origin of the apples presented by Mr. KIMBALL, because he told him that was the way in which they were produced. Dr. SNODGRASS thought we must take that statement as authority in opposition to all theory. Mr. DODGE said he did not dispute the fact stated by Mr, BERGEN, but did dispute the possibility of producing any such result. WM. S. CARPENTER had investigated this matter, and thought he had found what appeared to be the parent tree of this kind of apples; it grew in Putnam county, New York. A great many persons have obtained buds and grafts from that tree for the mere curiosity of growing apples that are both sweet and sour. The kind is now pretty thoroughly diffused over the country. The fruit is nearly worthless for anything but curiosity. He thought it had been proved that no two grafts from that tree produced apples exactly alike. The character of the fruit is very much owing to its exposure to the sun. SOLON ROBINSON—Now to put an end to this matter, I will here make this public proposition, that whoever will produce an apple by inserting the halves of two buds from sweet and sour trees so distinctly marked that it shall be indisputably produced by such union, for instance, the sweet half shall be of a red apple, and the sour half, a white, yellow, or green one, or showing any other characteristic of distinction which mark the parent trees. I will pay the first producer of such apple $100, whenever it is exhibited before this Club, with sufficient proof of the manner of budding and growth. Mr. CARPENTER said he would indorse this proposition, and Mr. ROBINSON said he would publish it in the reports of this meeting, as a standing offer open to all the world, to the first man who should make an exhibition of an apple which should answer the requirements. We hope this will settle the sweet-and-sour-apple question for the next five years at least.

A REMARKABLE TREE.

A TRAVELER gives the following account of the "Zamang," a tree belonging to the sub-order *Cæsalpineæ*, which he saw in Venezuela, South America:—"Its head is somewhat the shape of an open umbrella and covers very nearly an acre of ground. In 1857 I measured the head in its greatest diameter from E. S. E. to W. N. W., most carefully, and found it to be 206 feet 11 inches. Fifty years preceding it was found by Humboldt to measure in its greatest diameter 192 feet, French measure, which is equal to about 204 feet 6 inches, English. Hence we see that this extraordinary tree has, within fifty-seven years, increased the horizontal diameter of its head only by two feet six inches, from which we may infer that it is of a good old age. The natives assert, moreover, that as far back as the discovery of the country by the Spaniards, three and a half centuries ago, the "Zamang" was, even at that early day, reputed for its enormous size. At the time I saw it, it was but thinly covered with leaves, and seemed to lack vigor of growth. The natives hold it in high veneration, and it was against the law to break even the smallest twig from it."

THE Chemist of the Agricultural Department publishes the results of his analysis of grapes, by which it appears that the "Blue Concord," grown near Washington, D. C., yielded 17.65 per cent. of dry grape sugar. The wine makers want 24 per cent.



ROGERS' HYBRID SEEDLING GRAPE, NUMBER FOUR.

ROGERS' HYBRID GRAPES.

SOME eight or ten years since Mr. E. S. ROGERS of Salem, Mass., originated forty-four seedling grapes, by crossing a native variety with the Black Hamburg and White Chasselas. The forty-four seedlings thus produced were all preserved, and are known by their numbers. Some of them are likely to prove valuable; they are of different shades of color, from black to a light amber. We give an illustration of a cluster of No. 4, which is considered one of the most promising of these seedlings. It is a splendid looking fruit, and very much resembles a Black Hamburg; the berries are large and slightly oval; the skin thin with thick bloom; the flesh tender, sweet, and melting; it is rated as early, if not earlier, than the Concord. These grapes are good growers and we believe healthy. Whatever reputation they may have attained they fairly deserve, as they have not been brought to public notice by any trumpeting which usually attends the introduction of a promising new grape.

BARBERRY HEDGES.

THE editor of the Oneida Circular is of opinion that the common Barberry of the Northern States is the best hedge plant known for this climate. He has tested the matter thoroughly and is highly pleased with the result, as evidenced by several hedges on his place which are from six to ten feet high, with a firm, compact base, perfectly impervious to the smaller animals and strong enough to turn or keep out cattle from his fields. These hedges are eight years old from the seed, which was sown in drills, the same as with the apple, and transplanted to the hedge row when one year old. These plants were set one foot apart in the row at an angle of forty-five degrees and cut down to within about eight inches of the ground. This plant does not sucker from the root but sends up strong shoots from the collar, which in four or five years makes an admirable hedge.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN HINTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I send a few hints that may be useful to some of your numerous readers.

Protection of Fruit Trees.—Those low trees, standing where cattle prune them, *daub* with their droppings, made soft enough to apply to the stems and limbs, as far as may be, with an old broom or swab of common woolen cloth, and they will not rub or eat them.

To Protect Trees from Insects.—Wash them with whale-oil soap. If rough, scrape them so smooth that they cannot find a place to deposit their eggs for another army. To prevent them from depositing their eggs under the surface, stir the ground around them often. Apply occasionally a top dressing of ashes, lime or charcoal.

For Winter Protection.—Mulch well with rich dirt, wood or swamp muck, or good compost manure, well pulverized. Then be sure to spread it well in the spring, as soon as the hard freezes are over.

To Transplant extra large Trees.—Dig a circular trench around them—distance and depth in proportion to the size of the tree. Fill the trench with straw or some coarse litter. Take it up in winter, with all the earth inside the trench, and place it in a hole prepared to receive it. If the bark becomes dry and hard in spots, cut it away, and if you have to cut to and into the wood, cover the wound with wax. If bark bound only, slit the surface of the bark, say from the 1st of June to the 15th of August.

To Destroy Black Ants.—Cover their nests with a flat stone; bait them with molasses; raise the stone, sprinkle dry ashes over them, then pour boiling water from a water pot upon them. If this does not use them up, place a cup of sulphur and kerosene oil just below them; then, when all are at home, set fire to the fuse, and I think they will smell fire and brimstone.

Strawberry Plants, and other tender vines, cover with leaves, and then hold them down with evergreen boughs.

Raspberry Canes, Rose Bushes, and other tender plants which require protection in winter, bind with straw or hay, covered with evergreen boughs, standing, or laid down, as may be most convenient.

Cabbages—Storage for Winter.—Pack them in a cool cellar, roots in the middle, touching each other, lapping or crossing some of the longest stumps to hold your stock of them together. Retain dirt enough on the roots to keep them from wilting, and not moist or close enough to cause them to grow or rot.

Carrots will keep enough better to pay for cording them.

Beets and Turnips pack in bins, boxes or barrels, with dirt enough to keep them from wilting and not warm enough to cause them to sprout. R. L. G.

Garrattsville, N. Y.

RAISING SEEDS.

VERY litte is known of this subject. The generally received theories of the process are unsatisfactory. For instance, we say that Peach seed to germinate well must be frosted; or else, if not frosted they must be cracked before planting. A Southern friend recently remarked to us that freezing must be unnecessary,—"for," said he, "we have no frost; yet stones put in the ground in the Fall always come up in the Spring without any trouble."

For our own part we have no doubt but that freezing is often an injury to many seeds. Perhaps it is not the frost, but rather the circumstances under which seeds are frozen, that do the injury, just the same as we find it in vegetation generally. A potato will often live through the Winter entirely uninjured in the ground, provided it is four inches deep under the surface, no matter how severely it may be frozen,—but at one or two inches it has not the shadow of a chance for its life. So with some Evergreens well known to be hardy under severe temperature when shaded, but which exposed to the Winter's sun when frozen will not resist comparatively low temperatures.

Thus we suppose that absolute frost is no injury to seeds, but successive freezings and thawings evidently are; and this is more apparent with thin-skinned, fleshy seeds than with hardy ones, as we should naturally suppose it to be, if the theory we start with be correct.

Every seed raiser knows the difficulty of getting anything from a sowing of Pavias, Horse-chestnuts or Acorns, if the season be very severe, or the beds be in the full sun in the open ground,—and yet in the woods where the seeds fall, and are nearly entirely on the surface uncovered, every one not taken by mice or squirrels, invariably grows. But last season we saw a peck of English Acorns taken from a tree and planted immediately in an open spot in the garden. In the Spring only one grew. The bed was examined and the Acorns found about one to two inches under the surface to be brown and partially decayed. The one which grew had got, by some means, full four inches under ground. If these Acorns had been sown on the surface and then covered with some light, non-conducting material, which would have prevented alternate freezing and thawing, there is no doubt every seed would have grown.

We saw another very remarkable case last year. A nurseryman got a piece of ground ready for Mazzard Cherry stones in October, and left orders for a man to set them. There were a few left over from the preceding year in sand in a shed, of which the proprietor knew nothing, but which the man understood were to be sown; when these were half planted the error was discovered, and, supposing the old stones to be worthless the new ones were sown in with them, and the balance of the old ones thrown away on the manure heap. The stones sowed were lightly covered, and by Spring many were drawn, by the thawing, to the surface,—but not one, new or old, grew, while the manure heap in June when we saw it, was completely covered with young Cherries from the old seed sown there.

We have said that burying deep prevented the changes of temperature from injuring the seed, —but it must not be forgotten that deep burial is opposed to germination, Many seeds 4 to 6 inches under the surface would either rot away in a short time or stay many years without growing. Seeds must be near the air to sprout, and therefore the shade and protection necessary to secure regularity of temperature must be supplied by artificial means. We had a very singular illustration of the shallow planting of seeds the past season. The writer received some seeds of *Chilopsis linearis* from the Colorado last year. Anxious to raise this beautiful American tree, we sowed and tended it personally. The seeds were barely covered, but none of them showed any signs of growing until one night drip came on, and made a narrow channel all through the center of the pot, uncovered the seeds in its path, all of which grew and none other but these exposed ones. Many would have said it was the rain water, but as all in the pot was saturated, it could only have been the uncovering.

The lesson is clear. To grow seeds well, they must have air and moisture in regular amounts, —and the only way to secure this is to sow on the surface to secure the air; and to cover the surface after sowing with some thin non-conductor, which will preserve a regularity of moisture and temperature.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

STRAWBERRIES BLOSSOMING OUT OF SEASON.—"A SUBSCRIBER" writes for information about strawberries; having set a few plants in September, runners of this year's growth, the kind being Wilson's Albany, and the first he has ever tried to raise. "Now, at the present time, (Nov. 5th) nearly every plant is in blossom. Will some of the readers of the RURAL please to inform me through its columns whether it is of common occurrence, and will it be a damage to the plants or not?"

It is a common occurrence for berries to blossom out of season. It will injure your fruit crop another year, but the harm will not be great, as from the time of planting, you could not have reasonably expected much any way.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.—The "frozen ball" system has been highly recommended for transplanting large trees. This consists in digging a trench around the trunk of the tree, before the ground is frozen, so as to leave a ball of earth attached to the roots that are not severed from the tree. When solidly frozen this ball with the tree is removed to the previously prepared hole. In the spring the hole is filled in with dirt. But if sufficient attention is given to taking up the tree, preserving the fine roots, and not permitting them to dry, success can be attained as well by the ordinary method, when practiced at the proper season.

A NEW GRAPE.—Mr. T. W. SNYDER, Canton, Ill., sends us a specimen of a grape of which he says: "It is a stranger to all grape growers in this vicinity. It is a great grower and bearer, and stands the winter as well as the Concord. At the State Fair it was examined by over one hundred grape growers, and was universally pronounced a fine grape." The color is somewhat darker than that of the Catawba; size good; skin thick; pulp considerable; clusters fine; a very fair grape, and unknown here. Mr. S. neglected to state the time of ripening, which is an important point in deciding the value of new grapes. We have doubts of the specimen being fully ripe.

GRAPE SHOW.—According to the Ohio Farmer the late Grape Show at Cleveland (O.) was the largest and best ever witnessed in the United States. Over two hundred samples were displayed upon the tables upon plates, besides a profusion of suspended bunches, and clusters of an appetizing character. About 50 varieties were exhibited, embracing samples from the vineyards along the lake shore, Detroit, Cincinnati, and from Massachusetts. The fruit was generally well ripened, showing the general adaptability of the regions where the samples were grown to the production of the grape.

KEEPING APPLES.—This fruit will stand without injury a high degree of cold. It is the practice of many New York dealers to store their apples in lofts where they freeze. If undisturbed until thawed out they are but little injured; but they will not keep long thereafter. A Kentucky farmer recommends laying apples on the ground, and covering them six or eight inches deep with earth. If the fruit freezes the earth draws out the frost again and the flavor is uninjured.

LOOK TO YOUR ORCHARD.—Clean away all clods, grass, weeds, or any harboring material for vermin from the trunks of the trees. A slight mound of fresh, compact earth around the collar of the tree should be made for the winter. Otherwise you may find that the mice have gnawed the bark. The young orchard should be in such condition as to offer no inducement as a harboring place for mice or vermin in the winter.

JAPAN PRIVET.—The Gardeners' Chronicle says the beauty of this shrub is insufficiently known, though it is extensively planted by the landscape gardener. Large in leaf almost as a goodly orange, and producing flowers almost as large as the white lilac, and very sweet, it possesses first class attractions as an ornamental shrub.

Domestic Economy.

ORNAMENTAL LEATHER WORK.

LAST December there was a call in the RURAL for information on the above In reply I sent directions, which were published in the RURAL of June 30th, 1866. In that article I offered to send Inquirers patterns in consideration of three or four red stamps for expenses of postage, etc., since which time I have had some fifty or sixty inquirers, all of which have been answered with patterns, and an error of the printer corrected. He made me say "green shellac," when I wrote *gum shellac* for dissolving in alcohol in which to mix the colors. I herewith give a few further directions for making leather flowers.

First, the Rose. This is made of five or seven pieces, cut as I have given patterns; each piece has five petals; these are shaped and put together by drawing a strip of leather for the stem through the center; the petals are brought together by placing the thumb in the center and turning up the petal, pulling to shape when damp. After drying color with the coloring solution, and that being sticky place the petals so the edges will lap a little—bringing them into good shape—and press them together with the fingers; hold them a moment and they will be fast. A natural rose to look at will assist in shaping the petals, etc. Convolvulus and some other flowers have the centers shaped in the nose of a bottle of proper size; press the center into the nose, with a cork, when damp; a strip of leather drawn through the center forms the stem. A lily is sown, the lower part up to the petals, also all other tubular flowers, and then moistened; stretched and pinched into shape; those having stamens have them cut in strips, rolled and twisted to form, and are fastened in with the coloring size. The rose bud is made of two pieces of leather; the outer side is sewed up to the petals; the inner is sewed and stuffed with cotton placed in the outer and the petals brought into shape over it, and made fast with the size. The calla is brought together at the bottom and made fast with the size and then shaped; the pistil is placed in the center, and made fast the same as before directed. Fuchsias are made of three pieces; the corrola is shaped in the nose of a bottle and placed in the outer covering, after being sewed and having the petals shaped and fastened as before; the stamens and pistil are cut from a narrow strip of leather about an inch long, the pistil being the longest; these are five, seven or nine in number, and are cut in quite fine strips and rolled or twisted and fastened in the bottom of the corrola. For acorns I can find nothing better than natural ones; these should be glued to the frame to fasten. It is best to remove the seed from the cup and fasten it with glue; or when it gets dry it will fall out; these should be colored with colors mixed with oil or varnish—oil is the best—or the color may flake off in time. The dahlia is put together the same as the rose; the petals are shaped by natural flowers, pinched, stretched, etc. All flowers with a stem drawn through the center have that passed through the frame to fasten thereto. All the foregoing directions are for flowers, etc., where the frame is to be covered entire with leaves and flowers. Having "put my foot in," I will send patterns to all who enclose me four red stamps, as before offered, for expenses. WM. H. WHITE.

South Windsor, Conn., Oct. 15, 1866.

CURING MEATS.—"Massachusetts Hams" writes: "I cure and smoke 50,000 to 100,000 pieces per year, and know my business. Meat cured in pickle made of water is not as good, and only used because more profitable and lest laborious. The flavor of cured meats depends mainly upon the kind of molasses used. The best temperature is 40°, frozen meat will not cure, and if above 50°, will be liable to taint. For 100 lbs. meat take 8 lbs. salt, 1 quart best molasses or 2 lbs. sugar, ½ lb. saltpeter, 2 ounces ground alum; mix and rub on the fleshy side of the meat place in pans, so as to keep all the mixture; repeat the rubbing every three days, rubbing in thoroughly. For large pieces, and cold weather, 60 days will be required; if mild weather, 50 days, and 15 days less for small pieces. The skin and fat of hams should be cut clearn from the face, as far down as the second joint, to allow the salt to enter. The recipe for keeping meat, viz., in ashes, given in September Agriculturist, is good. Smoking is of no benefit; it is only a quick way of drying. Most people would prefer drying without smoke. If you smoke, use only walnut or yellow birch wood, or mahogany saw-dust. Be sure your meat is well cooled off before salting, ten days after killing is better than ten hours.

A PERFECT ANTIDOTE FOR ALL POISONS.—A plain farmer says:—"It is now over twenty years since I learned that *sweet oil* would cure the bite of a rattle-snake, not knowing it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice, observation and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. I think no farmer should be without a bottle of it in his house. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound, for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as it does for a man.

Here let me say of one of the most extreme cases of snake bites in this neighborhood. Eleven years ago this summer, where the case had been thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by his physicians, I heard of it, carried the oil and gave him one spoonful, which effected a cure. It is an antidote for arsenic and strychnine. It will cure bloat in cattle by eating too freely of fresh clover, it will cure the sting of bees, spiders, or other insects; and will cure persons who have been poisoned by a low, running vine growing in the meadows, called ivy."

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANNIVERSARY STANZAS, TO MY HUSBAND.

BY FANNIE W. J——.

Five years ago to-day, do you remember?
'Tis just five years to-day since we were wed;
Nature was robed in Autumn's sombre beauty,—
Bright was the sun, and scarce a cloud o'erhead.

With hands clasped close, and hearts by love united,
We started on life's journey gay and free;
We've met some storms, yet many happy hours
God has vouchsafed in love to you and me.

To-night, my husband, as I sit and listen
To the quick raindrops rattling on the pane,
And waiting for your ever-welcome footstep,
My fancy views those bright scenes o'er again.

Yes, we were happy; Life seemed rich and golden,
We shared a common joy five years ago:
Now, while the autumn storm beats darkly o'er us.
Our hearts are knitted by a common woe.

In the old graveyard where the tall grass waveth,
A tiny mound covers our joy and pride;
We know 'tis right, but yet God's hand is heavy,
And life is darkened since the baby died.

She was our sweet white rosebud, blighted early,
She left our hearts grief-laden here below,—
Our chain of love is broken; we must sadly
Take up the severed links and forward go.

And yet, 'mid all our sorrow there is gladness;
We know the Saviour loveth such as she—
For when on earth, He said of little children,
"Forbid them not, but let them come to me."

Then let us strive to bear our burden meekly;
Life surely has some brightness yet in store;
And there's a glorious hope—for when life's o'er
We'll meet our darling on that happier shore.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOU GRAY'S CORNER.

"There must be some people just to fill out the corners, you know—stray waif-ers, hermetically sealing up the niches, to prevent the dust and wind from spoiling the efforts of life's busy workers. That may be your case, Lou;" and a musical laugh furnished the punctuation to the saucy speech.

Lou Gray and Sybil Merrill were pictures just then. Sybil, with the laugh still lingering about her small mouth and dancing in her eyes; Lou, quiet and grave, stood, with the earnest-seeking look that never long left her face, and which the words of her friend only seemed to deepen. Between them the flickering shadows of the leaves played their merry dance over the patchwork quilt the deft fingers of the girls were cornering with a web of "herring bone."

But, you say, "Has Miss Sybil been left laughing through our prolonged stare?" Nothing unusual, I assure you, if she has. But now her voice shapes itself again in words.

"My dear Lou, don't transform yourself into a statue, for my benefit only. 'Sweetness wasted'—you know the rest. A penny for your thoughts, fair lady."

If the offer was accepted, the long sigh in which the thoughts expressed themselves was evidently an unknown tongue to Miss Sybil, for she resumed her needle and her humming of "Six hundred thousand more." Lou, too, bent her eyes upon her work, and the shadows played further and further into the room, and at last lay down with the sun to rest.

Then Sybil went to the kitchen for a lamp, and Lou pressed her fingers wearily over her eyes. "If what Syb said is true," she thought, "ought not I to be thankful. I have always dreamed of doing—in the hour of trial I am found 'wanting.' Lou Gray, I despise you; you are none to good to 'fill out corners,' yet keeping bright the corners of others is no mean gift. I am content."

Lou Gray had prayed, as so many another soul has done, to know her life-work, but never until that still autumn twilight had she accepted the answer that to the few is given the laying of the corner stone, to the many the toilsome placing of the bricks, and in her new strength she went out to her daily duties, homely no longer, because she accepted them in the light of that humble truth.

The winter over, spring came with its glad greeting, and Syb's voice, happier than ever, called in at the open door, "Lou, darling, where are you? Oh, busy as usual. Do lay aside that tiresome work, and come and ride with Henry and me. Now, not a word," as Lou bent over her work and shook her head, "for if you want we must ask his sister, and she is forever in the way, but you never are. You must go, please." And Lou gathered up her work, and with a face which Sybil must not see, lest even her careless eyes should read its secret, she went for her things. But as she went she said, though to herself, "Only a corner, even in his heart." H. B.

Lapeer, Mich., 1866.

No More Hair Markets.—A curious decree has been issued by the Municipal Council of the Department of Correge, France. That august assembly met last month in high council, and decided that the practice so prevalent of late years for the young women of Normandy and of Brittany to sell their hair in the market-places of their respective villages, was highly immoral, and, therefore, passed a statute forbidding the practice. The custom has been that those who wished to dispose of their *chevelure*, should wear bright ribbons in their chignon, which were synonymous with the words, "Look at my hair, it is for sale." Hair venders were then privileged to go up to the girl, untie the ribbons, examine the hair, and bargain as to its price. As soon as the knotty point was decided, the purchaser, armed with scissors, cut off his merchandise, leaving but a few short curls in front.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ERRORS IN JUDGMENT.

Men may be pre-eminently great in some particular vocation, and yet go astray in matters of minor importance. It is possible to be politically or medically right, and morally wrong in some other social duties. An individual, worthy, professionally speaking, of being called great, may be oblivious of rights justly claimed by his own household.

A paragraph recently appeared in the Rural, and other papers, relative to the late General Scott and his daughter. Was it right or justifiable in him to sacrifice the affections, the peace of mind, and even the life of his child, because there existed a possibility that at some future time, this country and France might be at war? He realized the importance of his official position, but did he not, in his own person, magnify his office? It is said that the suitor for his daughter's hand was in all respects "unexceptionable," save only that he was a Frenchman. His daughter withdrew from the world, and died of a broken heart. Many will think that the General's "inflexible purpose" was unwise and inexpedient. It was a heavy penalty paid by the victim, to avoid a remote, if not improbable, contingency. F.

Penfield, N. Y., 1866.

A PAIR OF STOCKINGS—THEIR MORAL.

The following letter from Holden's Magazine, is said to have been written twenty years ago, by a lady of great literary distinction, to her cousin, a gentleman who has occupied honorable official positions in the Empire State. It is written on the eve of his marriage, and accompanied by a pair of blue-mixed stockings, knit by herself. The letter will need careful reading to be fully appreciated:

"*Dear Cousin:*—Herewith you will receive a present of a pair of stockings; knit by my own hands; and be assured, dear coz, that my friendship for you is warm as the material, active as the finger-work, and generous as the donation.

"But I consider this present as peculiarly appropriate on the occasion of your marriage. You will remark, in the first place, that there are two individuals united in one pair, who are to walk side by side, guarding against coldness, and giving comfort as long as they last. The thread of their texture is mixed, and so, alas, is the thread of life. In these, however, the white is made to predominate, expressing my desire and confidence that thus it will be with the color of your existence. No black is used, for I believe your lives will be wholly free from the black passions of wrath and jealousy. The darkest color here is blue, which is excellent, where we do not make it too blue.

"Other appropriate thoughts rise to my mind in regarding these stockings. The most indifferent subjects, when viewed by the mind, in a suitable frame, may furnish instructive inference, as saith the poet:

> 'The iron dogs, the fuel and tongs,
> The bellows that have leather lungs,
> The fire-wood, ashes, and the smoke,
> Do all their righteousness provoke.'"

But to the subject. You will perceive that the tops of these stockings (by which I suppose courtship to be represented) are *seamed*, and by means of seaming are drawn into a snarl, but afterwards comes a time when the whole is made plain, and continues so to the end and final toeing off. By this, I wish to take occasion to congratulate yourself, that you are now through with *seaming*, and have come to plain reality. Again, as the whole of these comely stockings was not made at once, but by the addition of one little stitch after another, put in with skill and discretion, until the whole presents the fair and equal piece of work which you see; so, life does not consist of one great action, but millions of little ones combined; and so may it be with your lives. No stitch dropped when duties are to be performed—no widening made where bad principles are to be reproved, or economy is to be preserved; neither *seaming* nor *narrowing* where truth or generosity are in question. Thus every stitch of life made right and set in the right place—none either too large or too small, too light or too loose; thus may you keep on your smooth and even course, making existence one fair and consistent piece—until, together, having passed the heel, you come to the very toe of life, and here, in the final narrowing off, and dropping the coil of this emblematic pair of companions and comforting associates, nothing appears but white, the token of innocence and peace, of purity and light—may you, like these stockings, the final stitch being dropped, and the work completed, go together from the place where you were formed, to a happier state of existence; a present from earth to heaven. Hoping that these stockings and admonitions may meet a cordial reception, I remain, in the true blue friendship, seemingly, yet without *seaming*,

"Yours, from top to toe, ——."

State of Matrimony.—The State of Matrimony has at last been bounded and described by some out West student, who says:—"It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief productions are population, broomsticks, and staying out late at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry until you cross the equinoctial line of house-keeping, when squally weather sets in with such power as to keep all hands cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of bright eyes you run against."

If the memory is weak do not overload it. Charge it only with the most useful and solid matters.

Choice Miscellany.

THE EXPECTED SHIP.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Thus I heard a poet say,
As he sang in merry glee,
"Ah! 'twill be a glorious day,
When my ship comes o'er the sea!

"I do know a cottage fine,
As a poet's house should be,
And the cottage shall be mine,
When the ship comes o'er the sea!

"I do know a maiden fair,
Fair, and fond, and dear to me,
And we'll be a wedded pair,
When my ship comes o'er the sea!

"And within that cottage fine,
Blest as any king may be,
Every pleasure shall be mine,
When my ship comes o'er the sea!

"To be rich is to be great;
Love is only for the free;
Grant me patience, while I wait
Till my ship comes o'er the sea!"

Months and years have come and gone
Since the poet sang to me;
Yet he still keeps hoping on,
For the ship from o'er the sea!

Thus the syren voice of hope
Whispers still to you and me,
Of something in the future's scope—
Some golden ship from o'er the sea!

Never sailor yet hath found,
Looking windward or to lee,
Any vessel homeward bound,
Like that ship from o'er the sea!

Never comes the shining deck;
But that tiny cloud may be—
Though it seems the merest speck—
The promised ship from o'er the sea!

Never looms the swelling sail,
But the wind is blowing free,
And *that* may be the precious gale
That brings the ship from o'er the sea!

FORCE OF CHARACTER.

[The following article, cut from the columns of a Syracuse paper many years ago, I should like to see inserted in the Rural New-Yorker. It is too true to be lost to the general reader. I, myself, feel the pungency of its truths.—L. N. R.]

Ingenious individuals who construct theodicies, and who are in love with the *a priori* form of reasoning, have attempted to prove that every creature has a mission to perform; yet notwithstanding all their efforts, students of natural history have been exceedingly puzzled as to the utility of the sloth. But, turning from brutes to man, the assertion that nothing lives in vain, seems still more apocryphal, as the real difficulty is to find men that do live with some purpose in view, and having it, steadily persevere in its pursuits.

Success in life, unless accidental, is to be attained only by unremitting toil, and a large majority of men being constitutionally and hopelessly lazy, the consequence is their lives are, practically speaking, failures. This is the result, not of lack of brains, but solely from the want of a settled purpose, a determined course of action. The force of character is wanting, and the ability to do one thing well, having no guide, dissipates itself in doing many things indifferently. The intellectual capital is squandered in small change, when, had it been accumulated, it would have yielded an ample income.

It is for this reason, and for no other, that in every path in life, whether in the counting-room of the merchant, at the work-bench of the artizan, or amid the wrangles and dust of courts, he who possesses the elements of stern decision of character and unconquerable energy, is morally sure of gaining some post of profit and honor, while he that has double the talents, but lacks that mental firmness which is to the intellect what sinews and muscles are to the body, remains in the same sphere of action, ever pursuing the same tread-mill course, leaving no fixed mark on the age in which he lives, unless it be some accidental stroke, merely showing what he might have been, and rendering the more contemptible, by the contrast, the thing he is, until at length, after having abandoned a hundred schemes, any one of which, if carried out, would have proved successful, distrustful of his own powers and vacillating in painful indecision between the plans advised by friends, he finds at length, when too late, that, like the man with the ass, he has been trying to please everybody, and succeeded in pleasing no one.

Great men have been radical men. Men not of remarkable mental calibre, not those to whom Phrenology gives well balanced heads and equalized temperaments, but those whom she marks as extremists. These are the ones who distinguish themselves from the crowd by giving prominence to some one idea and clinging to it until they have wrought out something for history to chronicle, and for the world to gape at. Men of this stamp having once definitely settled what it is they have to do, immediately begin to do it; there is no need of further deliberation, of comparing notes, and of seeking opinions. The simple conviction that any object is worth attaining and is within their power is enough; as for the rest, they are laws unto themselves.

This stern determination of character, this concentration of mental strength joined to an unwavering steadiness of purpose that is the secret of human greatness; this is what raised the obscure farmer of St. Ives to the throne of England, transformed the charity scholar of Brienne into the hero of an hundred battles and for a time rendered him the dictator of the world. Let him, therefore, be his station what it may, who would succeed in life, carefully measure his strength; let him ascertain what it is he can do best, and having settled this, with a fixedness of purpose which no obstacle can turn aside; let him set out to reach the goal of his hopes, the reward of his ambition.

There will be many circumstances which will seem to presage naught but failure; many times will he fain say to himself, "It is of no use, it is beyond my reach;" yet if, notwithstanding all that is disheartening, and in spite of the allurements which beset his path, he remains true to his resolution—if he says with Sheridan, "I have got it in me and it *shall* come out," "I will be something or die young"—then be sure he will succeed, and that too, while those of greater promise but of weaker stuff, have either wholly failed or at best sunk into an inglorious mediocrity.

The high road to fame is no easy one to pursue, and though genius and wealth may indeed strew the way with flowers, it is only energy, dauntless energy, which spans it with the triumphal arch on whose imperishable marble fame inscribes the names of the great and good.

Brunonian.

BACHELORS.

Those consummate blockheads, the bachelors, they must join the hue and cry to deface and defame the most beautiful part of creation. Conscious that they are running contrary to all law, human and divine, they come forth with hard words instead of an argument—they are not able, say they, to support a wife; why it costs you more in six months to pay for the soda water you drink, and the cigars you smoke and give away, (two articles that you can well dispense with, and an article too that your father never saw,) than it would take to support a sensible woman for a twelvemonth. He that hangs creation on His arm, and feeds her at His board—He that hears the young ravens when they cry, will never suffer the young *Yankees* to starve. When you have money enough to buy furniture you will then go to housekeeping and marry. Here the fowl of the air will teach you—in the spring he looks out for his mate—he has not a stick or straw towards housekeeping; together they gather the sticks and straws, and in a few days a dwelling is prepared for the young. But the bachelors, in everything, put the cart before the horse,—always wrong end foremost with them. They say as soon as they get a nest they will look out for the bird, thus running quite cross-grained in the face of nature..—*Grant Thorburn.*

TAKE CARE OF THE MINUTES.

As in money, so in time, we are to look to the smallest portions. Take care of the minutes, and the hours and years will take care of themselves. Gold is not found, for the most part, in great masses, but in little grains. It is sifted out of the sand in minute particles, which, melted together, produce the rich ingots which excite the world's cupidity. So the small moments of time, its odds and ends, put together, may form a beautiful work.

Hale wrote his contemplations while on his law circuit. Mr. Mason Good translated "Lucretius" in his carriage, while as a physician he rode from door to door. One of the Chancellors of France penned a bulky volume in the successive intervals of daily waiting for dinner. Kirk White studied Greek as he was going to and from a lawyer's office. Burney learned French and Italian while riding on horseback; and Benjamin Franklin laid the foundations of his wonderful stock of knowledge in his dinner-hours and evenings, while working as a printer's boy.

MEN OF FEW WORDS.

Some men use words as riflemen do bullets. They say but little. The few words used go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide with their eye and face, on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they lance out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. Your conversation falls into their mind as rivers into a deep chasm, and is lost from sight by its depth and darkness. They will sometimes surprise you with a few words, that go to the mark like a gunshot, and then they are silent again, as if they were reloading. Such men are safe counsellors, and true friends, in every case where they profess to be such. To them truth is more valuable than gold, while pretension is too gauzy to deceive them. Words without point, to them, are like titles without merit, only betraying the weakness of the blinded dupes who are ever promoters of other men's schemes.

QUODLIBETS.

What is the key-note to good breeding? B natural.

What is the greatest virtue in a sea captain? Ans.—Wreklessness.

What five letters form a sentence of forgiveness? Ans.—Ixqqu.

Every day is a little life; and our whole life is but a day repeated.

Vice has no friend like the prejudices which call themselves virtues.

The only blusterer from whom a brave man will take a blow is the wind.

What should a man do when his boots leak? Take to his pumps of course.

What is that which ties two persons and only touches one? A wedding-ring.

True sensibility leads us to overcome our own feelings for the good of others.

Delicious jam. Getting half squeezed to death in a crowd of angels in crinoline.

Water isn't a fashionable beverage for drinking your friend's health; but it's a capital one for drinking your own.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COMFORT TO THE AFFLICTED.

Each thing of good we mortals gain,
Each sweet enjoyment here,
Must first be won by toil and pain,
With mingled doubt and fear;
And that for which we hardest toil,
The senses better please
Than that which, free from life's turmoil,
We gain in sloth and ease.

Then, mourning Christian, do not weep,
Though dark thy pathway be;
Soon wilt thou sleep thy last long sleep,
To wake, from suffering free.
Then heaven's joys will seem so fair,
And so supreme its bliss,
Thou'lt ne'er regret the toil and care
Which thou hast met in this.

And weary sufferer, whose frail form
Disease has racked for years,
Bear up against affliction's storm,
And wipe away thy tears:
For all thy suffering will be o'er
When God shall call thee home;
Then will the sorrows of this world
Make bright the world to come.

Macedon, N. Y. M. J.

MINGO'S EXPERIENCE.

The editor of the Northwestern attends a camp-meeting in Michigan, and thus narrates an incident worth preserving:

On the ground was an Indian named "Mingo." He was well known and highly esteemed. As the meeting rose in interest, Mingo grew more and more excited, and yet preserved the self-command so characteristic of his race. At length he said:

"Mayn't I give my testimony?" "Yes," said the presiding elder.

"Brothers: Iv'e been long in the warfare. Fifty-nine years on the way. I'm seventy-six years of age. The winds have blown hard on this old carcass, but the good hope is here.

"I see you white people brought up at home, able to read, taught arts and sciences, and yet you live without Jesus! Poor me! I grew up wild—no father—brought up in the woods. Yet I found Him. Some of you have knowed me many years, and I'm a good boy yet! Poor me! Couldn't read, knew nothing, yet gave Jesus my heart!

"The first Bible I ever had I took home, put it under my pillow and slept with it there!

"This old frame totters, the strong wind shakes it and it must go down, but I bless Jesus I'm under way to glory."

Not a few wept and not a few praised God as Mingo gave his testimony. His voice is rich, and his manner while simple, is yet impressive. In the evening he again spoke, detailing more fully his experience, stating that before his conversion his hatred of the white race was so intense and bitter that he longed for the day when he could shed their blood.

CLOSET WORK.

Flee to the closet as your life, your safeguard, your hope, your joy. God is there, Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, salvation. No one can discharge family duties acceptably, household ministrations, or governmental relations—no one can resist the wiles of the devil manfully, sustain an equilibrium of calm, peaceful, humble resignation and joyfulness, without gaining wisdom and strength in the closet. Wives, do you believe this? Mothers, do you? Mark well, behold that mother, that daughter, coming from the closet, with a face shining in holiness as did that of Moses when descending the Mount of God. What now? Panoplied? armed with helmet, sword, and shield? her feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace? Satan is bruised under her feet. Satan finds no lodgment. All his fiery darts are hurled in vain. She is clothed with humility. The graces of the Spirit shine forth radiantly; love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. She goes forth from the closet armed. Sisters, mothers, daughters, old and young, flee to the closet—have your regular stated seasons, adhere to them strictly, undeviatingly. Let no earthly care deprive you of these.—*Author of Home Truths.*

COLPORTAGE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

"The divines of the Puritan age," says the Christian Work, "undoubtedly recognized the vast importance of diffusing the Holy Scriptures and subordinate religious literature. Of Dr. Baxter's Call, 20,000 copies were sold within twelve months after its publication, and of Alleine's Alarm, 70,000 copies within three years. These were but two of thousands of publications, from folio to 24mo, that then swarmed from the Puritan press. Sibbes' 'Bruised Reed,' purchased at the door by his father, was largely the means of Baxter's conversion. Well therefore might Baxter say, 'I would rather be the author of books to be carried in peddlers' packs to poor men's doors, than of books to stand in golden libraries.' In the same age the works of Bunyan, Baxter, and especially of Boston and the Erskines, were scattered widely over the lowland counties of Scotland."

"They pray in vain to have sin pardoned which seek not also to prevent sin by prayer,—even every particular sin by prayer against all sin."—*Hooker.*

It is remarkable that the words in all European languages which expresses forgiveness or pardon, all imply *free gift.*—*Archbishop Whately.*

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION.

In the various departments of human knowledge there are certain facts and fundamental principles which constitute the basis of each subject presented for study and investigation. A knowledge of these facts and principles is essential to a right and full understanding of the subject itself. It is all important that the teacher, whose business it is to aid his pupils in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of study, should bear this constantly in mind if he would have his labors as a teacher attended with complete success. At the outset, and at each successive step, the fundamental principle, or principles, underlying that part of the subject about to be investigated, (for true study is careful investigation,) should be distinctly set forth and *dwelt upon* till clearly apprehended by the pupil.

Thus, in Arithmetic, after the pupil has learned how to indicate a single thing or unit, two units, &c., up to nine, (by the use of nine different characters,) his attention should be directed to the method of indicating any succeeding number of units—ten, eleven, &c.,—which is done, not by the use of still other characters, (which would be a continuation of the same principles, namely, of representing any given number of units by a distinct character,) but by a *modified* use (so to speak,) of the nine characters first used — which is introducing a new principle, namely, of making a two-fold use of one character. In unfolding this secondary use of the same characters or figures, let the teacher *dwell* upon it, giving illustrations and explanations, till the pupil distinctly apprehends what is meant by the *absolute* and *relative* value of figures. The teacher will find by so doing that the pupil's progress in the fudamental rules that follow will be greatly facilitated. And when Compound Numbers are reached but a word of explanation will be needed, since in principle they differ nothing from the operations of Simple Numbers. The same is true of Fractions,— when the fundamental principles are clearly unfolded, the successive steps are plain and easy. So, too, with Decimal Fractions, when their distinguishing principle is understood, or with Problems in Interest, when the relations of the Principal, Time and Rate are distinctly marked. And so on.

In like manner, in Geography, a few words of explanation and illustration respecting the revolution of a ball in space, will enable the pupil to understand what determines the direction of the Earth's axis and the position of the Poles; or a statement of the principles of Inertia and Gravitation, (which, with care, may be properly made to quite young pupils,) will enable the pupil to understand the relation of the earth to the heavenly bodies, and so forth.

The same is true of Grammar. Say to the pupil that words are used for different purposes —some to designate persons or objects, some to designate action or make assertions, some simply to correct other words, and so on, and that words are thus classified according to their use, (classes of words, or Parts of Speech,) and a little practice will enable him to determine readily the Part of Speech of most words. In like manner state the principles whereby the same word is modified to distinguish Person, Number, Gender, Case, or to designate time of action, mode, &c., and soon that study, "so dry and uninteresting," is discovered to be not less entertaining and instructive than Arithmetic or Geography or Philosophy. This is particularly true of Latin, Greek and other grammars in which the modification of words is much more complete than in our own language. Where the principle on which the modification of words is based is once apprehended, and the rules for determining their relations to each other in sentences understood, pupils will enter upon the study of Latin or Greek with as much interest and zeal, and with as good success, as most pupils do upon what are considered much easier and more desirable studies.

It is true, teachers not unfrequently meet with pupils in whom they find it difficult to awaken an interest in any study. This is generally owing to previous improper training, which has caused such a distaste for study that it is not unfrequently next to impossible to overcome it. But take fresh pupils and a fresh start, clear up the ground at the outset, point out to them the direction to take, see to it that the road is kept clear as they proceed, and the result will be a pleasant and most profitable journey.

Rochester, Nov., 1866. E. M. Carpenter.

READ ALOUD.

Reading aloud is one of those exercises which combine mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. To read aloud well, a person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice, and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number and distance of the hearers. Every public speaker ought to be able to tell whether he is distinctly heard by the furthest listener in the room; if he is not able to do so, it is from a want of proper judgment and observation.

Reading aloud helps to develop the lungs just as singing does, if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of a long breath every once in a while, oftener and deeper than of reading without enunciating. These deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice.

Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through weary months, down to the close of life, and whatever counteracts the short breathing, whatever promotes deeper inspirations is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment by reading this page aloud, and in less than three minutes the instinct of a long breath will show itself. This reading aloud develops a weak voice and makes it sonorous. It has great efficiency, also, in making the tones clear and distinct, freeing them from that annoying hoarseness which the unaccustomed reader exhibits before he has gone over half a page, when he has to stop and clear away, to the confusion of himself as much as that of the subject.

This loud reading, when properly done, has a great agency in inducing vocal power, on the same principle that muscles are strengthened by exercise—those of voice-making organs being no exception to the general rule. Hence, in many cases, absolute silence diminishes the vocal power, just as the protracted non-use of the arm of the Hindoo devotee at length paralyzes it forever. The general plan, in appropriate cases, is to read aloud in a conversational tone, thrice a day, for a minute or two, or three at a time, increasing a minute every other day, until half an hour is thus spent at a time, thrice a day, which is to be continued until the desired object is accomplished. Managed thus, there is safety and efficiency as a uniform result.

As a means, then, of health, of averting consumption, of being social and entertaining in any company, as a means of showing the quality of the mind, let reading aloud be considered an accomplishment far more indispensable than that of smattering French, or lisping Italian, or dancing cotillions, gallopades, polkas and quadrilles.—*Hall's Journal.*

Various Topics.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The Imperial State Crown of Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundell & Bridged, in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of her Majesty.' It consists of diamonds, pearly rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is thirty-nine ounces and five pwt., Troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of one hundred and twenty-nine pearls, and the upper part of the band a row of one hundred and twelve pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire, (partly drilled) purchased for the crown by King George the Fourth. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires, (three on each side) between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds one hundred and twenty-eight diamonds. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixty trefoil ornaments, containing one hundred and sixty diamonds., Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons, consisting of one hundred and forty-eight diamonds. In front of the crown, and in the center of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward the Black Prince, by Don Pedro; King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, A. D., 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt, A. D. 1415.

It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled by a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centers, and contain respectively one hundred and twenty-four and one hundred and thirty brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of a French *fleur-de-lis*, with four rubies in the centers, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively eighty-six and eighty-seven rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves containing seven hundred and twenty-eight rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; thirty-two pearls forming the acorns, set in cups containing fifty-four rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is one hundred and eight brilliants; one hundred and sixteen table, and five hundred and fifty-nine rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond caps, containing twelve rose diamonds, and stems containing twenty-four very small diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere three hundred and four brilliants, and in the upper two hundred and forty-four brilliants; the zone and arc being composed of thirty-three rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the center, surrounded by four large brilliants and one hundred and eight smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the crown:—1 large ruby, irregularly polished; 1 large broad-spread sapphire; 16 sapphires; 11 emeralds; 4 rubies; 1,363 brilliant diamonds; 1,273 rose diamonds; 147 table diamonds; 4 drop-shaped pearls; 273 pearls.

I think after all, that the India-rubber kind of virtue, that will bend and stretch, just a little, and then fly right back to its place, is safer than the icicle virtue, that is pretty sure to melt, unless you keep it on the north side of the barn all the time; and when it once melts, that is the last of it.—*Beecher.*

The leaves that least becomes a warrior's brow are leaves of absence.

A TURKISH LOVE AFFAIR.

The modern laws of Cos do not reward female chastity, but they discountenance, in a very singular manner, any cruelty in females toward their admirers.

While Dr. Clarke was in that island, an instance occurred, in which the fatal termination of a love affair occasioned a trial for what the Mohammedan lawyers called "homicide by an intermediate cause." The case was as follows:

A young man desperately in love with a girl of Stanchio eagerly sought to marry her; but his proposals were rejected. In consequence of his disappointment, he bought some poison and destroyed himself. The Turkish police instantly arrested the father of the young woman as the cause, by implication, of the man's death; under the fifth species of homicide, he became, therefore, amenable for this suicide.

When the cause came before the magistrate, it was urged literally by the accusers, that "If he, the accused, had not had a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in love: consequently he would not have been disappointed; consequently he would not have swallowed poison; consequently he would not have died; but he, the accused, had a daughter, and the deceased had fallen in love, and had been disappointed, and had swallowed poison, and had died.'

Upon all these counts he was called upon to pay the price of the young man's life; and this being fixed at the sum of eighty piastres, it was accordingly exacted!

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.

He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean fraud. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistakes. He is ashamed of innendoes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is not one thing to a man's face and another to his back. If by accident he comes into possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter in at his window or lie open before him in unregarded exposure, are sacred to him. He profanes no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, bonds and securities, notice to trespassers, are not for him. He may be trusted out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he has a rebuke for another, he is straight-forward, open and manly. He cannot descend to scurrility. Billingsgate don't lie on his track. Of woman, and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every man.

A GENEROUS OFFICER.

At a review on the Champs de Mars of Algiers, a private incurred a just punishment for disrespectful language to his Colonel. One year later he was doing duty as a sentinel at an outpost at Kabylia. The Colonel, now General and commanding officer of the district, rode slowly by. It was twilight. A ball whizzed within a few inches of him, but lodged in a tree. The General rode straight up to the sentinel, who fell on his knees and prayed for mercy. "Silence," was his reply, "they are coming; you will be lost." The patroling party, having heard the shot, came up while he was speaking. "It's nothing," said the general; "I was trying the new cartouches; I fancied they might be damp." The culprit is at this moment valet to the worthy General, and wears the ball which he extracted from the tree constantly round his neck, only so roughened as to cause a constant irritation of the skin, which, he says, reminds him of his attempted crime and of his General's mercy.

Increase of Nations.—The rate at which the population increases in various countries is shown in official returns lately issued. In Great Britain in the year 1862, a living child was born to every 28 persons; in France, (1861,) only one child to every 37 persons; Austria, (1862,) one to every 42; Prussia, (1860,) one to every 25; Belgium, (1861,) one to every 32; Sweden, (1859,) one to every 29; Denmark and the Duchies, (1862,) one to every 31; Bavaria, (1861,) one to every 29; Hanover, (1861,) one to every 31; Spain and Balearic Islands, (1861,) one to every 25; Greece, (1860, one to every 35; Chili, (1862,) one to every 24.

Indelible Pencil Writing.—A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing or drawing as indelible as if done with ink:—Lay the writing in a shallow dish, and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spots not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. When the paper is all over with the milk, take it up and let the milk drain off, and wipe off with the feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber.

A Mechanical Horse.—A sensation has been excited in Paris by an announcement that Mr. Aspic of Cincinnati, has just invented a mechanical horse that is likely completely to set aside the employment of its predecessors. Mr. Aspic's horse is of the size of nature, and acts by a series of springs, enabling the rider to walk, trot, amble or gallop at will. The "dumb animal," it is said, can twist itself about, move its eyes, prick up its ears, and even neigh, if winked at. The only obstacle to the acquisition of such a steed, that will require neither hay, nor corn, nor straw, nor groom, is its high price—upwards of $10,000.

A LOOK AT THE BOOK OF NATURE.

The vegetable world is full of objects of interest and beauty. Not only the tall oaks and the pines, but even the mosses that grow under our feet, and bear their pretty, though little and unnoticed flowers, proclaim the wisdom and goodness of the Creator of all. What a beautiful field for study and thought is here presented to the young. It is a book,—the great book of Nature,—and happy is he who learns to read therein, and treasures up the instruction he receives. Let us look at two of the pages of this book: On one we find a little Moss, called the *Pear Shaped Moss*, from some resemblance it bears to that fruit.

The engraving is made from a specimen highly magnified. It is found growing in shady places, where limestone rocks abound. On these rocks wherever a little dust has blown the mosses spring up and grow, and decay, and their decay adds to the soil, and then up springs another plant, which could not live but for this addition to the soil. This also dies, adding more to the soil, and in its place springs up the little plant, and then the shrub, and then the tree. In this way soil is formed and made fit for the garden, in what but for the aid of the little mosses and plants, would have remained a barren rock. Rain and time aids in this work.

Now let us turn over several pages, and look at the *Royal Palmetto*, a tree found in the Tropics, and described by Mr. Bard in his *Adventures on the Mosquito Coast.*

It grows to a great height, often over 150 feet, standing straight, like a liberty pole, and yet is not thicker than a man's thigh. Few trees can equal it in height or beauty. The trunk tapers nearly to the top, where it has a crown of leaves. It is sometimes called the *Mountain Cabbage*, because the part which is eaten is supposed to resemble that vegetable in flavor. This cabbage part constitutes the crown of the trunk, and looks very much like a vase. From the very center of this natural vase rises a tall, yellowish *spatha*, or sheath, terminating in a sharp point. At the bottom of this, and inclosed in the natural vase, is found a tender white core, or heart, varying in size with the dimensions of the tree, but usually eight or ten inches in circumference. This may be eaten raw, as a salad, or if preferred, fried or boiled. In taste it resembles an artichoke rather than a cabbage. The Indians climb this palm, and dexterously inserting their knives, contrive to obtain the edible part without destroying the tree itself. This is very curious, but we have many things in our fields, and hedges, and woods, just as curious as this, which we can find by searching for.

The chief art of learning is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights, frequently repeated; the most lofty sciences are formed by the continued accumulation of single propositions.—*Locke.*

Reading for the Young.

GOING TO DISTRICT SCHOOL.

BY EMILY J. BUGBEE.

Barefoot boy and little girl,
She with rosy cheek and curls,
His, a forehead brown with tan,
Sturdy little farmer-man.

Old straw hat, with broken rim,
Is the least that troubles him,
As the dinner-pail he swings,
Full of mother's choicest things.

Happy little pair are they,
Chatting blithely on the way,
In the morning fresh and cool,
Going to the district school.

From the shady farm-house door,
Mother watches, till no more
She can follow—out of sight
They are gone, her heart's delight.

Can you see them sitting there,
On the benches hard and bare,
Tired feet swinging to and fro,
Conning o'er the lessons low?

Sitting at the noon of school,
By the gurgling streamlet cool,
'Mong the brakes and bending trees,
Eating up the bread and cheese!

Or, with merry laugh and shout,
When the boys and girls go out,
Books and pencils cast away,
See them jump, and swing, and play.

Hark! the ferule on the pane,
Rap, and rap, and rap again,
Rushing in with cheeks aglow,
Half reluctantly they go.

Glide the busy hours away,
'Till the warm sun's westering ray
Slants across the open door,
And the hours of school are o'er.

Happy, healthy girl and boy,
Full of simple, careless joy,
Free from tyrant fashion's rule,
Going to the district school.

In the busy noon of life,
'Mid its restless fever strife,
As your pathways shall divide,
From the roof-tree wandering wide,

Memories of these morning hours,
Song of birds, and scent of flowers,
Bleat of lambs, and song of rill,
Will come sweetly o'er you still.

And your thoughts go yearning back,
O'er that simple childhood track,
When the longest road you knew,
Was the one that led you to
The school-house, just a mile away,
Where the birch and rule held sway.

[*Little Corporal.*

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PERSONAL ENERGY.

The vigorous growth of our nation has been mainly the result of the free industrial *energy* of individuals. And while this spirit of active industry has been the vital principle of the nation, it has also been its saving and remedial one, counteracting from time to time the errors in our laws,—hence the abolitions and the disenactments and all other reforms.

Never did sudden calamity more severely test the individual pluck, endurance, and *energy* of a people, than did the recent outbreak of the Southern rebellion, but it only served to bring out the unflinching self-reliance and dormant heroism of the American race. In that terrible trial all proved almost equally great,—woman, civilian, and soldier,—from the general down through all grades to the private and bugleman. The men were not picked; they belonged to the same every-day people whom we daily meet at home—on the streets, in workshops, in the fields; yet when sudden disaster fell upon them, each and all displayed a wealth of *personal energy*. It was personal energy that lifted Grant from the humble and obscure position of clerk in a leather store to that of General in the American Army. It was personal energy that cheered Sherman on through his dark and bloody march to the sea. It was personal energy that made a President of our humble and honest rail-splitter. View Livingstone, with a heroism greater than that of Xavier, penetrating the wilds of Africa on his mission of Christian civilization,—Brooke, establishing a nucleus of European enterprise and colonization among the piratical tribes of the Indian Ocean,—Franklin, Maclure, Collinson and others cleaving their way through storms and ice and darkness, to solve the question of the north-west passage. And remember how rulers and their nations trembled and went down before that energetic commander, Napoleon. All these were the legitimate results of personal energy.

How true that old maxim "Heaven helps those who help themselves." The spirit of self-help is the root of all genuine growth in the individual, and as exhibited in the lives of many it constitutes the true source of national vigor and strength. There is no power of law that can make the idle man industrious, the thriftless provident, or the drunkard sober,—though each and every individual can be each and all of these, if he will, by the exercise of his own free powers of action and self-energy. The words "I don't know," "I can't," and "impossible," are almost to be detested; let us use in their place, "*Learn!—Do!—Try!*" That quality will do anything that can be done in this world. No talents, no opportunities, no circumstances, will make a man without that energy—*invincible determination.*

Benton Ridge, Ohio. Perry.

Debts.—Never associate with a person that don't pay his debts. If a fellow won't pay, his company won't.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 17, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Southern Matters.

THE orange crop of Louisiana this year is pronounced "magnificent."

Extensive iron works are in process of erection at Trenton, Dade county, Ga.

The Mississippi Legislature has adjourned to meet on the 21st of January.

A steamboat is being built at Memphis in which steam is to be generated by petroleum.

The headquarters of the Department of Tennessee have been transferred from Nashville to Louisville.

Dr. Steele has announced himself a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Florida, in opposition to Gov. Marvin.

Five hundred loyal men of North Carolina have just emigrated in a body from that State for the Northwest.

A large quantity of English iron has been received at Pensacola for the rebuilding of the Pensacola Railway.

Bishop Joseph W. Platner was consecrated in New Orleans on the 7th inst., as Bishop of Louisiana by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont.

Gov. Potter of Alabama, has issued a proclamation appointing the 29th inst. to be observed in that State "as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer."

A Company has recently been organized in Texas called the "Texas Oil, Iron, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of $3,000,000.

The Legislature of Georgia on the 9th inst. rejected the U. S. Constitutional Amendment by the following vote:—Senate, ayes 36, nays none; House, ayes 113, nays 12.

Ex-Provisional Governor Perry of South Carolina, has published a long letter against the adoption of the U. S. Constitutional Amendment. He says the South may be ruined, but cannot be dishonored.

From returns just published in the Louisville Journal, it appears that a total of 61,063,240 lbs. of tobacco were raised in Kentucky during the present year. The amount sold in Louisville was 32,322,500 pounds.

Gov. Throckmorton, in a special message to the Texas Legislature, denies indignantly the charge that the State is disinclined to Federal restoration. The sentiment of the people, he says, is misunderstood in the North, and there needs no military protection to maintain Union men in their rights.

Late Fires.

THE woolen factory of O. Burnett, Albion, N. Y., was burned on the 4th. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

On the 4th, in Nashville, Tenn., nearly $100,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire. The principal sufferers are James Walker, grocer, loss $30,000; insured $26,000: Mr. Alder, clothing merchant, loss $30,000; insured $20,000: Mr. Davis, theater, loss $25,000; insured $12,000.

Irwin & Sloan's elevator in Oswego, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst., with 150,000 bushels of grain; insurance on the grain, $220,000. Loss on elevator, $150,000; insured for $80,000.

The stave factory of Hiram Defendorf, Savannah, Wayne Co., N. Y., was burned on the 7th. Loss $15,000; insured $5,000.

The saw mill and other property of Norcross & Saunders, Lowell, Mass., was consumed on the 8th; insured.

The Atlantic Empire Block, in Augusta, Ga., owned by William Markham, containing six large stores, was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. Loss very heavy.

From Mexico.

ADVICES from Chihuahua to the 15th ult. are received. Juarez is there with 800 soldiers.

Escobada has moved against Mejia at San Luis Potosi, with four hundred French and eight hundred Mexicans.

The Imperials hold Durango. They are expected to fall back on the Capital.

Both the Juarez and Imperial Governments are exhausted in finances. Juarez is levying forced loans, extraordinary contributions, and confiscating property. His hopes are dependent on the guarantee of a liberal loan by the U. S. Government. He has greatly oppressed American residents, demanding $5,000,000, and they have sent a memorial to Washington.

Maximilian's prospects are very bad. He must leave with the French.

The Liberal Generals and lawyers are understood to favor Ortega, and only recognize Juarez because he is recognized at Washington.

Juarez has annuled the Louisiana Tehuantepec grant, and has made another to Americans who pay $100,000 in cash and reimburse the holders of the old grant the money they paid for it.

Canadian Matters.

A BOY named Parry, aged 15 years, was tried in Toronto on the 5th inst., for invading Canada at Fort Eric, and acquitted.

John Sleven was tried the 7th for waging war against "the Queen's dominions," and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

An eminent lawyer has been engaged by the U. S. Government to defend the Fenian prisoners to be tried in Montreal next month.

Both Col. Lynch and McMahon, under sentence of death, have determined to apply for new trials.

The Canadian journals say that the death sentences passed upon the Fenian prisoners will be remitted, but their punishment will, however, be severe.

The British Provinces are sending large contributions to the Quebec sufferers. The Mayor of Quebec has been authorized by telegraph from England to draw large sums of money on English account and bestow it on those made needy by the great fire.

The police authorities in Toronto have been instructed to arrest all suspicious characters found in the city, under the habeas corpus act passed last session. Persons thus arrested, if committed to jail by any magistrate, will have to remain there till the 8th of next June before they can be tried. Four men were arrested on the 8th inst.—two from Brooklyn, N. Y., one from England, and one from Scotland.

The One Hundredth Regiment arrived at Montreal from England last week. There are now in British America about 15,000 troops of the regular army, of whom 9,000 are in Canada.

Foreign Items—By Steamer.

THE Belgian Minister of War has resigned.

The question of Maximilian's abdication is still canvassed on the continent.

The health of the Empress Carlotta of Mexico remained unchanged on the 27th ult. She had attempted to commit suicide.

A royal decree was issued in Dresden on the 27th of October, dissolving the Provisional Government.

A great battle took place in Candia on the 17th ult. between the Cretans, who numbered 20,000, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces, amounting to 30,000. The latter are stated to have been repulsed, and Ismael Pacha wounded.

An attempt was made the 27th ult. to shoot the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria as he was leaving the theater at Prague. The miscreant aimed a pistol at him, but before he could fire was seized by an Englishman and secured.

The London Globe says Denmark is threatened with extinction.

The cattle plague has nearly disappeared in Great Britain.

The London Times alludes to the further disintegration of the Austrian Empire as possible.

The situation of the Lyons workmen is represented as being of a very grave nature, and measures of relief have been adopted.

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The trouble between the Sultan's Government and the Cabinet of the United States, growing out of the conduct of the Turkish officials towards the Consul and Consulate of America in the Island of Cyprus, has been settled.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The ships which have been ordered for the service of removing the French troops from Mexico, are ready to sail. The Moniteur of to-day says Maximilian will remain in Mexico.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The appointment of Baron Buest, as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria, is looked upon with disfavor by the Government of Prussia.

VENICE, Nov. 7.—King Victor Emanuel, the Ruler of United Italy, entered the city at 11 o'clock this morning. The Patriarch of Venice received His Majesty in the Church of St. Mark, where a Te Deum was chanted in honor of the event. The reception given by the municipality and the people was magnificent, and great joy was manifested everywhere.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Lord Gladstone has gone to Rome on a mission to the Pope. An alliance has been formed between Russia and Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Turkish Government has granted a general amnesty to the Cretan insurgents.

ELECTION RESULTS.—We give the following result of the elections held this year of members of Congress:—Delaware, 1 Democrat; Illinois, 12 Republicans, 2 Dems.; Indiana, 8 Reps., 3 Dems.; Iowa, 6 Reps.; Kansas, 1 Rep.: Maine, 5 Reps.; Maryland, 1 Rep., 4 Dems.; Massachusetts, 10 Reps.; Michigan, 6 Reps.; Minnesota, 2 Reps.; Missouri, 7 Reps., 2 Dems.; Nevada, 1 Rep.; New Jersey, 3 Reps., 2 Dems.; New York, 20 Reps., 11 Dems.; Ohio, 16 Reps., 3 Dems.; Oregon, 1 Rep.; Pennsylvania, 18 Reps., 6 Dems.; Vermont, 3 Reps.; West Virginia, 3 Reps.; Wisconsin, 5 Reps. Whole number of Republicans, 128; Democrats, 35. No. of Republicans elected to Congress from the above States in 1864, 130; Democrats, 33. The Republicans gain four U. S. Senators, (as claimed,) and lose one.

The majorities on Governor of this State foot up as follows:—Fenton, Republican, 78,697; Hoffman, 63,631. Fenton's majority, 15,066.

Members of New York Assembly elected this year—Republicans 83; Democrats, 45. Last year, Republicans, 89; Democrats, 39; Dem. gain, 6.

FROM PARAGUAY.—Another battle took place at Fort Humaita on the 22d of September. The gunboats engaged the fort from the river, while the allied storming column attacked the Paraguayans in the midst of a shower of grape and musketry, and captured the first parallels. They failed to take the second, and were compelled to retire after having sustained a loss of five thousand men, and having had seven gunboats disabled. Further operations were suspended, and the allied army withdrew.

THE INDIANS.—An Arizona paper of Oct. 25 (says a late dispatch from San Francisco) says that more troops are needed to suppress the Indian depredations in that Territory. The Mohave tribes show friendship to the whites, and thirty of their number are now out with the American troops on the war path.

The Texas papers contain accounts of recent troubles with the Indians in that State. Gen. Sheridan has returned to his command.

The News Condenser.

— There are 55 Protestant churches in China.

— Corn is selling in Alabama for $5 per bushel.

— The Louisiana orange crop is large this year.

— An oil excitement prevails in Walker Co., Ga.

— Roxbury, Mass., has been annexed to Boston.

— The famine in India is considered about ended.

— Many families are moving from East Tennessee to Texas.

— Hog cholera is prevailing fatally in Crawford Co., Ohio.

— Coal has been found on the government reserve in Kansas.

— Gen. McClellan is at a quiet bathing place in Switzerland.

— A boy in Pennsylvania lately killed himself by eating acorns.

— There is a demand for 20,000 horses in New York city for families.

— A large portion of the ladies of Detroit make their own boots.

— Twelve hundred balls are announced for the winter in New York.

— Ohio has about 1,000 prisoners in her State Prison—30 females.

— The potato crop of Maine will suffer less from the rot than was feared.

— In Macon, Georgia, the negroes are dying at the rate of six to ten a day.

— During the past year 8,000 new buildings have been erected in Chicago.

— There was a killing frost near Macon, Georgia, Thursday morning week.

— A dangerous counterfeit of the $50 legal tender notes has been discovered.

— An Ohio man has effected insurance on his life to the amount of $300,000.

— Artificial ivory is made in France from a paste of *papier mache* and gelatin.

— Indians have appeared in Bandera county, Texas, and are driving in the settlers.

— Cholera has reappeared at Cincinnati, and the deaths number twenty a day.

— It is said there was not a single American burned out by the great fire in Quebec.

— At last accounts the Methodist Centenary subscriptions had reached $2,054,976.

— All but 25,000 acres of the Agricultural College lands devoted to Ohio has been sold.

— Two men were shot through the breast by an unknown person in Portland, Me., last week.

GOLD AND SILVER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Accounts of rich gold and silver mines in New Hampshire are given in the Boston Traveler. Gold was discovered in Lisbon (N. H.) last year. The principal mine is worked by a company having a capital of $240,000. They expect to make money. Another company has a capital of $200,000. The yield of these mines is represented to be very prolific. Another company is operating for silver in the town of Warren.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A dispatch from Kansas City dated November 4, says "the Union Pacific Railroad is graded sixty miles beyond Fort Riley, and the Company has iron for one hundred and twenty miles of the road. The extension of the road two hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Riley will be completed in one year from now."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A BUFFALO dispatch the 9th inst., says since the 1st of September, but five cases of cholera have been reported in that city. Two of them proved fatal.

THE probabilities are, the papers say, that the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted into the Union at the next session of Congress.

ALBERT M. VAN KLEEK, for five years Postmaster in Poughkeepsie, fell in an apopleetic fit in Main street of that city on the 6th inst., and soon after died.

GEORGE G. MUNGER of Rochester, has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, in place of William A. Dart.

REV. SAMUEL G. BROWN, Professor at Dartmouth College, was unanimously elected, last week, President of Hamilton College in Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.

THE Governors of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont and North Carolina have appointed the 29th inst. as a "Day of Thanksgiving."

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in the city of Indianapolis on Tuesday, the 20th inst., instead of the 25th, as has been erroneously announced.

RICHARD BRIGHTWELL, a mulatto, has obtained a verdict for $300 damages against the Trustees of Greenwich Township, Ohio, for refusing his vote at the general election in 1865.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis the 7th inst., says "forty miners arrived at St. Joseph to-day with $200,000 in treasure. Other parties are coming down the river with nearly a million and a half in gold dust."

SANFORD CONOVER, *alias* CHARLES A. DUNCAN, who was implicated in the recent attempt to convict Jeff. Davis of being an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln by means of suborned witnesses, was arrested in New York on the 1st inst., and taken to Washington.

IN view of the proposed Convention for a revision of the State Constitution, the American Equal Rights Association—of which LUCRETIA MOTT is President, and SUSAN B. ANTHONY the leading Secretary—announce a Convention in Tweddle Hall, Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 20th and 21st, to consider the question of so amending the Constitution as to secure the right of suffrage to all citizens, without distinction of race or sex.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, NOV. 13, 1866.

THE closing month of the autumnal season, so far, has been of the old fashioned "Indian Summer," kind. It has been most propitious for closing up farm operations, hence if any portions of the crops have not been harvested and properly secured, the fault must be charged to some other account than that of the weather.

There have been some changes in market quotations with respect to a few articles since our last, but, in the main, prices remain much the same. The most marked mutation will be noticed in the article of pork, showing a decline of some $5 per barrel since our last issue.

The wool market remains remarkably dull and next to nothing doing. Holders do not feel inclined to accept present rates, while buyers show no disposition to advance their figures, and the result is a profound apathy in respect to this important staple.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,50@17,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$14,50@15,00	Apples, green	$1,00@ 1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔	10@ 10c
Do. buckwheat	0,00@ 0,00	Peaches	25@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	16,00@18,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	25,00@30,00	Plums	20@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	2,30@ 2,50	Potatoes, ⅌ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,80@ 2,90	Onions	50@62½c
Best white	3,00@ 3,10	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ⅌ bu	1,10@ 1,15	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	1,10@ 1,15	Green hides trim'd	10@ 10c
Rye	1,20@ 1,25	Do. untrimmed	8@ 9c
Oats	60@ 62c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	90@ 1,00	Sheep pelts, each	$0,75@1,50
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Lamb pelts	25@ 75c
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$00,00@00,00	Timothy ⅌ bu	$3,75@ 4,00
Do. new mess	28,00@29,00	Clover, medium	8,00@ 8,50
Do. clear, ⅌ ℔	16@ 17c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	9,50@10,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@18,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 4,50	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ⅌ ℔	7@ 9c	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Hams	19@ 20c	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Shoulders	13@ 14c	Coal, lump, ⅌ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	16@ 18c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	20@ 22c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	10@ 12c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	34@ 35c	Do. soft	9,00@0,00
Do. packed	33@ 34c	Do. Char ⅌ bu	15@ 16c
Cheese, dairy	14@ 16c	Salt, ⅌ bbl	2,65@2,75
Do. factory	18@ 19c	Wool, ⅌ ℔	40@50c
Lard, tried	16@ 17c	Hops	40@ 50c
Do. rough	15@ 16c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s	8,25@8,50
Do. rough	0@ 6½c	Honey, box, ⅌ ℔	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 32c	Candles, box	14½@ 15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ⅌ ton	14,00@18,00	Barrels	38@ 43c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton, 36@38c for middlings. Flour ranges from $8,90@14,10 as to quality. Wheat, $2 20@3,20. Rye $1,40@$1,50; Barley $1,00@1,45. Corn, 125@126c. Oats, 62@65c. Hops firm at 25@65c. Pork, new mess, $26,50@26,50; old mess, $30,00; prime, $22,75@23,25; 12½@13½c for shoulders; 14@16c for hams. Lard, 13@14½c. Butter, 30@50c. Cheese, 8@17c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—Flour, sales at $11,75@14,50.—Wheat, $2,90@3,00. Corn, 111@115c. Rye, $1,25. Barley, 90@112½c. Oats, 57@62c. Peas, $1,35. Pork: $25@23,00. Lard, 15½@16c. Hams, 21c; shoulders, 16½@18c. Butter, 25@35c. Cheese, 15@17c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Flour, sales at $9.50@12,50.—Wheat, $1,79@2,00. Corn, 83@88c. Oats, 38½@42½c.—Mess Pork, old, $28,50@29; new, $27; Lard, 14c. Hogs, dull at $8@8,25.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Flour ranges from $6,75@8,00; Fall Wheat, $1,60@1,75; Spring Wheat, $1,37@1,45; Peas, 70@77c; Oats, 28@30c; Barley, 56@60c; Butter, 16@18c; Lard, 16c; Cheese, 12½@14c. Hay, $12@16; Straw, $7@8. Apples, $1@1,50; Potatoes, 20@50c. Hops, 30@40c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8,00@17,00. Cows and Calves, $40@140; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep & Lambs, 8¼@8c; Swine, 9¼@9½c.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Beeves $4,00@8,25; Sheep, 4½@5c; Hogs, 8½@8¾c; dressed, 11c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 7.—Beeves, sales at 8½@13½c. Working oxen $200@300 ⅌ pr. Handy steers $75@175. Milch cows, $50@115. Heifers, $30@45. Yearlings, $18@30; two-year-olds, $30@40; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep sheared, 4@6½ cents; in lots, 3@5 cents. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shoats — Wholesale, 10@11 cents; retail, 11@14c. Fat hogs, 10@10½c. Hides, 10½@12c. ⅌ ℔; country lots 9@10 cts.; tallow 8@10 cts.; calfskins, 25@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,25.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Beef Cattle.—Prices range from $3,00@6,50. Working oxen, $156@180 ⅌ pair. Veal calves, $56@7,25. Sheep, sales at $2,25@5,00. Swine, sales at from $7,25 to $8,50.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00@6,00; 2d do, $5@5,50; 3d do, $4@4,50. Sheep, $3,50@4,50 each.—Lambs, $2@2,50 each. Calves, $5@6 each. Hogs, $5@6 live weight, $6,50@7,50 dressed weight.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—45@48c for native and ¼ blood Merinos; 47@52cts for ⅜ and ½ do; 58@68c for full-blood do; 60@65c for Saxony; 30@38c for No. 1 pulled; 45@50c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 30@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 28@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@45c; East India, 35@55c; African, 30@60c; Mexican, 20@27c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 64@71cts; fine, 58@60c; medium, 53@56; coarse, 47@50c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 56@58c; fine, 53@55c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 45@48c. Other Western—Fine, 52@51c; medium, 48@50c; common, 45@47c; California, 25@45c; Canada, 50@50c; pulled, extra, 60@65c; superfine, 45@50cts; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@35c; East India, 20@45c

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—There are no changes to note. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@50c., and extra, 55@60c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@30c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 45@50c.; pulled, 35@40c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@30c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@45c; fine, 45@50c.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Prices:—Fine fleece, 42@50 cts; medium, 42@43c; coarse, 40@45c; tub, coarse, 50@54c tub, fine, 55@58c.—*Rep.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED in every county, to sell the best Works of Art published in the United States. In reference to works, terms and territory, address, with stamp, JOHN F. CROBAUGH, Gen. Agent, P. O. Drawer 15, Waterloo, N. Y.

$4.000 WANTED FOR 4 OR 5 Years, on an improved and choice Fruit Farm, near South Pass, Union Co., Illinois. Loan wanted for the purpose of extending improvements on the place. For particulars address H., Box 53, South Pass, Ill.

FOR SALE—10 MILES EAST OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., a splendid mansion with convenient out-buildings, all recently built, in modern style. Also 7 acres first quality land, suitable for gardening and well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds.
Address H. STAATS, Fairport, N. Y.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, N. Y.—Teachers, 12; Students, Fall Term, 300; Instruction thorough; discipline strict. No tobacco allowed. Board, &c., per term, $60. Tuition in Common English, $9. Winter Term opens Dec. 6th. Address
878 3t J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 40 ACRES of Land for Fruit Trees and Grape Vines. Land well situated in an old improved neighborhood in Fulton Co., Indiana, 3 or 4 miles from Chicago & Great Eastern RR., and 12 miles north of Logansport. Value, $800. Address H. C. FREEMAN, South Pass, Union Co., Ill.

HUNTERS, FARMERS, &c.—You can in a few days catch all fur-bearing animals (Minks, Otter, &c.,) that range where you trap by using my artificial scented bait. Send $1 and receive by return mail this great secret from an old hunter. Address E. MESSER, Box 27, Methuen, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.—$150 per Month, everywhere, male and female, to sell the Genuine Common Sense Family Sewing Machine,—the greatest invention of the age. Price, $18. Every Machine warranted for three years. Address
873-4t SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

ALWAYS

A WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in THE ADVOCATE. These are our *lowest wholesale prices.* We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but *one price.*

The way which we came to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay, elsewhere, about a *dollar* per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the wholesale prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade but we cannot make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than *two cents per pound.*

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be preceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one carriage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ ℔.
IMPERIAL and HYSON, best $1,25 ⅌ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ⅌ ℔.
GUNPOWDER $1,25; best, $1,50.

AURORA, Ind., Oct. 30, 1866.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

FIFTH ORDER FROM THIS CLUB.

8 ℔s.	Young Hyson,	John Feely, at $1,25	$10 00
8 "	"	Wm Barclay, at $1,25	10 00
4 "	"	John Rourke, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	P Dinnen, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	P Moran, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	Geo Watson, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	Alfred James, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	T Adamson, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	"	Robert Little, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	"	J R Walker, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	"	W Radspinner, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	"	Mrs Louden, at $1,25	2 50
1 ℔.	"	J W Stokes, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	"	Robt Ramsey, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Oolong	do at $1,00	1 00
3 ℔s.	"	F A Slater, at $1,00	3 00
1 ℔	"	W Killellen, at $1,00	1 00
3 ℔s.	Gunpowder,	do at $1,25	3 75
1 ℔.	"	F A Slater, at $1,25	1 25
4 ℔s.	"	T Greenland, at $1,25	5 00
3 "	"	H P Hall, at $1,00	3 00
4 "	Imperial,	Geo Hibbert, at $1,25	5 00
3 "	"	Geo Giegoldt, at $1,25	3 75
3 "	"	E F Campbell, at $1,25	3 75
1 ℔.	"	Samuel Sweet, at $1,25	1 25
			$91 25

This is the Fifth Order; so you see it suits pretty well.
Yours, etc., E. K. LONG.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH.
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

☞ We call special notice to the fact that *our* Vesey Street Store is at No. 31 and 33 Vesey street, corner of Church street—*large double store.*

Parties looking for our store will please bear in mind that ours is a *large double store, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St., corner of Church St.* This is an important fact to be remembered, as there are many other Tea Stores in Vesey Street.

A MONEY MAKING BUSINESS—With small capital, for any one in business or out of business,—adapted to both male and female—at least 100 *per cent. profit* made. Many persons who cannot devote their entire attention to the business, will find it a pleasant, highly respectable and profitable method of employing their spare moments. Send for Circular, for full information. Address PERINE'S FINE ART PUBLISHING HOUSE, No. 111 Nassau St., New York City.
(Cut this out and send name in your letter.) 873-3t

FOR SALE—A Farm of 380 Acres, in Monroe Co., 12 miles south-west from the city of Rochester, and 3 miles from each of the stations (Chili and Churchville,) on the New York Central RR.; 50 acres are heavily timbered. The farm is well watered and especially adapted to a dairy or stock farm; the house is large and one of the finest in the town; outbuildings good and sufficient for the farm. If desired, only 280 acres will be sold with all of the buildings and timber. For further particulars, price, &c., inquired of ABRAM KARNES, Arcade Banking House, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Agents Wanted—National Publishing Co.
Challenge Washing Machine—S W Palmer & Co.
A Valuable Medicine—White Pine Compound.
The Western Rural—H N F Lewis.
1,000 Agents Wanted—K B Treat & Co.
Wood-Sawing Machinery—J W Mount.
Stereo.,ticons and Magic Lanterns—T H McAllister.
Farm for Sale—Abram Karnes.
A Money Making Business—Perine.
Hunters, Farmers, &c—E Messer.
Agents Wanted—Secomb & Co.
Fall y Seminary—J P Griffin.
A Splendid Subscription Book—Richardson & Co.
Wanted—W. J. Holland.
$1,000 Wanted for Four or Five Years.
Wanted to Exchange—H C Freeman
Work for the Unemployed—John F Crobaugh.
For Sale—H Stuats.
Valuable Merino Sheep—Baker & Harrigan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
The Great American Tea Company.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

HAS received the warmest praises from eminent Clergymen of all denominations for its "admirable freshness," its "rich variety," its "innocent entertainment," its "good instruction," its "originality and good sense." "In its sphere it has no rival." TERMS: $2.00 a year; large discount to Clubs. Specimen number, 20 cents.

Every Saturday

CONTAINS the ablest and most interesting articles from Once a Week; London Society; Pall Mall Gazette; Macmillan's, Fraser's, St. James's, New Monthly, Cornhill, Gentleman's, Sixpenny, Victoria, and Geological Magazines; London Review, Saturday Review, The Argosy, Fortnightly Review, Chamber's Journal, Spectator, Athenæum, Leisure Hour, All the Year Round, and all the other popular English Periodicals. TERMS: Ten Cents a Number. $5.00 a year.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

31 AND 33 VESEY STREET,
Corner of Church Street,
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

CALL special notice to the fact that their Vesey Street Store is No. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, corner of Church Street—*large double store.*

Parties looking for their store will please bear in mind that theirs is a *large double store, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, corner of Church Street.* This is an important fact to be remembered, as there are many other Tea Stores in Vesey Street.

Eat Heartily. There are hundreds of people who do not dare eat a hearty meal of victuals for fear of the distressing effects that follow. COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will stop it instantaneously. It has cured more cases of Dyspepsia than all other remedies combined. Take it freely, and you will be satisfied of its merits.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Confidential Information for the Married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE MERINO SHEEP.—See RURAL of 20th Oct., page 333. BAKER & HARRIGAN.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS—With the Improved Lime Light, illuminating brilliantly two hundred square feet of canvas, and magnifying the views to that size, at an expense of less than one dollar for a whole evening's exhibition. Easily managed and pays well. Illustrated priced catalogue of the apparatus, with list of over two thousand artistically colored photographic views on glass, of the War, Scripture History, Choice Statuary, etc., etc., sent by mail, free of charge. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y., (of the late firm of McAllister & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.)

1.000 AGENTS WANTED. THE BEST CHANCE YET.
A work of Historical value and National importance. The only work on our Navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In Press,
FARRAGUT
AND OUR
NAVAL COMMANDERS,
BY HON. J. T. HEADLEY,
THE DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN.
In one handsome volume, with 22 splendid Steel Portraits and Battle Scenes—comprising the Early Life, Public Services and Naval Career of Admiral D. G. Farragut, Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, Admirals Foot, Dupont, Stringham, Davis, Goldsborough and Dahlgreen; Commodores Wilkes, Winslow, Worden, Bailey, and many other prominent Naval celebrities, written in Mr. Headley's graphic and inimitable style.
To experienced agents a more popular and rapid selling work was never offered. Sold only by Agents. Send at once for the outfit and commence the canvass.
Address, E. B. TREAT & CO.,
877-2t Publishers, 654 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST
POPULAR AND BEST
Selling Subscription Book Published!

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent, which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

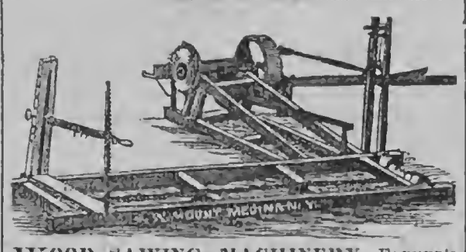
Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio.
878-4t Chicago, Ills., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va.

DEAD APPLE TREES WANTED!
We want any quantity of blocks,
17 inches long, 2¼ by 1¾ inches and will pay 8c each.
22 " " 2⅝ by 2 " " 12c "
to be sawed from good, sound straight-grained timber either from living or dead (if sound) trees.
The above prices are for blocks delivered to us in this city. J. H. & N. A. WILLIAMS, Utica, N. Y.

WANTED.
An experienced canvasser in every county to *take charge of the county and employ other agents in selling our publications.* Will pay either salary or commission to competent men who can give satisfactory security and references. Address
W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Springfield, Mass.



WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY—Farmer's Horse-Powers, &c., &c. For Illustrated Circulars containing description, price, &c., &c. Address
J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works
873-eott Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

THE WESTERN RURAL,
A LARGE QUARTO WEEKLY PAPER
FOR THE FARM AND FIRESIDE,
PUBLISHED AT CHICAGO AND DETROIT.

THE WESTERN RURAL possesses the common excellence as an agricultural journal, and has won a very large circulation throughout the West.—*Chicago Journal.*
THE WESTERN RURAL has established a popularity beyond precedent.—*Detroit Free Press.*
Our readers should give it preference to any Eastern agricultural paper.—*Chicago Tribune.*

$2.50 per Year; 2.00 in Clubs of Four.
Magnificent Premiums to Agents. $1,000 IN SEVENTEEN CASH PRIZES for Largest Lists.
A Wheeler & Wilson $60 Family Sewing Machine for 25 New Subscribers!
New Subscribers for 1867 furnished *free* for balance of 1866 from time order is received.
☞ Specimen copies and full particulars sent free.
Address, H. N. F. LEWIS,
873-2t Publisher Western Rural, Chicago, or Detroit.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. POLAND'S White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medical virtues of the White Pine back. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—*Independent.*

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.
☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 873-13teo

The Challenge WASHING MACHINE
Costs But $7 to $9
WASHES Quicker and Easier,
Better than any other Machine or process.
Combined
Wringer & Ironer
As a Wringer, THE BEST IN THE WORLD, and The Ironer Irons WITHOUT HEAT.
Agents wanted every where. They are making from $100 to $300 per month. Send, with stamp, for Circular, giving 1000 References.
S. W. PALMER & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

A SPLENDID SUBSCRIPTION BOOK!
100,000 COPIES
Can be sold this season of this Splendid Book.
LEE AND HIS GENERALS,
BY CAPTAIN WM. PARKER SNOW.
A Fine Octavo Volume of 500 Pages,
With Splendid Steel Portraits of

Gen. Lee,	Gen. Ewell,	Gen. Hood,
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Soft as the kisses of first-born love,
Down through the haze of these Autumn skies
Comes the glad sunshine from realms above.

Beautiful pictures it sketcheth now,
Touched with the glowing hues of old,
Painting the valley and mountain's brow,
Over with purple and red and gold.

Whispers of beauty the spirit fills,
Tales of a land that fadeth never,
Sunshine that gildeth the beautiful hills,
Just over the bank of a crystal river.

Beautiful rest for the weary soul,
Earth hath no beauty akin to this,
Anthems of gladness forever roll
Over those halcyon plains of bliss.

Down the steeps of life's western hill,
Beautiful sunshine of hope and light,
Every shadow and hope dispel,
Lift my spirit from realms of night.

Soft as the beams of Autumn sun,
Sweet as the death of the summer flowers,
Gather thy jewels one by one,
Take my soul to those fadeless bowers.

The Story Teller.

THE HARVEST HOME AT FAIRLIGHT.

A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.

[Continued from page 364, last No.]

CHAPTER III.

CAPTAIN JOHN was tall and stalwart. He had a martial air and a martial stride, and a fine moustache on his upper lip; he had also a saucy blue eye, which looked fun and mischief at every pretty lass he met; a rollicking, free-and-easy sort of man, with a flavor of the camp about him, and that traveled air and knowledge which, being much rarer in those days than in ours, was valued accordingly. When Captain John wooed, he wouldn't come suing to his lady's feet, nor tremble at her frown; not he! His wooing would be after another fashion.

When Miss Travers tried the effect of the sweeping look upon him, it hadn't any effect at all. Captain John had a good deal of experience, and he understood Miss Travers at once; understood her little arts and affectations; understood even the bow of ribbon in her hair. He thought her very handsome, and he admired handsome women. He heard by-and-by that she was an heiress; in fact, a handsome heiress would suit him very well; but it didn't suit him to let Miss Travers guess as much. He knew the best way to win a coquette, and he practiced indifference to a point which sorely tried his mother, and piqued Miss Travers into falling downright in love with him in less than a week. Miss Travers, who had never done such a thing before, who had been used to be worshipped, and flattered, and sought after, to reign like a queen over her devoted subjects, now found herself an humble slave, ready to lay her heart at the feet of a man who apparently scorned the offering.

If Miss Travers would walk, Captain John must needs ride; if Miss Travers spoke, Captain John seldom listened; if she sang, he walked out of the room. He did not pay her even the ordinary courtesies due to a guest in his father's house; and Miss Travers, her love growing more and more, the more careless and *nonchalant* the captain showed himself, grew sad and pale, and wept herself to sleep every night with tears of vexation.

Maurice Rushton, coming up to the Hall to bring a posy of forget-me-nots, which he had walked ten miles to find, because Miss Travers had wished for some, was received with petulant rudeness when he made his offering, which he did with all the honest love of his deluded heart shining in his eyes. Miss Travers took the gift scornfully. Captain John was present.

"Oh!" she cried, laying the flowers down quickly, "they are wet; see, they have spoiled my glove!"

Maurice turned pale. "I—I sprinkled them with water to revive them a little," he stammered.

"My glove is ruined," she repeated, angrily; "and now they are lying on my silks!"

She rose, carried the offending flowers to the window, and laid them on the sill.

Maurice was deeply wounded; his sensitive, timid love was outraged; and yet he did not blame *her*. Somehow, he felt that he had been awkward, thoughtless, and that she had reason to complain of him. It never struck him, for a moment, that she was cruelly unreasonable. He sat, in silent discomposure, whilst she pontingly resumed her embroidery-work, and grew every moment more irritable because he did not go. Presently he arose.

"Will you pardon my awkwardness?" he said, bending over to whisper his humble words.

What would Captain John think? He was not so absorbed in his newspaper but that he must hear what was going on. She wished, oh, how she wished she had let the poor, simple fool alone; but he was the only amusement that offered those first days, and how could she foresee that she would regret it? She returned his whisper aloud with cold civility; she was horribly afraid of leading him to make "a scene" in that presence.

"Pray don't trouble yourself about it, Mr. Rushton," she said; "it was very good of you to bring the flowers. I had never seen real forget-me-nots, and was curious to know what they were like out of a picture. It was my own fault that they spoilt my glove. Good morning."

He looked at her astonished, wistfully. What could this sudden change of manner mean! But she was holding out her hand, and he had to take it and bow himself out of the room.

"What did it mean?" he asked himself again and again, as he made his way slowly homewards. But two days since his love had seemed so happy and prosperous; here, in this very meadow, she had permitted him to tell her he loved her, and to press her hand, and the smile with which she parted from him on that evening was full of encouragement. What had he done? He could not find out, and he could not rest without knowing. So the evening found him again at Fairlight Hall.

It was close, sultry, September weather, and the young ladies had taken their work into the garden, and were sitting there on the grass, laughing and talking as girls do when they are together. Captain John was there; he had ridden out to post letters for the mail. Great news had reached him that afternoon of a battle in Spain, in which his own regiment had been engaged, and had distinguished itself particularly. The conversation since the receipt of this news had been very martial, and Miss Travers was wound up to an especial pitch of military enthusiasm. Into this *furore* Maurice brought his sober civilian face and garb.

"Great news! great news, Maurice!" called out Miss Fairlight. "John's regiment has won a great victory, and he is mad at being absent!"

"Captain Fairlight is wounded," spoke up Miss Travers, "otherwise we all know he would have been foremost in doing his duty for his country. It seems to me" (and Maurice thought she threw a scornful look towards him) "that if I were a man I should despise myself now, to sit down quietly at home, when England calls her sons to fight for her.

"But England calls her sons to other duties also," put in Maurice.

"For the poor and mean-spirited the desk and the pulpit may do very well," said Miss Travers, tossing her pretty head disdainfully. "But give me the man who is not afraid to face the enemies of his country on the field of battle, and who comes back covered with glory and renown."

"Quite as much glory may be gained in a bloodless field," said Maurice, in a low tone, looking at her steadily and earnestly.

"That is a coward's plea," she cried, impatiently. "Now is the time for every brave man to show he loves his country better than himself. I despise every one who stays at home when his king and his country call him as they do now."

Maurice turned paler than he had done in the morning. Was this what she wanted of him? Was this why his gifts were not accepted—his love repulsed; that she deemed none worthy of her favor save those who could lay at her feet the laurels of martial glory? He thought of his father and mother, of the hopes which were centered in him, the only son of his family, a family which for generations had given its best and worthiest to serve in God's temple; then he looked up at Miss Travers. The excitement of talking had flushed her cheeks; her pretty rosy lips were pouting, her eyes blazing with excitement. He felt that such beauty must be won at every sacrifice; he thought that her enthusiasm was noble and good, and he loved her ten times better for it. As they rose to return to the house (which they did at madam's summons he) walked by her side.

"Must none, then, hope for Miss Travers' favor except him who has fought for his country upon a battle field?" he whispered.

"None," she replied, looking him steadily in the face.

He laid his hand upon her arm; she could feel how it trembled. His changing color, and the moisture which broke out in great beads upon his forehead, might have told her how much her words were to him.

"Stay one moment," he implored; "Miss Travers, is this earnest?"

"Yes," she replied. "Let me go, Mr. Rushton."

Maurice did not follow her; he walked slowly homewards.

"I am rid of him now, at last," she said to herself, as she followed Letty Fairlight into the supper parlor; "he cannot fail to understand such plain speaking."

The poor little bunch of forget-me-nots which she had treated ignominiously had been rescued secretly from the window-sill, where it lay fading in the sun, and carried by Angela to a certain pond in a corner of one of the meadows—a pond, or rather water-spring, lying half concealed beneath the trunks of three huge willows, one gnarled and twisted branch of which, shaded by a clump of hazel bushes, made a seat, on which she spent many of her musing hours. There she laid the flowers in the water, and bid them tenderly from all eyes but her own, because his hand had touched them. Stupid Maurice!

Next day there was great bustle and movement at the Hall. Captain John was going back to his regiment. He had received such fresh news as made him eager to return to share the dangers and the glory of his comrades. His arm was scarcely serviceable yet, as his mother told him through her tears, but he declared that by the end of the voyage he would be in fighting trim again, and go he must and would. The transports would sail in less than a week, and he must start for Portsmouth immediately, and with him sixty stout fellows who had volunteered from Staplestone and its neighborhood.

Miss Fairlight and Letty and Angela stayed their tears until the Captain's handkerchiefs should be hemmed, and his linen marked; but Miss Travers wept in her own chamber until her eyes were so red that she was ashamed to face the family down stairs. Then she tied a hood over her ears and stole out into the park, walking about there until she was weary, when she came back very pale and quiet, and sat herself down in the parlor with the other girls. Nobody else was in the mood to be gay, so that her subdued manner passed without notice. Captain John came in and out, whistling and humming the liveliest of camp tunes. It was not until he drew a chair up to her side, and seated himself upon it, that she discovered the others had left the room one by one, and that she was alone with him.

"Miss Travers," he said, "if the question be not too bold, what has Maurice Rushton done to offend you?"

"Nothing," she stammered, blushing with vexation. "Mr. Rushton has not the power or the right to offend me."

"I beg your pardon," he returned, seeing that he at least had the power to tease her. "It is not for me to pry into any lady's secrets; but I should say that Maurice has both the power and the right."

"How can you say so?" she demanded, in a vexed tone.

"Miss Travers has distinguished him with so many of her favors that every one must conclude he has claims which she will not ignore," he replied.

"It is false," she began, passionately.

"What is false?" he interrupted—"that you have shown him favors?"

And he looked into her eyes with such a saucy, provoking smile, that Miss Travers' look drooped before his, and she burst into tears. Captain John shrugged his shoulders, and rising from his seat, paced the floor once or twice. Just then the door opened, and gave entrance to madam.

"Mother," said Captain John, leading her forward to where sat Beauty in distress, "if the French let me come back again, as perhaps they may, this is to be my wife."

Madam hereupon took the heiress in her arms and kissed her, and cried over her, and then Miss Fairlight and Letty came in, and there was more kissing and more congratulation: and it was not until an hour afterwards that Miss Travers remembered she ought to have been angry at such a cavalier mode of wooing.

The squire, when told the news, rubbed his head in a mystified way, repeating "John, John—why, I thought the lass liked young Rushton." And a smart dose of conjugal compliments on his obtuseness was required before his brain cleared itself to the proper view of things.

Angela marched up and down the housekeeper's room, clenching her small fist, whilst a red spot of indignation burnt in each cheek.

"I tell you I hate her, Rachel," she said. "How dare you talk in that way? I hate her, I say. She shall never be my sister. She has wronged Maurice Rushton."

Thus the Fairlight family were divided in their reception of the news.

They were to ride to Staplestone next day, Madam and Miss Fairlight and Miss Travers in the family chariot, to see the captain so far on his way, and to take leave of him there. How grand he looked as he marched out of the town, in his scarlet uniform, and his drawn sword shining in his hand, and his sixty volunteers behind him! The ladies were very proud of him, and when he came up to the door of their chariot, and stood there talking to them as the men filed by, they were so busy looking at him and admiring him, that they never noticed how a pale, eager face looked out of the ranks at them, and at Captain John, as he pressed Miss Traver's white hand to his lips.

"That be the captain's sweetheart," said a rough countryman amongst the raw recruits.

"How dost thou know?" questioned his comrade.

"Cause I zeed her afore up at the inn yonder, and the barmaid told me as much; and that's she's a London lady with lots of money, and he's going to marry her if he gets safe home again."

Whereupon the pale recruit turned so much paler, and faltered so much in his step, that his neighbor, the countryman, offered him a sup of brandy from a flask which he carried in his pocket.

That night, as the Fairlight girls were folding up their work—girls were expected to be notable sixty years ago—preparatory to retiring for the night, there came a knock at the Hall door, and whilst they were all wondering what such an unusually late visit might mean, Mr. and Mrs. Rushton entered with such signs of trouble about them as instantly roused the eager sympathy of the whole party.

"Eh, Rushton, what's the matter?" cried the squire.

The clergyman could only shake his head.

"Tell us what it is," whispered madam, as she led Mrs. Rushton to a seat.

"Oh, Madam Fairlight!" burst forth the poor lady in an agony of grief—"my son is gone—gone!"

"How?" asked madam.

Nobody understood the poor lady—nobody but Miss Travers, who felt more frightened than ever she had done before in her life.

"He has enlisted into the captain's regiment, and has gone away with him," gasped the mother, brokenly.

"Enlisted!" was the general exclamation.

It was fortunate that the room was large, and that the further end of it, where Angela stood, was in shadow. Fortunate, too, that only Letty, who was strong-minded and discreet, saw her sister sink back upon the window-seat; and stepping quickly across, under cover of the general exclamations, raised the poor, swooning child in her arms, holding the salts, which Letty generally carried in her pocket, to her nose, and whispering to her every reason why she should compose herself quickly; and by the time Mrs. Rushton had communicated such information as she was possessed of, Angela could be trusted to stand alone, though still in the shadow.

Mrs. Rushton's information consisted principally of a note which had been brought to the parsonage, only an hour ago, by a stable-boy from the inn at Fairlight. It ran thus:

"MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER—I know what a bitter disappointment it will be to you to learn that all your cherished hopes for me must be abandoned, and that I have decided upon following the profession of arms instead of that for which you have always designed me. When I tell you that the happiness of my whole life depends upon this change, I trust that you will soon cease to regret it. I cannot explain myself more fully at present, but as you are assured of my strong affection for both of you, I believe that you will be satisfied. I would not, without sufficient reason, run the risk of so grieving you. My happiness and welfare have always been your first care; be persuaded, as I hope to prove to you one day, that they are bound up in this venture. I have enlisted into Captain Fairlight's regiment, and am on the point of marching with him to Portsmouth, there to embark for the seat of war. Write to me, to his care, and tell me that you forgive and trust your ever affectionate son,

"MAURICE RUSHTON."

"If John has been the cause of this," said Squire Fairlight, laying down the letter after he had read it, "he has done very ill."

"John!" cried madam, ever ready to defend her children; "why should John have done it? I cannot believe he has."

"Captain Fairlight is a good and brave officer, madam," said Mr. Rushton, speaking for the first time, "and we thought that in his enthusiasm for the noble profession he loves so well, he may have talked over and misled our son, whose duty, as you know, lay in another direction. And so, madam, and you, too, squire, we came hither to pray you to use your influence with your son, without loss of time, to induce him to aid us in releasing Maurice from his ill-considered engagement; and to effect this I will pay any sum of money which may be demanded."

"Tut, man!" blurted out the squire, "if this has been brought about as you think, the cost shall be all mine. Ring the bell, Cecelia, and let Michael saddle 'Pope Joan,' and get ready to ride with me, himself on the black mare, by six o'clock in the morning. If I know anything of horse-flesh, we shall be up with them by dinner time."

"I thought of riding after them myself," said the clergyman, looking wistfully at him.

"Well, then, you shall take the mare," said the squire, "'Pope Joan' would laugh at your pony."

So it was agreed; and the Rushtons took their leave, cheered by the active measures which they hoped would frustrate the evil.

Miss Travers had a conscience; therefore we may hope she slept but little that night.

The squire and the parson were not on the road so early as they had anticipated. All sorts of vexatious delays occurred to them. First of all, the black mare was discovered to be wanting a shoe; then, at the first turnpike gate, the squire found out that he had left his purse behind him, and notwithstanding Mr. Rushton's assurance that *he* was amply provided, the squire must needs return.

"We shall make it up again, never fear," he cried, in answer to his companion's impatience; "there wouldn't be much in a horse's legs if they couldn't overtake a man's in a three days' march."

Finally, when they had started again, and were a good two miles on their way, the squire's favorite pointer suddenly made her appearance. She had followed them patiently across fields and behind hedges, and now concluded that all danger of being sent back was over, and that she might proclaim her adherence. But the squire, finding her pertinacious in stealing back again and again, after repeated dismissals, was obliged at last to ride back more than half the distance he had come, to leave the dog in the safe charge of one of his own men; so that the sun was high, and the road hot and dusty, before the journey was fairly commenced; and it was six o'clock in the evening when the two riders, entering a straggling village street, were refreshed by the sight of sundry scarlet coats dotted about under the trees of the village green. Riding up to the nearest of these, the squire demanded, "Are you Captain Fairlight's men?"

"We be, sir," was the reply given, with a military salute.

"Where is the captain?" he next asked.

"There, sir," said the man, pointing to a small inn, on whose sign-board was painted a grotesque idea of a Flying Dutchman, under which the two gentlemen dismounted.

"Captain Fairlight, sir? Yes, sir—he's in the parlor. This way, if you please, gentlemen," said a jocund landlady, in a state of high elation from the unusual number and quality of her guests.

Mr. Rushton, however, hung back. Jaded and dispirited, he had not the courage to try his fate.

"You go first," he whispered to the squire, "and I will wait here until you bring me news," and he turned into the little parlor.

Captain John started up from a table spread with such cheer as the place afforded.

"Father!" he exclaimed, in tones of unmitigated astonishment, "what has brought you here?"

"Pope Joan, and my own will," replied his father. "I come after that misguided lad, young Rushton."

Captain John thrust his hands deep down into his pockets, and turning his back upon the squire, looked out of the window.

"Where is he? Is he here?" demanded the squire.

But there was no answer.

"John," he continued, "I hope you had no hand in bringing this trouble upon your father's old friends?"

Still there was no answer.

"Young man," said the squire, severely, "have you forgotten the respect you owe your elders? I command you to answer me—where is Maurice Rushton?"

"He has deserted," replied Captain John; and, as he turned his face towards his father, it might be seen that all the ruddy color had gone out of it.

I decline to record the squire's exclamation. Those of my readers who are conversant with the habits of that day will probably know the kind of oath most forcibly adapted to the occasion; but for poor Mr. Rushton, whose cloth as well as whose principles forbade him the relief of bad language, the shock of this information was much more serious—he dropped senseless to the ground. The squire interpreted, after his own fashion, the unremitting care and attention with which Captain John watched over his old friend, until he was restored to consciousness, and in a fair way of recovery.

"John is to blame," thought the squire. "The lad is on his conscience."

And perhaps he was to blame.—[Concluded next week.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 46 letters.

My 3, 8, 22, 11, 19 is a plant.

My 30, 12, 32, 1, 4, 20, 5, 40 is a term applied to tragic acting.

My 7, 36, 45, 15 is a river in the United States.

My 26, 34, 40, 40, 25, 13, 23, 18 is the name of a celebrated botanist.

My 21, 8, 40, 31, 5, 40, 10, 26, 33 is a term applied to the four northern counties of West Va.

My 46, 34, 2, 37, 18, 6, 29, 9, 14 is a city in Pa.

My 21, 16, 24, 41, 38, 29 is a kind of beer.

My 27, 44, 34, 35, 42, 43, 39, 40 is to intimidate.

My 28, 39, 17, 34, 46, 23, 1 was a king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the sphinx.

My whole is the advice of the author of this enigma to the readers of the RURAL.

Linnean School, Pa. SAMUEL D. PORTER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

HTCAC eth ncienhsu l ndt'o eb nrgeivgi
R'eo htta kmdrasco lwboli rhtee!
Fsil'e a esa fo rmteyo wlsboli,
Ew utsm tmec hmte yehrevrewe.
Spas hrgti grhutoh mteh! od otn rytra,
Cvormcoe het nbgvica dtie;
Rhest'e a npsgklrai agmle fo nenhusie
Nwigtai no hte ehrto dsei.

Racine, Wis. HATTIE DEAN.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

CHARADE.

My first is the lot destined by fate,
For my second to meet with in every state;
My whole is by many philosophers recon'd
To bring very often my first to my second.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 876.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Everybody should take Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—A contented mind is a continual feast.

Answer to Anagram:

The blight of hope and happiness
Is felt when fond ones part,
And the bitter tear that follows, is
The life-blood of the heart.

Answer to puzzle:

	16
	45
	37
	—
	98
	2
	—
	100

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With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Granaries.—Make these secure against mice and rats, or else contrive to trap or poison the vermin. Enough grain is destroyed in this way every winter to pay a large interest on the value of the amount in the country.

Harness.—This should be washed, repaired, and oiled. If you use new rope for halters or cattle ties, boil it in water for one hour, and when dry it becomes as pliable as when used a year.

Sleighs.—You will find in these some broken bolts, loose nuts and shoes, spots where the paint is worn off. Three timely repairs save the cost of a new thing.

Stock—Requires full care. Accustom all the young colts and cattle to the halter and stable. It is a good plan to halter-break the heifer calves so they will *lead* well. It saves trouble when they become cows.

Barn-Yards.—Make these comfortable for stock. They should be dry and well littered. Don't crowd a small yard full of different kinds of stock; if you do, some of them will soon be able to squeeze through a knot-hole, or spring over a ten-rail fence. Get material into the yard to absorb the liquids.

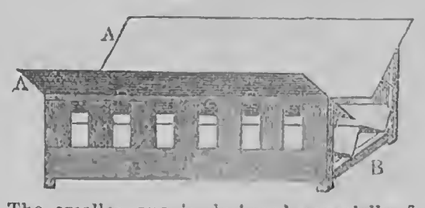
Fuel.—The farmers wood-pile is an object of much attention the present month. Large drafts at sight are made on it, and there should be a good supply of seasoned material to meet these. If the stock of dry firewood is small, mix green wood with it. Coal in the sitting-room is advisable if the wood lot is small, or the timber in it valuable for other purposes. Among the necessary tools for preparing fuel is the beetle. We give a cut showing how to make one that will stand hard usage. Make the hole through the head square, and largest on the lower side. Draw the handle in from that side, and if it fits well it will neither turn nor slip out.

Roads.—Many roads drift full of snow in the winter and are impassible. This can usually be prevented by laying down the fence on the windward side. It is less work to take down and put up a fence than to shovel snow banks all winter.

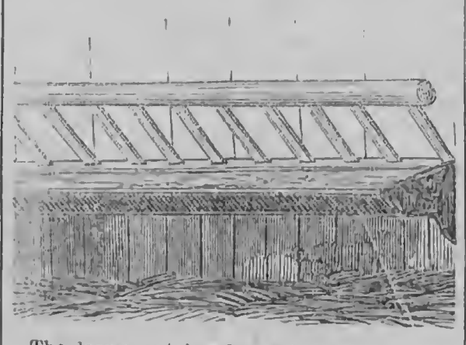
Farming Implements.—If your fall work is done—if the plowing is all accomplished, and the harrows have performed their office for the season, do not leave them in the field where last used, but put the plows and harrows under shelter, where they can remain dry and clean till the operations of spring shall call them forth again.

Poultry.—Farmers should make their fowls profitable in the winter time. To effect this they must be made entirely comfortable. Their quarters should be cleanly, and their food varied and moderately abundant. Renovate the poultry house now for the winter; supply lime, ashes, and gravel; have broad windows to admit the sunshine, and tight doors to exclude cold. With good care the earliest pullets should lay nearly all winter.

Feed Racks for Stock—Are indispensable articles of the *furniture* of the sheds and yards. We give a couple of cuts which may be suggestive to some of our readers.



The smaller one is designed especially for sheep. Its dimensions are 30 inches high, 28 wide, bottom formed by nailing together four boards, 8 or 9 inches wide, in the shape of two troughs, or the letter W, resting on the cross-piece B. The novel feature, perhaps, is the cant boards A, A, which are hinged, and then fastened by movable braces. These boards serve as partial shelter to sheep, both from storm and chaff from fodder, and by moving the braces they assume a vertical position, and thus keep out the sheep while one is filling in the grain.



The larger cut is of a rack designed to be placed against a building or wall, under cover. It may be adapted to any kind of stock, by placing it at the proper height. The cut plainly explains its construction. The trough below the slats may be used for feeding grain or roots. This rack is popular in Europe.

TALKS WITH OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

About Wood Ashes.

"INQUIRER," of Bridport, Vermont, suggests that "if some who have used ashes upon their meadows with profit will give their experience in the RURAL, stating the manner and season of application, also the kind of soil that has been most benefited by their use, such suggestions will be of value to him and doubtless to others." He further states that he has seen them sown on meadows in the spring in the same quantity that plaster is usually applied, and could not perceive that any benefit was derived therefrom.

Ashes contain the mineral constituents of the wood from which they are made. These are all drawn from the earth, and if returned to it again are all appropriated in time, and in greater or less quantities, by growing vegetation. They are likewise absorbed and enter the growing plant by its roots. Hence, unless applied in considerable quantities their immediate effect is not likely to be very apparent; but their benefit is sure and lasting. Plaster is supposed to act considerably on and through the leaf of the plant—as a stimulant, in a measure—hence, its effects are often greater in proportion to the amount sown, and also more quickly apparent. But plaster, probably, does not add so much to the strength of the soil as ashes.

Mixing Straw and Hay.

F. H. GUIWITS, Clinton, Mich., informs us that in his vicinity some farmers are in the habit of mixing straw with hay when the latter is put in the barn from the meadow. The hay may thus be put in greener—with less drying or curing. Layers of hay and straw are placed alternately, the amount of the latter usually being from one-half to one-fourth of the whole. It is claimed that the straw when taken out in the winter is nearly or quite as good as hay. Mr. G. promises to report to us how such mows turn out this winter. The information would be valuable.

In this connection we would quote what Mr. KLIPPART says of the method of making *brown hay*, as it is called, in Germany. Clover is cut in fair weather and brought into the barn when the leaves and stalks are withered, but in their toughest state. "It is unloaded in layers of six to ten feet deep, and in every area of ten feet square a man is placed to tramp it down, and it is especially well tramped next to the walls. When well compacted a layer of bright, new straw, one or two feet thick, is spread on and then another layer of clover, and so on. It is claimed that by this process the straw assumes the taste and color of hay and is greatly liked by cattle. It requires from six to eight weeks to complete the 'heating.' It is well authenticated that *brown hay* produces much more milk per acre than ordinary *green hay*."

Narrow Furrows and Deep Plowing.

HERE is a good hint about plowing from S. W. A., Cortland, Ill.:—"I have heard it stated that it takes no more power to run the plow ten inches deep and six inches wide, than it does the reverse, ten inches wide and six inches deep. I think this is not absolutely true, but certain it is that a light team may plow land ten inches deep if we cut a very narrow furrow—say four to six inches wide. This kind of plowing leaves the soil much better pulverized and a smoother surface than would be obtained by cutting a wider furrow, and enables those who work but one team to plow their land in good order if they wish to do so."

PORK—QUANTITY AND PRICE.

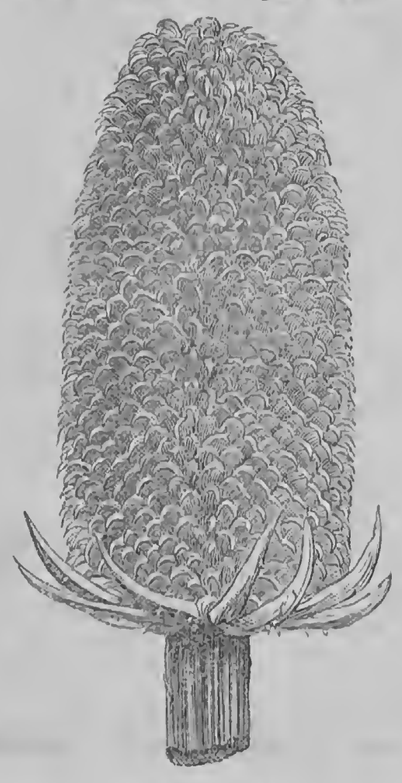
THE Keokuk Gate City, a paper located in a region where pork raising is a specialty, is of opinion, based on a pretty general knowledge of what the great West and Northwest are doing in the raising of hogs, that the yield this season will exceed that of the last one by at least twenty-three per cent., and may reach fifty. Coupled with this fact is the certainty of an almost entire cessation of the foreign demand, since much of the pork that was sent to Europe is being sent back to New York for consumption here, tending by so much to augment the stock to be thrown upon the market during the coming season. The demand for southern consumption may be somewhat increased, although the deficiency there is not as great as, from the exhaustion of those States during the war, it was supposed it would be immediately following the close of the conflict. The natural inference, from the facts supplied and those supposed to exist, is, that the price of pork which has ruled in the market for some time past must recede very considerably during the coming winter, in spite of all and any efforts which may be made to hold them at or near the elevation of the last two years. Nothing but a very material expansion of the paper medium would seem competent to hold prices where they are, and this is not expected and would be of no *real* value to the producer even should it take place. Whether very high prices or very low ones are best suited to the moral and physical well-being of the mass of mankind is a point not necessary to discuss here, but it may be safe to assume that some diminution in prices would not prove a very deplorable occurrence.

THE TEASEL.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Oakland Co., Mich., desires us to give him information about the cultivation of the Teasel. From the tenor of several letters received we judge this subject interests many of our readers; we have therefore prepared an article on the topic.

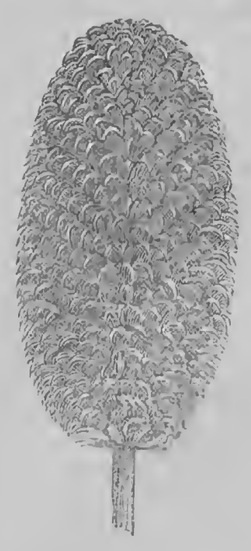
The Teasel is used for raising the nap on all woolen cloths, from the coarsest blanket to the finest piece of broadcloth. No substitute, either artificial or natural, has ever been found that will perform on cloth the work of the curved, elastic, sharp hooks of the Teasel burr. When in use the burrs are attached to the periphery of a large, broad wheel, which is made to revolve so as to bring them in contact with the surface of the cloth. The Teasel of commerce is a biennial plant of European origin and has doubtless been much improved by cultivation. It has a fleshy root; an erect, furrowed and prickly stem, which grows to the height of five or six feet and branches near the top.

The cultivation of this product for market is nearly confined, in this country, to some portions of the New England States, and two or three counties in New York. Considerable quantities are imported, however, and in view of this, and the increase of our woolen manufactories, there is yet room in the business of growing them for "a few more." But it would not be difficult to overstock the market and reduce prices below cost. The demand, too, must always depend on the prosperity of our woolen manufactures; the crop is costly—requiring two seasons growth and considerable labor—and it is advisable for only now and then a farmer to engage in this culture. What is generally termed a good wheat soil is well adapted to their growth; it should be heavy rather than light. Wherever the common bull-thistle flourishes best it would be safe to plant Teasels.



THE "KING" TEASEL.

The seed, which is small, is planted or sown in drills about corn-planting time, the rows being three and a half feet apart. The plants are hoed, cultivated, and if desirable a row of turnips or cabbages may be grown in the intermediate spaces. The first year the growth of the Teasel is near the ground, the leaves spreading out like the common field or bull-thistle. The plants are not extremely hardy, and unless covered with snow, or other protective material, are sometimes winter-killed quite extensively. The second year the crop requires hoeing in May, at which time the plants are thinned in the rows, leaving them from ten to twelve inches apart. Transplanting may be done at this period from the thickest to the thinnest parts of the rows. The plant now shoots up rapidly, attaining a hight of five or six feet, with branches springing out in all directions, bristling with Teasels which ripen in the month of August.



THE "BUTTON" TEASEL.

The crop is usually harvested by men and boys cutting the Teasels with hooked knives and gathered in baskets. Those growing on the top of the stalks are called "kings" and are cut first; the "midlings" grow on the ends of the branches and are cut next; the "buttons" are produced on the sides of the main branches and are cut last. In cutting the labor of two or three men per acre is required. The crop is next placed on rails under cover, and frequently handled with large wooden forks until cured, to prevent its heating. Stirring at this period also causes the seed to drop out. The Teasels are then assorted and packed in boxes three or four feet wide and ten feet long. Before using the spurs at the base of the Teasels and the stems are clipped with shears at an additional cost of 25 cents per thousand. The "kings" are used on the heaviest and coarsest fabrics, the "midlings" on those of medium grade and are therefore most in demand, and the "buttons" on the finer broadcloths.

The average yield per acre is stated by experienced growers to be about 130,000. A few years ago one dollar per thousand was considered a good price; the crop of 1864 was sold for five dollars per thousand; since then the price has fallen off three dollars. The crop is quite profitable when the price per thousand equals the price per bushel of wheat.

ABOUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your issue of the 17th inst. I observe an article on Agricultural Colleges which demands a few words. It was apparently suggested by an article in the New England Farmer appended to Judge FRENCH's letter resigning the Presidency of the Mass. Ag'l College. Now, your correspondent before giving currency to the statements contained in his communication ought to have been very certain that they are well founded. The statements regarding the Penna. Agricultural College were denied in toto in last week's Country Gentleman, and a week ago I received the Boston Cultivator, which states that already a President and several Professors have been appointed to fill the vacancies in the Mass. Ag'l College, which certainly does not look much as if the Trustees were so paralized by divisions as not to be able to get along without Judge FRENCH. The appointment of two able men—Prof. CHADBOURNE of Amherst, as President, and Prof. CLARKE, as Chemist—together with their entrusting the management of their farm to an experienced and successful farmer, argues well for their common sense and honesty of purpose, and as they have promised us a reply to Judge FRENCH's letter it may perhaps be as well to wait until we hear both sides before we decide.

In regard to the Michigan College I am not thoroughly posted. I have taken mesaures to inform myself, however, and if you will permit I will give you the benefit of my investigations. Meanwhile, I doubt very much the assertion of your correspondent that it is in a languishing condition. If a sufficient amount of vitality remains to warrant the removal of the College to a better location there is hope for it yet.

So far as our N. Y. State Ag'l College is concerned, your correspondent, if a New York man (as I judge he is from his expression "this State,") ought to know that the Cornell University is not a "continuation" of that institution. I have not space here to enter into a minute history of the Ovid College, for, to quote Lord BYRON, "the tale were long and sad beside." The College at Ovid is defunct and the building sold for other purposes. Its rival at Havana, the People's College, is also dead—dead beyond resuscitation. What contributed to this end—the heavy charges which lie against our political and our eclesiastical organizations in this matter—will not always remain unpublished, and then it will perhaps be seen that the influences which have been brought to bear against the cause of popular education in practical science have proceeded from rather unexpected sources.

The Cornell University, as I remarked, is not a continuation of the Ovid College. When it was proposed to give this institution (the Cornell University,) the Congressional appropriation, I, for one, was opposed to it, because I was afraid it was in the hands of men who, though earnest and honest, did not appreciate the nature of their work, and were too much inclined to leave out of consideration many of the elements with which they would have to deal. In a word, I was afraid that Mr. GREELEY might forget that the young men with whom the Cornell University would have to do were not all GREELEYS in embryo. The great evil with our Agricultural and Technological Colleges is that they have expected too much. But they are getting wiser. The Michigan College, the Penna. College, and others, begin to see their error. (I presume your correspondent will torture this expression into a confession of failure.) The Cornell University has obtained the Congressional appropriation; it seems to be going on honestly and earnestly, and I certainly wish it God-speed. It has the best wishes of many of our best men, and if it will only keep in view the fact that money alone will not create a college in a year—that a young college cannot hope to compete for a long time to come with Yale or Harvard in their specialties, while at the same time there is a vast and undeveloped field before it, in which, if it will adopt the motto, "*festina lente*," it will

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEC. 1, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The United States Senate.

THE present Senate of the United States consists of thirty-eight Radicals and thirteen Democrats and Conservatives, counting the Tennesseans. The next Senate is likely to have forty-one Radicals and ten Democrats. The new Senators thus far are the Hon. Cornelius Cole of California, the Hons. J. S. Fowler and David T. Patterson of Tennessee, (who have taken their seats,) A. G. Cattell and F. T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, (present Congress,) and H. W. Corbett of Oregan. Only one of these, Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, is a Democrat. The complexion will be further changed by the election of a Democratic Senator in Maryland, (probably Gov. Swann,) to fill the place of the Hon. A. J. Cresswell, Radical, whose term expires next year, and in Pennsylvania by the choice of a Radical in the place of Edgar Cowan, Conservative. John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffer are the Senators chosen from the proposed new State of Colorado, and Thomas W. Pipton and Gen. John U. Thayler are those chosen from Nebraska. These four Territorial Senators are Radicals. Should Colorado and Nebraska be admitted into the Union this winter, the Radical strength in the Senate of the Fortieth Congress, it is claimed, will be forty-five members.—*Rochester Democrat, Nov. 23.*

[The House of Representatives of the next Congress, so far, stand 126 Republicans and 36 Democrats. Twenty-nine Representatives are yet to be chosen in Connecticut, California, Kentucky, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Tennessee.]

Late Fires.

A FIRE in Cincinnati Nov. 20th, destroyed $40,000 worth of property belonging to Jones & Brainnon, liquor dealers, and Nipper & Bros., dealers in clothing.

The police station and several adjoining buildings, were burned in Cohoes, N. Y., the 19th.

Nos. 514 and 516, Washington St., Boston, were nearly destroyed by fire the 21st. They were occupied by Merrifield, furniture dealer, H. Bowman, clothing, and F. Krause, tobacco and cigars. Merrifield's loss $15,000; insured $5,000. Bowman and Krause lose $10,000 each.

Eight stores on West Seneca St., Albany, were consumed the 22d. Loss heavy.

The upper part of the City Hall in Dover, N. H., was burned the 23d. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

The brick and flouring mills of Woller & Keyste, East St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on the 21st. Loss $60,000; insured $30,000 in New York city.

On the 23d, the stave factory of Mr. O. Buell at Spencerport, Monroe Co., N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss about $6,000; insured $3,000.

Kimball & Harvey's cotton factory in Blissville, Ct., was burned the 25th. Loss $20,000.

Property worth $100,000 was consumed in Lee, Mo., Nov. 25th. Two lives lost.

Granger's Hotel in Goldsboro, N. C., was destroyed by fire the 24th.

About forty buildings were burned in Mobile on the 25th, between Lawrence and Warren Sts.

A destructive fire occurred at Selma, Ala., the 25th. Every building burned on the north side of Water between Washington and Broads Sts., and many on the east side of Broad St. Loss $400,000.

Canada Matters.

TEN suspicious characters were arrested at Toronto Nov. 21, under the habeas corpus act.

The U. S. Government has instructed its Consul to appeal for a new trial for the condemned Fenians at Toronto.

Large quantities of wine are being smuggled across the border.

The U. S. Consul pays for one substantial meal each day for the convicted Fenians.

The whole number of British regulars on duty in Canada is 14,000.

It is recommended at Ottawa, that heavy export duties be levied on deer, to prevent their wholesale slaughter by Americans.

The Fenian trials commence in Bedford on the third of December.

Mr. McKenzie has applied for new trials in the cases of the condemned Fenians at Toronto.

Fifty Government detectives are to be stationed at Fort Erie during the winter, to watch the Fenians. A regiment of regulars has been order to St. Catherines for the same purpose.

An annexation meeting was held at Kingston November 21st.

From Mexico.

LATE Mexican advices received by the New York Herald by way of New Orleans.

Maximilian was at Orizaba. The conservative party is anxious for his return to the capital and his throne, pledging a large fund for this purpose, but he has refused to comply.

Fears are entertained by the Imperialists that Maximilian is intriguing with Juarez to abdicate in his favor.

Don Miguel Miramon and Don Leonardo Margarez, who left Vera Cruz for Mexico city, were compelled to return by guerrillas.

Gen. Ortega was still at Brazos, and had published another protest. Caravajal denies having any complicity with Ortega.

The cholera was raging at Matamoras and in the adjacent towns, although the health of the troops was good.

The gunboat Chincha will undoubtedly be turned over to Escobada, who now commands in front of Matamoras conjointly with Lopez Vega.

The latest rumors are that General Cortinas has captured Matamoras.

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Lord Stanley, in reply to a letter in regard to the ships seized by the U. S. Government, points out that no arrangement can be made to consider such claims.

Advices from Crete state that the Cretan Assembly deny the report that they have submitted to the Turks.

The Admiralty Court in the case of the Rappahannock, has ordered the representatives of the United States Government to give security in the suit in which they are plaintiffs.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—It is said that the French Government has received news that the rule of Maximilian is virtually at an end, and it is further reported that the Government has ordered the shipment of stores to Mexico to be stopped.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—It is reported that the steamship Great Eastern will begin to make regular trips between New York and Brest early in March.

There is a rumor to the effect that an Austrian loan of several million pounds sterling will soon be placed in the market.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—One-third of the new Russian loan of 70,000,000 florins has been taken, with a certain prospect that the whole amount will soon be secured.

A number of persons accused of Fenianism have been arrested at Limerick, and large quantities of pikes and other arms seized by the authorities.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—A further outbreak against the Government of Spain is liable to occur at any moment. There are vague rumors that the Queen will abdicate to avert the threatened storm.

FLORENCE, Nov. 23.—Rallozzi is to succeed Baron Ricasoli in the Foreign Office of Italy.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The United States Register, just published, shows that of the six hundred vessels belonging to our navy at the close of the war, two hundred and ninety-four were in the service last week. About all the useless vessels have been sold. On the list now are sixty-three iron-clads, six frigates and sixty-five ships of the line. The Government makes the following classification—the rates referring to size rather than to the quality of the vessels:

Rates.	No.	Guns.
First-rate ships of war	31	686
Second-rate	48	606
Third-rate	80	881
Fourth-rate	135	390
Total	294	2,563

In the first-rate, we understand, are placed the vessels of 2,500 tons and over.

GOLD.—A St. Louis dispatch of Nov. 20, says "the Northwestern Fur Company's steamer Miner, from the Upper Missouri, has arrived at St. Joseph, and brings down $200,000 in gold. She passed about one hundred Mackinaw boats on the way down, each liberally supplied with gold dust.

A party working the gold mines at Abbeville, S. C., represent that new discoveries have been made which promise large results.

Discoveries of gold at Madoc, C., W., have recently been made. There is, evidently, the account says, rich deposits. [Madoc is a township about thirty miles north of Belleville, (on the Bay of Quinte,) and one hundred miles due north from Rochester.]

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Women's Rights State Convention met in Tweddle Hall, Albany, Nov. 20th. Lucy Stone Blackwell presided. The attendance was not large. Among the masculine notables who took part in the proceedings were Fred. Douglass and Parker Pillsbury.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of giving the right of suffrage to all without regard to sex or color, and recommending the election of women as delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention in this State.

THE SOUTH.—Rev. G. W. Cummings has been consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. The headquarters of the Department of Arkansas has been transferred from Little Rock to Fort Smith. The Tennessee cotton crop is half average; tobacco, over a full crop; corn, nearly an average; wheat, less than an average; oats, a full average. Hon. J. T. Jones was elected on the 24th, by the Arkansas Legislature, U. S. Senator. Gov. Worth of North Carolina, declares that law and order exists throughout that State.

FROM WASHINGTON.—There are over 15,000 troops concentrated in and about Washington. Gen. G. C. Stewart, late of the Confederate army, has been pardoned by the President. The Paymaster-General has ordered colored soldiers who were slaves when enrolled, to be paid the extra bounty. Members of Congress (which assembles the first Monday in December) are arriving from all parts of the Northern States.

INDIAN FIGHT.—A recent Tribune's Leavenworth special says Lt. Ames, with a detachment of 120 men, encountered a band of 100 Sioux Indians, near Fort Sedgwick, killed 8, wounded 17, captured 48 beef cattle, 57 mules, 24 horses, all of their ponies and plunder, and burned what could not be brought away. He marched 170 miles in thirty-six hours, with nothing to eat for the men or horses.

THE year 1866 will show a gratifying increase of canal tolls on the New York canals over 1865. The gain over last year up to and including the second week in November, is $519,175. This large sum will be materially increased from the business to be transacted from the time named above to the 12th of December, the day fixed for the closing of navigation.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE late United States Senator Wright of New Jersey, left property valued at a little over one million dollars. It is all devised to his family.

AT a Fenian meeting in Detroit the other evening, the statement was openly made that arrangements are under way for another invasion of Canada.

THE whole number of negro troops enlisted into the United States service during the rebellion was one hundred and eighty-six thousand and seventeen.

A MAN named Kemball recently recovered $3,000 damages from the city of New York for fractures received in falling over a lamp post lying on the walk.

THE New York State Commissioners to locate a new State Asylum for the insane, are said to have fixed upon a favorable site near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county.

GOV. FENTON'S official majority at the late election is 13,807. Woodford's majority for Lieut. Governor is 14,962. Majority for the Constitutional Convention, 53,182.

IN Henry Co., Ill., there were 25 divorce cases before the October term of court. One man obtained a divorce from his wife without her knowing anything about it until he had the decree.

THE Report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that there is now but one revolutionary pensioner living—Samuel Dunn—who enlisted from New Hampshire. He resides in New York.

MR. ISAAC TAYLOR has lately founded an Orphan Asylum at Racine, Wis., at a cost of $15,000, all of which he paid himself. Mr. T. emigrated to this country when quite young, and began life as a boot-black.

REV. HENRY A. NEELY was recently elected Bishop of Maine, to fill the vacancy made by the death of the lamented Bishop Burgess. The newly elected Bishop was, several years ago, Rector of Christ Church, Rochester.

STEPHENS, the Fenian Organizer, has not appeared in public recently, and some of his friends hint that he is secretly engaged in perfecting his plans for an irruption upon the Irish coast before the close of the present year.

J. H. SURRATT, the alleged accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln, was discovered quite recently serving in the Papal Zouaves, (Rome,) under the name of Watson. He was arrested upon a demand of Gen. King, the American Minister, but made his escape from the guard.

THE making of window and bottle glass at Pittsburg gives employment to 1,800 men and boys, whose annual wages amount to $1,306,516. The amount of silica consumed is 242,000 tons, and is chiefly brought from Missouri. The annual value of the manufactured glass is estimated at $2,160,000.

Commercial, Markets, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, Nov. 27, 1866.

THE money market here is comparatively easy, having been disturbed but little, if any, by the panic existing elsewhere last week. Regular customers readily obtain such accommodation as they require. There has been less wild speculation in this locality, during the summer and fall, than in many other places; consequently there is less to be feared by a decline in prices and monetary disturbances. Everything now promises a fairly easy market for some weeks to come. There will be, as there always is, an active call for money about the first of January. Prudent merchants and others will make provision in season.

Money matters were quiet in New York yesterday. Call loans were negotiated at 6@7 per cent. Gold has declined. The closing sales yesterday were made at 139¾. Silver is in moderate demand, and selling at 5@6 cents below the price of gold.

There was great excitement in the New York stock and money markets last week, resulting in quite a panic on Thursday. Rates of interest advanced 2 ℔ cent., and it was very difficult to obtain loans, for a short time, at the advance. Rumors of heavy failures prevailed, not only of stock brokers, but among the dry goods dealers and others. Paper was refused, except such as was known to be rock-bottom. At the close of the week, and yesterday, matters assumed a much more cheerful aspect. The number of failures were less than might have been anticipated.

Among the causes which contributed to the excitement was the heavy stock and gold speculations of the last two or three weeks—the decline in gold, in produce, dry goods, &c. The Government also drew largely upon its funds in the National Banks of deposit, $19,000,000 it was stated, being drawn in one day. A considerable portion of these funds were already in New York, loaned out on stocks, which had to be immediately converted into currency. The average daily amount of Greenback and National Bank currency sent to the New York depository last week, was probably $300,000. A larger amount will go this week.

During all the excitement Government securities maintained their firmness. The past week 5-20s have advanced in England—the last sales reported by telegraph were made at 70½c. There is increased confidence reported in American securities both in England and on the Continent.

The New York panic has not thus far sensibly affected the money market at the West, except perhaps at Cincinnati, where the market is growing more stringent.

DRY GOODS.—The trade in Dry Goods, at the East, is very dull and prices of most descriptions are constantly declining. The report from New York is that "trade has hung heavily. Commission houses have been anxious to run off their stock, but buyers have declined at any reasonable price." In this city prices follow very regularly the Eastern market, and a comparison of prices now with those of a year since, shows a very large decline.

Some importers of foreign goods are re-shipping them.

WOOL.—The Journal of Commerce of the 21th, says:—"The market is still very dull, and sales of domestic are being effected at lower prices than have been current for some time past. There is a moderate call for carpet wools, and as there are but few offerings, prices are steadily held. The sales foot up 150,000 ℔s. fleece at 40@62½c for State, Western and Ohio, the latter price for fine; 15,000 ℔s. pulled at 40@50c. The market continues very dull in Boston, and when sales are effected rates are low.

The depression in woolen goods continues. Many factories are stopping, others working on short time.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The tendency to lower prices for wheat and flour still continues, though one or two days during the past week, wheat rallied in the Western markets and advanced two or three cents per bushel.

There is considerable discussion in regard to the supply of wheat in the country. The New York Financial Chronicle published a statement, a short time since, arguing that there was a large surplus of wheat at the West. The Western papers, by publishing a comparative statement of receipts, &c., have endeavored to show the conclusions of the Chronicle erroneous. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that the receipts of wheat at Buffalo from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1866, show a decrease of 1,992,397 bushels as compared with the amount received during the same time in 1865. The decrease in receipts of flour is to the amount of 442,155 barrels. The Commercial compares the receipts at New York this year with last season, and adds:

Deducting the difference of exports from the diminished receipts at New York, there is still a deficiency of 391,583 barrels of flour, and 2,054,571 bushels of wheat. The stock of flour in New York at the present time is said to be about 100,000 barrels, against over 400,000 barrels for the corresponding date in 1865. The stocks of wheat at Western lake ports are light, viz:

Nov. 18, '66, at Buffalo	261,000	bushels
Nov. 10, '66, at Chicago	769,043	"
Nov. 18, '66, at Milwaukee	434,000	"
Total	1,463,043	"

Western dealers say wheat is not held back this year by farmers but is brought out, stimulated by high prices, more promptly than usual.

PORK.—There is no improvement in the pork market. Packers at the West are doing a light business thus far. The following are the latest Chicago quotations:

	Av.	Price.
Fair lot, off cars	295	$6.37
Good lot	341	6.60
Extra lot, off cars	357	6.80

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d says packers are still holding back, and are indisposed to pack to any extent until the prices of hogs come down, so that there will be some margin of profit on the product. They would probably pay $5.50@6.00 gross, although some think these prices too high. Prices to-day ranged from $6.00 for light rough stock to $6.60 gross for good heavy smooth hogs. The sales net were at $7.75.

BEEF.—Beef cattle have declined somewhat in the Eastern markets during the past week. Drovers are selling at a very great loss. We give the latest Chicago quotations:

No.	Av.	Price.
32 Good steers	1,111	$5.50
32 Good steers, f and w	1,136	5.75
5 Fair stock steers	1,214	5.25
10 Light steers	825	4.30
6 Stock steers	946	4.62½
17 Common cows	918	4.00
40 Cows and steers	1,150	5.00

HOPS.—The market at New York is without material change. The following are the quotations of Saturday, Nov. 24:—Old American 20@45c.; new American, prime, 50@55c.

ROCHESTER MARKET.

There is little change to note in the breadstuff market since our last issue. Flour quotations remain unchanged. Wheat is a shade easier, if anything, with an unsettled market. Transactions mainly confined to the wants of the local trade.

Provisions are in good supply, with a slightly declining tendency, as will be seen by the table of quotations. Dressed hogs are coming in quite freely, and should the cold weather continue a crowded market may be looked for, with a possible further decline in prices.

In vegetables there are no changes to note. Potatoes are being shipped east, but less freely than for a few weeks past. The season for shipment is nearly over.

In wool the same old story is repeated—"Nothing doing." Quotations are nominally the same as for weeks past.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Flour, w't wh't	$16.50@17.00	Apples, green	$1.00@1.50
Do. red wheat	$11.50@15.00	Do. dried, ℔ ℔	10@11c
Do. extra State	9.50@10.50	Peaches	25@30c
Do. buckwheat, ℔ ct	3.00	Cherries	30@35c
Milfeed, coarse	18.00@18.00	Plums	20@25c
Do. fine	20.00@20.00	Potatoes, ℔ bu	62½@75c
Meal, corn, cwt	2.75@3.00	Onions	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2.70@2.80	Carrots	40@40c
Beat white	3.00@3.10	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Corn, old, ℔ bu	1.10@1.30	Green hides trim'd	10@10c
Do. new	1.10@1.30	Do. untrimmed	8@9c
Rye	1.20@1.25	Green calfskins	18@25c
Oats	56@60c	Sheep pelts, each	$0.50@1.25
Barley	1.00@1.10	Lamb pelts	25@75c
Beans	1.50@1.75	SEEDS.	
MEATS.		Timothy ℔ bu	$3.75@4.00
Pork, old mess	$25.00@25.00	Clover, medium	8.00@8.50
Do. new mess	25.00@26.00	Do. large	0.00@0.00
Do. clear, ℔ ℔	16@17c	Peas	1.25@2.00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8.50@9.25	Flax	1.50@2.00
Beef	10.00@12.00	SUNDRIES.	
Spring lambs	2.75@4.50	Wood, hard	$7.00@7.50
Mutton, ℔ ℔	6@8c	Do. soft	5.50@6.50
Hams	17@18c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8.25@0.00
Shoulders	13@14c	Do. large egg	8.25@0.00
Chickens	16@17c	Do. small egg	9.00@0.00
Turkeys	16@18c	Do. stove	9.30@0.00
Geese, ℔ ℔	8@10c	Do. chestnut	7.75@0.00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. soft	8.00@0.00
Butter, choice roll	30@33c	Do. Char ℔ bu	15@16c
Do. packed	30@32c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2.65@2.75
Cheese, dairy	14@16c	Wool, ℔ ℔	40@45c
Do. factory	13@14c	Hops	45@55c
Lard, tried	13@15c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7.50@7.75
Do. rough	12@14c	Codfish, ℔ 100 ℔s	8.25@8.50
Tallow, tried	9½@10c	Honey, box, ℔ ℔	20@30c
Do. rough	6@6½c	Candles, box	14½@15c
Eggs, dozen	30@33c	Do. extra	15½@16c
FORAGE.		Barrels	35@40c
Hay ℔ ton	10.00@20.00		

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Cotton, middling, 33½@35c. Flour ranges at from $8.10@13.50. Wheat, $2.00@2.96. Corn, $1.05@1.27. Rye, $1.31. Barley, $1.08@1.05. Oats, 62@77c. Pork, new mess, $21.25@22.50; $19.50@20.50 for prime; 9@10½c for Shoulders; Hams, 13@13½c; Lard, 12@13¾c. Butter, 15@40c. Cheese 8@16½c. Dressed hogs 10@10½c for Western.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Flour, ranges at $9.50@16.25; Rye flour, $8.00; Buckwheat flour, $3.25@3.62. Corn meal, $2.60@2.72 per 100 ℔s. Small sales Wheat and Corn on p. t.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—Flour, sales at $11.50@14.50.—Wheat, $2.10@2.98. Corn, 102@105c. Rye, $1.00. Barley, 93½@108c. Oats, 45@50c. Peas, $1.35. Pork, $23@24.00. Lard, 14@14½c. Hams, 20c; shoulders, 15½@16c. Butter, 25@35c. Cheese, 15@17c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—Flour, $9.50@14.25; wheat, $1.84½@2.11. Corn, 84@87c. Oats, 38@39c. Mess pork, $20.00. Hogs, firm at $6@6.50.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—Flour ranges from $6.40@6.70; Fall Wheat, $1.65@1.72; Spring Wheat, $1.42@1.46; Peas, 74@75c; Oats, 30@30c; Barley, 56@60c; Butter, 13@17c; Lard, 13c; Cheese, 12½@13c. Hay, $12@18; Straw, $7@8.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $8.00@17.00; Cows and Calves, $50@125; Veal Calves, 8@14c; Sheep & Lambs, 5@8c; Swine, 6½@9½c.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Beeves, sales at from $3.50@9.00. Sheep, at 4½@6c. Hogs, 7@7½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 21.—Beeves, sales at 7@12c. Working oxen $200@275 ℔ pr. Handy steers $75@175. Milch cows, $40@100. Heifers, $25@45. Yearlings, $18@20; two-year-olds, $30@40; three-year-olds, $50@65. Sheep sheared, 3@6½ cents; in lots, 1½@5½cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 9@11 cents; retail, 10@12c. Fat hogs, 8@8½c. Hides, 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔; country lots 9½@10c.; tallow 9@9½cts.; calfskins, 20@00c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1.25.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—45@48c for native and ¼ blood Merinos; 40@45cts for ¼ and ⅜ do; 50@60c for full-blood do; 50@65c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 52@58c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 35@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 26@27c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, Nov. 22—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 60@70cts; fine, 55@58c; medium, 50@53; coarse, 45@48c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 53@55c; fine, 51@53c; medium, 48@51c; coarse, 42@47c. Other Western—Fine, 50@54c; medium, 47@49c; common, 42@45c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 60@65c; superfine, 45@50cts; No. 1, 38@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@55c; East India, 20@45c

MARRIED.

IN Grand Haven, Mich., at the residence of DAVID E. ROSE, Esq., on the 21st ult., by Rev. WM. M. FERRY, Mr. PHILITUS W GREEN of West Sparta, and Miss KITTIE, youngest daughter of ELIJAH ROSE, formerly of Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FARM FOR SALE.—First Class for Grain, Grass, or Fruit—180 acres, 25 timber, balance improved; 64 acres in wheat; 15 minutes drive from Batavia, N. Y. P. P. BRADISH.

DELAWARE WOOD FOR SALE—Having purchased a very fine lot of the above wood from the vineyards of Messrs. Wright & Brehm, offer the same at $5 ℔ 1,000 eyes, at the Seneca Co. Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. [880-2t] E. TAYLOR.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION of the finest THOROUGH BRED SPANISH MERINO SHEEP, CHESTER WHITE HOGS and IMPORTED FOWLS in the country.
881-3t L. B. SILVER, Salem, O.

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC.—A fine Collection suitable for all occasions is contained in
THE SABBATH SCHOOL TRUMPET.
Choice Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, and a New Juvenile Cantata. Price, paper, 30 cts., boards, 35c. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

1,000 AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.—*MACKENZIE'S* 10,000 *RECEIPTS*, or *UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOP-ÆDIA*, containing Receipts in Agriculture, Brewing, Cooking, Carving, Cements, Cosmetics, Dyeing, Distillation, Farriery, Fire Works, Inks, Medicine, Metallurgy, Perfumery, Poisons and Antidotes, Preserving, Photography, Tanning, Varnishes, Wines, &c., &c., &c., &c.
☞ *Liberal terms and exclusive territory given.*
Apply to T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher, Philadelphia.

TO SHEPHERDS.—BEING THE OWNER of a large tract of land on the Cumberland River, some twenty miles above its mouth, I am desirous of forming a sort of partnership with several industrious, capable, careful shepherds—say for five or more years. I will furnish the farms and range, and one-half, or it may be, in some cases, all the cost of the sheep, and they the labor, care, &c. The land is good, the climate healthy and delightful, being on the 37th parallel, and the neighbors honest and agreeable people. For particulars, address at Eddyville, Lyon Co., Kentucky.
CHARLES ANDERSON.
Refer to HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE HORTICULTURIST.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL VOLUME—1867.
A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the ORCHARD, VINEYARD, GARDEN and NURSERY; to *Culture under Glass, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the Embellishment and Improvement of Country, Suburban and City Homes. Handsomely Illustrated.*
1867—Two Dollars & Fifty Cents; 1866 bound and post-paid, and 1867—$4.50; 1865 and 1866 bound and post-paid, and 1867—$6.
The three volumes contain 1,200 royal octavo pages.
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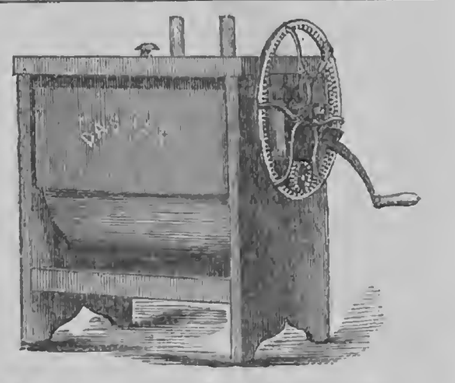

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The peculiar (but simple) construction of the rotary dasher helps bring the butter very rapidly, and gathers it; while the abundance of air which circulates through the cream, by the method original with this churn, brings it as sweet and rich as can be made. Let no one be deceived. It churns with the quickest, and makes butter with the best. For particulars, address
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Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.
☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. 878-13teo

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880-5teo A. FAHNESTOCK, Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.
GOULD, BECKWITH & CO.,
879-tf Monroe Co. Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Beadle's Monthly—Beadle & Co.
The Horticulturist—Geo E & F W Woodward.
Agents Wanted—Page Brothers.
To Shepherds—Charles Anderson.
Sabbath School Music—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Rare Chance—Beadle & Co.
1,000 Agents and Canvassers Wanted—T Ellwood Zell.
Notices to Hop Planters—Britt & Day.
Send for Description—L B Silver.
Delaware Wood for Sale—E Taylor.
Farm for Sale—P P Bradish.
Agents Wanted—Jas Bray & Co.
1,000 Agents Wanted—E. B. Treat & Co.
Dasher Churn—E. Burrows Brown.
Ho! Trappers, Ho!—Frank A. Ellis.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Solon Robinson's Novel.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— New Bedford is to have a cheese factory.

— Three mails a day leave Chicago for Boston.

— Counterfeiters are engaged in making nickel cents.

— San Francisco policemen receive $125 in gold per month.

— There are five candidates for mayor in Atlanta, Georgia.

— Prussia's new flag is to be tri-color—black, white and orange.

— The North Carolina legislature was organized Monday week.

— A man was recently kicked to death by his wife at Ellinburg, Pa.

— The recent State Fair at Louisville, Ky., was opened with prayer.

— The only theater in Petersburg, Va., was burned Sunday morning week.

— The dedication of the Barre soldiers' monument is postponed to next spring.

— Four hundred white emigrants left Fortress Monroe last week for the North.

— Mr. N. P. Willis has had a paralytic stroke, and is in a very critical condition.

— The receipts of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. averages from $4,000 to $5,000 daily.

— Fred Douglass has bought a house in Alexandria, Va., and purposes to reside there.

— The corner stone of a new Masonic temple was laid in Baltimore on Tuesday last.

— The British war steamer, Niger, now at Montreal is under orders to proceed to Halifax.

— Of the eight churches burned in Portland, the Catholic is the only one already rebuilt.

— The five mile boat race on the Hudson, between Ward and Stevens, was won by Stevens in 38:37

Special Notices.

The Largest, Handsomest and Best
MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, IS

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FILLED every month with capital Stories, Poems, and all sorts of good and useful reading. Every number has numerous Illustrations, excellent Rebuses and Puzzles,—and is exactly what Boys and Girls want. TERMS: $2.00 a year; large discount to Clubs. Specimen Copies, 20 cents.

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TERMS: Single number, 10 cents; $5.00 a year.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

SOLON ROBINSON'S NOVEL.

SOLON ROBINSON, the veteran Agricultural Editor, has written a novel for *The New-York Weekly Tribune*. The publication will commence the 5th of December.

Winter. This is the first week of Winter. Soon we may expect snows and winds and chilly weather. Be careful of exposure, and provide yourselves with COE'S COUGH BALSAM, for Croup, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat. It is an excellent remedy.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
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Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED—To take the Money for **BRAY'S LIGHTNING CORN HUSKER.** Used by man or boy. Sells at sight. No sore fingers. Can make $50 a week. Samples sent, pre-paid, for 60 cts., or two for $1—12 for $4. Address JAS. BRAY & CO., Bray's Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

HO! TRAPPERS, HO!—THE HUNTER'S SECRETS. Or the secret and means for successfully hunting and trapping the Fox, Mink, Beaver, Muskrat, Otter, and other fur animals. Just received from a western trapper of forty years' experience. Single copies mailed, *securely wrapped* and post-paid, on receipt of *Fifty Cents.* Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address, plainly,
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CANCERS CURED OR NO CHARGE, BY Dr. KINGSLEY of Rome, N. Y. Circulars sent free.

NOTICE TO HOP PLANTERS.—The Subscribers are just about to leave for England, to purchase a quantity of the best varieties of Hop sets. Due notice will be given of their arrival, and where to be obtained in the spring. All letters, post-paid, enclosing a 3 cent stamp for reply, will be promptly attended to.
Address BRITT & DAY, East Henrietta, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL INSTURMENTS, SILVER PLATED WARE, WATCHES, BOOKS, *ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST!*
☞ Send to BEADLE & CO., 118 William St., New York, for particulars. Also see advertisement, "A Brilliant Corps of Writers."

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Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
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EXPERINCED TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED.—Liberal commission paid. A. W. HARRISON, Agent, 26 So. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 8 9-4t

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PATTERSON'S GARDEN WEEDER AND POTATO DIGGER—Patented Oct. 23, 1865.—A great labor-saving implement. County rights throughout Western New York for sale. Address
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PURE BRED FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE. Over 125 varieties, including superior "W. F. Black Spanish," "Toulouse Geese," "Bronze Turkeys." For full list send stamp for catalogue—name variety desired. Address COX, SCARFF & CO., Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio

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879-2t E. S. WELD, Marathon, Cortland Co., N. Y.

A NEW NOVEL
BY SOLON ROBINSON,
The Veteran Agricultural Editor
OF
The New-York Tribune.

A novel by Solon Robinson, long and well known as the Agricultural Editor of THE TRIBUNE, will be commenced in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of December 5th. It is called

ME-WON-I-TOC;

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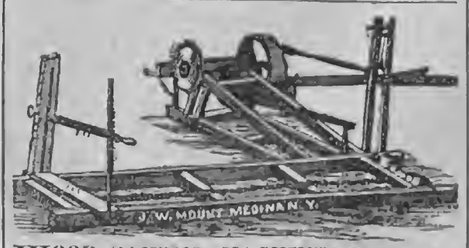

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THE ORPHAN'S PLAINT.

ALONE, alone! how much that word
Can of the soul's deep sorrow tell,
When to its best, its only friends,
It has forever bade farewell.

When Death has seized and borne away,
The best of parents from our sight,
Ere we can know how strong our needs,
Or half their love to us requite.

And then to feel that, lone and sad,
Life's weary way we still must go,
With none to note our grief, or bid
The tears of sorrow cease to flow:

And still as day by day we pass,
Find the cold world grow colder still—
Giving our grief a vacant ear;
How 'twill the warmest feelings chill.

And from the home of childhoods day,
If we by adverse fate are borne,
Still more we feel our orphan state,
More for those dear lost friends we mourn.

O, for a father's watchful care
To guide our wand'ring footsteps here!
O, for a mother's tender love
To chase away these clouds so drear!

It may not be; this lonely heart
Must still its loneliness endure;
But look to heaven, for there at last,
Thou shalt find happiness secure.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1866. B. C. D.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MUSINGS.—THE HOLIDAYS.

How stiff, desolate and awkward do the bare tree-branches look! Something in this season of the year reminds me of *youth* and *old age*. How graceful the gait and bounding the step of a child; how broken and unsteady the carriage of an old person when the "weight of years" is so keenly felt and the "snows of many winters" chill the blood! A few months ago and the now stiff branches swayed gracefully to the summer breeze, clothed in their bright garments. *Now*, the "old age" has come to *them*, just as it must come to all of us. Oh! that we may be fully prepared for *old age*—the gradual nearing of the other shore, intervened by the dark, cold river which all must cross alone.

I wonder if the approaching desolate, cold, gusty days do not awaken an echo of sadness in every heart in the land—sadness that the mystical, bright summer days have flown; and gone with it are golden opportunities not improved, and happy hours perhaps never to return again. I heard a little girl say to another in the street to day, "Christmas in just five weeks, and *I* am going *clear* to Grandma's Thanksgiving." Oh! And that set me thinking. There is a picture in my mind of a grandmother, too, and of dear faces occupying the accustomed places around the well-filled board. Will they miss *some* that will not be with them this year? Will they long for the empty places to be filled? Then how vain is longing, for *three* will never, *can* never meet again in that dear old farm-house, as they are lying cold and still in the "silent city of the Dead," sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. There is a bright little face with flaxen hair, blue eyes and baby lips, that will not lisp out her wants at the family board to attentive "Grandma" this year, and they will miss a bowed form and grey head in the person of "Grandfather;" and there is a noble, dark-eyed man missing, whom aching hearts sigh for in vain among the group. And *I*, Oh! no—*I* am not "going to Grandma's," but I hope that little girl (GOD bless her,) will not be disappointed in her anticipations.

What a pity people ever grow too large to "hang up their stockings?" I suppose one might, but gone are all those blissful feelings in regard to "Christmas and New Year's eves." Oh, that they might return! Can we not all remember sleepless nights in childhood, occasioned by alternately wondering what *would* "Santa Claus" bring, and if it *wasn't* near morning enough to warrant going down stairs to the chimney and examining the contents of said stockings, pinned and hung the night before, Oh, so *carefully*, together? Yes, of course, such recollections we all have! Else why the use of happy, care-free Childhood, mysterious Santa Claus, Christmas and New Years?

Watkins, N. Y., Nov., 1866. A. M. M.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE KEEPSAKE.

"AH! knowest thou when to distance driven,
When friendship weeps the parting hour,
The simplest gift that moment given
Long, long retains a magic power."

IT is only a faded bunch of Forget-me-nots, tied with a bit of sky-blue ribbon, that lies before me. Hardly a shade of their original beauty remains, for the years in which they have been stowed securely away in the corner of the ancient chest in which I kept my effects when a child have withered their leaves, and robbed them of their sweet perfume. Yet they have power to awaken within my breast olden memories, and again I seem to be standing on the distant shore of Lake E., gazing far out over its blue waters, following with wondering eyes one solitary ship that moved steadily on its course, like a thing of life. The waves run high at my feet—turning up with each dash rare pebbles and tiny shells, from the depth below, as they did on that spring morning, years ago, when I, in company with a loved one, visited its banks.

All this I see thro' my "mind's eye," as I gaze upon these faded blossoms—and *more*. For to and fro, close by the water's edge, we trod—listening to the soft sighing of the wind as it blew over the headland, or the dull murmur of the wave upon the shore—conversing of the years that had passed, years in which we had hand in hand trod up from the green paths of childhood—longing for even one short hour of that old time to come to us again. The years that have passed since that never to be forgotten hour have brought their mingled load of joys and sorrows, strewing the life-paths of some of GOD'S children with roses, while along the way of others there has been more of thorns. He who was an earthly treasure, meekly folded his "thin white hands" and passed away, leaving an aching void in a once happy home. Many times have the Forget-me-nots blossomed in the cold green sod above his breast,—many times have the pure white wreaths of snow draped the turf above his narrow tomb,—

"But whether I wandered amid the crowd,
Or out in the pathless woodlands air,
With thine Angel form, or thine early shroud,
I have seen thy visioned presence there."

Long years have passed since last I knelt by his lone grave among the hills, and perhaps never again shall my weary feet press the long grass around his tomb. But unseen, I shed a sister's bitter tears as my soul wells up in tones of prayer, that when the tide of life for me no more may flow, he will come and guide me to that "unseen shore"—

"For my spirit would rise like one from sleep,
She would spread her outward gleaming wings,
And soar away with thee o'er the deep,
To dwell amid heaven's immortal things."

Crawford Co., Pa. E. H.

FASHIONABLE CALL.

ENTER Miss LUCINDA CINDERELLA, nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her papa's carriage in the street to the door of her friend.

Lucinda Cinderella—"O, Maria, how do you do? How delighted I am to see you. How have you been since you were at the ball last Thursday evening? Wasn't the appearance of that tall girl in pink perfectly frightful? Is this your shawl on the piano? Beautiful shawl! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl in the spring. I can't bear home-made shawls. How do you like Monsieur Espray? Beautiful man, ain't he? Now, don't laugh, Maria, for I am sure I don't care anything about him! Oh, my! I must be going. It's a beautiful day, isn't it? Maria, when are you coming up to see me? Oh, dear! what a beautiful pin! That pin was given to you; now I know it was, Maria, don't deny it. Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him—I do really; but he has a beautiful moustache, hasn't he, Maria? Oh, dear, it's very warm. Good morning, Maria! Don't speak of Harry in connection with my name to any one, for I am sure it will never amount to anything, but I hate him awfully, I'm sure I do. Adieu."

BLUE MONDAY.

THINK of a country where it is possible—not a universally prevalent custom, we admit, but possible and not unheard of—for the mistress of the house to have her year's washing done, as we do "spring cleaning," all in a few days of a single month in the year! This, however, the German housewife may do. All the dirty linen is stowed away, some of it, of course, for eleven months, together in a room set apart for that use. In Germany women still weave, and their pride is still in countless pieces of clean linen, pure and white. When summer comes, this accumulated mass is washed at once—an acute attack of cleanliness, severe, indeed, while it lasts, but infinitely better than our chronic intermittents. This system is partially adopted even in families not wealthy. The heavier articles, as table-cloths and sheets, are reserved for summer washing and bleaching, while the smaller, of which a much greater number is requisite, are washed weekly by a servant whose business is to wash and scrub. No one supposes that American heads of families would ever so far decline from the first principles of political economy as to look with favor upon the practice of locking up capital in linen after the manner above described. It is a custom which must be left to countries where the rate of interest is not much over three per cent per annum. —*Nation.*

VOLTAIRE ON MARRIAGE.

VOLTAIRE said:—"The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any better than a boat with one oar or bird with one wing can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a center for his thoughts, his affections and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsels, the affections, the example, and the interest of his 'better half' keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore, the friend to marriage is the friend to society, and to his country."

THE London Lancet calls attention to the danger of using "perambulators" too much, for children old enough to walk, and remarks:

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Hath turned the course of many a river,
A dew-drop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

COMPENSATION.

BY KATE WOODLAND.

WE who grumble at our fate,
Injustice charging upon Heaven,
Rarely pause to contemplate
What good gift to compensate
GOD in love to us hath given.

One has riches—one has power—
One a life devoid of care,
Friends who guard each passing hour,
Fearful lest a wayside flower
Might disclose a thorn less fair.

One has beauty, wit, or grace,
One has intellectual wealth,
Gift of song, or power to trace
Nature's beauties from her face,
Mind content, or perfect health.

Envy not thy neighbor's lot,
Pleasant though it may appear,
Some rich blessing *he has not*,
Thou perhaps in humble cot,
Canst enjoy without a fear.

Let us not complain of fate,
Nor charge injustice upon Heaven;
If we pause to contemplate,
Some good gift to compensate
We shall find that GOD has given.

Van Buren Co., Mich.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE TRULY HONORABLE.

CHILL December has come, and with its mighty powers has closed the summer scenes. The plow stands in the furrow, fixed by the frost, which bids defiance to the lusty steers to move the sod, or deprive the soil of its winter's rest. The faithful steers are relieved from their toil, and enter the comfortable stall to rest until the coming spring calls them to renew their wonted task,—a small boon for the summer's faithful labor, yet that pittance by selfish man is too often denied. The farmer is relieved from his perplexing cares, his anxiety about the coming crop is past, the noxious weeds have ceased to grow, and the devouring insects rest in sleep. The lengthened evenings invite him to forego his worldly cares, and enjoy the rich boon with which the Creator has blessed his summer's toil, and by the cheerful fire with conscious gratitude review the past and meditate on the future, so that he may faithfully perform the part allotted by his Creator.

Mankind are created to be the regulators of their actions and the abettors of their own happiness,—the Lord of the Universe neither feeds nor clothes them, nor shelters them from the winter's blasts, nor screens them from the summer's scorching sun; but he has created them with powers, and supplied them with the means, to accomplish all these great and important objects, so that every human being has a duty to perform, which calls forth the active energies of body and mind,—yes, a solemn duty demanded of them by their Maker. No one has the right to spend his time in idleness or folly.

Aristocratic pride, which is reared in luxury and sloth, has succeeded in attaching the name of Honorable to the pomp and display of wealth, and branded useful labor as degrading, low, and mean, which is false and unjust, and ruinous to the health, happiness and prosperity of the human race. The diversified pursuits of civilized man afford ample room for all to be usefully employed, and every calling or pursuit which adds to the general good of society is honorable,—no useful vocation in the checkered scenes of life is servile nor mean. The title of great, or honorable, are the just tributes to wisdom and goodness; they who perform the part allotted to them in life with judicious prudence, and do their duty to themselves and fellows as required of them by their Maker are truly great, for "an honest man is the noblest work of GOD;" and they who with a congenial glow spread happiness around their sphere, are justly deserving of honor.

The cobbler on his bench may be equally as honorable as he who occupies the Presidential chair, or they who wear the Monarch's crown; and he who cultivates his fifty acres, so as to produce the greatest value and not impoverish the soil, is equally deserving of the honored name of a good farmer as those who occupy their hundreds. And those who skillfully use the mechanic's tools, though solitary and alone, may be equally as great and honorable as those who oversee a thousand. The kitchen maid who prepares the daily food is much more usefully employed than they who spend their time at the toilet for vain display, and ought to be more honored. The matron, who, with judicious prudence, prepares the earth's productions to feed, clothe and comfort her household, and trains the infant minds to fix the moral chart, so as to shun the rock of vice, and to expand the soul and lay the foundation for its future greatness, performs the noble part allotted her by her Creator, and is the most honorable of the human race. She who attends the sick, and wipes the sweat from the aching brow, or mitigates the sorrows of the unfortunate and cheers the weary and forlorn, enjoys the heavenly balm of conscious pleasure which the idle and frivolous can never know.

Those who instruct the young to unlock the door of science, and expand the mighty power of mind, are much more honorable than they who ape the butterfly and flutter life away as an empty dream. To promote virtue and increase human happiness, make labor honorable, and to prevent crime, brand idleness as mean and degrading. W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ONE MORE VIEW OF AUTUMN.

DEAR RURAL:—It may be justly repeated that nothing truly original can be penned concerning Autumn,—that all her beauties and charms have been rehearsed over and over, and her poetry "sung out" by sweet voices long ago in the most harmonious strains. It would be strange indeed, if the heart, ere now, had not been moved repeatedly, and burst forth in praises of the autumnal exhibition of GOD'S handiwork, both in poetry and prose. Often it has been, and as the same season, again in its glory, passes before and bathes us in the mellow tide of its pure and gentle influences, why may not the bosom re-kindle and burn afresh with emotions of joy and gladness, felt often before, in time of "Autumn's holiest mood."

The spring-time brings back the robin with the same carol, the hedge with its blue-eyed violets, and the new foliaged forests with a thousand fresh and inviting attractions and charms. How gladly we welcome them back again! Then a rehearsal of autumnal scenes may again strike upon the chord of the soul's æolian love for the beautiful, even as it did when provoked to music by a similar touch in days agone. Shall I say, then, how majestically the "harvest moon" appears when viewed from my window, as she looks forth in beauty from the blue skies? Shall I write of the Blue Juniata, musically murmuring, and flowing peacefully on as the "tide of memory," radiant with striking daguerreotypes of the starry heavens above it? Shall I paint a landscape of frosted fields, scintillating in the moonlight, like merriment in a convivial eye? Walk into the open fields when evening reigns, and the happy scene is before you. Rejoice in the beauties of Nature, and learn to adore her GOD. Nothing was ever more talked of or admired, that Autumn engenders, than her many-hued forest leaves. Nature's chemist adroitly compounds in the vast laboratory those choice tints for the dying foliage. How kind in the Creator to mingle with the "fall of the leaf" so much beauty and magnificence. It gives a happy transition from summer's maturity and vigor, to the sereness and russet appearance of autumnal wane, and makes her funeral garb set gracefully upon her. The artist in his studio can exhibit no richer colors than the foliage of Autumn. The scarlet leaf of the vigorous maple, the deep crimson-topped sumach, and the oscillating foliage of the broad ash, stained with yellow gold, may well put WASHINGTON ALLSTON'S paint king to blush, and defy his art.

A beautiful folladum can be made of autumnal leaves, by pressing them between smooth sheets of fine paper, until dry, and then arranging them tastefully, so as to contrast the different colors, in a blank book made for the purpose. Such a collection is quite as pretty as an herbarium of the choicest and most beautiful flowers, and calls up many pleasant associations when made a winter's companion at the cheerful fireside, on a cold and boisterous night. It is said that in many countries of the East, autumnal foliage changes immediately from its original greenness into the dark and gray aspect of decay and death, without even *one* beautiful hue to attract the attention, or call forth admiration. Italy may boast of her gorgeous sunsets, and moonlight evenings; Switzerland of her snow-crowned mountains and sunny vales,—but neither can compare with American autumnal scenery in a point of grandeur or magnificence,—

"When all the hues of twilight skies
Shed o'er the forest tops their dyes,
And the tired sun in languor set,
Leaves there his blushing radiance yet."

Huntingdon, Penn., Nov., 1866. ELLA E. M.

MYSTERIOUS FEELING.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy hustle of life, in the social circle of life, in the calm and silent retreats of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and iron-hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. Again, a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death-knell, overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt the bewildering influence?

CONVERSATION calls into light what has been lodged in all the recesses and secret chambers of the soul. By occasional hints and incidents, it brings old useful notions into remembrance; it unfolds and displays the hidden treasure of knowledge with which reading, observation and study have before furnished the mind. By mutual discourse the soul is awakened and allured to bring forth its hoards of knowledge, and it learns how to render them most useful to man kind. A man of vast reading, without conversation, is like a miser, who lives only for himself.

WIT AND WISDOM.

BRAINS are king—industry prime minister.

WHY is life the riddle of riddles? Because we must give it up.

WHY is the letter D like a naughty little boy? It makes ma mad.

BEAUTY is the woman you love, whatever she may seem to others.

WHEN are soldiers like blacksmiths? When they are drilling and filing.

WHICH runs the fastest, heat or cold? Heat; because you can catch cold.

WANT less than you have, and you will always have more than you want.

THE virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

GOLD is the only idol that is worshiped in all lands without a temple, and by all sects without hypocrisy.

Sabbath Musings.

THE CROSS.

QUAINT though the construction be of the following poem, yet never has the story of the Cross been told with more truthful simplicity:

Blest they who seek,
While in their youth,
With spirit meek,
The way of truth,
To them the sacred scriptures now display,
Christ as the only true and living way;
His precious blood on Calvary was given
To make them heirs of endless bliss in heaven.
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.
For them he bore
His Father's frown;
For them he wore
The thorny Crown;
Nailed to the Cross,
Endured its pain,
That His life's loss,
Might be their gain.
Then haste to choose
That better part,
Nor e'en dare refuse
The Lord thy heart,
Lest He declare,
"I know you not;"
And deep despair
Forever be your lot.
Now look to Jesus who on Calvary died,
And trust on Him alone who there was crucified.

"GO ON, SIR; GO ON."

ARAGO says, in his "Autobiography," that his master in mathematics was a word or two of advice, which he found in the binding of one of his text-books. Puzzled and discouraged by the difficulties he met with in his early studies, he was almost ready to give over the pursuit. Some words which he found on the waste leaf used to stiffen the cover of his paper-bound text-book caught his eye and interested him.

"Impelled," he says, "by an indefinable curiosity, I damped the cover of the book, and carefully unrolled the leaf, to see what was on the other side. It proved to be a short letter from D'Alembert to a young person disheartened like myself, by the difficulties of mathematical study, and who had written to him for counsel.

"'Go on, sir; go on,' was the counsel which D'Alembert gave him. 'The difficulties you meet will resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increasing clearness on your path.'

"That maxim," says Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics." Following out these simple words "Go on, sir; go on," made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age. What Christians it would make of us! What heroes of faith, what sages in holy wisdom, should we become, just by acting out that maxim, "go on, go on!"

VALUE OF A SOUL.

A CITY is nothing when weighed in the balance against the human soul. Phidian Jupiter was a statue of gold and ivory so magnificent that a man that died without seeing it might be commiserated, and a man that had seen it might say, "Now let me die in peace." That statue, whose annual disclosure was so august that men and women, in their enthusiasm, fell before it with outcries and exclamations; that statue, which I would willingly have made a pilgrimage to see, if it had been saved from mediæval violence and iconoclasm, was wonderful beyond all description. But one poor soul, dragged out of the slough and saved, and beginning to speak the language of heaven and to shout the praises of God, is more wonderful and more glorious, in the sight of angels and God, than the lordliest statue of the greatest of all artists. And I would go further to save one soul than to see a million Phidian works of art. —*H. W. Beecher.*

THE CHURCHES OF THE SOUTH.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Atlanta Era, commenting on Mr. Beecher's comparison of the churches and school-houses of that section to "light-houses, twinkling along the edge of the continent of darkness," says:—"In 1850 there were 21,387 churches in the Northern States, and 16,658 in the Southern States. The proportion, one church to 628 persons in the North, and one church to 562 persons in the South. The accommodations of these churches were 8,656,061 sittings for 13,434,922 persons North, and 5,541,875 sittings for 9,664,656 persons South. Thus 64 persons out of the hundred could attend service at the same time in the North, and 57 out of 100 in the South, including whites and blacks alike. Thus the Northern States had only 7 per cent. greater accommodations than the South. Surely, this was not a sufficient difference to justify a charge of heathenism upon the Southern people."

TOO LATE REGRETS!—The moment a friend, or even a mere acquaintance, is dead, how surely there starts up before us each instance of unkindness of which we have been guilty towards him. In fact, many and many an act or word which, while he was in life, did not seem to us to be unkind at all, now "bites back" as if it were a serpent, and shows us what it really was. Alas! 'twas thus we caused him to suffer who now is dust, and yet then we did not pity or reproach ourselves. There is always a bitterness beyond that of death in the dying of a fellow-creature to whom we have been unjust or unkind.

NEVER do what you cannot ask Christ to bless; and never go into any place or pursuit in which you cannot ask Christ Jesus to go with you.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

HOW TO BURN COAL.

NINE out of ten who attempt to burn coal in a stove, waste about as much coal as is necessary to be consumed for the obtaining of all the heat desirable. Observe the following simple rules, suggested by a cotemporary, and few who adopt the burning of coal will return to wood fires. We will suppose the stove to be cleaned out:

First—To make a coal fire—put in a double handful of shavings, or use kindling wood instead. Fill the earthen cavity (if the stove has one) nearly full of chunks of dry wood, say four or six inches in length. On the top put about a dozen lumps of egg coal. In ten minutes add about twenty lumps more of coal. As soon as the wood has burned out, fill the cavity half to two-thirds full of coal. The fire will be a good one. The coal will, by these directions, become thoroughly ignited.

Second—Never fill a stove more than half or two-thirds full of coal, even in the coldest weather.

Third—When the fire is low, never shake the grate or disturb the ashes; but add from ten to fifteen small lumps of coal, and set the draft open. When these are heated through, and somewhat ignited, add the amount necessary for new fire, but do not disturb the ashes yet. Let the draft be open half an hour. Now shake out the ashes. The coal will be thoroughly ignited, and will keep the stove at a high heat from six to twelve hours according to the coldness of the weather.

Fourth—For very cold weather. After the fire is made, according to rules first and third, add every hour twelve or twenty lumps of coal. You will find that the ashes made each hour will be in about that rate.—*Albany Argus.*

TELEGRAPH FAC SIMILES.

MR. FIELD has brought out to this country a number of very interesting specimens of the system of telegraphing, now in operation between Paris and Lyons, and Paris and Bordeaux, by which exact copies of the message are produced at either extremity of the lines, solely by mechanical means. The message is written on prepared paper, covered with lead-colored surface, which is a non-conductor of the electric fluid. The writing, or drawing, in the ink furnished for the purpose, changes the points touched by it to the opposite electrical character. The pendulum is swinging at each end of the circuit in unison. Its upper end is divided into points, say, like a fine tooth comb. The message being passed over these at one end, sends a current to correspond with the writing or lines, and produces an exact copy of the original upon the prepared paper held to the vibrating pendulum in a distant city. Thus a fac simile of writing or signature is furnished without any skill of the operator. A drawing of the likenesses of a thief or absconding clerk is reproduced with minute faithfulness. Patterns of machinery, patterns of bonnets hieroglyphics, messages in Chinese, or in an unknown tongue, are copied with as little trouble as the simplest letters of a familiar alphabet. Some notices of this have been given in foreign journals, but no mere verbal description can convey a full idea of the wonderful process. The Hibernian who insisted, some years ago, that the telegraph operator should forward his photograph over the wires to his sweetheart, was only a little ahead of his age, since this can be done without the slightest trouble, provided the likeness be taken on the proper material.

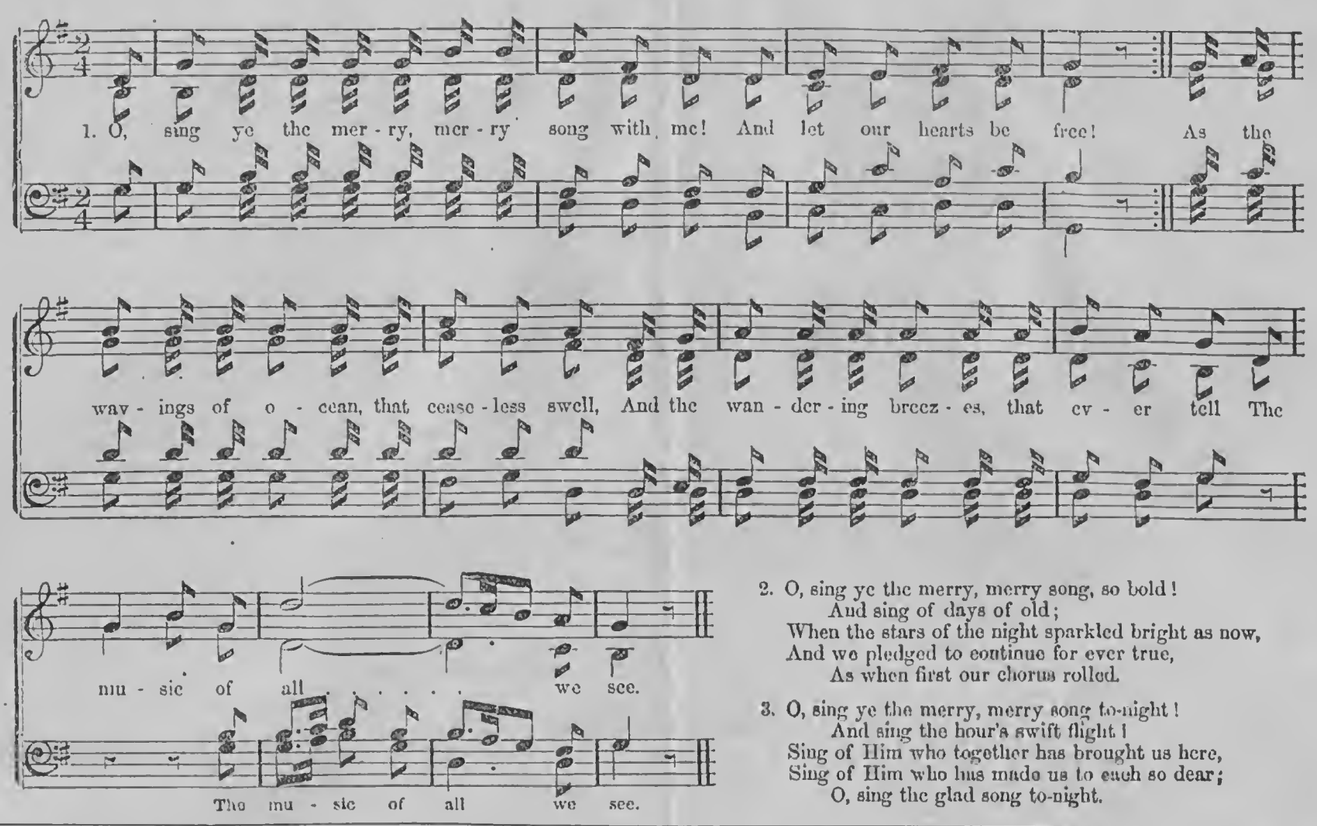
A STEAM GIRDLE AROUND THE WORLD.

A PHILADELPHIA paper calls attention to the fact that the beginning of the new year will witness the inauguration of unbroken steam communication around the globe, to be thenceforth prosecuted as regularly as the arrival and departure of European steamships at our wharves. The steamship Henry Chauncey will sail on the 11th of December for the Isthmus; will connect there with the Golden City for San Francisco; and from San Francisco, on the 1st day of January, the steamship Colorado will sail for Yokohoma, in Japan, and Hong Kong, in China. If, arrived at the latter port, the passenger wished still to continue his journey westward, he can proceed by the boats of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Bombay, and onward through the Red Sea to the Isthmus of Suez, which, crossed by rail, conducts to the British line of Mediterranean steamers, touching at Malta and Gibralter, arrive in England, where a few hours hours of railway will enable him to take a passage in one of a dozen lines of steamships to this country—the supposed point of departure.

COINAGE OF A. D. 29.—Old Hebrew coins struck at Jerusalem during the governorship of Pontius Pilate, in the sixteenth year of the rein of Tiberius, or the year 29 of the Christian Era, have been found on the sloping side of Mt. Moriah, over the valley of Jehosephat. The coins are copper, and bear the legend of "Tiberius Cæsar, year 16," and on the reverse "Julia, mother of Cæsar." These coins, which are of copper, and of the size of an American dime, were of course handled by those who saw and knew the face of Christ. The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce has one of these unique pieces in his possession, which he found himself. This identical coin may have touched the hand of Peter, or been in the bag of Judas, or bought food for the disciples of their Master.

SLIGHT changes make great differences. Dinner for nothing is very good fun; but you can't say as much of nothing for dinner.

SING THIS SONG WITH ME.



2. O, sing ye the merry, merry song, so bold!
And sing of days of old;
When the stars of the night sparkled bright as now,
And we pledged to continue for ever true,
As when first our chorus rolled.

3. O, sing ye the merry, merry song to-night!
And sing the hour's swift flight!
Sing of Him who together has brought us here,
Sing of Him who has made us to each so dear;
O, sing the glad song to-night.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TEMPTATION:

MAN AND BEAST ALIKE ITS VICTIMS.

WHEN a small boy the writer was engaged in performing some light jobs of work on a farm. One portion of the duty assigned, in the summer season, consisted in taking a couple of horses to pasture in the evening, and bring them up again in the morning. The first part was pleasant enough, as it afforded an opportunity of putting the animals through over a clean track for the distance of half a mile or more; but getting them back, in the morning, was a more serious matter. One of the horses was a sedate, gentlemanly fellow; would submit to be haltered anywhere, frequently meeting me half way, as though it gave him pleasure to be noosed. The other one was a shy, mischievous, frisky, tricky rascal, and seemed to glory in the character. When approaching him, with the halter, he would give a glance of recognition, seeming to say, "It is all right; I am ready for the noose," and keep on feeding; but the moment a hand was extended towards the mane, up would go the head, and around wound come the heels, and, with a leer, a kick, and a squeal, away he would go to the extremity of the pasture, where, facing about, would seem to say, by his acts, "Well, my little fellow, what do you think of that?"

One morning I took a small measure of oats to the pasture. The quiet horse came forward and took a nip from it. His companion approached too, gave a sniff—played off and on, finally circling around, but gradually nearing the point of attraction. The measure was then placed upon the ground, the noose of the halter encircling it. Slowly the tempted one comes forward, reaches the measure, and down goes his muzzle into the oats, and up over his head slides the halter, and he is caught. He did not relish the trick: tried to break away but failed—the victim of Temptation.

It is by no means unlikely that during that day of humiliation, a horse vow against yielding again to temptation was registered—an assumption warranted by the performance of the succeeding morning. The oat-dish dodge was repeated. The horse pranced about in high spirits; leered, kicked, and cantered away to the extremity of the enclosure, as before. Meantime the other horse was busy with the measure of oats. This nettled his companion, who liked oats too. Soon he began circling around again, gradually contracting his orbit as he went. Little by little he approximates the tempting dish till he reaches it, and down goes his head, and up the halter slides again!

Thus is the power of temptation set forth, and the frequent fallacies of the strongest resolutions, when appetite comes into collision with them. Many a *man* is *haltered*, as was the horse, in the face of the strongest purpose not to be caught. This resolution may be made in the morning, with an honest intention of adhering to it through that and all succeeding time; but ere the day is past the measure of oats has lured him again into bondage. As with the horse so with the man—appetite is often victor over both.—B.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A BOSTON papar says:—"Though there is a heavier force of men and teams at work on the California end of the Pacific Railroad than on this, the progress in distance is far slower; for while here the path lies along on an absolute plain, there it is up and over the grand Sierra Nevada chain of mountains. About 12,000 Chinamen are at work on the road-bed in California, and an additional 10,000 have been contracted for, to be put upon the line next spring, when the contractors will be grading on this slope of the Sierras, and beginning to stretch their labor out on to the plains and into the valleys of Nevada. Now the track is completed to within sixteen miles of the summit of the mountains, and the following table of statistics, distances and altitudes, from Sacramento on to the summit, shows how the iron pathway is mounting the great hills of the Pacific slopes of the continent. At Cisco, which the completed road has now reached, the locomotive screams on a spot as high as Mount Washington, the highest of our New England mountains:

	Distance (Miles.)	Elevation (Feet.)
Sacramento	—	51
Arcade	7½	76
Antelope	15	180
Junction	18	189
Rocklin	22	260
Pino	25	420
Newcastle	31	980
Auburn	36	1,385
Clipper Gap	42	1,785
Colfax	62	2,413
Gold Run	64½	3,245
Dutch Flat	67	3,425
Alta	69	3,625
Cisco	93	5,911
Summit	105½	7,042

Some of the structures of the work on the last section of the road are grandly massive. A California journal says one culvert, at the crossing of Cannon Creek, is a noble piece of solid masonry twenty-eight feet in height and fifty-four feet in breadth. The forests of towering pines—the towering mountain peaks and yawning rifts and chasms, traversed by the railroad between Alta and Cisco, present a sublime panorama, which is destined to be a favorite study for the art loving tourist, not only during our day, but one which will be contemplated with no less delight by unborn generations.

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.

THE number of languages and dialects spoken in the world amounts to 3,064. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life about thirty-three years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years, one-half before reaching seventeen, and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every one hundred persons only one reaches one hundred years of life; to every one hundred only six reach the age of sixty-five, and not more than one in five hundred live to eighty years of age. There are on the earth $1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,832 every day, 3,730 every hour and sixty a minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of seventy-five to every one hundred individuals. Marriages are most frequent after the equinoxes; that is during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

A MASK STORY.

ONE of the principal mask manufacturers of Paris relates the following rather funny anecdote:—Some years back he exported a large case of masks to Pondicherry. The vessel stranded on the coast of Africa, and was pillaged by a tribe of savages. At the sight of the masks, which they took for preserved human heads, they uttered a cry of joy, and were about to tattoo them, when the King, who was more wide-awake than his subjects, examined the masks with profound respect, and had them distributed to his ministers, who were ordered to wear them on days of great ceremony. Shortly after a French ship cast anchor off the coast, and the inhabitants invited the captain and crew to land, an invitation which was responded to with evident pleasure; but as the King and his courtiers appeared, with their faces covered with the masks taken from the stranded ship, the Frenchmen were about to take to their heels and regain their ship, had they not been prevented so doing by the captain, who amongst the different masks recognized the well imitated faces of Grassot and Hyacinthe, two very favorite actors of the Theater du Palais Royal.

WHERE OUR FARMERS' SONS CAN SPEND THE WINTER TO ADVANTAGE.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
New York, Nov. 6, 1866.

Pres't EASTMAN, National Business College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dear Sir—You will notice that I have taken charge of the Agricultural Department of the Tribune, in place of Solon Robinson, who has so long and ably held the position of Agricultural Editor. My son, having received great good by a course of training at your College, and having visited the Institution and studied your system of Business Education, I enclose these few lines, which you are at liberty to use.

Whatever our magnificent country is to become, depends on our *young* men. What our young men are to become depends on their having a perfect knowledge of a few things. I have a settled conviction that commercial prosperity cannot exist unless it rests on the prosperity of the common people. To give to the people profitable and constant employment, there must be expert and intelligent commercial leaders. These leaders must be able to organize industry, to give employment in places where the masses are idle, and to bring order out of disorder. Our success as a nation has arisen from obeying this law. But, for want of system, young men groped blindly, they lost precious time, and many of their best efforts were expended in correcting errors.

So great is the money capital of our country, so sharp is the competition, so great is the value of time, and so expert have leading business men become, that young men no longer have a chance to excel, and hardly to succeed, unless with a commercial education.

The first step in this education is the writing of a good hand. Many undervalue this. Many think they write well when they do not understand the first principles. A young man who writes a good hand has laid the foundation of future success. In acquiring it he exercises higher faculties than are supposed.

First, he learns to analyse. Second, he develops form. Third, he acquires muscular dexterity. All business, and all science are founded on analysis; out of form grow beauty, order and construction, and from muscular dexterity whatever is skillful in mechanics and the fine arts; more than this, it is the mainspring of modern civilization.

It seems to me that any education is imperfect if it do not include a commercial one. With it a lawyer, a politician, a minister or physician is more powerful.

To our young men a knowledge of books is important. The idea I want to convey is, that when he becomes expert in any branch, he has a nucleus around which other knowledge naturally gathers. Without it knowledge never will be acquired.

Art and knowledge are of little value unless connected with good habits and a pure heart. The path of a business man when guided by religion, not only becomes broad, but it is a guide for many feet.

Respectfully yours, N. C. MEEKER.

NOTE.—Full information of this institution, endorsed by Mr. MEEKER, may be had by addressing the President, H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REACH AND PEACH.—At a literary dinner, in London, where Thackeray and Angus B. Reach were *vis a vis* at the table, Thackeray—who had never before met Mr. Reach—addressed him as Mr. Reach, pronouncing the name as its orthography would naturally indicate. "Re-ack, sir—Re-ack, if you please," said Mr. Reach, who is punctilious upon having his name pronounced in two syllables, as if spelled Re-ak. Thackeray, of course, apologized, and corrected his pronunciation; but, in the course of the dessert, he took occasion to hand a plate of fine peaches across the table, saying, in a tone which only he possessed, "Mr. Re-ak, will you take a pe-ak?"

WHEN Sir Walter Scott was urged not to prop the falling credit of an acquaintance, he replied:—"The man was my friend when friends were few, and I will be his, now that his enemies are many."

Reading for the Young.

ABOUT CAMPHOR.

THAT solid, concrete substance called Camphor, is known to all our young readers, for we doubt if there is any one thing more generally found in the houses throughout the country. Some one has said, "concerning the simplest and most familiar objects men are too apt to be the least informed," and as this may be the case with Camphor, we take an illustration of its source, together with a description of varieties and mode of manufacture, from JOHNSTON'S Chemistry of Common Life. Scale, one inch to twenty feet. Scale for flower and leaf, one inch to four inches.

CAMPHOR TREE AND LEAF.

"There are several known varieties of camphor. The two most familiar in commerce, are the camphor of Japan, called also Dutch camphor, because it is usually brought to Europe by the Dutch, and the China or Formosa camphor. Every part of the camphor tree (*Laurus camphora*) is impregnated with the perfume. It is extracted by chopping the branches and boiling them in water; the camphor rises to the surface and becomes solid, when the water is afterwards allowed to cool.

The odor of the camphors is powerful, very characteristic, and to many persons very agreeable. It is used for scenting soaps, tooth powders, and numerous other preparations for the toilet.

What is called Borneo camphor is obtained from a different tree, (*Dryobalanops,*) but by the action of nitric acid is converted into common camphor. An artificial camphor also is prepared from oil of turpentine; but it does not possess the composition or fragrance of the laurel camphor, and cannot be used as a substitute for it."

CHILDHOOD POETRY.—That was a beautiful idea in the mind of the little girl, who, on beholding a rose bush where, on the topmost stem, the oldest rose was falling, while below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, at once and artlessly exclaimed to her brother, "See, Willie, those little buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies!"

THAT young man to whom "the world owes a living," has just been turned out of doors—the landlord not being willing to take the indebtedness of the world on his own shoulders.

MISERY assails riches as lightning does the highest towers; or as a tree that is heavy laden with fruit breaks its own boughs, so do riches destroy the virtue of their possessor.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 16 letters.
My 14, 3, 4 is the name of a bird.
My 2, 12, 5, 7, 13 is an unhappy person.
My 10, 1, 15 is a tool.
My 8, 6, 16 is a number.
My 1, 14, 11, 16 is a boy's name.
My 11, 5, 9, 15 is a kind of food.
My whole we seldom find.
Alexandria, Ohio. C. S.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

VEERN vlge pu l ti sl wrlse nda breett
Yawlas ot phoe anth cone ot edralps;
Inglf fof eth oald fo fdbo'su ancgkreni treeft,
Dna krahe teh kard sleip fo claintnary reca;
Evern vgie pu! ro teh nedrnb yma skin uoy—
Divecronep dilkny sah glemdin het pcu,
Dna nt lal slairt ro selbourt hitkenb uoy
Het drochwatw fo fel suint eb, reven vcig pu.

South Livonia, N. Y. F. D.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A RIDDLE.

A WORD of one syllable, easy and short,
Spells backward and forward the same,
Expresses the sentiments warm from the heart,
And to beauty lays principal claim.

Salamanca, N. Y. T. W. C.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 878.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Step aboard the good ship RURAL for the eighteenth trip.

Answer to Anagram:

Catch the sunshine! don't be grieving
O'er that darksome billow there!
Life's a sea of stormy billows,
We must meet them everywhere;
Pass right through them! do not tarry,
Overcome the heaving tide,
There's a sparkling gleam of sunshine
Waiting on the other side.

Answer to Charade:—Woman.

be sure to succeed;—the Cornell University will prove one of the most efficient agents in the true advancement of our country.

The Pennsylvania College has met with severe losses — losses to which all institutions are liable, and which are beyond the control of human sagacity. Of these the most severe was the death of its President, Dr. PUGH. But its prospects are not cheerless. Its grounds are not badly managed. It is true that the wheat crop failed last season on the College Farm, as it did throughout all that section, but this was not the result of bad management. The President, Dr. ALLEN, did not resign on account of gloomy prospects, but for private reasons, and he leaves the institution with the kindlest feelings towards it. Meanwhile a new President—Gen. FRASER—has been appointed and large additions made to the faculty; amongst others, Prof. CALDWELL, the friend of Dr. PUGH, and Prof. CLARK of Harvard, "whom not to know argues thyself unknown." Does this look like failure and cheerless prospects? With certain parts of your correspondent's closing paragraph I most heartily agree. From others I as heartily dissent. Perhaps if the readers of the RURAL would like to hear further about the vexed question of Agricultural and Technological Education I may give them my views, which they can take for what they are worth. J. P.

Havana, N. Y., Nov., 1866.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL's address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Syracuse, Dec. 12th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and to transact other necessary business.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *Pres't.*
H. D. L. SWEET, *Sec'y.*

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

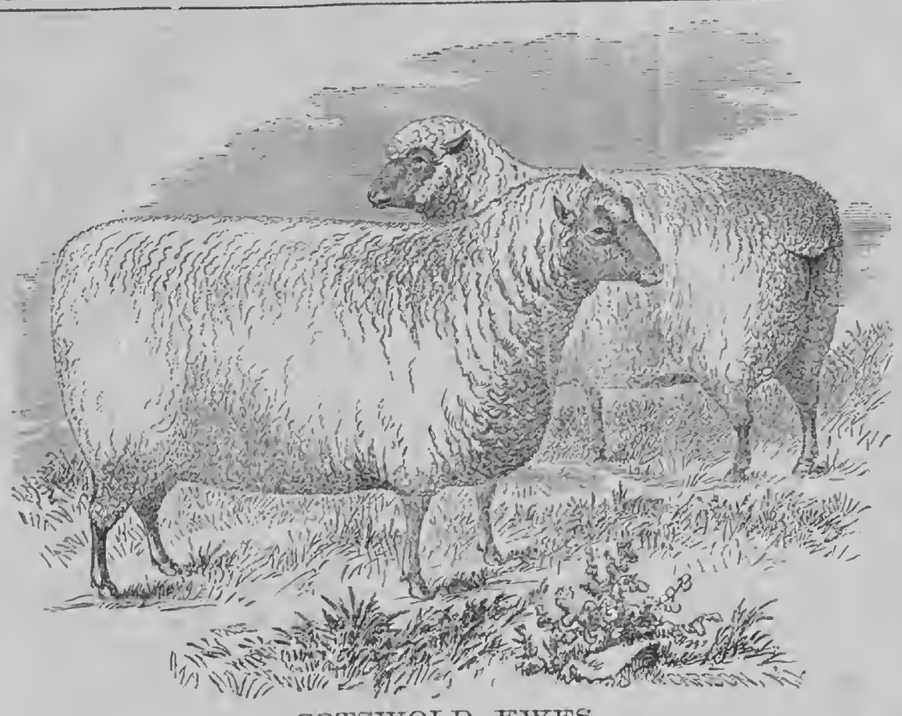
ALL the newspapers at Cleveland, and those of other western cities which had correspondents in attendance, come to us with glowing accounts of the National Wool Growers' Meeting—of its numbers—of the high character of the delegates — of the spirit and substantial unanimity manifested in all its proceedings. Though termed a "meeting," because called on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association, it was rather a *Convention* — its members, according to the terms of the call, being *delegates*, and thus States and localities were more equally, though not as numerously, represented as they would have been in a mass meeting. Counting the States covered by the New England Association, twelve States were represented, viz., all those of New England, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. The Presidents or principal officers of nearly all the State Associations were present. The most successful breeders and the most extensive sheep holders of the United States met; and we hazard nothing in saying that no previous meeting of any kind has ever called together half as many of both of those classes.

We greatly regret that up to the time of this writing we have not received the phonographic report of the proceedings. We prefer to wait for it, for the newspaper reports, though some of them, like that of Mr. BRAGDON of the Chicago Republican, are extremely spirited and as accurate as they can be when made in the bustle of a *Convention* and sent off without revision, all contain omissions or errors. In the mean time we will glance at some of the most important subjects acted on. The essential feature of the occasion was the *unanimous* passage of a resolution unqualifiedly endorsing the tariff bill on Wools and Woolens, prepared by the Joint Committees of Growers and Manufacturers, and passed at the last session by the House of Representatives: and the resolution closes with the emphatic declaration, "*We will stand firmly by it*, and seek by all proper means its early adoption."

It would not be expected that an expression so important could be arrived at without some dissenting opinions. The Illinois delegation, as we gather from the reported proceedings now in our possession, favored a level tariff without making Carpet Wools an exception. After a mature consideration of the subject, however, among themselves, they, through Mr. Garland, President of the Illinois State Association, gracefully withdrew their objections and made the Convention a unit on this highly important question. Resolutions were also unanimously passed approving of co-action between the Growers' and Manufacturers' Associations, and of the action of their joint committees. Those acting members of the Growers' joint committee were reappointed who did not withdraw their names.

These proceedings evince a firm consciousness on the part of the Association that it started its official action on a firm basis—that its subsequent official action has been most conducive to the results sought—and that it will not be divided or diverted from its course by minor differences or outside interference.

The National Association—consisting of the members of all the State Associations which have entered into relations with it — comprises by far the larger portion of the most eminent sheep breeders and wool growers of the Northern States of the Union. Its representations to Congress—made with such remarkable unanimity—ought therefore and doubtless will produce



COTSWOLD EWES,

OWNED BY E. GAZLEY, PLEASANT PLAINS, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

a decided effect. We have had strong hopes of very early action on the bill in the Senate. Some delay may be occasioned should Mr. WELLS' project of a tariff, prepared by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not be ready at the opening of the session—but it is presumed that this hindrance, if it exists at all, will be of but brief duration.

We cannot close this article without allusion to the kindly resolution passed by the Cleveland Meeting in regard to ourselves — expressing thanks for our labors and sympathy with us our long and weary illness. We now know by experience that it *is* pleasant in such periods to be remembered by absent friends and coadjutors. For this kind mark of respect we tender our heart-felt thanks to the gentlemen of the Convention.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

BREEDING IN AND IN.—"A Neighbor" asks:—"If your theory is sound, that there *may* be occasions when it is proper to breed between the ram and his own female progeny, how happens it that the wild stallion refuses to copulate with his own daughter, as has been reported by several writers—and I am informed the same is true of some other animals."

AS FRANKLIN said about the bucket of water and fish, *first establish the fact*, Neighbor! We have seen such stories ourselves, but they are utterly without foundation. This ought to be presumed from the facts brought within every man's observation who is familiar with the habits of brutes. Every domesticated brute animal, quadruped or biped, copulates with its off-spring. Among many kinds of wild animals one male predominates over the herd or flock, for years, breeding not only with his female produce, but with the produce of that produce, and so on. It is needless to name examples of a fact so perfectly well established. Then why should the wild horse be more fastidious in this regard than his comrades of the plain and wild? Or if abstinence from this kind of breeding is necessary to health and normal physical development, why were not other animals as well as the wild horse endowed with the same instinct of self-preservation? And why have not the brutes not endowed with that instinct long since perished off the face of the earth—victims of a natural law which they violated because they had no such instinct to guide them?

We have asserted that the statement, even concerning the wild horse, is utterly untrue. But quite recently we have had for our guest a traveler in many lands—a traveler more familiar with the wilderness and its denizens than perhaps any man we ever met—a keen observer—living himself almost within the haunts of the wild horse and acquainted by personal observation with its habits. He informed us that the statement that the wild stallion refuses to copulate with its own female offspring is as unmitigated a piece of "bosh" as ever crept into a child's pictorial story-book.

CASTRATION OF GROWN RAMS.—"P. O. M." of St. Louis, asks us the proper time and way of castrating one and two year old Merino rams. Our own best success has been in having them castrated as soon as the weather becomes warm and settled in spring—long before flies make their appearance. As to the mode, after trying all modes, we decidedly prefer, for ordinarily developed yearlings and two year olds, the same, or nearly the same, that is generally made use of with young lambs. That is to say, the end of the scrotum is cut square off (say a quarter or a third from the lower end,) the testicle brought in view and cleared of investing membrance in the same way, and then drawn out by one hand with the degree of force which is best calculated to snap the connecting cords near the testicle. This last object is facilitated (and perhaps could only be accomplished) by grasping the neck of the scrotum close to the body *very strongly* with the disengaged hand. It causes far less inconvenience than cording, or the use of the knife with tying, clamping, or searing;—and, strange to say, appears to cause the sheep less pain.

We had quite a little flock of call rams subjected to this barbarous-seeming treatment last spring. We never saw castrated rams do better. Not one of them "curled up" or stiffened. They went about their business as if nothing had happened! Nor is this all. They got as fat during the season as our wethers, and *made as palatable mutton in the fall!* It is not probable that all these good results would follow the most skillful operations—owing to various casualties. But this is infinitely the shortest and easiest mode of castration, and, on such rams as we have described, as safe as any we have ever seen practiced. On older and fully developed rams, especially on those which have been bred from—where the connecting cords (spermatic) between the scrotum and the belly have become large and strong—we should consider this *pulling out* process decidedly a hazardous one.

NAME CLAIMED.—BENJAMIN ELLIS, Chicago, writes: "I claim the name of 'Chicago' for a ram lamb by BAKER & HARRIOAN'S 'Young Gold Drop.' Dam of 'Chicago' is by 'Tottenham Ram' from a ewe bred by WM. R. SANFORD of Orwell, Vt."

Communications, Etc.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—It has often occurred to me that farmers, as a class, could as well afford to sustain *semi-weekly* papers devoted to the pursuits of Agriculture and Horticulture, as so many weeklies or "slow-coach" monthlies. A weekly, in these days of "Young America" is slow enough—to say nothing of the monthlies, which are worthless in the important matter of market prices. But my object in writing you is to learn a fact which I do not see in print, and about which (as you editors are expected to know everything,) I trust you will inform a large number of your subscribers, as well as myself. At our post-office has been received, for gratuitous circulation, (to catch subscribers,) many specimen copies of a paper from New York city, entitled the "American Agriculturist." It seems to be a very pretty picture paper and well printed, but for the life of me I can't tell how often it is published, whether semi-weekly, weekly, monthly or semi-monthly. One thing I do see though, i. e., it costs $1.50 per year. I observe no mention, however, of how many numbers are sent for the dollar and a half. If it is a weekly it is cheap—if a monthly it is dear, even at fifty cents a year in comparison to the RURAL NEW-YORKER. For certainly the RURAL contains *more* than a dozen times the amount of practical and useful reading in the course of a year that this specimen agricultural monthly (?) does. Therefore it is not to the interest of farmers to supply the place of the RURAL with this dollar and a half paper—for if it be published, as I suspect, (monthly,) they get but 12 numbers a year for their $1.50, while you give 52 numbers of the RURAL for $3 a year.

Having read the RURAL since its starting, (17 years ago,) I can find no fault with it, unless it be that it does not come often enough. It would be far better and to the interests of farmers to have it twice a week and pay more in proportion for it. But if we can't have a semi-weekly, we must not make a retrograde movement by taking into our families a monthly instead of a weekly paper. Then aside from the practical matter the RURAL contains applicable to the interests of farmers, it has few if any superiors as a Literary and Family Newspaper, its moral tone and influence being especially admirable. I trust those who have had this specimen from New York sent them, will learn *what* they are to pay for—if it is a weekly it is cheap, if it is a monthly it is decidedly dear. If you can inform me upon the above subject, you will confer not only a favor, but perhaps save money to others of your old subscribers and prevent their being deceived. A FARMER.

Fairport, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1866.

REMARKS.—For the information of our correspondent, and others interested, we would state that the Agriculturist is a *monthly*, though, now that our attention is called to the matter, we observe that the fact is nowhere stated in the paper—a singular omission. It is a handsomely printed and illustrated paper, well adapted to amateurs and the young, claims an immense circulation, and is published by ORANGE JUDD & Co., No. 41 Park Row, New York, at $1.50 per annum. We do not admire its selfish attempts to monopolize all creation, yet as its course is only benefiting the RURAL, (see item in our last number,) we are content that it should consider itself the great orb around which the agricultural world revolves.

The publication of the RURAL semi-weekly is not a new idea with our correspondent. We were requested to issue a semi-weekly years ago, and then discussed the matter somewhat. Our opinion is that a live, progressive and timely Weekly—such as we endeavor to make the RURAL—is the best adapted to the present wants and interests of Ruralists and their families, though a semi-weekly would be more beneficial in some respects, such as Commercial and Market intelligence. And beside, if really demanded, we should find it almost impossible to issue oftener, without having more and faster presses—for we are now obliged to use two large steam presses to print our edition, one of which is kept running the entire week.

TEXAS SILK SPIDER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Herewith I send you two cocoons of what I suppose to be the "Silk Spider." One of them has been opened and the eggs taken out, and shows plainly the strength and firmness of the fiber. That portion of it which came off from immediately around the eggs is of a purplish or brownish color, while that from the outside is of a dirty, pale yellow color. The other is perfect. I send them to you as a curiosity, having never seen one of them before, and never heard of the Silk Spider until a few days ago. The question presents itself, "Is this to become a substitute for the silk worm? or can the raising of these spiders in any manner be made to pay?" I have no doubt their silk is very valuable, as it seems to have every desirable quality of silk—great strength, luster, and firmness.

Thinking some of your friends and correspondents, who have devoted time and study to this subject, might be pleased to see this thing, if it is not new to them, I send you the within.

Yours respectfully, SIDNEY SEYMOUR.

Georgetown, Texas, Oct. 2d, 1866.

REMARKS.—The cocoons are about one inch in diameter. They have a very tough outer covering, and are filled inside with the fiber our correspondent describes, which is considerable in quantity and very fine, strong, and lustrous. The eggs occupy but little space in the center of the cocoon. These Texas spiders are evidently unaware of being in a northern climate and having the rigors of a northern winter before them, for the eggs have hatched, and a thousand, more or less, of the young vermin are nicely tucked up in their silky bed, from which some pioneers have already started on exploring excursions over our table. We hade shown the cocoons to Prof. DEWEY and several other scientific friends, to whom they proved both new and curious.

Dairy Department.

DAIRY STOCK—PRICES.

MR. WILLARD, in the Utica Herald of the 20th ult., says the price of dairy stock in Herkimer, Montgomery and Oneida counties is decidedly steep. Sales are made at from $60 to $70 per head for cows, which, considering the season of the year, must be regarded as well up. In reference to this matter Mr. W. says:—A herd of dairy cows at these figures amounts to quite a little fortune, and yet cheese is bringing but 16c. per pound, and butter but 38c. Land, too, in the dairy districts, in eligible locations, commands from $150 to $200 per acre. But will the thing pay? Let us see for a moment. It will take on an average about four acres of land to carry a cow through the season, that is, it is a good farm of 100 acres that will carry a herd of 25 cows, with the horses, the usual wood land and the fields that need breaking up. Well, four acres at $150 come to $600; add value of cow in spring at $120, and the amount is $720, the interest of which is $50.40, and there is the farm to be kept in repair, the taxation, and hired help at $25 per month and board.

SHELTER FOR COWS.

As the season of cold storms is at hand, it is especially important to provide shelter for stock—particularly that pertaining to the dairy department. Some farmers are culpably remiss with reference to their milch cows. They will not thrive and be productive if left to the shelter of fence corners during the prevalence of storms of rain and sleet, where they become so chilled as to assume a crescent shape, and tremble and shiver as if under the influence of an ague fit. Thus situated, milch cows cannot prove productive, nor render that return to the farmer which they would do if suitably cared for during the inclement weather of the autumn and winter. As a question of humanity, as well as of interest, farmers should see to it that their stock is not allowed to suffer for want of attention in this respect.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

THERE is little variation in the cheese market at Little Falls for the past week. On Monday, Nov. 19th, there was only a moderate delivery of farm dairies, and no factories being delivered. We may remark here that the cheese in Herkimer county is pretty well cleaned out, there being none except such as are not yet ripe. Farm dairies have generally sold from week to week as the cheese was ready, and hence there can be but little accumulation of stock, and this applies generally to the factories. The quantity back of Oneida we understand is small. The prices paid at Little Falls for farm dairies on Nov. 19, ranged from 14¾ to 15½c. A few lots brought 16c., but this was considered an outside figure.

The Citizen reports the Ilion market of the 12th to be dull with a downward tendency, the outside being 15½c. here to-day. A few factories sold for more the last of last week. The following are sales of factories:—J. H. Clark, Winfield, 200, 16¼c.; Morgan & Wilcox, Winfield, 400, 16¼c.; C. W. Smith, Cedarville, 300, 16c.; W. L. Brown, Cedarville, 60, 16¼c.; H. C. Brown, Winfield, 200, 16¼c.; L. F. Brown, Richfield, 100, 15½c.; H. & G. Rider, Litchfield, 100, 15½c.; N. Baker, Richfield, 76, 15½c.

We have advices from our London correspondents of Nov. 2d, and from Liverpool, Nov. 3d, and Glasgow, Nov. 2d. In London there is a fair consumption demand, choice qualities being more in request. The quotations for fine are put at 66 to 68s., and good from 58 to 62s.—*Utica Herald.*

WHEY BUTTER.—Mr. KILLION EGGER of Cortland, claims to have discovered a process by which a paying yield of good butter can be made from the whey of a cheese factory. From a factory of 500 cows the present season he made $1,600 worth of good whey butter. The Utica Herald wants to know how he did it, and so do we. Will Mr. EGGER tell us?

A CHEESE FACTORY IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—The Mt. Morris Union states that Messrs. C. W. WADSWORTH and CHARLES ANGELL are about to erect an extensive cheese factory some four miles south of that village.

Rural Brief Mention.

WANT THE RURAL AGAIN.—During the past month we have received letters from a good many people residing in this and other States, who were formerly subscribers to the RURAL but have not taken it for a year or more past, requesting specimens, bills, etc., to aid them in forming clubs. They aver in almost every instance, that they have tried other papers as a substitute, but must have the RURAL again. This is especially true of several who stopped this journal and subscribed for monthlies. One man in Erie Co., N. Y., writes that he got up a club of sixty for a New York City monthly, but that he now intends to form one for the RURAL and wants all the necessary documents. And an old New Hampshire friend writes that he formed a club of thirty for an Eastern paper this year, but he and others finding it a poor substitute for the RURAL, propose to return to their first love. These and other friends are welcomed back, and we will receive the subscriptions of themselves and their friends until otherwise announced—freely forgiving a wandering which has probably cost them far more than it has "this deponent." So come on, old friends, and bring along your friends.

THE SOUTH, AND EVEN MEXICO, "ANNEXING" TO THE RURAL.—Of late we have daily been gratified with the orders received from the Southern States for the RURAL. Hosts of its ante-war friends have returned during the past year, but there seems to be a special flight at this season, for every mail brings us good tidings and greenbacks from the border and far Southern States—both "feds" and "confeds" annexing themselves to the "Rural Brigade," which fights for the whole Country, and knows no North or South, East or West, in its utterances. An old friend in Texas—who sent us $30 for a club just before the war broke out in 1861—again annexes himself, and promises that his friends shall do likewise. Another Texas friend—dating at Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation, Nov. 5—in sending his own promises several subscriptions as soon as money can be had in that region, and writes an interesting letter, some of which we shall endeavour to publish in a future number. Cordial greetings reach us from various parts of the South, and even Mexico. A few days ago, we received a club for 1867 from the *City of Mexico*. The draft sent in payment was interesting, though not very intelligible, being all in Spanish, (except the amount,) but was duly honored by the New York firm upon which it was drawn. (We take this occasion to state that we are not particular as to the language in which drafts are made, if they are only honored on presentation!)

—Thanks to RURAL friends everywhere for their kind and substantial remembrances!

SEASON AT THE WEST—GRAIN CROP OF ILLINOIS.—Our friend ARNOLD of Courtland, Ill., writes that the very favorable weather of last month and the fore part of this, has been well improved by the farmers of Northern Ill. "The grain is mostly thrashed and much of it marketed. The high prices have stimulated the marketing, so that cars cannot be furnished fast enough to carry off the grain. The warehouses at all the R. R. stations on the Chicago and N. W. Railroad are full, and the grain buyers of Sycamore request that farmers bring no more grain to market till they can send off what they have on hand. If all the grain land of Illinois, and that includes nearly all the land in the State, were sowed or planted with grain and tilled in good order, I believe the amount of produce would be sufficient to supply the whole world with bread. Perhaps this is rather a large statement, but the amount would certainly be immense. I have seen it recently stated that only about ⅕ of the surface of the State is yet cultivated."

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our advertising friends have so crowded us with their favors of late that it has been impossible to accommodate all promptly. Though we have in some instances infringed upon reading departments, we are often obliged to defer advertisements which reach us late, and when our pages were full. Advertisers will please note that we always do the best we can, and not forget that the RURAL is closed for the press on Monday afternoon, though dated on Saturday.

OUR COMMERCIAL REPORT.—As a foretaste of what we purpose giving during the ensuing year, the reader is referred to the Commercial and Market Reports in this paper. Unless we mistake, country merchants and other business men, as well as producers, will hereafter find this department of the RURAL of great interest and value.

FROST LIFTING FENCE POSTS.—Mr. J. GRIFFEN writes us that the action of frost in lifting posts from the ground may be prevented by casing the lower end of the posts with boards, (tile of the right size would be preferable.) This casing will be affected by repeated freezing and thawing, but the post will remain unmoved.

DRUNKEN FOWLS.—W. W. S. of New York City, writes:—"I recently noticed an article in the RURAL with the above heading. Perhaps the disease mentioned was produced by the fowls eating pumpkin seeds. I once saw a similar effect from this cause. The seeds cut through the crop, and death usually ensues."

LARGE TURNIP.—Mr. W. FIELDS of Bergen, Genesee Co., has sent to this office a common white English turnip, which measures thirty-one inches in circumference, and weighs thirteen pounds and four ounces! It is the largest turnip, of the kind, we ever saw.

ANOTHER "MOTHERLY GOBBLER."—E. L. WYATT, Jacksonville, Ill., tells us of a gobbler that drove a hen from her nest, took her place, and hatched out a brood of chickens, and attended to them in a proper paternal manner until fully grown.

TO AGENTS AND OTHER FRIENDS.

Premiums, Commisions, &c., for All.—Severe illness in our family has delayed the preparation of a Premium List for the Winter Campaign, but it will be ready this week and sent to all our Club Agents. We shall be glad to send it also (with bills and specimens) to such others as may be disposed to aid in circulating the RURAL. The offers are liberal—extra "Good Pay for Doing Good!" Send for the list!

Local Club Agents.—We want a live, wide-awake agent for the RURAL in every town where there is none. Reader, if you cannot act as such, please induce your P. M. or some influential friend to do so.

The Best Way to obtain subscribers for the RURAL is to *show the paper.* Take a number in your pocket when you go visiting, or to the store, mill, etc.

HORTICULTURAL.

EVERGREEN SHELTER.

Do you not wish, careful farmer, when you see the first snow storm of the season whitening the earth, and hear its cold blasts howl around the house-corners, and whistle in every crevice, that you could set down at once on your premises as many well-grown evergreen trees as you would desire? If you could, what dense belts and groves would speedily surround your dwelling, so that you would only hear the storm moaning in the tree-tops, instead of whistling in your door-way. You would care less for the out-look to the road,—though from certain desirable points you could easily preserve it,—than for complete protection; and you would envelop your buildings on all sides with dense masses of rich, warm-looking evergreens, the very sight of which would impart cheerfulness and comfort to the beholder.

Such shelter would also be of great utility. It would lessen the amount of fuel required in the house, and of grain and fodder in the yards for stock. The profits of a large farm might be considerably increased by such shelter. Then the fruit and vegetable garden would be more prosperous and profitable.

In many sections of the country evergreen trees may be procured from swamps at little expense, and with proper care many might be transplanted safely before the ground freezes solid. To do this work successfully one thing is essential, namely, to carry with each tree a mass of earth on its roots; this can be best accomplished when the ground is slightly frozen.

The above cut illustrates a very convenient and simple machine for moving large trees, having a mass of earth attached to their roots. The method of operating it is to back the axle-tree against the tree, throw the tongue up against the trunk and attach it thereto with a rope, which leaves the end of the tongue and is fastened to a team. The tree is then moved horizontally to its new position, the tongue again thrown up, and the tree falls into its proper place.

Evergreens may also be purchased cheaply at the nurseries by the hundred or thousand. But let each farmer improve the opportunities to increase the protecting trees around his homestead. Spring, summer, autumn and winter are all seasons in which he may do this work,—if he only does it well.

THE WALTER GRAPE AND CLEVELAND COMMITTEE.

DEAR RURAL:—I am a democratic republican and believe one man is as good as another, (and often a — great sight better,) but a *committee* ceases to be man or men and becomes (in regard to fruit and wine,) something that can't make a mistake. I regard their doings and decisions with reverence of course, and often with wonder too, for I cannot always understand by what road the mill is reached that grinds out their opinions, nor what grist they put in to make them of.

Two years ago a committee at Cleveland made, or rather found, the Adriondack the best grape among all the good ones in quality. Everybody believed in their wise judgment, but yet everbody was astonished. The Adriondack was "rich in sugar and above all others for wine by twenty per cent.," was said by very high authority. The Adriondack was then a new broom. It is true all of our after experience has been contrary to these judgments, but to my democratic mind, all the worse for experience when it runs against high authority or a committee.

At this year's Cleveland meeting a stranger (to me,) among grapes is announced as above all grapes, and the Adriondack is not even a competitor, and well for it that it wasn't, for (said the introducer,) "the Walter combines the spirit of the Delaware with the *pure refinement* and sugar of the Diana." Tasters examined carefully for the "*purity* and *refinement*," and found it, as the exhibitor stated, only it was precisely the delicate *feline* purity and refiement of the Diana, with a large, nurlpe, tough, acid center, while none but the committee could find a trace of the Delaware. And here comes a painful incident. Committees and Cabinets are each a "*unit*," or they are nothing. From want of sharpness in the perceptions of two of the five the unity was broken. Democratic principles and practices saved the committee, and by virtue of numerical majority it maintained itself whole, and threw off its two useless members as polliwogs do their tails when they have no further use for them and they want to leap over difficulties. Clearly the veteran MOTTIER (antiquated, I should have said,) had no right or business there, for he had evidently overtasked his perceptions so long in critical examinations of Catawba and Delaware wine that, instead of finding Delaware in the "Walter," he only smelt a *cat* in the meal and found a Diana. Dr. BRAYTON, too, had so long exercised his perceptions upon patients and 'pathies, pills and powders, fevers and fractures, that he could not have been expected to have found "the *purity* and *refinement*," or "the *Delaware spirit*," but only the tough, acid unripeness, and the thick, furry skin enveloping something that is very unpleasant met with anywhere to most persons, and which almost every one wishes might be absent from the otherwise well-flavored Diana grape. But might not this have been the very superiority of flavor that we all ought to enjoy? Now, Mr. Editor, please inform us on this subject, and give us all that is interesting in the history of the Walter, while it has been so quietly sleeping through the "four years that it has been before the public."

What say its neighbors, DOWNING, and MEAD, and SARGEANT? Why has not GRANT gobbled it up?— or has he heretofore bought silence on the subject in favor of the now deposed Iona? I call on all of them to speak and clear their skirts of this flagrant wrong, inflicted upon all *interested* and *disinterested* in grapes by their long criminal silence. Gents., you owe it to the Cleveland Committee, for the idea of their infallibility cannot stand firm in these skeptical times unless you back them up with facts. It was unkind in Mr. DOWNING to know and not let the grape world know.

Yours most Grapleally, PENN YAN.

CLOVER IN THE ORCHARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You say clover is an objection in orchards on account of its exhausting the soil, the roots of the clover coming in "competition with the roots of the trees."

Is this experience? I have not known it as such. On the other hand, it seems clear that the long roots of clover furnish nourishment for the roots of the trees, taking that nourishment largely from the atmosphere. It is considered, among the farmers here, that land is improved by the production of clover, even if the crop is taken off, as in the case of growing for seed, which is largely practiced here. Clover may absorb an undue amount of moisture from the soil,—being a rapid evaporator,—and thus injure the trees. The trees themselves are great exhausters of the moisture, thus producing, as we find in orchards that have long been put to grass, a hard, rigid soil. This is so, especially, in a drouth. One would suppose the great depth of the roots would be sufficient to guard the trees against drouth. But they are readily influenced by it, and feel the effect of a moist season equally with any of the grains.

Grass therefore may, and doubtless does, aid evaporation. But I cannot see that it exhausts the strength of the soil. Clover even counteracts rigidity by the action of its roots. I believe this is acknowledged. There is probably no question that an orchard is better without any of the grasses, and better without any other product, the trees alone occupying the ground. Where the roots are near the surface,—as in the case of thin soil,—we are persuaded there should be nothing but the roots of the trees to take the strength, which they will, both at top and at bottom, and throughout. Unless the soil is over-rich, which is rarely the case in a scant allowance, the trees it will be found will need it all. Where the ground is rich other products can be grown, and are grown, to advantage, not only an advantage in the crop grown, but to the trees, which require for fruitfulness a less rich soil. In such case hoed crops are grown. Grass or clover would only make the matter worse, as, instead of taking from the strength of the soil, it would only take from the moisture, which the trees cannot spare. Where there is a rich, moist soil, we are persuaded grass is a benefit, the grass improving by these conditions.

It is not good to have an orchard bide-bound, which sod, continued for many years, will make it. It needs breaking up now and then. It is best to give the soil a breathing spell, thus benefitting the crop and the trees, preventing for the time the escape of moisture which strikes the trees constantly in its ascent. F. G.

REMARKS.—It is a well established fact that clover draws its nutriment mainly from the air and deeper layers of soil. The roots do not carry down food to this subsoil and thereby enrich it, but they draw substance from it to sustain the growth of the plant, and thereby impoverish it. Clover, grown and plowed under on the land, enriches the top soil, because its substance has been taken mainly from the air and deep layers of soil, and this is added to the surface soil. Hence, we believe that the position taken by us is correct, viz: that clover is one of the most unfavorable crops to grow in the orchard, if it be *removed* from the land, because its roots feed in the same layers of soil with those of the trees.

THE WURTEMBURG VINEYARDS.

As a rule the vineyards are located on hill sides which are too steep for the ordinary farm crops; the vines are planted about 2½ by 3 feet apart. Often the entire hill side is in terraces, one above the other, separated by a stone wall of "rubble" work. The soil is changed every three or four years in the following manner: The soil is removed fom the lower terrace, and the "ditch" thus formed is filled by the soil from the terrace above, and so on until the last or upper terrace is reached. When the vines are 15 to 20 years old they are layered their entire length, and the one-year-old wood left sticking out to form a new vine. This method is preferred to that of putting down cuttings. As I was there in June, and not during the wine season, I cannot present many details of the manufacture of wine; but so far as the vines are concerned they are "cut back" and trimmed much closer than we would dare to do here. The vineyards very seldom consist of a single variety of grapes, but much more generally three or four varieties are grown in the same tract.

On the steep, sunny slopes, like those of the lower Neckar and Enz valleys, having the preponderating lime of the muschelkalk formation, the varieties of grapes grown are the luxuriant or rapid growing and late ripening, viz: Blue Trollinger, Blue Grubler, mixed with the White and the Red Elbling; from these a heavy red wine is manufactured. In the lateral valleys where there is less sun, less powerful or strong soil, and altogether more mild, as in the upper Neckar valley, the early ripening varieties, such as the White Sylvanian, the White and Red Elbling, the Blue Affenthaler, mixed with a few Trollingers, and in some special localities in the upper portion of the valley, the Blue Clevener, Blue Burgundy, and the early Blue Portuguese are grown. The wine made here is mostly a white wine, or a very pale claret when the blue grapes are mixed with the others. Where the lands are less steep, of keuper formation, but yet with a strong clay soil, the majority of the grapes are of the following varieties, viz: White Elbling and White Sylvanian, mixed with the Blue Trollinger, and a very small proportion of White Futterer and Gutedel; here and there a White Tokay and Black Urban; in special localities we find mixed with the first named, the White Reissling, Red Tramiler, Blue Clevener and Burgundy, and the Blue Muller. These grapes as a rule make a heavy claret; yet in some of the localities, as in the Rens valley, capital white wines are made, where the blue grapes are not mixed with the others. In the lower muschelkalk formations, where there is a mild, if not an absolutely poor clay soil, as in the Kocher Jagst and Tauber valleys, the following varieties do the best — that is, these varieties of grapes do better here than any other varieties do—viz: White Sylvanian (Austrian,) White and Red Gutedel (Junker,) Velteliner (flesh grape,) the White Elbling (crystal,) the White Muscatelle, with here and there a Trollinger. The bulk of the wines made of these grapes are white wines. The bulk of the red wines are made in special localities, and the grapes used are generally the "blue sweet red" and the "*blue coarse black*." On the more gradual slopes, or in fact elevated table lands in the mountainous region of Lake Constance, where there is a strong clay mixed with disintegrated rock, the varieties of grapes are limited to three sorts or kinds only, viz.: the White Elbling (Thick Elbling,) the White Rauschling (Thin Elbling,) and the Blue Burgundy. These make a very pale, redish wine, which is somewhat harsh and acid, but requires considerable age, when it becomes really a fine wine.

Vineyards on the muschelkalk lias formations are kept renewed so that the grape growing is uninterrupted; but on the keuper formation they find it more profitable to cut away the old vines and grow forage plants for four or five years—generally it is sown down in what is called "blue clover," and the last crop plowed under. There are in general cultivation 44 red and white varieties of grapes; 41 blue and black, and 26 varieties of table grapes. Among this latter class I was a little surprised to find our "*Isabella*." The "Swabians" say "it does not amount to anything" as a wine grape — is too rank a grower, bears too little fruit, and what it does bear is not juicy enough, etc., etc. They class it as a third-rate table-grape.— *Klippart's Report.*

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

THE following are the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending November 22d:

BEANS AND PEAS.—The bean market is not very active; but as the supply is small, choice prime lots move readily.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ℔ bush	$ 2 90@ 3 00
Beans—Marrows, new, ℔ bush	2 80@ 3 00
Beans—Mediums, new, ℔ bush	2 60@ 2 70
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ℔ bush	1 90@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ℔ bush	1 70@ 1 75

VEGETABLES.—The market is without any material change. Potatoes have been in good demand, but toward the close of the week trade has fallen off.

Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	$2 50@ 2 75
Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Jackson White, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 25
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Chillian Reds ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 50
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
White Onions, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 00
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	50@ 1 00
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	5 00@ 6 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	00@ 1 00
Citron, ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 75
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	5 00@10 00

FRUITS.—Apples are in good demand at former rates. Grapes are dull and move slowly.

Apples, mixed, ℔ bbl	$ 3 50@ 4 50
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 50
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 50
Delaware Grapes, ℔ ℔	16@ 25
Isabella Grapes, ℔ ℔	6@ 10
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ ℔	10@ 15
Cranberries, Eastern, ℔ bbl	12 00@13 00
Cranberries, Jersey, ℔ bbl	9 00@12 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples are more plenty, and prices are lower. Peaches are plenty and without change.

Apples, State and Western, ℔ ℔	12@ 12½
Apples, Southern, ℔ ℔	10@ 11
Peaches, New Southern, ℔ ℔	34@ 35
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔	17@ 18
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℔ ℔	14@ 15
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	26@ 27
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	—@ —
Plums, ℔ ℔	—@ —

PEACHES ROTTING ON THE TREES.—EDWIN C. COAN, South Haven, Mich., asks how to prevent peaches from rotting on the trees before they are fully ripe. What remedy for this serious evil will some of our experienced fruit growers propose?

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

APPLES HALF SWEET AND SOUR.—R. L. GAZLAY, Garrattsville, N. Y., says:—"Please tell Messrs. ROBINSON & CARPENTER that a nurseryman of Otsego has this prospect for that $100 prize offered for the apple one half sweet and one half sour. In the spring of 1865 he split a stick of the Sweet Bough, dividing the bud in the center, and one of the Chenango Strawberry, red and sour, of the same size, binding each sort to the other, waxed, and set them near the house carefully labeled. One of them grew about six inches the first season; the past season it has put out three branches five, ten, and eighteen inches in length, all stocky and healthy. All of the wood of the original scion is alive and has made a proportionate growth. The other buds did not take. He intends to draw that $100 as soon as a specimen will ripen."

GRAPE CROP OF THE LAKE ERIE ISLANDS.—Under date of Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Nov. 22, Mr. W. E. SIBLEY writes us:—"Our grape crop has been light this season, but the grapes were very sweet and good and the must fresh from the press weighs about 90 on the must scale. We had no rot, and the vines are in excellent condition for a good crop next season. The wood is ripe to the tips. We have had no frost yet to injure anything. Our first light frost came two weeks since, but scarcely enough to kill the tomato and pumpkin vines. Will give you some figures in my next as to the yield here, &c."

PRESERVING LEAVES OF TREES AND FLOWERS.—(H. S., Clyde, Wayne Co.) Placing them between sheets of common drawing paper is a very good method. They require no coating; the paper absorbs the moisture. When well dried the specimens should be permanently fastened to the paper by gum-arabic and by inserting the stems and points of leaves, when practicable, under slits raised from the paper by cutting through with a sharp knife.

GRAPES FOR WINE.—At a late meeting of the Keokuk Horticultural Society the subject of grapes for wine making purposes, in the Mississippi Valley, was discussed at considerable length. The preference was given to the Concord as being better adapted to that section of country than any other now grown. But this was not entirely satisfactory, and the hope was expressed that a better wine grape would be produced at no distant day.

THE BLOOD SEEDLING GRAPE.—The Maine Farmer has a commendatory notice of this grape, but is not posted as to its history. It is reported to be quietly but surely working its way to the head of the list of grapes. It is stated to be a vigorous grower; has larger fruit than the Isabella; is fully equal to it in flavor, or that of the Concord, with the added advantage of ripening much earlier in the season.

INDIANA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have received from Hon. J. D. G. NELSON, President of this Society, a copy of its "Transactions" for the year 1866. It is a very interesting and handsome volume of about one hundred pages. The Society holds its next regular meeting at Indianapolis on the 8th, 9th and 10th of January next.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BROWN BREAD.—Make a stiff sponge at night, using a pint of warm water, a gill of yeast, and fine flour. Set it in a warm place to rise. In the morning add to the sponge a quart of warm water, a tablespoon of salt, four tablespoons of brown sugar, and brown flour enough to mix it. The dough should be so stiff that the hand can just be opened and shut in it. It will generally rise in three or four hours, and when it is light it will stick to the fingers and draw out in little threads, giving out at the same time a slight noise. Then dip it into tins with a spoon and let it stand ten or fifteen minutes near the stove—until it has the same ropy appearance as before. It requires an oven a little hotter than for white bread, and should be baked an hour. The above quantity of water will make four loaves.

For every-day use, and especially for dyspeptics, brown bread is much better without sweetening.

A STRING OF QUESTIONS.—Will some of the RURAL readers give answers to the following questions, through its columns, and oblige one of its readers?

1. The best methods of cooking farina and arrow root for invalids.

2. The best method of making molasses candy.

3. How to bleach the common yellow beeswax.

4. How to color furs, that have become faded, black.

5. How to color dry mosses and grass, green, brown, black, &c.

6. How to clean houses, furniture and clothing infected with small-pox, without destroying either.

7. The best recipe for making buckwheat griddle cakes.

8. What is the best material and what the best process for bleaching skeleton leaves and flowers, so as to make them perfectly white?

TO COLOR COTTON RAGS A BLUE.—For three lbs. cloth take 1 oz. copperas, 1 oz. oil vitriol, 1 oz. prussiate of potash. Set your cloth two hours in the copperas water, then take it out and put it in a tub of cold water. Dissolve your potash, put in your cloth, let it stand twenty minutes; then take out your cloth, put in your vitriol, stir it well; then put in your cloth, and stir it often. Rinse in clear cold water. To be colored in brass or tin.

Will some one inform me how to make "pumpkin bread?" and oblige—M. E. LINDSLEY, *Walton, N. Y.*

FURS COLORED, &c.—MARION, Oakfield, N. Y. You can get your furs made over at any place where they deal in the article. The coloring is not done outside of New York city. Unless the set is very valuable it would not pay to send them there.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

ALWAYS

A WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in THE ADVOCATE. These are our *lowest wholesale prices*. We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but *one price*.

The way which we came to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay, elsewhere, about a *dollar* per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the wholesale prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade but we cannot make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than *two cents per pound*.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get*.

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,2 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25; best, $1,50.

NORTHVILLE, Lasalle Co., Ill., Oct. 23, 1866.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—The package of Tea I ordered last came safe to hand. All are well pleased with the last as well as the first package of Tea that we received. The expressage is about 8c. per pound; so we think we save about 80c. per pound on the kind of Teas we get. I herewith send you another Order, which you will please send by Merchants' Express Co. to my address.

H. W. SWEETLAND.

8 ℔s.	Imperial,	E Spradling, at $1,25	$10 00
4 "	"	L Spradling, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	"	J Able, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	"	J Lewis, at $1,25	2 50
4 "	"	P Miller, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	D Miller, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	D Miller, 2d, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	L H Rood, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	L H Whitney, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	G Whitman, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	A M Sherman, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	Young Hyson,	F Reuter, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	"	JJ Davis, at $1,25	5 00
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4 "	"	H W Sweetland, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	Japan,	Mrs Rood, at $1,25	2 50
4 "	Young Hyson,	J Jackson, at $1,25	5 00
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			$147 50

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☞ We call special notice to the fact that *our* Vesey Street Store is at No. 31 and 33 Vesey street, corner of Church street—*large double store.*

Parties looking for our store will please bear in mind that ours is a *large double store, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St., corner of Church St.* This is an important fact to be remembered, as there are many other Tea Stores in Vesey Street.

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865 JOHN BEST, Agent.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

BY HUGH MORE.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back;
He's a saucy old chap to white and black;
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold country!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty, sweet miss,
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips; for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—
He is wild in his humor and free!
He'll whistle along for "the want of thought;"
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught;
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicsome old fellow is he!

Old Winter is plowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song—
Now moaning, and short—now howling, and long—
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up your trotters and rend your clothes,
And stiffen your limbs from your fingers to toes;
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes—
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away,
And mark all our doings from grave to gay,—
I'm afraid he's peeping at me!

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE HOME BIRD.

BY MRS. SYLVIA L. GOREY.

THERE is a kind of fluttering human creature, song singing, and gay with the plumage of tropical birds, that pleasant people look at admiringly, and call Street Birds, because out on the thoroughfare, under the sunny skies, they flutter as in their natural element, and their gorgeous colors flash out like the flame-colored oriole when spring has only half leaved the old maple at the house corner. They tell us they are "the daughters of good, staid, sensible families," have been brought up by good mothers and painstaking aunties, and yet cast aside all the graver needs of life, and flitting through existence as though the end and aim of the soul was to dress for these migratory seasons of street and party, everybody loses heart to them at once, as they sweep down with the flutter of their beautiful wings, and the song voices attuned to syren measures.

And they *are* charming. The beauty of rich silk trails resplendent from their pliant figures,—against the unstained whiteness of throat and wrist, the delicate laces show the lovely tracery of vine and sprig and leaf and flower, and chains your eye. You look above, where the white lids droop over almond-shaped orbs, and the bloom of roses flush the soft cheeks, and acknowledge that they *are* beautiful—and "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Who would forgive a man that did not acknowledge the power of woman's beauty, whether in silks and laces or in calico and linen? But there is a beauty which perisheth, and one which groweth resplendent under the sun of every-day life. There are Street Birds, and Home Birds, and of these last, with folded wings of sober brown, we propose to talk this morning. They are often the daughters of men who have failed to succeed in life—they are in the quiet homes of mechanics and other industrial classes, where they tend to the younger children with the tenderness of a mother—drop food into the wide open mouth of the nestlings with as much care as if their warm wings had sheltered the brood at birth. The Home Bird washes TOMMY's face when he comes in hot and dusty from the morning run up town—combs his curly pate, and sends him to school with the vision of a huge piece of strawberry shortcake looming up for a dessert. She stitches the intricate pattern on the bright dress for little MAY, and twines the golden hair up lovingly over her finger. The mother's eyes follow her with devoted love, and with a tear in her eye she says, "How could I keep house without her?"

The father keeps a sharp eye on suspicious young men with white waistcoats and black buttons, who glance with admiring eyes over into the little garden patch where BIRDIE likes to stretch herself, and dig in the mould, and watch the mystery of seed sprouting, and bulbs upshooting from the long fibrous threads set into the uncareful soil, into coronals of fragrant bloom. Blessed be the man, who, setting aside all considerations for great wealth, has one of these creatures, and a respectable competency. He should consent to work till he dies, or till the galling harness must be taken off to ease the aching sore. What if you buy goods when they rise and sell them at the fall?—what if you never see the promised Country Rest, with its visions of lovely groves and gardens and meadows and hillside pastures dotted with fleecy sheep and looing cattle? It is better to leave them in the charmed land of dreams, with your balance-sheet giving you a living income, than to see the wings of your bird expand into the guady hues of the tropics, and know that they will never fold down lovingly into your home and heart. You are content with the sweet song she sings, unaccompanied by the chords of musical instruments. She tells you in her warbling way that she can find no time to practice, and she is not satisfied with superficial execution.

There is the dear little nest hung somewhere about the house—generally close under the eaves, where the homelike patter of the rain lulls her to slumber in the lonely nights. Therein you will find no clatter of traps which the Street Bird sets to entangle the unwary. There is the wardrobe in which hang a few plain dresses—so few and plain you wonder when you see how perfectly neat and ladylike she looks when dressed; there is the toilette stand—no washes, no lily bloom, no roseate tinge, no eyebrow blackness, no pomades for the smooth hair parted so simply and combed back from the full, fair face—only a few simple brushes for the teeth and nails and hair, and the never empty ewer of water which speaks for her purity of person.

Next door, in the bright chamber, is the cyrie of the Street Bird. It almost looks into our BIRDIE's nest—open the door and behold the contrast; if you can enter, note the bedizzened, bedraggled heaps of silks and muslins, and pilot your way to the toilet-table, if you can in safety. Take an inventory of its contents. Lily bloom, roseate tinge, moth lotion, blooming Ceres, glycerine, gold dust, rats, mice, curls, waterfalls, coils, combs, ribbons, nets, flowers, jeweled birds, brushes innumerable, and—chaos over all. Be thankful that *your* bird is the Home Bird—that she is siezed with no periodical fits of migration, not sits up late at night to trim some half-worn pair of silken wings, because papa indignantly refused to buy her a new set last week.

Bright eyes and happy faces beam when our Home Bird flits into the parlor, and we know the sense of restfulness which she brings, as she folds her plain, brown pinions and takes out the little thimble, adjusting it to the middle finger, and sows so quietly on the long strip of muslin for MAY's dainty skirts. And when sickness comes, as it did to you in the last autumn—when you fought for days against the strange languor and oppressiveness, and wondered to what bourne your usually good spirits had flown, and finally you were forced to the wall and your antagonist laid his strong hand upon you, and the fire burned in your veins and your tongue was dry and parched, and "water, water," was all the cry you could make—when you started from dreams of cool fountains which lay just beyond chasms yawning like death at your feet, *she* was by your side, and her little hand lay cool on your forehead, and she dropped the curtain before the blazing light, and your eyes followed her wistfully about the room, as with noiseless steps she set aside the long array of vials, so suggestive of nauseous draughts, and put in their stead the great marble pitcher, filled with water, and you heard the clink of the ice against it and wanted to look into its depths, but dared not ask. Was she to be measured in her worth then—was there any value which you could set upon such services?

And when you were convalescing—when, with nerves all bared by the long agony of fever, you sat in the easy chair in dressing-gown and slippers, who read to you from the morning papers, avoiding the mention of stocks which had gone down, of which you held considerable shares?—who gave you the first bunch of white grapes which the docter said you might eat, and held them in her little hand while you picked them off one by one, and put them to your mouth which was now getting back the old sense of taste? Oh! it was your Home Bird. And when little MAY took the scarlet fever, and her chubby cheeks were purple with the glow, and you had only got strong enough to go out to the store and look at the half-remembered neighbors, *she* sat there patiently days, and far into the nights, when you told her she must lie down, and you wept a few tears—manly tears they were, because no one saw them there in the darkness, when the light was shaded and only the solemn stars walked in the calm expanse of heaven. How you thought of her who was dead and gone—and how her eyes took the self-same look which her mother's wore when she said she would never leave you or forsake—and the world was going hard with you then. You could not be a bad man with that light shining before you, and the hope which she always kept bright of the meeting beyond the river, where there is no more death. Nothing is too bright or beautiful for her, but instinctively you turn from the heaps of silks and ribbons and laces and jewels, and buy her a new book, or a rare flower, or a charming engraving, and feel that it is a fitting offering to one like her.

You sit sometimes in the twilight—perhaps she indulges you in the luxury of a cigar, and as the fragrant smoke circles up to the wall, you think how glad you would have been to succeed in life that you might bring everything beautiful to her feet, and that she might be Lady Bountiful to the content of her pure, benevolent heart. You grow speculative, and wonder if BIRDIE will ever marry—if any scoundrel will have the audacity to sneak into your parlor and take the love-light from your home. You know she will make a capital wife; she will be kind and affectionate, "true unto death," and make the heart that takes her in a garden of delight—but you would miss her so, and little MAY would have no one to wrap her up in loving tenderness, and TOMMY, great blubberly boy, would actually shed tears on the marriage morning. You think, on the whole, perhaps with a little selfish twinge, that BIRDIE will be about as well off to be an old maid as to marry—you will try to lay up something for her—and you will tell young MUSTACHE that he is waking up the wrong passenger—that there is just as good fish in the sea as were ever caught, and birds in the air just as good as yours, (only you don't believe it.) Then you redouble your exertions for her happiness, and the sting wears off, and you congratulate yourself that there are no pale cheeks and downcast eyes, and settle into the conviction that she will always be there to comfort you—to order the well-cooked dinner, to dust the books on the shelves, and plan the little garden that is your pride, in which she helps you set the long rows of strawberry vines and marks with glowing enthusiasm the rapid strides of the many-colored verbenas over the dark mould.

Well, you settle down thus, and by and by the earthquake opens at your feet. BIRDIE tells you, with a sweet look in her downcast eyes, that young DODGE has been accepted by her and expects with your consent, which will be asked for in due time, to marry her—and thus ends your dream.

Young DODGE is a nice fellow, whole-souled and honest, belongs to a respectable family, and is in good standing in society—you have no personal objection to *him*, but you are thunderstruck. When and where have they met? You have an indistinct remembrance of seeing him in your parlor occasionally—of hearing him read aloud to BIRDIE while she sat busy with her needle—and you have looked out into the garden of moonlight evenings and seen them stand under the rose arch talking, but all so calmly and quietly that you had no thought they were discoursing of Love.

Presently you look over your affairs a little. BIRDIE must have something with which to feather her nest; she has been a treasure at home—she must not go empty-handed away—and you remember that last five hundred you put into the bank Christmas Day, thinking if you should be sick again *she* would have something to draw from, and resolve that it shall go, every cent, for her outfit. And you begin to select; she must have silks and laces now,—she is to be a bride, and you will it that she shall be dressed like other brides, and as the thick brown silk is sent home and the handsomest set of laces selected, as young DODGE says it must be as soon as she can be ready, for his home wants her—he has seen how bright she made your own.

Then the dress-maker stitches away in the sitting room, and through the open door you see BIRDIE bending her dear face over the trimming of her grey traveling dress, and you hear MAY out in the garden romping with her cat, and sigh to think she is growing up so unlike the one who is to go. You tremble, for you see the gauze unfolding, and in the restless flutter of her half-fledged wings you fear there is a tendency to the street, and the little nest under the eaves which will soon be desolate will wait and hang empty for all *she* will ever fill it.

* * * * * *

You wondered if BIRDIE would forget her old father in the new home to which she went. She was married three months ago, and the wedding trip passed off, and you took the happy bride to your stout heart after she returned, and a tear was on your cheek when you let her slip from your arms, and you wondered if you were growing weak in your age. She flits in and out of your dwelling—takes little MAY to her heart, comforts TOMMY, and says she must warm two hearths now—one for you, and one for WILLIE, and you are very content in her happiness.

As I sit here in the morning hour, I hear the song of another Home Bird trilling sweetly away. How her father's eyes glisten with pride when he returns from his ten hours in the dusty shop, to find the table set by her deft fingers that have just left sewing to make tea for her tired father. She wears a simple muslin and a spotless apron; a knot of bright velvet at the throat relieves the little bit of lace which she was persuaded to buy real, because it lasted so much longer she thought it would pay. There are roses over the door, swinging their fragrant censors, drifting their pink leaves into the house with every breath of the south wind;—*she* trained them after papa made the simple lattice, and the great purple pansies that blossom under the window are cared for by her little brown hands. She sews on the missing buttons—takes the fretful baby out under the cherry trees, and mimics the call of the robin in the bough, soothing him into quietude—reads the paper to her father when his hour in the garden is over, and he waits for the night with folded hands. No querulous hours of murmuring over a ruined dress—no expression of fretful disappointment about the weather—a grey storm is pleasant to her, when the falling of the rain is all the sound you hear, and she can set the house right, and take the coveted book for a long season of pleasure or profit. Her brown, unpretentious wings fold themselves snugly over the white breast, and content nestles in the pure heart into which vanity cannot enter and abide. Blessed be the home in which she dwells!—blessed be the hearts which morning and evening feel the warmth of her restful presence!

The world at large knows them not—the intimates of the family pass by the quiet girl who moves with noiseless hands the perfect machinery of home, and admire with loud words and flattering phrases that other bird, whose silken wings flutter in and out, song singing and captivating with all those traps which you saw in chaos within her cyrie.

If we could whisper to the young mustached man, who dreams while he leisurely smokes his cigar on the verandah, under the swinging roses, we should tell him to seek the quiet Home Bird and make of her a true and loving wife—a helpmate to perfect existence. We would pledge ourselves that there was no subtuluge in her ways—that all was pleasantness and peace; but perhaps for all that he would pass her by and be entangled in the wiles of a humming-bird beauty—cheat himself with a false set of curls, and wake after the honeymoon was over, to find lily bloom and roseate tinge the basis of the loveliness which he had worshipped,—and, all too late, that, instead of a wife whom he could love and respect, he had wedded a capricious bird of passage.

We pity them, and we pity the birds,—wondering in what age the staid, sensible families will begin to send out staid, sensible girls again, and the lonely Home Bird find herself the admired of all admirers. Guard jealously the claims of your own; let each one shelter from rude storms the brown-winged pet of his heart, and let no stain of the world brush those downy pinions, lest the freshness wear away. There is no cosmetic which will restore the bloom; once gone it is forever gone,—like the youth which we see slip away, it returns no more forever.

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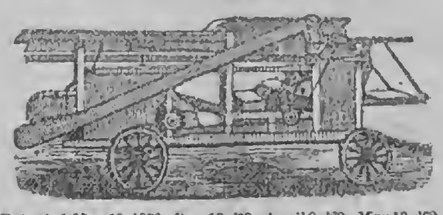
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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

ONE kind of work which farmers have been much accustomed to perform in winter time, hitherto, was that of turning the proper timber into rails and stakes for fences. Doubtless many look with a feeling of sorrow and apprehension, at the present time, on their decaying fences, and wood-lot devoid of timber for rebuilding them, and wonder what another generation will do when the rails and rail timber are alike among the things of the past.

Well, among other important subjects which the farmer should carefully consider and discuss, in his time of leisure, is this fence question. The rail fence has had its day; from necessity we must abandon it when the present stock of rails is worn out and decayed. And with it will vanish a slovenly appendage to the farm—one of the chief harboring places of small vermin and foul weeds, and a too convenient receptacle of stone, stumps, or any loose rubbish of the fields. If, then, the state of our farming is such that fences are a necessity, and are likely to so continue, we must adopt something more readily accessible than timber, and more durable and tasty. On the vast, monotonous prairies, we think, is the most appropriate place for hedges; the fields are likely to be made large, and in the absence of hills and groves these lines of living green are needed to break the monotony of view, and supply some shelter from the bleak winds. Hedge rows running north and south should be grown as tall as possible.

In New England, the Middle and Southern States, the sole use of a fence is to turn stock; and it is desirable to occupy as little land with it as possible. Where stone abound other material will be less required. In many places ditches with a sod and stone wall will answer the double requirement of drain and fence, and there will, doubtless, eventually be found hedging plants adapted to the coldest and warmest sections. In this connection it is not amiss to hint to the tile makers that it is just possible burnt clay, in some form, may become a substitute for the wooden ends of fence posts that are inserted in the ground.

But we will just hint to the farmers who are anxiously studying how to restore their fences in the cheapest manner, that the first step is to dispense with a large proportion of what you already have. This will give some material to repair the remainder. Make the fields larger—but remember it is not necessary to always plow the whole field, or sow it all to one crop. All the grain land and meadows might be in one field and thus save hundreds of rods of fence on a farm. A string of movable fence may be used when portions of it are required for pasture. In short, look over your farm and calculate how many lines of useless fence you have; next, how many rods of permanent fence you can dispense with by using one hundred rods of movable; third, what material you can best use to make your indispensible fences *really permanent.*

MILCH COWS—STABLING.

MUCH is said and written, and properly too, about protecting dairy stock from the vicissitudes of winter. This is true in theory and excellent in practice if the fostering system is not carried to such an extreme as to debilitate rather than improve this important portion of the farm stock. That milch cows need shelter during the cold storms of spring, autumn and winter, there can be no doubt, but proper care does not imply close confinement, week in and week out, as the practice of some dairymen is. Cows require air and exercise. Without these the animals will become restless and feverish, hence far less productive than they would be were a less rigid surveillance exercised over them. Give them a chance of shelter when they seek it, but do not deprive them of the luxury of inhaling the outside air, when inclination prompts them to the indulgence. By according this freedom the return of dairy products will be augmented in volume and improved in quality.

In sections of country where the business of clearing off the forest timber is still being prosecuted in the winter season, milch cows will esteem it a great favor to be allowed to browse upon the twigs of the beech, maple and basswood—especial favorites with cattle—affording the stock air and exercise, while contributing materially to their support and comfort. Where this freedom of range is practicable it tends to diminish the cost of keeping, affords the animals a pleasant and grateful change from the monotony of stable confinement, and imparts a healthful elasticity to their movements. During the prevalence of storms this freedom of action may be properly restrained, but when the skies are bright seclusion is repugnant and irksome to the beasts, and pecuniarily disadvantageous to the owners of them.

TALKS WITH OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Exhausting the Soil.—Potatoes vs. Corn.

Mr. C. W. TURNER, Dighton, Mass., asks us the following very sensible question—one of the kind which it is always to the advantage of farmers to consider thoughtfully. "With equal quantities of manure will a crop of corn exhaust the soil more than a crop of potatoes?"

After a careful consideration of the subject we conclude that a crop of Indian corn removes more of the fertility of the soil, than does a crop of potatoes of a proportionate yield. Of inorganic substance, all of which the plant contains it takes from the soil, the potato tuber shows but a trifle; ten thousand pounds as they are carried from the field yielding but about eighty-three pounds of ash. Then about seventy per cent. of the whole weight of fresh potatoes is water. Potato tops contain about three hundred and eighty pounds of inorganic substance, or ash, in each ten thousand as brought from the field. Indian corn yields one hundred and fifty pounds of ash in each ten thousand pounds of grain, and the stalks five hundred. Probably not more than twelve per cent. of corn is water. Of organic substances corn probably draws more than potatoes from the air, and also from the earth; it exhausts manure faster; if both crops were grown continuously on soil of equal richness the field planted with corn would fail soonest.

Thus to *the field* we consider corn the most exhausting crop, but to the *whole farm* it is more enriching than potatoes. With our present system of farming potatoes furnish no manure, excepting the vines; corn and corn stalks feed stock, and the crops that are turned into flesh for the butcher return a large proportion of their elements again to the soil.

Profitable Hens.

THIS subject seems to be a very interesting one to many. We have several communications in reply to the inquiry, "which is the best kind of hens for laying?" GEORGE M. CURTIS of Rochester, N. Y., writes:—"I have twenty hens of the Silver Pheasant variety, that have produced this year from the first of January to the first of October, 2,880 eggs. No extra care was given them, but they were allowed full range, and had access to a 30 by 40 foot barn, with a basement which being warm and comfortable, induced them to begin laying early."

G. W. CONE, Stanley Corners, N. Y., endorses the same breed thus:—"I am decidedly in favor of the Silver Pheasant, after having tried various breeds. The Pheasants are bad setters, but superior to any others for laying. I have not the least doubt but that some of my hens have laid 300 eggs within the past year. This fall my pullets commenced laying about the 20th of October. Last winter I kept fourteen confined in my barn, and giving them all they would eat they consumed about six quarts of corn per week. Their manure applied to the corn field will increase its product sufficiently to supply their food. The profits from them have been nearly four dollars each."

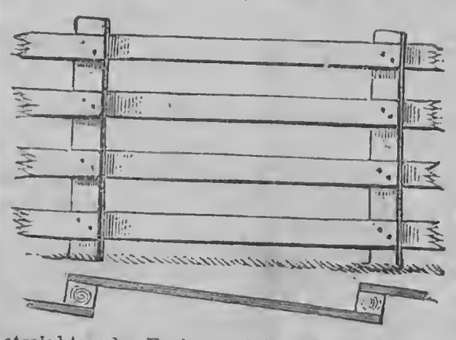
Deep Planting for Potatoes.

W. R., Gaines, N. Y., writes that he has noticed "some correspondents complaining of losing the profits of a crop of potatoes by following the advice of others and planting deep. 'My policy' would 'swing' in the direction of deep planting on sandy land. On a clay farm I had been accustomed to plant shallow, and it answered well. When I moved on to a sand farm I did the same and got poor crops; but I observed that deep-rooted plants grew thrifty. Then I adopted the plan of digging holes, and putting the seed three or four inches below the surface with two inches of covering. The result for several years has been satisfactory. I also believe it beneficial to sandy land to plow it when pretty wet, as this tends to compact it."

A great deal of sandy land no doubt has a richer subsoil than top soil. Deep plowing and growing clover are of great value on such lands. Seed will also bear deeper covering on light soils than on heavy.

A Pennsylvania Fence.

J. F. CORURN, N. Y., writes that a new kind of fence has been introduced in his vicinity, from the interior of Pennsylvania, which is said to do well. "The rails are cut eight feet and eight inches long, and split thin—about one and a half inches thick and four wide. Posts are set as for a board fence, but with both sides



straightened. Each panel is then nailed on to the right hand side of the next, so that the ends of the rails do not meet on the posts. Some nail one panel on the right hand side at both ends, and the next one on the opposite side. Only one large nail at each end of a rail is used."

We have had a cut made which illustrates a section of the fence plainly to the eye. The lower part of the cut shows an end view of the posts with boards attached.

Rubbing Posts for Cattle.

R. L. GAZLEY, Garrettsville, N. Y., advises farmers to "select the upper part of a hemlock tree full of branches nearly horizontal; cut them smoothly from five to fifteen inches long. Set as many in your barn yard and pastures as your stock needs, and the cattle will not be so prone to rub the fence corners and bar posts. Another way is to fasten one end of a pole to a post as high as the tallest animal, letting the other rest on the ground." This latter we should name a back-scratcher.

Rats Eating Harness.

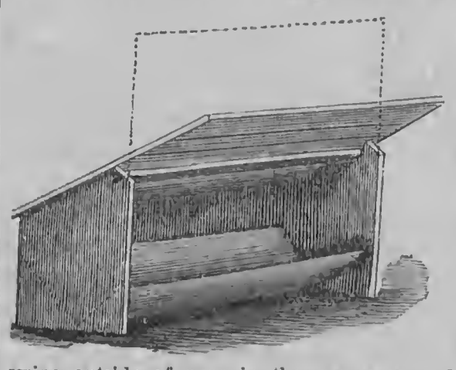
A CORRESPONDENT complains of the rats and mice eating his harness, after it had been freshly oiled, and asks for a remedy. Belts in machine shops are also made a prey to the same class of depredators. It is said to be a fact that rats will not touch any thing smeared with castor oil, and to guard against their attacks it is only necessary to mix a quantity of this with the other preparation put on the leather. It is an excellent oil for leather but tends to shrink it.

Cheap Paint for Buildings.

L. A. M., Columbus, N. Y., says he used a paint made according to the recipe given in this journal of May 26th with perfect success, having painted his house with it,—and he asserts that it would not wash or rub off, and looks as well as oil paint. Think about it, farmers of leisure; wouldn't a new coat on some of your buildings give more pleasure and profit than broadcloth on your backs?

A CONVENIENT TROUGH.

MR. F. EWER, Mendon, N. Y., sends us a drawing of a very convenient trough for feeding swine. It is designed more especially for an out-door or field trough for summer and fall use. It is very desirable with many to feed their



swine outside of pens in those seasons, and every farmer is aware that it is almost a necessity to have the trough arranged to keep the swine away, both from the person who feeds them, and from the receptacle into which their food is placed while the latter is being prepared. The trough which we illustrate is adapted very perfectly to this purpose. It may form part of the fence, so that the swine cannot come to the rear from which side the food is placed in it, and the additional advantage is the shelter of both trough and animals from storms.

The cut requires little explanation. The cover is hung on pins, and fastened by a hook and staple on the rear side to keep it down. When food is to be placed in the trough the hook is unfastened and the cover tilted up in the position shown by the dotted lines. By this movement the swine are completely shut away, and it is very convenient to place and mix their food. A slight effort brings the cover back to its place, and they can then "go in." Perhaps sheep feeders might take a useful hint from this plan.

NOTES FROM THE FARM.

STABLE FLOORS.

THESE have been a source of great annoyance to me, and I believe they are generally so to a majority of farmers. Wooden floors soak water, and are nearly always damp, and therefore unhealthy; if constructed of strips fastened to the proper floor with spaces between to pass off the water, they are frequently getting out of repair and filling with manure which defeats the object of drainage. Then hard wood plank floors are slippery, and soft woods are not durable.

I constructed a floor in a basement stable which has stood the test of several years' use satisfactorily—cattle having occupied it most of the time. Stone broken fine were placed on the ground to the depth of one foot, and well settled with a heavy maul. This layer was for the purpose of affording perfect drainage, and preventing moisture from rising up from the ground. Six inches depth of sand was next evenly laid on, into which paving stone were firmly settled, one by one, great care being used to have each stone properly placed. Of course, all the interstices between the stone were filled with sand. The surface was then compacted with the maul, swept off lightly with a broom, and a thin mortar of water lime spread on.

This floor has proved very dry, durable under the hoofs of cattle—in short, satisfactory. From some experience with horses in the same stable, I conclude that their iron shoes would scale up the cement, but the paving stone would not be disturbed. In constructing a floor for horses, I would only alter the plan by letting in a heavy plank crosswise of the stalls for the fore feet to rest on; I think it would be better for the animals as well as for the floor. The plank would last a long time in that position, and could be easily replaced. Of course, the floor is made sloping, so that the forward part of the stall is never wet. Under this floor the earth can never become foul, nor rats and mice harbor.

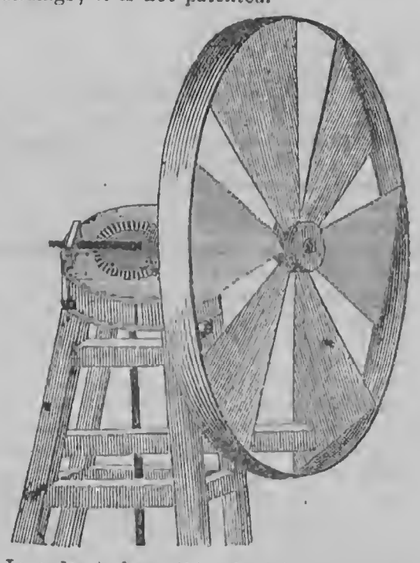
VENTILATION OF STABLES.

THIS is another very important item in connection with all stables, and especially with warm and close basement rooms. In the first place a stable should be comfortably warm and not open to any strong currents of air. Nothing can be more uncomfortable, and perhaps unhealthy, to stock tied in a stall without any chance for exercise or change of position, than to be exposed to strong currents of cold air, coming through crevices or large openings. But it is equally unhealthy to confine the stock into close and warm quarters—especially cattle, as their breath seems to foul the air more than that of horses. A good way to convey pure air into the stable is to have tubes of boards a foot square connecting with the outside, and passing along the sides of the stable to the rear, in such manner that the air may be conveyed to the front of the stock. Cold currents will thus be avoided. CHIEL.

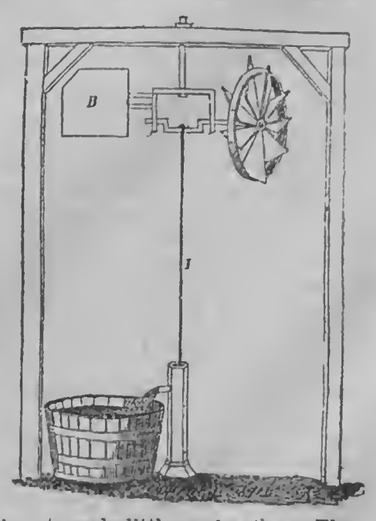
WIND-MILLS FOR FARM USE.

SOME of our subscribers at the west have addressed us inquiries about wind-mills for farm purposes. Many excellent plans have been published in former volumes of the RURAL, some patented and others not, and since these were given nothing new that we can lay before our readers has been brought out on this subject. But the topic is timely, and for the benefit of new subscribers we recur to it again.

A correspondent from this State sent us the following plan of a wind-mill which is adapted to driving any kind of machinery used in farm buildings; it is not patented.



In order to keep this wheel face to the wind two circular plates are used—the lower one fixed to the frame-work, the upper—which carries the wheel—freely rotating on conical rollers fixed with their bearing surface a little above, and parallel to the plane of the lower plate. The upper plate projects, and is connected by bolts to the rim below, so as to prevent the plates being separated. This rim, if geared internally, and worked by a pinion and connecting shaft, affords a means for regulating the motion, and enables us to dispense with the vane usually employed to keep the wheel before the wind. The motion is communicated to an upright shaft by level gearing. The anchor is a sliding bar worked by a lever passing between the sails. As the rim of the wheel moves faster than the parts near the center the sails must be set at an angle of 60° at the hub and 80° at the rim. The best material for the sails is sheet iron riveted to a skeleton. A diameter of six feet, in a working breeze, will give about the power of a man; in enlarging the wheels the power increases nearly as the square of the diameter. When built expressly for pumping water the gearing may be dispensed with, and a crank substituted. A vane will then be necessary to keep the wheel to the wind as no person will be in attendance. Perhaps for the latter purpose the plan below figured in Thomas' Farm Implements will be found more convenient to make.



This cut needs little explanation. The vane B keeps the sails in the wind; the pump-rod J raises the water. Any good workman can con-

struct this mill; it may be placed in the top of a building with an ornamented cupola to cover it, and water pumped into the stables. Perhaps a machine for cutting feed might also be driven by it.

Among the patented wind-mills we know of none better for the purpose of pumping wells and supplying a small power, than the Empire Mill, invented some years ago by E. W. MILLS of Onondaga Co., N. Y. It is self-regulating, and made wholly of iron. A cut and description of this were given in the last volume of the RURAL.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Syracuse, Dec. 12th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and to transact other necessary business.

HENRY S. RANDALL, *Pres't.*

H. D. L. SWEET, *Sec'y.*

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

[As the complete Phonographic Report of the proceedings of this meeting would occupy several pages of the RURAL — far more space than we can devote to the matter—we have concluded to publish the following comparatively brief but comprehensive report by Gen. HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer.—M.]

THE first Annual Meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association, was held in Cleveland on the 14th and 15th days of November, 1866. On this occasion there was a gathering of the strong men of the Association, every one of whom was in positive earnest as to the necessity of immediate action to secure prosperity to the wool growing interests of this country.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, President of the Association, was not able to attend this meeting on account of a serious illness which has confined him to his house for some time past. Hon. R. M. MONTGOMERY of Ohio, being the next in rank, presided over the meetings of the Convention; WM. F. GREER, Secretary of the Association, acting in his official capacity. Upon taking the chair, Mr. MONTGOMERY stated that the most important business of the Convention would be the consideration of the tariff question relating to wool and woolens; that in whatever was done, a wholesome caution should be exercised and perfect harmony of views secured; that while there had been harmony of views among wool growers as individuals, yet the local associations had not been sufficiently active in their co-operation with the National Association, in making themselves known as auxiliaries in the work in which all are enlisted, and thereby securing that concentration of influence which they have it in their power to exert. The speaker then proceeded to explain the action of the Joint Committee in their labors to agree upon and present the tariff bill now pending in Congress, and stated his fears that the Secretary of the United States Treasury was not entirely friendly to the bill, thinking it calls for a higher rate of duty on foreign wools and woolen goods than is expedient to impose, and he was not sure but that this feeling was also entertained by the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and as this latter gentleman had been instructed by both the Secretary of the Treasury and the finance committee of the U. S. Senate, to prepare a new tariff bill to be presented at the next Session of Congress, they might be considered somewhat in the way of our accomplishing all that is sought for upon wools and woolens in the bill now pending.

Dr. LE MOYNE of Penn., said he thought the President, in his remarks to the Convention, took too gloomy a view of the situation. He did not regard the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury or his letter to Commissioner Wells, as any indications of opposition to the proposed tariff. He said the present tariff of three or four cents per pound duty, did not more than pay the cost of collection, and a higher duty instead of reducing the revenue by lessening the amount of wool imported, would substantially make it even, as the amount collected pro rata, would be larger, and that the receipts into the Treasury would be rather increased than diminished. We are receiving now from internal and customs revenue $1,000,000 per day, including Sundays, or $365,000,000 per year, and we were not only paying all governmental expenses, interest on debt, bonds, etc., but were reducing the principal at a very rapid rate. There was no jeopardy to the financial or commercial interests of the country, and this tariff on wool would not affect that interest in any material manner. It was merely a question whether the industrial interests of this country should be protected and stimulated to healthy life and growth.

SAMUEL HARRIS, a woolen manufacturer of Catskill, N. Y., said he had attended and participated in all the meetings of the Manufacturers' Association, was at the last meeting in New York, which agreed to stand by the arrangement of the Joint Committee. He was anxious on the part of the manufacturing interests to secure harmony and concert of action. The Wool Growers' Association was more powerful than the Manufacturers', but both must act in concert in this matter, as neither can thrive without protection. Over 100,000,000 lbs. of wool was imported from Buenos Ayers last year. It was impossible for American wool growers to compete with the wool growers of Brazil, without protection. There sheep are grown without fodder during the year, and they produce two clips of wool per annum.

Gen. HARRY WHITE of Pennsylvania, was in favor of considering what the wool growers' interests demanded, and then ask for it and press our demands. The great iron interests of the country took this course, and they were successful. He was in favor of making the wool growing interest a power, and making it permeate all the departments of politics. He moved that a committee of five gentlemen be appointed by the President to draft an appropriate address, which shall be considered as our official action on this question, and then go home to work there.

Hon. E. B. POTTLE of New York, offered an amendment to this, that one gentleman from each State represented should constitue this committee. This amendment was accepted by Mr. White.

Mr. SHARON of Harrison county, Ohio, was in favor of action by petition to Congress, rather than by a general address to the people.

Mc. D. GLENN of Pennsylvania, proposes that the proper action of this Convention would be to vote directly upon a proposition to sustain and press the passage of the pending tariff bill.

Col. HARRIS of Ohio, said he agreed perfectly in principle with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but would rather arrive at the same end through the resolutions of the proposed committee. Mr. GLENN withdrew his proposition, Mr. POTTLE having reduced his amendment to writing, it was then passed in the form following:

Resolved, That a committee of one gentleman from each State represented in this Convention be appointed by the Chair, to make report at this evening session, on the subject of the tariff on wool for the protection of the wool growing interest of the United States.

The President announced the following gentlemen as a Committee under the above resolution: Hon E. B. POTTLE of N. Y., Hon. EDWIN HAMMOND of Vt., Hon. VICTOR WRIGHT (for New England Society,) Hon. NORTON S. TOWNSHEND of Ohio, Dr. F. JULIUS LE MOYNE of Penn., FRANKLIN FASSETT, Esq. of Ill., ELI STILSON, Esq. of Wis., LEWIS WILLEY, Esq. of Michigan.

The Delegates present in the Convention were then called upon to hand in their names to the Secretary, after which the Convention took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention in the evening, the President called attention to the expediency of preparing and circulating petitions for signatures among the wool growers to be presented to Congress early in the Session.

Mr. POTTLE of N. Y., on behalf of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we believe that the steps taken by the National Association of Wool Growers and Manufacturers to secure a recognition of the mutuality of their interests will, if followed out in good faith, insure the increased prosperity of both.

2. *Resolved*, That the citizen who bears the burthens of the Government is entitled to the advantages of the markets of his own country—and to compel him to pay for the privilege of such markets more than is required of foreignors, is unwise, unjust, and in the end will prove disastrous.

3. *Resolved*, That the tariff now before Congress, as it relates to wool and woolens, agreed upon by the Joint Committee of Wool Growers and Woolen Manufacturers, is one calculated to insure increased prosperity to the grower and manufacturer, and will tend to the general prosperity of the country, and that we will stand firmly by it and seek by all proper means to secure its *early* adoption as a law.

On motion, the report was accepted and the resolutions were taken up separately for discussion. Dr. LE MOYNE of Penn., moved the adoption of the first resolution.

Mr. POTTLE of N. Y., proceeded to address the Convention at some length and in a very forcible manner, presenting the whole matter in a very compact and lucid argument. He remarked in substance, that he was anxious to do that which would best advance the important interests of the Wool Growers of the country, and was confident that all the members of the Association had the same desire. The only point of difference was the most effectual means for accomplishing that end; when once this was decided upon there would be no dissenting voice to its adoption. The protection of American industry against the importations from foreign countries was a question of vital importance. He said that every producer who assists in bearing the burdens of the Government, was justly entitled to the benefits which the markets of the country afford, and the policy now being pursued was a suicidal one, ruinous to the vast industrial interests of this people. He would not charge the Government with an intentional adoption of this course, and he desired to say that with all the faults of the Government he loved it better than any other on earth. The war had imposed great burdens upon the people, but all were willing to bear them without complaint, necessary, as they were, to maintain the honor, integrity and good faith of the government.

He said that one and all must struggle with united effort for a reform of the tariff system, which now allows such advantages to foreign interests, to the prejudice of our own. He believed in conferring advantages first upon our own citizens, and afterwards upon foreigners. The universal demand for a change of policy had led to simultaneous action on the part of both wool growers and manufacturers, and the will of the people must and would be respected.

American wool should be consumed by American manufacturers, and in order to secure this the duty upon foreign wool must be fixed so high that it cannot be placed in competition with our own. The instability of the legislation upon this subject was most disastrous in its results. The people of this nation had, he believed, unsurpassed ability of adaptation, but they could not adapt themselves to the constant freezing and thawing on the tariff question. A fair and just system should be adopted, and retained, and not changed every year.

He said that the growers and manufacturers should be mutual friends and not enemies. Heretofore, a measure urged upon Congress by the one had been opposed with all the strength of the other. These quarrels were as senseless as those of husband and wife, for their interests on this question are inseparable. The manufacturers can no more compete with the cheap labor of Europe than can we with the growers of cheap foreign wool.

The Joint Committee have asked all that could be safely asked for; any more would have defeated the whole project. The only fair way to levy duty is by sample, which prevents foreign products of a superior quality from coming in on second or third rate duty.

The motion to adopt the first resolution was put and unanimously carried.

The second resolution was then taken up.

Col. HARRIS of Ohio, said that he had just returned from an extended tour of observation among the wool manufacturers and wool dealers of the eastern cities, and had seen large quantities of American manufactured woolen goods, begging for a home market, while great quantities of foreign goods were thrown upon the American market, and ordered to be sold at prices with which the American manufacturers could not compete without a ruinous loss; that this accumulation of goods had checked the sale of domestic wool, with which the eastern wool houses are largely stocked. Thus our home market is monopolized and broken down by foreign goods, to the detriment of home labor and home production.

The motion to adopt the second resolution was put and unanimously carried.

The third resolution was taken up.

Mr. GARLAND of Ill., said the wool growers of his State were of the opinion that in the arrangement of the tariff bill by the Joint Committee, enough duty was not asked upon foreign wool, and that they desire a uniform specific duty upon all classes of foreign wool.

Mr. PARSONS of Ill., desired further time for his delegation to consult upon this resolution, and hoped the matter would not be pressed to a vote this evening.

The evening Session having now been protracted to a late hour, the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Upon the assembling of the Convention at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. GARLAND of Illinois said the delegation from his State had considered the matter of difference between them, and the conclusions of the Committee as expressed in the third resolution, and had concluded to waive their objections. He therefore moved the adoption of the third resolution.

The motion was put and carried unanimously, amid a storm of applause!

It was then ordered that the Secretary prepare and forward copies of these resolutions to each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, to Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, and to Hon DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

The matter of raising money for defraying the expenses of the Association was taken up on a proposition of Col. HARRIS of Ohio, to assess the contributing States in the following ratio: New York, one-fourth; Ohio, one-fourth; Vermont, one-sixth; Illinois, one-sixth; Pennsylvania, one-eighth; Wisconsin, one-eighth. It was urged by the delegate from Wisconsin that by this rule, that State was overtaxed, whereupon Mr. GREER of Ohio moved that the Executive Committee assess one-half of the proportion above set to Wisconsin, upon the States of Michigan and Iowa, if they should become contributing members, if not, divide the same between New York and Ohio. In this shape the matter was voted upon and carried.

Col. HARRIS moved that the Hon. R. M. MONTGOMERY of Ohio, Hon. E. B. POTTLE of New York, and A. M. GARLAND of Illinois, be a committee to represent the interests of the National Wool Growers' Association before Congress on the tariff question. Mr. FASSETT of Illinois, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that in view of the maturity of the present bill in Congress—perfected as it is in all its details—that it is inexpedient for this Association to send a committee to Washington to urge our views any farther before the present Congress, but leave it to the several State Associations to follow their own convictions in the matter.

The original proposition was strongly urged by President MONTGOMERY, Gen. WHITE of Pennsylvania, SAMUEL HARRIS of New York, and Mr. GLENN of Pennsylvania. A vote being taken upon the substitute offered by Mr. FASSETT, it was lost.

The original proposition of Col. HARRIS was amended by the addition of Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL of New York, and Gen. HARRY WHITE of Pennsylvania, to the Committee, and in that shape was voted upon and carried.

Mr. GREER offered the following resolutions, which were severally adopted without debate:

Whereas, Having learned that Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, President of this Association, is detained from this meeting by a long and severe illness; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association, feeling the great obligation they are under to him for his untiring labors in behalf of the wool growers of the country, tender to him its grateful thanks therefor, taking occasion to mingle therewith our deep sympathy for him in the affliction which has deprived us of his invaluable aid and counsel on this occasion, and to express the hope that he may soon be restored to health and the active duties of life.

Resolved, That this Association highly appreciates the services of its members of the Joint Committee of Conference during the past year in their labors to secure a revision of the tariff upon wool and woolens, and that we tender them the thanks of the wool growers of the United States therefor.

The President announced that immediately after the adjournment of this Convention, the Executive Committee would meet to elect their officers for the ensuing year. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President—Hon. H. S. RANDALL, Cortland Village, N. Y. Treasurer—HENRY CLARK, Poultney, Vt. Secretary—W. F. GREER, Painesville, Ohio.

Thus closed, in perfect harmony and enthusiasm, one of the strongest and the most important meetings to wool interests, ever held in this country.

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
Secretary's Office, Painesville, O., Nov. 20, 1866.

To the officers of all Wool Growers' Associations in the United States:

GENTLEMEN:—Will you please forward to my office at the earliest moment possible, the names and Post Office address of the Officers of your Societies, with the number of members you have enrolled.

The importance of the measures now in progress, in which all wool growers have so deep an interest, make it very desirable that this Association be able to communicate readily and promptly with you.

We desire to procure the address of officers, and number of members of district, county and township associations, as well as those of State organizations; as the address of *every* Wool Growers' Association in the United States is desired.

It is earnestly hoped that *all* will respond *promptly*.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. F. GREER, Sec'y
National Wool Growers' Association.

☞ All newspapers friendly to the wool growing interest of the United States are requested to publish this notice.

Communications, Etc.

STRINGHALT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A correspondent in a late number of the RURAL asks for information necessary to a cure of this complaint in horses. I am unable to suggest a remedy, aside from rest and those simple attentions to diet and exercise which are known to afford the recuperative powers of Nature their fullest scope of action. I have never known a case of this disease positively cured by any medical treatment, and all the books I have seen pronounce it incurable. MAYHEW says:

"Stringhalt is the imperfect development of that form of disease which in man and in dogs is called chorea or St. Vitus' dance. In dogs it jerks the whole body, even to the face. The lower jaw will continue moving and the eye twitching while the animal is prostrate and asleep. In the horse however it is seen only in the hind extremities. In the dog it will continue during progression, sometimes shaking the creature from its balance, and it often terminates in death."

As to the cause of this disease MAYHEW, PERCIVAL and GOODWIN attribute it to pressure on the posterior portion of the spinal column. In the way of illustrating how Stringhalt may be produced, MAYHEW says:

"The horse may be wanted in a hurry, the groom commands it to 'come round.' It is too much trouble to back the animal as usual; the master is in haste, and the servant has no time to lose. The poor animal endeavours to obey; it squeezes and twists its body; the head is seized, a blow is given, and the difficulty is vanquished. But at what a cost! One bone of the spine has been injured. Bone is slow in its development. No immediate consequence results; but months afterward the injured place throws out a spicula of bone no larger than a needle's point, perhaps, but it presses upon the spinal marrow and Stringhalt is the effect. Of course no drug can reach the part affected, no cunning preparation can remove even a needle's point from the interior of the spinal canal. The Stringhalt, once exhibited, is beyond cure, and never disappears but with the life."

I cannot wholly endorse the last clause from Dr. MAYHEW, since I have known cases of undeniable Stringhalt, the result of undue exposure or over exertion of the animal, and from which the subjects entirely recovered after a little extra care and rest. If this should meet the eye of any one who has been able to mitigate this disease by any medical treatment, he will undoubtedly oblige many besides your correspondent by communicating his method to the RURAL. E. W.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE POTATO ROT.

POTATOES have rotted in this vicinity nearly one-half, and in some fields more. They have not rotted so badly before in many years. A correspondent of the RURAL said dig them the 8th of Sept., and that would prevent the rot, but mine began to rot the 25th of August. My early ones were nearly grown, but my late ones were only half grown. And what was to be done? I asked my neighbors whether to dig them or not; some said dig, some said not. Well, my second thought was that I could answer it myself,—so I selected two rows, one of each sort, measured off a certain distance, and dug one-half, selected the sound ones, put them in the cellar and spread them on my apple shelves; and at the proper time dug the remainder and had more sound ones from the last dug than from the first ones, for those in the cellar rotted nearly half. Hence I came to the conclusion that if farmers would try experiments, it would save them the trouble of writing to the RURAL for information in such cases.

One man rolls his land, another dont; but if the first would roll a part of his field, or leave a strip through the middle unrolled, he could answer the question himself as to which was the best way before harvest, and the same could be done in many branches of farming. Try experiments, and then report the best way—for we had much rather hear such reports than to hear them ask in the RURAL for the best way, and perhaps no one answer. A. WILLSON.

Marcellus, N. Y., Nov., 1866.

Spirit of the Press.

Double Crops in Georgia.—The Pine Hills.

A correspondent of the American Farmer, Baltimore, writes favorably concerning the productiveness of the pine hill lands in Georgia — These comprise the central elevations of the State; have a fine climate; are comparatively cheap; easily tilled and, when properly managed, give highly satisfactory returns for the expense and labor bestowed upon them. With subsoil plowing—the base being a clay texture —and suitable fertilizers, fine yields of the cereals and other farm crops are produced. Owing to the mildness of the climate and the early maturing of crops farmers can, if they choose to crowd their land, gather a harvest of wheat in June and follow it with corn, which will mature by the last of October. This has been done the present season though, on the whole, a remarkably backward one.

Discussion on Grasses.

The Secretary of the Fenton Farmer's Club, located in Oneida County, supplies the Utica Herald with the gist of the discussion had on the evening of the 26th ult. The subject of grasses was the prominent topic of the evening. Every and any species was decided to be preferable to "Quack or Canale grass." It was denounced as a pest and its extermination, root and branch, recommended. The Rhubarb wine swindle got a rap. Muck, for manure, was highly commended and all farmers advised to provide for composting, of which muck shall be a prominent ingredient. Attention to the drainage of low lands was strongly recommended as one of the most remunerative of farm labors.—Barometers—especially the "Vegetable Coil" concern—were regarded as not sufficiently reliable to be of much use in farming operations.

Fattening Swine.

Some pork raisers contend that hogs, when put up for fattening, should be confined to small limits, while others advise a pretty general freedom of action. Of the latter class is a correspondent of the Louisville Commercial Gazette, who says: "The hog is naturally a lazy animal and, so soon as he gets his fill will seek some quiet, snug place, where he can lie quietly down to snooze and digest what he has eaten. Except in the heat of summer he will not select a dirty place for repose and rumination. Give the hog a good lot to run in; give them regular and plentiful food mixed with salt and fresh ashes, and they will fatten faster and at less expense than if confined in a small and dirty pen." This looks rational, and we believe the hogs would vote for the proposition if allowed to give a squeal on the question.

Rural Brief Mention.

THE SEASON—FINE WEATHER.—The month of November was remarkably pleasant and warm—very favorable for out-door operations. And though the Almanac tells us that Winter has arrived, as we write (Dec. 3,) the weather is charmingly bright and balmy—more like June than December—a god-send to those unfortunate, slow or shiftless farmers who still have corn or potatoes in the field, as well as to forwarders, boatmen, etc. We have had very little freezing weather, and but one decent "flurry" of snow thus far—for all which a large portion of both country and city people sho'd be profoundly thankful.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.—From the appearance of the illustration of sheep in last RURAL, we suspect that our printers, in their hurry to get the paper to press in advance of the usual time, (preparatory to keeping Thanksgiving,) substituted an engraving of somebody's South Downs for Mr. GAZLEY'S Cotswolds We did not discover the mistake—if it is one—until several thousand copies were printed, and as we could not then make any change, concluded to await further developments. When light is received on the subject we will endeavor to make the proper correction.

WARTS ON HORSES.—H. H. H. of Dewitt, Nebraska, replies to an inquiry about a cure for warts on horses by saying:—"Mix equal quantities of spirits of turpentine and sulphuric acid. Don't stand over it, but mix gradually in a tumbler and bottle up for use. Rub grease around the base of the wart to prevent the mixture from eating sound flesh, and apply the preparation with a swab or feather to the wart twice a day at first, but as it is eaten off less frequent applications will answer. This mixture, so applied, will effect a cure in a short time."

POTATOES—AN EXPERIMENT.—ISAAC W. ARCHIBALD, residing in Nova Scotia, made an experiment last spring with several varieties of potatoes with the following results: Planted 2 Harrison potatoes—yield 102, nearly all large; Early Goodrich, 3 planted—yield 318, not so large, and twenty diseased; Gleason, 3 planted—product 150, mostly good table size; Garnet Chili, 2 potatoes—yield 106, all sound and good, and some very large. Total planted, 10; total yield, 676, or nearly 68 to 1.

KERRY COWS.—Mr. WILLARD, in his notes on the dairy stock of Ireland, states that the "Kerry cow" has a very high reputation for milking and butter qualities. In size these cows are quite diminutive, thus reversing the rule that "size is the measure of power." They take on flesh with great celerity, and it is very fine in the grain and of excellent flavor. If their productive power is not exaggerated, it might not be a bad move for some of our dairymen to give them a trial.

CHINESE LABORERS.—An influential personage from the Celestial Empire is said to be on his way from California to the Atlantic cities for the purpose of farming out a large number of his countrymen to the planters of the South. His success is not to be desired, as the Chinamen are a mischievous, wiley set, and will prove anything but an improvement on the colored laborers of that region.

GATE FASTENINGS.—In answer to "Yorick," in RURAL of Nov. 17, I would say that J. H. GRAVES of your city, has an improved gate and fastening which I think is just the improvement you are looking for. I consider it cheap and practicable for both city and country. I think Mr. GRAVES would do well to advertise his improvements in the RURAL.—Z. CORNELL, *Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.*

HORSES EATING MANGERS.—A Reader, Galesville, Washington Co., wants a cure for horses biting their cribs or mangers. Cover the edge of the crib or manger with tin or sheet iron, and the horses will probably find one bite sufficient. Smearing it with some nauseous preparation will answer the same purpose, probably.

PROLIFIC GRAIN.—In a field of oats near Grantown, Scotland, it was found that three barley grains which had been dropped on the field had produced upward of 500 in return. From one grain there had sprung nine stalks yielding 185 returns; while the other two had produced six stalks each, and 183 and 168 returns respectively.

THE RINDERPEST IN ENGLAND.—This terrible cattle disease is nearly conquered in Great Britain, not more than half a dozen cases being reported during the last week in October for the whole Kingdom. This result is due to the systematic and vigorous efforts of the government to arrest and crush out the infection.

COTTON DON'T PAY.—Writing to the Southern Cultivator a planter says he has gathered his cotton crop —a slim yield—which cost him, when baled, 28 cents per pound. He is of opinion that Southern farmers will be compelled to change from cotton to corn to a very considerable extent in order to make a living.

THE FALL PLOWING FOR SPRING GRAIN — Is far advanced, (writes S. W. A., of DeKalb Co., Ill.) Some farmers are done and others are prosecuting the work with vigor. Fall plowing is considered indispensable in this grain growing country. Not only will it produce a greater yield of grain, but the time saved in sowing in the spring is a very important thing, early sown grain being invariably the best, and it would be impossible to seed our vast grain fields in proper season if we had to wait to plow in the spring. Most of the plowing is done, as it has been for many years past, only about four or five inches deep; easy work for a good team to plow two acres even in these short days; but a few farmers venture to vary a little from the usual custom by putting three horses to the plow and turning up soil to the depth of 10 to 12 inches. No doubt this is a paying operation, as I have proved the present year, the deep plowing yielding not less than five bushels of wheat per acre more than the ordinary plowing. Three horses will plow 25 per cent. more in a day than two horses, and the plow will turn 2 or 3 inches wider for running deep, so the loss in time is but trifling. The experiment was tried on two adjoining fields treated and seeded in every way alike, except the plowing.

FRIENDS OF THE RURAL will please bear in mind that this is the season to increase and widen its circulation and influence—the best time to form clubs for 1867. We gratefully appreciate any and every effort in aid of the RURAL, and every one who forms a club of five, ten, twenty or more, will be liberally rewarded. Those who cannot conveniently form clubs alone, will please join with or assist others. For particulars, see our Show Bills, Premium List, &c., which are sent free to all applicants.

HORTICULTURAL.

PROTECT THE FRUIT.

How the fruit garden will look, and how well it will yield its products another season, may depend very much on the protection given to its contents against cold weather. If you have taken delight in its abundance of luscious and healthful fruits in the past, take care to expend a little timely work and make sure of a like result again in the future. Winter protection is of vital importance—not merely to save from absolute destruction the vines and shrubs, but to retain their vigor so they shall put forth a strong and early growth in the spring.

Strawberries are most easily protected; clean straw, evergreen boughs, or cornstalks are good materials for this purpose. But do not cover so closely as to smother.

Raspberries, blackberries, and all bush fruits—if the canes have been trimmed and the old wood cut out—can be tied up in straw very expeditiously, and at this season it is preferable to adopt this method rather than attempt to bury them in earth.

Grape vines may be laid down and covered with corn stalks, evergreen branches, or straw. Such covering is preferable to earth, as the latter sometimes injures buds that are not fully matured. It would be well to place poisoned bread underneath the covering to destroy vermin.

Dwarf trees may be protected by setting corn stalks around them and tying the tops; but protection should also be given the trunk against mice.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, &c.

On another page we have given numerous engravings of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, &c.,—one of the choicest pages from the new Illustrated Edition of Webster's Dictionary. Many of these illustrations, portraying our well known fruits and flowers, are doubtless familiar to nearly every reader, and a description will be unnecessary. Of other varieties, with which few are acquainted, some remarks will be instructive to many and we hope interesting to all.

First we have the Banana tree, under the botanical name *Musa*, one of the most valuable of all the tropical trees, furnishing the inhabitants of warm climates with abundance of healthful, delicious fruit.

The *Narcissus*, a beautiful, bulbous-rooted flower of the common Daffodil family, that will thrive well in our climate in any dry garden soil. The one portrayed in the engraving belongs to the *Polyanthus* section of the Narcissus family, bearing its flowers in clusters, and is not only beautiful but deliciously fragrant. After planting in the autumn, which is the only time they can be planted, cover the ground with leaves or manure, as a protection against frost, and they will flower finely in May and June.

Papyrus.—A species of rush abounding in the rivers of Egypt and other warm countries, and noted as furnishing the ancient substitute for paper.

Strawberry-Pear—Has a very fine combination of names, and should be excellent; but our readers would think the fruit insipid and entirely inferior to either the strawberry or pear—at least until they became used to its flavor. It is the fruit of a Cactus, a native of the West Indies and other warm countries.

The *Sweet-sop* is another West Indian production, the fruit of a large shrub, *Anona Squamosa*. It is sweet and pulpy.

The *Truffle* is a curious fungous growth, somewhat resembling the mushroom in flavor, but said to be much superior, and is highly prized by epicures, bringing a high price in the markets. It grows entirely under ground, generally in the shade of woods, and near the roots or stumps or trees, often attaining a large size.

Sun-Dew, a plant of the genus *Drosera*, the leaves of which are furnished with small, bristle-like glands that exude a liquid substance having the appearance of dew.

Tanghinia venenata is a poisonous plant, a native of Madagascar.

Taro, the native name of an Arum, resembling somewhat our well known Calla Ethiopica or Egyptian Lily. The roots are used for food in tropical countries.

Tephrosia Toxicaria, a leguminous tropical shrub, covered with a silky down.

Venus' Fly-Trap, a plant with very sensitive leaves, closing when touched, and sometimes enclosing insects in its folds; hence its name.

Victoria Regia.—This is the queen of the Water Lilies, found in the Amazon river twenty-eight years ago. It was first called Euryale Amazonicum, but afterwards named in honor of Queen Victoria. It has been found in almost all civilized countries, always attracts crowds of visitors when in flower. For its perfection it needs a glass house and a large tank of water, kept constantly warm, and few are able or willing to bear the expense for the sake of one plant, however magnificent, hence its cultivation will never become general. The flowers are about a foot in diameter, white and red, and the leaves so large and strong that when floating on the surface of the water they will bear up a child five or six years of age.

Pear Blight.—In answer to repeated questions in relation to fire-blight in the pear, its cause and remedy, we may state briefly that no satisfactory explanation has been given of the reason why it attacks some trees and spares others, or prevails in certain seasons and in certain districts. The best *remedy* we know is to cut off fearlessly all affected branches or portions as fast as they appear, and burn or bury them. The best prevention is planting on good, firm upland, not using much manure, but promoting a good, healthy, well-ripened growth by thorough and frequent passage of the cultivator.—*Ex.*

MANURING GRAPE VINES.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—From reading your remarks on "Manuring Grape Vines," in the Rural of Nov. 10th, I am induced to offer a few words corroborative of your views, and of course against the opinion and advice of Mr. Hovey, to whom you refer.

The question or propriety of manuring vineyards, to what extent, &c., is one deserving more attention than it receives. If grape culture continues to advance for ten years to come in the same ratio that it has for the last ten years—and that it will continue to advance even more rapidly, I entertain not the slightest doubt—it will be an important element in our agricultural productions.

Are stimulating manures of any kind necessary or desirable to successful grape culture?—and if so, what kinds, and when, and to what extent, should they be applied? It is not my purpose at this time to write a lengthy article upon this subject,—but rather by briefly presenting the results of my own experience and observations, to provoke others to bring forward their testimony, so that by aggregating our experimental tests, we may eventually develope the true method. Nor do I intend now to argue the points I am about to state, but merely to present a few statements of facts, to me quite apparent.

And first, I remark that to secure well developed, medium-sized, close-jointed, and well-ripened canes, is indispensable to successful grape culture. Whatever may be said regarding the number of vines to be set upon a given space or piece of ground, how the vines should be trained and supported, how and when they should be pruned,—whatever differences of opinion may exist among grape growers, upon these or other points, there can be no doubt in regard to the style, texture, and size or growth of wood required for producing annually tolerably abundant and well matured crops of fruit. Such wood cannot be produced from strong, rich soils, or by the use of large supplies of stimulating manures,—especially, from the strong growing varieties, such as Isabellas, Concords, Dianas, and almost every other sort now being generally cultivated in our country, except the Delaware. So far as my experience goes, this variety, being naturally of a slow and stinted growth, will bear a richer soil, and even to be well fed with composted or well rotted manures, nor can it be expected to produce satisfactory results upon such soils, and under such treatment as will be found best adapted to the Isabella or Diana. That excessive growth and development of wood in grape vines, or fruit trees, is unfavorable to the production of fruit, is a fact long since recognized, and now pretty generally understood, even by persons of limited experience. The trees of a thrifty young orchard, when a high state of cultivation is maintained, will attain to a large size, before producing fruit,—except in a very limited amount; nor will they produce abundantly, until this excessive growth abates, while Nature's process of "getting ready to bear fruit, is vigorously carried on, fruit-bearing will be kept in abeisance. Hence, some have advised and practiced "root pruning," with a view to check the too rapid growth of the tree, and encourage the development of fruit buds.

But there is another, and still more serious difficulty, resulting from excessive growth, in grape vines. I refer to the danger and almost certain occurrence of the destruction of what few fruit buds there may be developed by the storms and frosts of winter, and added to this, the almost certain destruction of even the fruit-bearing canes, themselves under very low temperature, for, let it be borne in mind, that overgrown vines are always tender, are soft, spongy and immature. They continue their growth late in the fall, so that the early frost finds them in "full feather," and in vigorous growth, finds them immature throughout, in root, branch, leaf and fruit-buds. Stimulated beyond the requirements of their nature they keep on growing, keep on "getting ready" to bear fruit, and they will keep multiplying and extending their vigorous and rampant laterals, keep climbing upon and smothering each other, to the inevitable destruction of the small amount of fruit that may have appeared in the early part of the season, and to the utter dismay and discouragement of the "vine dresser." He sees no hope of restraint, through any of the modes of training or trimming, of which he has read or heard, and in reading, perhaps, to conclude that his vines are planted too close together, or that his trellises or stakes are too low. He imagines, perhaps, that he has neglected to prune sufficiently during the fore part of the season, and hence, seeing that something must be done, he sets to work cutting and slashing, and vigorously prosecutes his heroic, blind surgery to the sure and certain destruction of the over-fed and over-grown vines. Or, retiring in disgust, he permits the weeds and grass to grow and check and choke his ungovernable and rampant vines, until they are thereby dwarfed and stunted, until a few loose clusters of fruit are developed and partially matured. Straightway he comes out with his newly attained success and jealously proclaims his accidental discovery of the "true way" to produce grapes. One of our best varieties has thus far failed, almost universally, from no other cause than being planted on too rich ground, or from being stimulated with strong fertilizers. Hence, it is almost universally condemned. It is said that it grows vigorously, that it produces very large and strong canes, but that they are generally either killed outright in the winter or that their fruit-buds are destroyed; or, if any fruit is left, it does not ripen at all or very unevenly and late. The truth is, this grape, I speak of the Diana, is a prolific bearer, and ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than the Isabella; but it requires a dry, lean soil and cannot be made to produce the requisite firm, hard, close-jointed, mature wood, under any other circumstances.

Successful grape culture demands thorough cultivation, that is, that the ground should be stirred often (but not too deep,) and kept loose and entirely clean from grass and weeds, but the soil should be only moderately fertilized, or this tendancy to overgrowth will continually disappoint the hopes and expectations of the attentive and painstaking cultivator. The objection to the use of manure in grape culture—as recommended by Mr. Hovey—is well stated in the closing paragraph to your brief remarks, and is, as I think, in keeping with the experience of all our grape growers in this section of the country. And I doubt not that the aggregate testimony of all our cultivators throughout the entire country, will fully corroborate your statement that "it tends to augment the wood or canes at the expense of the fruit—diminishing the quantity and protracting the period of maturity." Wm. Griffith.

North East, Pa., Nov. 12, 1866.

THE BEURRE CLAIRGEAU.

This valuable pear was originated by M. Clairgeau, Nantes, France, in 1848, and the test of long and varied cultivation has proved it to be one of the most profitable varieties. The tree is very vigorous, and succeeds well as a dwarf or standard. It comes early in bearing, and is very productive; as shown by the cut the size is large. The time of ripening is from October to January. We extract from Downing's Fruit Book the following description:—Fruit large, pyriform, but with unequal sides. Skin warm yellow, inclining to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, thickly covered with russet dots, and sometimes sprinkled with russet. Stalk short, stout and fleshy, inserted by a lip at an inclination almost without depression; when the lip is absent the cavity is uneven. Calyx open. Segments stiff, in a shallow, furrowed basin. Flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor.

HOW NATURE PROTECTS PLANTS IN WINTER.

During the winter season plants are provided by Nature with a sort of winter quarters, which secures them from the effects of cold. Those called *herbaceous*, which die down to the roots every autumn, are now safely concealed under ground, preparing their new shoots to burst forth when the earth is softened in the spring. Shrubs and trees, which are exposed to the open air, have all their soft and tender parts closely wrapped up in buds, which by their firmness resist all the power of frost; the larger kinds of buds, and those which are almost ready to expand, are further guarded by a covering of resin or gum, such as the horse-chestnut, the sycamore, and the balm of Gilead. The external covering, however, and the closeness of their internal texture, are of themselves by no means adequate to resist the intense cold of a winter's night; a bud, detached from its stem, enclosed in glass, and thus protected from all access of external air, if suspended from a tree during a sharp frost, will be entirely penetrated and its parts deranged by cold, while the buds on the same tree will not have sustained the slightest injury. We must therefore attribute to the living principle in vegetables, as well as in animals, the power of resisting cold to a very considerable degree. In animals we know this power is generated from the decomposition of air by means of the lungs and disengagement of heat. How vegetables acquire this property remains for future observation to discover. If one of these buds be carefully opened, it is found to consist of young leaves rolled together, within which are even all the blossoms in miniature that are afterwards to adorn the spring.—*Selected.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society will hold its *eleventh* annual winter meeting at Barrett's Hall, in the town of Champaign, December 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1866, at 9 o'clock, A. M. All State or local Horticultural Societies are invited to send delegates; and the attendance of all persons interested in the objects of the organization will be cordially welcomed. Specimens of Fruits, Flowers, Plants, Vegetables, Wines, Seeds, Scions, &c., are solicited for examination and distribution. Winter Pears, grown in the State, are specially desired.

It is expected that the Illinois Central, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, Toledo, Wabash and Western, and Chicago and Alton railroads, will return members in attendance free, or at one-fifth rates. The citizens of Champaign will extend their hospitality to members from a distance.

Persons unable to attend, by remitting the sum of two dollars will be entitled to membership for 1867, and a copy of the Transactions for 1866.

Parker Earle, *President.*
W. C. Flagg, *Cor. Sec'y, Alton, Ill.*

Those Perpetual Roses.—S. W. A. is informed that Nurserymen quite generally propagate roses by budding into a wild stock of vigorous growth, that sends up more or less suckers or side shoots from below the point where the bud was inserted, which sprouts by their rapid growth, overrun and finally destroy the cultivated part of the bush. This probably is the difficulty with his bushes that failed to blossom. The bushes should be examined often and all such suckers be removed. And to insure profuse blooming, they should once a year, or oftener, have manure put on the ground around them, and be cut back one-third, or half way to the ground. The new wood bears the flowers; and this process causes new wood to grow rapidly. These fragrant beauties should adorn every lady's yard. In this Nursery the proprietor cultivates and grows his perpetual roses wholly upon their own roots. Though the process is more costly to him, it is much to the advantage of purchasers, as the bushes never fail in the manner above named.—Florist, *Genesee Nursery, Lima, N. Y.*

Canker-worm in Michigan.—This dangerous enemy to the apple tree has appeared in several orchards in Calhoun Co., Michigan. Its spread is slow but its ravages fearful. United effort should be made by orchardists to exterminate this pest when it first makes its appearance in a locality.

Melon Seeds.—Will you please to make the inquiry through the Rural that some of your numerous readers will give the information where a good article of melon seed can be obtained, as I am in the business.—A. K. C.

Lime on the Garden.—Old garden soils, which have been liberally manured, sometimes become sour for want of alkali, and in such cases the use of lime, and even of quick-lime, is judicious.

A distinguished New York gardener says, as a rule, flower seeds should be covered with their own diameter or thickness of earth.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES, &c.

Soup—How to Make It.—Take a small quantity of beef or mutton with a small marrow bone that will not produce a large quantity of grease; boil them long enough to get the virtue in the water; take them out; stir in a thickening made of 2 common-sized potatoes, 1 do. onion, 1 do. carrot, 1 cup of cabbage, 1 cup of turnip, all chopped fine as mince meat; savor it, if you have it, with summer savory, red or black pepper and salt, agreeable to your taste. When nearly cooked put a crust prepared as follows: Beat up an egg, put it in half a cup of water, a little salt; make a stiff paste, roll it as thin as a wafer, if you can; let the upper side dry; turn it over; dry again; then roll it over in folds like jell cake; cut it in as narrow strips as possible; cook it with the soup, and if you can't say it is as good soup as you could wish for, you will please try to make a better one, and those who have eaten mine must acknowledge their mistake. N. B.—Place a plate or dish on the bottom of your kettle before thickening it, to prevent burning it, and be sure you have water so plenty as to have abundant liquor to absorb the bread or crackers you wish to eat with it.—Desire Stone, *Belvidere, Ill.*

Dyeing Cotton Blue.—Four oz. copperas, 2 oz. prussiate of potash, 1 oz. oil vitriol. Boil in the copperas water fifteen or twenty minutes; then take out the goods, rinse in cold water; throw out the copperas water, and boil in the potash water; take them out, put in the vitriol, and scald them again. This will color four lbs. of cotton goods. Woolen cannot be colored in this way. Rinse in rain water.—Mrs. S. A. Pope, *Anamosa, Iowa.*

I send the following in reply to an inquiry for "Jelly cake with icing between instead of jelly:"—¾ cup of butter, 3 cups of sugar, nearly 4 cups of flour, the whites of 9 eggs, one cup of sweet milk, 2 teaspoons of cream tartar, 1 teaspoon of soda. Bake very light color. Have icing and put between the layers instead of jelly. Let the cake get cold before the icing is put on, or the icing will run.—Lucy.

To Color Blue.—One oz. prussiate of potash; one tablespoonful of copperas; one do. oil vitriol; bring to a boil, then put in the goods for twenty minutes, stirring often. To be colored in iron. Rinse in clear warm water. This is sufficient for five pounds cotton rags.—Mrs. R. W. G., *Jacksonville.*

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER.

A country minister's wife writes to the Scottish Farmer:—Every evening I take all the eggs collected during the day and rub them carefully with butter, or the finest and purest lard. Every pore of the shell must be thoroughly filled, otherwise the air cannot be excluded. I have ready a box or tin canister, and plenty of salt. I put a layer of salt in the bottom of the box and then place, in rows, my buttered eggs. Go on alternately with layers of eggs and salt until you leave perfect room for the lid closing firmly. The exclusion of air is the great secret of preservation. I have many different sizes of canisters stored in my pantry (on an *open* shelf) with preserved eggs. Those canisters I got from the baker or grocer for a trifle. My one and a half dozen canisters are 3d each. My largest size contains ten dozen eggs, and cost 1s. The lid is quite as important as the box. Be sure it is close fitting, otherwise you will be vexed to find the eggs like those we get in London, very unlikewise-like Scotch eggs. Many ladies tell me they have particular positions for placing the eggs, but I find mine are delicious, after four months, by placing them *comfortably*, without reference to top or bottom.

Pork Chops and Steaks.—Cut from the best end of the loin, or from the chump or leg if steaks; remove the fat and skin; turn them frequently and quickly while broiling. If your gridiron be of the old fashion, it is better to keep it aslant on the fire. The handle being the lowest part it prevents very much of the fat from falling into the fire, the flare of which is apt to impart a disagreeable flavor to the chops. This observation applies also to mutton chops, and it is useful if followed. Sprinkle them with salt when nearly done, and rub with a little fresh butter previous to serving; if for a side dish, garnish with crisped parsley.

How to Purify Rancid Lard.—We had some 40 pounds of rancid lard, which was valueless as it was. Knowing the anticeptic quality of the chloride of soda, I procured three ounces which was poured into a pailful of soft water, and when hot the lard added. After boiling it thoroughly together for an hour or two it was set aside to cool. The lard was then taken off when nearly cold, and was subsequently boiled up. The color was restored to an alabaster white, and the lard was as sweet as a rose.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Wedding Johnny Cake.—One pint sour cream, the same of sweet milk, half cup butter, three eggs, tablespoon of salt, same of soda, one quart of meal, one pint of flour, one pint of raisins, half pint citron. This makes a very large cake, and is delicious; and if one does not marry more than once in a lifetime, can well afford to make it.

Buckwheat Cakes may be improved by adding corn meal, prepared in the same way, in about the same proportion as for bread.

Ladies' Department.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MEMORY.

EDITOR RURAL:—Noticing a neat little article on "Memory" in the Ladies' Department of your genial paper, recalled to mind the following beautiful lines, which I have never seen in print. Please insert them if you think them acceptable:

O'er Memory's page we scatter flowers
Culled from life's flowing river,
To tell us of the happy hours
That now, alas, have fled forever.

Fadeless flowers, each a token
Of blest attachment, ne'er to end,
Shining round the chain unbroken
That softly bindeth friend to friend.

Oh! in some dimly distant year
They'll recall the *long departed*,
And claim perhaps one pearly tear
For the true, the gentle hearted.

Sweet Memory's tear—the heart's pure dew,
Beneath its gem-like drops of light
Bloom hope and love, forever new
From being's dawn until its night.

MRS. N. SHIELDS WITHERON.
Dawn, Mo., Nov., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"DIED YESTERDAY!"

DIED YESTERDAY! Have you not heard those words before? Certainly; they are not new words; but such as we hear, and perhaps speak, every day, and yet do they not ring in your ears even now? Do you remember that brother who went from among you the strongest, merriest one of the whole group, whom you loved the best, if there could be any difference in the love you felt for your brothers? He is far away. Soon you hear from him, and your fears are suddenly, almost entirely quieted; you begin to think of him as safe, when the electric wires bring you the message "dangerously ill." Too far away to go to him, you watch anxiously for the morrow, when with lightning rapidity another arrow is shot into your heart, bearing the two words, "died yesterday." Can you ever forget them? No, indeed; might you not as soon forget to live?

Those of you who have never had cause to reverence those two words, ask yourselves the question, "What died yesterday?" Was it some noble, praiseworthy resolution, which you let carelessly slip away and fall to be crushed to the earth,—some resolve perhaps to perform a known duty, which, being left undone, "died yesterday." It may, indeed, but probably never will, visit you again. It is pleasant to *be* and act just as our own happiness would dictate, regardless of our better judgment. We love to revel in dreamland, and while we would wish to cull all the sweets along life's highway, we would call that power unwelcome indeed, that bid us cast them all away, and battle only with the stern realities of life. It is at this point that duty asserts her supremacy, pointing out the better way, telling us there are great responsibilities resting upon us, and bidding us cast away the bright dream of the future, and nobly go forth to meet whatever may await us.

Duty sometimes asks difficult things of us; bids us cast away our brightest hopes; it causes many a tear, and for awhile we may not be able to see the silver lining of the dark cloud which so obscures our mental horizon. Yet it is said "the brightest stars are made to pass over the face of the darkest night," and so surely will the bright morning, studded thickly with gems of hope, succeed our midnight of trial. Earth is necessarily the center of bitter trials, yet let us not forget that around it revolves the satellite of victory. It is this struggle for truth and right that ennobles us— makes us more worthy the name of true men and women. Then sad indeed would it be for any of us, if we must say that struggle died in our heart yesterday. It is all quiet to-day. Last night, at the calm midnight hour, without a sigh, without a mourner, and scarcely a watcher, save in some lone sick room, died *yesterday*, freighted with twenty-four precious hours, bearing with them all the hopes and joys, all the bright dreams and noble aspirations of one day of our short lives. What the close of to-day may have in store for us is clothed in mystery. We little know how much of woe, how much of joy, these hours have brought to many hearts. Some, perhaps, have risen up with new and holy aspirations, satisfied and happy that with child-like faith they can look up and say "My Father;" while others have turned away from cold, damp graves, where they have seen their all of earthly love laid low; with despairing heart they sink down, wishing that every night was morning and every morning night. If they come not from graves newly made in the earth, they may sit equally despairingly beside graves made in their own hearts. Did you ever think of it? Graves in the human heart. If you ever have, you know there is scarce a heart in the wide world without some graves therein, where the hopes and joys the world knew not of are lying buried, but not forgotten. Altars erected there, human-like, only to be rudely shattered, images remaining there of worshiped objects, which themselves have long since fled, leaving naught but the shadows buried there.

However gay we may be, if we should search our own hearts, I doubt not we should find many tear-marked spots. Some one has said, "If we all had windows in our breasts we should be careful to keep the blinds shut;" and I think no one would be willing to deny the truth of that beautiful thought; for we all have thoughts that we enjoy best alone, thoughts that are wholly our own, and thanks to the blinds which GOD has given us, to be used at will, the world cannot read them. If some evil purpose died yesterday in our hearts, then well will it be for us, for they are continually warring against our better ones, causing us to exclaim in our despair, "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." Evil contended with good at the beginning and gained the victory, and in so doing has seemed to have gained courage to renew its attacks ever since. But we are enabled, by the aid of a higher power, to trample the evil one under our feet sometimes, and rise above their influence. Then let us endeavor with our noble deeds to build a platform so high and so strong that even the evil one himself will not dare attack us, taking for our motto, "Nothing but may be better, and every better might be best."

Lima, N. Y., 1866. SARA.

SOLITUDE OF SINGLE WOMEN.

IT is a condition to which a single woman must make up her mind, that the close of her days will be more or less solitary. Yet there is a solitude which old age feels as natural and as satisfying as that rest which seems such an irksomeness to youth, but which gradually grows into the blessings of our lives; and there is another solitude, so full of peace and hope, that it is like Jacob's sleep in the wilderness, at the foot of the ladder of angels.

"All things are less dreadful than they seem."

And it may be that the extreme loneliness which, viewed afar off, appears to an unmarried woman as one of the saddest of the inevitable results of her lot, shall by that time lose all its pain, and be regarded but as the quiet, dreamy hour "between the lights;" when the day's work is done, and we lean back, closing our eyes, to think it all over before we finally go to look forward, in faith and hope, unto the coming morning.

A life finished—a life which has made the best of all the materials granted to it, and through which, be its web dark or bright, its pattern clear or clouded, can now be traced plainly the hand of the great designer; surely this is worth living for. And though at its end it may be somewhat lonely, though a servant's and not a daughter's arm may guide the failing step, though most likely it will be strangers only who come about the dying bed, close the eyes that no husband ever kissed, and draw the shroud kindly over the poor withered breast where no child's head has ever lain; still, such a life is not to be pitied, for it is a completed life. It has fulfilled its appointed course, and returns to the Giver of all breath, as pure as He gave it.—*Dinah Muloch.*

THE TWO HOMES.

ONE thing which constitutes intemperance such a pre-eminent curse, is its desolating power over the family. It is the great and sublime office of the family constitution to nurture all the generous charities, all the gentle emotions and lofty purposes of which our nature is capable. And when all is moving forward harmoniously in the family circle there is an educating, forming process ever in progress. The calm manliness of the father, the tender love of the mother playing in her countenance and beaming from her eye, the affectionate kindness of brothers to sisters, and the graceful gentleness of sisterly love—all send forth an influence which operates upon the hearts of all like the dew and sunshine and mild breath of spring upon the waiting gardens. But let that father become intemperate and desolation follows. The calm manliness that sat upon his brow is gone—the mother's eye fills with tears of sorrow—and loving children stare with amazement. The Eden of home is changed to a gloomy wild.

LOVED ONES GONE.

THE loved ones whose loss I lament are still in existence; they are living with me at this very time; they are like myself, dwelling in the great parental mansion of God; they still belong to me as I to them. As they are ever in my thoughts, so, perhaps, am I in theirs. As I mourn for their loss, perhaps they rejoice in anticipation of our reunion. What to me is still dark, they see clearly. Why do I grieve because I can no longer enjoy their pleasant society? During their lifetime I was not discontented because I could not always have them around me. If a journey took them from me, I was not, therefore, unhappy. And why is it different now? They have gone on a journey. Whether they are living on earth in a far distant city, or in some higher world in the infinite universe of God, what difference is there? Are we not still in the same house of the Father, like loving brothers who inhabit separate rooms? Have we, therefore, ceased to be brothers?—*Rowan.*

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.

IT is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion and be able to sustain a conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times.

THERE are multitudes of people who destroy themselves through irresolution. They are eternally telling about what they mean to do, but they never do it.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUTUMN EVENING.

BY ELIZA O. CROSBY.

BRIGHTLY now the sun is shining
In this autumn day's declining,
For heavy clouds that all the day
Have lowly hung o'er earth, away
Eastward roll,
Pierced by sunset's golden wedges,
Curling up with flaming edges,
Like a scroll.

Clear and bright with sunset gleaming
Shines the sky, in fancy seeming
But a faint and dim reflection
Of His glory and perfection,
Who on high
Rules All-wise, yet loving, tender,
And for us with sunset splendor
Paints the sky.

The wind passes with sighing breath,
For the day drawing near its death;
And along the valley river
Mists of evening rise and quiver,
Pure and white,
And distant hills that clearly rise
Against the shining evening skies.
Gleam with light.

Where the day, with soft caressing,
Gives a holy farewell blessing,
As if loth from earth to sever,
Passing from us now forever,
With her hours
Lost or treasured, dark or shining,
Crown with cypress, or with twining
Of fair flowers.

When the light is slowly dying,
When around us shades are lying,
And our day of life is closing,
In GOD's perfect love reposing,
Clouds shall roll—
Broken and rapid in their flight,
Pierced by shafts of Eternal light—
From the soul.

When Death's way our feet are pressing,
We shall cast a backward blessing
To weary heights of pain and strife,
That lead nearer the perfect life;
And as Day
Goes with her hours in twilight dim
To GOD, we with our years to Him
Pass away.

Glories of which we vaguely dream,
Workings that now mysterious seem,
Infinite truths that dim appear,
Faintly grasped by the finite here,
Plain shall be,
When from heavy earth-clouds' shading
We pass into Light unfading,
And are free.

Rome, N. Y., Nov., 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SCRAPS.

I.—A Fly-Leaf.

WELL, dear S., I have been to school in the old Academy to-day. Looking over my school books, which have grown musty with neglect and disuse, I came across my geometry, and while turning its once familiar leaves was carried back to the little recitation room down stairs, where we nine, just a nice class, used to recite. Don't you remember our attempts at drawing circles without the index, the "straight lines" that, Young America like, would sometimes take their own course, if it was a little crooked, and the angles which, though intended for "right," did not always come up to the standard? If we could only "round off" the angles of life as easily as those! Where is our class now? We shall probably never all meet again, teacher and scholars; there are only four left at school, and one more is soon to go out with the parting benediction of her Alma Mater. My school-days at the old Academy, blessed be their memory, are ended, and I am one of the "boys lost."

Old school-days, happy by-gones,
Will ye ever be forgot?
Writ on Memory's fairest tablet—
Days recorded with no blot.

The fly-leaf of my book is filled with poetry, copied from somebody's one afternoon during public exercises. Here is some from Mrs. BROWNING'S "Sleep:"

"Of all the thoughts of GOD that are
Borne inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music creep,
Now tell me if there any is
For gifts or grace surpassing this,
He giveth His beloved sleep!"

Oh, how I have sometimes longed for that sleep, unworthy as I am, not willing to bide my time. How beautifully this same poem closes:

"And friends, dear friends, when it shall be
That this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier you come to weep,
Let one most loving of you all
Say 'Not a tear o'er her must fall—
He giveth His beloved sleep!'"

Here is a bit from MASSEY, which has the true fire in it:

"Ho, ye who in a noble work
Win scorn as flames draw air,
And in the place where lions lurk
God's image bravely bear,
Though trouble-tried and torture-torn,
The kingliest kings are crowned with thorn."

If people could only feel that, what a different world this would be! One more selection and I am through, hoping that the fly-leaves of Memory's book may be as well filled with the poetry of life, beautiful poems, to be finished by the "Angel of Good Deeds," in the better land:

"'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore."

II.—Letters.

IK. MARVEL says, "Blessed be letters! They are also the comforters, they are the only true heart-talkers. Oh, the glory, the freedom, the passion of a letter! It is worth all the life-talk in the world."

Who does not love to receive them, real "heart letters,"—not those "dull, prosy, news letters" about "who's married, or going to be," and who is dead, or, perhaps, a regret at the want of any such calamity or blessing to earth, to write, it being "usually healthy;"—not these, but one that comes laden with thoughts drawn from the "heart's deep well,"—thoughts which lead the soul "up higher." Those are the letters we love. But it is often far from our power to write such in return. Don't you remember the *first* letter you received? What an event it was in your life; how you read it over and over, feeling two or three years older, and "more happy than a king." You laid it among your little store of treasures, to be re-read in after years. These, after the coming of the old stage, were anxiously looked for; and you used to go around to the little post-office and tremblingly ask, "Is there any letter for me?"

What a charm old letters possess,—souvenirs of the "long ago," relics of a saddened past,—for may be the hand which penned them has ceased from its labors. We tenderly lay them away, our thoughts wandering down "memory's wildwood," with strong yearning for the old days, with their dear friends, to come back again. We hear the knell, "Never—forever." Who will not say, "Blessed be letters."

Lakeside, N. Y. "CLOUDY."

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SILENT EXPRESSIONS OF NATURE.

SILENTLY the bright orb of day descends from his throne, and in his stead reign fair Luna and a thousand twinkling stars. "First, Evening draws her crimson curtain, then Night lets down her sable fall." The dews of Heaven descend upon the Earth, a thousand blades of grass spring up apace, but so still is their approach, so silent their coming, that did we not behold them we might doubt their appearance. The trees put forth their green leaves, and bud and blossom. The tiny shrub springeth up and and becometh a mighty oak,—but all this is heralded by no bustle and confusion. On all things we behold the fairy touch of Beauty's finger; with her magic wand she paints and enriches the landscape; she appears to us in almost every diverging path in our short pilgrimage. The air may be filled "with the subdued tones of summer melody," but 'tis silent music.

The GOD of Nature never meant all *His* works proclaimed by a rush of tumult and discord, but that they should impart a sacred lesson to the soul of man. And, indeed, nothing can speak a more eloquent language to the heart, if we but study the Book of Nature and endeavor to instill into our minds its precepts. For its lessons are impressed upon us (in the language of another,) "as silently as the daylight comes when the night is done, or the crimson streak on ocean's cheek grows into the great sun. Silently as the spring-time, her crown of verdure weaves, and all the trees, on all the hills, open their thousand leaves." J. H.

Cortland Co., N. Y.

THE POET PERCIVAL.

PROFESSOR TICKNOR tells me that, while a guest at his house in Boston at this time, his ways were peculiar. Sitting at the table opposite Mrs. Ticknor, he would converse with her husband and sometimes with her with the greatest fluency, but with his eyes downcast upon the plate, always avoiding the glance of Mrs. Ticknor's eye; and this was his habit always among females. The same shrinking from women was also seen in the drawing-room. And at the homes of his two Boston friends he was probably more at home than anywhere else. I have been told that this dropping of the eye (while he apparently saw everything) was observable as he walked the street wrapped in his camlet cloak, "the observed of all observers." While on his Geological Survey of Connecticut he was often obliged to pick up a meal or a lodging where he could; and his dress was not always such as indicated his character and position.

Throughout life he never polished his shoes, and his pants and hat generally showed that they had been used the full time of service. Clad in such a habit he presented himself one evening at the door of a young ladies' seminary, asking, as he was some distance from the village, for supper and a night's lodging. The lady Principal met him at the door, and was not inclined to grant his request. He urged it, however, as he was tired and hungry; and she finally yielded, following him into the kitchen, and remaining while he ate his supper. Observing him more minutely, she thought he looked more intelligent than common beggars, and engaged in conversation with him, when she found that he could talk upon a variety of subjects. The conversation at length turned upon poetry, and the lady, after speaking of other poets, mentioned Percival, and went on to express her enthusiastic admiration of his poetry, to the somewhat startled yet quiet listener; when checking herself she asked, "Do you know Percival? Have you read his poetry?" To which the stranger replied, in his gentle, lisping tone, "I—am—Mr. Percival, and I sometimes write poetry." It is needless to say that he was generously entertained that night, and that the resources of his hostess were exhausted to do him honor.—*Ward's Life of Percival.*

RUN not after blessings; only walk in the commandments of God, and blessings shall run after you, pursue and overtake you.

Sabbath Musings.

ONE DUST.

BY ALICE CARY.

Thou under Satan's fierce control
Shall Heaven its final rest bestow?
I know not, but I know a soul
That might have fallen as darkly low.

I judge thee not, what depths of ill
Soe'er thy feet have found or trod;
I know a spirit and a will
As weak, but for the grace of God.

Shalt thou with full-day laborers stand
Who hardly canst have pruned one vine?
I know not, but I know a hand
With an infirmity like thine.

Shalt thou who hast with scoffers part
E'er wear the crown the Christian wears?
I know not, but I know a heart
As flinty, but for tears and prayers.

Have mercy, O Thou Crucified!
For even while I name Thy name
I know a tongue that might have lied
Like Peter's, and am bowed with shame.

Fighters of good fights—just, unjust,
The weak who faint, the frail who fall—
Of one blood, of the self-same dust,
Thou, God of love, hast made them all.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

OUR "MINISTERING ANGELS."

THE beautiful have gone to rest. Yes, they have passed from the gaze of human eyes; "soft eyes that were springtime in our hearts, are seen no more." We have loved the smile of many that has faded from us now; and in our hearts have lingered sweet smiles that are now hushed in the silence of death. Seats are left vacant in our earthly homes, which none again can fill. Loved kindred, friends, have passed away. One by one our hearts are left desolate. We are lonely without them. They have passed to "that land from whose bourne no traveler returns." Shall we never see them again?

Memory returns, with lingering regret, to recall those smiles and the loved tones of those dear, familiar voices. In fancy they are often by our side, but their home is on a brighter shore. They visit us in our dreams, floating in our memory like shadows o'er moonlight waters; and when the heart is weary with anguish and the soul is bowed with grief, do they not come and whisper words of comfort and hope? Yes, sweet memory brings them back to us, and the love we bear them lifts the heart from earthly aspirations, and we long to join them in that better land. They hover round us—the etherial, dear departed ones—the loving and the loved. They watch with eyes that slumber not, and beckon us to skies above, revealing many a tale of bliss and tenderness and love. They tell of sunny realms never viewed by mortal eye—of forms arrayed in fadeless beauty, whose lofty anthems are sounded forth in sweet angelic numbers to their Creator's praise. And this bright vision of the blessed land assures the weary mind that we are Heirs of Immortality, and we glory in the thought.

But why is it that we are regarded by those bright Celestial beings of another sphere with love? Oh! is it not because they take an interest in our welfare, knowing, as they surely must, that man, poor, weak mortal, is nothing but a "waif" on the sea of time. Man may inherit a vast amount of wealth to-day—to-morrow nothing but his shroud. Dimmer shine the stars in our household crown, but brighter in the diadem above. They are not selfish in their happiness, but fain would have us share it with them.

Italy, N. Y., 1866. L. S. C.

PASSING AWAY.

WE have often remarked the unconcern of visitors to one of our beautiful cemeteries, as they traverse the alleys and comment on the good or bad taste of the monuments erected over the graves of the dead. The visit, in most cases, is one of curiosity, not of moral improvement. Although every tablet and every inscription is a direct sermon to the living—Thou art mortal, and must die—the appeal reaches not the heart as a truth which cannot be safely trifled with. The general fact that all are mortal is not denied, but its personal application is evaded. The danger of death is regarded as remote—it will come, but not yet for many years—and "thus dies in human hearts the thought of death." The most impressive lessons are set aside as not demanding immediate consideration, and are regarded as obtrusive if they for a moment check our intense worldliness. The solemn awe which for a moment is produced by the entrance into a family of the stern messenger, striking down its head, is soon replaced by the eager calculations of worldly profit which the event may bring in its train. It is not uncommon that seemly disputes arise about the division of property which the dead has left behind, and the house of mourning is thus converted into a scene of angry quarrels. So little is the true voice of the providence regarded. The obituary columns in a newspaper, in which are recorded the exits of the distinguished, instead of admonishing us of the vanity of human life, impart feeble impressions, too soon to be effaced. The voice is silenced in death of one who figured in the forum, the cabinet, the senate, or the pulpit, and after a few formal regrets, the strife is who shall succeed to their vacated places. Men, eager for wealth and honors, ride recklessly over the graves of the dead, not laying it to heart that the closing history of others will soon become their closing history. O! that men were wise to consider their latter end! Then earthly distinctions would be estimated at their true value, and the strife would be, not to shine in this world, but to make sure of a glorious immortality.—*Presbyterian.*

The Reviewer.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," etc. [pp. 529.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE principal characters who figure in this relation are portrayed with considerable skill and power, but the aid which good morals is to derive from the acts of some of them, is not readily perceptible. If it was the author's design to prove that what is denominated "good society" is no better than it should be, he must be accorded the meed of praise attaching customarily to success, but the propriety of making such proofs public is questionable. The hero of the piece may challenge respect for his stubborn honesty of purpose, but his acts, as a general thing, do not enlist the feelings of the reader very warmly in his behalf. The heroine, so to speak, is a fine creation, who by acts of feminine gentleness and firmness of purpose in pursuit of the right, deserves the warmest commendation. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

DISEASES OF THE AMERICAN STABLE, FIELD AND FARM-YARD. By ROBERT MCCLURE. [16mo.—pp. 414.] Philadelphia: Published by the Author.

THIS volume comprises the substance of a course of lectures delivered in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, and designed to furnish amateurs and farmers a reliable guide in the management of diseased animals, but with more special reference to the ailments of the horse. From a cursory glance through the volume we infer that the author brings to the accomplishment of his design a good knowledge of the anatomy of the animals treated of, the diseases to which they are subject, and the means essential to a cure as well as the most approved methods of their application and use. The volume is well printed, liberally illustrated, and gives promise of beneficially affecting the class for whose guidance it is more especially designed.

THE GREAT REBELLION. Its secret History, Rise, Progress and Disastrous Failure. By JOHN MINOR BOTTS of Virginia. [16mo.—pp. 402.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

IN this volume the author, with the spirit characteristic of the man, traces the history of secession from its partial development at Hartford to its culmination in the late contest and final overthrow by the force of arms. The position of chief engineer in the secession movement is assigned to the late JOHN C. CALHOUN, but others are made to bear a share of the reproach which attaches to the doctrine of secession, and the fruits it produced. The public have long been acquainted with the author, as a politician, and will readily infer that his political enemies are not spared in this expose. STEELE & AVERY sell it.

A GRAMMATICAL ANALYZER; Or, the Derivation and Definition of Words, with their Grammatical Classification. For the use of Schools and Academies. By W. J. TENNY. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WE think well of this volume. If persistently studied and thoroughly understood, an easy command of words and a clear appreciation of their meaning must be the result. In the arrangement of the pages the suffixes, prefixes and compound words are classified and directly associated with the radical word, the eye noting, at a glance, the changes those make in the spelling—the whole terminating with a definition of each word in the class. It must prove a desirable book to both teacher and pupil. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. A Manual. By ALEXANDER BAIN, M. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1866.

To the student who is forming a style in composition the possession of this volume must prove a great and timely aid. To those of more advanced years who are supposed to have found a style it may prove equally acceptable as a detector of faults in the arrangement of words and phrases to which all are in a measure liable. The rules here supplied, accompanied, as they are, by illustrative examples of a faulty arrangement of words and a redundant use of them, must prove of great utility to all who will study them with proper diligence and with a settled purpose to improve. For sale by ADAMS & ELLIS.

A FIRST LATIN READING BOOK. Containing an epitome of Cæsar's Gallic Wars, and Lomond's Lives of Distinguished Romans. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL D., and HENRY DRISLER, LL. D. [16mo.—pp. 375.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

THIS is the second book of a short series designed to facilitate the study of the Latin language, and embraces matter, in Roman History, peculiarly well calculated to arrest the attention of the young, as warlike relations are most certain to do in whatever language presented. In addition to this the volume contains a dictionary which will be found a valuable aid to the young student. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

JENNIE JUNE'S AMERICAN COOKERY BOOK, containing over Twelve Hundred Choice and Carefully Prepared Receipts, embracing all the popular dishes, &c. By Mrs. J. C. CROLY, (Jenny June,) Author of "Talks on Woman's Topics," etc. [16mo.—pp. 325.] New York: American News Company.

THE title page of this book will sufficiently indicate its character. It is an effort to systematize the business of cookery and housekeeping by one whose talents are favorably known to the women of the country. For sale by DEWEY.

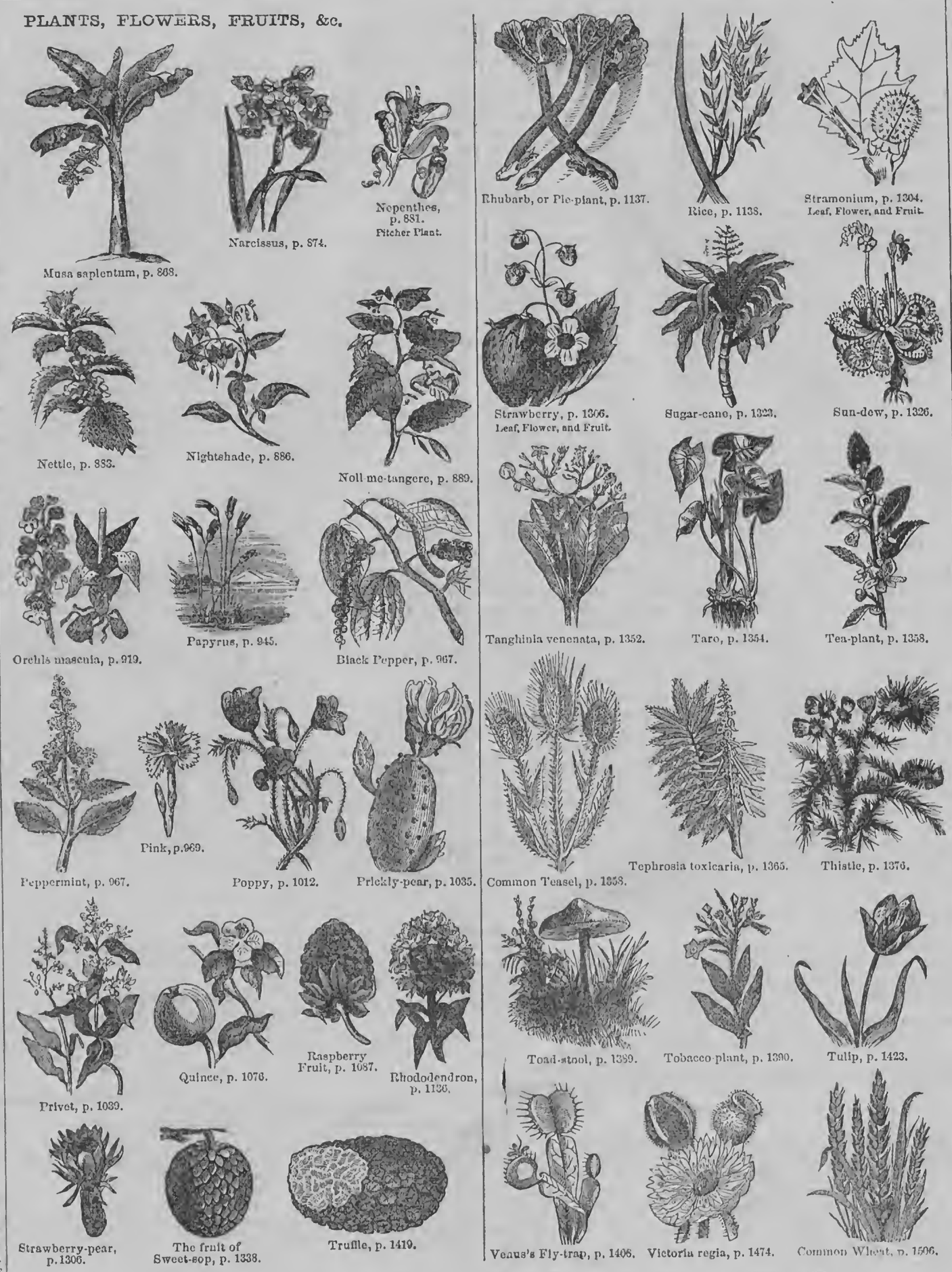
ELEANOR'S VICTORY. A Novel. By M. E. BRADDON. New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

THIS is a reprint of a serial production, and combines the customary traits of this class of light reading. The characters are varied, and some of them well limned—especially the leading one, who performed her mission of revenge for wrongs done to her father with tireless pertinacity. But when the victory was achieved milder influences prevailed and forgiveness of wrong took the place of long cherished vengeance. For sale by DEWEY.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The First Annual Report of the Managers of this united or consolidated institution has just been issued. The union of the two colleges took place one year ago, but the Agricultural and Scientific course of studies was not entered upon till the 31st of July last. Applicants for admission to the Agricultural Department must be at least fifteen years old, and be able to sustain an examination in all the parts of a common school education. The College is located at Montpelier, and is under the Presidency of JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, A. M. The institution is in its infancy, but the hope is expressed that it will soon acquire the strength and influence of maturity.

"ONCE A MONTH."—This is the title of a "Free Magazine of Miscellaneous Selections," published by W. J. HOLLAND & Co., Springfield, Mass. The peculiar feature of the publication is the alternation of reading and advertising pages. Ten thousand copies are distributed gratuitously each month, but those who wish it regularly will be required to pay one dollar per year in advance.

PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUITS, &c.



A PAGE OF ILLUSTRATIONS FROM WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

Various Topics.

WEBSTER'S ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY.

THE accompanying page of illustrations from the Pictorial Edition of the most popular Dictionary ever published—WEBSTER'S—will prove interesting and instructive to many of our readers. Those who possess the invaluable treasury of knowledge—Webster's Unabridged—understand that the illustrations are given in the body of the work with proper explanations, on the pages to which the figures under the above engravings refer,—though they are also classified and given at the close of the work in the style here represented. An article on our Horticultural page describes or alludes to several of the plants, flowers, etc., above represented.

The new pictorial edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is in many respects a wonderful work. It contains over three thousand illustrations, and of printer's ems (the square of the type) 18,492,562! It contains more than six times as much matter as the Bible,—or as much as six Bibles, or thirty fair-sized octavo volumes—and is undoubtedly the largest single volume ever published. But what seems the most remarkable is, that the results of so much labor as has been bestowed upon this work can be given in a single volume, and thus rendered easily accessible. Its 1,768 large pages are a vast storehouse of useful knowledge, and much of it is so necessary to everybody who is or ever expects to be anybody, that the work should be considered indispensable in every household in the land. It was this thought that induced us to offer the new Illustrated Edition of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY as a premium for subscribers to the RURAL, and we hope to place it in the homes of hundreds of families during the present winter.

UNITED STATES.—TERRITORIAL EXTENT.

POPULATION—LAKES AND THEIR COMMERCE.

FROM a Report made up in the Department of the Interior at Washington, we select the following interesting statistical facts:

The land and water surfaces of the United States are equal to 3,250,000 square miles—land 3,010,370, water about 240,000 square miles. The States embrace 1,804,351 square miles of landed surface and the Territories 1,206,019 square miles, as exhibited by the eighth census of 1860. The number of inhabitants in the United States returned in 1860 was 31,443,321—in the States 31,148,046, and 295,275 in the Territories, thus showing an average of seventeen inhabitants to each square mile in the States, while in the Territories there are four square miles to each inhabitant, and exclusive of the District of Columbia the territorial area would represent five and one-fifth square miles to each inhabitant. If the United States was as densely populated as France our population would number 528,000,000, or if populated as densely as England and Wales 924,000,000; and if according to Belgium's density of population (397 to the square mile) the United States would contain 1,195,000,000, which is 110,086,000 more than the entire population of the world in 1866.

In this connection some statistics connected with Lake Superior and other lakes will be read with interest:

Sixty years ago there was scarcely a craft on these waters larger than an Indian canoe—now the tonnage of side-wheel steamers alone is 100,000 tons. In 1841 the gross amount of the lake trade, independent of the property constantly changing hands, cost of vessels and profits of passenger trade, amounted to $65,000,000. In 1851 it had increased to $300,000,000, and in 1861 to $550,000,000.

Among the greatest works of internal improvement on this continent is the ship canal around the falls of St. Mary's, at the outlet of Lake Superior. It is built on the Michigan side of the river, and blasted through the solid rock for a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The capacity of the locks, three in number, is sufficient to admit the largest lake steamers afloat. The number of passengers through this canal in 1855 was 4,270; in 1857, 6,650; and in 1865, 10,720.

The capacity of the American lakes for internal navigation is shown by the following table:

	Length, Miles.	Breadth, Miles.	Depth, feet.	Elv'n at sea.	Area, sq. m.
Superior.....	400	120	900	600	32,000
Michigan....	320	70	900	578	21,900
Huron.....	270	145	200	578	18,950
St. Clair.....	25	18	20	470	300
Erie.....	250	45	80	564	9,900
Ontario.....	190	40	500	234	7,200
St. L. river..	70				

Vessels drawing ten feet of water can run from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of nearly 2,200 miles.

A LADY'S THIMBLE SENDS LIGHTNING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A CURIOUS incident of Ocean Telegraphy (the latest wonder of this wonderful age,) is thus related by the London Times:—"The contents of a lady's thimble would hardly be expected to constitute a very powerful instrument. It would scarcely have been thought capable of one of the most astonishing feats ever performed by science. The Chairman, however, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company informs us that this little instrument has actually achieved such a feat. By way of experiment the engineer of the company joined the extremities of the two cables which now stretch across the Atlantic, thus forming an immense loop line of seven thousand seven hundred miles. He then put some acid in a lady's silver thimble, with bits of zinc and copper, and by this simple agency he succeeded in passing signals through the whole length in little more than a second of time. A few years ago, how incredible such a statement would have sounded! It seems, indeed, that the simplicity of the fact has taken even electricians by surprise. When a cable was first laid across the whole breadth of the Atlantic, it was anticipated that an unusually high power would be requisite to drive the current with sufficient force through such a length. In the first instance, therefore, they used a battery with fifty cells, and afterwards employed five hundred cells. But this extraordinary power only injured the cable, and the company are now working between Valentia and Heart's Content with a battery of only twenty cells. It is, in fact, remarkable how greatly the success of the present year has dissipated the supposed difficulties of distant or deep-sea telegraphy."

A SUCCESSFUL BORE.—The arid waste of the Desert of Sahara, under the hands of enterprising Frenchmen, is to be clad with verdure, and water is to spring up in abundance to the surface wheresoever required. Five places are named where deep wells have been sunk on the Arteslan principle, and the result has been a flood of water to the surface, continuous and vast. Beside this, there is something for the epicure, who, on his travels, has tasted only dried meat, dates and dried fish; for fish have come to the surface with the stream, which flows from some mysterious source beneath the crust of the earth.

Reading for the Young.

THE BEST FUN.

"Now, boys, I'll tell you how we can have some fun," said Freddie B——, to his companions, who had assembled on a beautiful moonlight evening for sliding, snow-balling, and fun generally.

"How?" "Where?" "What is it?" asked several eager voices at once.

"I heard Widow M—— tell a man a little while ago," replied Freddie, "that she would go over and set up with a sick child to-night. She said she would be over about eight o'clock. Now, as soon as she is gone, let's go and make a big snow man on her door step, so that when she returns she cannot get into her house without first knocking him down."

"Capital," "first rate," "hoora," shouted some of the boys.

"See here," said Charlie N——, "I'll tell you the best fun."

"What is it?" again inquired several at once.

"Wait a while," said Charlie. "Who's got a wood saw?"

"I have;" "so have I," answered three of the boys. "But what in the world do you want a wood saw for?"

"You shall see," replied Charlie. "It is almost eight o'clock now, so go and get your saws. You, Freddie and Nathan, get each an ax, and I will get a shovel. Let us all be back here in fifteen minutes, and then I will show you the fun."

The boys separated to go on their several errands, each wondering what the fun could be, and what possible use could be made of woodsaws and axes in their play. But Charlie was not only a great favorite with them all, but also an acknowledged leader; and they fully believed in him and his promise. The curiosity gave elasticity to their steps, and they were soon assembled.

"Now," said Charlie, "Mrs. M—— is gone, for I met her when I was coming back; so let's be off at once."

"But what are you going to do?" inquired several impatient ones.

"You shall see directly," replied the leader, as they approached the humble residence of Mrs. M——.

"Now, boys," said Charlie, "you see that pile of wood; a man hauled it here this afternoon, and I heard Mrs. M—— tell him that unless she got some one to saw it to-night, she would have hardly anything to make a fire with in the morning. Now, we can saw and split that pile of wood just about as easy as we could build a great snow man; and when Mrs. M—— comes home from her watching, she will feel as much surprised to find her wood sawed as she would to find a snow man on her door-step, and a great deal more pleasantly surprised, too. What say you? Will you do it?"

One or two of the boys rather demurred at first. They didn't like to saw wood, they said. But the majority were in favor of Charlie's project; so they finally joined in and went to work with a will.

"I'll go around to the back of the shed," said Charlie, "and crawl through the window and unfasten the door. Then we'll take turns in sawing, splitting, and carrying in the wood; and I want to pile it up real nice, and to shovel all the snow away from the door, and a good wide path, too, from the door to the street—won't it be fun, when she comes home and sees it?"

The boys began to appreciate the fun; for they felt that they were doing a good deed, and individually experienced that self-satisfaction and joy which always results from well-doing.

It was not a long, wearisome job for seven robust and healthy boys to saw, split and pile up the poor widow's half a cord of wood, and to shovel a good path. And when it was done, so great was their pleasure and satisfaction that one of the boys who objected to the work at first, proposed that they should go to a neighboring carpenter's shop (where plenty of shavings could be had for the carrying away,) and each bring an armful of kindling wood. The proposition was readily acceded to; and, this done, they repaired to their several homes, all of them more than satisfied with the "fun" of the weary evening. And next morning, when the weary widow returned from watching by the sick-bed, and saw what was done, she was pleasantly surprised; and afterwards, when a neighbor (who had, unobserved, witnessed the labors of the boys,) told how it was done, her fervent invocation, "God bless the boys," was, of itself, if they could have heard it, an abundant reward for their labors.

Ah! boys and girls! the best fun is always found in doing something that is kind and useful. This is the deliberate opinion of a gray-headed old man; but, if you doubt it in the least, just try it for yourselves, and you will be convinced.

PARLOR GAME.—Among the parlor games occasionally used, is one called "squaring a word." It consists in arranging words in such a manner that a perfect square of known words shall be made which shall read vertically in the same order as horizontally. The problem of "squaring the circle," which has puzzled mathematicians for ages, has been solved in this way. Thus:

CIRCLE
ICARUS
RAREST
CREATE
LTSTRE
ESTEEM

LOVE'S best arrow is tipped with gold, and his best quiver a casket of jewels.

TO AGENTS AND OTHER FRIENDS.

Premiums, Commisions, &c., for All.—Severe illness in our family has delayed the preparation of a Premium List for the Winter Campaign, but it will be ready this week and sent to all our Club Agents. We shall be glad to send it also (with bills and specimens) to such others as may be disposed to aid in circulating the RURAL. The offers are liberal—extra "Good Pay for Doing Good!" Send for the list!

Local Club Agents.—We want a live, wide-awake agent for the RURAL in every town where there is none. Reader, if you cannot act as such, please induce your P. M. or some influential friend to do so.

The Best Way to obtain subscribers for the RURAL is to *show the paper*. Take a number in your pocket when you go visiting, or to the store, mill, etc.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEC. 8, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The President's Message.

As we were about making up our paper we received a copy of the President's Annual Message to Congress. We have neither time nor space to make any extended notice of this document.

The message opens with an announcement that civil governments are in successful operation in all of the States recently under military rule. The various steps taken to promote an early restoration of the seceded States to their former relations to the Union are advocated. Regret is expressed that nothing has yet been done towards the admission of loyal Representatives from those States to the Senate and the House. The attention of Congress is invited to an early adjustment of this matter. This question is discussed at considerable length, and in a way which indicates no change in the views of the President in regard to it.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is adverted to, and its exhibit is considered much more satisfactory than was generally expected. The various other topics customary in a message are discussed, but want of space prevents a more extended notice at the present time.

Congress met the 3d inst. at noon. In the House there were 145 members present, including three from Tennessee and two from Kentucky. A resolution was introduced to repeal the law authorizing the President to grant pardons to persons who took part in the rebellion.

Canadian Matters.

A SERMON advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States, was preached in the Episcopal Cathedral, Kingston, C. W., on Monday evening, the 26th ult.

A petition is being circulated through Canada asking the Home Government to settle the Alabama claims to prevent another Fenian raid.

A Herald's Toronto special of Nov. 28th, says: No return has yet been made to the application for new trials for the Fenian prisoners.

The Herald's Montreal special of Nov. 29th, says "the Canadian Government will discharge the Fenian prisoners if the U. S. Government will guarantee that Roberts shall not make another raid on the Province. The prisoners are to be removed to Sweetsburg to-day, and the sixty crown witnesses have been ordered there."

The news from Ireland has created the greatest excitement, and the general opinion was that Canada would now have to look out for trouble with the United States, as the British Government would not pay the claims for the Alabama damages.

The disposition of the gunboats for the winter is as follows:—The Herron is at Toronto; the Cherub and Goodrich are protecting the Prince Alfred, which is laid up there; the Britomarte and the Dunnerville are protecting the Rescue; the Hercules and the Royal Livingston are at the navy yards.

The Canadian officials learn that James Stephens left New York a few days since for Liverpool, accompanied by a large military staff, who were all disguised. Stephens was dressed in black citizens clothes, and had his whiskers shaved clean from his face. They were accompanied by an English detective, who is high in the confidence of the Head Centre.

The Montreal Gazette considers the news from Ireland startling in its character, and shows that it has caused much excitement in Canada.

Southern Matters.

GOV. HAMILTON of Texas denies that he is opposed to negro suffrage.

The insane asylum of South Carolina has now one hundred and forty-three patients in it.

There is a wonderful temperance revival in Northwestern Missouri. Other sections might emulate.

The total debt of South Carolina is five hundred millions two hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. [Georgia lost $700,000,000 by the war.]

A historical society has been established in St. Louis. The early French and fur trading days of that city afford an interesting field for antiquarian research.

The Legislature of North Carolina, on the 28th ult., after four ballotings, elected for U. S. Senator, M. E. Manley, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the State under the Southern Confederacy.

Petitions are being circulated in New Orleans among the friends of Gov. Wells, requesting Congress to establish Provisional Governments in the Southern States until their full re-admission.

Governor Orr denounces the Constitutional Amendment, and wants South Carolina to receive pay for her emancipated slaves.

The influx of immigration into Texas at the present time is reported very great. Emigrants, chiefly from Missouri and Arkansas, are pouring into the interior of the State and settling there.

A dispatch from New Orleans the 30th ult., says "it is confidently asserted by leading Radicals here that a Provisional Governor of Louisiana will be appointed in a few days. The party is very jubilant thereat."

Late Fires.

DYERS' extensive soap factory in San Francisco was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. Loss estimated at $20,000.

The extensive cotton works of Link & Black, Seventh street, Philadelphia, were burned the 28th ult.

A disastrous fire occurred at Eufuleola, La., on the night of the 27th ult., destroying twelve stores and the news office. Loss about $150,000.

A distillery owned by H. J. Hillibert, Milwaukee, was burned the 28th. Loss $35,000.

A fire at Greencastle, S. C., destroyed McBee's Hall and three stores.

The North River Kerosene oil storage on 12th avenue, between 21st and 22d streets, New York, owned by Brown & Sons, was totally destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Seven thousand barrels of crude petroleum, and four carts partly loaded with oil, were burned. The adjoining lumber yard of McLean was also destroyed. Brown & Sons' loss, $80,000; small insurance. McLean lost $10,000.

From South America.

THE steamer Arizona from Aspinwall, 23d ult., arrived at New York Dec. 2, with many passengers and $1,130,000 in gold.

The Arch-Bishop of Bogota has been expelled from the Republic and his property seized.

The war feeling against Spain is on the increase in Peru. Col. Prado, late Dictator of Peru, has been elected President.

Chilian citizenship is to be conferred upon all citizens of Spanish America, and free trade with South American Republics is being discussed.

Gen. Castillo is to command the Chilian and Peruvian forces. Gen. Machinca and Balta have been dishonorably stricken from the military lists.

There is great scarcity of money in Ecuador on account of trade being paralized by the war.

Gen. Flores (defeated in the war with Paraguay) has disbanded his army, and is now the Provisional Governor of Uraguay. The Uraguayan Congress adjourned the 4th of October.

The Brazilian wounded, it is reported, were murdered by the Paragnayans, (after the late battle, in which the Allies were defeated,) altho' the Argentine wounded were turned over to their comrades.

Foreign Items.

JAPANESE TOMMY is a "star" at Lancaster, England.

Garibaldi says "the carbine is the gospel of Italy."

Anna Bishop is in Hong Kong. She sings in broken Chinese.

John Hay has resigned the Secretaryship of Legation at Paris, and is coming home.

The new English regular army drill prescribes one thousand yards of "double-quick" daily.

An advertising firm has paid $60,000 for the exclusive privilege of posting bills in the building used for the Paris Exposition.

The London Times says that England is about to empower a Commission to look into the operation of the neutrality laws during our late war.

A statue of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic Explorer, was recently "uncovered" in London with imposing ceremonies. Lady Franklin made her last public appearance on the occasion.

A private letter from London states that Secretary Seward's late dispatch to Sir Ferderick Bruce in regard to the Fenian prisoners has awakened a belligerent feeling in tory circles.

John H. Surratt, one of the assassins of President Lincoln, who was recently arrested in Rome but escaped, has been re-arrested in Egypt.

MEXICO.—A late Herald's special New Orleans dispatch says "advices from Vera Cruz state that Maximilian's baggage had reached Vera Cruz, but he himself was still at Orizaba, where he resides as a private gentleman, not exercising any functions of office. The French hold only the city of Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Cordova and the pass of Bellmencho. An American protectorate was regarded by the people as the only solution of their difficulties. The Imperial garrison at Jalapa surrendered to the Liberals on the 11th ult., after several days of determined resistance." Later information is received of the occupation of Mazatlan by the Liberal General Corona.

POSTAL TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The Express' Washington special says:—Postmaster-General Randall has finally agreed upon a postal treaty with Great Britain, whereby postage each way is to be considerably reduced below present rates, and to be prepaid. The postage is to be collected and kept by the Government where the letters are mailed, and each side is to keep what it gets. This is thought to be an excellent arrangement, inasmuch as it saves us from paying large sums of gold, the difference of exchange being against us in letter transportation. We mail here many more letters than are mailed to us from Great Britain.

IDAHO.—Our latest intelligence from Idaho is to the 17th ult. The Indians in that Territory had again become very troublesome. The Internal Revenue Collector for Idaho has reported that the bullion produced in that Territory from the 1st of January to the 1st of November was valued at over $10,000,000.

THE Chicago Board of Public Works announce that the lake tunnel (for supplying the city with water) will not be ready for use under three months.

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The movement of the Government against the Fenians continues. Another regiment of infantry will go to Belfast immediately.

A box of uniforms has been seized at Liverpool. The box came from the United States.

The Daily News denounces the fierce threats of its contemporaries, and says the rebellion must be suppressed in a soldierly manner.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The story that Count Bismark had been disgraced and resigned is contradicted officially.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The American residents here gave a National Thanksgiving Banquet to-day, which was largely attended. Patriotic speeches were made. The table was spread with the customary edibles incident to an American Thanksgiving Dinner.

The London Times to-day says that peace will soon be declared between Spain, Chili and Peru.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The Chambers have approved the terms of the recent treaty of peace.

A morning journal positively denies that there is any truth in the rumor that the Austrian Government is concentrating troops in the Province of Gallacia.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The illness of the Empress Carlotta, (of Mexico,) it is announced, has assumed a more serious aspect, and fears are entertained that it may soon prove fatal.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Queen of Spain intends to visit Lisbon the first of December.

BERLIN, 29.—The Ministers from the former Kingdom of Hanover are generally withdrawing from European Courts.

DRESDEN, Nov. 29.—The Saxon Chambers have unanimously approved of the conditions of peace.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A gunboat left Shearness yesterday, and another will leave to-day. Their destination is Ireland. They carry with them a large supply of arms and ammunition, to be used in the suppression of Fenian outbreaks.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—A great many Fenians have been arrested in different parts of the country. Great excitement prevails.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Two regiments of troops leave for Ireland to-day. Fenian excitement increasing. There is an immense Reform Meeting being held.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

HON. CAVE JOHNSON, Postmaster-General under President Polk, died at noon on the 24th ult., at his residence at Clarksville, Tenn., aged seventy-two years.

COL. WIDE of the United States army, who was shot through the lungs at the battle of Pea Ridge in 1862, died in Paris last month from the effects of the wound.

IN Mariposa Co., Cal., a ledge of lithographic stone, hard as flint, has been discovered, which is three miles long. Gen. Naglee has planted 400 mulberry trees in California, and intends to engage in silk culture.

A DIVORCE case has been in progress in New York for the last few days, in which William A. Russell, late State Prison Inspector, was the defendant. The lady laid her damages at $100,000, but was only awarded $200.

AT a trial in New York city on the 26th ult., of a man charged with manufacturing counterfeit plates, the counsel for the prisoner said that three-fourths of the detectives engaged to break up counterfeiting were in league with the counterfeiters.

THE North-western Freedman's Aid Commission have formed an association in Chicago to procure help for destitute colored families in western cities. They appeal to the farmers of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa to take these families on their farms.

THE Emperor of China has granted to an American company the right to lay a cable from the mouth of the Amoor River to Shanghai, thus connecting that commercial city with this country and Russia by means of the Collins line from San Francisco to St. Petersburg.

DR. DANIEL SHAFER, of Schoharie Co., and A. J. BALDWIN of Sullivan, Democratic members elect of the Assembly of this State, have just died. WM. B. BOYD of Steuben, Assemblyman elect, was thrown from his horse a few days ago, and received injuries which, it is thought, will prove fatal.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Commercial, Markets, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, DEC. 6, 1866.

OUR local money market continues without material change from last week. Money at the East has been gradually growing easier, and rates of interest tending downward. Contracts have been somewhat restricted for six or eight days past in consequence of the near approach of the meeting of Congress. Some doubt was felt in regard to the tone of the President's Message, but there has been more special anxiety in reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These documents will now almost immediately be received, and be carefully read and digested by the people. We shall therefore soon know what effect they will have upon the trade and finances of the country.

Sterling Exchange, or exchange on England, has been advancing recently, and has nearly touched the point at which shipments of specie must follow. Exchange on England was quoted in New York before the sailing of Saturday's steamer at 109¼. In our commercial dealings with foreign nations, all settlement of balances is brought to the gold standard. But the manner of quoting the rate of sterling exchange, in New York, is awkward, and not generally understood by those having few commercial transactions with England.

The value of the pound sterling is now $4.8⁰, and a fraction. Formerly a pound was $4.44, but subsequently by changes in coinage, &c., the value of a sovereign, or pound sterling, was increased to $4.86, as it is now. The New York dealers in sterling exchange, however, continue to reckon on the old basis of $4.44 to the pound. Hence, when exchange on England is quoted at 9½ it is exactly at par. When below that figure, or below 9 per cent., the balance of trade may be regarded as in favor of this country; when it touches 9½, or above, the balance is against us, and we must pay the difference in specie. The Saturday's English steamers took out $401,893 in gold. At New Orleans foreign exchange is usually quoted in dollars and cents. Exchange on France is reckoned in francs, and the published quotations show the number of francs and centimes equivalent to the dollar in gold. On Saturday, 60 day bills on Paris were sold at 5,13¾@5,13⅞.

The sugar crop of the Southern States in 1858 amounted to 414,596,000 lbs; in 1861 it reached 528,321,500 lbs. The cane growing interest suffered greatly during the war. The crop of 1865 amounted to only 18,079 hogsheads, while this year it is estimated at about 30,000 hogsheads. The cultivation of Sorghum in the Western and in some portion of the Middle States, has been large for the past few years. The molasses produced has gone far to supply the vacuum occasioned by the almost total suspension of Southern cane growing. We have seen very good sugar made from the Sorghum sirup, but as yet no good method of crystallizing it seems to have been discovered. We trust the cultivation of this plant will prove so profitable to Western farmers that the returning cultivation of the Southern cane will not drive it from the field.

The general markets are dull, and show little change from last week's quotations.

Coal has recently declined in price. A few days since there was a sale of 40,000 tons of Scranton coal in New York, at rates showing a considerable reduction from prices obtained a month ago. The reduction in prices in the last year is very great. For instance, at the auction sales of Nov., 1865, stove coal sold at $10,62½@10,75. The same quality last week was sold at $⁸⁷½@6,62½. The fall of $4 to $5 per ton is a matter of great gratification to consumers, and it is hoped the information will not be withheld from retail dealers throughout the country.

In reference to the Pork market at the West we quote from the last circular of Messrs. MILWARD & Co., extensive dealers at Chicago. They say:

"Never before in the records of the past has the decline in provision products been so rapid as during the last four weeks since the opening of the packing season. Then, those most interested (the farmers of the Northwest) looked forward to a season of high prices for their hogs such as had been current for the last two or three years. Now, when all see the fallaciousness of their hopes, when present markets for products have declined 25 per cent., and for future delivery in most instances 50 they begin to see the necessity of lower prices. But a considerable decline must yet be established before packers will feel secure in taking hold freely."

The last Chicago quotations are as follows:

60 good smooth lot	$6 30
100 do do do	6 30
46 extra do do	6 40
28 rough mixed do	5 75
80 good even do	6 25
98 fair lot	5 70
90 medium even lot	6 00

WOOL.—Prices unchanged, with little more inquiry at the East for fine fleeces. Holders are still anxious to effect sales.

ROCHESTER MARKET.

THOUGH we have entered upon the winter quarter of the year, the weather at the present writing has all the mildness of early October. No ice has yet made in the canal, and, but for the occurrance of breaks, navigation is as unobstructed as it was in the summer season.

The local trade is comparatively good, the arrivals of produce being equal to the wants of the place, though the tendency is to lower prices for most farm products. The arrivals of wheat by canal, for manufacture here, have nearly ceased. The prices of breadstuffs show little variation, from those of several preceding weeks, but the general tendency, if anything, is downward. In barley there is very little doing—brewers having nearly ceased buying for the present.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,50@17,00	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$14,50@15,00	Apples, green	$1,00@1,50
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@11c
Do. buckwheat, ℔ ct	5,00	Peaches	25@30c
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Cherries	30@35c
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Plums	20@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,75@3,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	62½@75c
Wheat, red	2,60@2,75	Onions	50@62½c
Best white	3,00@3,10	Carrots	40@40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	1,10@1,20	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	1,10@1,20	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Rye	1,10@1,10	Do. untrimmed	0@0c
Oats	55@55c	Green calfskins	18@20c
Barley	1,00@1,10	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@1,50
Beans	1,50@1,75	Lamb pelts	1,00@1,50
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$25,00@25,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,75@4,00
Do. new mess	25,00@25,00	Clover, medium	8,00@8,50
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	16@17c	Do. large	9,00@9,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	6@7c	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Hams	17@20c	Do. soft	5,50@6,00
Shoulders	14@18c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	16@17c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	8@10c	Do. stove	9,00@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@33c	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@33c	Do. Clar ℔ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, dairy	14@16c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,65@2,85
Do. factory	18@19c	Wool, ℔ lb.	45@50c
Lard, tried	14@15c	Hops	50@65c
Do. rough	12@14c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Tallow, tried	9½@10c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	$8,25@8,50
Do. rough	6@6½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	30@35c	Candles, box	14@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@20,00	Barrels	38@40c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1—Cotton, middling, 33½@34c. Flour ranges at from $7,55@12,75. Wheat, $2,00@2,25. Corn, $1,18@1,19. Rye, $1,25. Barley, $0,95@1,20. Oats, 62@66½c. Pork, new mess, $21,25@22,25; $19,50@20,50 for prime; 9@10½c for Shoulders; Hams, 12@13½c; Lard, 12@13½c. Butter, 15@33c. Cheese 8@10½c. Dressed hogs 9@10c for Western.

ALBANY, DEC. 1,—Flour, ranges at $9,50@16,00. Rye flour, $7,50; Buckwheat flour, $3,00@3,00. Corn meal, $2,50@2,62 per 100 lbs. Wheat no sales. Corn, $1,15@1,17. Barley, $1,05@1,20. Oats, 61c. Pork, mess, $25@26.

BUFFALO, DEC. 1.—Flour, sales at $11,00@14,50.—Wheat, $2,05@2,05. Corn, 101@105c. Rye, $1,00. Barley, 90½@102c. Oats, 45@50c. Peas, $1,25. Pork, $20@23,00. Lard, 13@14½c. Hams, 20c; shoulders, 15½@17c. Butter, 25@35c. Cheese, 14@16c.

CHICAGO, DEC. 1.—Flour, $9,00@14,00; wheat, $2,05@2 05½. Corn, 80@83c. Oats, 32@33c. Mess pork, $20,00. Hogs, dressed, $6@6,25.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—Flour ranges from $6,45@7,25; Fall Wheat, $1,02@1,06; Spring Wheat, $1,40@1,42; Peas, 60@63c; Oats, 30@31c; Barley, 47@50; Butter, 13@17c; Lard, 13c; Cheese, 12½@13c. Hay, $12@18; Straw, $7@8.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, 13,00@17,00, Cows and Calves, $50@110: Veal Calves, 9@13½c: Sheep & Lambs, 5@8½c; Swine, 8½@11c.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Beeves, sales at from $3,50@9,75. Sheep, at 5@6c. Hogs, 8½@9c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 27.—Beeves, sales at 7@23c. Working oxen $200@275 ℔ pr. Handy steers $75@175. Milch cows, $40@100. Heifers, $25@45 Yearlings, $18@20; two-year-olds, $30@40; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep sheared, 3@6½ cents; in lots, 1½@5½cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 9@11 cents; retail, 10@12c. Fat hogs, 8@8½c. Hides, 10½@11½c. ℔ lb; country lots 9½@10c.; tallow 9@9½cts.; calfskins, 20@60c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,25.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—45@49c for native and ¼ blood Merinos; 40@45cts for ⅜ and ⅝ do; 50@60c for full-blood do; 60@65c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 52@88c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 37@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@42c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 30@36c; Mexican, 29@27c; Smyrna, 25@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, Nov. 28—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 60@70cts; fine, 55@58c; medium, 50@53, coarse, 45@48c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 53@55c; fine, 51@52c; medium, 48@51c; coarse, 42@47c. Other Western—Fine, 50@54c; medium, 47@49c; common, 42@45c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 36@30c; pulled, extra, 60@65c; superfine, 45@50c; No. 1, 30@40c; Smyrna, 18@45c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@43c; Chillan, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@55c; East India, 20@45c.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

SEE NOTICE of TODD'S PATENT Stamps in RURAL of June 23d, page 178. Agents wanted.—Send for Circular to Agents. 881-2t

BLOODED STOCK, SWINE AND FOWLS. Persons desirous of purchasing should call at Summit, Cook Co., Ill., or send to the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, for circular. HENRY HAY.

20 RIFLES AT COST!—The Garabaldi Rifle,—Steel ramrod, steel barrel, percussion lock, elevated sights. A sample sent on receipt of $5,00 by express. Address C. H. PHALAN, Adams Centre, N. Y.

TODD'S PATENT STAMPS FOR MARKING SHEEP.—I want agents to sell them to whom the exclusive sale will be given in towns and counties. Address A. TODD, JR., Pulineyville, N. Y.

SNELL'S INDIAN CORN CURE.—CURES the worst corns permanently. No knife or acid used. *Warranted* Cure for 8 corns, 50 cents; 3 one dollar. Sent by mail, by JAS. SNELL & CO., Watertown, N. Y.

GOOD STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY PLANTS.—Best varieties—Inducements offered for every family to raise their own Berries. Send for Descriptive Catalogue gratis. 881-2t JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

GOOD CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED to sell stamps for marking sheep, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed and the exclusive sale given for the town or county. References required. 881-2t A. TODD, JR., Pulineyville, N. Y.

THE HUNTER'S SECRET,—Or, How to Catch all Kinds of Fur Animals. How to make Cider without Apples, and over 600 valuable secrets and receipts will be found in the BOOK OF WONDERS. Price 25 cents. Send orders to O. A. ROORBACH, 122 Nassau-st., New York.

A LADY who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS. M. MERRITT, P. O. Box 368, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free by return mail. 881-10t

FARMING MANAGER.—Wanted, an engagement for the spring, by an Englishman who has had ten years' extensive experience in this country, North and South, on large stock farms. Is now in a situation where first-class cattle and sheep are kept, and improvements in draining and clearing are conducted in a spirited manner. References and satisfactory reason for leaving given. Address G. GARDNER, Belvidere, Allegany Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—Men and Women to sell the BARTLETT $25 SEWING MACHINE; and immediately to sell the MAGIC CLEANER—one of the most rapidly selling articles ever offered to the public. Also, the EXCELSIOR KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPENER combined, with which alone some agents are clearing $10 a day. These are articles that the people need, and altogether afford the best opportunities to agents ever offered. For circulars and terms, address J. R. AYERS, General Agent, No. 7 Corinthian Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

Everybody's Haw Haw.	Ball Room Companion.
Euchre, Whist and Loo.	True Politeness.
Wheel of Fortune, each 15c.	The Play Room, each 50c.
Hints on Courtship.	Carp. & Joiners' H'd Book.
Ladies Letter Writer.	Fruit Culturists' Manual.
Am. Ready Reckoner, 25c.	Veterinarian, each 75c.

Send stamp for Catalogue to CARTER, COLLINS & RICHARDSON, 42 John St., New York. 881-4t

GRAPE ROOTS AND GRAPE WOOD. In addition to a large stock of the leading varieties of Grape Roots, we offer the

IVES' SEEDLING,

destined to go speedily into general cultivation. Also, 1,000 000 best quality Catawba and Isabella long cuttings at $2 ℔ 1,000. Also, Concord, Delaware and Iona wood of best quality. Send for Price List. 881-2t COWDERY BROTHERS, Sandusky, O.

BRADLEY'S GAMES and AMUSEMENTS, Moral, Moral, Entertaining, Wonderful and Instructive.

THE ZOETROPE, THE MYRIOPTICON, PARLOR BOWLS, BRADLEY'S PATENT PARLOR CROQUET, *the best*, and scores of others. The best Catalogue of Games ever published. New Manual of Croquet, 50 pp., illustrated, 25 cents, by mail. For sale everywhere. Inquire for Bradley's Games, or send for Catalogue to MILTON BRADLEY & CO., Springfield, Mass. 881-2t

BREAD MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINES.—FOR FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, and BAKERS. The most valuable invention of the age! By the same action the Bread is mixed and kneaded thoroughly and quickly, without the hands touching the flour. They insure great saving of labor, perfect cleanliness, certainty of good bread, and are cheap. Exclusive State, County and Town Rights for sale, affording a rare chance for great gains, with small capital.

Agents wanted everywhere, and most liberal inducements given them. Apply personally or by letter to C. W. FORBUSH, Agent, 46 Congress-st., Boston, Mass. Send for circular. 881 2t

FOR SALE.—A Valuable Nursery Property, of 64 acres, near the thriving town of Milford, Delaware. Good dwelling house and out-buildings, and good soil, (sandy loam.) About one half the land well stocked with bearing fruit trees of various kinds, with a Vineyard and Pear Orchard, one year planted. Nursery stock principally Peach trees, 75,000 being budded this fall with leading sorts. About 3,000 3 year old Apple trees, with small stock of Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Hedge Plants, &c., &c. The property is pleasantly situated in a neighborhood second to none in the State, in point of healthfulness and good society. Title perfect. Price $10,000, or $7,000 without the Nursery Stock, which will be reserved if preferred. Apply to JNO. M. FOSTER, Real Estate Agent, Milford, Del.

SEE HERE!!

$65 SEWING MACHINES,
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED and
WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES,
GIVEN AWAY
For Clubs to the
ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT,

The largest and best Political Newspaper this side of New York City.

For Circulars and other particulars, address
D. D. S. BROWN,
881-2t Democrat Office, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED
DARROW & BRO.
Best Specimens of
COLORED PICTURES
Fruits, Flowers, and
SHRUBBERY.
1865

DARROW'S SILVER MEDAL and FIRST PREMIUM *COLORED FRUIT AND FLOWER PLATES*, for the use of Nurserymen, Tree Agents, Fruit Dealers and Amateurs. All orders attended to with care and despatch. Send for new Catalogue. Address WALLACE DARROW, Rochester, N. Y.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Colored Fruit and Flower Plates—Wallace Darrow.
Combined Wringer and Ironer—S W Palmer & Co.
Commission Merchant—Huntington Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches—G Hespie Maxson & Co.,
Todd's Patent Stamps for Marking Sheep—A Todd, Jr.
For Sale, a Valuable Nursery, &c—John M Foster.
Books for the Million—Carter, Collins & Richardson.
Todd's Stamps—A Todd, Jr.
Grape Roots and Grape Wood—Cowdery Bros.
Farm for Sale—Chas E Bloss.
Good Canvassing Agents Wanted—A Todd, Jr.
A Book for Every Woman—Lee & Shepard.
Good Strawberry, &c. Plants—John S Collins.
Nervous Debility—Mrs M Sterritt.
Todd's Patent Stamps.
Blooded Stock for Sale—Henry Hay.
20 Rifles at Cost—C H Phelan.
Bradley's Games and Amusements—M Bradley & Co.
Snell's Indian Corn Cure—Jas Snell & Co.
Rochester Democrat—D D S Brown.
The Hunter's Secret—O A Bourbach.
Men and Women Wanted—J R Ayers.
Farming Manager—G Gardner.
Bread Mixing Machines—C W Forbush.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The News Condenser.

— Emigration is active from Liverpool to Texas.

— The Emperor of Brazil is coming to New York.

— Detroit is spending half a million dollars on a City Hall.

— A school of gunnery is to be established in Montreal.

— A Cincinnati policeman was recently cowhided by a woman.

— The celebrated trotting horse India Rubber has been poisoned.

— Petroleum has been discovered in the vicinity of Washington.

— A $50,000 libel suit has been instituted against a St. Louis paper.

— Kentucky has raised 61,052,210 pounds of tobacco the past year.

— Rich gold discoveries are reported on the Kootanie river, Oregon.

— The finest quality of cotton has been raised in California this year.

— The late Senator Wright of New Jersey left $1,000,000 to his family.

— Government holds in the Treasury $100,000,000 in gold and coin certificates.

— A cousin of Lord Napier, has bought a plantation in Tennessee for $25,000.

— The Emperor Napoleon and Eugenie are making a pleasure trip in Southern Italy.

— Immense beds of peat of a superior quality have been found near Milwaukee, Wis.

— A lot of Cashmere and Angora goats has been placed upon a farm near Peoria, Ill.

— The richest man in St. Louis is Jas. H. Lucas, whose income is taxed at $103,281.

— At the recent term of the Rockingham, Va., Circuit Court, five divorces were granted.

— A colored preacher of Virginia, 115 years old, has just married a gushing beauty of eighty.

— The colossal statue of "David," by Michael Angelo, has stood for 350 years in Florence.

— Brigham Young is luxurating in the honeymoon of his 45th bride, a beautiful Danish girl aged 17.

— Seth Kinman, the famous bear hunter of California, has been appointed Indian Agent for Idaho.

— The navy yard of the late Confederate States, at Charlotte, is advertised for sale by the Federal Government.

— John Mitchel, the Rebel, has returned to New York from Paris, and will resume his position upon the Daily News.

— There is a reduction of one-half in the tariff for dispatches by the Atlantic cable, and business has largely increased.

Special Notices.

SPLENDID PRIZES

Are offered for Procuring Subscribers to

Our Young Folks

The best Juvenile Magazine in the World. The Publishers wish every Boy and Girl in the country to have this Magazine for which the best writers of the country are regularly engaged. Send 20 cents for specimen copy with list of Prizes. TERMS: $2.00 a year; 10 copies, $15.

Every Saturday

BESIDES its other attractions, has regularly a choice selection of Short Stories from the best Foreign Periodicals and by such writers as ANTHONY TROLLOPE, MRS. OLIPHANT, AMELIA B. EDWARDS, FRANCES POWER COBBE, J. RUFFINI, HENRY KINGSLEY. Just the thing for the Railway and the Steamboat, good also for the Family and all classes of intelligent readers. TERMS: Single Number 10 cents; $5.00 a year.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, BOSTON.

Commendatory. We cannot speak in too high terms of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It is a well-tried Remedy and invariably cures. Why will you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, when so good a remedy can be obtained so easily.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Confidential Information for the Married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.
For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

ALWAYS

A WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in THE ADVOCATE. These are our *lowest wholesale prices.* We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but *one price.*

The way which we came to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay, elsewhere, about a *dollar* per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the wholesale prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade but we cannot make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than *two cents per pound.*

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 20 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get,*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,2 ℔ lb.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ lb.
OOLONG, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ lb.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) best $1,25 ℔ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25; best, $1,50.

WESTFIELD, Tioga Co., Pa., Nov. 15th, 1866.

TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

GENTS:—Your bill of teas that I ordered a short time ago came directly to hand, and it gave general satisfaction with our neighbors, and I tender you my thanks by sending for another bill. Please send the enclosed Club Order as before, and collect on delivery.

Yours truly, S. A. BUCK.

2 lbs.	Young Hyson,	H Buck, at $1,25	$2 50
1 lb.	Imperial,	" at $1 25	1 25
3 lbs.	Japan,	H W Wheaton, at $1,25	3 75
1 lb.	Imperial,	C Bliss, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Young Hyson,	" at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Uncolored Japan,	D B Closson, at $1,25	1 25
8 lbs.	"	G Hulburt, at $1,25	10 00
2 "	Young Hyson,	J L Calkins, at $1,25	2 50
5 "	Coffee,	" at 30c	1 50
4 "	Young Hyson,	D Weeks, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	"	P Bush, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	Imperial,	" at $1,25	2 50
1 lb.	Gunpowder,	" at $1,25	1 25
4 lbs.	Imperial,	C Gilbert, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	Gunpowder,	L Maning, at $1,25	2 50
4 "	Young Hyson,	S Metcalf, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	Imperial,	J Metcalf, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	"	C H Metcalf, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	"	S A Buck, at $1,25	2 50
2 "	Gunpowder,	" at $1,25	2 50
1 lb.	Oolong,	" at $1	1 00
			$60 50

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

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Parties looking for our store will please bear in mind that ours is a *large double store, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St., corner of Church St.* This is an important fact to be remembered, as there are many other Tea Stores in Vesey Street.

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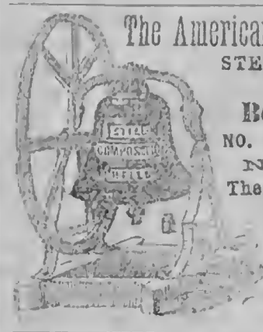

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And here I sit in my room alone,
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Like one who hath lost the last and best,
The dearest dweller from his breast!
For every pleasant sight and sound
The sorrows of the sky have drowned;
The bell within the neighboring tower
Falls blurred and distant through the shower;
Look where I will, hear what I may,
All, all the world seems far away!
The dreary shutters creak and swing,
The windy willows sway and fling
A double portion of the rain
Over the weeping window-pane.
But I, with gusty sorrow swayed,
Sit hidden here like one afraid,
And would not on another throw
One drop of all this weight of woe!

The Story Teller.

INSURANCE AND ASSURANCE.

"It is inconceivable to the virtuous and praiseworthy part of the world, who have been born and bred to respectable idleness, what terrible straits are the lot of those scandalous rogues whom Fortune has left to shift for themselves!" Such was my feeling ejaculation when, full of penitence for the sin of urgent necessity, I wended my way to the attorney who had swept together, and, for the most part, picked up, the crumbs which fell from my father's table. He was a little, grizzled, sardonic animal, with features which were as hard as his heart, and fitted their leather-jacket so tightly, that one would have thought it had shrunk from washing, or that they had bought it second-hand, and were pretty nearly out at the elbows. They were completely emblematic of their possessor, whose religion it was to make the most of everything, and, among the rest, of the distresses of his particular friends, among whom I had the happiness of standing very forward. My business required but little explanation, for I was oppressed by neither rent-rolls nor title-deeds; and we sat down to discuss the readiest means of turning an income for one year into something decent for a few more. My adviser, whose small, experienced eye had twinkled through all the speculations of the age, and, at the same time, had taken a very exact admeasurement of my capabilities of turning them to advantage, seemed to be of opinion that I was fit for nothing on earth. For one undertaking I wanted application; for another I wanted capital. "Now," said he, "as the first of these deficiencies is irremediable, we must do what we can to supply the latter. Take my advice; insure your life for a few thousands; you will have but little premium to pay, for you look as if you would live forever; and from my knowledged of your rattle-pated habits, and the various chances against you, I will give you a handsome sum for the insurance." Necessity obliged me to acquiesce in the proposal, and I assured the old cormorant that there was every likelihood of my requiting his liberality by the most unremitting perseverance in all the evil habits which had procured me his countenance. We shook hands in mutual ill-opinion, and he obligingly volunteered to accompany me to an insurance office.

We arrived a little before the business hour, and were shown into a large room. In the center was a large table, round which, at equal distances, were placed certain little lumps of money, which my friend told me were to reward the labors of the inquisition, among whom the surplus arising from absentees would likewise be divided. From the keenness with which each individual darted upon his share, and ogled that of his absent neighbor, I surmised that some of my fellow-sufferers, who were also in waiting, would find the day against them. They would be examined by eyes capable of penetrating every crevice of their constitutions, by noses that could smell a rat a mile off, and hunt a guinea breast-high. How, indeed, could plague or pestilence, gout or gluttony, expect to lurk in its hole undisturbed, when surrounded by a pack of terriers which seemed hungry enough to devour one another? Whenever the door slammed, and they looked for additions to their cry, they seemed for all the world as though they were going to bark, and if a straggler really entered and seized upon his moiety, the intelligent look of vexation was precisely that of a dog who has lost a bone. When ten or a dozen of these gentry had assembled, the labors of the day commenced.

Most of our adventurers for raising supplies upon their natural lives were afflicted with a natural conceit that they were by no means circumscribed in foundation for such a prospect. In vain did the Board endeavor to persuade them that they were half dead already. They fought hard for a few more years, swore that their fathers had been almost immortal, and that their whole families had been as tenacious of life as eels themselves. Alas! they were first ordered into an adjoining room, which I soon learned was the condemned cell, and then delicately informed that the establishment could have nothing to say to them. Some, indeed, had the luck to be reprieved a little longer, but even these did not affect a very flattering or advantageous bargain. One old gentleman had a large premium to pay for a totter in his knees; another for an extraordinary circumference in the girth; and a dowager of high respectability, who was afflicted with certain undue proportions of width, was fined most extraordinary.

At length it came to my turn to exhibit; but as my friend was handing me forward, my progress was arrested by the entrance of a young lady with an elderly maid-servant. She was dressed in slight mourning, was the most sparkling beauty I had ever seen, and appeared to produce an instantaneous effect, even upon the stony-hearted directors themselves. The chairman politely requested her to take a seat at the table, and immediately entered into her business, which seemed little more than to show herself, and be entitled to twenty thousand pounds, for which her *late husband* had insured his life.

"Zounds!" thought I, "twenty thousand pounds and a widow."

"Ah, madame," observed the chairman, "your husband made too good a bargain with us. I told him he was an elderly, sickly sort of a man, and not likely to last; but I never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage."

An elderly, sickly sort of a man! She would marry again, of course! I was on fire to be examined before her, and let her hear a favorable report of me. As luck would have it, she had some farther transactions, which required certain papers to be sent for; and, in the pause, I stepped boldly forward.

"Gentlemen," said my lawyer, with a smile which whitened the tip of his nose, and very nearly sent it through the external tegument, "allow me to introduce Mr. ——, a particular friend of mine, who is desirous of insuring his life. You perceive he is not one of your dying sort."

The directors turned their eyes towards me with evident satisfaction, and I had the vanity to believe the widow did so, too.

"You have a good broad chest," said one. "I dare say your lungs are never affected."

"Good shoulders, too," said another. "Not likely to be knocked down in a row."

"Strong in the legs, and not debilitated by dissipation," cried a third. "I think this gentleman will suit us."

I could perceive that, during these compliments and a few others, the widow was very much inclined to titter, which I considered as much as a flirtation commenced; and when I was ordered into another room to be further examined by the surgeon in attendance, I longed to tell her to stop until I came back. The professional gentleman did his utmost to find a flaw in me, but was obliged to write a certificate, with which I re-entered, and had the satisfaction of hearing the chairman read that I was warranted sound. The Board congratulated me somewhat jocosely, and the widow laughed outright. Our affairs were settled exactly at the same moment, and I followed her closely down stairs.

"What mad trick are you at now?" inquired the cormorant.

"I am going to hand that lady to her carriage," I responded: and I kept my word. She bowed to me with much courtesy, laughed again, and desired her servant to drive home.

"Where is that, John?" said I.

"Number —, sir, in —— street," said John, and away they went.

We walked steadily along, the bird of prey reckoning up the advantages of his bargain with me, and I in a mood of equally interesting reflection.

"What are you pondering about, young gentleman?" he at last commenced.

"I am pondering whether or no you have not overreached yourself in this transaction."

"How so?"

"Why, I begin to think I shall be obliged to give up my harum-scarum way of life; drink moderately, leave off fox-hunting, and sell my spirited horses, which, you know, will make a material difference in the probable date of my demise."

"But where is the necessity for your doing all this!"

"My wife will, most likely, make it a stipulation."

"Your wife?"

"Yes. That pretty disconsolate widow we have just parted from. You may laugh; but if you choose to bet the insurance which you have bought of me against the purchase money, I will take you that she makes me a sedate married man in less than two months."

"Done!" said the cormorant, his features again straining their buck-skins at the idea of having made a double profit of me. "Let us go to my house, and I will draw a deed to that effect, *gratis*."

Modesty is a sad bugbear upon fortune. I have known many who have not been oppressed by it, remain in the shade; but I have never known one who emerged with it into prosperity. In my own case it is by no means a family disease, nor had I lived in any way by which I was likely to contract it. Accordingly on the following day I caught myself very coolly knocking at the widow's door; and so entirely had I been occupied in considering the various blessings which would accrue to both of us from our union, that I was half-way up stairs before I began to think of an excuse for my intrusion. The drawing-room was vacant, and I was left for a moment to wonder whether I was not actually in some temple of the loves and graces. I was in the most melting mood alive, when the door opened, and in walked the fascinating object of my speculations. She was dressed in simple gray, wholly without ornament, and her dark brown hair was braided demurely over a forehead which looked as lofty as her face was lovely. The reception she gave me was polite and graceful, but somewhat distant; and I perceived that she had either forgotten or determined not to recognize me. I was not prepared for this, and in spite of my constitutional confidence, felt not a little embarrassed. I had, perhaps, mistaken the breakings forth of a young and buoyant spirit, under ridiculous circumstances, for the encouragement of volatile coquetry; and for a moment I was in doubt whether I should not apologize and pretend that she was not the lady for whom my visit was intended. But she was so beautiful!

"Madam," I began, but my blood was in a turmoil, and I have never been able to recollect precisely what I said. Something it was, however, about my late father and her lamented husband, absence and the East Indies, liver complaints and life insurance! with compliments, condolences, pardon, perturbation, and preterpluperfect impertinence. The lady looked surprised, broke my speech with two or three well-bred ejaculations, and astonished me very much by protesting that she had never heard her husband mention either my father or his promising little heir-apparent, William Henry Thomas, in the whole course of their union. "Ah, madam," said I, "the omission is extremely natural! I am sure I am not at all offended with your late husband upon that score. He was an elderly, sickly sort of a man. My father always told him he could not last, but he never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage. He had not time—he had not time, madam, to make his friends happy by introducing them to you.

I believe, upon the whole, I must have behaved remarkably well, for the widow could not quite make up her mind whether to credit me or not, which, when we consider the very slender materials I had to work upon, is saying a great deal. At last I contrived to make the conversation glide away to "Auld Robin Gray," and the drawing of Apollo, which I pronounced to be a *chef-d'œuvre*. "Permit me, however, to suggest, that the symmetry of the figure would not be destroyed by a little more of Hercules in the shoulders, which would make his life worth a much longer purchase. A little more amplitude in the chest, too, and a trifle stronger in the legs, as they say at the insurance office."

The widow looked comically at the recollections which I brought to her mind; her rosy lips began to disclose their treasures in a half smile; and this, in turn, expanded into a laugh, like the laugh of Euphrosyne. This was the very thing for me. I was always rather dashed by beauty on the stilts; but put us on fair ground, and I never supposed that I should be otherwise than charming. I ran over all the amusing topics of the day, expanded a thousand admirable jokes, repeated touching passages from a new poem which she had not read, laughed, sentimentalized, fondled the kitten, and forgot to go away till I had sojourned full two hours. Euphrosyne quite lost sight of my questionable introduction, and chimed in with a wit as brilliant as her beauty; nor did she put on a single grave look when I volunteered to call the next day and read the remainder of the poem.

It is impossible to conceive how carefully I walked home. My head and heart were full of the widow and the wager, and my life was more precious than the Paget diamond. I kept my eye sedulously upon the pavement to be sure that the coal holes were closed; and I never once crossed the street without looking both ways, to calculate the dangers of being run over. When I arrived, I was presented with a letter from my attorney giving me the choice of an ensigncy in a regiment which was ordered to the the West Indies, or of going missionary to Central Africa. I wrote to him in answer that it was perfectly immaterial to me whether I was cut down by yellow fever or devoured by cannibals; but that I had business which would prevent me from availing myself of either alternative for two months at least.

The next morning found me again at the door of Euphrosyne, who gave me her lily hand, and received me with a smile of old acquaintance. Affairs went on pretty much the same as they did on the preceding day. The poem was long, her singing exquisite, and we again forgot ourselves, till it was necessary, in common politeness, to ask me to dinner. Her sober attire, which for some months had been a piece of mere gratuitous respect, was exchanged for a low evening dress, and my soul, which was brimming before, was in an agony to find room for my increasing transports. Her spirits were as sportive as butterflies, and fluttered over the flowers of her imagination with a grace that was quite miraculous. She ridiculed the rapidity of our acquaintance, eulogized my modesty, till it was well nigh burned to a cinder, and now and then sharpend her wit by a delicate recurrence to Apollo and the shoulders of Hercules.

The third and the fourth and the fifth day, with twice as many more, were equally productive of excuses for calling, and reasons for remaining, till at last I took it upon me to call and remain, without troubling myself about the one or the other. I was received with progressive cordiality; and, at last, with a mixture of timidity which assured me of the anticipation of a catastrophe which was at once to decide the question with the insurance office, and determine the course of my travels. One day I found the Peri sitting rather pensively at work, and, as usual, I took my seat opposite to her.

"I have been thinking," said she, "that I have been mightily imposed upon."

"By whom?" I inquired.

"By one of whom you have the highest opinion—by yourself."

"In what do you mistrust me?"

"Come, now, will it please you to be candid, and tell me honestly that all that exceedingly intelligible story about your father and the liver complaint, and Heaven knows what, was a mere fabrication?"

"Will it please you to let me thread that needle? for I see you are taking aim at the wrong end of it."

"Nonsense! Will you answer me?"

"I think I could put the finishing touch to that sprig. Do you see?" I continued, jumping up and leaning over her. "It should be done so—and then so. What stitch do you call that?"

The beauty was not altogether in a mood for joking. I took her hand—it trembled — and so did mine.

"Will you pardon me?" I whispered. "I am a sinner, a counterfeit, a poor swindling, disreputable vagabond—but I love you as my soul."

The work dropped upon her knee.

* * * * * * * *

In about a fortnight from this time I addressed the following note to my friend:

"Dear Sir:—It will give you great pleasure to hear that my prospects are mending, and that you have lost your wager. As I intend settling the insurance on my wife, I shall of course think you entitled to the job. Should your trifling loss in me oblige you to become an ensign to the West Indies, or a missionary to Central Africa, you may rely upon my interest there."

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 37 letters.
My 29, 8, 26, 14, 19 is an island in the Atlantic Ocean.
My 22, 35, 15, 17, 1 is a city in Arabia.
My 34, 9, 37, 20 is a river in South America.
My 4, 32, 24, 2, 7 is a city in Russia.
My 3, 31, 11, 16 is a river in France.
My 25, 31, 23, 28, 6, 21, 1 is a city in Spain.
My 27, 36, 13, 10, 5, 20 is a lake in New York.
My 12, 7, 33, 19 is a city in England.
My 18, 9, 29, 37 is a river in England.
My whole is what all should remember.
Delaware Co., Ohio. O. W. Thompson.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 32 letters.
My 23, 11, 29, 9 is an article used by ladies.
My 7, 24, 32, 5 is a drink.
My 3, 15, 20, 10, 26 is a volatile fluid.
My 16, 1, 8, 2, 27, 17 is artificial hair.
My 4, 14, 13 is the beak of a bird.
My 19, 21, 12, 28, 6 is one of the five senses.
My 25, 39, 22, 31, 27, 4, 16 is a religious house.
My whole is a Proverb.
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. C. H. W.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Hetre si a wlefor, a volycl werflo,
Gitend epde thwl atfeh'i chunagngin ehu;
Peru sa het there, ni tis ohru,
Fo lveoltsi dan reseete lube.
Eht meltersae't tglenc dsie ti ekees,
Teh leinst uonft, het adheed rogt;
Nad ewetely ot cht aerht ti sapeks,
Greoft-em-otn, orfgte-em-ton.
Petersburg, Ill. Minnie Clarke.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man has a kettle which is fifteen inches deep, and contains twelve gallons; how many inches in length is the diameter?
Harrisburg, Pa. D. H. Pingrey.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 879.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Good intentions can never justify evil actions.

Answer to Anagram:

The angry rain is cold without,
The wind is bleak and high,
And as we sit the hearth about
And hear the storm go by,
We glance out through the spreading gloom,
While pain invades our bliss,
And sigh, and say, God help the poor,
On such a night as this!

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—600 tons to the square acre.

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HON. T. C. PETERS,
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AGRICULTURAL.

THINKING FARMERS.

THE tendency of severe and continued physical labor is to render the mental faculties inert. Hence farmers of the "old style," who gave the daylight to hard farm work and the night to rest, were not noted for wide range of thought even on topics nearest their interests. They were not progressive in their occupation. What they knew how to do they may have done well, but new modes of culture, new systems of cropping, improved stock, and labor-saving machinery, never originated with this class. They were slow, indeed, to adopt improvements even when brought to their notice. But the tendency of modern farming with all of its labor-saving machinery, and increased application of science to tilling the earth, is to stimulate to greater activity and wider range the mind of the farmer. To be prominent and eminently successful in their occupation, farmers must think more than formerly, and we believe we hazard nothing in asserting that they must also perform less physical labor. The thinking farmer will cultivate the most profitable crops, sell his products in the best markets, and by good management in every particular they will cost him less, according to the yield, than those of the mere working farmer; and by adopting a scientific system of rotation and manuring in connection with improved breeds of stock, the profits from his operations will constantly increase, until, at the end of a series of years, he achieves success apparently much greater than his merely hard-working neighbor. And to conduct these operations skillfully, the farmer must have time for thought, study, and observation.

We take it for a fact, that RURAL readers—farmers we mean—are wide awake and progressive in their occupations; they read, reflect, and observe; but we would suggest that a freer exchange of thought with one another—wider comparison of facts—in short, the benefits which would result from the formation of Farmers' Clubs in every neighborhood, are easily attainable, and cost nothing but a little effort. In this connection we will quote some very sensible advice given to an English Farmers' Club by its Chairman.

"Questions selected for discussion," he said, "might belong to either of five classes. First of all must be what concerns the land the farmer cultivates, including with the land, questions of soil and climate, which must be primary questions, since they more than any other determine the practical bias of a farmer's business. The next great class will be with reference to the plants the farmer shall grow on the land he occupies; and it is necessary that he should have a knowledge generally of plants, so as to form a selection, and having formed a selection, that he should obtain an accurate knowledge of the nature of the special plants which he chooses to grow. And I may mention here that it is not only questions of soil and climate that will decide that selection of plants, but, more, perhaps, than anything else, a question of market. The third great class will have reference to the animals which the farmer selects for the land he cultivates; and here there is greater facility, perhaps, for change, because it is more easy to turn from keeping one class of animals to another—to change one peculiar kind of sheep or bullock to another, than to change the course of cropping. But this facility of change, from the readiness with which the animals may be removed, is in itself a temptation which the farmer ought to avoid; that is, he ought beforehand to be so well acquainted with the characteristics of the different kinds of animals, that if, owing to a change of market, a substitution is rendered desirable, he does not make it hastily or experimentally, but knowing the nature and qualities of the animal he is about to substitute for that previously reared. Here are three great classes of subjects, then, which Farmers' Clubs ought to consider—the land, the crops, and the animals. But besides these, there is another very large sphere for the farmer's thoughts and consideration—the men with whom he deals; and I think the subjects connected with this division ought to come under our consideration as a Club. These are principally two. He buys of, and sells to, a very large number of different tradesmen and others; and in the next place he hires labor. Here I might seem to have exhausted all the subjects a farmer or a Farmers' Club is interested in; but I must remind you that there is one more, viz., the farmer himself. How is he to maintain the position he holds? How is he to improve that situation and also improve himself?"

FROST HELPS THE FARMER.

IN this climate winter rarely sets in until from frequent and heavy rains the ground is pretty thoroughly saturated with water. It would be a misfortune to the agriculturist to have the soil freeze solid and permanently for the season on the heels of a drouth. Wells and springs would fail in the winter time, and the action of frost could not prove so beneficial to the land as if larger quantities of water were present in it. Few take note of the actual effect of freezing and thawing upon all kinds of soil, more especially on the heavy and therefore retentive ones. These most need the action of the frost, and nature has provided for them to receive it to a greater extent than naturally light, porous soils. The water is dispersed all through the pores of the soil, and by its expansion when frozen it cracks, pulverizes, lifts apart the particles from each other, to a more minute degree than it is possible to accomplish by any machinery. While this action is favorable to the extension of the roots of plants, it doubtless sets free much plant food which is physically so combined as before to be unavailable as fertilizers. So the looser the soil is left before winter the better will be the action of frost upon it. On heavy lands spaded gardens and plowed fields late in autumn are signs of good husbandry.

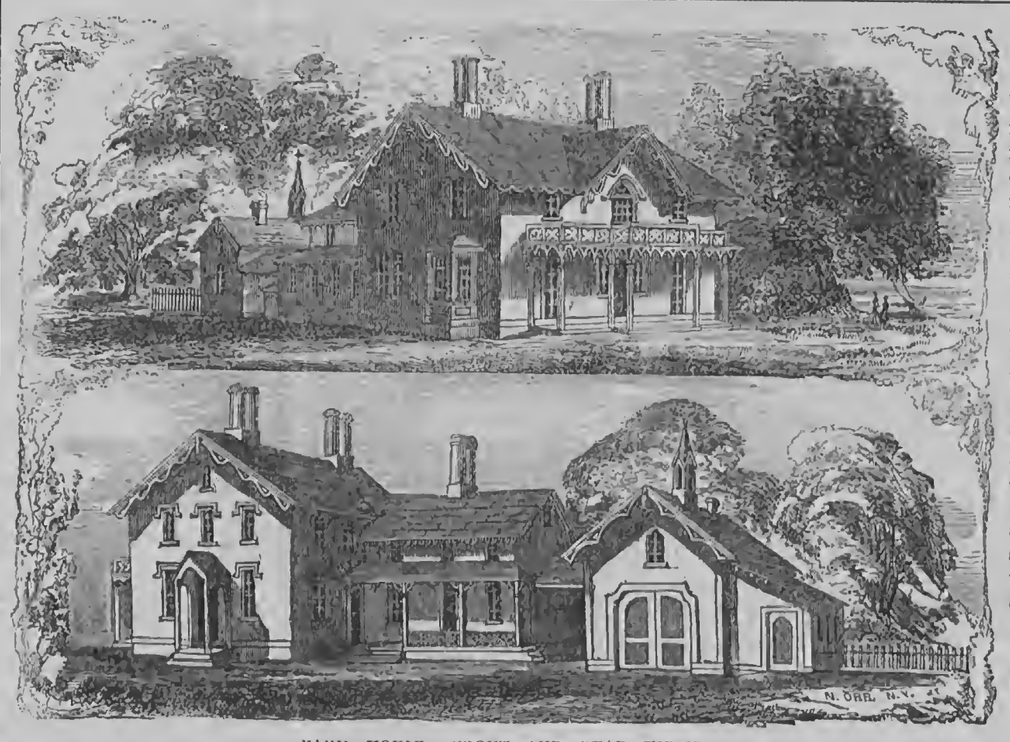
HINTS ABOUT FUEL.

WE notice that a patent has been granted on a method of preparing corn cobs for kindling fuel. They are dipped in some composition which renders them readily susceptible of ignition. Probably for use in cities, villages, &c., some such process may be beneficial, but farmers will find corn cobs a very handy material for kindling their fires in winter, if only kept dry, and where large quantities are on hand they may be profitably used in warm weather for ordinary fuel. All farmers should keep their corn cobs dry, and in a convenient place to the kitchen; no more profitable use than this can be made of them.

Wood cut in the early part of winter, when there is but little sap in the pores, is more easily seasoned than if this operation is deferred till spring. Work it to the size for the stove while green, and store under cover, or else fill it so that successive layers, rising one above another, will form a cover sufficient to shed water. A very convenient "holder" in which to split the blocks may be formed of a section of hollow log, protected from splitting by pieces pinned to the top of it. A square box of hard wood three-inch plank will answer as good a purpose. A block may be split fine in this box, without once touching it with the hands until finished and ready to take out. Besides labor, the feet of the workman are sometimes saved from injury by this simple contrivance.

The wood lot is commonly a very much neglected portion of the farm. A great deal of thrifty young timber is destroyed by carelessly or unskillfully falling large trees. A great deal of fuel decays in the wood lot for want of timely care in securing it. Most farmers will not "bother with small stuff." The economical method is to begin on one side and take out clean as you go all useless underbrush and small saplings; next large trees that have ceased growing. When the lot is thus cleared, begin again on one side and cut the timber clean as you go. A second growth will spring up vigorously, which should be properly thinned. It is ascertained that more wood can be produced per acre by thus cutting clean once in from fifteen to twenty-five years, than if it were allowed more time in order to attain larger growth.

If warming a room is the only desirable object in view, sheet iron stoves are the most economical in burning wood. They should have large doors to admit chunks that cannot be easily split. With the draft properly arranged, it is much cheaper to burn large than small wood where a continued fire is necessary.



FARM HOUSE—FRONT AND REAR VIEWS.

GAS-TAR.—ITS VARIOUS USES.

MR. D. W. PRINDLE, East Bethany, N. Y., sends us an article on the above subject, which furnishes many useful hints. He justly observes:—"The various uses to which gas-tar may be applied are, in general, but little understood; its application, in various preparations, for roofing, called mastic, slate, &c., is attracting some attention, also its preserving qualities when applied to wood. Its use as a cheap paint, or coating, when the color is not objectionable, is worthy of much consideration. After boiling so as to make it thick, I applied it to 250 yellow locust fence posts, japanning them with it so that I consider them wholly impervious to moisture, and therefore greatly prolonging their duration. I apply it in the same way to fence stakes, caps, and grape trellises, and would strongly recommend it for hop poles. Many implements liable to be weather-beaten might advantageously be coated with it; all joints in gates, racks, timber and gutters, can be instantly and permanently closed with a properly preparedd coating of this substance. I intend to use some with gravel as a coating on the stone floors of my hog-pen, believing it will not be affected by frost as is water lime. Iron can, likewise, be coated with it. Its efficacy as an infallible destroyer of the orchard caterpillar I have tested thirteen years; nothing else have I ever found cheap and practical. I have no doubt but that it may be effectually employed in preventing the ravages of the peach-tree borer, currant worm, &c. Care must be taken to prevent damage to young plants by its use. Some think its effect on the bark of young trees injurious. I have not found it so, and I have coated young apple trees with it, and then applied sand as a protection against sheep. Many have failed to receive beneficial effects from its use, from want of knowledge how to prepare it. My method, together with other hints as to its use, may be the subject of a future article."

THE COLORADO POTATO BUG.

OUR readers are already somewhat familiar with the origin and spread of the new or Colorado Potato Bug, which has proved so destructive as far eastward as its depredations have been extended. The Practical Entomologist for November has a lengthy article on this subject, from which we extract further information.

If a straight line be drawn connecting Chicago and St. Louis, the country to the north-west of this line is already occupied and possessed by this Colorado insect; the country south-east is yet unoccupied. Their rate of progress eastward is from fifty to seventy-five miles yearly. It is possible that this bug may not extend much beyond the Western or Prairie States, as that region seems to be scourged by several races of insects which are almost unknown Eastward.

A horse machine for destroying them has already been invented and used in Iowa. A reel is worked which whips off the bugs into a box. Slaying bugs by horse-power would not have been thought of fifty years ago. Fowls will not eat them in any amount, as they appear to be poisonous, and no available substance is known which will injure them by sprinkling it on the vines. It is supposed this enemy will invade the State of Michigan sooner than Indiana, as large numbers will be blown into the lake and washed over by the gales, and then come to life in spite of their apparently drowned condition.

The figures in the cut are slightly magnified; the left hand one shows the larva and a bunch of eggs; the right hand a perfect or winged beetle. The colors are cream and black.

POTATOES—AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

THE editor of the Berks County (Pa.) Intelligencer gives his experience in potato raising. The land experimented upon was not first rate, nor in very good condition, and the growth of the crop was retarded somewhat by the dry weather of July. The varieties planted were the Early Goodrich, White Sprout, Dykeman, Garnet Chili, Peach Blow, and Shaker Fancy. The Goodrich produced at the rate of 12 to 1; The White Sprout a little less than 6 to 1; the Dykeman about 4 to 1; Garnet Chilis 9 to 1; the Peach Blows 3 to 1; the Shaker's Fancy 9 to 1. This last potato is spoken of in the highest terms as being productive, of large size and of excellent quality. The Goodrich is also well spoken of. Each variety received about the same amount of manure, but some was applied in the rough state from the barn yard and a portion in a concentrated state, in the shape of bone dust and the like. There was no perceptible difference in the influence of the different kinds of manure used.

Our brethren of the Country Press would benefit their readers by more generally giving the results of experiments similar to the above.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

APPROPRIATE ideas respecting farm-house architecture need to be disseminated among our rural population. No farm is complete, however perfect its out-buildings and other improvements may be, if it lacks an ample, tasty, well-appointed dwelling house. Much more than the denizen of the city or village, the farmer needs a house whose convenience, comfort, and cozy aspect shall compensate for the lack of social advantages, and inspire in all the members of his family a love and veneration for the "old homestead" that through all the vicissitudes of life shall never grow feeble. Such a dwelling, with appropriate surroundings, it should be the aim of every farmer to possess; and the farmer's son that is reared in such a homestead will rarely be one of those who seek their fortunes on the crowded highways of the world.

We place before our readers an engraving from Allen's "Rural Architecture," the upper portion showing the front, and the lower the rear view of the same house and its surroundings. It is to the *outside* that we wish to direct special attention. It is under the shelter of a beautiful grove, and to the right, beneath the dense foliage of a maple, we catch a glimpse of a bit of water. The lawn spreads out in front. The room of this dwelling is mostly on the ground—where it should be in all country homes. The appearance of the exterior is picturesque; the widely projecting roof extends its ample shelter over all; there are sunny, cozy porches for entrances in the winter, and wide, breezy verandas for summer enjoyment. The bay window will take the place of the chimney corner in the memories of the present and future generations, and it will be tender in delightful *tete-a-teles* of lovers, and fragrant with the blossoms of winter flowers. Let American farmers bear in mind, when they build their houses, that the useful is none the less worthy for being made beautiful.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—It appears that a communication of mine, recently published in the RURAL, in reference to Agricultural Colleges, has elicited a response from J. P., of Havana. What I said concerning these institutions was based upon the generally conceded fact that, so far, the Colleges in question had failed to secure the confidence of the public in their practical utility. To this inference or conclusion J. P. objects. The tone or temper of his reply is unexceptionable, whatever may be thought of its conclusiveness. It will not fail to be remarked that, while controverting what I said, he concedes several failures of the kind, and adds, parenthetically, that perhaps advantage may be taken of this as an admission of the correctness of what I said of Agricultural Colleges. In other words, a general plea of guilty is entered, followed by a quiet suggestion that advantage ought not to be taken of the necessity which compelled it! So far as I am concerned there is no wish or design to prejudice the institutions in question, though free to confess a doubt as to the realization of the beneficial results expected to flow from their establishment. This distrust is shared by some connected with the Agricultural Press of the country, as well as by intelligent farmers in various sections where these institutions are or to be in operation.

It is intimated by J. P., and in this he is probably correct, that existing institutions of learning are inimical to the new Colleges. The inference is natural, and so is the opposition, since many are of the opinion that all the advantages likely to be derived from the new institutions could be as well secured through the agency of the old ones, and with a vast saving to the country. Of course, private individuals have a right to dispose of their superfluous wealth in the establishment of Agricultural or any other Colleges, but the policy of applying public property to the new system is questioned by many whose friendship for Agricultural progress is above suspicion. But J. P. is confident of the success and usefulness of the institutions in whose defense he appears, and if time shall make his predictions good there will be at least one of your readers agreeably disappointed.—B.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

WINTERING BREEDING EWES.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago, when we began to manage our sheep for ourselves and observe the management of others, few farmers gave them any separate winter shelter. Sometimes the barn stood on uneven ground, so that on the lower side there was space between the floor and the ground for the entrance of a few sheep, but more commonly they were compelled to crowd into the diminutive barn-yard shed with the cattle, colts, etc., or huddle under the eaves of a stack, or on the lee-side of a fence. They were usually fed hay and straw, on the ground in the barn-yard, with all the other stock—and were as innocent of receiving grain or roots as if these commodities were worth their weight in gold.

So far as *feed* was concerned, however, they did better than would seem probable on a first view. Few flocks exceeded a couple of scores. In summer they had an unlimited range, over field and woodland, and consequently came into winter quarters strong and fleshy; and sheep experienced in such matters hold their own, when fed with cows and horses, quite as well as the latter animals. True, now and then one was tossed into the air, with belly ripped open, on the horns of a pugnacious cow—or had its back and legs broken by a stroke from the fore feet of a colt anxious to get its share of feed; but this was not felt to be of much account. As they grew thinner towards spring, however, the cold storms told on them, and if there were feeble old ewes or late lambs, they perished.

But they were unsubject to many of the ovine diseases of the present day, especially among young lambs. Rheumatism and goitre were unknown. Weak, undeveloped, undersized lambs at birth were rare, and this disease or imperfection never assumed the form of an epizootic.

With the spread of Saxon sheep through the country, and with the establishment of large flocks for wool growing purposes, a different system of winter management was introduced. The sheep were better fed, (breeding ewes generally received about a gill of oats per head per day,) and separately sheltered. But at first their shelters were generally long, narrow sheds, open on one side throughout their entire length. These answered a very good purpose when the wind was in the right direction—but when in front, or when the sheds were drifted full of snow, their comfortableness was not so apparent; and they were miserable places for the rearing of lambs in our iron climate.

A much better shelter was at length introduced extensively in New York, and, we think, in parts of New England. It consisted of a barn large enough to hold and feed about seventy-five sheep in the ower story—the upper one holding the hay necessary for them. Racks were built on the sills, to be used in stormy weather, but at other times the flock was fodder ed on the snow or turf—for these barns were generally placed each by itself in the midst of the meadow from which the hay was cut. They usually had no yards about them but the meadow fences. Ventilation and light were secured by the ever open door.

We do not wish to see healthier or better conditioned flocks than we have often seen in Washington and Rensselaer counties, N. Y., and in various other places, under this system of winter management. It was an animating sight on some of the large sheep farms, where dispatch in feeding was requisite, to see the shepherd on a bright winter morning foddering the flocks with his horse and "pung"—scattering the fragrant flakes of hay right and left as he dashed forward over the creaking and glittering snow—the sheep scampering after him, bleating in every conceivable key, and the merry juniors kicking up their heels!

But barns of this kind were not adapted to the lambing period—even though in nearly all Saxon flocks it commenced as late as the first, and in many as late as the tenth, of May. They were not warm enough in the inside, as to obtain sufficient light and ventilation the door was always kept open; and receiving no protection from other buildings or fences, their inmates were exposed to cold winds when they ventured out. They had none of those stables, rooms, sheltered pens and paddocks which are commonly to be found about farm buildings where they are located together, and which are so convenient for the confinement of ewes whose lambs require extra care. They were too remote from the farm house for ready and convenient access by night and by day, and their scattered position in different fields enhanced the difficulty. For these reasons they have now gone out of use.

The Saxon sheep were unquestionably shorter lived than the fine wooled sheep of the present day. But they owed this rather to feebleness of constitution than to any specific forms of disease. Their maladies, or rather the maladies of their period, were considerably less numerous than those which now attack our flocks. For example, although their lambs were always born comparatively small and weak, they rarely exhibited an exceptional imperfect development, and we do not remember ever to have heard of a case of goitre appearing at birth. Inflammatory diseases and those affecting the brain were much less common than now among the grown sheep.

The mode of wintering sheep in the North, since the days of the Saxons, has essentially changed. *Sheep are fed higher and kept much more warmly and closely.* The open sheds or barns have given place to stables, which, when shut up, are often as close as human dwelling houses. Ventilation is secured by arrangements which require no opening of doors, and the doors are kept almost constantly closed by a great many farmers, though the surrounding farm buildings and yard fences (nobody now builds isolated sheep barns in the fields,) would effectually shelter the sheep from the winter wind. Until quite recently it has been the almost universal fashion not to let the sheep out of a small yard or give them any green feed during the entire winter. Most owners of good flocks feed them grain liberally, and "breeders" feed enough of it, be it more or less, to keep their sheep in high and showy order.*

With this change in management has come a change in the healthfulness of our sheep. We do not say that the former is the cause of the latter, but we believe it. What other rational cause can be assigned? We have taken an animal whose natural habits are roving and migratory and subjected it nearly half the year to a rigid confinement. We have restricted an animal for the same period to dry feed, whose natural instincts teach it to dig through snow to obtain green feed, even when supplied plentifully with hay. We have in effect deprived an animal of all exercise during pregnancy, while at other periods it is allowed to take, and does take, constant exercise—a course alike dangerous to human beings and brutes. Many of us have also given our sheep, during pregnancy, a good deal higher and more stimulating feed than they get any other season of the year, for the purpose of exhibiting them in a more showy condition to visitors.

Under such treatment breeding ewes become sluggish and fat; and these conditions reciprocally reproduce each other. Sluggishness increases fatness, and fatness sluggishness. These induce plethora, or excess of blood, a condition favorable to inflammatory attacks, and unfavorable to the progeny both before and after birth. And these injurious causes must be, and are, rendered ten times as fatal where ventilation is imperfect—where sheep lie on hot beds of festering manure—or where the stable is habitually damp.

Many on reading this may say, "I have kept my sheep close and fed well, but they have not suffered." A careful sheep breeder made this remark to us, adding that he had "tried the experiment, too, a good many years." Our response was: "It may come your turn yet"—and so it did. For the two succeeding years he lost a very heavy per centage of his lambs. On the other hand, many are ready to declare that they have avoided the exciting causes, above mentioned, yet their flocks have suffered in the same way. If these contradictory facts render the proposed explanation of the origin of our recent sheep maladies untenable, so they do the explanation of the causes of various human diseases which have been adopted by the wise and learned for ages. For example, the typhus fever is claimed by the latter to be occasioned by certain impure conditions of the atmosphere. Yet the most pestiferous conditions of the atmosphere often exist for years, especially in cities, without producing scarcely a case of this malady among the surrounding inhabitants, whereas it not unfrequently visits with destructive fury the most neatly kept farm houses, on dry, healthy hills, far remote from any apparent sources of disease. And when either human or ovine diseases become epidemic (or epizootic) they involve in their effects both those who have been exposed and those who have not been exposed to their original causes. But while these things are true, it is certain that among both men and brutes disease comes far oftener where it is invited by visible predisposing causes; and that when it does so come its ravages are generally proportioned to the extent of those causes.

We have treated this subject too fully elsewhere to take up space at this time by an attempt to make an exhaustive examination of the arguments for or against our theory of explanation. We started merely to express our earnest convictions. We advise no man to keep any of his sheep poor. But we zealously urge every sheep farmer to keep his breeding ewes, during pregnancy, only in fair, plump condition—to feed them no excess of condensed, stimulating food, like grain—to make sure that they get green feed several times a week from the fields or from the root cellar—to afford them habitual and ample exercise—and to see that they are never confined too long at a time in their stables, or at all in ill-ventilated, dirty, or damp ones.

* An explanation should, however, be made in this connection. The very high condition which *breeding ewes* often exhibit in "breeders'" flocks, is due to other causes as well as high keep. To get ram lambs sufficiently forward for some use the first fall, and to make them large and showy—conditions which, of course, add greatly to their salableness—the ewes are lambed to yean in March, and in some cases earlier still. The lambs are consequently weaned at the very opening of summer, so that the ewes get in very high condition before winter.

INFANTADO RAM "KILPATRICK."

Two years old, bred by and properly of WILLIAM R. SANFORD of Orwell, Vt. He was got by Sanford's Comet. His second fleece, one year's growth, weighed 30 lbs.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

RETURN OF SCOURED FLEECES.—Owners of the fleeces scoured for the premiums of the N. Y. S. S. B. & W. G. Association can get them by addressing Mr. DUNCAN, Superintendent of Syracuse Woolen Company, Syracuse, N. Y., and informing him where they shall be sent.

SHEEP SALE.—"A Subscriber" writes:—"Will you please publish the following Sheep Sale which took place this week, (Nov. 7.) Mr. DAVID TINSMAN of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., bought of ROBBINS & PARKHILL of Cornwall, one two-years-old buck for one thousand dollars. Also five yearling ewes of H. I. MANCHESTER of Cornwall, for seven hundred dollars, bred by H. R. HOLDEN of Middlebury. Also two yearling ewes of ELIPHALET SAMSON of Weybridge, for two hundred and fifty dollars."

DISEASE OF LAMBS.—"HERDMAN," Lake Village, Arkansas, sends the following which we publish without vouching for its accuracy in any particular:

"In the RURAL of February 10, '66, is a letter signed R. M. M., in which he confounds two diseases in lambs—first is a feebleness or stiffness of the joints, caused by the dam having eaten a small vegetable substance—(not classed in any Botanical work I have ever seen,) that grows on fields plowed before September—which disease is not as rapid in its progress as represented. It can be seen in the eye running water—and a continual disposition to urinate—by the lamb when four or five days old. If the main artery under the loin or between the kidneys is examined it will be found much inflamed and corroded—frequently having separated before death. Before cramp (or lockjaw,) sets in give two tablespoonsful of tar and one of hog's lard, well mixed. Given warm, nine times in ten it will effect a cure. Some have asserted that the disease may be prevented by mixing salt with tar as long as it can be made to adhere together—using it alone to salt with during yeaning time. The swelling of the joints, or nicers forming, is clearly Black Quarter, which never was successfully treated by—HERDMAN.

"P. S.—The same disease was treated of in the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, (afterward the American Courier,) in 1838 and 1842."

Dairy Department.

CHEESE MAKING.—FACTORY REPORT.

IN a recent issue of the Utica Herald was a statement of the result of the cheese season at the Verona Factory, furnished by the Superintendent, GARDNER B. WEEKS. The season commenced on the 8th of April and closed Nov. 3d. The greatest number of cows attached to the establishment was 615. Average for the season, about 500. The cheese weighed, green, 221,371 lbs.; when cured 212,975 lbs. Shrinkage 8,396 lbs. or 3 79-100 per cent. This is about $76 per cow.

Pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese (green,) April, 9 84-100; May, 9 32-100; June, 9 48-100; July, 9 73-100; August, 9 14-100; September, 8 70-100; October, 8 23-100; November, 7 61-100. Average lbs. required for one pound of cheese, green, 9 37-100; cured, 9 74-100.

It will be seen that the November milk was richer in casein than that produced in any other month of the season. The cost of making the cheese was 1½ cents per pound.

The results of some of the individual cases are subjoined as follows:

"Mr. O. W. Blair sent one milking daily from one cow for three months and twenty-two days which produced:

222½ lbs. cheese at 17 92-100	$39.82
1,648 quarts of milk sold at 5 cents	82.40
62 lbs. butter " " 45 "	27.90
7 " " " 35 "	2.45
Calf sold, 4 days days	3.00
	$155.57

This sum was realized between March 24th and Nov. 30th. Besides the above the same cow has furnished all the milk required for the family during the months named. She is a small, ordinary looking cow, kept in good pasture and fed from six to eight quarts of shorts daily.

George Benedict's dairy of 20 cows, besides furnishing three families with milk, produced at the factory

9,310 lbs. cheese at 17 92-100	$1,668.29
Deduct for making and material	212.54
	$1,455.75

An average per cow (net,) of $72.78

W. N. Peckham's dairy of 20 cows produced at the factory

9,981¼ lbs. cheese at 17 92-100	$1,785.48
Deduct for making and material	227.84
	$1,560.64

An average per cow (net,) of $78.03.

Gardner Cagwin's dairy of 11 cows yielded at the factory

5,822½ lbs. cheese at 17 92-100	$1,043.29
Less for making and material	133.02
	$910.27

An average per cow (net,) of 82,75.

Wm. Wyman from four cows obtained

2,229¾ lbs. cheese at 17 92-100	$399.53
Deduct for making and materials	50.91
	$348.62

Being an average (net,) of $87.15.

These four cows have furnished milk for a large family through the season, and since the factory closed have produced 100 pounds of butter."

DAIRY PROFITS.—During the present season SAMUEL THOMPSON of Whiteside County, Ill., milked 42 cows, whose dairy product was $2,037.50, or about $48 per cow. Another farmer, Mr. A. WILKINSON, of the same town, milked 32 cows, whose product for the dairy season amounted to $40 per cow. At this rate a cow will pay for herself during a single cheese season, besides materially contributing to the support of a family in the way of milk.

MILKING COWS.—WHO SHOULD DO IT?

THIS is a question asked and answered in two ways by correspondents of the N. H. Farmer and Mirror. One assigns the duty of milking to the men, the other to the women, as we infer from the remarks of each. In a well regulated farming family, where the rule is for each member to perform a part, the question is a divisible one. In the morning—we have reference specially to the summer season—the men should do the milking, while the women are preparing the breakfast. In the evening this labor should devolve upon the females, since the men, laboring in the fields till the setting of the sun, or after, ought to be excused from further service on that day. By such a division of labor the affairs of a farm will go forward like clock-work—each performing an allotted share of labor, rendering the whole easy of accomplishment, and burdensome to none.

But in the winter when farm work is not driving the milking should devolve upon the men both night and morning—especially if the weather is any way severe. In such cases to make the women break a path from the house to the barn through snow-drifts while healthy men are roasting by the fire, is shameful. We have seen such things, but never without an inclination to administer a strong persuasive under the "lings" of the lazy shirks of the male gender.

Communications, Etc.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, Mich., Nov. 21, 1866.

ED. RURAL NEW-YORKER—*Dear Sir:* A remark in a communication marked B, in your issue of Nov. 17, may tend to discourage the efforts of friends of Agricultural Colleges; and I am requested, on this account, to ask you to insert in your paper a correct statement [relative to this institution.] The College term continued from Feb. 27th to Nov. 13, 1866, inclusive, with no other interruption than a recess of ten days about the 1st of July. It has been as long and as uninterrupted every year. Our total number of students was 108. Our rooms have been crowded throughout the term. Word was widely disseminated early in the term that we could admit no more, yet thirty-four applicants, some of them qualified for our higher classes, had to be turned away. Very respectfully yours,

T. C. ABBOT, *Pres't of the College.*

REMARKS.—We cheerfully give place to the above, and are sincerely rejoiced to learn of the prosperity of an institution whose success we have ardently desired, and both publicly and privately commended to the attention of those interested in the subject of Agricultural Education. We hope B.'s communication will elicit as favorable responses from similar institutions elsewhere.

THE POTATO ROT.—EXPERIMENTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Some time since I read in your paper an article styled "Potato Rot—Its Cure," wherein it is stated that a Steuben county farmer has learned the cause of the potato disease and how to prevent it. The cause, he says, is the bite of an insect, and lime sown on the vines at the time the insects appear will drive them in myriads to the fences adjoining, where they may be seen. He says lime has always proved effectual, the fields so treated being always free from rot. I cannot count up just now how many causes of rot and its cure have been offered the public since it first showed itself, to the great dismay of the farmer. I will give you my experience and observation on the subject, especially that of the past season. There is but little complaint this season about the rot with us, still there is some, and my experience the past season being somewhat singular, I will here give it you.

I had a piece of ground about forty feet wide and long enough to make 32 square rods, lying along a ridge parallel to a wood, and about six rods from it. The land is a light clay loam, approaching to a sandy loam at one end of the piece; the difference, however, not being very great. White skinned kinds were planted on the lightest soil, and they were free from rot, except one row, a very early variety planted on one side of the piece, and which ripened before the others. These were one-third rotten. These white potatoes were thin skinned, having a bright silvery look, such as they had forty years ago. At the other end Western Reds, hitherto a hardy variety, were planted, and they were dull looking and considerably rotten. Again, I had another piece somewhat smaller than the first, a heavy, clay loam; here there was no difference of soils. Precisely the same result followed here as in the other piece, and wherever a stray hill of red ones grew among the whites the same inclination to rot showed itself as when grown by themselves. As far as I know anything of the matter the dark colored varieties have, from the first, been the freest from disease, often going almost free, while the whites would be scarcely worth the digging. And this is the testimony of others expressed to me. Many years since, when the rot first appeared in Livingston county, my father had a plat of various kinds. From a strip where we looked for thirty bushels of Meshannocks, a small, bean-shaped potato, we got a bushel and a half. This kind disappeared in a year or two. The Pinkeyes were the next worst; it was with difficulty that seed was saved, while the old Reds almost escaped. I claim, Messrs. Editors, that my experience the past season, the small size of the plots, the change of the rot from Whites to Reds, and particularly the fact that stray hills of Reds among the others being so affected, precludes the idea that the rot is caused by an injury to the vines wrought by an insect. Else why this change of the kinds affected?

In conclusion permit me to say that I think it a vegetable disease, not necessarily connected with any injury done by an insect, and that the real cause is not yet known. SILEX.

Oakland, Linn Co., N. Y.

Rural Brief Mention.

THANKS FOR APPRECIATION AND EFFORTS.—Though we have little space for mutual admiration matter in the RURAL—wherein to extol its merits or quote what a good many people and papers are saying in its praise—we must tender sincere thanks for the kind and substantial tokens of appreciation daily received from all parts of the country. While two or three have lately spoken of the price of the RURAL as being higher than that of some other papers,—naming reprints from dailies or otherwise cheaply gotten up journals,—hosts of its agents and friends have remitted our full rates, and many of them say they would not be without it if it cost $5 a year. The large number of $3 subscriptions we are receiving is truly gratifying, especially as many of those remitting reside in localities where lower priced (but not cheaper) rural journals are published. Many of our regular club agents are doing and promising to do more than ever before,—while a host of other friends are now for the first time acting as recruiting officers for the Rural Brigade. Thanks, kind friends, everywhere!

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—In his annual report the Commissioner of Agriculture states that from all the data in his possession it is pretty safe to estimate the wheat crop of 1866 in the United States at 180,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is large in quantity but deficient in quality, and is put down at 880,000 000 bushels. The rye and oat crops were quite large, while that of hay is somewhat deficient. The cotton crop is put down at 1,750,000 bales at 400 pounds each. Horses in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, 5,724,571; mules, 768,227; cattle, 19,634,376; sheep, 36,705,533; hogs, 22,499,125.

The expenditures of the Department from December, 1865, to November, 1866, were $162,609.43. Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Department to date, $85,084.38. The report closes with expressing a conviction that a new era of progress is about to dawn on the Agricultural interest of the whole country.

BEST FOWLS FOR LAYERS.—Mr. C. N. BEMENT writes in the Country Gentleman that "As *layers*, we consider the Spanish and the Black Poland Topknots altogether unrivaled as abundant layers. The whole family of Hamburgs, including the Bolton Greys, are prolific, and are known as *everlasting layers.* All great layers are non-sitters. There is also another variety, the Leghorns, (some call them the White Spanish,) may be classed in the same category. Where any considerable number of fowls are kept, a few which are not inclined to incubate, and lay a large number of eggs through most of the year, are much to be sought after and encouraged. It should be remembered, however, that continued laying tends very much to debilitate the constitution of the bird; and for purposes of breeding, hens that are known to be good sitters must be used for hatching the eggs."

STOCK FEEDING—RAW AND COOKED FOOD.—The question as to which is the most profitable for feeding stock, raw or cooked food, still engages the attention of the agricultural press. The majority of voices are in favor of the cooking process. A Kentucky farmer fed raw corn for a given time to his hogs—weighing them at the time of commencing the experiment, and again when a change was made to cooked food. The result was as 5½ to 17½—a large balance in favor of cooked food after deducting the expense of preparing the latter. Even one-half of the above difference would justify the feeding of the cooked material in preference to that in a raw state.

FATTENING HOGS.—Make the pens which contain the fattening hogs warm at this season. Shut the doors and windows to bar out the cool wind, and give ample beds of straw. What necessary warmth is not supplied by artificial means must be taken from the food which otherwise would form fat. Also feed meal if you are not already doing so. The soundest corn must be fit to grind—take a load to the mill and change the diet of your swine in form if not in kind.

SWINE—NEW BREED.—In the Pulaski Democrat of recent date, there was an account of the slaughtering of a number of hogs of a new variety denominated the "Weed Breed." One of these hogs at two years old weighed, dressed, 700 lbs. Another one was ready for slaughtering as heavy or heavier than this. Eleven pigs, averaging 241 days old each, were killed, weighing aggregately 3,192 lbs., showing an average growth per day during the whole time of nearly 1¼ pounds.

THE LIBRARY AND WORK-SHOP.—We envy the comfort a farmer can take who is in independent circumstances and has a taste for, and devotes much of his time in the winter to, his library and work-shop. Both should be well stocked—one with food and stimulants for the mind, the other with material which shall enable the farmer to give practical shape to ideas of comfort and improvement.

INDIANA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The President of this Board gives notice that its fifteenth annual meeting will be held at the State House, Indianapolis, on the 8th of January next. All County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies are requested to send delegates and make their annual reports to this meeting, which is expected to be one of more than common interest to the people of that State.

FLAX MILL.—The Rockford (Ill.) Register has an exultant notice of the establishment of an extensive flax mill in that place, from whose operations much profit is expected. Cordage, twine and cloth are made at this mill with great celerity, and a thriving business in the flax line in that region is anticipated from the establishment of the manufactory. The average value of flax per acre there is about $38.

INQUIRY ABOUT TANNING SKINS.—Could you or any of your readers inform me through the RURAL how to tan the skins of the raccoon, skunk, woodchuck, &c., and remove the scent, and make them pliable for muffs, &c.? By so doing you will oblige a constant reader.—J. PITTS, *County Line, N. Y.*

We hope some of our readers will respond to the above inquiry and furnish the desired information. We receive many inquiries of this sort.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE RURAL is proving a great success. We have already received several thousand subscribers for the Trial Quarter, (Oct. to January,) but we can still furnish those who wish to give the paper a trial.

DISAGREEABLE HABIT IN A HORSE.—Can you, or any one else among the "rest of mankind," tell me how to prevent a horse from carrying his tongue over the bit? I believe some of the horse tamers teach this, but I have had no opportunity of learning.—A. B.

HORTICULTURAL.

KEEPING APPLES IN WINTER.

At the last New York State Fair, Delos Randall had on exhibition russet apples grown a year ago. The Utica Herald says these apples were plump, fresh and of good flavor, quite as good as the same kind of apples are ordinarily on the approach of spring. We inquired as to the manner of keeping, and were informed that the apples were put up in refuse boxes obtained at the groceries, and in the following manner: A layer of dry sawdust was sprinkled in the bottom of the box, and then a layer of apples placed on it so that they did not touch each other. Upon these was placed a layer of sawdust, and so on until the box was filled. The boxes, after being packed in this way, were placed on the wall in the cellar, up from the ground, where they kept perfectly, retaining their freshness and flavor until brought out and exhibited at the fair. He says that he has kept apples in this way some months later than the time named.

From experiments made with dry sand, packing the apples in the same way, he finds that sawdust is much superior to the sand, the latter, he thinks, being too heavy a material and pressing the apples too much, causing them to decay more rapidly than with sawdust. The above experiment, perhaps, may be suggestive to those desiring to preserve apples late in the season of next year.

It will be needless to remark, perhaps, that no apple will keep late, by any process of packing, that has been bruised or injured in picking. Apples should be handled carefully, and the less moving about after having been picked the better. A large part of the fruit grown and sold in market has been so injured by careless gathering, pouring into barrels, and rough handling while being driven to market, that it soon decays, under whatever treatment it may be subjected for the purpose of keeping.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, on the same subject, says: "You ask for the experience of others in reference to picking apples. My experience is that apples should be kept in a dry building until quite cold weather; then very carefully picked over and removed to a cool cellar, and headed in air-tight barrels. They will keep better than by any other treatment I ever tried. A cellar for keeping fruit should be well drained, but should not have the bottom made of hydraulic cement. Cement prevents evaporation, and as the coolness of a cellar is caused by evaporation mainly, it is important that nothing be done to prevent this."

THE AREA OF GRAPE LANDS.—INFLUENCE OF WATER.

As the fruit of the vine has become one of the staple crops of our country it becomes important to ascertain how widely its cultivation may extend. There are certain *physical* reasons why the vine cannot be successfully grown except in a few localities: I mean in consequence of the prevalence of late spring and early fall *frosts*. The kind and quality of soil has much less to do with it, the vine flourishing upon every kind of soil, from the stiffest clay to the lightest drift soils of sandy loam and gravel. But of what avail is it for the vine to put forth the thriftiest shoots, loaded with blossom buds, promising an abundant yield of fruit, if the *pinching frost* in one night can wither them all? Then, again, if by chance they escape in the spring and the vines carry their precious load through the summer months, and autumn comes, bringing rich color to the thickly hanging clusters, and our hearts begin to rejoice in view of the harvest, all may be dashed in an hour by the work of that same *ruthless, biting frost* that so fitfully spared us in the spring.

In view of the uncertainties of grape growing from this cause it becomes a pertinent question, whether there be any localities comparatively free from untimely frosts. It has become a well established fact that there are such localities on the borders of large bodies of deep and cold fresh water. This protection is wholly due to the softening influences of the water upon the atmosphere. The water being a much denser fluid than the air changes its temperature far less rapidly. During the summer months the water of our lakes acquires a temperature (I think,) of about 55°, which is 20° or more above that of the atmosphere during a freezing night. In Nature's efforts to preserve an equilibrium between the two bodies in contact the water imparts a portion of its latent heat to the air, which causes it to expand and rise. To pevent a vacuum there is a constant rush of cold air from near the surface of the adjacent land to supply its place, which in its turn is warmed and rises to a considerable height and flows inland, thereby establishing a circular current;—the air near the surface of the ground moving toward the lake, while higher up it is moving toward the land. The point where this heated air strikes the hills may be termed the *isothermal line* of greatest heat; this line varies in altitude at different times. During a visit to Pleasant Valley the 3d ult. I could trace this line perfectly from the effects of a slight frost which occurred in September. The leaves of the vines near the road in the valley were considerably seared, while as the eye ascended the hill its effects became less and less apparent, until the vineyards on the highest ground were entirely untouched. I also observed the same while visiting the vineyards of Chatauqua county, near Fredonia, on the shore of Lake Erie the 16th ult. On the level land near the lake the effects of the heavy frosts of the 5th and 6th ult. were quite apparent; but as we began to ascend the hills we reached a point where the foliage was wholly untouched, and yet the hills are from three to five miles from the lake. Confirmatory of the *theory* of the *circular* current of air on the borders of our lakes during a frosty night, a gentleman living on the shore of Lake Erie informed me that there was a strong breeze blowing directly toward the lake during the whole of the nights of the 5th and 6th of October, the time of *big frosts*.

If this be the true philosophy of the cause of the freedom from untimely frosts along the borders of lakes, it would naturally follow that in the same latitude the *larger* and *deeper* the body of water the more uniform and perfect would be the protection — comparatively small bodies of water being sufficient to keep off common frosts, but during unusual freezes, like the one before mentioned, it is not sufficient, as seen by the destruction of the grape crop along the shores of Crooked and Seneca Lakes, while the vineyards along the shores of Lake Erie, except in a few of the lowest places, were nearly unharmed.

One of the oldest inhabitants remarked to me he had never known a harder frost thus early in the season since the year 1806. I have received to-day a letter from a gentleman living near Fredonia, on the range of hills three miles from the lake, bearing date Nov. 5th, stating that there had not been sufficient frost to kill the leaves on his vines or even the tomato vines in his garden.

As compared with the whole area of our country the amount of land under the influence of our lakes is small. Probably one or two millions of acres would cover it all. I learn that in France alone there are five million acres of vines. The strip of grape land bordering our small inland lakes will not average more than from one-half to one mile in width. That upon the shore of Lake Erie will average about five miles, there being a range of hills lying parallel with the lake from three to six miles distant. All within the top of this range of hills is under the influence of the water and thoroughly protected from frosts. Most of the vineyards are as yet set upon the level plain near the lake, but I think experience will teach that the adjacent hills are the best grape lands, especially near the point of elevation where the current of heated air from the lake strikes them. The sweetest and best ripened grapes I saw were in a small vineyard upon the side of this range of hills, probably two or three hundred feet above the lake. Since the land where the vine can be successfully cultivated is so limited there is not the slightest danger of overdoing the business; not even should every acre of grape land be set. The demand has and will increase more rapidly than the supply. SAM'L MITCHELL.

Cameron Mills, Steuben Co., N. Y., Dec., 1866.

PROPAGATING BLACKBERRIES.—(Benhadad, Mass.) The small, thread-like roots of the blackberry will not answer to make cuttings of, even if you have steady bottom heat. You might possibly tempt some of them to make a feeble growth, but the success would not repay the cost.

THE TO-KALON GRAPE.

This grape was raised in Lansinburg, N. Y. It is a vigorous grower; its foliage is large and abundant, and the fruit of excellent quality for the table. It resembles the Catawba in some respects, but is much darker in color, and ripens earlier. The value of this grape would be greatly enhanced if it were not liable to rot; it is, perhaps, too risky to plant it lagely in vineyards, but single vines should be found in every fruit garden.

The bunches, as our engraving shows, are large and shouldered; the berries are thickly covered with bloom, very dark in color, and vary in form from oval to oblate. The fruit, when ripe, is without foxiness in its aroma, and is devoid of toughness or acidity in its pulp. It ripens earlier than the Isabella. It is probable that the tendency to rot might be checked, in a measure, by planting in soils not over rich in organic matter.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK MARKET.

The following are the prices of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending December 8th:

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans are without change. Receipts continue light. There is nothing doing in peas, the market being inactive.

Beans—Kidneys, new, ℔ bush	$ 2 90@ 3 00
Beans—Marrows, new, ℔ bush	2 80@ 3 00
Beans—Mediums, new, ℔ bush	2 70@ 2 70
Beans—Mixed Parcels, ℔ bush	1 90@ 2 00
Peas—Canada, ℔ bush	1 60@ 1 65

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are more active, and some qualities are higher.

Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	$2 25@ 2 50
Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Jackson White, ℔ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Dykemans, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Chilian Reds ℔ bbl	2 75@ 3 00
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 00
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
White Onions, ℔ bbl	2 75@ 3 00
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 00
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	50@ 1 00
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	5 00@ 6 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl	00@ 1 00
Citron, ℔ bbl	0 00@ 0 75
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	9 00@10 00

FRUITS.—The Apple market is not very active and prices are not as firm. Grapes are dull; Cranberries are very quiet.

Apples, mixed, ℔ bbl	$ 3 50@ 4 50
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 50
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 50
Delaware Grapes, ℔ ℔	16@ 25
Isabella Grapes, ℔ ℔	10@ 13
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ ℔	10@ 15
Cranberries, Eastern, ℔ bbl	12 00@13 00
Cranberries, Jersey, ℔ bbl	9 00@12 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples are in moderate request at quotations. Other kinds of dried fruits are quiet.

Apples, State and Western, ℔ ℔	11½@ 12½
Apples, Southern, ℔ ℔	10@ 10
Peaches, New Southern, ℔ ℔	34@ 35
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔	16@ 17
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℔ ℔	14@ 15
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	50@ 55
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	26@ 27
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	38@ 39
Plums, ℔ ℔	38@ 40

GRAFTING PEARS UPON THE THORN.

For the benefit of O. J. E., I will give my experience. Some ten years since I grafted about eight or ten different sorts into the top of a large thorn bush, thinking that perhaps some of them might succeed. Some of the sorts barely lived through the first season, several made a good growth, and one in particular grew enormously. Within two years most of the kinds died out, but the one which seemed best suited lived some six or eight years, never bearing a decent specimen in the whole time. Perhaps young stocks might do better if grafted close to the ground, but pear stocks are so easily obtained that thorns are hardly worth the trial. I suspect that the Hawthorn is better than common bur thorn. Cobbett's American Gardener states (I think) that it has long been used in England as a stock for the pear. If any of the readers of the RURAL have known of its having been tried, will they please to tell how it succeeded? BENHADAD.

Worcester Co., Mass., Nov., 1866.

OSIER WILLOWS.—PETITION FOR TARIFF.

DEAR RURAL:—Congress is about to meet. One of their first and most important duties is the revision of the Tariff. If there is ever to be any equality of protection it is time Willows should come in for their just share. Will you please publish the following Petition? And will every cultivator or manufacturer of Willows, East and West, immediately copy it, or write a better one, sign it and send it to his member Congress? This session of Congress is short. Let there be no delay in sending forward these petitions. The workers in Wood and Iron are awake. The growers of the Osier are as yet a "feeble folk;" but they will be stronger when they wake up. E. CHADWICK.

Dundee, Yates Co., Nov. 28, 1866.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—The undersigned, engaged in the culture or manufacture of the Osier Willow, respectfully represent, that large quantities of Osier Willows are now grown in the United States; that the demand for Willow Ware is great and constantly increasing; that this country is well adapted to the growth of Willows, and the American Willows are of superior quality to the imported, being preferred by all manufacturers of Willow Ware; and yet that large quantities are imported, produced by the cheap labor of Europe, and paying but a *meager duty* (we believe only 30 per cent.,) on the low price for which they are purchased abroad; that this duty, whilst too low for revenue, is much too low to stimulate or foster American industry in producing this useful commodity.

We therefore respectfully ask that a duty be placed upon the importation of Willows, both raw and manufactured, equal, according to their value, to the duties upon Iron, Wool and Wines.

APPLES HALF SWEET AND HALF SOUR.

D. W. KELSEY, Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., sends us some specimens of an apple which he claims to be half sweet and half sour. In the accompanying letter he says:—"The grafting, or budding was done some thirty-five years ago. The buds were split and put together in four parts, alternately of Rhode Island Greening and Golden Sweets, waxed all over and tied. The yellow parts (on the fruit) are generally sweet, and the green parts sour. The division of taste runs from the stem to the blow end."

We handed the fruit over to a competent "tasting committee," whose opinion was that the apples did not present in their different sections any variation of flavor sufficient to warrant calling them half sweet and half sour. It was remarked by several who tasted these apples that as much difference in taste could be found in specimens of any variety partly exposed to the full sun and partly shaded during the period of maturing.

ELLISDALE RASPBERRY.—H. A. TERRY of Iowa, furnishes the Prairie Farmer with an account of this new variety, which originated in that State. He says it is a purplish red berry, resembling the Purple Cane, but twice as large and a more rampant grower; that it has the habit of the Blackcap in rooting at the tips of the canes; is a much stronger grower than the Doolittle, and endured the cold of last winter uninjured, at 30 degrees below zero, the Doolittle with the same exposure being either killed or much injured.

Domestic Economy.

A FEW GOOD RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL:—I send you a few recipes which I know to be good. I have never seen them in the RURAL:

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.—Two eggs, ½ cup thick sweet cream, 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, ½ teaspoon soda, a little salt.

BISCUIT.—Equal parts of buttermilk and sour cream, one teaspoon of soda to each cup full; salt; mix soft.

RICE PUDDING.—To two quarts milk, add one cup uncooked rice; add nice sugar sufficient to sweeten; bake slowly three hours; when cold dish out and grate on nutmeg.

TIP-TOP INDIAN BREAD.—Five cups meal, 3 flour, 2 sweet milk, 4 sour milk, 1 molasses, 1 tablespoon soda, a little salt; bake thoroughly.

FRUIT CAKE.—One lb. sugar, ¾ lb. butter—beat thoroughly; separate the whites and yolks of 9 eggs; add the yolks; beat the whites to a stiff froth and put into the cake; 1 lb. sifted flour, 1 lb. raisins, seeded; bake one hour.

GINGER BREAD.—One pint molasses; 1 cup butter; 1 of buttermilk; 2 tablespoons ginger, 1 of soda.

MOLASSES CANDY.—Good sorghum makes very nice candy. Boil the molasses, and you can judge when it is done by dropping some on a buttered tin or plate; set it to cool; if it is brittle, or if it does not stick to the fingers, it is boiled enough; pour into buttered tins; when it cools you can work it with your hands, after having *buttered* them a little. ANTOIN.

Ohio, Dec., 1866.

HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In the spring of 1864, while stopping with Mr. ERASTUS HOPKINS of White Lake, Mich., I was shown, and tasted, some cider which had been sealed the previous fall, and barrelled, not bottled up, and no cider which I have ever seen, put up in the ordinary ways (with lime, mustard, &c.,) could compare with it in flavor. Since then I have treated some in the same way, and found it a *very palatable* drink, until it was all gone, (sometime in July, I think.)

Mr. HOPKINS' plan was to let the cider work itself clear, boil fifteen or twenty minutes, and then barrel in good clean casks, leaving the bung out until the cider became cool.

Rochester, 1866. H. H.

Horticultural Advertisements.

PREMIUM FRUIT PLATES.—See last week's RURAL, and send for Circular to W. DARROW.

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THE HORTICULTURIST.

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Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GRIEF.—TO KATIE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

Oh, eyes that heavier grow with unshed tears!
  Oh, heart that treasures up some vanished smile!
  Whose throbs break silence in these moments while
The bloom of life fades with the vanished years!

There used to be no silence half so drear
  As when your footstep died along the walk,
  But now, such recollections only mock
The hours that know no *coming* footstep dear!

* * * * * * * *

Oh, tender earth, lie softly on his breast!
  Full oft my aching head has rested there
  While he has blessed me, calling me most fair,
As I a maiden's earnest love confessed.

Oh, soft, blue sky, bend brightly o'er the place
  Where lies the lifeless form of one I love!
  No other can my deeper feelings move,
For still I linger o'er his dear, dead face!

Oh, winter wind, grow gentle as you go
  On quick wing by that lonely churchyard grave;
  And bear the sigh that loving memory gave,
And drop it there amid the drifted snow!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOUISE CLAYTON'S SURPRISES.

BY MAY MAITLAND.

"GONE, gone, gone! O, GUY, can it be?" and the speaker sank to the ground and burying her face within her hands, sob followed sob so fast and heart-rending that she seemed utterly prostrated beneath her great sorrow. "Gone! and I could not know it. But I am wrong, I am wrong; this must not be;" and with the resolution came calmness.

Rising to her feet LOUISE CLAYTON seemed, with her face upturned toward heaven, to invoke Divine aid for strength to endure her trial. A few moments before a friend and suitor had bidden her "good-bye," and left her standing beneath the vine-wreathed arbor where they had been seated while he had told her of the heart he had given her, and in return heard her say he could never be more than friend to her. And while his heart seemed almost bursting he read her secret.

"LOUISE," he had said, "your heart is not your own."

"That is more than you have the right to know."

"Did you know Captain HARDING left this morning?"

"Left?"

"Yes, he and his company are on their way to join the Regiment."

And thus had WILL MERTON left her for, she knew not where—nor cared, so long as he to whom she had given her whole heart had gone without one word to let her know her love was even cared for. But hers was a proud heart, and none must read it as she had done. So, as of old, LOUISE CLAYTON moved among her friends, the life of every circle, hiding well the keen agony that was steadily gnawing at her heart-strings.

* * * * * *

"Good morning, Captain."

"WILL MERTON! where have you hailed from? Come as a damper with this rain, have you not?"

"Don't know, GUY; that is yet to be proved. But I suppose you really want to know what I am here for."

"Certainly."

"Well, sir, I came to ask for a place as 'high private' in your company, if I can get the station."

"Good; but why did you not enlist before?"

"Had various reasons."

So *we* thought.

* * * * * *

Six months of camp life. The battle of Shiloh was over and Captain HARDING's left arm was shattered.

"Ah, WILL! old friend, I am glad to see you. Come to write my letter?"

"Yes—who is it to?"

"Mother. Tell her particulars, and that I will come home as soon as I can travel."

"What else, GUY—any more letters? Of course LOU will want to hear."

"Then you have not written to her?"

"Me!—of course not; you ought to know that."

"Why, should I know? I supposed *you* were writing to her."

"I have never been so highly honored as to be one of her correspondents."

"WILL, are you not engaged to Miss CLAYTON?"

"No, man, you must be wild."

"I—I thought *you* were."

"Well, I am not, sir."

* * * * * *

"Captain HARDING, I am glad to see you at home again," said Miss CLAYTON.

"Thank you, LOUISE, I came to see you. I thought you engaged to Mr. MERTON, but find it is not so. Will you take me 'for better or for worse?'" Her reply was faint, but loud enough for the lover's ears, as she is now Mrs. Captain HARDING.

GEN. CASS ON POLIGAMY.—Gen. Cass once said, speaking to a delegate from Utah, "Can you tell me, sir, how an American woman can give her life away for the sixtieth portion of a man's heart?" The delegate replied that he supposed for the same reason that women did in Mahommedan countries, because it was part of their religion. "That is no answer, sir," said the grand old man, turning away with the cold loftiness of manner peculiar to him, "American women are supposed to have souls."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

WHATEVER might be a man's confidence in his dependents or followers, on general occasions, there are some of such particular importance he ought to trust to none but himself and his family. The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild and acclamation cannot exhilerate—those soft intervals of unbended amusements, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and lays aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels, in privacy, to be useful encumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. Dr. JOHNSON says, with much truth, that "to be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition; the end to which every enterprize and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is indeed at home that every man must be known, by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence." In this day and age, domestic happiness is generally measured by the length of a man's purse. SENEX.

COURTSHIP IN GREENLAND.

THERE is something exceedingly melancholy in the accounts which are given of the custom of courtship in Greenland. Generally, women enter upon the blessed estate with more willingness and less solicitude than the men. The women of Greenland are an exception to this rule. A Greenlander, having fixed his affections upon some female, acquaints his parents with the state of his heart. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the parties thus far are agreed, the next proceeding is to appoint two female negotiators, whose duty it is to broach the subject to the young lady. The lady embassadors do not shock the young lady by any sudden or abrubt avowal of the awful subject of their mission. Instead of this, they launch out in praises of the gentleman who seeks her hand. They speak of the splendor of his house, the sumptuousness of his courage in catching seals, and other like accomplishments.

The lady, pretending to be affronted even at these remote hints, runs away, tearing the ringlets of her hair as she retires, while the embassadors, having got the consent of her parents, pursue her, drag her from her concealment, take her by force to the house of her destined husband, and there leave her. Compelled to remain there, she sits for days with disheveled hair, silent and dejected, refusing every kind of sustenance, till at last, if kind entreaties do not prevail, she is compelled by force, and even blows, to submit to the detested union. In some cases, Greenland women faint at the proposal of marriage—in others they fly to the mountains, and only return when compelled to do so by cold and hunger. If one cuts off her hair, it is a sign that she intends to resist to death.

All this seems so unnatural to us that we seek for a reason for such an apparent violation of the first principle of human nature. The Greenland wife is the slave of her husband, doomed to a life of toil, drudgery and privation; and, if he die, she and her children have no resource against starvation. The marriage state is a miserable condition, while widowhood is a still more appalling fate.

A KIND WORD FOR CHARLOTTE.

CHARLOTTE is beloved by the whole population of the valley of Mexico. She has worked unceasingly to improve the poorer classes—she has founded schools and hospitals, supporting them from her own purse, and sincere mourners in thousands would lament her death, should that be the result of her dangerous illness. To the shame of Protestant England and America, this noble and royal lady has been the only missionary that has ever visited the poor of the valley of Mexico; hers the only hands to distribute charity and toil for the elevation of the tens of thousands of the half-clad and most numerous portion of the Mexican people. I have seen her in the suburban *Pueblos* of this capital, accompanied by a single lady of honor, calling at the mud huts of the poor, and stopping for a moment to review one of our recently founded schools. Whatever may be said of Maximilian and his sad effort to govern these people, nothing can be said of Charlotte of Belgium that will lessen the opinion of thousands of her, and that is that she is one of the noblest women of the century.—*Letter from Mexico.*

END OF A FRENCH LADY'S ELOPEMENT.

SUCH a story of love and suicide as this could have originated only in France:

M. de R——, having acquired a fortune in business, retired to a handsome property he possessed near Fontainebleau. Soon after, his daughter Julie, 21 years of age, was asked in marriage by a gentleman in the neighborhood, and in spite of her opposition and repugnance, the wedding took place. In the evening the bride was missed, and the result of the researches made was only to find that the groomsman, who had been a friend of the young lady's from infancy had likewise disappeared. The father, like every one else, believed in an elopement, and all the usual means were employed to trace the fugutives, but unsuccessfully. This occurred five years ago, and M. de R——, having lately purchased some adjoining property, on which was a quarry long out of use, set some men to work, who found at the bottom of an old excavation two skeletons, which, from the remains of the clothes and the jewels, were recognized as the missing bride and her lover.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SONG.

Lips that we have kissed now moulder
  Neath the marble-sculptured dove,—
Hands that we have pressed are colder
  Than the chilling earth above.

Skies, where now the skies are glowing,
  Soon with clouds will be o'ercast;
Where the moonbeams now are flowing,
  Soon will sweep the stormy blast.

At the dawn, the air is ringing
  With the rice-bird's minstrelsy,
But the bird, so sweetly singing,
  Ere the evening hour must die.

With a slow and gentle motion
  Sails a gallant ship from shore,—
But a storm sweeps o'er the ocean,
  And she sinks to rise no more.

Thus, alas, the hopes we cherish,
  As we enter on earth's strife,
Like all worldly treasures, perish
  On the battle-field of life.

Trumansburgh, N. Y., 1866. L. L.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AUTUMN'S ENDING.

TO-DAY closes out the advertised stock of dear, delightful Autumn days; and what a splended make-up of pleasant time it has been—this grand master-piece of summer's after-thought! It would be something worth living for if only to see the coming of these warm, hazy mornings, before the bright sunlight has quite taken away the heavy curtain of night, and Nature seems only half awake. These are going now, but they leave us something besides a mere memory of their pleasantness. All the days have been full of joy; but more than this is the rich inlaying of better deeds and thoughts—the brighter hope and stronger faith which life has taken on. Thus we live, drinking in, as is meet, these influences of beauty and purity and loveliness—growing into a better life.

When the rain came in such fitful showers yesterday, I thought of the tears the child has for his broken toy or disappointed hope—of the bitter, deeper agony of the strong man's sorrow—and wondered if Nature were weeping over the change. The certain coming of the winter of our days should give no cause for tears; but the spring, the summer, the autumn of life, are glorious seasons. We love them all, oh, so dearly, and the more if in their time we have grown into that great, living Faith which ends all doubts and fears and questionings; precious they are, for we have lived in them; we weep because they are not.

To-day, with its warm, bright sunshine, gives a glad welcome to the coming end. Spring gave of her beauty in tiny buds and cunning blossoms; Autumn perfected; why weep?—that the fruit of our life is soon to be tasted, our attainments measured, our faith rewarded? When opens up the brightness and greatness of that Love which buoyed us through life—that taught, guided, saved—weep that we go into its fullness, its gloriousness? Nature is true; for departing loveliness she drops a tear; to coming glory gives glad welcome. E.

Maple Lane, Nov. 30th, 1866.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE SUNBEAM.

IT was a bright and beautiful morning. The last lingering emblems of night had disappeared, the morning twilight had come and gone, and the first rays of the rising sun shone forth with their accustomed splendor. All Nature seemed to awaken and to put forth new life at the touch of a joyous sunbeam. The flowers, warmed by its genial glance, opened their tiny petals and sent forth their sweet odors, to enrich the pure air of morning. The little dew-drop concealed among the fresh rose leaves sparkled with a diamond-like brilliancy as the glittering sunbeam penetrated the deep recesses of its hiding place; the birds warmly welcomed the bright sunbeam, and, enlivened by its influence, filled the air with melodious song. Man, too, was delighted at its presence, and many a sad heart was cheered by its friendly touch. The countenance of many a youthful one brightened as it merrily danced over his pleasing features.

It penetrated through cracks and broken shutters to the garret homes of many of earth's unfortunates, and its genial warmth cheered the inmates of miserable homes. The little ones eagerly tried to grasp the shadow that it might not depart. It sought betwixt iron bars the captive home of erring ones, and its purity brought shame to the cheek and repentance to the guilty heart. It entered the rich man's windows, and those basking in all the splendor that wealth can give were made more joyous by the presence of the pure and lovely ray.

O sunbeam, beautiful and bright,
  Thy path of love pursue;
And let thy pure and holy light
  Its visit oft renew.

Greene, N. Y., 1866. E.

LUCK AND LABOR.—Luck is ever waiting for something so turn up; Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy; Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines; Labor whistles. Luck relies on chances; Labor on character. Luck slips downward to idigence; Labor strides upward, and to independence.

MEN are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness is not drawn out of them until they have been sometime in hot water.

CHANCES OF LIFE.

AN old document contains some interesting information unknown to many, and rarely encountered in the papers. Among other things, it contains a table exhibiting the age attained by persons employed in the various popular professions of the day. In this particular, as in most others, the farmers have the advantage over most of the rest of mankind, as their average is sixty-five. Next upon the docket come the judges and justices of the peace, the dignity of whose lives is lengthened out to sixty-four. Following them immediately in the catalouge of longevity, is the bank officer, who sums up his account at the age of sixty-three. Public officers cling to their existence with as much pertinacity as they retain their offices—they never resign their offices, but life forsakes them at fifty-six. Coopers, although they seem to stave through life, hang on until they are fifty-eight.

The good works of the clergymen follow them to fifty-five. Shipwrights, hatters, lawyers and ropemakers (some very appropriately) go together at fifty-four. The "Village Blacksmith," like most of his contemporaries, dies at fifty-one. Butchers follow their bloody career for precisely half a century. Carpenters are brought to the scaffold at forty-nine. Masons realize the cry of "mort" at the age of forty-seven. Traders cease their speculations at forty-six. Jewellers are disgusted with the tinsel of life at forty-four. Bakers, manufacturers and various mechanics die at forty-three. The painters yield to the colic at forty-two. The brittle thread of the tailor's life is broken at forty-one. Editors, like all other beings who come under the special admiration of the gods, die comparatively young—they accomplish their errand of mercy at forty. The musician redeems his dying fall at thirty-nine. Printers become dead matter at thirty-eight. The machinist is usually blown up at thirty-six. The teacher usually dismisses his scholars at the age of thirty-four, and the clerk is even shorter lived, for he must needs prepare his balance sheet at thirty-three. No account is given of the average longevity of wealthy uncles. The inference is fair, therefore, that they are immortal.

TALENT, ACQUIRED AND NATURAL.

As it is in the body, so it is in the mind—practice makes it what it is; and most even of those excellencies which are looked upon as natural endowments will be found, when examined into more narrowly, to be the product of exercise, and to be raised to that pitch only by repeated actions. Some men are remarked for pleasantness in railery, others for apologues and apposite diverting stories. This is apt to be taken for the effect of pure nature, and that the rather because it is not got by rules; and those who excel in either of them never purposely set themselves to the study of it, as an art to be learnt. But yet it is true that at first some lucky hit which took with somebody, and gained him commendations, encouraged him to try again, inclined his thoughts and endeavors that way, till at last he insensibly got a faculty in it without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice.—*Locke.*

POOR READING AND NONE AT ALL.

A DIET composed exclusively of Ladys' Books and Gentleman's Magazines, is only one remove from starvation. A man is not necessarily intelligent because he reads his county newspaper. He who stops there will scarcely be rewarded for having begun. The only difference between some readers of newspapers and those who read nothing, is that the former know the gossip and scandal of the country, while the latter know only the gossip and scandal of their own village. The only difference between some readers of magazines and those who read nothing is that the former have filled their lives with milk-and-water, romancing and unmitigated snobbery, while the latter have never deviated from the bread and butter of their homely circle; and though the snob is unquestionably higher than the clod, both are so far below the true man, that the difference between them is scarcely perceptible.—*Gail Hamilton.*

COURAGE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

HAVE the courage to do without that which you do not really need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonest duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes till you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretenses.

Have the courage to provide entertainment for your friends within your means,—not beyond.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—An Indian philosopher being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things of the universe, answered, "The starry heavens above our heads, and the feeling of duty in our hearts."

IT is not work that kills men, it is worry. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction.

THOSE who make of literature a profession, a business, lose thereby a part of their aptitude to think and feel normally.

Sabbath Musings.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY HENRY S. WASHBURN.

PAUSE my soul! a week hath ended,
  One the less for thee below;
In this week there hath been blended
  Hope and fear, and joy and woe;
Weary heart, thou canst not murmur,
  O'er thy sky a bow is cast;
One week to thy haven nearer,
  Courage gather from the past.

Pause my soul! a week hath ended,
  What its record borne for thee?
Whom oppressed hast thou befriended?
  Who the happier been for thee?
Hast thou love for hate requited?
  To thy neighbor wert thou true?
What, my soul, hast thou neglected?
  What performed thou shouldst not do?

Pause my soul! a week hath ended,
  Time is bearing thee away;
Only for a while extended
  Is the life we live to-day.
What may be upon the morrow,
  God in mercy hides from thee;
But so live, come joy or sorrow,
  As thy day thy strength shall be.

JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM is, perhaps, unlike any other city in the world. The midnight slumber is undisturbed by the shrill voice of the iron horse as he thunders along proclaiming the march of science, and bearing with a speed swifter than eagle's wings the products of civilization and the labor of genius. The weary sufferer, tossing through the long watches of the night, is undisturbed by the roll of wheels. The devotee of fashion, the midnight reveler—one who has tarried long at the game of chance, and quaffed that cup which at last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder—has no cause to curse the fireman's trumpet, which has startled him from his drunken slumber. The man of literature, who has labored long and sadly, until the night has far waned, to bring from his brain the creations of his fancy, that his loved ones may be preserved from starvation, will not have consciousness aroused, and his weary mind called back from the holy land of dreams by the roll of the market cart, bringing to his memory that Aurora has already harnessed her horses, and again the burdensome cares of the day must force him to arise. No fire bell tells in which ward of the city the power of destruction is wasting, with more than lightning speed, and implores the strong arm and stentorian voice of the noble fireman to rescue some helpless infant or trembling maiden from the suffocating flames. The weary mother, bending over the cradle of the sick child, is not pained by the hilarity of the theater-going crowd. There are no brilliantly illuminated streets—no light to be seen without, save the fitful glimmer of a paper lantern carried by the hand of the solitary night-walker. No policeman stands sentinel. The soft light of the moon cannot penetrate those narrow, dark alleys. The daughters of music have been brought low. There is a quiet pervading these streets, in which the wind even seems faint, and nothing finds utterance save the bark of a dog, the matin bell, and the muzzein's cry, doling out his lugubrious summons for the faithful Mohammedan to arise and come to prayers.

And this is Jerusalem, once the joy of the whole earth! And this, the spot spread out by Jehovah himself for the eternal dwelling place of his chosen. And these miserable, filthy, poverty-stricken and oppressed people, are the decendants of the friend of GOD—the children of Abraham. Behold the literal fulfillment of prophecy! See them "melted out, peeled, and trodden down by the worst of heathen; their houses possessed, the pomp of the strong has ceased, and their holy places are defiled." Where now is that magnificent temple erected by King Solomon? Yea, "not one stone has been left upon another, that has not been thrown down." Well might the Savior say, "daughter of Jerusalem, weep not for me; but weep for yourselves and your children."

"Yet, behold there has been left a remnant that shall be brought forth, both sons and daughters. For the Lord shall comfort Zion; he will comfort all her waste places. Then for Zion's sake let us not rest until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love her."

QUEENS SHALL BE THY NURSING MOTHERS.—The following is a beautiful example of Scripture fulfillment:—"At the anniversary of the London Missionary Society, the venerable Rev. Mr. Ellis, in giving an account of his visit to Madagascar, said that in the drafts sent from England of a proposed treaty of amity and commerce between England and Madagascar, there occurred these remarkable words:—'Queen Victoria asks as a matter of personal favor to herself, that the Queen of Madagascar will allow no persecution of the Christians.' In the treaty that was signed a month before he came over there occurred these words:—'In accordance with the wish of Queen Victoria, the Queen of Madagascar engages that there shall be no persecution of Christians in Madagascar.'"

NEVER be afraid of doing little because you cannot do much. Take the first duty that comes before you, and put your heart into it, and it will lead to a second. Try to put a spirit into old ways before you chalk out new ones. Never let your conscience be troubled by the claim of duties that do not belong to you.—*Miss Sewell.*

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

NUMISMATICS.—No. II.

TRADESMEN'S CARDS, as they are termed among collectors, are not strictly or in any sense currency, yet they are a very important feature in Numismatics, and are classed by themselves. Some collectors profess not to collect them, yet when their stock is examined, or sold at auction, you will generally find there some of the richest and most rare, and very often much that is quite common in this line. It is not positively known what the intentions of the parties who first issued these cards were, but it is supposed that it was on account of the scarcity of copper currency at that period, and also for the purpose of advertising the name of the firm, and the character of their business.

The first card issued in this country that we have any knowledge of was by the firm of Mott & Co., in 1789; they were importers of Jewelry, Watches, &c. On the obverse, or principal side, was a large, old-fashioned clock,—a style not often seen now, but such an one as was used in the time of our grandfathers. On the reverse was a spread eagle. The workmanship of this piece was quite inferior compared with the next one issued, which was by the firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee, Wholesale Grocers, in 1794. On the obverse of this card was the figure of Liberty, on the reverse a ship under full sail, and on the edge these words, "We promise to pay the bearer one cent." These dies were made in England, and the workmanship was very fine. These cards were both struck in copper, and after them we cannot trace any regular issue, but will name some of the most prominent throughout the States.

Bailey, Ward & Co., No. 41 Maiden Lane, a celebrated jewelry firm, issued one in tin which is very rare and valuable, and is found in but few collections in fine condition. They simply advertised their business, without any prominent obverse or reverse. Wolf, Clark & Spies, dealers in Guns, Military Equipments, &c., issued several varieties of an unique character, all of which are very rare and valuable, more particularly on account of their having on them the busts of Washington and Jackson in a panel, which makes a very beautiful piece. Bale & Smith, the well-known die-sinkers, issued several varieties; all, except one, had for their obverse Washington; the exception was the head of Franklin. The workmanship of this firm was of such a fine character that all of their pieces are eagerly sought for, and are ornamental to any cabinet. The head of Franklin was one of their best efforts, and in an uncirculated condition is the gem of their series. One Field, a Hatter, issued one of the most rare; on the obverse of these was a Beaver, and on the reverse a Hat. Only one or two of this variety are known. Hooks' is another of the rare ones. The obverse is the head of Franklin, the reverse the place of business, but not its character. Green & Wetmore, the well-known Iron Merchants, corner of Vesey and Washington streets, issued two varieties, one in brass, the obverse an Anvil, Hammer and Tongs; the other, which is most rare, in tin. This has for its obverse the well-known face of the Brown's Card, (Hardware Merchants of Canada,) and a distinct reverse die. Day, Newell & Day issued two varieties. D. L. Feuchtwanger two varieties in German silver. R. Lovett, Seal Engraver, is another rare variety; on the obverse is a ship lying at a wharf, on which is piled bales of goods. The above are all of New York.

A. D. Angue, Umbrella Dealer; Cogan, the old veteran, and always reliable Coin Dealer, has several varieties. Hooper, Martin & Smith; R. Lovett, Jr., Die Sinker; Richardson, Umbrella Manufacturer. These are of Philadelphia. Tilley, Haines & Co., Currier & Greely, Horace Porter & Co. of Boston. Haviland, Stephenson & Co. of Charleston; Evans of Cincinnati; F. M. Jensch of Chicago; Woodruff, Scrantom & Co. of Fair Haven; M. L. Marshall of Oswego; J. A. Merle, and Folger of New Orleans; Mt. Holly Paper Co. of Pennsylvania, are among the most prominent varieties of the original cards.

New Jersey claims one of the most rare of this series; on one side is "Pay the bearer one dollar and charge the same to John Stevens. Hoboken, June 20th, 1829. To John V. Boskerk, Ferry Master." On the reverse in a wreath is "One dollar payable in specie." But little is known of this piece. John Stevens was one of the Hoboken Land & Ferry Co., and is since deceased. John V. Boskerk was the Ferry Master or Superintendent at that time; he is also deceased. Although diligent inquiries have been made of the oldest ferry-masters, none of them have ever seen the piece, and but one knew anything about it. This valuable piece, and the only one known of the kind, is in the collection of Mr. J. T. Levick of this city, where all that is rich, rare and valuable in this series can be found.

Many of these early cards became in time quite valuable, which induced some speculators to search for the dies. In some cases they succeeded in finding them, and immediately struck such quantities that they are no longer valuable, and not satisfied with re-striking them they made use of the dies of one obverse to the reverse of another, and *visa-versa*. This *muling* process, as it is called, discouraged many of our collectors and induced them to sell their collections; and to show to what an extent this process may be carried, I will state that with eight dies a person can make twenty-six varieties of pieces; then adding the six varieties of metals you have a grand total of 156 pieces; thus you see the number can be increased to an almost unlimited extent without any actual benefit to the collector. It is true it makes a variety in one sense of the word, but many of them are without sense or reason; for instance, the two reverses are sometimes united without the name of the firm on either. If collectors would always denounce this kind of business, and refuse to purchase, there would be an end to it.

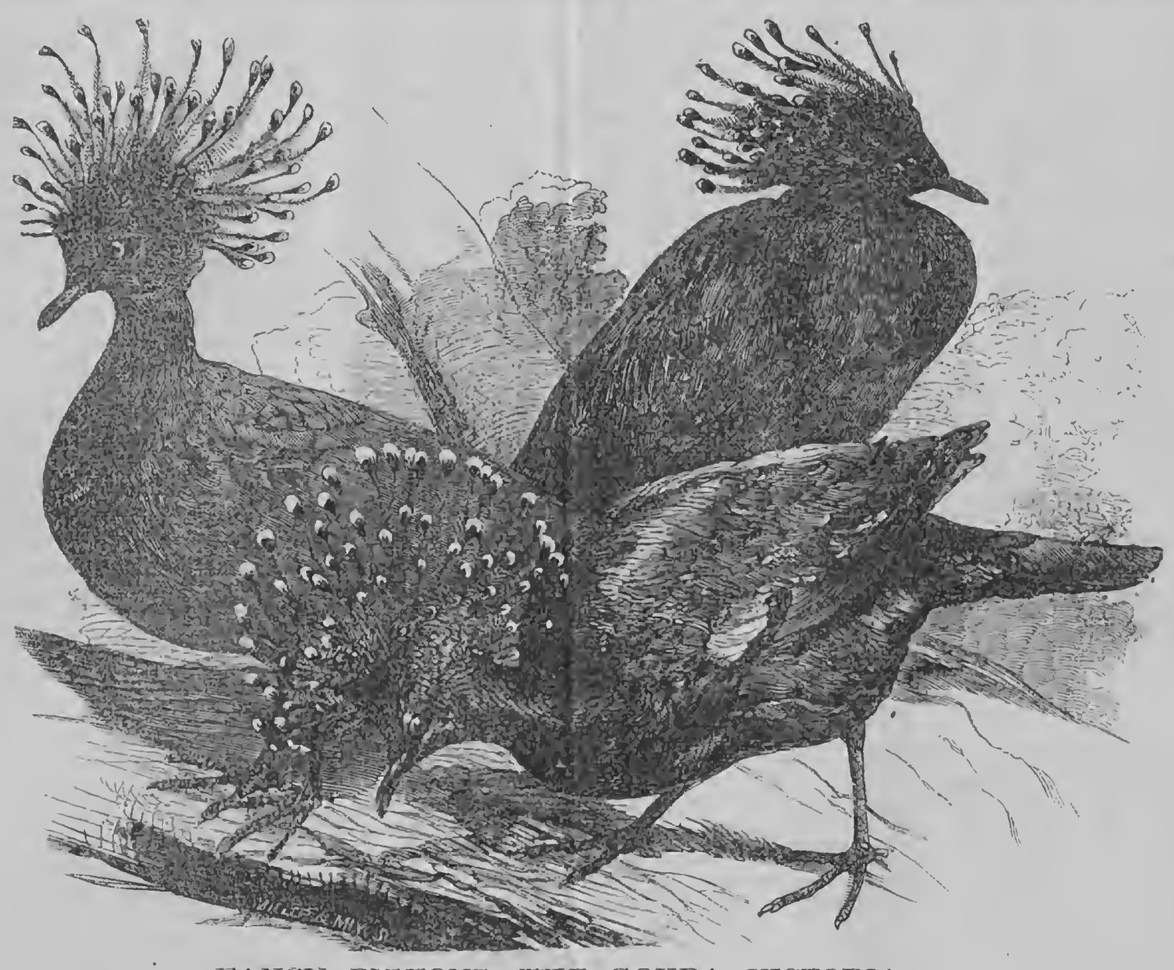
Of late years many of these cards have been struck in sets of metals to suit the fancy of collectors; that is, in Silver, Copper, Brass, Nickel, German Silver and Tin. These metals constitute a very neat and beautiful set, and some collectors will pay a large sum for any piece they may lack in making up their sets. In many instances a large number are struck in one metal for circulation, and only a few in the others for Cabinets. This makes them more rare and sought after.

One cause of varieties is that die-sinkers sometimes make an error in lettering the dies, and are compelled to make new ones after the error is detected and some pieces struck. For instance, a firm doing business in *Old Slip*, found themselves advertised in *Old Ship*. The mistake of a single letter spoiled the die, and in another instance the letter D was reversed, and I presume a new die was made, as those with the reversed letter are extremely rare. In this connection I will state that much of the increased value of these cards arises from the simple fact that, besides their variety, they have for their obverse the head of some favorite national character, and for this cause they can also be classed in the series of American Medals, so the Medalist comes in competition with the Card Collector.

COPPER HEADS.—Under this heading we class all of those small pieces struck in 1861, '62 and '63, by various persons, and circulated as pennies for some time, or until an order was issued for their suppression by the Government. Some of these had on them the name of the firm who issued them, and in many instances they were compelled to redeem them. The drinking saloons issued large quantities, and consequently retained much custom by so doing, as they would not circulate elsewhere. Many die-sinkers made large sums of money by manufacturing them; they charged for the dies, and sold the pieces from 80 to 90 cts. per hundred, and besides those made for general circulation, they struck many varieties for collectors in various metals, charging prices in proportion for them. Some of the manufacturers of these pieces worked secretly, knowing it was an unlawful business, and a collector who took much trouble to find out the various establishments in order to get a few of the pieces struck in different metals expressly for Cabinets, told me he was astonished to find so many of them in private places, and in a number of cases he was suspected of being a Government detective and refused admittance until they were perfectly satisfied as to the object of his visit.

When these pieces first made their appearance a great number of persons began to collect the different varieties, but they increased so rapidly that they became discouraged and gave it up. A few courageous ones persevered and have succeeded in obtaining fine collections. One gentleman in particular, Mr. GROH, made it a specialty, and has the largest and finest collection in the United States, numbering about 5,000 pieces. By many these are considered mementoes of the war times, as they were struck during the depression of the money market, and many of them are ornamented with the heads of noted characters connected with the rebellion. Many of them are beautifully designed, but most of them were very coarse and common, and the suppression of them was a great relief to the people. These were not confined to any particular State, but were issued by every Northern State, as any one can see by reading the Numismatic Journal of N. Y., where a complete list is being published. NOW AND THEN.

New York, October 29, 1866.



FANCY PIGEONS.—THE GOURA VICTORIA.

NOTHING looks prettier as an accessory to a rural home than a tasteful pigeon house, especially when it is inhabited with some of the more curious and fancy breeds. In a previous number we gave an engraving of the *Crown Pigeon*, and now we present our readers with a view of the *Goura Victoria Pigeons*. The drawing was taken from specimens exhibited at an English Poultry Show. Fancy Pigeons form an important part of these shows, and some thirty or forty varieties, and several hundred cages, are sometimes shown at one exhibition. This variety, which is one of the most beautiful, is found wild on the large islands of the Indian Archipelago and New Guinea. They live in the dense forests, and feed upon berries, seeds, grain, &c. They form their nests upon trees and lay but two eggs. We believe this variety has been brought to this country, though they are rare. Other fancy varieties have been illustrated and described in previous volumes.

Various Topics.

CALIFORNIA WONDERS.

MR. BOWLES, in one of his letters from the Pacific side, gives a description of the Yo Semite Valley in California. It is a cleft in the rock, about half a mile wide and ten to fifteen miles in length. The walls which bound its sides are perpendicular, and from half a mile to a mile in height. These walls appear to have been split off from each other and moved their present distance apart.

There are three noted waterfalls in the valley. One of them is nine hundred feet high, formed by a stream coming over the mountain sides into the valley, and another, the loftiest cataract in the world, is two thousand six hundred feet high. On the stream which runs through the valley, are two other falls, one three hundred and fifty, and the other seven hundred feet high.

In the vicinity of Yo Semite is a grove of big trees, about six hundred in number. The largest are thirty and forty feet in diameter, and two hundred and fifty feet high. Congress has donated this valley and the grove to the State. The trees are to be preserved from wanton destruction, and both, as great natural wonders, are to be retained for the future as objects of public curiosity and interest.

EFFECT OF LIGHT.

DR. MOORE, the metaphysician, thus speaks of the effect of light on body and mind:—"A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant deprived of heaven's free light will grow up a shapeless idiot instead of a beautiful and responsible being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges of the Swiss Valois, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveler. It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some blind, some labor under all these privations, and are all misshapen in some part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect with regard to the sun; and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and exempt those on the other side; and even in epidemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors."

RAILROADS.—The celebrated statistician, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, has collected the following figures concerning railroads in this country and in Europe:—We have 36,000 miles of railway, which have cost $1,380,000,000. In Europe there are 30,000, which cost the enormous sum of $3,500,000,000. The construction of railways in an old, closely settled country is of course more expensive than in a new, while European roads are more solid and permanently built. But the saving in the transportation of freight and passengers amounts in each hemisphere to $500,000,000 per annum. Mr. Ruggles estimates the telegraphic lines in this country at 90,000 miles in length, and in Europe at 60,000. so that the New World decidedly leads the old in its facilities of communication.

A SIMILE.—The old Duke of Cumberland was one night playing at hazard at Beaufort-House, with a great heap of gold before him, when somebody said "he looked like the prodigal son and the fatted calf, both."

A CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

ILLINOIS is distinguished above all the States in the Union. She has a member of Congress-at-Large. That our readers may understand just how this comes we will give a solution to the question. The law of the 23d of May, 1850, fixes the number of members of Congress at 233, who are re-distributed among the States after and in accordance with every decennial census. An act of March 4, 1862, increased, however, the number of Representatives from 233 to 241 by allowing one additional Representative to eight States, of which Illinois was one. The number of Congressmen of Illinois was thus raised from thirteen to fourteen. The State Legislature of Illinois, instead of dividing the State into fourteen districts, preferred to elect only thirteen members of Congress in separate districts, and to have the fourteenth elected by a vote of the whole State. This is the "Congressman-at-Large," for which office General Logan has just received a majority approaching 60,000.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN MONSTER.

AT the last sitting of the French Academy of Science, M. Serres communicated a paper on the *Clytodon Clavipes*, an enormous antediluvian quadruped of the armadillo genus, but of the size of an elephant. Hitherto no complete skeleton of this wonderful animal has been found. Owen, Lund, Nodot, Huxley and Burmeister had only had incomplete fragments at their disposal; but M. Serres has at length succeeded in reconstructing its skeleton, which will very shortly be exposed to public view at the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at the Garden of Plants. The total length of the creature is three hundred and thirty meters, or nearly eleven feet; its hight from the ground to the top of the crests which support its bony armor, is four feet. The head, which had only been till now described on the evidence of mere fragments belonging to different individuals, is entire; its vertical diameter is equal to its transversal one, namely, about 15½ inches.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL EXTENSION.—The north wing of the Capitol or Senate extension, is now complete, and so is the south wing, or House extension, with the exception of the large monolithic columns, which are from Maryland quarries. The reminder of the marble, of which the extensions are constructed, by the way, is from quarries at Lee, Massachusetts; the sandstone, of which the main edifice was constructed, was from Virginia quarries; much of the ornamental marble in the interior is from Tennessee; the colossal dome contains about nine millions of pounds of Pennsylvania iron; the copper of which the roofing is made is from Lake superior; and much of the lumber used is Georgia pine.

NATIONAL PECULIARITIES.—A bet was once made in London, that by a single question proposed to an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman, a characteristic reply would be elicited from each of them. Three representative laborers were accordingly called in, and separately asked: "What will you take to run round Russell Square stripped to the shirt?" While the Englishman unhesitatingly answered, "A pint of porter," the humorous response of the Irishman was "A mighty great cold!" The man of the North, however, instead of condescending upon any definite "consideration," cautiously replied, with an eye to a good bargain, "What will your honor gie me?"

SORROW shows truth, as the night brings out stars.

Reading for the Young.

THE STRUGGLE AND THE VICTORY.

"JOHNNY," said a farmer to his little boy, "it is time for you to go to the pasture and drive home the cattle."

Johnny was playing at ball, and the pasture was a long way off, but he was accustomed to obey; so off he started without a word, as fast as his legs could carry him. Being in a great hurry to get back to play, he only half let down the bars, and then hurried the cattle out; and one fine cow in trying to crowd over stumbled, and fell down, with her leg broken.

Johnny stood by the suffering creature, and thought to himself, "Now, what shall I do? That was the finest cow father had, and it will be a great loss to father. What shall I tell him?"

"Tell him," whispered the tempter, "you found the bars half down, and the cow lying there."

"No, I can't say that," said Johnny, "for it would be a lie."

"Tell him," whispered the tempter again, "that while you were driving the cows, that big boy of farmer Brown's threw a stone, and hurried her so that she fell and broke a leg."

"No, no," said Johnny, "I never told a lie, and I won't begin now. I'll tell my father the truth. I was in a hurry, and frightened the poor creature, and so she fell and broke her leg."

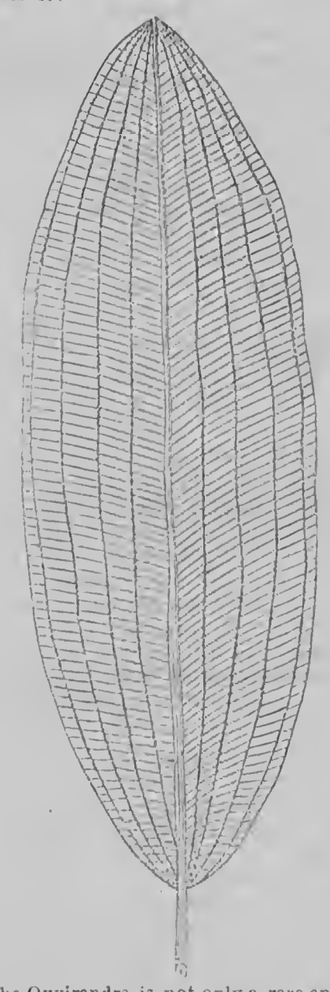
So, having taken this right and brave resolve, Johnny ran home as if he was afraid the tempter would catch him; and he went straight to his father, and told him the whole truth. And what did his father do?

He laid his hand on Johnny's head, and said, "My dear son, I would rather lose every cow I own than that my boy should tell an untruth."

And Johnny, though very sorry for the mischief he had done, was much happier than if he had told a lie to screen himself, even if he had never been found out.

LACE LEAF, OR LATTICE PLANT.

NOTHING is more captivating to the inquiring, youthful mind than the investigation of the wonders and curiosities of the vegetable world. ELLIS, in his work on Madagascar, describes a very curious plant, growing on the island, with a leaf like *lace or lattice* work. Its botanical name is *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. Mr. E. thus describes it:



"The Ouvirandra is not only a rare and curious, but a singularly beautiful plant, both in structure and color. From the several crowns of the branching root, growing often a foot or more deep in the water, a number of graceful leaves, nine or ten inches long, and two or three inches wide, spread out horizontally just beneath the surface of the water. The flower-stalks rise from the center of the leaves, and the branching or forked flower is curious; but the structure of the leaf is peculiarly so, and seems like a living fibrous skeleton rather than an entire leaf. The longitudinal fibers extend in curved lines along its entire length, and are united by threadlike fibers or veins crossing them at right angles from side to side, at a short distance from each other. The whole leaf looks as if composed of fine tendrils, wrought after a most regular pattern, so as to resemble a piece of bright green lace or open needlework. Each leaf rises from the crown on the root like a short, delicate-looking, pale-green or yellow fiber, unfolding its feathery-looking sides, and increasing its size as it spreads beneath the water. The leaves in their several stages of growth pass through almost every gradation of color, from a pale yellow to a dark olive green, becoming brown or even black before they finally decay; air-bubbles of considerable size frequently appearing under the full formed and healthy leaves.

It is scarcely possible to imagine any object of the kind more attractive and beautiful than a full grown specimen of this plant, with its dark-green leaves forming the limit of a circle two or three feet in diameter, and in the transparent water within that circle presenting leaves in every stage of development, both as to color and size. Nor is it the least curious to notice that these slender and fragile structures, apparently not more substantial than the gossamer, and flexible as a feather, still possess a tenacity and wiriness which allow the delicate leaf to be raised by the hand to the surface of the water without injury."

One of these curious plants was procured some years ago by JAMES DUNDAS, Esq., of Philadelphia, from a leaf of which the above drawing was made for the RURAL.

To Agents and Friends.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

Encouraging.—The well-lined letters we are receiving now-a-days indicate that a good many people think the RURAL NEW-YORKER is not extravagant in asking $3 for fifty-two visits—considering present prices of pork, potatoes, butter, etc.

Remit by Draft.—Whenever drafts can be obtained Club Agents are requested to remit them in preference to Currency or P. O. Money Orders. As we pay cost of exchange, and allow them to be sent at our risk, it is the safest and cheapest to remit *by draft.*

Our Terms are $3 a year, and all persons (except Agents, Clergymen, Teachers, &c.,) who send less for a yearly copy of the RURAL will only receive the paper for the time the money pays for at single subscription rate. The only way to get the RURAL for $2.50 is to form or join a club of ten.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y.—Persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to *Rochester, N. Y.*, and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money letters intended for us are almost daily mailed to the above places, and are liable to be delayed or lost.

Remit Early!—Agents will please send in their lists, or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order that we may get names in type for mailing machine as fast as possible. Those forming clubs of ten or more, can send 4, 6 or 8 names at the club rate for 10, and after that fill out lists and secure extra copies, premiums, &c. Please report "progress," also, friends.

Form Clubs Now.—Don't wait for the close of the year and volume, but "pitch right in" and see how large a club you can raise *before* New Year's Day. If the trashy papers and cheap reprints get the start of the RURAL you will be sorry, and so will—the Publisher! But they won't if you are as kind and active as have been our friends in former years.

The Rural as a Present.—Our readers are reminded that in all cases where a *Subscriber* sends the RURAL NEW-YORKER to a relative or friend, *as a present*, we only charge the lowest club rate—$2.50 a year. The lowest price for copies thus sent to Canada is $2.70 and to Europe $3.50. The RURAL is a valuable gift, and one which reminds the recipient of the kind donor fifty-two times in the course of the year.

Your Name and Post-Office.—Those remitting for the RURAL, whether for one or fifty copies, should give names of persons and post-office, and State, Territory or Province, *plainly* and *correctly*. It isn't profitable to the writer nor pleasant to us—this receiving money letters without post-office address or name of writer. In writing to a publisher always give the name of your Post-Office (not Town,) County and State, and don't forget to sign your name.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEC. 15, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The President's Message.

THE President, in his recent Message to Congress, says, in the opening paragraph, that the enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary Judicial proceedings; that the animossities engendered by the war are rapidly giving way to kindlier influences; that an entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart. The steps taken for the promotion of this object are recapitulated at length and the difficulties opposing themselves to complete success are said to be found in the lack of representation in Congress of the States lately in rebellion. As a means toward a final restoration, the Judicial, Revenue and Postal systems of the country were extended to to those States and the proper officers appointed for these several departments. All the States lately in rebellion have amended their constitutions, whereby slavery is abolished in accordance with the requisition made upon them in this respect. Regret is expsessed that Congress has so far refused the representation asked for by the States referred to. He dissents from the opinion that the seceded States should be regarded as simply in the condition of Territories, and cites the declaration of Congress in August, 1862, that "hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be disturbed," in proof of the correctness of his views. The President reviews the subject of representation at considerable length and urges a favorable consideration of it by Congress.

The reports of the several heads of Departments are adverted to and a synopsis of their contents presented. They are each and all regarded as of a highly satisfactory character.

Affairs in Mexico hold considerable prominence in the Message. An arrangement was made with the French Emperor for the withdrawal of his troops from that country in three divisions at stated periods, the last in November, 1867. Apprehending that this movement on the part of the French would create a crisis in that country, a minister and the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States were sent there for the purpose of watching events, learning the true state of affairs and to promote the interests of the Republic of Mexico. The President has since been informed that the French Emperor has modified his plan of withdrawal and did not detach the November contingent as agreed upon, but will remove all his troops from Mexico during the ensuing spring. To this modification of the agreement objection is made and a hope expressed that the original agreement will yet be substantially adhered to by the French Emperor. Difficulty on this point is not apprehended.

Regret is expressed that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of our differences with England in relation to violations of the neutrality laws during the late civil contest in this country. An early adjustment of this question is deemed essential to a good understanding between the two governments.

The invasion of Canada from our territory in June last is adverted to, as also the capture and conviction of some of the invaders. Efforts are making to procure a modification of the sentence passed on the convicted.

Efforts have been made to obtain from European governments a recognition of the right of subjects of these governments to expatriate themselves unless accused of or convicted of crimes punishable by the laws of their native countries. This is deemed a matter of great importance, but all efforts, so far, for a proper adjustment of it have failed. The question will be still further pressed on the attention of those governments.

Summary of Department Reports.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865, the national debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing Sept. 1, 1865, and ending Oct. 31, 1866, having been $206,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. Secretary McCulloch's Report shows a very favorable condition of the finances; that the national debt is likely to be paid in twenty-five years, and a return to specie payments throughout the country in eighteen months. Cash now in the U. S. treasury, $130,326,960. There are now 1,647 national banks in operation; their circulation and deposits, Oct. 1, '66, $1,024,274,386; their resources, $1,525,493,960. The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Hurlburt, recommends that redemptions of national bank notes be made in New York city.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—Secretary Stanton reports that the entire number of volunteers to be mustered out, paid and transported, May 1, 1865, was 1,034,064; by November 1, 1866, 1,023,621 were mustered out, leaving in service 11,043, white and colored. Reduction of colored troops during the year 75,024, leaving in service about 10,000 officers and men. The army now numbers, of all arms, 54,302 men. During the fiscal year there was paid to the army, military academy and volunteers $259,374,317. From May 1, 1865, to Aug. 2, 1866, over 267,000 horses and mules were sold for $15,269,075. Barracks, hospitals and other buildings sold brought $447,873. Damaged clothing sold for $902,770; hospital property sold for $4,000,000. The aggregate sales of transports and other war material amounted to $12,163,707. The military telegraph is discontinued; its cost was $3,219,000; 433 engines and 6,695 cars have been restored to their owners. The expense of operating military railroads during the war was $45,000,000. Forty-one national cemeteries have been established; interments of Union soldiers in the cemeteries, 104,526. The total expense of the department the past year was $259,374,317, of which sum $205,272,314 were paid to soldiers mustered out of the service. One hundred and fifty thousand freedmen and their children are attending school in the South.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The whole naval force, Secretary Welles says, at this time, consists of 278 vessels, armed with 2,351 guns. Of these, 115 vessels, carrying 1,029 guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is 13,600. Most of the iron-clads, numbering fifty-four, are laid up at League Island, near Philadelphia. The naval pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last were $43,324,526; the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior reports that during the fiscal year, 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. Mr. Browning says this liberal policy invites emigration both from the old and new world. Land offices have been re-opened in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Postmaster-General, Mr. Randall, reports that the expenditures for the year exceed the receipts $905,093. The length of mail routes in operation the past year was 180,921 miles. Many of the mail routes in the late insurgent States were in operation only part of the year. There has been an increase the past year in those States of 41,872 miles, at an annual cost of $1,137,363. Over one-half the mail routes in these States are now in operation, and 8,839 post-offices have been re-opened. Contractors have been fined $56,302 for delinquencies. The revenue the past fiscal year was $14,386,986. There has been an increase in the postage upon the correspondence exchange with foreign countries amounting to $460,290. Liberal postal arrangements have been made with Italy, and a highly important one nearly completed with Great Britain.

Canada Matters.

A NEW trial has been refused to the four Fenians condemned to be hung in Toronto on the 13th inst., but a respite has been granted them until the 18th day of March next.

A full battery of Armstrong guns has been sent to Kingston for the use of the garrison in case they have to do field duty.

All volunteer field batteries in Canada have been supplied with new and complete equipments and guns, and are ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

The authorities in Ottawa are watching (Dec. 8) numerous supposed Fenians. It is surmised that they intend setting fire to the Parliament buildings, and necessary precautions are being taken. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the respite granted to the Fenians sentenced to be hung.

A telegram from Sweetsburg of Dec. 9, says that the Government has received information of an intended raid by the Roberts Fenians. The volunteer militia have been armed with the Spencer breech-loading rifles.

Excitement about the Madoc mines continues unabated. Operations are rapidly progressing.

From Mexico.

THE N. Y. Herald's Chihuahua correspondent of Nov. 22, says the Imperialists were evacuating all their northern outposts, and it was thought that Mazatlan and San Luis Potosi would soon be rid of their presence. All the available Liberal forces in that part of the country are being concentrated for the purpose of investing San Luis, and over 13,000 men will soon confront that stronghold.

On the 26th, Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the U. S. forces at Brownsville, Texas, sent a detachment of troops under Colonel Perkins, to Matamoras. It was alleged that Canales intended to sack the city, and Gen. S. sent his men to protect American citizens. After an interview with Canales, Gen. Sedgwick withdrew his forces. Escobada open fire on the city and Fort Monterey, but was unsuccessful, losing 750 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Gen. Sedgwick, on the 30th, demanded of Canales the surrender of Matamoras, himself and troops to be prisoners of war to the United States. Canales refused to surrender on the ground of there being no war with the United States. He, however, surrendered the city to Escobada, who took possession the next day Oajaca has been surrendered to the Liberals.

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Police Justices of Cork have sent telegraph dispatches to the authorities here asking for more troops to preserve the peace of that city. The enrollment of loyal Irish in Ireland has been ordered by the Government. The Government is determined to crush the rebellion the moment it breaks out.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—It is positively declared that Austria will concentrate troops in Gallacia, in spite of former denials of her intention to do so.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It is reported here to-day that the Emperor Maximilian has telegraphed by the Atlantic cable that he will soon land at Gibraltar, Spain.

The excitement about the condition of affairs in Ireland is increasing. No actual outbreak has yet occurred, but the military and naval authorities are making every preparation to meet the emergency whenever it arises.

In addition to the numerous men-of-war already sent to Queenstown and Belfast, the Lords of the Admiralty have to-day ordered the dispatch of three more iron-clads to Ireland.

The military authorities have also directed the departure of two additional regiments of regulars to the same quarter.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—The military here are actively engaged in efforts to discover and arrest all Fenians. The Pigeon House Fort, commanding the entrance to the harbor, is being strongly garrisoned and supplied with Armstrong guns.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Post demands of the Government a rigid investigation into Fenian organizations in England, and in what manner the depot of arms in Liverpool is guarded.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The French officers had their farewell interview with the Pope yesterday. The French vessels of war have blockaded Corea.

CONGRESS.—The National Law-makers have not, as yet, this session, fairly got the machinery for turning out their products in grinding order, and probably will not get to work in earnest until after the first of January. No one has yet moved an impeachment of the President, and we believe nothing of the kind is contemplated. A resolution has passed the House, 111 to 29, to repeal the act of July 17, 1862, authorizing the President to pardon rebels. A bill has been introduced in the House that the next session of Congress commence the first Monday in March. The new tariff and tax bills are promised to be ready for Congressional action on the 15th inst. A bill is before Congress providing for eight dollar a month as a pension to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; widows of soldiers who have died since April, 1, 1865, and of those who die hereafter, to receive a like sum. No bill, that we are aware of, has yet passed both Houses of Congress, nor any of the unfinished business of last session been acted on.

JOHN H. SURRATT.—Orders have been sent by our Government via the cable, to Admiral Goldsborough to send one of the fleet under his command in the Mediterranean direct to Alexandria to bring John H. Surratt (whose re-arrest was published last week) to Washington, thus avoiding all possibility of his escape or of his release on habeas corpus. As Mr. Hale, our Minister, has Surratt's photograph, there can be no doubt that the man arrested is the culprit. It is thought he will be tried in Washington by a civil tribunal.

A MODEL PAPER.—The Watchman & Reflector of Boston, has an enviable reputation for ability and enterprise. It has not been surpassed in merit by any religious journal in the country. But it aspires to higher excellence, and proposes to become, with the opening of the New Year, one of the most comprehensive family papers in the world. It will be greatly enlarged, and published on a double sheet: one sheet devoted, as hitherto, to religious matter; the other to literary, social, monetary and agricultural articles. This latter department will be new and peculiar, with a rich variety of contents, embracing articles on current moral, social and political questions; on the leading men of the age in thought and action; reviews of important books; tales for the family circle; agricultural and gardening matters for farmers; and monetary articles and reports of the markets for business men.

No Journal in the world certainly has a more comprehensive plan to meet the wants of all families, and of all members of a family; and as the editorial staff will consist of nine men, all able and experienced in the several departments, who will be assisted by thirty contributors, many of them having a national reputation, the Watchman & Reflector must become a model family paper, unequaled in merit and circulation. Its enterprising conductors deserve the largest success. We refer our readers to Advertisement in another column.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—At the last State Sunday School Convention the State was divided into four districts, for the purpose of holding institutes, believing that thereby the cause of Sabbath Schools would be greatly promoted. The Western Division consists of the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Steuben and Wayne. The Convention in this District will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Batavia on the 18th inst., and continue three days. All friends of Sunday Schools are invited by the Committee having the matter in charge, to attend and take part in the exercises.

LOSSES IN THE FISHERIES.—Fourteen vessels and twenty-six lives have been lost in the prosecution of the fishing business, off Gloucester, during the past year. The loss of life is more than double that of last year. The value of vessels and property lost amounts to $140,000.

Commercial, Markets, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, DEC. 11, 1866.

THERE is little change to notice in the eastern money market since last week. Rates of interest, however, are rather tending downward, and as a whole there is a better state of feeling in commercial circles. Money continues close at Cincinnati, and at Chicago there is increased demand, and trade is reported very dull. This is particularly the case in the grain and flour business, dealers being indisposed to operate under present prospects. Chicago bankers for a week past have been expressing currency to New York to keep up their balances, and will be obliged to do so until produce comes forward more freely. Gold has been gradually declining during the past week. Sales were made yesterday at 137¼. The gold recently sold by order of the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to between four and five millions. It is presumed that Congress will hereafter order the sale of gold as it accumulates; this will prevent the Secretary from controlling the price by hoarding at one time and selling at another.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is in the main satisfactory to the commercial community, though his ideas in regard to a speedy return to specie payments are considered hardly practicable. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his Report, urges the importance of requiring all National Banks to redeem their issues on the Atlantic sea-board—or in other words at New York, that being the commercial center. The necessity of furnishing the South with a National Bank currency is urged, and for this purpose he recommends that the bank circulation be gradually increased beyond the $300,000,000 now authorized, to the extent of $25,000,000. This proposition is not endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury. These and other recommendations in the reports we shall allude to as the action of Congress shall be developed.

The statement of the public debt to December 1st has been published. The whole amount of debt bearing coin interest is $1,371,068,591.80; debt bearing currency interest, $857,622,890 00; debt not presented for payment, $22,605,794.71. Debt bearing no interest, including United States notes, fractional currency and gold certificates, $433,698,598.93; amount of coin and currency in treasury, $135,964,657.22; total amount of National Debt, less cash in treasury, 2,549,631,238.22. The debt was reduced $1,678,787 in the month of November, which is less than in any other month for some time past.

HOGS.—A moderate business has been done thus far this season, in this locality, in dressed hogs. Yesterday very few were in market. Buyers offer $7.00.

The Detroit Post of Friday gives the state of the western market, as follows:

The offerings of hogs are comparatively light, but our market, very naturally, feels the full effect of the decline in all the leading markets, and the price has fallen to $7.25 net as the extreme figure for heavy, a decline of fully 75c. since yesterday. Speculative operators are boldly offering mess pork at prices lower than it can be made for at the above figure for hogs, the tendency cannot be otherwise than downward. In Chicago yesterday the prices for choice lots were $5.80 for live, and $6 80 net. In Cincinnati, $5.70 for live, and $6.75@$7.00 net. Most of the packing houses are now at work, but a few have been holding back for lower rates.

Mess Pork continues to decline. At the close of last week an operator in Detroit offered to sell at $19.00, six days delivery. Lots to suit purchasers for all January, sellers option, were offered at $18.50.

BEEF—Has been rather firmer for the last six or eight days.

WHEAT.—We gave recently the comparative receipts of wheat at Buffalo and at New York during the summer and fall of 1865 and 1866, which showed a decrease in the amount. The reverse is true of the receipts of wheat at Chicago. The following is the amount of wheat and flour received from January 1 to December 1, in each of the years mentioned, at that point:

	1865.	1866.
Wheat, bush	9,020,861	11,403,495
Flour bbls	1,129,702	1,710,310

The increase therefore this year is about 20 per cent. over the corresponding months in 1865.

Millers in Michigan, Illinois, and other points west, it is said, are very generally disposed to stop grinding for the present.

WOOL.—The market continues flat in this region and at the west—the transactions being insufficient to fix a price. At the east manufacturers are inquiring for fine fleeces, and are beginning to purchase stocks for spring goods. A sale of 190,000 lbs. fleeces was made in New York, Friday, at 33½c. for unwashed, and 53c. for Ohio. The supply of carpet wools is light, and they are in demand.

ROCHESTER MARKET.

THE market, generally, shows a downward tendency. Flour has receded a little, say 25c. ℔ barrel, on all kinds. Wheat remains as at last quotations with very little offering. Corn and oats are a shade lower. Barley is unchanged, and next to nothing doing.

Provisions show little change, though the tendency generally is downward. Other commodities show no change to note. Supply good and demand limited mainly to the trade.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@12,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,25@16,75	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, Etc.	
Do. red wheat	$14,25@14,75	Apples, green	$0,75@ 1,25
Do. extra State	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@ 12c
Do. buckwheat, ℔ ct	5,00	Peaches	25@ 30c
Millfeed, coarse	20,00@22,00	Cherries	30@ 35c
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Plums	20@ 25c
Meal, corn, cwt	2,75@ 3,00	Potatoes, ℔ bu	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,00@ 2,75	Onions	50@62½c
Best white	3,00@ 3,10	Carrots	40@ 40c
Corn, old, ℔ bu	1,10@ 1,10	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	1,10@ 1,10	Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Rye	1,10@ 1,10	Do. untrimmed	0@ 0c
Oats	50@ 50c	Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Barley	1,00@ 1,10	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@1,50
Beans	1,50@ 1,75	Lamb pelts	0,75@1,25
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess	$25,00@25,00	Timothy ℔ bu	$3,75@ 4,00
Do. new mess	25,00@25,00	Clover, medium	8,00@ 8,50
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	16@ 17c	Do. large	0,00@ 0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,00@11,00	Peas	1,25@ 2,00
Beef	10,00@12,00	Flax	1,50@ 2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@ 3,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	6@ 7c	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Hams	16@ 17c	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Shoulders	14@ 14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	18@ 14c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@ 18c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	8@ 15c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	30@ 33c	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Do. packed	30@ 32c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@ 16c
Cheese, dairy	14@ 15c	Salt, ℔ bbl	2,75@2,85
Do. factory	13@ 13c	Wool, ℔ lb.	45@50c
Lard, tried	14@ 15c	Hops	50@ 65c
Do. rough	12@ 14c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	3,25@3,50
Do. rough	6@ 6½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@ 30c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 33c	Candles, box	14@ 15c
FODDER.		Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Hay ℔ ton	18,00@18,00	Barrels	38@ 40c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC 9—Cotton, middling, 32@33½c. Flour ranges at from $7.40@13,00. Wheat, $1,35@2,90. Corn, $1,08@1,13. Rye, $1,30. Barley, $1,10@1,18. Oats, 60@61½c. Pork, new mess, $20,20@20.50; $18,00@18,50 for prime; 9@10c for Shoulders; Hams, 10½@12½c; Lard, 11@12½c. Butter, 15@38c. Cheese 8@10½c. Dressed hogs 7¾@8¼c for Western.

ALBANY, DEC. 8.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@16,00. Rye flour, $7,50; Buckwheat flour, $3,00@3,00. Corn meal, $2,50@2,62 per 100 lbs. Wheat no sales. Corn, $1,10@1.12. Barley, $1 05@1,27. Oats, 63c. Rye, $1@1,05. Pork, mess, $25@26. Hams, 17c. Butter, 25@40c. Lard, 14@15c. Hops, 55@60c. Dressed hogs, $9. Wool, coarse fleece, 47c.

CHICAGO, DEC. 8.—Flour, $8.50@14,25; wheat, $1,79@2 03. Corn, 78@81c. Oats, 39@39½c. Barley, $1@1,15. Rye, 80@82c. Mess pork, $17,75@18,00. Lard, 12c. Hogs, dressed, $6,25@6,70.

TORONTO, DEC. 7.—Flour, $6,25@8,50. Wheat, fall $1,58@1,62; spring, $1,40@1,43; Peas, 60@63c; Oats 30@31c.—Mess pork, $20@21; prime do, $17@17; Hams, 18@13c; Lard, 12@13c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 15@16c. Wool, 30@30c. Hay, $11@15. Straw, $7,00@10,00. Barley, 50@60c. Apples, $1,50@2.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 3.—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9,00@17,00; Cows and Calves, $40@125; Veal Calves, 8@13½c; Sheep & Lambs, 3½@8c; Swine, 6½@7c.

ALBANY, DEC. 7.—Beeves, sales at from $3,75@10,00. Sheep, at 4@5½c. Hogs, 7@7½c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 4.—Beeves, sales at 9@13c. Working oxen $150@250 ℔ pr. Handy steers $75@175. Milch cows, $40@100. Heifers, $28@45 Yearlings, $22@25; two-year-olds, $32@45; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep sheared, 5½@5¾ cents; in lots, 2@5½cts. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 8@9 cents, retail, 10@12c; Columbia Co., wholesale, 10½@11c; retail, 12@18c. Fat hogs, 8@8½c. Hides, 10@11c. ℔ lb; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 7½@9c.; calfskins, 17@20c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,25.

TORONTO, DEC. 7.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00@6,50; 2d do, $5@5,50; 3d do, $3,50@4. Sheep, $4,00@6,00 each.—Lambs, $2,50@3 each. Calves, $7@8 each. Hogs, $3,50@5,50. Deer, $7@10.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 4.—40@45c for native and ¼ blood Merinos; 45@50cts for ½ and ⅝ do; 50@60c for full-blood do; 55@65c for Saxony; 20@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@55c for superfine; 55@66c for extra do; 22@27c for common unwashed California, and 35@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@43c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@65c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 20@27c; Smyrna, 2@27c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, DEC. 5.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 60@65cts; fine, 55@58c; medium, 50@53; coarse, 45@48c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 53@55c; fine, 51@53c; medium, 48@51c; coarse, 42@47c. Other Western—Fine, 50@53c; medium, 47@49c; common, 42@45c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 50@60c; pulled, extra, 60@65c; superfine, 45@50cts; No. 1, 38@40c; Smyrna, 18@15c; Buenos Ayres, 18@40c; Cape Good Hope, 37@38c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 18@35c; East India, 20@45c

CINCINNATI, DEC. 7.—There are no changes to note. *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@47c., and extra, 46@50c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@28c.; washed, 40@45c.; tub washed, 45@48c.; pulled, 33@35c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@25c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 38@42c; medium, 42@44c; fine, 45@45c.—*Gazette.*

MARRIED.

AT the Brick Church, on the afternoon of Nov. 28th, by the Rev. JAMES B. SHAW, EDWARD WEBSTER, Esq., and Mrs. ELIZA JANE FITCH, all of this city.

The many friends of Prof. WEBSTER (formerly an Associate Editor of the RURAL, and still a contributor,) will join us in congratulating him upon the event above recorded, and in wishing the dual many years of happiness and prosperity.

DIED.

IN Irondequoit, on the 5th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN H. WARING, aged 53 years.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

$30,000:—FOR A FORTUNE, AND NO DECEPTION. Address HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass. 882-13t

WANTED—*Immediately*, SEWING MACHINE AGT'S. Also, Agents to sell the Magic Cleaner and Excelsior Knife and Scissors Sharpener, the best selling article out. Address J. R. AYERS, Rochester, N. Y.

$28.80 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted, Ladies and gentlemen, in a pleasant, permanent and honorable business. For further particulars, address A. D. BOWMAN & CO., 115 Nassau Street, New York. [Clip out and return this notice.]

A WONDERFUL BOOK! Riches, Wisdom, Happiness, Marvels, Miracles and Mysteries, all combined, worth $5, mailed free for 25 cents. L. N. WHITE & CO., 25 Chambers St., New York. [882 2t

STRANGE! STRANGE!—Full instructions by which any person can master the Art of Ventriloquism by a few hours practice. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Satisfaction given or money refunded in every case. Address M. A. JAGGERS, Calhoun, Illinois.

PARLOR FIREWORKS.—Or, SNOW CRYSTALS IN FIRE. Just the thing for winter evenings. 25 cts. a package. NO NAME FOR THEM; or, the Oriental Mysteries. The greatest curiosity of the age. 25 cts. Send orders to O. A. KOORBACH, 122 Nassau-st., New York.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—I have in my possession a method for preventing iron and steel from rusting, and by its use I have not had a rusty tool about my place for six years, though having no dry sheds for them. *IT IS A NEW THING AND NO HUMBUG.* I will send the recipe to any one for 50 cts. Address O. F. GLADSON, Peru, Lasalle Co., Illinois.

FOR SALE.—A rare chance to purchase one of the most delightful situations in Western New York, situated in the pleasant village of Fairport, 20 minutes ride by railroad from Rochester. House large and convenient, with outbuildings all recently built, together with 7 acres of good land, with an abundance of choice fruit of every variety. This is a very desirable property, and will be sold very reasonable. Addres P. O. Box 23, Fairport, N. Y.

AGENTS DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?—If so, you have now an opportunity by engaging in the sale of the *PATENT "EXCELSIOR" NO-CHIMNEY BURNERS.* Everybody wants them. *Saves the expense of chimneys; no smoke or smell.* Differ from all others as *no draft will extinguish them.* Samples, post-paid, 25 cents; circular illustrating this and other articles free. Address EDGAR & CAVAN, No. 95 Maiden Lane, New York. 882-3t

AGENTS WANTED!—In all parts of the United States, to sell "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for Agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass. 882-4t.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor.* All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay St., N. Y. ☞ BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. 882-26t-eo

AGENTS WANTED FOR WEDGWOOD'S GOVERNMENT AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. *A Comprehensive View of the Rise, Progress and Present Organization of the State and National Governments.*

It contains the law which every citizen should possess to discharge, with intelligence and fidelity, his duties to the State and to the Nation, and to conduct his private affairs with safety to himself and justice to others.

STRICTLY A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.—Reliable, active men and women, who wish to do good and make money, can do both by canvassing for this book. Some Agents make over $100 a week. A circular, giving Title-page, Table of Contents, Testimonials, and Specimen pages, with Agency documents, will be sent on application. Territory assigned, and liberal inducements offered. J. W. SCHIERMERHORN & CO., Publishers, 430 Broome Street, New York.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
Holiday Gifts—J H Ray & Co.
Dyspepsia and Fits—Dr O Phelps Brown.
Beautiful Leaved Plants—Scribner, Welford & Co.
Best Holiday Gift—Webster's Dictionary.
The Martyr President—C Rich & Co.
Batchelor's Hair Dye.
Agents do you want to make money?—Edgar & Cavan.
Agents Wanted—B B Russell & Co.
Ball Room Books—Oliver Ditson & Co.
100,000 Hop Sets—Ed France.
To Farmers and Mechanics—C. F. Gladson.
$38.80 per Day—A D Bowman & Co.
Strange! Strange!—M A Jaggers.
A Wonderful Book—L N White & Co.
The White Man's Paper—Van Evrie, Horton & Co.
The Paper for the Age—Ford, Olmstead & Co.
Agents Wanted—J W Schermerhorn & Co.
$20,000 for a Fortune—Harris Bros.
Colored Fruit and Flower Plates—Wallace Darrow.
Agents Wanted—J R Ayers.
Parlor Fireworks—O A Roorbach.
For Sale—P O Box 23, Fairport, N Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— The Chicago Lake tunnel cost $125,000.

— Sleighing is good in St. Paul, Minnesota.

— Game is now abundant in Central Illinois.

— Cholera has broken out at the West Indies.

— The voters registered in New York city number 126,411.

— The average cost of teaching, per scholar in New York, is $19.67.

— America has 90,000 miles of telegraph and 36,000 miles of railway.

— The Mississippi is closed north of Keokuk by the severe weather.

— Nearly 2,000 Germans leave Europe every week for the United States.

— The site for a post office in New York city costs Government $1,000,000.

— A. H. Evans is the new Associated Press correspondent at Washington.

— Westfield, N. Y., is now lit with gas from natural springs near the village.

— There are now building in England 26 iron armor-plated vessels of war.

— Sunday last was the seventh anniversary of the execution of John Brown.

— The Circleville (Ohio) Union says the potato rot is very bad in that section.

— At Troy, N. Y., last year, the paper collar business amounted to $1,120,453.

— A fatal nitro-glycerine explosion occurred in this city Tuesday morning week.

— About 9,000 pupils of the public schools in Cincinnati are studying German.

— New Orleans capitalists project a railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Selma, Ala.

— Horace Greeley has resigned his position of Trustee of the Cornell University.

— The Erie (Pa.) people talk of shipping petroleum directly from that port to Liverpool.

— There have been 228 resignations of clerks in the Treasury Department the past year.

— Mr. Andrew McLaughlin of Peacham, Vt., raised 58 bushels of wheat on 1½ acres of land.

— The county seat of Cattaraugus Co. is to be removed from Ellicottville to Little Valley.

— The farmers of Rupert, Vt., and vicinity have formed an association for cheese-making.

— The suspension bridge across the Ohio, at Cincinnati, will soon be opened to pedestrians.

— The expenditure for school purposes in Upper Canada during the past year was $1,500,000.

— The remains of the rebel navy at Charlottee, N. C., were sold lately by government for $4,000.

— George Peabody made a Thanksgiving gift of $25,000 to the House of Industry at New York.

— There are seven persons under indictment for murder at White Plains, Westchester Co., N Y.

— Edmund S. Dana of Vermont has been appointed assistant clerk of the House of Representatives.

— Temperance is made an indispensable requisite of all engineers on the Boston & Worcester R. R.

— Four ten-inch Rodmans are to be added to the already formidable armament of Fortress Monroe.

— A whale 35 feet long, which had been killed by a steamship, lately drifted on the New Jersey beach.

— A Prussian has invented a breech-loading double-barreled cannon of eight discharges per minute.

— James Madison Bell, a negro, is making a sensation at Cincinnati by public readings from the poets.

— The merchants of Atlanta, Ga., suspend business one day a week to attend a religious revival meeting.

— The burned section of Portland, Me., comprising two-thirds of its business portion, is wholly rebuilt.

— The Internal Revenue Collector of Idaho reports the value of bullion produced from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, at $11,000,000.

— Gen. Manzano, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, arrived at Havana, Saturday week, to relieve Gen. Lersurndi.

— After a suspension of five years, the Tennessee Institute for deaf and dumb at Knoxville is again open for the reception of pupils.

Special Notices.

Decided. There seems to be no question but what COE'S BALSAM is the greatest and best Cough preparation extant. In cases of Croup it is unfailing. Take little and often, and the result is sure. It should find a home in every household. The proprietors assure us it needs but one trial to establish its merits.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.
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Confidential Information for the Married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address
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BY THE
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25 Rosewood Pianos	worth	$300 to 500	each.
30 " Melodeons	"	100 to 300	"
100 Sewing Machines	"	50 to 125	"
200 Music Boxes	"	15 to 150	"
500 Gold Watches	"	60 to 250	"
1,000 Silver Watches	"	20 to 60	"
1,000 Silver Tea Sets	"	25 to 150	"

Together with a large assortment of new and
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
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The name and value of each article of our goods are marked on Tickets, placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents, an envelope containing such TICKET will be drawn without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The purchaser after seeing what article it draws and its value—which may be *from One to Five Hundred Dollars*—can then, on payment of ONE DOLLAR, receive the article named, or may exchange it for any other article marked on our Circular at the same value. Every Ticket draws an article worth ONE DOLLAR, or more. ☞ No BLANKS. *Our patrons can depend on prompt returns. The Articles drawn will be immediately sent by Express or return mail or delivered at our office.*

LETTERS from many persons acknowledging the receipt of VALUABLE GIFTS from us, may be seen on file at our office, among whom we are permitted to refer to:
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ALWAYS

A WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in THE ADVOCATE. These are our *lowest wholesale prices.* We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but *one price.*

The way which we came to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay, elsewhere, about a *dollar* per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the wholesale prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade but we cannot make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than *two cents per pound.*

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Bankor makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get,*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ʙ.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25; best, $1,50.

TINMOUTH, Vt., Nov. 13th, 1866.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:—Please find enclosed my seventh Club Order, amounting to $134,35, which you will fill, and send to my address by Express, to be collected on delivery. Accept my thanks for the complimentary package. I am, gent's, your obedient servant,
JUDAH H. ROUND.

P. S.—Please send a few blanks, which I will distribute. There are many that intend to get up Clubs the coming winter. J. H. R.

2 lbs.	Uncolored Japan,	Mrs D Clark, at $1,25	$2 50
2 "	Young Hyson,	" at $1,00	2 00
3 "	Eng. Break. Coff.,	" at 30c	90
1 lb.	Gunpowder,	Mrs Edgerton, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Young Hyson,	" at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Imperial,	Mrs McKnight, at $1,25	1 25
2 lbs.	Eng. Break. Coffee,	J Stafford, at 30c	60
2 "	Black Tea,	S Townsend, at $1,00	2,00
2 "	Young Hyson,	" at $1,35	2 00
1 lb.	Uncolored Japan,	" at $1,25	1 25
4 lbs.	Eng. Break. Cof.	" at 30c	1 20
2 "	Uncolored Japan,	Elias Kelly, at $1,25	2 50
4 "	Eng. Break. Cof.,	Stephen Flanders, at 30c	1 20
2 "	Young Hyson,	" at $1,35	2 50
2 "	"	David Tower, at $1,25	2 50
4 "	Uncolored Japan,	Wm Croff, at $1,25	5 00
4 "	Young Hyson,	Mrs Thompson, at $1,25	5 00
2 "	"	Bela Edgerton, at $1,25	2 50
4 "	"	A C Cranton, at $1,25	5 00
1 lb.	"	P Delong, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	"	C Leonard, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	"	G Leonard, at $1,00	1 00
1 "	"	T Nichols, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	"	N P Baxter, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Imperial,	W Potter, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Young Hyson,	N Round, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	"	R E Caswell, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Imperial,	" at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Uncolored Japan,	John Wiley, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Old Hyson,	B F Clark, at $1,25	1 25
1 "	Young Hyson,	" at $1,25	1 25

And 33 other parties, amounting in all to $134 35

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

☞ We call special notice to the fact that *our* Vesey Street Store is at No. 31 and 33 Vesey street, corner of Church street—*large double store.*

Parties looking for our store will please bear in mind that ours is a *large double store, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St., corner of Church St.* This is an important fact to be remembered, as there are many other Tea Stores in Vesey Street.

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For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

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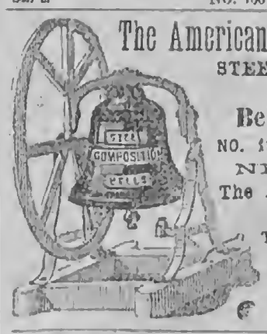

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FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

[From Longfellow's new volume of Poems.]

Beautiful lily, dwelling by still rivers,
Or solitary mere,
Or where the sluggish meadow-brook delivers
Its waters to the weir!

Thou laughest at the mill, the whirr and worry
Of spindle and of loom,
And the great wheel that toils amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.

Born to the purple, born to joy and pleasance,
Thou dost not toil nor spin,
But makest glad and radiant with thy presence
The meadow and the lin.

The wind blows, and uplifts thy drooping banner,
And round thee throng and run
The rushes, the green yeomen of thy manor,
The outlaws of the sun.

The burnished dragon-fly is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent
With steel-blue mail and shield.

Thou art the Iris, fair among the fairest,
Who, armed with golden rod
And winged with the celestial azure, bearest
The message of some God.

Thou art the Muse, who far from crowded cities
Haunteest the sylvan streams,
Playing on pipes of reed the artless ditties
That come to us as dreams.

O flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ADVENTURES AT POINT PLEASANT.

BY FAIRFIELD EWING.

It was a glorious sight. The sunlight shimmered through the trees, down upon the verdant earth, glinted over the lake, and concentrated the last brightness upon the distant steeple vane. The long shadows crept up the little glades, as the king of day gave us his parting smiles through the Hesperian gates, flooding the whole west with gorgeous crimson, royal purple, and holy gold. Twilight wrapped its misty folds around the earth, and radiantly gleamed the stars of heaven, before I rose from my seat on the rock to descend to the hotel; my heart filled with the holier and better emotions.

Years had gone by since I last stood upon the top of Point Pleasant,—years of toil and strife which I thought had crushed out the boyish enthusiasm; developed the harder, sterner, more selfish part of my nature; but it all came back to me then, and I paid the same wild worship at that shrine, more intense perhaps that ever was given in the vague dreams and promptings of more careless days. Every object seemed familiarly nodding a welcome back as the cool evening breeze passed by. Slowly I descended the worn pathway; wandering, now and then, through many sheltered retreats and cozy nooks.

I had not gone far down, but was standing upon a ledge, idly pulling the tender leaves from a swinging branch near by, when the twigs cracked lightly below. "A squirrel, no doubt," thought I, as the soft sounds continued. "If it was only light, you should not escape so easily," bending down for a look at greycoat. A figure, draped in white, met my wondering gaze, flitting downwards so rapidly I involuntarily looked for wings. It was a woman's form, as I could see the long black hair trailing below her waist. "One of the ladies from the hotel;" but, I reflected, they were worn with travel, and not likely to be out unattended for a visit to the mountain at this hour. Dismissing the subject, I sprang lightly down, bounding from rock to rock with some of my former fleetness, and soon stood upon the steps of the Rembert House.

"Really, Mr. Lee, I feared you had broken your neck over some of those declivities, and we would have such a search for your bones. It is quite a relief to see you here. It has been my sole anxiety since all the wrinkles were smoothed out of my organdies to know of your safety."

"Then I am second to the organdies in your regard."

"Of course. Can a maid forget her ornaments? Manifestly not. I should think you would be thankful you did come second."

"I appreciate the honor, I trust," with a profound bow, "but permit me to say, I thought of you even before my valise was unpacked. The perfect fit of my summer suit fills me with hope that I may still retain the second place in your thoughts while we remain."

"Ah! what an affecting voice you have. Come, there is the second bell. We will have our tea."

My companion was like a wild colt, full of life and fun, equal in point of conversation, wit, and spirits to half a dozen other persons; her musical laugh ringing out, mingling with the twinkling tea things, as she manufactured merriment enough for the entire table, by the vivid description of the dreadful forebodings and dire presentiments my long absence had caused her.

"He has no one to look after him, and I consider it my bounden duty to watch over, care for, and keep him out of danger," she concluded, with a pathetic glance, as though it was a fearful responsibility.

"You seem remarkably interested in Mr. Lee's welfare, Miss Laura; Miss Max may not feel duly grateful." "Now, Charlie!" I laughingly interposed, but he went on—"See, the green-eyed monster has taken possession of that tender breast already. Those curls are trembling ominously."

"You scamp!" I could not help saying, half vexed at him, and myself too, for being so, as the rest were convulsed with laughter.

Miss Max was a tall, antiquated spinster, full of youthful airs, who, by some means unknown, to me at least, formed one of our party. And it was not all vanity which led me to believe myself her special favorite, as she had paid me several compliments of a highly flattering nature, greatly to my annoyance, and the amusement of the others.

"Laura Tilton resigns all things into that worthy lady's charge;" and with a mock deference she took Mr. Mertoin's arm for a moonlight stroll, as the lady in question came up.

I came pretty near saying something aloud not very complimentary to Miss Max, as she placed her long fingers upon my arm "for a walk in the moonlight, too;" but I submitted, choking the hot wrath down, though maintaining a dignified silence, till, tired of walking, she sank into a rustic seat under a large tree on the lawn, near the gate opening on the mountain path. An awkward silence reigned. Miss Max had exerted her powers to the very utmost for my entertainment during our walk, but now sat pensively leaning her cheek upon her palm.

"Confound Laura! She managed it purposely;" said I, savagely twisting my mustache almost out of root. "The mischief is in there, no doubt, causing all that at my expense," as peal after peal rang out from the parlors. "I will pay her for this, if it takes me a thousand years."

Mechanically my eyes wandered over the mountain shadowing us with its presence. The moonlight fell full upon the side next to us, wreathing it in strange beauty. The massive boulders jutted out plain and clear. Darkness hid away in the long defiles, or deep gullies; the pines, chestnuts and birches threw giant shadows across the light, and merged into the most fantastic beings, as the wind softly stirred the branches. One of these suddenly swayed downwards, and—"could it be?—no, the effect of the light only. There, it *is* something;" as it advanced to the edge of the rock far up the heights. "The woman in white," I muttered to myself, as the figure stood motionless for a moment, giving me a full view, though not very distinct. It was the one I had seen a few hours before, the long hair still sweeping over her shoulders. She seemed to be gazing down at the house, now filled with light. A quick glance at Miss Max showed me her eyes still bent pensively downwards, then back to the mountain. All was the same as when first I looked. Not a twig stirred, but the lady was gone. I stared at the huge masses of stone, but nothing was there. Had my eyes played me false? Had I imagined it all? Or was it a haunting specter of the air?

"Are you ill? You look so strangely;" and Miss Max's cold hand was laid on my forehead, startling me considerably.

"No—I—yes—I believe not," I confusedly answered, as one arm gently encircled my neck, while the other bony hand stroked my hair. Miss Max was quite as tall as I, and her face was coming in close proximity to my own. "Zounds, madame," frightened out of all propriety by the pearl drops and pigment hovering near. A girlish giggle sounded not very far off, as I tore myself from the clinging embrace, and strode up the graveled walk.

My better nature came back, however, before I had gone very far, and I turned, saying, "Pardon me; I am slightly nervous to-night. Will you walk in?" Unobserved I found a seat for her near the door, and made my escape into the yard again. Stealthily I glided down in the shadow of the shrubbery to where I had heard Laura, I was sure, laughing. She was not there, but upon the seat we had just vacated were both Charlie and Laura, giving full sway to their frantic merriment.

"Oh! did you see his face?" gasped she, "almost demented."

"Her warm embrace, too. Oh, I shall just die." And Charlie burst into uncontrollable laughter.

After three or four paroxysms were over they settled down for a more comfortable enjoyment of the joke. Now was my time. Crouching behind some evergreens, I uttered a low groan. Both started at the sound. "Did you hear that noise?" "What noise?" asked Charlie, in pretended surprise. "Why, did you not—merciful heavens!" as another low, agonizing moan was executed.

Both were on their feet in an instant, Laura clinging to Charlie in rigid terror, while his eyes seemed starting from their sockets. An awful rattle in my throat, then another heart-rending groan;—quite a successful effort on my part, I considered it, but they stayed not to encore, but rushed frantically for the house—Charley against our worthy host's rotund person, landing him into the middle of a prickly rose tree, and, staggering forward from the shock, caught his foot in the crinoline of Miss Max as she appeared at the door. Both rolled down the steps on the grass together. Laura, I believe, fainted as she gained the parlor door. In the general melee I escaped, unobserved, to my room, where I stayed till morning.

"Poor Charlie and Laura!" No mercy was shown in the teasing remarks next morning, as we all met at the breakfast table. A bill headed "Horrible Murder" was put under their plates, embellished by caricatures of their appearance at the different periods and final flight. All sorts of giggling interrogatories as to whether any supernatural agency assisted them in reaching the house, etc. Mr. Rembert was condoled with over the scratches and bruises he had received in the commotion.

Miss Max did not appear that morning, or for several days afterwards. I learned privately that her vanity had been considerably damaged; in fact, her nose had been skinned by the fall. Perhaps for ears polite, I should say the *cutis vera* of the nasal *fossa* suffered a severe abrasion, but as it is written it must remain.

I listened to the various stories in apparent amusement, and was the first to propose a general search, if by chance any traces could be discovered, thus giving rather more of a serious aspect to the affair than before, but it all ended, as I knew it would, in a perfect storm of ridicule upon the two devoted heads. Minnie Merton, my companion for the day, talked of nothing else. Even on the lake, when our boat floated out among the water lilies, she would say twenty times over, "Now, Mr. Lee, brother Charlie is not so foolish as to be frightened at nothing. What *do* you think of it?"

At last our lovely day lost itself in the coming twilight. Tired of rowing, I let the little boat drift slowly back to the landing again. Minnie was trailing her finger through the water when we swept round a little point upon which was a solitary figure. The white garments could be distinguished easily, and though the head was turned away, I felt sure it was none other than the "Mountain Maid," as I had mentally termed her. Minnie did not look up, nor did the lady move; only stood there, like a white statue gleaming through the gathering darkness.

The next day a party climbed the mountain, while others again strolled down to the beach or sailed out among the lilies dotting the placid waters. Laura—who had regained her former gay spirits and was again armor-proof against the light raillery alternating between herself and Charlie Merton—volunteered to accompany me to "The Cave," famed by tradition as the spot where two white men held at bay hundreds of blood-thirsty savages, and finally made their escape, with a white captive girl, back to the settlements.

"Now, Laura, don't hear anything terrible again. You might lose your wits entirely."

"Be careful, Mr. Lee. Think of the company you are in."

"Hadn't you better make your will? Leave a lock of your hair for friends."

With both hands on her ears, she ran after me, and together we found ourselves out on the last rock, with the prospect of some hard clambering before us.

"Does your courage fail?" I asked, as after a few moments' descent, the precarious pathway began.

"No, indeed. I have a romantic desire to stand within the cave which sheltered Old Wetzel and brave Albert. Such courage I admire—dauntless, never-flinching.

"Even from ghostly sounds?" I interrupted. She colored slightly, but bravely answered,

"I cannot doubt the evidence of my senses. I *did* hear them. You may smile, but nothing can ever change my belief. It was no imagination I assure you."

"Are you superstitious, Miss Laura?"

"You know better than that. What a long way. Are we not almost there?"

"Yes; give me your hand. Now you are safe so far. Will you go on? It is but a few yards from here up the rock."

Her eyes took in the peril of it all, the scanty hold, and for the first time she faltered. "I am not a coward, but I fear it would be risking life."

"Very well. I will be back soon. One of us must go or we shall be the laughing stock of all the rest."

When I came back I found her standing as I had left her, but every atom of color had left her face and her eyes were full of fright. "What is it that?"—the question died on my lips as a low sound penetrated my ears. We both stood motionless for a moment, when there came another.

"Somebody is playing off on us," said I, laughing in spite of myself at the remembrance of my own exploit.

"Look there!" I did look, and saw under the shelf a portfolio, a little round hat and an open book.

"Somebody has been here before us is all."

"But where are they?" As she stepped forward her feet slipped, and throwing her hand back for support it went down in a puddle of blood.

"Be calm, Miss Tilton," said I, as she screamed frantically. "This is beginning to look serious. It must be investigated. Some one has fallen over this smooth end and we must find them." Sliding my arm round her we got down somehow—I hardly know how—to what I thought would take us just under where we had been standing, and to whoever was there.

I was right,—for between two rocks lay a white form.

"Laura, can you bear to see what may be before us, or will you stay here?"

"Anything; only do not leave me alone," she plead. It was a woman, lying there helplessly, wedged so tight in the narrow aperture it took all my strength to get her out. With Laura's aid I succeeded in getting her over to the broad rock, and laid her down upon the sand. From a wound through the arm and left side the blood was still flowing. Not very deep wounds, but dangerous enough. What should we do? Laura's quick perceptions suggested the best thing.

"Stay here while I tell the rest, and a way can be devised to get her down to the hotel."

In twenty minutes all the gentleman and some of the ladies were there, and though horror-stricken they did not lose efficiency, but rapidly constructed a litter to bear the unconscious being to the Rembert House. After it was accomplished and our burden consigned to the physician's care, Laura and I compared notes. She, too, had seen a white, draped figure upon the mountain several times, and once saw her face full when gliding through the trees one evening while lingering late in one of the pretty nooks Point Pleasant was so famous for.

Of course, conjecture was rife as to who and what the stranger was, but several days elapsed before we knew the entire story. The widow lady with whom she stayed came up once a day, but she could tell us nothing beyond the name of "Rose Atherton," and that she had been there some three weeks. When able to talk, Miss Atherton gave us a sketch of her history. She was an orphan, left in the care of an aunt, her only known relative, who the year before had died, leaving her a large fortune.

Among the hosts of her admirers was one whose mad passion terrified her by its fierceness. His nature was gloomy, sullen and extremely irritable. In the first months of their acquaintance she had tried to draw him out of his reserve, and cultivate a better feeling toward the world and mankind generally,—with no success except the inspiration of an insane love for herself, proving the bane of existence. Leaving the city, she endeavored to elude him, but he searched her out. Then, when his presence became unendurable, she disguised herself and ran away entirely, finally coming here. Staying indoors all day long, no one knew of her being in the neighborhood. In the evening she climbed the mountain for an hour's recreation—not very safe, but the only resort against being a prisoner entirely. Lately, through the day, she had ventured out, and was sketching, when a wild laugh rang in her ears. Just below stood her former lover with a revolver aimed at her. There was a flash, a sense of falling; then she remembered no more.

We all shuddered over this tale, and the thought of the maniac, as he must have been, at large. The lady—Rose I will call her—slowly gained strength in the long summer days,—though never venturing beyond the threshold. I still lingered after the rest of our gay party had gone back to the city, feeling as though there would be no one to protect her if I went also.

One morning an urgent business letter was placed in my hands, with a note from Laura, saying a man had been lodged in the asylum answering to the description of Miss Atherton's lover. A flying trip confirmed this, and then I claimed the half-promised hand for my own. When Rose became my wife, all of that gay party assembled to hear the solemn words which made us one—all except Miss Max, whose only reply to the invitation Laura graciously extended her was that "no more vipers should be cherished by her."

Corner for The Young.

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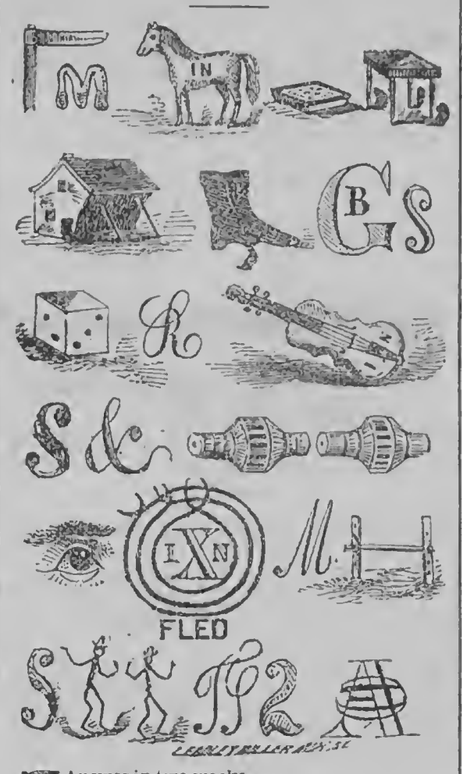

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 1, 13, 3 is a conjunction.
My 3, 12, 9, 10 is a place where ships are fastened or repaired.
My 2, 5, 8, 4 is not far.
My 3, 5, 6 is to moisten.
My 9, 12, 6 is a domestic animal.
My 11, 8, 9, 10 is to plunder a town.
My 7, 8, 9, 10 is a machine to raise weights.
My whole was a distinguished General, and President of the United States.

Steamburg, N. Y. Willie.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Wond moces het osnw, teh efclye wson,
Stfo tafolnig ourhbgt eth iar,
Dan ckesd ni reidnlyi berso fo tiwhe,
Teh iclih herta wrnbo nad reab.
Ti respdas o're lal eth pymte lefisd,
Ahce knaed iakst ti nikldy eishdls:
Eth utabefiin onsw, het avcneh-orbn osnw,
Ocvres eth ihsevrgni rateh lobew.

Mattituck, L. I. Henry H. Lupton.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer gave his son $100 with which to buy 100 head of cattle, sheep and turkeys. For the cattle he gave, $10 per head, for the sheep $1.00, and for the turkeys $2.00 per dozen. How many of each kind did he buy? E. F. M.

West Troy, N. Y.

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Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Obedient children.

Answer to Anagram:

Never give up! it is wiser and better
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And break the dark spell of tyrannical care;
Never give up! or the burden may sink you—
Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trials, or troubles, bethink you,
The watchword of life must be, never give up!

Answer to Puzzle:—Eye.

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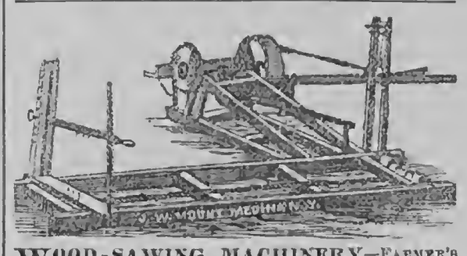

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HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

AGRICULTURAL.

FINANCE AND MARKETS.

THIS is a reading age, and readers increase more rapidly than the increase of population. There are more newspapers, and they are larger and better than formerly. The public demand this, and the requirement is met. Conductors of papers, in whatever department they may engage, must be fully up to the times, or readers will bestow their patronage elsewhere. The past and continued success of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, is owing to the fact that we have spared no labor or expense to make it the best in its sphere of journalism.

Readers, farmers as well as others, devote more time than formerly to subjects pertaining to financial and business interests. The great and radical change in the financial operations of the country, the system of taxation, &c., interests every man. Markets, present and prospective, are affected by the change—the farmer's produce as well as stocks, foreign and domestic dry goods. The following from a late number of the New York Journal of Commerce is to the point on this subject. The Journal says:

"Reflection will convince sensible men that the interests of commerce are the interests of every man, woman and child in the community. The farmer may not see that the price of his produce is in any way related to the prices of foreign goods, but if he studies the market reports of the world he will very soon learn that the influence of commerce is world-wide, and that he is as much interested as the New York merchant in having it regulated by wise laws, and its prosperity unimpeded by selfish or short-sighted legislation. He ought to keep himself well informed on commercial subjects. It is a matter of surprise that some intelligent merchants in the retail trade take so little interest in the study of the market."

Instances are daily occurring where considerable sums are saved by farmers, retail dealers, and others, by an intelligent acquaintance with the state of the markets, and the causes likely to influence them. "Study the markets," the Journal says, "is the rule of every wise man."

In order to meet this increasing and necessary demand we shall devote more space than heretofore to a review of the markets and such financial subjects as directly affect the state of trade—giving in each number of the RURAL (as a prefix to our usual reports of the principal Grain, Provision, Cattle and other Markets,) a Commercial Article which must prove of interest and value to the great mass of farmers, merchants and business men throughout the country. This review of the Markets, Finances, &c., (recently commenced in the RURAL,) will receive special attention during the ensuing year, with the addition of more extended articles whenever there is any occasion for a fuller discussion of the subject than can be given in connection with our regular Commercial and Market Reports.

This department of the RURAL will be conducted by a gentleman who is thoroughly competent to collate, condense and impart the most important and valuable information obtainable concerning the Commerce, Finances and Markets of this Country and Europe—one who has long studied the whole subject, and possesses peculiar facilities and qualifications for procuring and arranging facts, and advising producers and others as to future prospects. That this feature of the paper will be widely appreciated by its intelligent and enterprising readers—those who think and study, as well as work—we confidently believe, for the matter given will always be timely and of the most reliable character, the constant aim being to give facts, figures and advice which will redound to the interest of the Producing Classes.

TEN-HOUR SYSTEM FOR FARMERS.

CAN farmers adopt the ten or eight-hour system, or, in a broader sense, any definite limitation to the time of daily labor on the farm? We think not; and any law designed to enforce such a system of farm labor would fall null and powerless from the legislators' hands, unless the power of making special contracts were likewise destroyed.

It is not advisable to adopt a system against the regular operation of which frequent exceptions are liable to arise; and how often it is an absolute necessity for the farmer, in order to secure his crops from the weather, over which he has no control, to call his help early to the field and continue work until in the dark. To offset against these extra hours of labor the workman has the benefit of rainy days, and many periods of leisure occur in the fairest weather, and on the best ordered farm, resulting from broken implements, the changing of work, and the waiting for teams to feed and rest. To illustrate: suppose a plowman is "breaking up" in July; for some days the thermometer ranges from 90° to 100° in the hottest hours of the day. It is then impossible for him to do a fair day's work with a team, unless he is in the field by daylight, and, resting four or five hours in the middle of the day, continues his labor again until the stars glimmer in the sky. Again, it is not practicable for the farmer to adopt a system for his hired help which he could not for himself, and no sensible working farmer would think of limiting his own day's work to eight or ten hours.

The constant variation of farm labor from light to heavy, from one kind to another, is a strong argument against the ten-hour system. The farmer must rise early to do the light "chores," to milk the cows, feed the stock and teams before breakfast. This exercise in the morning air is but a mere appetizer. In the field the real labor of the day begins and ends, and at this kind the farm hand does not toil more hours in the whole year than the operator in the factory, or the carpenter at his bench. For several months of the year the principal work is taking care of stock, and the skillful and successful farmer must regulate his time of labor to the wants of the cattle.

If the ten-hour system means to the farmer that his time of daily labor shall be equal at all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of weather, manifestly he cannot adopt it. He cannot light up in the hours of night, or protect from storm and cold his fields and barns; so, of necessity, what time is lost in wet weather, and in the short days and the storms of winter, must be recovered in the fairer season of summer. And if the ten-hour system means that a *specified number of hours* be the measure of a day's work, then from the incessant variableness of his labor it is impracticable for him to adopt it.

HINTS TO HORSE KEEPERS.

NEVER feed grain or give water to a horse when warm from exercise. Sweat is not always a sign of warmth; place the hand on the chest for a test. Water given after a meal is safer than to give it before.

Never drive fast or draw them hard immediately after giving food and drink.

Never drive faster than a walk with heavy loads.

Do not let horses stand long in the stable at any time of year, without exercising.

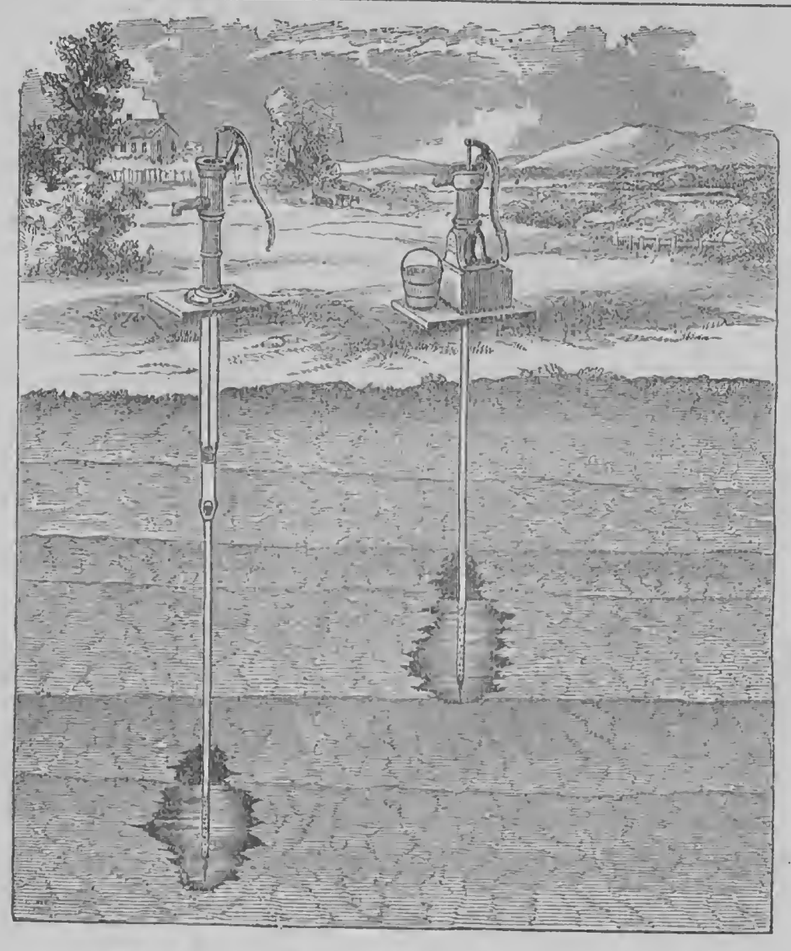
Feed regularly, and in quantity according to the appetite of the animal and the labor it performs.

Do not drive or work long in storms.

Do not let the horses stand in the stable cased in boots of dried mud, and coats of matted hair. Groom them.

At all times of the year make your horses comfortable when tied in the stable. They cannot help themselves there.

Learn your horses to trust and have confidence in you rather than fear.



DRIVE OR PIPE WELLS, WITH PUMPS ATTACHED.

DRIVE OR PIPE WELLS.

MR. J. D. F. WOOLSTON of Cortland Co., N. Y., sends us the following in respect to several inquiries published in this volume of the RURAL:—"We have used a pipe well over two years, and will answer the inquiries. In the first place, let me say that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the sale of pipe wells, and write only for the information of the many readers of your excellent journal. In some localities they work well; in other localities they will not. In almost any locality where there is a good reservoir of water in the ground I think they will work well. In this valley, where you reach the water at depths varying from ten to fifty feet, we find an abundance of water, and (comparatively speaking) it is like putting a pump into a cistern, reservoir or lake, the supply being inexhaustible. On the hills they dig until they find a spring, and then stone up the well, which forms a reservoir for the water. I do not know of any of the pipe wells being put down on the hills, and think they would be worthless if put down. In this valley there are hundreds of them in use, and they work *admirably* when in order. They use pipe from one and a fourth to two inches bore. Have heard that some put down a galvanized pipe, but all that I know of use the common iron pipe, generally called gas or water pipe.

"The way they make wells is to make a hole with an iron bar about the required depth; then take the pipe with the lower end plugged up with a pointed iron plug—two or three feet of the lower end of the pipe being drilled full of holes about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, to admit the water into the pipe—drive down the pipe a good depth into the water (say three or four feet) and screw on one of COWING & Co.'s cast-iron cistern pumps, and you have a good well. Sometimes the water will be riley and full of sand and very fine gravel for half a day's continuous pumping, and sometimes there will be a trifle of sand or fine gravel come up for several months, but the water is clear and good; the only hurt it does is to get under the valve and make the pump leak so as to let the water out of the pump, which then will require priming before using again. If it should leak out, it is not over ten minutes work to take off top of pump and clean out the particles from under the valve so the pump will hold water, and get water from the first stroke of the handle. Where they use water at the house, most people put them in the kitchen, and have a water pail stand in the sink; being where it is warm they do not freeze. Where they stand out doors, in freezing weather you must raise the handle, which lets the water out so it will not freeze, and the pump must be primed again before using. I would advise, where they are out doors, to dig down about five or six feet and stone up like a well, and put the bucket and valves below the frost, and then you need have no trouble from freezing up. Ours stands in the house. We like it very much—prefer it to any other well, because the water is clean and pure, and nothing can get into the well to make the water unclean or impure, and we have no cleaning of wells to do. It is twenty-six feet deep. The pipe well is patented, and there is a suit now pending (unless very recently decided) between two claimants, residing in this county, to the title."

In connection with the above communication we give an engraving which illustrates the pipe or drive wells, with the pumps of COWING & Co., (alluded to by our correspondent,) attached. The pipe is represented as having been driven down to a stratum of gravel and sand, which is abundantly saturated with water. After pumping a short time the fine particles of sand and gravel at the bottom end of the pipe will be drawn to the surface, making a cavity which will be always filled with pure water.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather—Rotation of Crops—Use of Fertilizers—State Agricultural Societies of Maryland and Virginia—Peaches—Grapes.

THE weather during all the autumn and up to this date, has been pleasant, with no interruption of farm or out-door work by reason of the frost. There has not been cold weather enough yet to make ice the thickness of a knife blade. The ground has not been frozen in the slightest degree. Fall plowing has been prosecuted for the last month vigorously; upon almost every farm you can see the plow in motion, and it will not cease until nearly or quite Christmas. Generally from that time till the second week in February the plow rests.

It is this facility for plowing that has made so many poor farms and farmers in Maryland. They are gradually abandoning their system, and adopting a regular plan of rotation. Their best farmers plow under a clover sod in the fall, for corn in the spring, followed by oats and wheat, and sodded to clover and timothy, and pastured one year, mown the second, and then turned over for corn.

The use of fertilizers upon the wheat, and plaster and lime or bone-dust upon the clover and grass, seems to keep up the fertility, or rather to increase it. This course ensures good crops and the prosperity of the owners at less cost than in heavier soils or different climate.

Now that "war's alarms" are over, the arts of peace begin to make themselves heard and felt. In this State the State Agricultural Society has been organized under very promising circumstances. No State has a finer field for a well-conducted Agricultural Society. Its capital city is easy of access to all its inhabitants, and the fixtures for its annual shows can be made permanent. It is also easy of access to Delaware, Southern Pennsylvania, and Northern Virginia, whilst its fairs would become of vast importance to the whole South as affording the finest chance for the purchase of choice stock and implements, and bringing the inhabitants of both North and South into such an acquaintance as will be mutually beneficial.

In Virginia, also, they are again moving in their agricultural matters. The State Society had a meeting not long since, at which I should have been present but for the fact that I had not time, after hearing of the meeting, to get to Richmond. They have a great field for the energies of their best men to develop their vast resources. Much, very much, of the early development, both of Maryland and of Virginia, wil now depend upon the judicious labors of their Agricultural Societies. And the motive power of all these movements will be found in small appropriations by their Legislatures to aid the cause.

Some facts in regard to the cultivation of the peach and grape have come under my notice lately, which only confirm me more strongly in the great profits which may be realized in this region. A neighbor, some two miles from me, has a young peach orchard which came into bearing last year, the third from its planting. Last year he sold $1,000 worth of fruit from 1,200 trees. This year the crop was comparatively a failure, only about paying interest. But the next season, if only a fair one, he will realize at least $3,000 from his orchard. It is worthy of note that only the very latest varieties are profitable here and generally realize large crops.

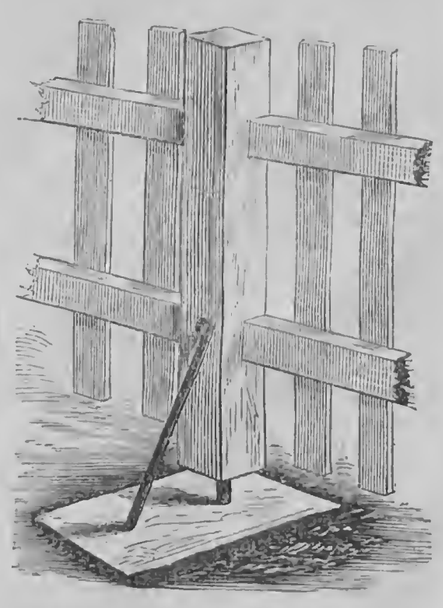
A man who has been experimenting with grapes on a small scale has become satisfied of the great profit in their culture, and is now preparing a vineyard of several thousand plants, covering many acres. The Concord has thus far proved the favorite, and been perfectly healthy. I cannot but hope that these hills will be clothed with vines in a very few years, for I feel sure a man cannot make money so safely and so fast in any branch of farming as to cultivate grapes and peaches and other fruits, in this fine climate and fine soil, and upon these cheap lands.

Northern emigrants keep coming, and still there is room. T. C. P.

Dec. 6, 1866.

DURABLE FENCE POSTS.

S. S. WESTCOTT, Saratoga Co., N. Y., sends us a drawing and description of a fence post which he thinks will last one's lifetime. Mr. W. writes that this kind of post has stood for ten years in his yard and garden fences, and is now as firm and sound as when first put up.



The bottom of the post is formed of a stone—some kind that will drill easy—about eight inches thick and twenty long. In this stone two holes are drilled, one an inch and a quarter in diameter and three inches deep, and the other half an inch in diameter and two inches deep; the holes should be about one foot apart. Bed the stone in the ground nearly level with the surface, with the small hole on the inside of the fence. Next take a scantling four inches square and three feet long, and put a bar of inch and a quarter

iron into one end, lengthwise, about six inches. The end of the bar should project four or five inches. Place this into the largest hole in the stone, hold it plumb, turn in melted brimstone, and you have a post. Bend the end of a rod of half-inch iron, and fasten it in the other hole in the same way; the other end should be flattened and attached to the scantling with a stout screw. The bar should set tight in the post, and about one inch space for air should be left between the scantling and the stone.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

WINTERING STOCK RAMS.

THE last year or two has witnessed a very extraordinary mortality among valuable stock rams. Probably half of the most celebrated ones in the country have died—most of them at an age when they should have been in the prime of their strength and usefulness. Time was when rams, except for their fighting propensities, were little if any more precarious property than ewes; and they often lived and vigorously continued their services when nearly a dozen years old—some even for a more extended period. Now, such evidences of longevity are becoming the exception instead of the rule, and it is scarcely too much to say that they are ten times as apt to die prematurely as ewes. Great numbers perish before they are five, and few live and retain their vigor until they are more than six or seven years old. Whence this remarkable change?

The stock ram used to run with the ewes during the coupling season. A few careful farmers gave him a little extra feed, and possibly secluded him from the ewes a short time each day, or even during the night. But generally he had as much freedom—fresh air and exercise—as the rest of the flock. He was not a pampered animal. He was not a hot-house plant, stuffed with the most nutritious food, carefully sheltered from all exposure, which even the winds of heaven "were not permitted to visit too roughly." The summer rains did not hurt him. If the ewes had egress to the fields in the winter, he was with them—withstanding with the rest the snow storm and the blast until instinct taught them voluntarily to seek their shelter. The close of the coupling season, it is true, often found his ramship gaunt and quite out of "show" order. But he was strong. *His progeny were strong.* When secluded from his harem, he gradually mended in condition without extra keep. The next summer he again became fat, and was ready to resume his duties vigorously the ensuing autumn.

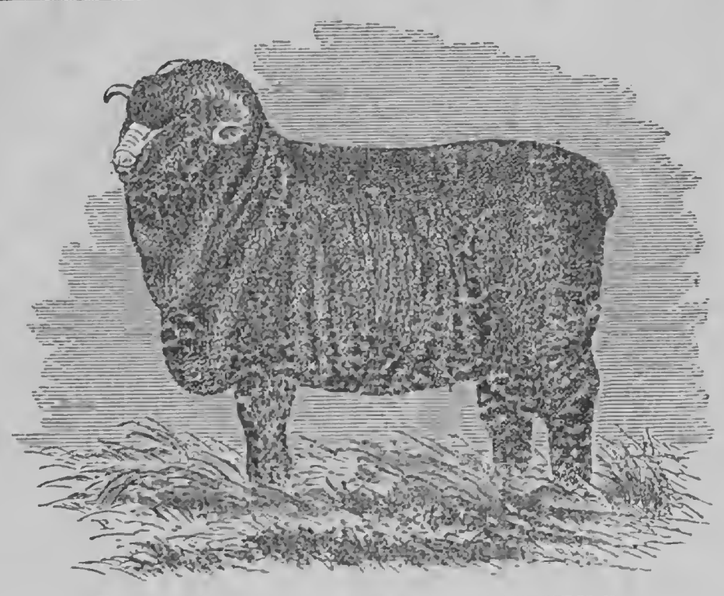
The stock ram now—the ram of high quality—is a very costly animal to those who have him to buy. His high price and the risk of investing so much on a life which, in the language of the insurance men, is "extra hazardous," deter many small flock-masters from keeping one; and those bent on effecting improvements often prefer to pay to somebody else five or ten dollars per ewe for the services of a celebrated animal. All know of instances where much higher sums have been paid. Even the owners of choice rams often send portions of their ewes from home to be served, or hire the services of a ram for a certain period, to obtain some beneficial cross or mixture of blood. We have known a popular stock ram make three thousand dollars for his owner in a single season. Thus this hiring of rams has become a very important addition to the breeder's profits.

But to be successful either in letting or selling rams the following things are essential: The animal must not only be essentially good, but he must be "showy"—that is to say, he must present certain conventional points which are "in fashion," which please the public eye. Some of these points are natural and are produced by breeding; others are purely artificial and are the result of treatment. And the stock ram must not only meet the above requirements, but *immediate* profit demands that he be put in that condition and treated in that way which will enable him to do the greatest practicable amount of service. Unfortunately the course of treatment necessary to secure artificial "fancy" points, and to stimulate sexual energies to the utmost, is the very one which leads to degeneracy of constitution and early death.

Any animal, human or brute, continually pampered into unnatural fatness—deprived of exercise—not allowed to encounter any of the exposures which are natural to it, and which do not inflict the least injury on it when in normal condition—must necessarily enervate it, render it far more subject to a large class of fatal diseases, and gradually undermine its whole constitution. And when to these causes of degeneration is added, as in the case of the stock ram, excessive copulation—copulation to the utmost extent of physical capacity—the downward course to decay and death must be rapid. This system of violently *forcing* on one side and violently *exhausting* on the other is more than any natural strength can withstand.

This system is not peculiar to the breeders of choice sheep. The high bred stallion or bull, whose services are sold to the public, or which is "fitted up" for sale, is universally put in "show order"—that is, it is pampered, groomed, kept out of storms, &c. But these are older branches of breeding, in which the forcing system has been adopted, at least in this country, and we think that the owners of high kept horses and bulls have already learned—what the ram breeder has not learned—that habitual exercise is necessary to health.

We do not propose to go back entirely to the old way of wintering rams. We know such a recommendation would be in vain. And perhaps such a course is not necessary. But we do urge that less forcing be resorted to. Let not the stock ram be fed so highly, even though thereby he loses a little of his rotundity, shears a trifle less wool, and is not capable, during a year or two, of doing so much work. Let him have far more exercise, even if he runs the risk of getting a slight wetting now and then, to the damage of his deposit of grease and his contraband hue. Kill him not by over-work. When his working season is over reduce his amount of feed, and give him at least the range of a yard, instead of keeping him confined away from fresh air in a close room or stable. When all this is done, our stock rams will make a much nearer approach to their ancient longevity and continuous usefulness, and their produce, though less numerous, will be more healthy and valuable.



MR. BURGESS' RAM "CASHIER."

CASHIER, bred and owned by LOAN J. BURGESS, North Hoosick, N. Y., was got by PERCY & BURGESS' Gold Mine, out of Little Queen. The pedigrees of both sire and dam have been published in this paper. Both have taken first prizes at State Fairs. Mr. BURGESS writes: "Cashier is one year old. His first fleece weighed 17 lbs. 14 ozs. He received what I term the sweepstakes premium at the State Fair of the State Ag. Society—that is, on sheep and fleece."

N. Y. STATE SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association held its third annual meeting at the City Hall, in Syracuse, on Wednesday, December 12th, 1866,—the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, President, in the Chair.

The meeting was well attended by leading wool growers from different parts of the State.

The Hon. GEORGE GEDDES offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the principle, that every Government is bound to encourage, foster and protect the industries of its citizens to such an extent as to give them, in their own markets, advantages over those given to any other country; that the right to tax carries with it the duty to so protect as to enable the citizen to bear the burdens of government and realize profits sufficient to successfully compete with the foreign importer, who is exempt from these burdens.

Resolved, That we hold firmly to the belief in the mutuality of the wool growing and manufacturing interests of this country; it being self-evident that the grower has and can have no market for his wool outside of his own country, and that the manufacturers should be put in a position to enable them to pay such a price for wool as will afford a fair profit to the wool grower.

Resolved, That the bill agreed upon by the joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers, and which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, was fair, and afforded no more than just and equal protection to the woolen interests of the country, and that we urge its immediate passage into a law.

Resolved, That in seeking fair protection to the woolen interests of our country, we disclaim any wish to obtain advantages at the expense of the other great industries, but ask the Government to protect them all equally and fairly, and we utterly dissent from the position that the custom duties upon foreign importations should only be put upon a scale of equality with the internal taxes upon like articles produced in this country; believing such practical free trade will prove ruinous to American industry, and instead of enabling us to pay our national debt, and return to specie payment, will deprive us of the power to do the first, and postpone indefinitely the last, and will produce bankruptcy and ruin.

The first and second resolutions were passed unanimously. The third resolution was debated by Messrs. H. G. PERCY, E. B. POTTLE, and the President, at considerable length, and was finally passed with but one dissenting voice. The fourth resolution was passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. POTTLE, the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL was unanimously chosen President for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. TALLMAN, the President appointed a committee of four to report a list of officers for the ensuing year.

In the absence of the committee, the Treasurer, Mr. A. F. WILCOX, made his annual report, as follows:—

Cash on hand and received from life members, annual members and special prizes	$2,887.59
Paid Tariff Committee, personal expenses.	528.11
Paid premium and contingent expenses	1,882.93
Cash on hand, (with some premiums to pay,)	476.55
	$2,887.59

On motion of Mr. JAMES GEDDES, the report was accepted.

On motion of the Hon. E. B. POTTLE, it was decided to hold the next Fair at the City of Auburn.

On motion of Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. A. M. CLARKE was proposed as Marshal for the occasion, and recommended to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. WILCOX, the Hon. E. B. POTTLE was elected as this Association's representative in the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association.

On motion of Mr. OBEDIAH THORNE, a committee of three was appointed by the President to procure the passage by our State Legislature of a resolution of instruction to our members of Congress to vote for the passage of the Tariff Bill as reported at the last session. The President was added to the committee. The committee consists of the Hon. E. B. POTTLE, Mr. OBEDIAH THORNE, the Hon. GEORGE GEDDES, and the Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL.

On motion of Mr. WILCOX, the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of Mr. GEDDES' resolutions to every member of the present Congress.

The Chairman of the Committee on Officers reported the following additional officers for the ensuing year:

Vice Presidents—H. T. Brooks, Wyoming; D. W. Percy, Rensselaer; William Chamberlain, Dutchess; Alex. Arnold, Steuben; Wm. R. Pitts, Ontario; Silas Hillman, Livingston; H. Willard, Cayuga.
Corresponding Secretary—E. B. Pottle of Ontario.
Recording Secretary—H. D. L. Sweet of Onondaga.
Treasurer—Asel F. Wilcox of Onondaga.
Executive Committee—David Cosset, Onondaga; A. H. Clapp, Onondaga; E. E. Brown, Cayuga; A. M. Clarke, Cayuga; Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Washington.

On motion of Mr. POTTLE, the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

Condensed Correspondence, Items, &c.

SAMPLES OF WOOL.—EDWIN DARROW, Corfu, N. Y., sends us a sample of wool taken from last spring's fleece of his ram Yankee. Weight of fleece 17 lbs. 6 ozs.; of carcass 86 lbs. Wool 2¾ inches long, of good style and quality.

J. D. REED, Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., ten samples of 8½ mo. growth, from ewes "of Atwood stock" that raised lambs. They have been bred 13 years without going out of the flock for a ram. Fleeces from 6 to 7¾ lbs. washed; quality and style good. Four other samples of a year's growth, from a different stock. No. 10 from 2 year old ram, fleece 15 lbs.—Nos. 11 and 12 from 2 year old ewes that had lambs—fleeces 13 and 10 lbs.—wool about 2 inches long—yolk abundant and tawny in color—style and quality inferior to first lot.

LARGE SALE OF BLOOD EWES.—Messrs. WATKINS & Co. of East Bethlehem, Washington Co., Pa., recently purchased of Messrs. BAKER & HARRIGAN of Comstock's Landing, N. Y., nineteen breeding ewes mostly by "Young Gold Drop." They are a fine lot, and will be quite an additition to the Pa. flocks. The gentlemen also purchased at same time two very promising rams (both yearlings) by Young Gold Drop from Rich and Robinson ewes.

Communications, Etc.

INCREASE OF COLONIES OF BEES.

THE importance of the increase of colonies of bees in any given locality depends upon the number already in the field. If there are as many as the field will supply with winter stores, there is already too large a number. If the number is suited to the field, of the quantity stored from one-half to three-fourths may be secured by the keeper in boxes, convenient for sale or use, and the balance serve for wintering the colonies. If there is not a sufficient number to gather the product of the field, an increase of colonies is desirable.

There are several different processes to secure this increase. Natural swarming is the way generally regarded as safest and best. Probably for a long period it was the only way employed by bee keepers to obtain this end. Since, however, the fact has become established that a queenless colony of bees will provide a queen, if accommodated with brood comb, and with brood of workers, in a right stage of development. Many different forms of hives, for the division of colonies, have been introduced. Movable comb-frame hives have been thought by some the best means of division. By the use of such hives the comb may be examined, and brood comb in the right stage be certainly secured, if in the hive.

I would suggest still another way for trial. A box 5 inches high, in breadth and length 6 by 12 inches, placed in the chamber as a surplus box for the swarm. When nearly filled with comb and bees, remove it from its place to an empty hive, introducing into it a small piece of comb, with a worker brood in the right stage for the raising of a queen. Or if a piece is found with a queen's cell, that is to be preferred—the greater state of forwardness the better—and a perfect queen fertilized is the best of all. My impression is that such a box, placed upon bars, or comb frames, in a chamber hive, and the bees supplied with a queen, or the means to raise one, they would continue their work down, and the two quarts of bees, thus arranged in early season, would grow to a good colony during the summer. The box first placed upon the hive could be taken off in the fall, or not, according to the state of the hive. I suggest this as a yet untried experiment, for the consideration and trial of bee-keepers.

There will be these advantages resulting from this plan. It will take but a small working force from the old colony. If in a non-swarming hive, they will retain so nearly their full strength as only to take from their surplus the amount of the box that was removed from the hive. Old colonies often fail from the reduced state in which they are left by the issuing of swarms. This difficulty will be avoided by this course, as the old colony will be left almost in its full force. The weakening of the working force affords opportunity to the moth successfully to make its depredations upon the comb, and destroy the greatly reduced colony. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that there is little danger to the strong colony from the moth. It might be advisable to take measures early in the season to secure queens, ready to place in such boxes, that they may get a very early start. Also to place two or three sheets of comb in the hive in which the bees are placed.

These suggestions may be sufficient to call the attention of those interested to the subject.

Albany, Nov., 1866. JASPER HAZEN.

BREACHY ANIMALS.

WE are informed by high authority that "it must needs be that offences come." In consequence of this terrible, inscrutable and mysterious need, every County has a jail, and every State a penitentiary. I am of the opinion, however, that some kinds of offences need *not* come, if people would only resolve that they should not—and "bring forth works meet for repentance." Instance—breachy animals. To cure some offences it is necessary to love GOD supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves, but to cure the offence of breachy animals it is only necessary that we love ourselves with a discreet and proper kind of love; and then our neighbors will share in the benefit.

If the early habits of cattle, horses, mules, &c., are rightly formed, they will grow up orderly and so continue all their lives. If the young animal is taught to respect a fence, it will ever after consider a fence an impassible barrier. How much better this than hopples, pokes and other inconvenient and painful appliances to prevent trespass, which prevention is after all only partial. At the weaning period many young animals learn to jump. If they are effectually confined by a fence, then a very valuable lesson and habit are imparted to them. I have bred and raised many colts, but not one that ever jumped a fence. My method of weaning them was to place the colt in good pasture alongside of an extra fence, with a box attached to the fence in which to place a quart or two of oats daily. On the other side of the fence I allowed the mare to run. The fence was made to hold the colt then, and it never afterwards had an equal inducement to leap.

I submit to all readers of the RURAL whether there is not premium and penalty enough involved in the case to make it worthy of attention. PETER HATHAWAY.

Milan, Erie Co., Ohio.

Spirit of the Press.

How to Make Hens Lay.

MANY persons feed hens too much for laying. To keep twenty hens through the winter, give three pints corn and two of oats or buckwheat per day; also, about twice a week, give them shorts or bran wet with warm, sour milk, of which they seem very fond; make it quite wet and put in a large spoonful of ground black pepper. Give them all the green stuff that can be had, such as cabbage leaves, parings of apples, cores and all, &c. So fed, with comfortable quarters, they will lay all winter. Keep only early spring pullets. Change cocks every spring. In proof of the above, we will merely observe that a neighbor had, among a lot of hens, one that would *not* lay under any circumstances; and as such hens are not profitable to keep, she was considered a fit subject for the pot. On dressing, she was found to be literally filled with fat, instead of egg *ovaries*.—*Country Gent.*

Action of Lime on Soil.

THE distinguished chemist BOUSSINGAULT has just read before the French Academy of Sciences, a paper on the employment of lime in agriculture. It has not yet been published, but M. BARRAL gives the following as the substance of it, which we translate from the Journal d' Agriculture Practique:

"Lime introduced in an arable soil very quickly sets at liberty a certain quantity of azote in the state of ammonia; the azote elements were before united in insoluble combinations, not assimilable to plants—the action of the lime sets them free, and permits a part of the capital buried in the soil to be utilized for the next crop. If this was the whole effect of lime, of which the experiments of BOUSSINGAULT afforded evidence, small doses of it at once ought to be counseled, because the quantity of ammonia produced does not increase in proportion to the quantity of lime used. But as heavy limings produce incontestible effects in certain cases, it must consequently be admitted that lime exerts an action of some other kind upon the elements of the mold. BOUSSINGAULT thinks that certain mineral matters, such as potash and silica, may be liberated in the soil by the lime; that other substances injurious to plants are destroyed or modified by the same agent, and that to these effects is added moreover a physical action, changing the constitution of the land. The action of lime is thus excessively complex, and its good effects can only be explained by studying attentively the special circumstances under which they are produced. The grand fact proven by the present researches of this agricultural *savan* is that there exist in mold, as well in the form of organic matters, a host of substances completely inert for vegetation, until the moment when some proper agent renders them assimilable by plants. The continuance of experiments upon the method devised by BOUSSINGAULT can alone clear up these excessively complex facts, and point out to our agriculturists the most effective processes. The discovery of methods which conduct to truth is often the greatest service that can be rendered to Science and to Art."

Rural Brief Mention.

WINTER AT LAST.—HEAVY SNOW STORM.—The weather of last week was *seasonable*—cold and bracing, though with little or no snow. The Erie Canal was closed on the 12th, by official order,—just about the time the Frost King interposed an icy barrier to its navigation. On Sunday morning (16th) a heavy snow storm commenced, and the fleecy element continued falling through the day and night, so that now (Monday) the snow is about fifteen inches deep. Though the snow is too "mealy" for easy traveling, the first sleighing of the season seems to be improved by all who have "runners," for the sleigh-bells are ringing merrily, and the streets present a very animated appearance. We hear that at Buffalo and further west, some two feet of snow fell last week, and if *our* storm touches that section also, it must have an overplus of snow. At any rate, the Winter is fairly inaugurated in Western New York, and as everybody had ample time to prepare for its coming we presume few are disappointed.

THE EDITOR NOT AT HOME.—We observe that Brother EMERY of the Prairie Farmer is in New Orleans, whence he writes an interesting letter about the Louisiana State Fair. In the same issue of the Farmer which contains the letter (that of Dec. 15,) we have other evidence of the editor's absence, for certainly he would not "put his foot in it" thus:

"No paper in the country publishes so much original matter as the Prairie Farmer, and it is all from "the very best and most practical sources."

Reckon *that* was *did* by an apprentice—we wont say "devil"—or at least by a body who don't "read the papers," and hence is not posted concerning their contents. If the comparison would not be considered "odious," we would invite the writer to compare the contents of the Farmer with those of a little paper styled the RURAL NEW-YORKER,—and thereby discover the absurdity of his assertion.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—We have just received from the Commissioner the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1865. Besides the usual scientific reports of the minor Departments there are thirty-five articles in the body of the work, by various writers, on topics of interest to farmers and fruit growers. The illustrations are an improvement in number and quality on those of previous reports, although we should like to see the selection of fruits a little nearer the present state of Horticultural science. In the line of animals we notice that all the illustrations of cattle (Short-Horns,) five in number, are taken from the herd of one Ohio breeder, (which smacks somewhat of free advertising.) One hundred and sixty-five thousand copies are ordered to be printed and will be distributed among the farmers of the country by the Department and members of Congress.

DEATH OF S. W. ARNOLD.—We are pained to learn that one of our most esteemed Western correspondents—Mr. S. W. ARNOLD of Cortland, DeKalb Co., Ill.,—departed this life on the 28th ult., aged 48 years. Mr. A. was a ready and instructive writer, as his items and articles in the RURAL (over the signature of S. W. A.,) attest. The Sycamore True Republican, in noticing Mr. ARNOLD'S death, says he was one of the most intelligent and worthy citizens of that county, and that his decease will be universally regretted. Mr. A. was a native of Rhode Island, but resided for some time in Western New York, whence he removed to his late residence in 1851, where he has ever since been engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

GOOD THINGS DEFERRED AND COMING.—As this is the last full number of our present volume—the Title Page, Index, &c., occupying half of the next and closing issue,—we are constrained to defer several valuable articles which we hoped to publish before its close. We regret this, but on account of it we can safely promise some unusually able and interesting contributions, and fine illustrations, in the early numbers of our new volume.

CAPACITY OF CISTERNS.—The Iowa Homestead has an illustrated article on cisterns showing the several forms in which they are made. The capacity of those of cylindrical form is thus given:—A cistern five feet in diameter will hold a fraction over five barrels to each foot in depth.

6 ft.	a fraction over	6	bbls.	to each foot.
7 "	"	9	"	"
8 "	"	11	"	"
9 "	"	15	"	"
10 "	"	18	"	"

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A great many so-called cures for hydrophobia have been published, but without securing much credence. The latest one is attributed to a Saxon forester, who affirms that it has proved successful with him in numerous instances, both with men and beasts. Wash the wound immediately after the bite with hot vinegar and water, and then pour into it a few drops of muriatic acid. This, it is affirmed, will effectually destroy the venom of the saliva, and effect a permanent cure.

TENANT HOUSES.—The plan of building cottages for farm laborers and employing married men who will occupy them has many advantages over the plan of hiring single men who must be boarded in the farmer's family. Generally this arrangement is more agreeable to both parties, is often less expensive to the employer, and better, more careful and contented men can be secured.

OUR NEW DRESS.—The new copper-faced type and other material for the RURAL'S dress for 1867 has already arrived,—being conveyed and delivered with great promptness by the Merchants' Union Express. The printers are in extacies, and say the hebdomadal is "bound to shine" when it dons its new and neat habiliments. For particulars see No. 1 of Vol. XVIII.

DEODORIZING PRIVIES.—An occasional application of coal ashes and common soil, to the contents of privies, will do away with the offensive odor arising from them, while it will form a compost readily removed and of great utility in the production of garden and farm crops.

HOW MUCH PORK FROM A BUSHEL OF CORN.—I would like to learn of some experienced person the average number of lbs. of pork obtained from a bushel of shelled corn, fed dry.—SUBSCRIBER, *Norwalk, Ohio.*

FERTILIZERS.—(J. McM., Caledonia, N. Y.) There is no manufactory of bone-dust or other fertilizer in this city.

DRAFTS AND P. O. MONEY ORDERS may be sent by mail at our risk. Therefore, to be safe, remit by Draft or Post-Office Money Order.

HORTICULTURAL.

CLOVER IN THE ORCHARD—AGAIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your "Remarks" upon "Clover in Orchards," you hold, and justly, too, no doubt, that "clover draws its nutriment mainly from the air and deep layers of soil." But to what extent this is done, is, I presume, not yet accurately known. And until we know that, we are at a loss to say exactly how much an orchard may be benefited or harmed by growing this crop. As I said in a prevous article, the farmers here consider their land improved by one crop of clover, the crop being removed. The soil certainly is mellower, as I know by experience, having raised clover for a series of years for the seed. The ground always turns up mellow, and the succeeding crop is an improvement on the crops immediately preceding the clover. This may be from some other cause than the long and abundant tap-roots which enrich the soil,—and which, if the strength is derived from the atmosphere more largely than from the soil, are sufficient evidence in favor of the proposition that clover is a benefit to land, even if the crop be removed, the roots alone fertilizing the ground. And I think it can be from no other cause (to an appreciable extent,) that the ground is thus enriched, as the roots, large in themselves and thickly set—as is required for seed—are alone sufficient to account for it.

The whole thing then is depending upon this one point: How much is taken from the atmosphere? The writer holds that more goes to the roots from the atmosphere than from the soil, including all that the soil gives to the whole plant, else there would not be that effect which we see here yearly, the land being constantly improved by the use of clover, seed being largely engaged in.

Your remark that "the roots do not carry down food to the subsoil and thereby enrich it, but they draw substance from it to sustain the growth of the plant, and thereby impoverish it," must have been an oversight, as you must be aware that the entire plant, roots and all, is subject to the same growth, else the root would have to grow itself independent of the stem and leaves.

The strength then must go down to the roots (as it does in the cambium,) to form them, and there become food for the soil when they rot. The stem alone does not take from the atmosphere, the roots also do the same, as the air comes in contact with them through the porosity of the soil, so that the whole plant absorbs from the air. The root however takes it through the medium of water. F. G.

REMARKS.—The main issue between "F. G." and ourselves will be more plainly understood, perhaps, in the form of a question, thus:—Will a crop of clover impoverish or enrich the soil if all the produce in the form of hay and seed is removed? Our correspondent argues that the stubble and roots of the clover left in the ground, add an excess of plant food—drawn from the atmosphere—to the soil, sufficient to overbalance the amount removed in the crop, and, therefore, increase the fertility of the field. Let us examine this position briefly.

Clover derives its ash constituents entirely from the soil; these incombustible or fixed elements of the plant, which enter it through the roots, are found in all its parts, and consist chiefly of potash, lime, soda, magnesia, phosphoric, silicic, and sulphuric acid. It follows, then, that in taking away the clover we remove a portion of these important mineral substances from the soil, and as the plant derives none of them from the atmosphere the field must inevitably contain less than previous to growing the crop. In this respect, then, it is impoverished.

The organic or combustible constituents of clover enter the plant largely through its leaves, being drawn from the atmosphere. They also enter through the roots, being furnished by decaying vegetable matter in the soil. If, then, the *whole crop* is returned to the soil, the latter is, manifestly, no richer or poorer in mineral substances than before, but it has the increased store of organic plant constituents which the crop has drawn from the atmosphere; but if the growth of the plant above ground, in the form of hay and seed, is taken from the field, the soil has lost the ash-constituents thus conveyed away, and, as much of the organic matter is drawn from the soil, it is probable that in the roots alone the field has no increased store of the combustible constituents of plants. "No crops, perhaps," says Prof. JOHNSTON in his Chemistry, "*the whole produce of which is carried off the field*, leave a sufficient mass of roots behind them to enrich the soil, so far as the presence of organic matter is concerned."

The question might be asked by "F. G." if the amount of these ash-constituents in the soil is the measure of its fertility. We will quote several extracts bearing on this subject from "The Natural Laws of Husbandry," by LIEBIG:—"A simple law of nature regulates the permanence of agricultural produce. If the *amount* of produce is in proportion to the surface presented by the sum total of nutritive substances, in the soil, the *permanence* of the crops will depend upon the maintenance of that proportion. This law of compensation, the replacement of nutritive substances which the crops have carried away from the soil, is the foundaaion of all rational husbandry, and must, above all things, be kept in view by the practical farmer. * * * Every field contains a *maximum* of one or several, and a *minimum* of one or several, other nutritive substances. It is by the *minimum* that the crops are governed, be it lime, potash, nitrogen, phosphric acid, magnesia, or any other mineral constituent, it regulates and determines the amount or continuance of the crops. * * * Since, then, the presence of decaying organic remains in the soil does not, in the slightest degree, prevent or arrest its exhaustion by cultivation, it is impossible that an increase of those substances can restore the lost capacity of a field for production. The decline of fertility was in proportion to the *removal of mineral constituents*; the renewal of productiveness is in proportion to their restoration. * * * The action of farm-yard manure most undoubtedly depends upon the incombustible ash-constituents of the plants which it contains."

It is not difficult to understand how a crop of clover, if it be removed, may possibly better the condition of the soil for the growth of a succeeding cereal, yet, on the whole, impoverish the field. The clover roots draw their ash-constituents mainly from the subsoil; by the decay of the roots and stubble when the field is plowed, the top soil may be enriched in those mineral substances, and thus its condition improved for a grain crop. But this nutriment for the cereal is not added to the stock which the soil previously possessed; it is simply transferred by the action of the clover roots, from the deep to the surface layers of arable soil. As the subsoil is not inexhaustible in fertility, this process is, on the whole, impoverishing to the land, though beneficial to the immediate crop.

We assure "F. G." that no remark in our comments on his former article was an "oversight," as he terms it, but the result of careful consideration. We commend both to him and to those who may be disposed to support his position, a broader view of the subject under discussion, and a closer study of the fundamental principles of Agriculture which Science has established.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOC'Y.

THIS Society had a disenssional meeting on the 6th of November, from a report of which, in the Gardener's Monthly, we make some extracts:

Mr. MEEHAN said he did not think soil, aspect, winds, insects, or any of the reasons usually advanced to account for failures in grape growing were satisfactory. He attached very little importance to mere soil or situation. In every part of the United States, and in every soil,—even in almost impassable swamps, as well as on mountain sides,—wild grapes grew vigorous and healthy, and bore fruit abundantly. The trouble, whatever it might be, must, therefore, be in some way connected with the treatment or management of the vine.

Mr. J. E. MITCHELL believed it essential to successful out-door culture that the air should be, to some extent, moist. Why could we not grow the foreign vine in the open air? Simply because the moist air of the vinery, where they succeeded so well, was wanting in our dry climate. He had a vineyard eleven years old, from which he never had a satisfactory crop; while his seven year old cold grapery never failed. Mr. KERN's vineyard on the Schnylkill, which, last year, was so famous for its enormous crop, was, this year, almost a failure.

Mr. MEEHAN said the fact that Mr. KERN had once got an enormous crop from his vines was sufficient to prove that there could not be any thing in soil, situation or aspect radically unfavorable to grape culture. He had seen these vines, and though they were a bad failure, there were wild grapes in the woods and on the trees close by, models of health and productiveness. If the cultivated ones failed, and the wild ones succeeded, it seemed but logical to look to some error in cultivation, and not to any impossibility. There must be some reason why grapes growing over trees should do better than those over trellises.

Mr. A. W. HARRISON said he had proved, experimentally, that grapes under glass revelled in sunlight, provided the air was sufficiently moist. He thought that some unfavorable condition of the soil was the reason for many failures. Grapes usually throve well in volcanic soils, and an absence of sulphur in the soil might weaken their vitality. A slight tint of sulphur in the soil and atmosphere might be a benefit; again, the grape naturally preferred mountain slopes, indicating the value of underdraining.

Mr. MEEHAN hoped gentlemen would not lose sight of the fact that wild grapes over trees and bushes did well where none of the supposed essentials of successful cultivation existed. The sulphurous air of Pittsburg did not prevent failures there; and as for underdraining he could take friends to the swamps in the State of Delaware and show them wild grapes as large as Isabellas, and black as jet, rambling over trees in places so wet that one could hardly get to the vines. What could climate, or soil, or aspect do that one-half a vine should not do well, while the other half should succeed on the tree? Clearly it was owing to some circumstances connecting the vine and the tree which did not exist between the vine and the trellis. He then attempted to account for it on philosophical principles, in connection with the nature and office of tendrils, in some lengthened remarks, for which we have no room here.

Mr. THOS. P. JAMES remarked that if Mr. MEEHAN'S views were correct, the vine might be grown to great perfection by strewing brushwood over the ground and letting the vine run over it. He thought, however, Mr. M.'s theory scarcely consistent with some of the facts he himself had brought up to sustain it.

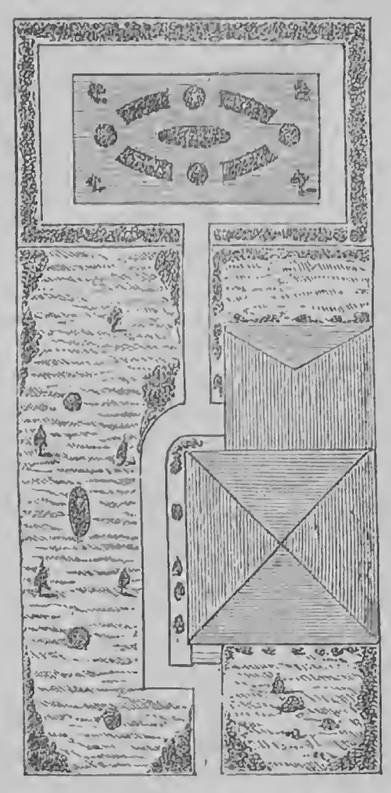
Mr. CHARLES H. MILLER said it must not be forgotten that, however managers of vines under glass might disagree about other things, there was always great care taken to prevent *over-cropping*. In the open air this was very rarely cared for. In fact, the idea seemed to be to trim so as to get very vigorous wood, which, in turn, produced an enormous crop, which ruined the vitality of the vine, and rendered it liable to all sorts of disorders. He thought vines rambling wild over fences or trees were not so liable to overbear as those trimmed and trained to trellises in the usual way.

Mr. LORIN BLODGETT had made the climate of the United States a special study, and also, somewhat, with reference to its influence on the grape-vine. He believed the failure of the grape were chiefly owing to climatic causes. The climate at the west end of Lake Erie he had found to be about the most favorable in the Union for the success of the grape; yet, even here, success was by no means uniform. On an average, the general grape crop of the United States was a success one year out of three, yet it had been found that one full crop in three was a very profitable investment. He was sure that the best results would ensue where the vines were frequently renewed—as young vines had more natural vigor to resist depressing influences than older plants.

DESIGN FOR A GARDEN OF ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE.

NUMBER ONE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large number of almost regal dwellings which are constantly springing up all over the land, the amount of smaller places is not diminished, but are largely in excess of the former, so that the question is continually asked, How shall I improve my plot of land so as to combine the greatest amount of Ornament with Utility and Conveniences. This is especially the case with places of a quarter of an acre or less in extent; and as this class of gardens embrace by far the largest number, the question becomes of paramount importance to the owners, and for the reason that but few are to be found who do not like to have their places appear as good as some more fortunate neighbor whose opportunities, perhaps, has been such that it has enabled him to make a better display. Persons whose time is mainly occupied in the ordinary avocations of daily life, have in general but little idea how much their places may be improved by a little judicious management, yet would willingly devote what spare time they could command to this purpose if they knew how to go about it. Now, for the information of all such, I would say that simplicity should be the prevailing feature in all such places—a bit of lawn with a few flower beds cut in the turf and some ornamental shrubs scattered over the surface will in general give greater satisfaction, and be far more appropriate, than a place filled with large deciduous trees and evergreens. Large growing trees should seldom if ever be introduced into places of such limited extent, because, as they attain size, they overshadow and disfigure anything else that may be planted near.



This design represents a small lawn in front, and on one side of the dwelling with one oval and two circular beds for flowers; in the rear of the dwelling is a small yard. Adjoining this and the lawn is a small garden screened by a hedge, with a group of flower beds in the center and a border all around, which may be used for strawberries, currants, raspberries, and a little early salad. To attempt anything more with a place of this dimensions, except to add a few shrubs with an evergreen hedge around the boundary, would be to overdo; hence, in laying out a small place it is better to plant sparingly and add a little as it becomes necessary.

Rochester, Dec., 1866. WM. WEBSTER.

BARBERRY HEDGE.

THE "Community" at Oneida, N. Y., and Wallingford, Conn., have Barberry Hedges which are completely successful. Two years more are required for their growth than the Osage Orange, but they will live where the Osage always winter-kills. To grow the plants, sow in rows in well prepared and rich soil, cultivate and keep clean; the next spring transplant for the hedge six inches apart in one row, or in two rows eight inches apart, so that in one the plants are opposite a vacancy. They have fewer enemies and more chances than the Osage in winter. The fruit is beautiful, and it is good for tarts and jellies. In many Eastern States, the seed is abundant; the labor of getting it out of the pulp is a mere trifle. To get the seed from the Orange is extremely vexatious; even a machine is required. Farmers should not fail to examine this subject.—*Ex.*

Horticultural Notes and Queries.

THE OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The fourteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Zanesville, Dec. 4th—6th. It was well attended, especially by the apple growers and nurserymen of that section of the State, many of whom had seldom or never been present at a meeting of the kind before. The display of apples on the tables was remarkably fine, embracing not less than 400 plates and 150 distinct varieties. Delegates were present from Indiana Pennsylvania and New York. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. C. SPRINGER of Zanesville, followed by the Annual Address of President WARDER. Much discussion was had on Apples, as that region has long been noted for this fruit; also on Grapes, especially the *Iona*, the vines of which have not succeeded very well, thus far, in Central and Southern Ohio. Pears, Blackberries, Raspberries and Strawberries were also discussed; and there was considerable talk and speculation on blight, mildew, &c., but as usual without any definite results.

The next Annual Meeting of the Society is appointed to be held at Sandusky; and it is expected that one or more summer meetings will be held under the auspices of the Committee *ad interim*. The Annual Report of the Society will shortly be published and sent to the members. Persons wishing their names to be enrolled as such, have only to remit the fee, $1, to the Secretary. The following are the officers elected for 1867:

President—Dr. J. A. WARDER, Cincinnati. *Vice-President*—GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware. *Secretary and Treasurer*—M. B. BATEHAM, Painesville. *Committee*—WM. HEAVER, Cincinnati; J. AUSTIN SCOTT, Toledo; A. B. BUTTLES, Columbus; N. L. WOOD, Smithfield.

BEAUTIFUL LEAVED PLANTS.—This is the title of a very handsome Horticultural work which we have just received from Messrs. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co., New York. It is published in London, and this firm have imported a limited number of copies which they offer to send by mail or express, charges paid, on the receipt of nine dollars each. This price is reasonable when the beauty and cost of the work are considered. As a present to a lady, or horticultural friend, we know of no book more desirable and appropriate. It treats of beautiful leaved plants, being a practical history of the choicest species now cultivated in this fascinating branch of Horticulture. Leaving off the Catalogue at the end of the work, of species not illustrated, and it contains 126 pages of reading matter. Interspersed through these are *sixty* magnificently colored plates and numerous fine wood engravings. These colored plates, by their beauty and fidelity to nature, will very well supply to the eye the place of living plants. The history, directions for cultivation, and descriptions, are written with scientific accurateness, yet in a style sufficiently popular to be pleasing and readily understood. We will furnish the book at the price above named.

Domestic Economy.

A BATCH OF GOOD RECIPES.

MRS. J. M. I., of Adrian, Mich., sends us the following recipes, which she avers she has tried and knows to be good. If she has any more of the "same sort," we trust she will forward them for the benefit of RURAL readers:

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of molasses, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup warm water; the butter melted with it, and 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in it; 2 tablespoons ginger, flour to make stiff; roll thin and bake moderately.

JELLY CAKE.—One-half cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda; mix a little stiff, and bake thin. When cold spread with jelly; roll it up or leave in square cakes.

MARBLE CAKE.—*For the White Cake.*—One cup butter, 3 cups white sugar, 5 cups flour, ½ cup sweet milk, ½ teaspoon soda, whites of 9 eggs; flavor with lemon.

For the Dark Cake.—One cup butter, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 4 cups flour, yolks of 9 eggs, spices of all sorts. Put in pans first a layer of dark cake, then a layer of white, and so on, finishing with a layer of dark. Bake in a hot oven.

SCOTCH CAKE.—Two lbs. sugar, 1½ of butter, 1½ of flour, 4 eggs, 2 nutmegs.

Another Way.—One lb. loaf sugar, cup and half of butter; beat sugar and butter to a cream; 8 eggs; the whites beat separately to a stiff froth.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Two cups white sugar, 1 of butter, whites of 4 eggs, half cup of sour cream, half teaspoon soda; slice in a dozen almonds; season with lemon or vanilla; bake in small scollop tins. The batter should be quite stiff.

BUCKWHEAT GRIDDLE CAKES.—One quart buttermilk, teaspoon soda, tablespoon of salt; if wanted daily for breakfast, make a batter and put in half cup of yeast; then add the flour and water to them each evening, and they can be ready all winter.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Chloroform, z i; tincture of ginger, z ss; camphor, z i; lobelia, z i; mix. Dose from ten to fifteen drops.

MIXTURE FOR A BURN.—To 1 pint of tar, add 1 teacup of sweet cream, 2 ounces of powdered slippery elm, 1 tablespoon of laudanum; stir until the cream is not discernable. This will save much suffering.

TO BOTTLE CIDER AND KEEP IT SWEET.

DEAR RURAL:—In a late number of the RURAL I notice a call for information on the subject of putting up cider in bottles and keeping it as sweet and fresh as we do canned fruit. Inasmuch as I have practiced this for eight or ten years past, I may be able to throw some light upon the subject.

In the first place, I had a tin box made, six or eight inches deep, and large enough to cover the entire top of my cooking stove. After the cider is bottled I place it in the box; you must, however, have a board to cover the entire bottom of the box, on which the bottles must rest, or they will heat too suddenly and burst. Then fill the box with cold water, after the bottles have been placed in it, and apply heat—gentle at first, and continue until the water has boiled for a considerable length of time, and until the cider is quite hot in the bottles; then cork and seal tightly.

The cider I use for this purpose I make late in the season, so that it can stand long enough (without fermenting) for the pummace to settle, and for it to become perfectly clear. By thus putting up cider or wine in a water bath, it does not come in contact with a heated surface, and consequently you will have no taste of boiled cider or wine, which is the main item in this kind of delicacy. I have kept both wine and cider, put up in this way, for years. It improves with age, becomes quite clear, and might be mistaken in appearance for the finest distilled liquor—but in taste excells anything in delicacy and richness I have ever tested. Being perfectly free from alcoholic principle, it may be taken by the most fastidiously temperate, without tarnishing in the least their highest ideas of temperance. It is a fine beverage for the convalescent, being as nutricious as milk.

In putting up cider in this way I have used gallon and two gallon stone jugs instead of glass bottles, and a common dinner pot for the water bath instead of the box described above. H. ANGER.

Logansport, Ind., Dec., 1866.

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Horticultural Advertisements.

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Ladies' Department.

CHILDREN.

BY JOHN ASKUM.

The little children were in mercy sent:
The winning beauty of their happy smiles
Is Sorrow's antidote; their artless wiles
Lure gladness for the wrinkled brow of Care;
The ills of life were more than we could bear,
Had not kind Heaven the little children lent,
Fair as the angels, and as innocent;
They are a fount of love that faileth never—
Oil on the waters of Life's discontent—
Links in Love's chain that bind fond hearts forever—
The blessed crown of holy wedlock's joys—
An unpolluted spring that never cloys.
Happy that hearth and home kind Fortune blesses
With the rich treasure of their sweet caresses.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Much has been said and written upon the subject of "Woman's Rights," "Female Suffrage," and other subjects pertaining to the enlargement of the "female sphere of action;" but it is not yet exhausted. Like other topics of the day, it is still being agitated, and will continue to be until some decisive act shall settle the question.

Now, while all the female world is crying aloud for their place at the *ballot-box*,— while ministers, doctors, lawyers, and statesmen are crying "NO! NO!"—I would *loudly* respond, YES! YES! Let them vote by all means, if they will. Let them, if they insist upon it, show themselves *equal* to the "*lords of creation*." Let them, if they are so eager and *able*, rise from out the trodden pathway, in which the "*martyred*" thousands have fallen, and take an equal station with man. Equal?—aye, *equal;* and in using this word in this connection I would not have a narrow and constrained signification applied to it, but it must be used in its most extensive sense. I would not have it merely comprehend the road to the *ballot-box*. I would have it go farther than that. Do you not see that the question would not thus be decided? Do you not know that such a slight privilege would not make you *equal* to "mighty man?" More, infinitely more, lieth back of that advance, in order to place you upon a *common level* with *man*. *There is a great change of occupation* for you to encounter. Throw off the graceful, flowing robes that now hang about you, don the *trousers* and *boots*, grasp the ax, shovel or hoe, and sally forth. Yours is, indeed, a *noble* and *worthy* cause! Put your slender white fingers, which have performed no heavier labor than to glide over the polished keys of the piano, to the plow, and see if it does not add new luster to your eyes, bring fresh roses to your cheeks, (*or remove those already there*,) and, in short, make you seem altogether like a "*free woman*." Go from the drawing-room into the mine, a hundred feet "below the day," and give your opinion of Brussels carpets, damask curtains and rose-scented atmosphere. Take your place upon the clumsy schooner, encounter the stormy, thrilling blasts of our autumnal showers, and then write us an article on the "comforts of the parlor."

It is very well to stand upon the rostrum to meet the crowd there attracted by the novelty of the scene and the beauty of the actress, but when you come down to the stern realities of every-day life, there you find such pleasures as the novelist tells not of. What if *you cannot* take the place of a Grace Greenwood or even that of a Gail Hamilton? What if *you* have not the *genius* of a Laura Keene or a Kate Josephine Bateman? Perhaps you might possibly go forth on your midnight missions *to the sick* for a short time, but such a task would soon lose all its *poetical phrases*. Then swing the mall and ax of the farmer, or the hammer and sledge of the blacksmith; grasp the rudder or reef the sails of the laboring ship, or control the screaming engine, and then listen for the cry of "*equality of the sexes*." When "*equal rights*" with "*equality of labor*" becomes the question to be decided, I fear that many who are now crying "*Female Suffrage*," would rather say, "*Let our husbands, brothers and fathers represent us*." Rather than give up the drawing-room and parlor for the ware-room and office, I apprehend that you would consent to a little longer be deprived of that "*inalienable right*."

In forty-nine instances out of fifty children will vote as do their fathers, and *wives* as do their *husbands*, thereby making twice the labor at the "polls," by allowing females to vote; but if you persist in it, I say, *change your apparel; give your husband an equal chance with you in the house, take your share of out-door labor*, AND WE WILL NOT COMPLAIN. C. T. LEONARD.

Williamsfield, Ohio, 1866.

DRESS AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.

In this age, when dress occupies so much of the attention of society, the influence of costume on the bodily condition becomes an important matter of inquiry.

Improper modes of dress, whether excessive or inadequate, are fertile sources of disease, and also aggravate an abnormal state of the system by whatever cause produced. If in our desire to keep the body warm we overload it with layers of thick, closely-woven fabric, and thus promote an undue heat at the surface, the effect is to suppress the action of the excretory glands and prevent a free perspiration. The vitiated matter which is thus retained is re-absorbed by the skin and carried back into the system, rendering the blood impure and deranging the delicate mechanism of the glandular structure. Air and light are absolutely necessary for the healthy activity of the vesicles of the skin, and those articles of clothing which prevent the admission of these two great vital agents are entirely unfit for use.

As a free circulation of the blood to all parts of the human body is requisite to the enjoyment of perfect health, so no part of the body should be dressed in such a manner as in the least to obstruct or retard its flow. Tight boots, shoes or gloves are therefore detrimental. Cold extremities, painful humors, swellings and calosities are generally the results of such ligatures.

Insufficient clothing is much worse than too much. The effect of exposure to cold is the immediate contraction of the skin, which suspends the operation of the secretory and excretory organs, and the matter which should be discharged from the system is thrown back into the throat, lungs or bowels, occasioning those forms of disease which are commonly called "cold," "headache," "catarrh," "diarrhea," etc.

A change of dress from thick to thin is not beneficial unless accompanied by a corresponding change in climate or temperature. A fashionable lady after wearing a thick, high-necked dress all day, will sometimes array herself in some light, low-necked attire for an evening party. Such an imprudent change has frequently been followed by a sudden death. Head-coverings at the present day are evidently worn by ladies for display, and not for comfort; and we are not surprised when we hear this or that one complain of "such distress in the head" or "neuralgia." A hat, to afford real protection to the head, should be large enough to cover the greater part of it, and at the same time be comfortably warm, but not so heavy as to fatigue the wearer after half an hour's use.

But the most serious feature in the dress of American ladies is tight lacing, a practice most unnatural, and therefore most dangerous to health. Does any one doubt the prevalence of this custom, let him consult the fashion plates in any popular ladies' magazine. How many women, servilely obedient to the suggestions of their dressmaker, or else grossly ignorant of the first principles of health, have squeezed themselves to death, the great day of account only will disclose! The record must be appalling, and yet the suicidal work goes on. The compression of the waist hinders, if it does not altogether suspend, the action of the diaphragm, and weakens the muscles of the respiration and the power of digestion. The heart, liver, lungs, spleen and stomach being forced into a space much too small for the proper performance of their respective functions, are weakened, and if the compression is continued, become diseased; consumption ensues, and the mistaken devotee of a barbarous fashion sinks swiftly into an early grave.

Oh, ye who sigh for the deformity of a waspish shape, consider the faultless contour of that chef d'œuvre of sculpture, the Venus de Medicis, and strive to develop your attenuated bodies into the beautiful proportions of the well-grown woman.

Of course the entire dress should be adapted to the climate and season of the year. In climates like that of New York city, where there are sometimes sudden transitions from heat to cold, and from wet to dry, it is hardly safe to dress in a slight manner, except it be in midsummer, when atmospheric changes are least frequent. The most prevailing complaint among people of all classes is rheumatism, a disorder which in every instance is the consequence of exposure to a sudden chill. No clothing of any kind should be worn in a moist state, especially while the person is inactive; and care should be taken that the feet are properly shod, not with "snugly-fitting" boots or shoes of a kid-glove consistency, but enveloped with those that are thick-soled, substantial, and amply large, so that the blood can circulate to the very toe tips, and a comfortably thick stocking can be worn without any sensation of constraint. * * *

In the matter of dress, more attention should be given to *comfort* than to *style*, and it will be usually found that they who dress neatly, and in conformity with nature's laws are the best dressed, and certainly the most sensibly.—*Amer. Phrenological Journal.*

AN ANCIENT RIDDLE.

The Boston Transcript got up the following riddle, and among a number of answers the correct one is annexed:

There is a certain natural production that is neither animal, vegetable or mineral; it exists from two to six feet from the surface of the earth; it has neither length, breadth, nor substance; is neither male nor female, but is often found between both; is often mentioned in the Old Testament, and strongly recommended in the New, and answers equally the purposes of fidelity and treachery.

A majority of the writers give "Love" as the answer. The following is the best reply that has come to hand. The lady writer has given the true solution:

If I am not much mistaken this "natural production" is a "kiss." Although it cannot be measured, I beg leave to differ from the writer that it has no length. The readers of the Bible cannot doubt its being mentioned in the Old Testament, nor that it was recommended in the New, in the sentence "Greet ye one another with a holy kiss." That it is a pledge of fidelity we would not deny; and we have only to refer to the betrayal of Christ by Judas to learn that it has answered the purpose of treachery.

The Motive.—An old fellow of the ultra-inquisitive order asked a little girl on board a train, who was sitting by her mother, as to her name, destination, etc. After learning that she was going to Philadelphia, he asked, "What motive is taking you thither, my dear?" "I believe they call it a locomotive, sir," was the innocent reply. The "intrusive stranger" was extinguished.

Choice Miscellany.

MEMORY.—A BRIEF ODE.

Editor Rural:—In reading the beautiful poem on "Memory," sent you by Mrs. Witherson, (see Rural of Dec. 8,) the following verse, or rather ode, was brought to mind. It is, in my judgment, the sweetest verse extant, upon the same subject. During the year 1863, being in Craven Co., N. C., while passing a deserted plantation, situated in the deep, dark pine forest, I found in manuscript this verse:

Soft as a ray of sunlight stealing,
O'er the dying day;
Sweet as the chimes of low bells pealing,
When the evening fades away:
Sad as winds at night that moan,
Through the trees of the forest lone,
Come the thought of days now gone,
On manhood's memory.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1866. Geo. Lewis.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE METEORS.

BY E. S. WELD.

During the passing year the newspapers teemed with speculation relative to a predicted "Meteoric Shower," advertised to come off on the 13th and 14th of November, and urged all to be on the *qui vive* for the flashing visitants. The days and nights referred to came and went, yet little is read of the grand display of "shooting stars." Whether the exhibition was a pent-up concern, or whether the meteors "failed to connect," or whether astronomers and star-gazers were all asleep, is not the object of this article to discuss; but rather to relate my experience on one of the nights in question.

On the night of the 12th and 13th I slept soundly until 12 o'clock—knowing that meteors, like railroad trains, never get ahead of time. But as soon as the old clock declared the incoming of the new day, there was a stir beneath the bed clothes, and my course was promptly toward the outer world; and with one of Nature & Co.'s best stereoscopes I swept the heavens. The overspreading arch was clear—all spangled over with a host of shining lights. It seemed that my little neighborhood was especially crowned for the occasion; for on all sides this blue vault shut down upon the surrounding hills. I enjoyed it hugely, and waited as we sometimes wait at theatres, longing for the rising curtain.

In the meantime I reviewed some of the astral lessons of my boyhood days. There was Ursa Major, with a shaggier mane than ever, sweeping the regions of the pole with his tail, as if he would brush the North Star out of existence. There was Taurus, with horns longer and stronger, with head and shoulders so set as to defy the threatenings around him. His bellowing and heavy tread seemed, for a moment, to check the advance of Orion, but the old giant of the sky renewed his courage, drew forth his falchion bright, brandished his heavy war-club with violence, and strode on. The lesser stars danced in happy merriment, and hied to each other's places in the wildest glee. The whole starry host reeled and swayed like drunken men. Verily I thought the gods had imbibed too freely, and feared the consequences upon the impending exhibition.

My foreshadowed disappointment was only momentary. In the southern sky, at an angle of 60 degrees with the horizon, there appeared a bright spot about the size of a broad-brimmed hat. At first it had a nebulous appearance, but changed soon and looked like a window of fire. At once there was profound quiet among the stars. A rumbling jar, soon growing into severe thunders, told me the performance had commenced. I brought my "stereoscope" to bear directly upon the fiery window. Presently there came a deafening crash, and out shot a "meteor," which at once assumed the form of a *golden arrow*, and, with head downward, dropped upon the earth. Close upon its track came another thunder-trumpet, and another burnished arrow. And so numerous were they that dozens appeared on the shining pathway at once. One seemed to vary in its course and appeared to be dropping near me. I ran to secure the brilliant trophy, but, like the rainbow, it was still beyond. Suddenly the window closed, as the curtain drops in the midst of the play. Star nodded to star, and there was winking and blinking in marked approval. "Part 1st" was grand, and all were impatient for the second.

Presently there opened, not one, but a thousand windows, followed by, not one, but a thousand thunder-toned trumpets, and the meteoric arrows shot athwart the heavens in all directions. Very soon, thousands were descending, and I expected to see my little hill-top changed to an Indian's quiver, and myself impaled on a shining point. Such was the intoxication of the scene that I felt anxious thus to suffer and pass away. I soon discovered, however, that they were harmless. I ran hither and yon to catch but a glimpse of a defunct "meteor;" and, finally, my desire was gratified. An arrow dropped at my very feet! I seized it, regardless of consequences! Its brilliancy died out, and I held in my hand a really strange specimen of wood from some far-off planet! I would have examined it more, but it passed to nothingness. Earth's surroundings were not congenial to its existence. It was the only chance I had to touch and feel this rocket-framework. Could I have discovered the way boys make rockets in the Moon, my fortune had been made by the next 4th of July.

For once, the scene was changed. A strange "meteor" was coursing the heavens. It whirled horizontally and vertically and took every course, and finally plunged to earth about twenty feet from my standpoint! I hastened to the spot and found a huge pair of *black shears*—nearly five feet long! They must have been direct from a world that produced *monstrous* tailors. I fastened firmly upon this meteoric trophy, and should have presented it either to some Professor or some clothing establishment, had not my wife, inconsiderate as she was, jostled me in the side with her elbow, saying, "Come, come! wake up! It's daylight, and we haven't seen the meteors!" *It was all a dream.*

Marathon, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HOBBIES.

Various are the hobbies which poor humanity rides in consequence of imperfect development. Some people have a certain class of faculties more active than another, and the natural effect is that their ideas, words and acts all take the direction which they indicate. For instance, some people with literary tastes become so enamored with the advantages of education, that their whole conversation is on that or kindred subjects. They make of themselves a kind of intellectual aristocrats and look down with contempt on the merely practical class who succeed in life by a certain force of character rather than by any mental process. The company of such individuals is often tiresome because intelligence is their hobby, and all hobbies become wearisome in time. The practical man too often sets himself up on his executive talents, and despises mere education if he succeeds in life without it. He says of his learned friend, "What do his books amount to? Put him on a farm and he would starve to death." So each is apt to pride himself on his own set of ideas and to despise every other way but his own.

Then there is the housekeeping hobby, patronized by editors and strong-minded women. I do not mean literary women, but those strong, loud-voiced women whom the world calls thorough housekeepers, nothing else, who consider the chief duty of a woman to be standing guard over her husband's boots with a broom and dust pan, and who judge the moral character of their friends by the number of times a year they go through the ceremony of cleaning house. Everything in their houses goes by clock-work; they have their meals planned a month ahead, and home comfort and the real enjoyment of life is not to be thought of if it interferes with their pet ways. Not but that housekeeping is a very desirable virtue, in connection with other good qualities.

Another sort of hobby might be called the submissive one. Its patrons are not strong, but weak-minded women. Having no ideas of their own, they think it is not feminine for any other woman to have clear convictions on any subject. These reading women they despise. "Woman's lot is hard, but they are contented." "No woman can read enough to keep up with the times and do justice to her family, *they know*." These same fault finders could not form an intelligent opinion on any subject if they tried, and would not care to read if half their time was unoccupied; therefore their hobby is to bring the rest of the world to their own level.

Hobbies are the result of unequally developed minds, and their tendency is to make those who follow them bigoted in their own opinion and uncharitable in judging those who differ from them. Besides, anything good in itself becomes an evil when dwelt upon too much. B. C. D.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1866.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Take your wife's first advice, not her second.

A woman's heart is a hive of sweets and stings.

A regular diet cures more people than physic.

The soul goes highest when the body kneels lowest.

He that sells and lies, shall find the lie left in his purse.

When are gloves unsalable? When they are kept on hand.

When is a woman like a watch? When she is capped and jeweled.

It is sound policy to suffer all extremities, rather than do a bad action.

Tea-kettles are decidedly Yankee in their melody—they sing through their noses.

When you fall out of a carriage, what are you most likely to fall against? Against your will.

Men are said to admire that which they look up to, and to love that which they look down upon.

If mothers, as is claimed, mould the human mind, how is it that woman has never had her "rights?"

It has sometimes been said, and never but by an Irishman, that Ireland is a beautiful country to live out of!

Why are railroad companies like laundresses? Because they have ironed the whole country, and sometimes do a little mangling.

A man advertised for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds that it will be profitable for the *undertaker*.

It is singular that the more you damp the ardor of a troublesome talker by throwing cold water on his effusions, the sooner he dries up.

A little girl in school, being asked what a cataract or waterfall was, replied that it was hair flowing over something, she didn't know what.

"Tom, tell me the biggest lie you ever told, and I'll give you a glass of beer." "A lie! I never told a lie in my life." "Draw the beer, boy."

Liberty will not descend to a people; a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed.

Boyle's epitaph has lately been copied by a tourist, and runs thus:—

"He was the father of chemistry,
And brother to the Earl of Cork."

Sabbath Musings.

MY CREED.

BY ALICE CARY.

I hold that Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that when
We climb to Heaven, 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.

I hold all else, named piety,
A selfish scheme, a vain pretense;
Where center is not—can there be
Circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go,
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullabies
That charm to rest the nursling bird,
Or that sweet confidence of sighs
And blushes, made without a word.

Whether the dazzling and the flush
Of softly sumptuous garden bowers,
Or by some cabin door, or bush
Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the wide phylactery,
Nor stubborn fast, nor stated prayers,
That make us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart
From works, on theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HELEN MORSE.—A SKETCH.

BY HOWE BENNING.

I would like to tell you of Helen Morse, but first of her home. A tiny log cabin, sheltered in a western forest, where all summer long the fragrant breath of the pines stole in at the ever-open door and small casements, and which in winter seemed almost like one of its own lowlier children. To this tiny home Jacob Morse had brought his bride many years before, and though its logs had taken a deeper tint from the weather, and one or two lean-tos had been added, it was still their home. Beside Helen there were Mary and Fred, Julia, Lewis and Kitty, to make music and mischief in the house and friends of the wood-sprites. But Helen was unlike all the others. A child of the most vivid imagination and daring deeds, impulsive and willful, loving and ambitious, she was one of those strange contradictions that the fates occasionally give to puzzle us—one that makes our hearts ache, we cannot tell why, and that we love for the same reason. Her great brown eyes found the loneliest dells in the forest and peopled them with children of her brain, and to them only she committed the charge of her most secret thoughts—of her dreams for the life in the great world that seemed such a bright vision.

This was Helen as she met her young companions in the dearly loved school-room, or stood at the western window of her home at twilight, pencil in hand. The healthy breezes of her evergreen home gave a rich color to her cheeks and a buoyant strength to her frame, and so through the shoals and quicksands that beset every young girl Helen grew into a noble, true-hearted woman. Not in a day. Many was the stern contest and many the failure before the consciousness that she possessed herself was hers. You have seen a boat shoot the rapids perhaps, turning, trembling, but riding in the quiet haven at last,—and many know what this experience is to the soul, before in the still waters the voice of the Divine Master has quelled, we cast anchor and learn "to be satisfied." In this rest Helen rejoiced, and though her work was bounded by narrow walls, yet she brought to it all the earnest impulses of her childhood's days matured into life-purposes. And when she had planted many a precious memory in the hearts of her school children, she turned her face from them and joined that noble band of women who, for love or duty, have sought in the sunny South and its dark-browed children to fulfill the last command of their Master. Two years of such life as fitted her to bear the name of a valiant soldier, and the armor was lain by and she passed within the veil. Southern seas sound as grand an anthem as ever the pine forest, and Helen sleeps well.

Do you ask, "Why so common a story?" To you it may be, but to that young soul standing to-day on the threshold of the yet untried life, there will speak a voice of what grand possibilities may yet be its own, and save it from that saddest of all dooms, "a wasted life." And to that soul we say, would you win the crown of perfect womanhood, you must work for it through the years that lie between, though your way lies at the foot of the cross and you grow weary in the race;—work for it until the throbs of your earnest life wake many other souls from fatal sleep, and fit them for His jewels. Then, and not till then, comes your perfect rest.

A Year's Trouble.—Sometimes I compare the troubles we have to undergo in the course of a year to a great bundle of faggots far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole at once. He mercifully unties the bundles, and gives us first one stick, which we are able to carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage, if we only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's trouble over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it.

Truth always fits. It is always congruous and agrees with itself. Every truth in the universe also agrees with all others.

MAGGIE MASON'S CHRISTMAS.

[Concluded from page 412, this No.]

"JESSIE ARGYLE. She told me her history this morning. Her father and mother both died in Scotland, and she came to this country to get work. She had rooms down on L. street, and was working for DAVID & BREMEN'S Jew clothing store. She took home some work last night, and they refused to pay her for it, telling her she had spoiled it. So she says, and Dr. BOND saw her there in the store last night, too. May I keep her, papa?" And the blue eyes turned pleadingly toward him.

"Yes, little daughter," he answered. "She will be able to help you about the party; and, by the way, you must tell me this morning how much money you want, and I will bring it to you from the office to-night."

"Papa, I want to tell you something by-and-by," and she glanced toward JOHN. Mr. MASON understood her.

"We have no further need of your services, at present, JOHN," he said to the servant, who immediately left the breakfast room.

"Well, MAGGIE," as she still hesitated, "why don't you go on? Or must I dismiss Aunt MARY, too?" and he glanced at that lady good-naturedly.

"Oh, no, papa! I want Aunt MARY, too. I—that is—I—papa, it will take about five hundred dollars for that party."

"Well, puss," answered her father, cheerfully, "you are growing more and more extravagant every day. No—I do not refuse you. You can have it, and if you want it to-day I'll take JOHN down with me and send it up to you.

"Papa, I have almost given up the idea of having a party."

"What, MAGGIE?" asked her father in astonishment. "I thought your heart was set on it?"

"It was, papa; but I had a great deal rather have the money to do what I please with. May I, papa? Only give me five hundred dollars, and I will not ask you for anything again this winter."

"My dear little girl,"—and her father pushed back from the table and stared at her, incredulously—"what philanthropic idea is this you have got into your head now?"

"Please, papa, don't ask me now. Only give me the money. I will do good with it."

"Yes, darling," answered her father, as some idea of her project flitted through his brain; "yes, darling, you shall have it. I will send it up by JOHN."

When Aunt MARY and MAGGIE retired from the breakfast table they proceeded to Miss ARGYLE'S room. She had already risen, had dressed herself in the warm clothing which MAGGIE had provided for her in place of her own thin and scanty apparel, and had done ample justice to the good things MAGGIE had sent up for her breakfast. The three were closeted together for a long time; and then, calling the carriage, MAGGIE and Aunt MARY went out shopping. When they returned, JOHN was deputed to carry their purchases up to Miss ARGYLE'S room; and, after it was done, JOHN retired to the kitchen and confidentially told BESSIE, the chambermaid, "Such bundles *and bundles* of things, he never did see."

The next day the same thing occurred, and again the next; and the fourth day JOHN was called upon to unload a sewing machine, and JOHN grew desperate, as he declared to BESSIE that "Miss MAGGIE was the most extravagant girl he ever saw."

Time rolled on, and it was Christmas Eve. It was bright moonlight, clear and keen, and promised well for the success of their project. Mr. MASON had been coaxed into the plan, and JOHN was let into the secret. So the three ladies with a close carriage, and Mr. MASON and JOHN with an express wagon heavily laden, turned down a dark alley and stopped at house after house, as Miss ARGYLE indicated, and deposited at the door of each a covered basket containing a Christmas dinner, bon-bons for children, and a roll of clothing, besides something substantial for a "Merry Christmas." When all was unloaded they turned the horses heads and rode home under the glorious moonlighted sky, and MAGGIE thought she had never been so happy before.

It was yet early when they arrived home, and entering the parlor, MAGGIE threw herself into her favorite chair and thought of how many hearts she had that night made happy, while the tears of sympathy rolled down her cheeks. Her father came softly behind her and took her in his arms. "Crying, darling?" he said, tenderly. "Nay, rejoice! You have this night laid up for yourself treasure in Heaven." A peal of the bell aroused them; and tears were yet on MAGGIE'S cheeks when JOHN admitted and announced "Mr. HALL."

Mr. MASON turned to meet him. "See here," he cried, cheerily, "what kind of an escapade do you think my little girl has been engaged in? Spent five hundred dollars—all for nonsense!"

"Now, papa," began MAGGIE; but Mr. MASON kept on unheedingly.

"She is the most extravagant piece of property I ever saw. Here she's been and given away five hundred dollars for *Merry Christmas*, and calls it *charity*;" and he groaned audibly, with such a comic look of despair on his face that both MAGGIE and Mr. HALL laughed aloud. But he continued:—"My dear HALL, never have such an extravagant daughter as I have; she'll ruin you if you do."

"Instead of that, Mr. MASON,"—and Mr. HALL'S voice trembled, despite his effort for self-control—"instead of that, I want your extravagant little daughter for my wife."

"Bravo, Mr. HALL! That's coming to the point with a vengeance. Don't you think so, MAGGIE?" But MAGGIE'S face was buried in her hands, and she did not answer.

"Well, HALL, you must do your own talking," said the old man, frankly. "MAGGIE is old enough to decide for herself, and her decision will be mine,"—and Mr. MASON arose and left the parlor.

"MAGGIE,"—and Mr. HALL took one of the little hands, and drew it away from the blushing face,—"may I have it? You have given so many Christmas gifts to-night, will you not give one more?"

She looked up, smiling archly through her tears. "I have been too extravagant already," she said, "and you do not approve of extravagance."

"Look at me, MAGGIE," he said, gravely. She obeyed mechanically; but her eyes fell before that passionate gaze, and he gathered her to his breast.

"My own MAGGIE, my Christmas Gift," he said, softly. "May all your extravagance ever tend in this direction."

A few months more, and MAGGIE came to preside over the princely home and generous heart of HARRY HALL. JESSIE ARGYLE had the honor of helping to make the bridal trousseau on the machine which was MAGGIE'S Christmas present to her. And at the wedding Mr. MASON was heard to declare that "his MAGGIE was the most extravagant girl in creation, for not content with giving away five hundred dollars, she must also give away herself."

WILLIAM I., KING OF PRUSSIA.

WE herewith present to the readers of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, a portrait of the present King of Prussia, FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, known as WILLIAM I. It is, as we are assured by a young gentleman who was recently an officer in the Prussian army, a strikingly correct portraiture of the original. Recent events have given a prominence to Prussia, in Continental affairs, not before possessed by that Government since the days of "Frederick the Great." Heir to the past renown of Prussia and the responsible director of its policy, the present King naturally attracts more than an ordinary share of public attention, rendering this brief notice opportune and appropriate. He is the second son of FERDERICK WILLIAM III, lately deceased; was born May 22d, 1797, and came to the throne on the death of his brother, which took place on the second day of January, 1861. On the 8th of the following October, he was crowned as WILLIAM I, at Koningsburg, under flattering auspices, so far as the internal affairs of the kingdom were concerned. Externally the aspects were less assuring, though no immediate adverse change seemed imminent. Austria, jealous on the subject of German supremacy, saw in Prussia a real or possible rival, and hence was not particularly anxious to preserve the peace, while the latter evinced no marked aversion to a contest which seemed plainly invited. Diplomacy failed to adjust the differences which both parties seemed not disinclined to submit to the sharper arbitration of the sword. The present year has witnessed the collision and the results—auspicious to the military fame of Prussia, but deeply humiliating to her pretentious yet severely stricken rival.

This great success in arms, so quickly won, has given a prestige to the Prussian Monarch which many an abler man has failed to attain. He is not regarded as a brilliant ruler, but is possessed of good natural abilities; has the advantages of a careful and thorough education; much and varied experience in the cabinet and in the field; is firm of purpose; free from the vices of sensuality, and naturally reticent, therefore not likely to lose anything by ungarded display or unwise confidences.

That the King is ambitious to make Prussia the leading German power may be fairly assumed, even if he does not aim to make it the prominent one in Western Europe. That such is the ambition of his prime minister, BISMARCK, is the general conviction, and the presumption is that in this there is perfect accord between the King and his Counsellor.

The Reviewer.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS and the Causes of their Motions and their Light. By JACOB ENNIS. [12mo.—pp. 335. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As the title of this volume would indicate, an attempt is made in it to delineate the process by which the stars or planets—all are considered as of the same denomination varying only in magnitude, the earth included—are changed from a fused state, their original condition, to a solid or stationary state. All bodies composing the system of the universe are regarded as nominally liquid, but some of them, from chemical action in a cycle of ages, become cooled and their outer surface fixed or stationary. In this way what are denominated lost stars are accounted for. In other words chemical action has so changed them that they ceased to be liquid; their surfaces have become cooled, and hence not emitting light, are denominated "lost." The earth is supposed to be an example of this class. We have not room for quotations, and must content ourselves with referring the reader to the volume itself, which will be found interesting whether its theory of world formation be assented to or not.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED GENERALS. By WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS. [12mo.—pp. 347.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

WE have here presented pen pictures and accompanying illustrations of a number of the more prominent Generals who figured in our late domestic war. The author was with the armies at various times—an eye witness of many of the conflicts, and personally cognizant of the parts played in them by the officers whose prominent traits he professes to portray. Notices are made and portraits presented of Generals Sherman, Thomas, Grant, Lee, Sheridan, Hooker, Rousseau, Buell, Steedman, Howard and Logan.

The volume is well got up and will no doubt secure many readers, whatever may be thought of the correctness of all the portraitures presented in it. For sale by STEELE & AVERY.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN GERMANY. By J. ROSS BROWNE. [12mo.—pp. 381.] New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

MR. BROWNE is well known for his dashing and racy style; for an observant eye, especially for the ludicrous and a ready facility for putting his impressions on paper both with pen and pencil. In the present instance we think the work drags a little towards the close. However this may be, the book is well worth a perusal. STEELE & AVERY sell it.

GUY HAMILTON: A Story of Our Civil War. By Miss J. H. MATHEWS. New York: The American News Company.—1866.

A TIRESOME story and a great waste of paper and ink to very little purpose. War sensation stories have been so numerous as to pall on the taste of the public. This field of literature should be suffered to lie fallow, a few years, before being worked further. For sale by DEWEY.

SIR BROOK FOSSBROOKE. A Novel. By CHARLES LVER. New York: Harper & Brothers.—1866.

LIKE all the productions of this popular author this volume is full of incident, wit, humor, and not a little of the drollery pertaining to relations of Irish life and character. Whoever commences reading the volume is pretty sure to finish it and wish there was more of it. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

Various Topics.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—A RETROSPECT.

IN looking back through the dim vista of the past, and noting the world's advancement, we can detect no era so fruitful in results as that embraced within the period of the last twenty-five years. The great discoveries in science and the arts, the numerous useful inventions, the wonderful expansion of commerce, the finding of inexhaustible mines of precious metals, and the rapid growth in wealth and population, all tend to make the last quarter of a century unparalleled in the world's history. The whole civilized world has felt the impetus of growth and expansion, and we are happy to believe that our own favored land, untrameled by the traditions and dead forms of the Old World, has not only distanced all other nations in the race of progress, but has, by its example of energy and enterprise, infused new life into effete and decaying nationalities.

Less than twenty-five years ago the first successful experiment with electro-telegraphy was made, though it had been the subject of investigation for some years previous. A wire was stretched from Washington to Baltimore in the year 1844, and soon after extended to New York, and very rapidly throughout the country and the world, till, at length the earth is girdled, and time and space are literally annihilated. The author of this wonderful discovery is still in the enjoyment of a green old age, rich in honors and the substantial reward of his genius.

Twenty-five years ago ocean steam navigation was a new thing, and its practicability had just been demonstrated. True, years before, a little steamer, known as the Savannah, had crossed the Atlantic, but her daring feat had long been forgotten, never, perhaps, to be recalled, had not the Western World been waked up one morning by the astonishing notes that the Sirius, a small English-built steamer, had arrived from London. The Sirius was soon followed by the Great Western—and henceforth ocean steam navigation became a fixed fact. Before, there had been no steamships, only steamboats—useful craft on lakes and rivers and other inland waters—but the idea that steam could be made available for navigating the oceans had long been scouted in high places. Twenty-five years ago there were no steamships of war, but ocean steam navigation having been demonstrated as practicable, the nations ceased to build sailing vessels for war purposes, and rapidly substituted steamers.

Twenty-five years ago most of the inventions of agricultural machinery, which now so lighten the labors of the farmer, while they increase his gains, were unknown. Who ever heard of the reaping machine till it made a sensation at the London Exposition in 1850? It must have had a brief existence before that, for it was sent, a perfect engine, from Chicago to London; but how few had ever heard of it; and now, who would think of working even a twenty-acre farm without its aid?

Twenty-five years ago there were railroads with locomotive engines, but they date only a few years anterior. The writer of this well remembers reading the account of Mr. Stephenson's first success in England, and he has not forgotten when the first short line was put in operation in this country. Twenty-five years ago railroad connection between the Hudson River and Lake Erie was scarcely completed, the Erie and Hudson River lines were hardly thought of, and in the Great West, where the railroad may be said to have achieved its greatest triumphs, it had no existence at all. If the last twenty-five years did not witness the origin of the railroad, it has seen its wonderful expansion, until this country and Western Europe have been converted into gigantic gridirons by the crossing and interlacing of iron bands, and all other modes of land travel have become nearly obsolete, and a five-mile journey in an old-fashioned stage coach is more to be dreaded than a hundred miles in a rail car.

Twenty-five years ago California was unexplored and uninhabited, save by Indians and a few Mexican adventurers and outlaws, and its wealth of precious ores was a well-kept secret; and the other gold-producing States and Territories—Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Montana and Idaho—so familiar to every ear, had no existence, save as they formed parts of the great unexplored Far West of the Rocky Mountain region.

Twenty-five years ago a hundred thousand dollars was regarded as a magnificent fortune, to which, though many aspired, few attained; and the number in the metropolis of the Western World whose estates reached this figure could be counted on one's fingers. There are more men in New York city to-day whose annual incomes reach one hundred thousand dollars, than there were twenty-five years ago of those whose entire possessions amounted to so much. Twenty-five years ago there were possibly half a dozen millionaires in the whole country. To-day they may be counted by hundreds.

Twenty-five years ago the population of the city of New York was a little over three hundred thousand. To-day it is a round million, and the overflow into the adjacent country may be reckoned at half a million more.

Twenty-five years ago the population of the Empire State was less than two and a half millions. To-day it cannot be much less than five millions.

Twenty-five years ago the population of the entire country was only seventeen millions. To-day it is nearly forty millions.

Twenty-five years ago there were twenty-eight States in the Union. To-day there are thirty-six, with half a dozen more to be added within a few years.

The world moves; but such wonderful strides as it has made within the last twenty-five years former generations never saw. Every department of life has felt and seen its accelerated motion; and it is almost enough to make one feel giddy to look back over the last quarter of a century and witness the rapid succession of discoveries in art and science, and the wonderful increase in wealth and population.

And what is the secret? It is the wonderfully-developed spirit of invention which has infused energy and enterprise into the world, and encouraged men to undertake the accomplishment of things which, without the inventor's aid, would have been wild and chimerical.

In 1840 the United States Patent Office issued less than five hundred patents; in 1865 it issued six thousand. This is the key to the whole secret. Of the fifty thousand patents issued during the last twenty-five years in this country, some, doubtless, were worthless; others were of little account; while a very large number were of value beyond the power of man to compute. Their importance to commerce, to manufactures, to mining, and to agriculture, cannot be estimated. Who will undertake to compute the value of the sewing machine, to cite a single example; or how long would the gold fields of California have continued to give profit to the miner, if the inventor had not come to his aid?

To the inventor and the mechanic, then, rather than to the statesman and the politician, is the world indebted for the wonderful growth of the last twenty-five years. They are the pioneers in the great army of progress, the *avant couriers* of every great social and moral revolution.

DEPTHS OF THE SEA.

A FRENCH journal says that the soundings for the new transatlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the depths of the different seas. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents; thus, the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130 feet. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 400 feet, while to the south-west of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000 feet. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,000 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena, 27,000. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000 feet.

Reading for the Young.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

BY C. C. MOORE.

'TWAS the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimneys with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced thro' their heads;
And mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash;
The moon on the breast of the new fallen snow,
Gave the luster of mid-day to objects below.
When what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew, in a moment, it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name:
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Dunder and Blixen!
To the top of the porch! To the top of the wall!
Now dash away, dash away, dash away, all!"
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples—how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face, and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf;
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spake not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew, like the down of the thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A WORD TO THE YOUNG.

WHO that has been in a bar-room at night has not seen young men, who might be an honor to society, spending their evenings and wasting their time in idle conversation? And what is the cause of this? Simply that they are ashamed to be seen in the company of the good and learned. They are ashamed and don't know what to say. That is it, exactly; they don't know what to say.

Now, a remedy for this lies in reading, not the yellow covered trash which is seen at any news-room or second rate bookstore, but real, genuine, solid, useful reading—such as History, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Such subjects as these will furnish you with almost endless sources for conversation, and also will help you to resist any temptation to spend your evenings in the bar-room.

Now, young men, don't be found in any bar-room, saloon, or other like place one evening this winter. Stay at home; read, think, study, store your minds with the treasures of knowledge, so that when you are in the society of the good, the great and learned, you will feel at home rather than as though you were out of place. When you see a person whom you know to be wise and good, don't feel as though you wished you were somewhere else, but study his character, cultivate his acquaintance, strive to be like him, and when the end is reached and you find yourself in the company of the good and learnd you will always have something sensible to say.

Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec., 1866. E. M. G.

SOME DIFFERENCE.—A few years ago, a little fellow, Eddy, not slow in roguery, complained that James had been throwing stones at him. The teacher inquired into the matter, and found the charge correct. She said to Eddy:

"What do you think you should do if you were teaching, and had such a boy as that?"

"I think I should flog him," was the repiy.

Upon this, James began to fear the result, and so he filed in his complaint.

"Eddy throwed a stone at me t'other day," said he.

"Ah," said the teacher, "I must know about this matter. Is it true, Eddy, that you have been throwing stones at James?"

Eddy hung his head and confessed it. After a little thumbing of the strings, she says:

"Well, Eddy, what do think you should do with two such boys as you and James?"

"I think," said he, sobbing, "I should try 'em again!"—*Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

THE Christian life is not an engagement by contract between a master and his servant. It is the union of two hearts—that of the Saviour with that of the saved—by the enduring ties of the most intimate love.

The Publisher to the Public.

About Premiums, &c. Agents and others who form clubs for our premiums will please be careful, in sending in their lists, to note which are the *new* subscribers and which are the *renewals*. This is essential that we may keep the accounts correctly. Any one using deception will forfeit premium,—but of course no honorable man or woman (and all our recruiting friends are supposed to be such) will attempt any dodge or deception in the matter.

How to Help the Rural.— There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the RURAL. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so — or induce your P. M. to act as agent. Our premiums are liberal and sure. Send for the list, which (together with show-bill, prospectus, &c.,) we send free. And when you receive the documents post up the bills and circulate the prospectus for names. A little effort will secure a good club in almost any locality, and this is the best season to make the effort. Reader, will you please see that the matter is attended to in *your* neighborhood?

Our Invariable Terms (except to Clergymen, Teachers, &c.) are as follows:—Single copy, one year $3; five copies, one year for $14; seven for $19; ten for $25, and any additional number at same rate, only $2.50 per copy. All our readers will please note these rates, and govern themselves accordingly. The RURAL is held to be worth all we ask for it at full single copy price, and we therefore aim to adhere strictly to published terms; hence if agents or others offer the paper at less than $2.50 per copy it is without our authority, and at their risk, for they must comply with our rules in remitting for clubs. Of course we cannot prevent club agents from taking less than our rates, but wish it understood that any departure from the terms above specified is contrary to our rules.

Form Clubs Now.—Don't wait for the close of the year and volume, but "pitch right in" and see how large a club you can raise *before* New Year's Day. If the trashy papers and cheap re-prints get the start of the RURAL you will be sorry, and so will—the Publisher! But they won't if you are as kind and active as have been our friends in former years.

Remit Early!—Agents will please send in their lists, or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order that we may get names in type for mailing machine as fast as possible. Those forming clubs of ten or more, can send 4, 6 or 8 names at the club rate for 10, and after that fill out lists and secure extra copies, premiums, &c. Please report "progress," also, friends.

Direct to Rochester, N. Y.—Persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to *Rochester, N. Y.*, and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money letters intended for us are almost daily mailed to the above places, and are liable to be delayed or lost.

Remit by Draft.—Whenever drafts can be obtained Club Agents are requested to remit them in preference to Currency or P. O. Money Orders. As we pay cost of exchange, and allow them to be sent at our risk, it is the safest and cheapest to remit *by draft.*

No Clubbing with the Magazines.— The prices of the Magazines are so high that we cannot advantageously club the RURAL with them as formerly. To accommodate our friends, however, we will furnish any Magazine at the publisher's price.

Encouraging.—The well-lined letters we are receiving now-a-days indicate that a good many people think the RURAL NEW-YORKER is not extravagant in asking $3 for fifty-two visits—considering present prices of pork, potatoes, butter, etc.

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING.

WE give the annexed voluntary notices from the two leading political journals of Western New York as samples of what many prominent papers are saying about the RURAL now-a-days:

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—A prospectus for the eighteenth volume of MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER has been issued. Few people, we presume, need to be told that the RURAL is the most successful Agricultural and Family Paper published in the United States. It has always been conducted with marked ability, and the proprietor and editor, Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, promises that the new volume shall excel all of its predecessors. This is saying much, but we are prepared to believe that Mr. MOORE will fulfill his pledge. In bringing the paper to the point of excellence which it has already attained he has met and overcome many apparently unsurmountable obstacles, and the public have learned to expect much from his energy and tact. He proposes to increase the circulation of the RURAL considerably, although it is now immensely ahead of any other journal of its class, in that respect. Every department of the paper is well managed, and it finds interested readers among all classes of people. As careful attention is paid to the scientific, literary, business and news departments as to the agricultural. Look at the prospectus in another column.—*Rochester Daily Democrat, Dec.* 10, 1866.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Our fellow-citizen, Ex-Mayor MOORE, is out with his annual prospectus of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Vol. Eighteen will open with the year 1867. The paper will be printed on new copper-faced type, new cuts, and will be as fresh and blooming as a young country maid in a calico dress. The RURAL has been so long and so firmly established as a favorite with the public that it needs no puffing. Everybody far and wide is acquainted with the paper, and judging by the immense editions printed, everybody takes a copy. The success of Mr. MOORE in this enterprise is wholly without precedent. He placed the RURAL years ago so far ahead of all competitors in his department of literature that they have long since given up the chase. As an agricultural, literary and family newspaper, the RURAL NEW-YORKER has never had its equal and never found a competitor worthy of the name. It circulates all over the country, and wherever it goes it makes new friends. Its matter is carefully prepared by a corps of able writers under the direction of Mr. MOORE, and every reader finds more or less to please and instruct. The farmer, the wool grower, the horticulturist, find the subjects to which they are devoted ably treated, while all the readers find architecture, domestic economy, art, science, education, commerce and trade and general news admirably served up each week. The old and the young, the man and the woman, greets the RURAL from week to week as it comes as a true and genial friend. It is a cheap paper and offers the best chance for investment that a man can make in these times. Great inducements are offered to clubs. Every village and hamlet in the land should club for the RURAL NEW-YORKER.—*Rochester Daily Union & Adv., Dec.* 12, 1866.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEC. 22, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington.

THE House of Representatives, a few days since, by a vote of 119 to 32, gave its aversion to the admission of Southern Members as follows:

Resolved, In response to that portion of the President's Message that relates to those communities which claimed to be the Confederate States of America, that this House finds in the many acts of disloyalty which have transpired in those communities, since its last adjournment, as well as in the recent elections in the loyal States, additional reasons for insisting on the adoption of the pending Constitutional Amendment before it will consider the propriety of giving them Congressional representation.

Both Houses of Congress, last week, adopted a resolution to take a recess from Dec. 20th to the third of January.

On the 13th, the House adopted a resolution that the next session of Congress (the Fortieth) commence on the fourth day of March.

The Senate, on the 13th, passed a bill, 32 to 13, to give the elective franchise to "male" persons in the District of Columbia "without any distinction on account of color or race." The same bill passed the House the 14th, 119 to 46.

The House Committee on Banking have prepared a bill which limits the circulation of any one national bank to $1,000,000, and cuts down the circulation of existing banks $30,000,000.

About thirty Senators and Representatives met in the Capitol last Thursday evening and organized a Congressional Prayer Meeting.

Secretary Stanton has presented the colored Episcopalians of Washington $10,000 towards building a church.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signified his intention of sending a complete set of American coins and specimens of our national weights and measures to the Paris Exhibition.

The Government has disapproved of the arrangement made by our Consul at Liverpool for the settlement of Confederate liabilities.

Many members of Congress are in favor of making Territories of the late rebel States.

There are now 300 female clerks in the Treasury Department, and it is expected that their services will be dispensed with soon after the first of January.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, E. A. Rollins, in his late Report, recommends that the $600 exemption from the tax on incomes be increased. The law becomes extinct in 1870.

There is the best authority for saying that the President has positively determined not to interfere in the case of Jeff. Davis by ordering his release on parole, but that he will remain where he is until arrangements can be made for his trial some time during the ensuing spring.

New York Central Railroad.

THE annual election of Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company was held in Albany on the 12th inst. Thirty-five persons were present who owned over sixteen millions of dollars in stock. The following persons were elected: — Henry Keep, Legrand Lockwood, Azariah Boody, David Crawford, Jr., H. Henry Baxter, Danforth N. Barney, Joshua Hanna, New York; John Butterfield, Utica; Edward B. Judson, Syracuse; John H. Chedell, Auburn; Geo. J. Whitney, Rochester; William G. Fargo, Buffalo. Inspectors of Election—George Dexter and Stephen Groesbeck of Albany; Rufus G. Beardsall of New York.

The new Board met subsequently, the same day, and elected for President, Mr. KEEP, and for Vice-President, Mr. FARGO. "Mr. KEEP," the Evening Journal says, "is a gentleman of great wealth and energy. He is thoroughly acquainted with the railroad system of the country, and will employ this knowledge and his large business experience in the interest of the road with which he has now become so conspicuously identified. He will have, also, the assistance of Mr. FARGO, whose long connection with the express business has rendered him perfectly familiar with the requirements of the inland commerce of the country."

The annual report of the Company, for the year ending Sept. 30th, shows that the receipts of the road were $14,596,785, and the income, (after deducting all expenses,) $2,039,014. The double track is complete throughout the main line, except from Rochester to Churchville, fourteen and a half miles.

Indian Affairs.

A RECENT letter from Fort Smith to St. Louis says, "from this point down to the Platte River the road is a grave-yard. About 150 men have been killed as far as known. We have had no intelligence from Fort Kearney for many days, and fear that communication is cut off. The Crow Indians report about 1,500 lodges of hostile Indians moving toward this point for the purpose of capturing it."

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, of Dec. 10, says the Indians attacked a party of sixty-eight whites in September last, near the head waters of the Big Bow River, killing twelve and badly wounding several others. Nine Indians were killed, and a number wounded and carried away.

Indian depredations and murders, (as we learn from a San Francisco dispatch of Dec. 10,) continues in Idaho. The Government has assigned troops for the protection of the mail route between Camp Winfield Scott and Ruby City. A small detachment accompanies each stage.

Acting Governor Arny of Arizona, has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens of the Territory to organize volunteer militia companies to protect themselves against the Indians. The Governor places no confidence in the treaties recently made with the Sioux and other tribes, and anticipates trouble as soon as the annuities lately distributed are exhausted.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Dec. 13, says hard fighting has taken place with the Indians near Fort Mohave, Arizona. The soldiers used artillery, which made great havoc in the ranks of the Indians.

Arrangements are being made by Commissioners to hold a grand Indians Council in Kansas City. Several tribes are to be represented by their Chiefs.

Southern Matters.

THE Legislature of Florida has re-elected Gov. Marvin to the United States Senate.

J. B. Campbell was elected United States Senator from South Carolina on the 6th inst.

Herschel V. Johnson was elected a Senator of the United States from Georgia on the 11th.

The Atlanta (Ga.) New Era says the streets of that city are again thronged with wagons, and everything indicates that the place is becoming a centre for the commerce in that vicinity.

Telegraphic dispatches from various parts of the South give accounts of severe snow storms.

The records of the Salisbury (N. C.) rebel prison have been found, and the fate of at least 2,000 missing Union soldiers will now be definitely made known.

Martial law has been declared in Ray, Platte, Jackson and Lafayette counties, Missouri, by Gov. Fletcher, and troops stationed in them to enforce the law and protect the citizens from hordes of bushwhackers.

Great destitution exists at Chattanooga, and soup houses are to be established, that the needy may receive at least one meal a day.

Barracks are being built at Granada, Miss., for a permanent garrison of U. S. troops.

From Mexico.

DATES from Tampico to the 2d inst. represent Northern Mexico in a deplorable condition. No legitimate business is being done, and the greatest uncertainty for the future prevails as regards the ability of the Juarez party to hold Tampico. They have made burdensome forced loans on the people. The Imperialists have done likewise at San Louis Potosi; $35,000 were recently exacted by Mejia.

Juarez was last reported at Chihuahua. The French commander at Acapulco attempted to levy a forced contribution upon the American residents of that town, but was prevented by the arrival of the U. S. steamer Saranac.

Eighteen transports are soon expected at Vera Cruz to carry away the French troops. The Austrian and Belgian forces are to remain in Mexico, how long is not known.

The rumor is again current that the clergy and a large portion of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Mexico have offered to raise $20,000,000 for Maximilian if he will remain at the head of the Government.

The French evacuated the city of Durango on the 13th ult., leaving that port free from the forces of Maximilian. Four days later the city was occupied by the Liberal forces under the command of Gen. Auza. No disturbances of any kind have occurred, and peace and trade have been restored. The French, while on their retreat to the city of Mexico, were very much harrassed by the Liberals. At a place 24 miles from Durango, the French, in a conflict, lost 200 men and three pieces of artillery.

Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell, it is reported, were not permitted to enter Mexico at Vera Cruz, and have returned to New Orleans; the mission, whatever it was, proving a failure.

NINE PERSONS SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—The N. Y. World gives an account of a fatally destructive fire occurring in a tenement house in that city on Monday night, the 10th inst. The fire originated in a milk store in Division street, and communicated to a kerosene oil store kept next door, and though the flames were stopped before they reached the second story their violence among the petroleum was so great as to send up a dense volume of smoke which suffocated the following persons: — 3d floor, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Phelan and three children; 4th floor, Mrs. Mary Skilling and child; 5th floor, Mrs. E. Gilpin and daughter Ida, 11 years old.

THE FENIANS. — At a Fenian meeting in New York last week, Gen. Spear stated that at the headquarters there were 18,000 breech-loading rifles, and 2,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges; uniforms sufficient for a large army were being rapidly put in store. The eastern papers inform us that certainly one Fenian armed vessel has lately put to sea to wage war against British commerce. Other vessels, it is thought, will soon follow in the wake. There is great activity among the Fenians in Boston, but little is known to outsiders.

AN IRON-CLAD BURNED. — The iron-plated frigate New Ironsides, lying at League Island, near Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th inst. The vessel was built at Philadelphia in 1863, and cost over $1,000,000. She did good service during the rebellion, receiving many hard knocks, but sustained no material injury. Near Fort Sumter the rebels managed to explode a torpedo under her, but fate reserved the noble vessel for the torch (as is supposed) of the incendiary.

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—A dispatch from Quebec the 12th inst., says "the Provincial authorities have relinquished all responsibility for the fate of the condemned Fenians, by turning them over to the consideration of the Home Government. How that Government will act with reference to their fate will depend no doubt in a great measure upon the future designs of the organization with which the prisoners were connected."

Foreign Items—By Telegraph.

ROME, Dec. 12.—An important diplomatic treaty has been concluded by the Italian Ministry, the main features of which are regarded as of great advantage to the Italian Government.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—It is thought that the Imperial Commission will agree upon a plan similar to that adopted by Denmark for the re-organization of both the army and the fleet.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—A factory for the manufacture of Greek fire has recently been discovered by the police of this city.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The troubles in Ireland are increasing. More troops ordered there. Disaffection is spreading all over the country.

CORK, Dec. 12.—A large number of Fenians have embarked from this and other ports for the United States.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—A re-organization of the army of France is to be proceeded with immediately; it will number, with the usual reserves, 1,250,000. The Empress is to visit the Pope at Rome.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—An appalling explosion occurred in a colliery at Barnsley, York county, to-day. It is thought 350 persons have perished.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—The steamship Indus which went ashore on the Irish coast, near Wexford, is a total wreck.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Intelligence from Japan has been received that the civil war is suspended.

BARNSLEY, DEC. 15.—Three more terrific explosions occurred in the mine this morning; the engines are flooding the pit.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—In the case of the United States before the French court, (the claim was a large sum for iron-clads made for the rebels,) the United States were ordered to pay into court as security for the costs, in case the suit went against them, the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of francs. The U. S. Consul remarked that while legal proceedings had been instituted in France in relation to the claim, there was likely to be something more serious than mere diplomacy in the case of England, where the claims of the American Government amounted to over five hundred millions.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Pope of Rome has been officially invited to visit the United States.

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge* is, of all modes, the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, HENRY WARD BEECHER is engaged in writing a story for the New York Ledger. The circulation of the Ledger is claimed to be larger by one hundred thousand copies than that of any weekly or daily paper in the country.

Commercial, Markets, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, DEC. 18, 1866.

THERE is no material change in the state of the money market since last week, either east or west, and probably financial matters will remain during the month much as they are at present. Business paper, unless gilt-edged, moves slowly, and is taken with great caution. Buyers wish to see how traders pass the first of January. The movement in Congress to order weekly sales of the gold accumulations in the New York Sub-Treasury excites considerable discussion in financial circles, and has for some days somewhat disturbed the gold market. The manner of the sale, whether the amount shall be limited or not, is considerably discussed. There is little doubt but what the sales will be ordered. Gold sold yesterday at 137⅜. The amount of specie and paper money in the New York Sub-Treasury on Saturday was $107,790,374.

The bullion in the Bank of England has largely increased in the last few months, and the English money market is quiet and very easy.

The Annual Report of the New York Central Railroad for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, has been published. The Report is satisfactory, we believe, to stockholders. The renewal of iron rails during the year is equal to 205 miles of single track. The decrease in the earnings of the Southern Michigan Railroad for the first week in December, as compared with 1865, is $6,931. Decrease in Michigan Central, same time, $9,074. The decrease in the earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo division, for the month of November, as compared with Nov. 1865, is $220,265. This, however, does not include the earnings of the Canandaigua branch.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. pay a 2 per cent. dividend from the six months earnings ending Dec. 31,—payable Jan. 21st.

WOOL.—There are no transactions at the west reported. Prices are nominal. At the east there is improved inquiry, particularly for fine fleeces suitable for manufacturing into thin goods, and though prices are not greatly changed, they are stronger. The New York Journal of Commerce notices sales of 135,000 lbs. at 35@60c. for unwashed to fine, including State, Western and Ohio.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—At the close of last week the market was more active at New York and at Chicago, and prices slightly advanced. The amount of wheat received at Milwaukee from Jan. 1866 to Dec. 12, was 12,091,992 bushels. Flour received same time, 442,973 bbls. Shipments of wheat same time, 11,575,820 bush. Shipment of flour, 694,205 bbls.

HOGS.—The market during the past week was more active than heretofore. Prices rallied on Tuesday and few sales were made as low as the prices offered by shippers on Monday. The price yesterday was $8@$9. There is improved feeling in the market at the west, and prices have tended upward for a few days. Many are of the opinion that the bottom has been touched. Buyers are not calculating on a deficiency in supply of hogs, for the crop is reported large in all sections of the west. The last Detroit Post says:

The sales of dressed hogs to-day include 12, averaging 310, at $7.50; 46 at $7@7.50; 40, averaging 235, at $7@7.50; and 160 yesterday, averaging 230, at $7.25. Also 40 to butchers, at $7@7.25@7.50, inside figure for those averaging about 100. Mess pork is mostly held at $20. A fair quotation would be about $19, with upward tendency.

The Chicago Tribune of Friday notes the sale of 5,751 head, average live weight about 260 lbs., at $5.40@6.30, an advance of 10 to 15c. on the rates of the day previous. Dressed hogs sold at $7 50@7.75.

BEEF is firmer. The last Chicago sales of beef cattle reported ranged from $3.75 to $6.25 for inferior to prime grades.

ROCHESTER MARKET.

SINCE our last we have had the first installment of sleighing for the winter. The snow lies evenly upon the ground to the depth of a foot and promises to afford a fine run of sleighing. Business men apprehend increased activity in trade with receding prices on most kinds of farm produce. Some few changes have been made in our table since last week, but in the main quotations there have been maintained.

Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour, w't wh't	$15.25@16.75
Do. red wheat	$14.25@14.75
Do. extra State	9.50@10.50
Do. buckwheat, ₩ cs	4.00
Millfeed, coarse	20.00@22.00
Do. fine	25.00@28.00
Meal, corn, cwt	2.75@ 3.00
Wheat, red	2.50@ 2.60
Best white	3.00@ 3.10
Corn, old, ₩ bu	1.10@ 1.10
Do. new	1.10@ 1.10
Rye	1.10@ 1.10
Oats	50@ 55c
Barley	1.00@ 1.10
Beans	1.50@ 1.75
MEATS.	
Pork, old mess	$21.00@23.00
Do. new mess	22.00@23.00
Do. clear, ₩ lb	16@ 17c
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8.00@ 9.00
Beef	8.00@11.00
Spring lambs	75@ 3.00
Mutton, ₩ lb	6@ 7c
Hams	16@ 17c
Shoulders	14@ 14c
Chickens	13@ 14c
Turkeys	16@ 18c
Geese, ₩ lb	8@ 15c
DAIRY, ETC	
Butter, choice roll	30@ 33c
Do. packed	30@ 32c
Cheese, dairy	14@ 15c
Do. factory	17@ 18c
Lard, tried	14@ 15c
Do. rough	12@ 14c
Tallow, tried	9½@ 10c
Do. rough	6@ 6½c
Eggs, dozen	30@ 33c
FORAGE.	
Hay ₩ ton	10.00@18.00
Straw	7.00@12.00
FRUITS VEGETABLES, ETC.	
Apples, green	$0.75@ 1.25
Do. dried, ₩ lb	10@ 12c
Peaches	25@ 30c
Cherries	30@ 35c
Plums	20@ 25c
Potatoes, ₩ bu	50@62½c
Onions	50@62½c
Carrots	40@ 40c
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Green hides trim'd	8@ 9c
Do. untrimmed	0@ 0c
Green calfskins	18@ 20c
Sheep pelts, each	$1.00@1.50
Lamb pelts	0.75@1.25
SEEDS.	
Timothy ₩ bu	$3.75@ 4.00
Clover, medium	8.00@ 8.50
Do. large	0.00@ 0.00
Peas	1.25@ 2.00
Flax	1.50@ 2.00
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$7.00@7.50
Do. soft	5.50@6.50
Coal, lump, ₩ ton	8.25@0.00
Do. large egg	8.25@0.00
Do. small egg	9.00@0.00
Do. stove	9.50@0.00
Do. chestnut	7.50@0.00
Do. soft	8.00@0.00
Do. Char ₩ bu	15@ 16c
Salt, ₩ bbl	2.65@2.85
Wool, ₩ lb	45@50c
Hops	50@ 65c
Whitefish, ₩ bbl	7.50@7.75
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	8.25@8.50
Honey, box, ₩ lb	20@ 30c
Candles, box	14@ 15c
Do. extra	15½@ 16c
Barrels	38@ 40c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 15—Cotton, middling, 33½@34c. Flour ranges at from $7.85@12.50. Wheat, $2.10@3.00. Corn, $1.10@1.15. Rye, $1.08@1.32. Barley, 90@1.18. Oats, 61@70 cts. Pork, new mess, $20.35@21.12; $17.62@18.00 for prime; 9@10cts for Shoulders; Hams, 10@12cts; Lard, 12@12½c. Butter, 18@30c. Cheese 10@11c. Dressed hogs 9½@10c for Western.

ALBANY, DEC. 15.—Flour, ranges at $9.50@16.00. Rye flour, $7.50; Buckwheat flour, $2.00@3.00. Corn meal, $2.40@2.52 per 100 lbs. Wheat $2.75@3.20. Corn, $1.13@1.19. Rye, $1.20@1.23. Barley, $1.20@1.23. Oats, 67c. Pork, mess, $23@26. Hams, 16c. Butter, 25@39c. Lard, 14½@15½c. Hops, 55@65c. Dressed hogs, $9.25@10.

BUFFALO, DEC. 15.—Flour, sales at from $9.25@11.50.—Wheat, $1.20@1.16. Corn, $1.00@1.00. Oats, 50@50c. Rye, $1.00. Barley, 95c. Pork, $21.50. Lard, 15½c. Dressed hogs, 8½@9c.

CHICAGO, DEC. 15.—Flour, $9.50@13.25; wheat, $1.87@2.07. Corn, 76@81c. Oats, 42@43cts. Barley, 65@1.12½. Rye, 86@87c. Mess pork, $18.50@18.75. Lard, 12c. Hogs, dressed, $6.75@7.00.

TORONTO, DEC. 14.—Flour, $6.30@8.00. Wheat, fall $1.58@1.62; spring, $1.40@1.41; Peas, 60@65c; Oats 30@32c.—Mess pork, $19@20; prime do, $16@16.50; Hams, 11@13c; Lard, 12@12c; Bacon, 12c; Butter, 11@14c. Wool, 30@30c. Hay, $10.50@14.50. Straw, $8@10. Barley, 50@60c. Apples, $1.50@2. Dressed hogs, $4.75@5.75.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 10.—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9.50@17.0; Cows and Calves, $45@110; Veal Calves, 8@13½c; Sheep & Lambs, 3½@8c; Swine, 6½@7c.

ALBANY, DEC. 14.—Beeves, sales at from $3.75@12.00. Sheep, at 4@5½c. Hogs, 7½@8c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 12.—Beeves, sales at 7@14c. Working oxen $175@200 ₩ pr. Handy steers $75@150. Milch cows, $40@100. Heifers, $30@45. Yearlings, $22@25; two-year-olds, $32@45; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep, 4@5c extra, 5½@6½c; in lots, 1½@4½c. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 7@8 cents. retail, 7½@10c; Columbia Co., wholesale, 10@10½c; retail, 12@17c. Fat hogs, 7@7½c. Hides, 10@11c. ₩ lb; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 7½@9c.; calfskins, 17@20c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1.25.

TORONTO, DEC. 11.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6.00@7.00; 2d do, $5@5.50; 3d do, $3.50@4. Sheep, $4.00@6.50 each.—Lambs, $2.50@3 each. Calves, $7@8 each. Hogs, $4.00@5.00. Deer, $7@10.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 12.—40@45c for native and ¼ blood Merinos; 45@50c for ½ and ⅝ do; 50@60c for full-blood do; 55@65c for Saxony; 30@40c for No. 1 pulled; 50@55c for superfine; 55@60c for extra do; 25@27c for common unwashed California, and 35@40c for fine. *Foreign*—Chilian unwashed, 24@31c; Entre Rios washed, 32@48c; Cordova, 40@46c; East India, 35@55c; African, 20@30c; Mexican, 24@27c; Smyrna, 25@37c.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, DEC. 13.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania,—Choice, 60@65cts; fine, 55@58c; medium, 50@53; coarse, 45@48c. Michigan New York and Vermont—Extra, 53@55c; fine, 50@52c; medium, 47@50c; coarse, 45@42c. Other Western—Fine, 50@52c; medium, 47@49c; common, 40@43c; California, 25@40c; Canada, 50@80c; pulled, extra, 55@65c; superfine, 40@60cts; No. 1, 25@35c; Smyrna, 16@45c; Buenos Ayres, 16@38c; Cape Good Hope, 30@42c; Chilian, 28@32c; Peruvian, 35@37c; African, 16@35c; East India, 25@50c.

CINCINNATI, DEC. 14—The quotations are as follows: *Ohio and Indiana*—Coarse fleece 35@40c; medium to fine 43@45c., and extra, 46@50c. *Kentucky*—Unwashed, 25@25c.; washed, 38@38c.; tub washed, 45@45c.; pulled, 30@30c. *Tennessee*—Unwashed, 25@25c. *Illinois*—Coarse, 35@37c; medium, 38@38c; fine, 40@40c.—*Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞ No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

$30,000. FOR A FORTUNE, AND NO DECEPTION. Address HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass. 882-13t

WANTED—FOR PROMPT CASH, a First-class paper-mill, capable of making from two to three tons of paper a day. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 2,814 New York Post-Office.

100,000 "E-MENSE."—SOMETHING NEW. Don't fail to possess it. Send 5 three cent stamps and receive it by return mail. Address WILLIAM HENRY, P. O., Box No. 60, West Troy, N. Y. 884-2t

TO FARMERS AND COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—The Am. Agriculturist is published monthly in N. Y., for $1.50 a year; Hall's Journal of Health, the same. Both will be mailed for 1867 for $2, if sent to Hall's Journal of Health, 2 W. 43d St., New York, before December, 1866.

BRICK MAKERS BUY THE BEST.—Lafler's Improved Iron Clad Brick Press and Grind Mill Combined—makes Common Brick with great rapidity, superior quality, and Press Brick that have no equal, with the same machine. Address for circular and description, J. A. LAFLER, Inventor and Manufacturer, Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. 883-eotf

TO FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Do you want the cheapest operated, simplest, most desirable and fastest Self-Feeding Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutter in the World—11,00 to $36, according to size and capacity—not to be paid for until tried! Agents wanted everywhere except from New England. ☞ For illustrated descriptive Circular, address PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y.

A WORD TO BOTH SEXES.

Should any lady wish to improve her complexion, remove freckles or moth patches, or any other disfigurations of the skin; also, should any gentleman desire to re-produce lost hair upon the head, or increase the growth of whiskers or moustaches, or change the hue to a more desirable color, they may address Mme. ELIZA LEE, No. 8 Dominick street, New York, and be sure of receiving such information by return mail as will surpass their most sanguine expectations.

EUREKA CUTTING BOX.

We beg leave to announce to our friends, and the trade generally, that we have secured the right to manufacture and sell this celebrated Cutting Box, and are now prepared to fill promptly any orders with which we may be favored. We also manufacture the widely known

STAR CORN SHELLER.

The Cutting Box and Corn Sheller are in high repute wherever introduced. They have taken the

First Premium at Several State Fairs,

Thousands are in use and giving good satisfaction. We make several sizes of the above machines. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

BLYMYER, DAY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Cook's Sugar Evaporator, Ag'l Machines and Tools, Mansfield, O.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great American Tea Company.
The New York Ledger for 1867—Robert Bonner.
The American Journal of Horticulture, and Florist's Companion—J K Tilton & Co.
Holiday Gifts—J H Ray & Co.
Eureka Cutting Box—Blymyer, Day & Co.
Vick's Illustrated Catalogue—Jas Vick.
A Word to both Sexes—Eliza Leet.
Brick Makers Buy the Best—J A Lafler.
Wanted, a Paper Mill—Alpha.
To Farmers, Stable Keepers and Others.
100,000 "Eureka"—William Henry.
American Educational Monthly—Schermerhorn & Co.
To Farmers and Country Gentlemen.
To Small Fruit Culturists—E Matlack.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Our Young Folks—Ticknor & Fields.
Hair, Scalp and Face—Dr B C Perry.
Every Saturday—Ticknor & Fields.
Coe's Cough Balsam.

The News Condenser.

— The Chicago lake tunnel is completed.

— Mrs. Jeff. Davis has returned to Canada.

— The U. S. owns 1,465,468,800 acres of land.

— John Shults of Pleasant Mills, N. J., is 117 years old.

— The Pacific Railroad extends 300 miles beyond Omaha.

— Work on the Pacific Railroad is practically suspended for the winter.

— Chas. O'Connor received $50,000 for his services in the Jumel will case.

— A dangerous counterfeit of U. S. 6 per cent bonds has recently been discovered.

— Colored laborers on the levees of Nashville have struck for forty cents an hour.

— The aggregate lumber trade of Maine the present year will be about 600,000,000 feet.

— There are buried in the United States 341,670 Union soldiers in 41 national cemeteries.

— The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat favors the amendment, as the best thing the South can do.

— The Ga. legislature has passed a stay law suspending the payment of debts till January, 1868.

— The U. S. squadron in Chinese waters is to cooperate with the British navy against the pirates.

— The yield of the salmon fishery on the Pacific coast, during the last season, will amount to thirty thousand barrels.

— One of the features of the great New Orleans fair is to be a raffle for a cotton plantation in Louisiana, valued at $40,000.

— An extensive bed of hydraulic limestone has been discovered on Thunder Bay River, in Alpena county, Michigan.

— It is stated that Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith is writing a drama, founded upon incidents in the life of Oliver Cromwell.

— An advertising firm has paid $60,000 for the exclusive privilege of posting bills in the building used for the Paris Exposition.

— J. G. Black of Washington is erecting an ice house at Saco, Me., which will cover an acre of ground and hold about 30,000 tons of ice.

— Advices from Oregon speak of an attack by Indians upon a party of 68 whites, in which 12 of the latter were killed and many wounded.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

RECEIVES the most flattering notices from the Press. The *Utica Telegraph* says, "Never before was such a magazine given to the young folks of any country. . . . . We hail with delight this exquisite monthly, not good only, but beautiful." Another says: "The best of illustrations are to be found in it, while the greatest of American writers delight to entertain our young folks in their very best style." So say all. TERMS: Two Dollars a year; Single or Specimen number, 20 cents.

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New Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

ALWAYS

A WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in THE ADVOCATE. These are our *lowest wholesale prices.* We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but *one price.*

The way which we came to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay, elsewhere, about a *dollar* per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the wholesale prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade but we cannot make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than *two cents per pound.*

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10 best $1,2 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1,10, best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) best $1,25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 80c., 90c., $1, $1,10, best $1,20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25; best, $1,50.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Methodist, N. Y. City.

We call attention to THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. They offer extraordinary inducements to the consumers of the beverage which "cheers but not inebriates." We have tested the quality of their Teas, and, so far as our experience goes, we are prepared to say that they are all that is claimed for them.

From the Evangelist, N. Y. City.

The attention of persons is directed to THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street. This Company have made arrangements to supply families with the choicest new crop of Black, Green, and Japan Teas at wholesale prices. The Company guarantee all the goods they sell to give entire satisfaction.

From the Christian Intelligencer, N. Y. City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.—This Company are doing an immense wholesale and retail business, and are thus enabled to offer their Teas and Coffees at very low prices, and of a quality which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

From the American Agriculturist.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.—*To querist.*—Before admitting the advertisement, we learned that a large number of our clerks and others had for several months been buying their Tea and Coffee from this Company, without its being known who they were, and that they had been highly pleased with their purchases, both as to quality and price, and were all recommending their friends to the same course. As we have received no complaints, we conclude "there is no humbug about the establishment."

From the N. Y. Day Book.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.—A suggestion in relation to getting Tea at cheap rates. We know the articles it sells are of superior quality. The clubs are now all the rage, as they get Tea into the consumer's hands for about one-third off the usual price.

P.S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, CORNER OF CHURCH,
Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

☞ We call special notice to the fact that *our* Vesey Street Store is at No. 31 and 33 Vesey street, corner of Church street—*large double store.*

Parties looking for our store will please bear in mind that ours is a *large double store, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey St., corner of Church St.* This is an important fact to be remembered, as there are many other Tea Stores in Vesey Street.

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25 Rosewood Pianos	worth $200 to 500 each.	
30 " Melodeons	" 100 to 200	"
100 Sewing Machines	" 50 to 125	"
200 Music Boxes	" 15 to 150	"
500 Gold Watches	" 60 to 250	"
1,000 Silver Watches	" 20 to 60	"
1,000 Silver Tea Sets	" 25 to 150	"

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Our patrons can depend on prompt returns. The Articles drawn will be immediately sent by Express or return mail or delivered at our office.

Letters from many persons acknowledging the receipt of VALUABLE GIFTS from us, may be seen on file at our office, among whom we are permitted to refer to: Julia S Holcomb, Lambertville, N J, Gold Watch, value $250; Mrs S Bennett, 352 Cumberland St, Brooklyn, Sewing Machine, $80; Edwin Hoyt, Stamford, Conn, Gold Lever Watch, value $200; Hon R H Briggs, Washington, D C, Diamond Pin, $175; J C Sutherland, 100 Lexington Avenue, Piano, $250; Mrs M Jackson, 203 Nineteenth St, N Y, Sewing Machine, $90; Jos Camp, Elmira, N Y, Melodeon, $150; Miss L Collins, Atlanta, Ga, Diamond Cluster Ring, $225; Dr Henry Smith, Worcester, Mass., Sewing Machine, $85; H Shaw, 131 11th St, N Y, Gold Watch, $150; Edw Boynton, Nashville, Tenn, Melodeon, $160; Jas Russell, Montgomery, Ala, Gold Hunting Watch, $250; R T Smith, Providence, R I, Silver Lever Watch, $90; Oscar Purdy, Madison, N J, Music Box, $45; Hon R S Newell, St Paul, Minn, Gold Watch, $145; J R Sderry, Litchfield, Conn, Silver Watch, $35; Wm B Peck, Harlem, Ills, Music Box, $75; Wm Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, Silver Tea Set, $125; Miss E M Schenck, Detroit, Mich, Diamond Ear Rings, $325; Pierre Beaudin, St Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Diamond Ring, $170; Mrs Martha Baruck, St. Louis, Mo, Melodeon, value $125.

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D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

MALTBY HOUSE,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,
BALTIMORE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE INDIAN'S SONG.

I AM a savage; never have I
Reared the tall tower up to the sky,
Nor in the earth with lever and spade
The foundations of pyramids laid;
I till not the ground with toilsome hand,
Nor bind the sheaves with a golden band,
I feed no flocks when the winter's sky
Hath whitened the earth, and the bleak winds sigh
As they sweep the woods with mournful sound,
And centuries nod from the trees around.
On the ocean broad I spread no sail,
To explore the poles and chase the whale,
The birds of commerce never have flown
At my command to the burning zone.

I am a rover; my camp fires blaze
In the mountain air and prairie haze,
My wigwams stand by the streamlet's side,
And witness the flow of ocean's tide;
With noiseless step through the forest wild,
In valleys deep where the sun ne'er smiled,
By the flowing streams and fountains clear,
I chase the fierce bear and timid deer.

I am a freeman. I ne'er shall be
The victim of white man's slavery.
Though they chase me far from ocean's strand,
Unchained, I will tread the desert sand,
In tangled thickets, and cane-breaks dark,
Their unrelenting foe, I will lurk,
And in times unthought of, they shall feel,
The swift vengeance of the red man's steel. W.

A Christmas Story.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MAGGIE MASON'S CHRISTMAS.

BY COUSIN MAUDE.

IT was two weeks before Christmas, and MAGGIE MASON was determined to have a splendid party. It was to be a gorgeous affair, and to eclipse anything of the kind ever heard of in B. So MAGGIE decided: and as there was no one to resist but aunt MARY, the little lady was sure to have her way.

It was a cold, stormy night. Without, the wind howled piteously, and the first snow of winter, half snow, half hail, as it beat against the lofty windows, sounded like the tapping of skeleton fingers on the pane. The lamps were not yet lit in the princely mansion of ELIAS MASON; but the glowing mass of Lehigh coal in the grate gave forth flickering, dancing beams, resting on and revealing the figure of MAGGIE, the only daughter, sitting curled up, school-girl fashion, in the capacious recesses of a chair which extended its cushioned arms and lovingly embraced her whole form, evidently enjoying the responsibility of holding such a precious burden. She formed a pretty picture, sitting there in the firelight, her long, golden curls resting on her shoulders and pushed far back from her brow by the fair, shapely hands; while the blue eyes looked steadily in the fire, and the ripe lips, firmly closed, as if just having arrived at the decision of a very important question. And it was rather an important question that MAGGIE decided in her own mind; and as it was definitely settled in every detail, she ejaculated aloud—

"I'll do it! see if I don't. I don't care for HARRY HALL, and I'll let him see it, too. Think of his presuming to favor me with his views regarding what he calls the extravagance of the age! Just as if *I* cared what he thought! I'll have such a party as will make him stare," and the red lips curled contemptuously, while a defiant light shone in the blue eye.

"To think of it!" she broke out again, excitedly, addressing herself to the darkness. "*He* talk of extravagance, when he is worth his million! I wonder if he thought, because I had allowed him to pay me little attentions,—such as a dozen others have done and thought nothing of it.—that he was entitled to lecture me on my *extravagance!*" and she brought out the last word with such a tone of contempt, and such a withering glance of her eye, that had Mr. HALL been present he had surely been annihilated and at once professed himself a convert to the doctrine that there was no extravagance in the world, only what was absolutely necessary. How long she might have continued in this strain it is impossible to say, for just at this moment Aunt MARY entered the room.

Aunt MARY was one of those good, benevolent souls who find their chief enjoyment in promoting the comfort and happiness of others. Having been left a widow and childless at a very early age, she had devoted her time and means to deeds of charity. She dearly loved her niece, MAGGIE, and when her sister, the late Mrs. MASON, died, at her request Aunt MARY assumed the care of MAGGIE and took her station at the head of her brother's household. And a second mother had she been to the motherless girl, holding her with a very gentle rein, only seeking to direct her in the right path — the way to holiness, the path of pleasantness and peace. But MAGGIE dearly loved gayety, and though good hearted and charitable, she did not give as much heed to the "one thing needful" as her good aunt in vain endeavored to have her do.

The projected party had been spoken of at the breakfast table that morning for the first time, and had been met with a loving "Well, puss, enjoy yourself as you please; you know I am your banker," from her father, and a gentle yet reproachful gaze from Aunt MARY, as MAGGIE rejoined:

"Indeed, papa, I am glad to hear you say that. I am going to make it quite a grand affair, and I want lots of money."

"How much do you think, MIDGET?" and her father looked fondly in her face.

"I can't tell now, papa; but I'll tell you to-night when you come home."

"Very well," was her father's indulgent reply. How could he refuse anything to the fair girl, the perfect counterpart of her mother at her age? He yet remembered those Christmas days when *she* was with him so well. But Aunt MARY knew how much it would take for all the "folly and show of fashion," as she termed it, and she sighed as she thought to how many poor families it would give a comfortable "Merry Christmas," and she wondered if the love of the Christ-child, whose birth-day they would thus celebrate, would descend upon the merry throng as fully as upon the humble house of the artisan who celebrated with pious prayer this day of days. But all this was not expected to be anything to Aunt MARY, who this evening, entering the room and finding it in darkness, said:

"My dear MAGGIE sitting in the dark? Why don't you have lights? Are you alone? I thought I heard some one talking."

"It was I, Auntie," rejoined the girl laughingly. "I am alone, in the dark, and talking to myself."

"Why, MAGGIE dear, what interests you so much that you must talk to yourself?"

"The party, Auntie."

"The party, MAGGIE? Are you really determined to have one?"

"Yes, Aunty," and MAGGIE arose and touched the bell and again seated herself. A servant appeared, to whom she gave the order for lights, which were soon blazing brilliantly, bringing every part of the room into full relief, and mirroring themselves in the light of joyous anticipation which shone from MAGGIE's eyes.

"How much will it cost, MAGGIE?" asked Aunt MARY, gently.

"Five hundred dollars will do, I guess, Auntie," returned the girl, coolly. She was fully prepared, by previous experience, for Aunt MARY's lecture on extravagance; but Aunt MARY said nothing.

"Do you think it too much to spend for such a thing, Aunt Mary?" asked MAGGIE, a little anxiously.

"It is a great sum," answered Aunt MARY.

"And you think it extravagant, of course. I declare, you and Mr. HALL are just alike, always prating about extravagance!" and MAGGIE, growing a little angry, grew unreasonable also.

"MAGGIE, dear!" remonstrated Aunt MARY, "did I say anything of the sort?"

"No, Aunt MARY, but you meant it, I know."

Aunt MARY arose and walked to the window. "It is a bitter night," she remarked, somewhat irrelevantly, peering out into the darkness. Suddenly she started and looked more intently.

"MAGGIE, come here," she said presently. MAGGIE, wondering at the unusual tone of her Aunt, obeyed immediately.

"What is it, Aunty?" she asked.

"Look!" responded her aunt, and following the direction of her gaze, MAGGIE looked and beheld what appeared to be a female form lying on the walk. All her womanly sympathy was at once aroused. Before her aunt was aware of her intention she was at the hall door. "MAGGIE, MAGGIE!" called Aunt MARY, following her "what are you going to do?"

But MAGGIE was down on the pavement, facing the pelting storm, trying to lift up the half frozen creature in her slender white arms. The light streaming from the window showed her that the face was as young as her own, and had once been as beautiful; but want and care had left their traces there, and sin too, perhaps; but MAGGIE thought not of that. It was a woman, and insensible from cold or some other cause—so she called out:

"Aunt MARY, come and help me." And Aunt MARY tarried only to summon a servant, a stout Irish girl, and with her came down on the pavement.

"What are you going to do with her, MAGGIE?" asked Aunt MARY.

"Carry her into the parlor and we will get her warm, while BESSIE is preparing her a bed."

BRIDGET, the servant summoned, stood looking on. "Arrah, Miss MAGGIE, and what'll ye be futher carryin' the likes of her into the house for? Sure she'll stale all the spoons before mornin'. Leave her alone and the peace will see till her better nor you can."

"Hush, BRIDGET, and do as I bid you," was the reply; and poor BIDDY had never heard her Miss MAGGIE speak in such a peremptory tone before. "Lift the woman and carry her in."

"And sure, and where shall I put her?" asked BIDDY, raising her burden and ascending the steps.

"Into the parlor, this way," and MAGGIE preceded her. "Lay her down on the sofa here. Now go and send JOHN for Dr. BOND, and BESSIE to me;" and the domestic departed muttering:

"Arrah, now, what's come over Miss MAGGIE? She wouldn't use to lift her little hands for wan of us, and its now she's takin' this craythur out of the strate."

"Halloo, BIDDY, what's the row?" questioned JOHN, the footman, approaching and hearing BIDDY's muttered soliloquy.

"Row enough," was the sullen answer. "Here's Miss MAGGIE takin' a dirty, half froze, drunken woman out of the strate, into the parlor, and layin' her on a sofy, and your'e to go for Dr. BOND as fast as your legs can carry you."

"Who is it, BIDDY?"

"Go 'long wid ye, and don't ax questions. Go for Dr. BOND. It's Miss MAGGIE'S orders."

"Bother!" answered JOHN, petulantly, "this going out on such a night as this isn't what I prefer doing, mostly."

Not many minutes elapsed before JOHN returned with the doctor, and showed him into the parlor where lay the woman on a sofa, and MAGGIE like an angel of mercy bending over her, chafing her hands and trying to infuse some of her own warmth and life into the poor, pale, pinched-looking face. As soon as she saw the doctor, she exclaimed, eagerly, "Oh, Doctor, she will live, won't she? She is not dangerously sick?"

"No, Miss MAGGIE," answered the doctor, she is not sick at all. She is nearly worn out with hunger, and cold and fatigue. She has nearly fainted and is chilled. I will give her a restorative and bring her to consciousness, then you had better put her by the kitchen fire until she gets warm, and give her something to eat, and I dare say she'll soon be able to go to her home, if she has any," looking keenly at MAGGIE.

But MAGGIE spoke up firmly and quickly — "No, Doctor, she does not leave this house to-night. I have already ordered a bed for her, and here she shall stay until she is able to take care of herself."

"Miss MAGGIE, do you know who she is?"

"No, Doctor, nor do I care. She is probably some persecuted seamstress." Seeing the look on the Doctor's face, MAGGIE hesitated. Finally she said, "Doctor, do *you* know who she is?"

"No, Miss MAGGIE," answered the Doctor, "but I saw her to-night at the store of DAVID & BREMEN, slop-shop men. She had a bundle of work in her hands, that she had brought home, and which evidently did not suit them, as they used rather rough language, refused to pay her and drove her from the store."

"Why did you not do something for her, Doctor?" asked MAGGIE, looking fixedly at him.

"Such cases are common, my dear young lady," responded the Doctor. "If you were to go into the street and give every one you see what would relieve them from want, you would soon be empty-handed," and the doctor turned to the woman, who began to show signs of consciousness.

At this moment, BESSIE, who had been sent to prepare a bed appeared at the door to announce that the bed was ready for its occupant.

"Ring the bell for JOHN," was MAGGIE's order. She did so, and JOHN soon appeared.

"Lift this woman in your arms and follow BESSIE. Lead the way BESSIE. Come, Doctor—come, Auntie," for all this time Aunt MARY had sat quite still, and said never a word. For once in her life, she was not foremost in deeds of charity. MAGGIE had superseded her, and she quietly yielded the reins. But at MAGGIE's invitation she arose and accompanied them up stairs, where she assisted materially in the recovery of the woman, who at last rewarded their efforts by opening her eyes. Seeing MAGGIE's beautiful face, Aunt MARY's placid one, and the Doctor's benevolent one, no wonder that for a time the woman was bewildered, and her first ejaculation was:

"Am I in heaven? GOD has been very good to me to remove me from care at last."

Aunt MARY hastened to speak to her. "You are among friends," was her soothing remark. "Be perfectly quiet. You shall be well taken care of."

The woman closed her eyes and warm tears rolled from the closed lids and down over the wasted cheeks. MAGGIE whispered some command to BESSIE who immediately disappeared. Presently she returned, bearing a tray on which was tea and toast.

"You must drink some tea and try to get warmed up," said MAGGIE, as she held the cup to the woman's lips. "You must not talk now," she continued, as the woman was about to speak. "To-morrow you may say anything you please."

The Dr. stood looking on, evidently affected by the scene. "Well, Miss MAGGIE," he said, presently, "you have no further need of me, have you? All you will have to do is to keep her quiet and let her sleep and rest. She needs rest, poor thing!" quoth the Dr. tenderly, as he took up his hat preparatory to taking his leave. He was accompanied to the door by Aunt MARY, who summoned JOHN to show him out, while she returned to the bedside of the woman.

"I will attend to her now, MAGGIE," she said tenderly, bending over and stroking the head of the fair girl, who, wearied with her unusual exertions, and the reaction of the excitement under which she had been laboring, had sunk into a chair, looking pale and wan.

At this moment JOHN appeared with a card and gave it to MAGGIE. She glanced at it and said:—"Show the gentleman into the parlor, and tell him I will be down in a few minutes."

"Aunt MARY looked at her inquiringly. For answer, she placed the card in her hand. "HARRY HALL," she read. She made no comments, only, "Certainly, dear, see him;" and MAGGIE descended the stairs.

HARRY HALL was certainly a fine looking man. Tall and well proportioned, black hair, soft black eyes, mustache, and "chin" whiskers, apparently about thirty years of age. He started up eagerly as MAGGIE entered the room, and taking her hand, drew her tenderly to a seat and looked commiseratingly on her weary and dejected air.

"My dear Miss MASON, you have, I fear, done yourself injustice by seeing me to-night. You are looking weary and almost worn."

She summoned a smile to her face. "Thank you, Mr. HALL," she replied lightly. "You are grown so complimentary of late. I shall be sorry I did see you, if you begin to tell me how badly I am looking."

"Not badly," was the rejoinder, "but ill. I should have thought from your appearance it was you whom Dr. BOND had been summoned to attend, had he not informed me to the contrary. It was very generous in you, Miss MASON," he continued, earnestly. "Many a lady would not have done so much."

"Surely, Mr. HALL," and MAGGIE'S face flushed scarlet—"surely, I deserve no praise for what I have done. It was not much—no more than any woman would have done under like circumstances."

"I am not so certain of that," was the reply. "Many ladies do not possess your kindness of heart. I fear there are many in this city, very many, who would have left her to be taken care of by the police; many who will not at all applaud you for your action to-night."

"I do not care for the speech of people, Mr. HALL I have cared for this poor girl as I would for any part of suffering humanity. I did not know as there could be such destitution in the city as her appearance indicates. She is nothing but a girl,—no older than I am, at any rate."

"How long will she remain with you, Miss MASON?"

"I intend to keep her all winter, or at least until she can do better. I need a seamstress and companion; and if she is intelligent, as her face denotes, I don't know how I can do better."

"You have a good heart, Miss MASON," answered Mr. HALL, while his eyes shone mistily; "but what will your lady friends say?"

"Oh, that it is only another whim of the extravagant MAGGIE MASON," answered MAGGIE, laughingly. "Pray, Mr. HALL, don't praise me any more, nor combat my *good resolutions* by edifying editions of what Mrs. GRUNDY will say. Come and hear your favorite Aileen Aroon to-night;"—and she arose and went gaily to the piano, whither Mr. HALL followed her and stood looking down at her, with his heart in his eyes. He loved this little girl; he had thought so for some time—now he was thoroughly convinced of it.

And so the hours stole on, with silken-sandaled feet, unheeded by MAGGIE, whose weariness was all forgot; and song after song was sung, until a clock from a neighboring tower struck the hour, and Mr. HALL, apologising for his long stay, and exclaiming at the lateness of the hour, hastily withdrew; and MAGGIE, piling some cushions in one of the deep windows, threw herself down upon them, drew the heavy curtains between her and the lighted parlor, and gazed out into the night. The storm had ceased. No trace was there to tell where it had been, save the little drifts of snow piled up on the pavements and crossing, and the increased chilliness of the biting winter wind. The clouds had passed away, and over all fell the clear, glittering starlight. Very different were MAGGIE's thoughts as she gazed out in the starlight; very different were the visions she made from what she saw in the coals, in the beginning of the evening; and very different her resolve, as, with the light of a holy purpose shining in her eye, she at last arose and left the parlor. In the hall she encountered JOHN.

"How is the young lady, JOHN?" she asked.

"Sleeping soundly, Miss," answered JOHN, respectfully.

"Is Mrs. KING yet with her?"

"No, Miss. Mrs. KING has retired, and BESSIE is with her."

"Has Mr. MASON retired yet?"

"Yes, Miss.

"Never mind; to-morrow morning will do."

"What is it, Miss?" asked JOHN.

"Nothing JOHN; good night."

"Good night, Miss." And MAGGIE ascended to her room. JOHN looked at her admiringly.

"There's a girl as *is* a girl. Lord bless her pretty face! Who'd have took such care as she did of that poor creature to-night? Mr. HALL 'll get a treasure if he gets our Miss MAGGIE;" and after securing the doors and turning off the gas, he went to the kitchen to tell BESSIE, the chambermaid, that Mr. HALL had just left.

The next morning at the breakfast table, Mr. MASON, who had heard from Aunt MARY the events of the night before, noticed MAGGIE'S pale face, so unlike her usual rosy, happy self. "Well, MAGGIE, he said, kindly, "have your benevolent ideas stolen all your roses? Where is your *protege?*"

"In bed yet, papa," replied MAGGIE, looking up from the muffin she was buttering with such care. "You do not blame me, papa?"

"No, darling, not blame you at all. You did what was perfectly right. She will doubtless be well in a few days. What do you intend to do with her then?"

Aunt MAY sat very still, awaiting her reply. Her face brightened perceptibly when it came.

"I shall keep her all winter, papa, if I may. I want a seamstress, and she is one she says."

"What is her name, MAGGIE?" [Concluded on page 409, this number.

Corner for The Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters.
My 16, 8, 14, 21 is an animal.
My 12, 22, 14, 18, 26, 20, 17 is to abandon.
My 7, 24, 5, 6 is what most people like.
My 3, 11, 1 is a bird of prey.
My 4, 9, 2, 27, 15 was a Union General.
My 16, 10, 13, 23 is a part of the horse.
My 12, 19, 5, 1 is what many do.
My 25, 3, 23, 12, 21, 17 is a beverage.
My whole is the Chinese interpretation of going to law. E. HOWARD H——.

Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

TLE setho how foecf ta rind'espfish cmna,
Orf shotcr reno' sorpefs a fclam
Ciwhh ethy anc reevn clfe.
Rnse perinfdish's rane inak ot evol;
Iet herdeschi yh eth tissna vaoeb,
Dan rizendogee ni vecnah.

Marion, Ohio. SARA W.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A MAN wishes to reap ten acres, or 40 rods square, of grain, and employs four men to bind it. What part of the distance around this field must each man bind to do one-fourth of the labor, and the four men keep up with the reaper?

Hindsburgh, N. Y. N. W. BUTTS.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 881.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—A good name is better than precious ointment.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Open rebuke is better than secret love.

Answer to Anagram:

There is a flower, a lovely flower,
Tinged deep with faith's unchanging hues;
Pure as the ether, in its hour
Of loveliest and serenest blue.
The streamlet's gentle side it seeks,
The silent forest, the shaded grot;
And sweetly to the heart it speaks,
Forget-me-not, forget-me-not.

Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—15.31+

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THE NEW YORK LEDGER FOR 1867.
A STORY BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It has been our custom, as our readers are aware, to engage, as contributors to the New York Ledger, some of the most distinguished persons in the literary world, not only in this country, but also in Europe. As a proof of this we have only to refer to EDWARD EVERETT, CHAS. DICKENS, GEO. BANCROFT, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and others, who, as it is well known, have been writers for the Ledger. A feature of the coming year will be a story by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, written expressly for the Ledger, which will extend through several months. In addition to this new feature, we shall continue to give the usual quantity of matter from our old and unrivalled corps of contributors.

The Ledger, however, as we stated on a former occasion, is its own best advertisement and prospectus. The mere fact that we are printing over one hundred thousand copies more than any other weekly or any daily paper in the country, is pretty good evidence that the New York Ledger is a popular paper. Its great success, as we have repeatedly announced, is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the *best family paper*—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the New York Ledger a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

—Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, Mr. CONE, Miss DUPUY, FANNY FERN, JOHN G. SAXE and a host of other popular writers, are exclusively engaged in writing for the New York Ledger. They each stand high, and have their admirers in their own peculiar line, and that is the reason why we monopolize their services. We make the best paper by employing the best talent.

—We are certain that our readers will be gald to learn that Mr. PARTON will continue to contribute to the New York Ledger, during the coming year, his admirable biographical sketches. They are both entertaining and instructive.

—FANNY FERN, who has been with us from the start, will continue to write for the New York Ledger during the coming year. She writes for no other paper.

—JOHN G. SAXE, the most popular poet in the country, writes only for the New York Ledger.

The following are some of the opinions of the press:

[From the New York Daily Times.]

A Novel by Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is announced in still a new capacity. He has engaged to write a novel for the New York Ledger, and in a note to Mr. Bonner informs him that he "hopes to put enough manuscript in his hands to enable him to begin the story early in 1867." Next to the exhaustless vigor and restless industry which distinguish Mr. Beecher, his resolute readiness to undertake any line of business, however remote apparently from his ordinary line of labor, is the most remarkable. The more he has to do, the more readily does he seem to undertake new tasks. This last adventure will be watched for with interest. The great success of his sister, Mrs. Stowe, in that department of literature, will invite and provoke the severest criticism; and, if he aim at literary rivalry, either with her or the many other novelists whose works now engage public attention, he has certainly entered upon a task of danger and difficulty. Mr. Beecher, however, is not apt to undertake anything which he cannot do well. His resources are abundant, and his intellectual vigor is fully equal to his courage. We are not aware of the subject or character of his promised story. Mr. Bonner, in securing this new and unique contribution to his columns, is continuing the original and brilliantly successful career which he commenced some years ago.

[From the "Prince Georgian," of Marlborough, Md.]

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.—The numerous readers of this journal will be gratified to learn that Mr. Bonner, its energetic editor, has engaged the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to write a story for his paper. By the last issue of the Ledger we learn the whole arrangement has been perfected, and that the publication of the tale will be commenced early in the New Year, and extend thro' several months. The fame of Mr. Beecher, both as an orator and public writer, is too wide-spread to need further mention from us, but we trust that the energy of Mr. Bonner, who, since the commencement of his journal, has catered so successfully to the public taste, will, in this instance, as heretofore, bring him a rich and deserved reward.

[From the Fincastle (Va.) Herald.]

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER is writing a story for the New York Ledger, which will commence about the 1st of January next. A story from this eminent and gifted divine, unconnected with politics, as doubtless it will be, we think will prove very interesting to the reader. We advise all persons who wish to obtain a splendid literary paper, to Subscribe for the Ledger, as there is no paper in the United States that can boast of as good authors as it can.

[From the Mining and Manufacturing Journal.]

NEW YORK LEDGER.—This enterprising literary paper, always foremost in securing something valuable for its wide circle of readers, has engaged Henry Ward Beecher to write a story for it, which will continue during several months of next year, beginning in January.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Mr. Bonner, the editor and proprietor of the New York Ledger, who is ever alive to keep his paper ahead of all competition, has just made an arrangement—the engagement of Henry Ward Beecher to write a story for his paper; which must add to his already enormous circulation.

[From the Hudson County (N. J.) Democrat.]

Why should not the Rev. Mr. Beecher write a story? In the best of books we are taught by parables and allegory; and Mr. Beecher has imagination, and wit, and judgment, with a brilliant, attractive style of composition, which give promise of eminent success.

[From the Hartford Daily Post.]

Mr. Beecher's story will unquestionably be looked for with great interest. The circulation of the Ledger is now larger by one hundred thousand copies than that of any daily or weekly paper in this country.

[From the Essex (Mass.) Banner.]

The New York Ledger, which is universally conceded to be the best story paper in this country, is constantly producing new attractions. The "best productions of the best authors" is what the Ledger always has.

[From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Morning Chronicle.]

The New York Ledger always has something nice for its readers, and Mr. Bonner has proved that he cannot and will not be beat as a caterer for the public taste.

[From the Sandusky (Ohio) Union.]

The New York Ledger, which, as a literary journal, is, without question, ahead of all others, will be still more attractive for 1867.

OUR TERMS FOR 1867—NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Single copies, $3 per annum; four copies, $10, which is $2.50 a copy; eight copies, $20. The party who sends us $20 for a club of eight copies, (all sent at one time,) will be entitled to a copy FREE. Postmasters and others who get up clubs, in their respective towns, can afterwards add single copies at $2.50. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage. When a draft or money-order can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. The postage on the Ledger to all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered.

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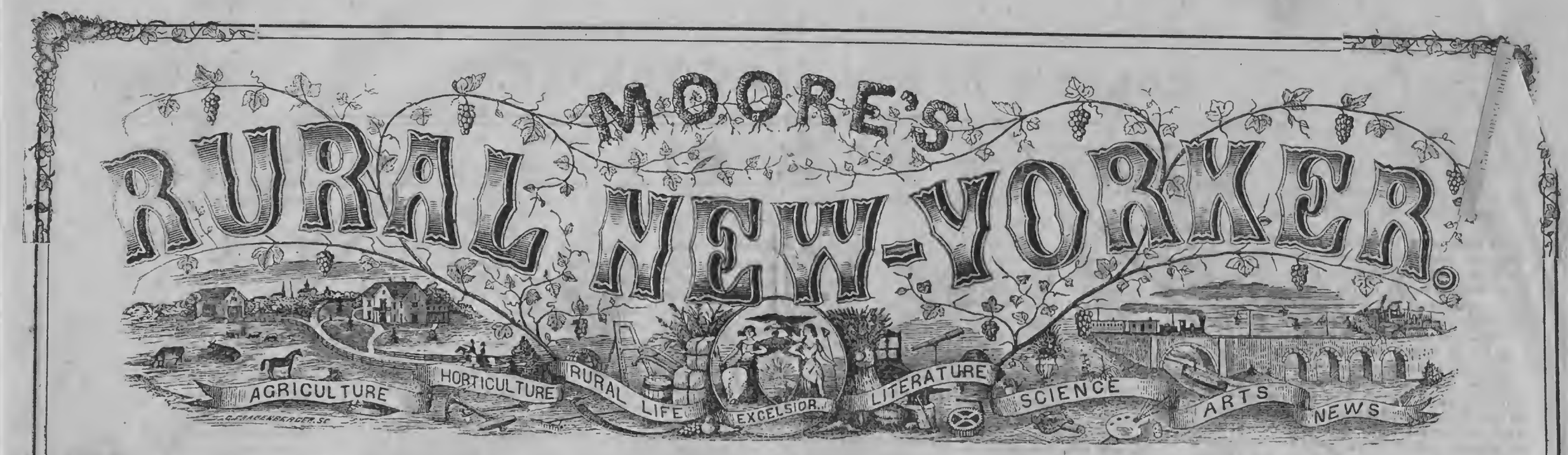

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VOL. XVII. NO. 52.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1866. {WHOLE NO. 884.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL, D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

HON. T. C. PETERS,

Late Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Soc'y, Southern Cor. Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents. Its Conductor earnestly labors to render the RURAL a Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

☞ FOR TERMS and other particulars see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE RURAL TO ITS READERS,

ON THE CLOSE OF ITS SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

THIS number closes the seventeenth Year and Volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and with its issue terminates our engagements with the great majority of its supporters,—all whose subscriptions now expire. Amid the haste and preparation incident to closing one volume and beginning another—accompanied with an entire change of type, the receipt of numerous well-lined letters, and the performance of much executive and other labor—it is a difficult matter to collect our thoughts sufficiently to indite an article appropriate to the occasion, and hence what we have to offer must be written hurriedly, without study or reflection. But hastily and impulsively as we may write, while discharging the incumbent duty, it will be our aim, as ever, to be frank and straightforward—expressing our honest sentiments and convictions without "fear, favor, or the hope of reward."

We close Volume XVII with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure, though the latter predominate;—of pain for our shortcomings during the year and that we must part for aye with some of our readers, and of pleasure that this journal has had an increasingly successful career, while tens of thousands of friends are *with us*, in both spirit and action, in promoting the cause of Rural "Progress and Improvement." In reviewing the labors and events of the past year, (as well as those of its sixteen predecessors,) many pleasant reminiscences are brought to mind, and we feel profoundly grateful for the favor bestowed upon us and the good we have been enabled to accomplish in what is regarded as an important and highly useful sphere of journalism. Our constant aim has been to discharge our duty with fidelity to individuals and community;—how well we have succeeded in this earnest endeavor the contents of the volume now terminated will best enable the discriminating reader to determine. We believe the pages of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1866 will demonstrate that care, labor and expense have been judiciously bestowed to render the paper increasingly interesting and acceptable to its readers and the public—to enhance its intrinsic value and usefulness—and trust that when the results of our efforts are weighed in the balance they will not be found wanting. The index to the volume (though embracing only the most practical departments,) will give an indication of the labor performed upon it in the production and collation of a vast amount of timely, entertaining, instructive and useful reading—more, as well as better, than can be procured in many ordinary periodicals or books. But, as already intimated, readers can best determine as to the value of our labors and expenditures, and to them we must leave the decision.

As to the Future, we can only promise unremitting efforts to maintain and enhance the reputation and usefulness of the RURAL NEW-YORKER—that the spirit of its motto, "*Excelsior*," will be continuously manifested in its Contents and Appearance. With increased means and facilities, and larger experience, we shall strive to improve the paper in all respects. The new volume will comprise the leading features of the present, with some additions and improvements, while its corps of editorial and other contributors will be augmented. The Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., will remain in charge of the department of *Sheep Husbandry*—than whom, it is needless to add, no man in America is better qualified for the position. The contributions of our *Southern Corresponding Editor*, the Hon. T. C. PETERS, will be continued, and no doubt prove interesting to readers in all sections of the country.

We also have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. GLEZEN F. WILCOX (who has been a contributor to our Practical and Scientific Departments for nearly two years past,) will be an Associate Editor of the RURAL during the year 1867, and devote most of his time to its interests. Mr. W. is eminently qualified for the position. Living on and managing a farm, he knows whereof he affirms on practical subjects, and moreover possesses other rare advantages. Having traveled extensively in Europe, and carefully observed and studied the best systems of culture and management in the countries visited, he is well informed in regard to the practical features of European as well as American Agriculture. Thousands of our readers will remember Mr. W.'s series of letters, entitled "Europe—Afoot and Alone," published in former volumes of this journal, and will need no other introduction. We shall likewise have the aid and advice of many former and several new contributors of ability and experience. For example, P. BARRY, Esq., author of "The Fruit Garden," and former editor of the Horticulturist—M. B. BATEHAM, Esq., former editor of the Ohio Cultivator, and now an extensive fruit grower—and Mr. JAMES VICK, the careful and popular Florist and Seedsman, will contribute to our Horticultural Department. As announced in our last number, a competent Commercial Editor has been added to our corps, so that RURAL readers will be promptly and carefully advised in regard to the important features of the Markets, Finance, &c.

In conclusion we may remark that the RURAL was never more prosperous, or had better prospects, than at the present time. Thanks, therefore, most cordial and sincere, to all who have in any manner contributed to this result, with the assurance that the Future of the RURAL NEW-YORKER shall be worthy of its Past, for we are resolved that its Eighteenth Volume shall excel in all the essentials of a timely, progressive and complete Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary, Family and Business Newspaper.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

WITH this number close our labors on the present volume of the RURAL. But there will be with us no cessation of work—only the opening, as it were, of a new book, the beginning of fresh efforts, the strengthening of our determination to convey pleasure and instruction in the Future, as in the Past, to every fireside which the RURAL shall be permitted to visit. In this work we have, heretofore, been generously and efficiently aided by our correspondents. We are grateful for their assistance, and we believe we utter the sentiments of our readers in saying that from this source much and valuable instruction has been gathered, while Thought and Labor have been stimulated to the achievement of still greater results in the Future. We invite Farmers, Fruit Growers, and others, to continue the Correspondence which heretofore they have so liberally bestowed on the RURAL, and which has so much enhanced the value of its Practical Departments. It is not the faultless style of composition, nor the perfect sketch of an implement, or device of utility, that is of the most importance—though we recognize the value of these—but the practical ideas conveyed, and which we will undertake to put in such shape with the pen and pencil as will be intelligible to readers and satisfactory to the authors. Let us, in the coming year, make the RURAL FARMERS' CLUB the standard of excellence to which all others shall only approximate.

GRAIN IN CANADA.—The quantity of grain grown in Canada is very large while other farm products are correspondingly affluent:—Wheat 25,000,000 bushels; rye, 12,000,000; oats, 40,000,000; buckwheat, 13,000,000; potatoes, 28,000,000; turnips, 10,000,000, and 45,000,000 pounds of butter.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Cotton Raising Depends upon Fertilizers—Their Importance to the Planter—Credits necessary; Safety of Credits—Prompt Payment of Fertilizer Bills—What the Planters need.

AT the close of the war I took great interest in the Agriculture of the South, for it is only through a prosperous Agriculture that its vast resources will be made available for its early regeneration. It long since became an established fact, fully recognized by the planter, that upon the liberal use of special manures, like the Superphosphate of Lime and Peruvian Guano, the cotton plant can be successfully cultivated over a large portion of Southern cotton growing lands. Hence the demand for these fertilizers is an index of the breadth of land being planted, and the prospect of the crop indicated.

During the spring, and while orders were coming forward for fertilizers to be used in planting, I was often in the counting-room of my friends, B. M. RHODES & Co., the largest manufacturers of the Superphosphates of any house in the Union. Indeed, at the South, "Rhodes' Standard" has become in truth *the standard manure*. It was really painful to read the letters and hear the pleadings of Southern men for a few tons of the fertilizer. They had no money to pay, and must have time for the crop to mature. Men who, before the war, had been in the habit of ordering and using hundreds of tons, now timidly asked to be trusted for *five, ten or twenty tons*, saying without that they could do nothing, but must suffer for even the common necessaries of life.

Mr. RHODES made strong efforts here in the great head-quarters of the trade, and in Philadelphia and New York among financial men, to induce liberal advances to these really suffering people who were willing to work and to pay, if they could only have the means to make their labor sure of its reward. Nobody but him seemed to have confidence in the value of the securities offered. One radical error made in dealing with the planter has been in exacting short credits. It is of little use to sell him goods on credit, unless you give him time to plant, mature and sell his crop. Mr. RHODES' house came forward promptly and gave the desired credits. It takes some funds to manufacture and handle from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of Superphosphate in time for the season's use. And when that capital has to be locked up from April to November, it requires a good deal of financial energy and a pretty strong nerve. However, to the utmost capacity of their very extensive works, they sent forward to the planters the precious fertilizers, and notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable season very much of the success of the present crop in South Carolina and Georgia is attributable to their prompt and liberal advances. Financial men shook their heads and foretold all manner of evil in protested bills and all that sort of thing.

Now, mark the result. Knowing my great interest in the transactions of the spring, Mr. RHODES showed me his bill-book this morning. Of the very large amount of bills maturing during the last thirty days in South Carolina and Georgia, every dollar has been paid at maturity, without asking for even a day's delay. On one occasion, when about 70 bills, covering nearly $40,000, matured in a single day, every one was promptly met. The last of his bills have now matured and been paid.

Who says the South cannot be trusted? No greater act of kindness can be done for the Southern planter, and for the South generally, than to enable them to use fertilizers freely for cotton planting next spring. The more fertilizers the more cotton,—the more cotton the more money for us all. T. C. P.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12.

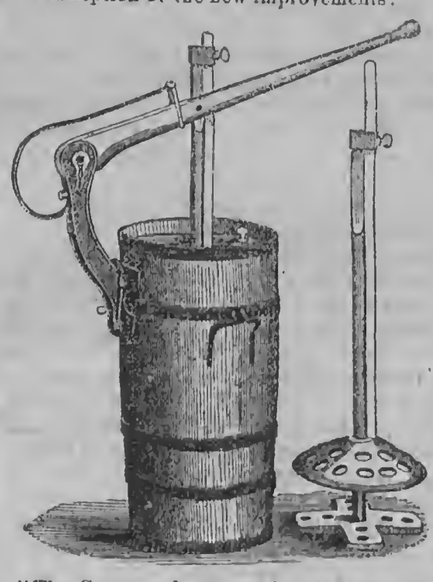
PAN FOR BOILING SAP.

JAMES P. ALLEY, Ind., suggests that, "for boiling the sap of maple trees, make a box 2½ feet wide and 10 feet long; use poplar plank 1 foot wide and 2 inches thick; insert the end pieces in grooves half inch deep in the sides of the box 4 inches from the ends. On this nail a sheet of No. 16 iron 2½ feet wide and 10 long. The furnace should have a door and grates with a space of about 18 inches between the grates and the bottom of the box; this space should taper up to about 5 inches. The chimney should be 8 or 10 feet high. This arrangement will lessen the amount of labor and fuel usually required in making maple sugar."

WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN,

AS RECENTLY IMPROVED.

THIS Churn, heretofore illustrated and described in the RURAL, (see our issues of March 10 and May 26,) has recently been greatly improved, rendering it more convenient and durable. Having examined a churn with the late improvements, we are convinced that Mr. WESTCOTT has greatly perfected his invention, so that it will prove still more acceptable and popular. The Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co., send us the accompanying illustration and description of the new improvements:



"The Company have recently made great improvements in the general construction of the churn, for which a patent was issued Nov. 13th, 1866—*making three distinct patents that have been granted upon this churn.* These improvements consist in substituting a *flat* steel spring (which is not liable to break) to lift the dashers, in place of a coil spring—in making the cover of the churn in one piece, instead of two,—and in doing away with the screw cut upon the dasher rod for adjusting the upper dasher, which adjustment had to be made inside the churn. The improvement allows this adjustment to be made outside the churn, and above the cover, by means of a slide attached to the upper dasher and held in any desired position by a malleable slide and set screw near the top of the dasher rod, (as represented in the cut.) The whole churn is now of a much better quality, more simple and easily managed, and is also of the proper shape to produce the largest quantity of butter from a given quantity of cream, and to effect this result in the shortest possible time and in the easiest manner."

The Company wish us to explain to RURAL readers, from whom many applications have been received, why they have been unable to fill orders promptly during the past season. The reason is that they were obliged, last summer, to procure the cylinder or barrel part of their churns wherever they could get them, and then attach their patent adjustable dasher. Consequently there was some delay, and the churns sent out were not as perfect as they should have been either in shape or quality of workmanship. The Company have now completed and put in operation machinery for manufacturing their own barrels, (as well as springs, dashers, &c.,) and are furnishing churns of a superior quality in every respect—all of them embracing the recent improvements. We learn that the Michigan Churn Manf'g Co., located at Parma,—having purchased the right of that State and erected an extensive manufactory—will soon be prepared to supply the demand for the Adjustable Dash Churn in Michigan.

We expressed a very high opinion of this churn when it was first described in the RURAL, and are glad to learn that it has been greatly improved and is meeting with much favor in this and other States. The patent is owned by the Seneca Falls Churn Manf'g Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., to whom those should apply who desire particular information.

WARTS ON HORSES.—A RURAL correspondent gave a remedy for removing these blemishes on horses, which has gone the rounds of the papers, but a neighbor suggests a simpler, less painful, and an effectual treatment, which, by experience, he knows will not fail. It is simply the use of a rubber band for cording the wart at its base. As the excrescence decreases in size, tighten the band, and in a short time it will wholly disappear without leaving a sore or scar.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

THE WOOLEN TARIFF IN DANGER.

SOME weeks since we informed our readers that it was expected among business men and other well informed persons in the East, that the tariff bill of last winter would pass the Senate early in the present session. The N. Y. Economist, the organ of the free-trade dealers and speculators in wool, also announced that fact, and its patrons *acted on it* by making large importations in anticipation of such an event. But for the astonishing depression in woolens those importations would have been enormous.

But a change has come. Secretary McCULLOCH is opposed to the duties necessary to protect American industry. So is Commissioner WELLES, who was appointed both by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Senate Finance Committee to prepare the *projet* of a tariff to be submitted at the present session of Congress. And recently, we regret to say that reliable advices from Washington lead strongly to the apprehension that Mr. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is disposed to adopt the same conclusions. Of Mr. FESSENDEN'S views in regard to protecting home industry we have nothing here to say, except so far as the duties on wool and woolens are concerned. If they are correctly represented on this subject—and the report of them comes from those who have personally conversed with him—*the woolen tariff of last winter is in very great danger;* and the chances are that it will be lost unless the most strenuous exertions are immediately made by its supporters.

What kind of exertions are called for? At the period of the meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association at Cleveland, in November, the impression prevailed that all was safe if we remained united, and that the resolutions passed by that body, and by the State Associations, would be sufficient. *But it is now apparent that they will not be sufficient.* We must *petition* Congress. This was our great weapon last winter. Its effect on the House was most striking. We were present some weeks of the session and know. No easily available form of popular expression comes home so directly and effectively to the representative. We grant that individual letters from constituents are more effective that individual signatures to a petition. But most persons are unfortunately too modest thus to address their public servants. *But by all means let those write who will.* Thirty letters from voters at home contain more moving logic to the ears of an M. C. than thirty Congressional speeches.

THERE IS NOT A MOMENT TO LOSE. Mr. WELLES' report will soon be before Congress, and Mr. FESSENDEN'S will undoubtedly be commenced, even before a popular expression on the wool tariff can make itself audible. Mr FESSENDEN is an experienced and able statesman. If he errs in the premises it is for the want of full information. It is the business of the wool growers and manufacturers of the United States to furnish him that information. The manufacturers are doing so. It is time for the producers to act. Every friend of the wool and woolen interest in or out of Congress, in Washington, concurs in the imminency of the danger. We call upon the Boardmans, Flints, Dinsmores, Abbots, Nyes, Westons, Johnsons, Traskis, Wassons, Gilberts, etc., of Mr. FESSENDEN'S own State of Maine—upon all the leading wool growers of the Eastern, Middle and Western States—to *write* personally, and *at once*, to their senatorial and district representatives in Congress. He who fails to do this will have to feel, if the woolen tariff is lost, that he might have done *more* to save it.

To those unused to writing their Congressmen on public matters, we will take the liberty of saying: let your letters be short and nakedly to the point. A distinct expression of individual opinion that as high a rate of duties on wool and woolens as that contained in the bill which passed the House last winter is necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable degree of prosperity to the wool grower—and that such is the opinion and testimony of all experienced growers—is the main thing.

As regards petitions, the mere *form* matters little. Nor is it of the least consequence that they be *printed* or uniform in their language. Let every friend of the Cause immediately *write* a petition and circulate it among his neighbors. Let him give a day or more to canvassing, and then pass it over to some one who will go on with it. Wait not for *long* lists of signers. As soon as a limited neighborhood is canvassed, send on the petition to Congress, though it contains no more than twenty-five or even a less number of names. Then start a new petition. Let these petitions begin literally *to rain* on Congress by the time it re-assembles after the holidays. The effect of the petitions will of course be vastly greater before the minds of Senators are made up and before they become committed on the question, even should ultimate action on the bill be considerably delayed. As a bill has already passed the House, and as it is now before the Senate, it will probably be as well to enclose most of the petitions to Senators for presentation

To those who prefer not to draw up their own petitions, we present the following form, which can be added to, or subtracted from, at pleasure:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned, residents of the town of ———, County of ———, State of ———, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that we believe that the tariff bill agreed upon by the Joint Committee of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, and which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, was fair towards all other interests and afforded no more than just and equal protection to the woolen interests of the country, and that we therefore pray for its immediate passage into a law.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Our Horticultural Department this week is limited, as readers will perceive, owing to the necessity of publishing the Index, &c., in the closing number of the volume. We take occasion to thank our contributors to this Department for their numerous and valuable favors during the past year, and we invite for the coming volume a continuance of correspondence from practical and experienced cultivators. Facts and information bearing on Horticulture, gathered thus from all parts of the country, and under different circumstances of soil, exposure and climate, are of great value and interest. In the Future, as in the Past, we shall endeavor to keep this Department fully even with the advance of Horticultural science. The proceedings of Horticultural Societies will be noticed, new and valuable fruits, plants and flowers, described and illustrated, and extensive and successful fruit growing regions visited by the Editors or special Correspondents, with the view of gathering knowledge of intrinsic value to our readers. We invite the aid and co-operation of Horticulturists everywhere.

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULT'L SOCIETY.

Dear Rural:—The above Society held its 11th annual session in the city of Champaign, Ill., Dec. 11th to 14th. The attendance was at least double that of any former meeting; and the first time that every Congressional district in the State has been represented.

On account of the severe cold—the weather sending the mercury to zero—the show of fruit was not so large as anticipated. The largest collection was fifty varieties from the south part of the State. Of wine there were eight samples.

The first day was mainly devoted to reports of Standing Committees, followed in the evening by a lecture on the "Status of Horticulture" by M. L. Dunlap. The second day to a revision of the Fruit List in the morning, and in the afternoon to an excursion *en masse* to the nursery and grounds of M. L. Dunlap, 3½ miles south of the city—a special train having been tendered by the I. C. R. R. for the purpose. In the evening B. D. Walsh, the editor of the Entomologist, addressed a very large audience. This was followed by a discussion on cherries, of a very interesting character. What is known as the May cherry of the West, or sometimes called Early Richmond, was decided to be a native or American seedling, originating near Richmond, Va., from whom the elder Prince took scions to Long Island and christened the true Early Richmond, and Downing committed the error of making it a synonism af Kentish. It is supposed that the French cherry, Donna Maria, may be the same one sent back to us under this new name. At all events the Society decided to call this cherry "Early May," and if our French friends lay claim to it, let them prove it.

This cherry is the only market cherry of much importance in the State, and now stands at the head of the list. It was stated that there was an orchard of 600 trees in bearing near this city; and that the trees were now heeled-in for one orchard of two thousand trees, and three of one thousand early, besides small lots of fifty and a hundred each.

It was further decided that the common Morello suckers, or the seedling of the Morello, is the only stock suited to this cherry; that on its own roots it is less productive and ripens later, while on the Mazzard and Mahaleb it was of little value—often being killed by the sudden changes of winter and liable to lose the crop by early frost. There were some exceptions stated to these positions, but on the whole they were sustained by the facts. The impression that this is only a cooking cherry was denied, as it is almost the only one sold by the fruit stands in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, where large amounts are eaten daily in the cherry season. The large English Morello comes in a full month later and is only fit for cooking. The tree is hardy, a good bearer, and, like the other, should be grafted on the Morello.

These two cherries make the entire list for market. Along the Mississippi river bluffs, especially at Alton and Warsaw, many of the sweet cherries do well, but as this section is narrow, being confined to the soil known as Loess by geologists, it was not thought proper to consider its claims, in making a list for the three divisions of the State,—yet May Duke and Black Tartarian were added for family use at the request of a few members.

This cherry question has been tending to this result, practically, for the past half a dozen years, and may be considered as settled for some time, at least until some new kind shall have been fully proved. Every cherry grower condemned the Mazzard and the Mahaleb for stock, and it is more than probable that some of the old sorts when grafted on the Morello, in certain locations, may give reasonable satisfaction. Much was said pro and con in regard to the suckering habit of the Morello, but this is less serious than generally supposed, the bearing trees producing fine sprouts, and these are easily destroyed when young.

Apple List.—Little attempt was made to revise the Apple List. Among the new sorts, Stanard, Ben Davis, and Rome Beauty were highly commended, but no vote was taken on them. Ben Davis was already on the list for market for all parts of the State; Rome Beauty or the south only, but it is probable that for Central Illinois it will soon take a commanding position. The Stanard is a seedling sent out by Col. Hodge of the old Buffalo Nursery, under the name of Stanard's Seedling, but it does not appear to have attracted any attention in your State. Here and in Northern Illinois, it is rapidly growing into importance, and promises to be one of the most popular winter apples.

The third day Pear Culture was discussed. Close planting, on well drained soil, with shelter from the wind, and to some extent shaded, were the points contended for. The blight was discussed at length, but no valuable facts were elicited. In the evening N. J. Colman, Editor of the Rural World, St. Louis, gave an interesting lecture on the Small Fruits.

The last day was occupied with miscellaneous business, and various topics of local interest to the State, except on the subject of tree peddlers. These came in for no measured amount of abuse, if it is possible to abuse these fellows. At the same time a resolution was passed, without opposition, to the effect that the authorized traveling agents of responsible nurseries should be considered in good standing with the authorized traveling agents of any other reliable business, and that they should not be confounded with the self-constituted agents or peddlers.

The new officers are: *President*—Hon. Elmer Baldwin of Lasalle county; *Secretary*—W. C. Flagg of Alton; *Treasurer*—O. Huggins of Macoupin; with a list of fourteen Vice-Presidents, one for each Congressional district. The Society agreed to make a display of fruit at the meeting of the American Pomological Society.

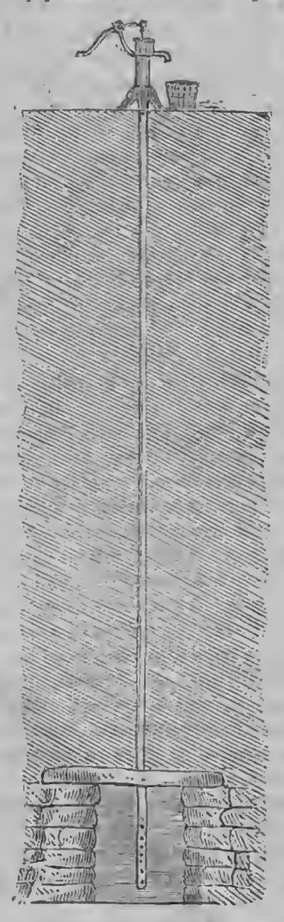
Yours truly, M.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 14, 1866.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING WELLS.

The method of getting water by driving gas pipe into the earth without excavating, which we illustrated in the last number of the Rural, is certainly very practical where a body of this fluid can be reached, sufficiently large to keep the few inches of the bottom of the pipe immersed in it—a very small reservoir—constantly full. But wide as the regions are where this method can be successfully adopted, those where it would utterly fail are far wider. On hills, rolling land, and a large part of the prairies, only small springs and veins of water are tapped at the bottom of the wells, and in numerous instances the natural soakage from the moist earth is the only reliance. In these cases a reservoir must be formed for the water to accumulate in before a quantity can be pumped out. Hence the necessity of ordinary wells, dug to the proper depth, and stoned or bricked up. We illustrate a method of making wells in such localities which possesses some superiority over the ordinary one. The earth is excavated as usual to the proper depth, but instead of bricking or stoning the well to the surface of the ground, only six or eight feet of the space at the bottom is thus prepared. This forms a reservoir for the water. A cap stone is then placed over the reservoir and a gas pipe reaching from the surface of the earth inserted through a hole in the cap-stone to nearly the bottom of the well. The space above the cap-stone is filled in with earth. A pump is attached to the top of the pipe and the well is completed.



In localities where stone are scarce this plan saves much expense, and even if they were at hand it is still cheaper than to continue the well to the top. The iron pipe makes the best kind of a pump, and one that will last longer than a life-time. The bottom of the pipe should be left open so that any article falling into it will pass readily out, and small holes should be perforated for some distance upwards.

An experienced friend, and contributor to the Rural, at our elbow, to whom we have shown this article, endorses it, and suggests that an inverted iron potash kettle, with a hole drilled in the bottom for the pipe to pass through into the water, would be stronger than a flat cap-stone, and cheaper than an arch of masonry. He has known of wells thus constructed which gave the best satisfaction.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TAKING A PAPER.

A VERY SEASONABLE AND SUGGESTIVE DISCOURSE.

Taking a Newspaper is a most august transaction—an important era in a man's life! How much it will cut and carve your theology, twist your politics, modify your philosophy and form your general estimate of things you are not fully aware. With pomp and circumstance, with a parade of logic and metaphysics, with patient consultation of eminent authorities, you adopt your creed and profess your faith. Not so; your creed, *as you really hold it*, was made for you long before; it came to you through the ten thousand avenues of sentient existence; it is the reflection of your life's experience and training. You consulted books and summoned logic to justify foregone conclusions; your statements and formularies represent but in part the real faith that is in you.

How tenderly should we watch, and how assiduously cultivate the heart in its young growth! The smallest thing in time may determine the weightiest interest in eternity! What shall we say, then, of our literature?—the pabulum, *par excellence* on which the young soul feeds. Especially what shall we say of our Newspaper Literature, the most potential of all literatures—the moral lever that moves the world? How careful should we be that these periodical visitors should fairly reflect the truths of Nature and of God—that they should obscure nothing and distort nothing—that their pictures of life should be genial, loving and ennobling.

With what transcendent horror should we recoil from those sordid adventurers in the world of letters, who pander to depraved tastes and disordered imaginations—who seize on the love of the marvellous to draw pictures, which, if they represent life at all, represent only its worst phases and its most unhealthy conditions. They feed us on food seasoned so high that nature's simple flavors become insipid. You may know this class of journals by the absence of *facts* and the prevalence of *fictions*. Abjure them and cast them out. Forestall them by introducing practical and useful journals in the departments of Religion, Science, Agriculture, Politics and the Useful Arts.

I will only add that, since *Agriculture*, as an Art and a Science, is still in its infancy, it needs the fostering care of ably conducted and well supported journals. Agricultural papers should be enriched by the choicest and most suggestive experience of farmers and thinkers everywhere. Whatever they would communicate to a neighbor, as a valuable and useful hint or suggestion, they should tell to the larger audience of newspaper readers in simple, plain and concise language. Thus, Agricultural Papers are, and should be, store-houses of important facts that everybody ought to possess. There are *three* duties, which, if they are not put down in the Catechism, are nevertheless binding upon the consciences of the Rural Population:

First—To take an Agricultural Paper.

Second—To contribute to it *short facts and suggestions.*

Third—To get others to subscribe.

There is no *reflective, sound mind* engaged in Agricultural or Horticultural pursuits, but can get ten times its cost out of any well-conducted Agricultural Journal. Men have stopped their paper because they could not afford to take it, when it had saved them fifty times its cost! We want a paper, not merely to tell us what we don't know, but remind us of what we do know. We are not bound to follow implicitly all the advice that is given us, but we are all dull scholars indeed if we can't, in the exercise of a sound discretion, turn the facts, conjectures, theories, and suggestions, furnished by intelligent minds to some good account. The splendid superstructure of modern discovery has been reared by myriad hands, *each adding but a mite to the grand result!* The *illustrious names* belong to those who luckily put on the "cap stones," and so, in too many cases, took credit for the whole.

It is not a wise man who undervalues the wisdom of a fool. There is no one but knows *some things* better than anybody else. Treasures of rich experience are to be found in the humblest walks of life. *These, then, are reasons why all should write. They are reasons why all should read.* My idea of a good Agricultural and Family Newspaper is a periodical stored with the choicest bits of human experience, gathered from the four corners of the earth.

All honor to the journalist who strives for and expects success by deserving it. His position is one of great delicacy, responsibility and labor. It is only rare talent that succeeds at all in this department, and I take it upon myself to say "without fear or hope of reward" that the perfection of human meanness is to grudge the printer the few shillings he receives for his paper. He generally earns it by a laborious life and an early death. Timely and efficient encouragement on the part of the public will enable him to make a better paper with less personal labor. The best thing each subscriber can do is to get others to subscribe, and so enlarge the parish of readers, and consequently of writers, and put it into the power of the editor to do better service. How many, to suppose a case—and bring an *idea* to its *practical bearings*—how many will devote a day to their best interests by getting subscribers to the Rural New-Yorker? Here is one. H. T. B.

REST.

O heart, sore tired! thou hast the best
That Heaven itself could give thee,—rest,—
Rest from all bitter thoughts and things!
How many a poor one's blessing went
With thee beneath the low green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings!

ANECDOTE OF A STORK.

Birds do not often voluntarily take passage on board ships bound for foreign countries, but I can testify to one such case. A stork, which had rested near one of the palaces on the Bosphorus, had, by some accident, injured a wing, and was unable to join his fellows when they commenced their winter migration to the banks of the Nile. Before he was able to fly again he was caught and the flag of the nation to which he belonged tied to his leg, so that he was easily identified at a considerable distance. As his wing grew stronger, he made several unsatisfactory experiments at flight, and at last, by a vigorous effort, succeeded in reaching a passing ship, bound southward, and perched himself on a topsail yard. I happened to witness this movement, and observed him quietly maintaining his position as long as I could discern him with my spy-glass. I suppose he finished the voyage, for he certainly did not return to the palace.

RULES OF ETIQUETTE FOR GENTLEMEN AT PARTIES.

Act very brazingly,
Stare round amazingly,
Strut in stuck uppishly,
Bow very puppishly,
First to the lady who
Sent round the card to you.
Then you may condescend
Three or four words to spend
On some notoriety
Who guilds the society;
Or whispers quite killingly
To some belle who willingly
Passes time flirtingly;
Laughing—oh, certainly!
Whispering bashfully,
Checking you blushingly.
Whisper till ringlets fall
Over your neck and all:
Until distressingly,
Thrilling, caressingly,
Off in a waltz you go
Spinning, half crazy, oh;
This is propriety
Out in society.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A gentleman traveling from the West in a sleeping car, witnessed the following scene: In the same car with him was a gentleman trying to still a crying child by carrying it to and fro in the car, and which, by its screams, finally irritated a man in one of the berths to such a degree that he could stand it no longer, and cried out, profanely, "What is the matter with that young one?" And soon again, "Where is the mother of that child that she is not here to pacify it?" At this the poor gentleman in charge of the child stepped up to the berth and said: "Sir, the mother of that child is in her coffin, in the baggage car!" Our informant says the gruff grumbler immediately rose, compelled the afflicted father to retire to to his berth, and from that time until morning took the little orphan under his own care.

LONGEVITY OF MAN.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly proves by statistics that a man's longevity is in exact proportion to his educational attainments, provided his health has not been injured by over-mental exertion. It seems that increasing intelligence and decreasing war have prolonged the average length of life in Europe from twenty-five years in the seventeenth century to thirty-five in the eighteenth, and to forty-five in the nineteenth. The best educated communities are the longest lived, and the best educated soldiers live amazingly longer than the more ignorant, and seem to wear a charmed life, not so much against bullet and bayonet, as against the effects of disease, privation, and even severe wounds, on their constitutions and lives.

Whistling.—An English exchange publishes the following challenge, which will at once attract attention from its novelty: "Whistling.—J. H. Adams will whistle any man within twenty miles of London, for £1 up to £5, who has never whistled for a like sum. Man and money ready at Mr. Phillips', Langley place, Commercial road, east." If the challenge should be accepted, the contest itself will prove more novel than the proposition; and those who assemble to witness it will then have some excuse for indulging in the slang expression, "prepare to pucker."

A Good Suggestion.—"A Traveled Parson" writes to an English paper:—"In some parts of Germany every bottle containing poison is labeled with a death's head and cross-bones, as black as printer's ink can paint them. Every parcel of poisonous medicine sent to the patient has a similar label over the address. Pray help me to urge upon our chemists and druggists the adoption of this very simple method which is plainly within the comprehension of the dullest boy that ever handled a pestle and mortar."

A Sheepish Con.—Archbishop Whately once puzzled a number of clever men in whose company he was, by asking them this question: "How is it that white sheep eat more than black?" Some were not aware of the curious fact; others set to work and tried to give learned and long reasons; but all were anxious to know the real cause. After keeping them wondering for a while, he said, "The reason is, because there are more of them."

About Bonnets.—A lady asked a noted doctor if he did not think the small bonnets the ladies wore had a tendency to produce congestion of the brain. "O, no," replied he, "ladies who have brains don't wear them."

So long as life remains to us our duties are unfinished. There is no room for idleness here.

Publisher's Desk.

READER! SPARE THE BOOK.*

[Dedicated to all Possessors of Volume XVII of the Rural New-Yorker.]

Reader! spare the book!
Cut not a single leaf!
You dream not of the pains we took,
Or you'd regard our grief.
For many a thoughtful hour
We cull'd our fruitful brain
To set before you fruit and flower
All strung on beauty's chain.

Reader! spare the book!
It is our fancy's pet;
Turn daintily its leaves, and look
How tastefully 'tis set!
There's learning in its pages!
There's humor in its lines!
And there the wisdom of the sage
With poesy combines.

Reader! spare the book!
Make it your daily pride,
And keep it in a cherished nook
Your cunning skill to guide.
And if your file is not complete†
Please name the lacking number,
And you shall be in its receipt
Before you long can slumber.

* *Not* by Tupper, nor entirely original.
† *By* our mailing machine.

CLOSING ITEMS AND REMINDERS.

Close of Volume XVII—"Time Up."—This number closes the Year and Volume of the Rural New-Yorker, and terminates our engagements with a great majority of its supporters—all whose subscriptions now expire. As our terms are strictly *in advance*,—the cash system being the best for both Subscriber and Publisher,—all interested will bear in mind that a prompt and substantial invitation is necessary to secure an uninterrupted continuance of the Rural's visits. Those whose time is up may know it from the fact that no numbers are given on address labels—except in cases of those who paid for over one year in advance at a time, who will find 884 after their names. Of course we expect all former subscribers to renew, and that many will induce their friends to take the Rural for 1867.

The Title Page and Index, given herewith, compel us to omit several departments, abridge others, and defer several columns of new advertisements—but as the Index is indispensable, especially to the thousands who preserve the Rural for future reference, no one can reasonably object. By a glance, it will be seen that the Index, though mainly comprising practical and useful matters, indicates that the volume contains a vast amount and variety of valuable reading, and many appropriate and handsome engravings. We reckon no subscriber can justly complain that he has not this year obtained full "value received" for his or her money,—yet we hope to do much better next year.

How to Help the Rural.—There are numerous ways in which its friends can aid in circulating the Rural. First, show the paper, or talk to your friends about it, or both. Get up a club, or aid some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as agent. Our premiums are liberal and sure. Send for the list, which (together with show-bill, prospectus, &c.,) we send free. And when you receive the documents post up the bills and circulate the prospectus for names. A little effort will secure a good club in almost any locality, and this is the best season to make the effort. Reader, will you please see that the matter is attended to in *your* neighborhood?

About Premiums, &c.—Agents and others who form clubs for our premiums will please be careful, in sending in their lists, to note which are the *new* subscribers and which are the *renewals*. This is essential that we may keep the accounts correctly. Any one using deception will forfeit premium,—but of course no honorable man or woman (and all our recruiting friends are supposed to be such) will attempt any dodge or deception in the matter.

Form Clubs Now.—Don't wait for the close of the year and volume, but "pitch right in" and see how large a club you can raise *before* New Year's Day. If the trashy papers and cheap re-prints get the start of the Rural you will be sorry, and so will—the Publisher! But they won't, if you are as kind and active as have been our friends in former years.

Remit Early!—Agents will please send in their lists, or parts of them, as soon as convenient, in order that we may get names in type for mailing machine as fast as possible. Those forming clubs of ten or more, can send 4, 6 or 8 names at the club rate for 10, and after that fill out lists and secure extra copies, premiums, &c. Please report "progress," also, friends.

How to Remit.—Agents are requested to remit by Draft or Post-Office Money Orders, so far as convenient, and either may be mailed at our risk. We are willing to pay cost of exchange in all cases. We rarely remit money otherwise than by Draft—so that our preaching accords with our practice.

Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless specially directed otherwise. Please note this.

Keep a List!—If each agent will keep a list of all the names sent us, with dates and amounts of remittances, it will greatly facilitate the correction of any errors which may be made at either end of the line.

No traveling Agents are employed by us, and we give no certificates of agency. Any person so disposed can act as Local Club Agent, on his or her own authority, and compete for premiums, etc.

Appreciation of the Rural.—We are daily favored with encouraging letters. As a sample, we give the opening sentences of one just received from Mr. C. Thompson of Kent Co., Mich.:

Mr. Moore:—I am an entire stranger to you, but you are not to me, for you have been talking to me, through your able Agricultural Journals, for at least twenty-five years. I was a reader of the Michigan Farmer, while you published it at Jackson. When you purchased the Genesee Farmer, I subscribed for that, and now have a few volumes of the old Genesee Farmer. In a pecuniary point of view, *your publications have paid me more than a hundred fold.* I can freely say that in my humble opinion the Rural New-Yorker teaches far more practical knowledge for the advancement of agriculture than all the Agricultural Colleges in the United States.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEC 29, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs in Washington.

THREE and five cent currency notes are no longer printed; the law directs their abolishment.

It is considered certain that the President will veto the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, and that it will be passed "over the President's head." More than two-thirds of each House voted in the affirmative on its original passage.

The Postmaster-General has sent estimates to the House for the service of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868; the amount of money required is $17,500,000.

The Senate has adopted a resolution to print the Report of the Commissioner of Public Lands in foreign languages for distribution at the Paris Exhibition.

The bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska were postponed till January.

A bill has been introduced in the House to give an annual pension of $100 to all surviving widows of soldiers of the Revolution. But one Revolutionary soldier is now known to exist.

Two bills granting lands to Oregon to aid in the construction of roads have passed the House.

A joint-resolution has passed the House making it unlawful for any officer of the U. S Government to pay any claim against the Government which accrued prior to April 13, 1861, in favor of any person who took part in the rebellion, or who was opposed to its suppression.

A Committee has been authorized to be appointed by Speaker Colfax to proceed to New Orleans and investigate all matters connected with the massacre on the 30th of last July.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 20th inst. till the third of January.

The Committee of Ways and Means will hold daily sessions on the various currency bills during the recess of Congress.

Canadian Matters.

THE expenditures in Canada for military purposes since the first of January last, have been over two millions of dollars.

A company is being formed in Montreal with a capital of $2,000,000, to build a dam across the St. Lawrence River at Lachine Rapids, for the purpose of obtaining hydraulic power.

At Sweetsburg, on the 21st inst., another Fenian prisoner, named Madden, was tried and found guilty of "levying war" against Canada on the 9th of last June. He was sentenced to be hung on the 15th of February.

Col. Lynch and the other condemned Fenians at Toronto, and those yet untried, having been informed that President Roberts (of the Brotherhood) intended to send them a Christmas dinner, have refused the proffered hospitality. They say that though destitute, many of them, of clothing and other necessaries, they have not received a farthing from the Brotherhood since their imprisonment. Mr. Thurston, the American Consul, lately visited the prisoners, and gave them the assurance that he would call the attention of the American Government to their sufferings.

From Mexico.

LATE intelligence from the Mexican Capital represents that the Emperor Maximilian had issued a proclamation declaring it to be his purpose to remain in the country at the request of his most intimate friends. The departure of the French and Austrian troops, Maximilian was assured, would make no difference with him, as he had plenty of friends to stand by him in the maintainance of the Empire. About 60 French residents had been massacred by the Mexicans, and their property confiscated. The murders were committed in localities where the French troops had been withdrawn. Mexican matters are very unsettled, and it is very uncertain which of the two Presidents (Juarez or Ortega) will govern the "Republic" should a sufficient number of "Republicans" of either or both factions remain of one mind long enough to "whale out" Maximilian's "loyal" subjects. An impression prevails in Havana that Maximilian will, notwithstanding his proclamation, run away from Mexico as soon as he gets a good opportunity. Nearly all the French troops are concentrated between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

THE INDIANS.—In a fight with the Sioux Indians near Fort Kearney, Dec. 6, Lieut. H. S. Bingham, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Sergeant Bower of the 18th Infantry, were killed, and one sergeant and four privates wounded.

The Idaho Times of last week says:—The Indians have made a raid between Boise City and Owyhee. A wagon train in charge of six teamsters was attacked and five of them killed, one only making his escape. The stock was driven off after they had plundered the train.

The Silver Creek Bulletin says that the Indians had attacked another train, killed and scalped Frank McCoy, teamster, wounded several, robbed all the wagons, cut the ferry boat loose, and are committing all sorts of depredations.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.—Governor Fenton has made the following appointments:—Adjutant-General, Selden E. Marvin of Chautauqua county; Inspector-General, George S. Batchelor of Saratoga; Quartermaster-General, Edwin A. Merritt of St. Lawrence; Paymaster-General, Dudley W. Olcott of Albany; Engineer-in-Chief, Charles W. Darling of New York; Surgeon-General, James E. Pomfret of Albany; Aides-de-Camp, Elliott F. Shepard of New York, J. H. Liebenau of New York, and Bradley Martin of Albany.

Foreign News—By Telegraph.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—It is published that Marshal Bazaine has been ordered to negotiate with the United States for the establishment of a government in Mexico to succeed Maximilian.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A strong feeling exists in the army in favor of making Maximillan Emperor of Austria.

PESTH, Dec. 20.—The Emperor has resolved to restore the Constitution of Hungary.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Paris papers say steps have been taken for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops, en masse.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—Large seizures of arms and ammunition for the use of the Fenians continue to be made in various parts of Ireland.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Prussian House of Deputies has passed a bill to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein with Prussia.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is thought that the Fenian troubles in Ireland are nearly over; a conspiracy has been discovered in Madrid to overthrow the Spanish Government.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 22.—Surratt, the assassin, was yesterday put on board a U. S. corvette.

FLORENCE, Dec. 23.—Orders have been issued to arm two vessels to support the claims made by Italy on Turkey in regard to the affair of the mail steamer Prince Thomas.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Advices from Candia state that fighting still continued there, and the Turks had strengthened their blockading fleets.

MR. SLIDELL—The once famous rebel Minister to France, and one of our most active enemies in Europe—recently applied to the Government for pardon through Mr. Bigelow, Minister at Paris. The reply of the Government was that no intercourse or correspondence of any kind could be held with Mr. Slidell.

A WOMAN in Detroit who had for safety deposited $190 in greenbacks in her paper rag-bag, forgetfully sold the lot the other day to a rag-buyer for a few shillings.

USE CAUTION.—In calling for that excellent Saleratus, D. B. De Land & C.'s *Best Chemical*, be sure you get what you call for, as in consequence of its success there are many imitations in the market. It is better than Soda.

Our Invariable Terms (except to Clergymen, Teachers, &c.) are as follows:—Single copy, one year $3; five copies, one year for $14; seven for $19; ten for $25, and any additional number at same rate, only $2.50 per copy. All our readers will please note these rates, and govern themselves accordingly. The RURAL is held to be worth all we ask for it at full single copy price, and we therefore aim to adhere strictly to published terms; hence if agents or others offer the paper at less than $2.50 per copy it is without our authority, and at their risk, for they must comply with our rules in remitting for clubs. Of course we cannot prevent club agents from taking less than our rates, but wish it understood that any departure from the terms above specified is contrary to our rules.

Special Notices.

Our Young Folks

"Is brimful of delightful entertainment for juvenile readers—stories, fables, charades, rebuses, enigmas and exquisite wood engravings. It is beyond comparison the best juvenile magazine ever published."—*Buffalo Express.*

Every boy and girl in America should have it. TERMS: Two Dollars a year; Single or Specimen Number, 20 cents.

Every Saturday

"Is culled from the rich and wide field of current foreign literature. From the immense storehouse of English and Continental magazines and papers there have been taken the choicest short stories, thrilling adventures, exquisite poems, historical sketches, scientific articles, racy essays in biography and criticism. The selections are all made with the object of meeting the tastes of American readers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

TERMS: Single Number, 10 cents; $5.00 a year.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

MR EDITOR:—I believe you will be conferring a favor on a large number of your readers by publishing the following:

Mr. F. M. BUELL of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., has succeeded in making a cheap and durable Fire and Water Proof Roofing. It is composed of finely ground sand, water lime and gas or coal tar, (as it comes from the gas works.) No sand is fine enough without being ground, for when the moisture from the coal tar is dried out the coating will be porous and absorb moisture if not finely ground. The above mixture is to be spread upon one thickness of good roof felting, which must be properly fastened to the roof boards. The roofing when well put on will last as long as the building will stand, and is fire and water proof. The cost is about half that of shingles, more or less, according to locality.

Any person wishing to use this roofing will receive printed directions for its use by addressing the patentee at Truxton. The first roof put on in each Town and City in the United States is free, (while I own the Territory.) After the first roof a small charge per square of 100 feet will be made. Reference can be made to those using this roofing; also to those who have the roofs which were put on last season here, in Washington city, and other places. F. M. BUELL, Patentee.

Truxton, N. Y., Dec. 10th, 1866.

"V Toes" were the order of the last session of Congress, but nothing was so effectually vetoed as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and their kindred evils, by COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. No two-thirds vote can ever sustain these troubles when the cure is called to the rescue. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Acidity of Stomach cannot exist where Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is taken.

THE HAIR, SCALP AND FACE.

DR. B. C. PERRY,

DERMATOLOGIST, author of the above valuable Book, published and for sale by JAMES MILLE, 522 Broadway, can be consulted at No 49 Bond street, New York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head or scalp. Loss of hair and premature grayness; *moles, wens and warts* permanently cured; moth patches, freckles, pimples, comedones (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face.

To remove moth patches, freckles, or any brown discoloration from the skin, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, or send to Dr. Perry. ☞No charge for consultions—personally or by letter.

Old Eyes Made New without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address

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Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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Itch. Salt Rheum.—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the itch in 48 hours,—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. Free by mail by sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all druggists. 855-52t

Commercial, Markets, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, ROCHESTER, DEC. 28, 1866.

SEVERAL financial plans have been suggested for Congressional action, some looking to a decided contraction of the Currency, others the tendency of which would be expansion. There has not been sufficient movement yet to determine what course a majority of Congress will be inclined to pursue. More definite action is expected immediately after the holidays. The several propositions will then come up for discussion.

Gold continued to decline last week, and as a consequence 5-20s were a little lower in Europe. The Atlantic Telegraph gives notice at once of any change in the price of gold or of stocks which are sold both in the American and European markets, and a decided change on one side is speedily felt on the other.

It is announced that a Stock Exchange Bank is to be established in New York, as a Clearing House for Stock Brokers—on a plan similar to the recently established Gold Exchange Bank—capital one million dollars. If this goes into operation it is expected it will change the manner somewhat of dealing in stocks. Time sales are now made at 10, 30 or 60 days, seller's or buyer's option; that is, if stocks are sold at 30 days, "buyer's option," the purchaser may at any time before the expiration of the thirty days close the contract by giving one day's notice, and then the difference in price between the day of sale and the closing the contract is settled. The reader is not to suppose that in one case in fifty in the quoted sales of stocks at the New York Board is there actually any transfer of stock from the nominal seller to the buyer. The difference in the market price between the day of sale and the closing the contract is paid, adding 6 per cent. interest. If the new Stock Bank goes into operation it is thought the matter of settlement may be more like the English method. Consols in the English market are sold for "cash" and "on account." The sales "on account" must be closed up on the next settlement day, which is fixed by standing rule, and is semi-monthly.

The Bank dividends payable on or about the 1st of January are as a whole fully up to former years. The New York City Bank dividends, payable on the 1st, foot up fully two and a half mill ons.

The estimated stock of Cotton on hand at all the ports of the United States, at the latest mail dates, was 460,000 bales. Receipts at all the ports, from Sept. 1 to latest mail dates, 550,100 bales.

PORK.—A large business was done in pork last week. The price in this city yesterday was $8@8.50.

The general markets remain much the same as last week.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, Etc.		Straw	$7,00@10,00
Flour, w't wh't	$16,00@16,25	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.	
Do. red wheat,	$14,00@14,25	Apples, green	$0,75@1,25
Do. extra State,	9,50@10,50	Do. dried, ℔ lb.	10@12c
Do. buckwheat, ℔ ct	3,00	Peaches	25@30c
Millfeed, coarse,	20,00@24,00	Cherries	30@35c
Do. fine	25,00@35,00	Plums	20@25c
Meal, corn, cwt.	2,50@2,60	Potatoes, ℔ bu.	50@62½c
Wheat, red	2,50@2,60	Onions	50@62½c
Best white	3,00@3,10	Carrots	40@50c
Corn, old, ℔ bu.	1,10@1,10	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Do. new	1,00@1,10	Green hides trim'd	8@9c
Rye,	1,00@1,10	Do. untrimmed	0@8c
Oats,	50@55c	Green calskins	18@20c
Barley,	1,00@1,10	Sheep pelts, each	$1,00@1,50
Beans	1,50@1,75	Lamb pelts	0,75@1,25
MEATS.		SEEDS.	
Pork, old mess.	$22,00@23,00	Timothy ℔ bu.	$3,75@4,00
Do. new mess.	22,00@23,00	Clover, medium,	8,00@8,50
Do. clear, ℔ lb.	16@17c	Do. large	0,00@0,00
Dress'd hogs, cwt	8,00@8,50	Peas	1,85@2,00
Beef	8,00@11,00	Flax	1,50@2,00
Spring lambs	2,75@3,00	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, ℔ lb.	5@6c	Wood, hard	$7,00@7,50
Hams	16@17c	Do. soft	5,50@6,50
Shoulders	14@14c	Coal, lump, ℔ ton	8,25@0,00
Chickens	13@14c	Do. large egg	8,25@0,00
Turkeys	16@18c	Do. small egg	9,00@0,00
Geese, ℔ lb.	8@15c	Do. stove	9,50@0,00
DAIRY, Etc		Do. chestnut	7,75@0,00
Butter, choice roll	28@30c	Do. soft	8,00@0,00
Do. packed	28@30c	Do. Char ℔ bu.	15@16c
Cheese, dairy	14@15c	Salt, ℔ bbl.	2,65@2,85
Do. factory	17@18c	Wool, ℔ lb.	45@50c
Lard, tried	14@15c	Hops	50@65c
Do. rough	12@14c	Whitefish, ½ bbl	7,50@7,75
Tallow, tried	9½@10c	Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs.	8,00@8,50
Do. rough	6@6½c	Honey, box, ℔ lb.	20@30c
Eggs, dozen	28@31c	Candles, box	13@15c
FORAGE.		Do. extra	15½@16c
Hay ℔ ton	10,00@20,00	Barrels	38@40c

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21—Cotton middling, 33½@34½c. Flour ranges at from $8.25@13.50. Wheat, $2.10@2.90. Corn, $1,10@1,12. Rye, $1,08@1,20. Barley, 90@1,18. Oats, 62@69 cts. Pork, new mess, $19,25@19,50; $17,25@17,75 for prime; 9@10cts for Shoulders; Hams, 10@12cts; Lard, 11@12½c. Butter, 15@33c. Cheese 10@17c. Dressed hogs 9½@10c for Western.

ALBANY, DEC. 24.—Flour, ranges at $9,50@15,00. Rye flour, $7,00; Buckwheat flour, $2,37@3,00. Corn meal, $2,40@2,52 per 100 lbs. Wheat $2,75@3,20. Corn, $1,20@1,21. Rye, $1,20@1,25. Barley, $1,18@1,25. Oats, 67c. Pork, mess, $21@27. Hams, 16c. Butter, 25@27c. Lard, 14½@15c. Hops, 55@65c. Dressed hogs, $7,25@9,75.

BUFFALO, DEC. 24.—Flour, sales at from $9,25@13,50.—Wheat, $2,65@2,80. Corn, $1,00@1,00. Oats, 50@53c. Rye, $1,00. Barley, 95c. Pork, $21,00. Lard, 15 cts. Dressed hogs, 8½@9c.

CHICAGO, DEC. 22.—Flour, $9.50@13.25; wheat, $1.82@2 08. Corn, 76@81c. Oats, 41@41cts. Barley, 65@1,10½. Rye, 86@89c. Mess pork, $18@18,75. Lard, 11½c. Hogs, dressed, $6,75@7,00.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 17.—PRICES—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:—Beef Cattle, $9,50@22,00; Cows and Calves, $45@120; Veal Calves, 9@14c; Sheep & Lambs, 3¾@4c; Swine, 7@7½c.

ALBANY, DEC. 21.—Beeves, sales at from $1,50@11,50. Sheep, at 5@6c. Hogs, 7½@8c.

BRIGHTON & CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 19.—Beeves, sales at 7@14c. Working oxen $175@250 ℔ pr. Handy steers $75@150. Milch cows, $40@100. Heifers, $30@45. Yearlings, $22@25; two-year-olds, $38@45; three-years-old, $50@65. Sheep, 4@5c; extra, 5½@6½c; in lots, 4½@4½c. Veal Calves, $3@11. Shotes—Wholesale, 7@8 cents; retail, 7½@10c; Columbia Co., wholesale, 10@10½c; retail, 12@13c. Fat hogs, 7@7½c. Hides, 10@11c. ℔ lb; country lots 8½@9c.; tallow 7½@9c.; calfskins, 17@20c.; pelts, sheep and lambs, $1@1,25.

TORONTO, DEC. 21.—Beef cattle, 1st class, $6,00@7,00; 2d do, $5@5,50; 3d do, $3,50@4. Sheep, $4,00@6,50 each.—Lambs, $2,50@3 each. Calves, $7@8 each. Hogs, $4,00@5,00. Deer, $7@10.

New Advertisements.

☞ ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—FIFTY CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 75 cents per line of space.—SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) One Dollar per line, each insertion. ☞No advertisement will be inserted for less than Two Dollars.

☞ Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, $1:—Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 25 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

BY THE

New York Prize Association,

599 BROADWAY, N. Y.

25 Rosewood Pianos	worth $300 to 500	each.
30 " Melodeons	" 100 to 200	"
100 Sewing Machines	" 50 to 125	"
200 Music Boxes	" 15 to 150	"
500 Gold Watches	" 60 to 250	"
1,000 Silver Watches	" 20 to 60	"
1,000 Silver Tea Sets	" 25 to 150	"

Together with a large assortment of new and

ELEGANT JEWELRY,

VALUED AT $500,000!

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The name and value of each article of our goods are marked on Tickets, placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents, an envelope containing such TICKET will be drawn without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The purchaser after seeing what article it draws and its value—which may be *from One to Five Hundred Dollars*—can then, on payment of ONE DOLLAR, receive the article named, or may exchange it for any other article marked on our Circular at the same value. Every Ticket draws an article worth ONE DOLLAR, or more. ☞NO BLANKS.

Our patrons can depend on prompt returns. The Articles drawn will be immediately sent by Express or return mail or delivered at our office.

Letters from many persons acknowledging the receipt of VALUABLE GIFTS from us, may be seen on file at our office, among whom we are permitted to refer to:

John S Holcomb, Lambertville, N J, Gold Watch, value $250; Mrs S Bennett, 256 Cumberland St, Brooklyn, Sewing Machine, $80; Edwin Hoyt, Stamford, Conn, Gold Lever Watch, value $200; Hon B H Briggs, Washington, D C, Diamond Pin, $175; J C Sutherland, 100 Lexington Avenue, Piano, $250; M S M Jackson, 203 Nineteenth St, N Y, Sewing Machine, $90; Jos Camp, Elmira, N Y, Melodeon, $150; Miss L Collins, Atlanta, Ga, Diamond Cluster Ring, $225; Dr Henry Smith, Worcester, Mass., Sewing Machine, $85; H Shaw, 133 16th St, N Y, Gold Watch, $150; Edw Boynton, Nashville, Tenn, Melodeon, $160; Jas Russell, Montgomery, Ala, Gold Hunting Watch, $250; R T Smith, Providence, R I, Silver Lever Watch, $60; Oscar Pardy, Madison, N J, Music Box, $45; Hon R S Newell, St Paul, Minn, Gold Watch, $145; J R Sderry, Litchfield, Conn, Silver Watch, $55; Wm B Peck, Harlem, Ills, Music Box, $75; Wm Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, Silver Tea Set, $125; Miss E M Schenck, Detroit, Mich., Diamond Ear Rings, $225; Pierre Beaudin, St Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Diamond Ring, $170; Mrs Martha Barnes, St. Louis, Mo, Melodeon, value $125.

☞A Chance to Obtain any of the above Articles for ONE DOLLAR, by Purchasing a Sealed Envelope for 25 Cents.

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OF

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CHOICE FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES,

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A BEAUTIFUL COLORED FLOWER PLATE,

for frontispiece. Also, descriptions of the FINEST FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES grown, with full and plain directions for culture.

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100,000 "E-MENSE."—SOMETHING NEW. Don't fail to possess it. Send 3 three cent stamps and receive it by return mail. Address WILLIAM HENRY. 884-3t P. O., Box No. 30, West Troy, N. Y.

AGENTS DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?—If so, you have now an opportunity by engaging in the sale of the *PATENT "EXCELSIOR" NO-CHIMNEY BURNERS.* Everybody wants them. *Saves the expense of chimneys; no smoke or smell.* Better from all others as *no draft will extinguish them.* Samples, post-paid, 25 cents, circular illustrating this and other articles free. Address EDGAR & CAVAN, No. 95 Maiden Lane, New York. 882-3t

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GOULD, BECKWITH & CO., Offer for sale, for the fall of 1866, a most complete stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c. We would invite particular attention to our splendid stock of ROSES, on their own roots, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals, consisting of over 200 different varieties of all the old sorts and many new ones, recently imported from France, which we offer in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. It gives us great pleasure to say that *all* our stock is *remarkably well grown*, a fact that purchasers will duly appreciate. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most careful and thorough manner. More full particulars will be found in our Catalogues, which we should be pleased to send on application. Nos. 1 and 2, Fruit and Ornamental; No. 3, Wholesale.

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BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

Everybody's Haw Haw.	Ball Room Companion.
Euchre, Whist and Loo.	True Politeness.
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Am. Ready Reckoner, 25c.	Veterinarian, each 75c.

Send stamp for Catalogue to CARTER, COLLINS & RICHARDSON, 42 John St., New York. 881-4t

SHEEP AND WOOL are great and paying institutions. If you wish to know all about the breeding, management and diseases of the former, and how best and cheapest to produce the latter, get and read RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, the best and latest work on American Sheep Husbandry. Large 12mo—454 pages, illustrated. Price $2—sent post-paid. Address. D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

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They were awarded the highest premiums at the World's Fair in London, and six First Premiums at the New York State Fair of 1866.

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THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE

For Horses and Cattle,

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For the cure of the various Diseases to which Horses and Cattle are subject; such as Founder, Distemper, Hide Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Fistula, Poll Evil, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Fatigue from Hard Labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

Has the largest sale of any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. It is composed of herbs and roots, and for mildness, safety, certainty and thoroughness, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of *Horse and Cattle Medicines.*

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PRICE 25 & 50 CTS. PER PACKAGE.

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Walker & Taylor.

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☞See illustrated advertisement in Rural, Dec. 1.

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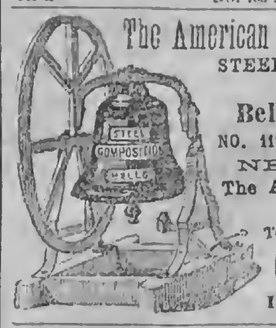

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Now Ready, the Sixth Edition of

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Embracing full directions for *Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c.* Also, an Essay by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c., with Botanical descriptions and Illustrations. Published by D. D. T. Moore, Editor of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

☞Those who wish PRACTICAL INFORMATION on the subjects named above should send for the work, which is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.

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A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR,

BALTIMORE.

RING THE BELLS.

Ring the bells, the merry bells,
Oh! ring the bells of morning,
When all nature's music swells
And Sol is all adorning.
When the dewdrops from the flower,
In its new day beauty dressed—
When the perfume from each bower
Fills with joy the happy breast—
Ring the bells and ring them sweetly
Till they fill the heart completely.

Ring the bells, the merry bells,
When the mid day sun is high;
Let their music as it swells,
Tell to all, as they pass by,
That another morn has fled,
That the day will quickly pass,
That Old Time, with silent tread,
Measures moments with his glass—
Ring the bells, and ring them clearly,
Mid-day bells are wished for dearly.

Ring the bells, the merry bells,
As the evening closes in,
For their sound to labor tells
Sweet repose should now begin,
That the monarch of the day
Takes his golden couch awhile,
That the stars come out to play,
And the moon to calmly smile—
Ring the bells, and ring them sweetly,
Till they fill the soul completely.

Ring the bells, the wedding bells,
The bridegroom waits their ringing;
How his bosom sinks and swells
For joys which they are bringing.
Ring the bells, the funeral bells,
Although too sad their tolling,
But 'tis truth their music tells,
How fast our lives are rolling
Adown the hill where silence dwells—
But ring! oh ring! oh ring the bells.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ROBBIE HUNTER'S FORTUNE.

BY MARY J. CROSMAN.

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Born to rough work and ways,
Strips off his ragged coat, and makes
Men clothe him with their praise."

There was nothing except his mother that Robbie Hunter loved so well as his book. Samuel, his eldest brother, was satisfied with a dog and gun; and Howard, the next in order, fancied nothing so much as a horse. Robbie had heard his mother talk of high schools and colleges; he knew that "knowledge was power,"—that intellect, developed and educated, was the noblest and most valuable thing in the world. Though but a dozen birth-days had rested on his sunny-brown head, away in his heart was written the resolve to become an educated man. Howard's ambition was to own the best horses in the State, and Samuel wanted his father to remove west where game was plenty and hunting profitable—although going west might seem unnecessary to my young reader, when I tell him that the home of the Hunter boys was but eighty miles east of the Missouri River.

Mrs. Hunter was a pale, delicate woman, with dark hair, hazel eyes and a voice full of motherly kindness. She was born in New England: half a score of her years went blithely by and then her mother grew thin and white, and one autumn day the angels came for her to go to the Upper Home. Mrs. Hunter's father was a land speculator, and after his wife died he sold out and went West. Her only brother, eight years older than herself, hired out to the captain of an Atlantic steamer, and so the broken family went opposite ways. She lost her father at nineteen, and soon after married Samuel Hunter, a merry, brave and rough frontiersman, born and raised in sight of Indian wigwams, and accustomed to fish, hunt and play through boyhood with his red brothers. He was very tender of Jennie, "The Prairie Flower," as the Indian woman called his wife, and as proud of Robbie, the scholar, as of the two stout, square-built boys that were exact copies of himself and could outrun or outlift any other boys in the county. Robbie bore the name of his uncle, who went out to make his fortune on the seas, and he had the same high forehead, the same full, clear eye and finely cut features.

It was an afternoon in March, cold, raw and rainy. Not a streak of blue had been anywhere seen on the gray-black sky all day. Mr. Hunter had been some miles away with his heavy ox-team to get a load of coal, for wood was scarce and coal-beds plenty. Mrs. Hunter had been finishing off a pair of striped mittens, while her thoughts had been going up and down the paths of her childhood, when she had worked and played with her brother in their far-away New England home. The old days flitted before her like half-forgotten tunes, till she heard her husband halloo "whoa," to the impatient, dripping oxen. Coming in for the milk pail, he said,

"Why, mother, you set there jes' like you was in a dream. Come, aint it a'most time for supper?"

"You've had a hard day, haven't you Sam'ell?" and the little woman roused herself, promising him that supper should be ready as soon as his chores were done. Putting his head back after he went out, he said, "I come past the school house, an' the master won't be here; he's g'wine to set up with Deacon Smith to-night."

Then "mother" put by her thoughts and her knitting, and soon a brace of prairie ducks, filled and flanked with stuffing, were in the oven, vegetables were boiling and the unfailing tea-kettle singing its evening song. "Most time for the boys to come," thought she, looking up at the clock, as she was stirring a lump of butter in some stewed onions; "I wonder if dear Robbie's coughed much to-day." For all her thoughts were so tender of Robbie, her slender boy, his uncle's likeness, though she loved him no better than his elder brothers; they were so stout and manly, so like their father, and would have stood between her and any danger, whether it come in the form of bears or Indians. "These long, wet rains from the east are so bad for the lungs," and a shade of motherly anxiety passed over her face, as the rain came beating against the windows and under the kitchen door. Soon the table was set, the birds baked and the tea a-drawing. Three hungry boys had come from school who with their father had gone into the dry coats that had been warming by the stove a full half hour for them.

"Come, Robbie, what you doin' thar, when supper's ready," said his father, as they had all got seated at the table.

"I'm fixin' my grammar book and 'rithmetic so they'll dry, father."

"Git *your* books wet, boys?" and there was a funny, droll look in Mr. Hunter's eyes, as he glanced up to his older sons from the duck he was dismembering. He knew their books were never injured by being brought home to study.

"Sam and me is a g'wine to play 'fox and geese' to-night, and he's got to mend his ball and I want to crack a lot o' hickory nuts; you said we might, didn't you mother?" said Howard.

"Yes, and you promised not to get them all over the floor, and to say *going* instead of *g'wine*," handing him the gravy for his potatoes.

"Mind yer p's and q's when yer mother tells yer how to talk grammar, boys;—it's suthin' I never's 'noculated with, but that needn't spile you," and he reached over his cup and saucer for another dish of fragrant tea.

"You's 'noculated for the small-pox, though, want you, father?" queried Sam, "and said we's g'wine to be, some time," added Howard. Here the laugh came in. "Well, *going*, then, if that'll suit you," and Howard blushed scarlet, if he was a boy, because they all had the start of him.

"How did you find the south road, father?—I was afraid you'd get set there and have to leave your load," said Mrs. Hunter, passing her gooseberry pie.

"Found it tremendous heavy—here, I'll take the pie on my plate;—it did look one spell like I'd have to leave or lose sight o' my load and all; but they wallured it through;—them oxen can't be beat on ary side the Missippi for layin' to and drawin' when they're stuck, I don't b'leive."

"Father, the corduroy bridge is worse'n ever to-night," said Robbie.

If my little reader is an eastern boy or girl he may not understand the construction of a corduroy bridge. Wherever there is a low, muddy outlet of water, sticks of timber, a foot or thereabouts in diameter, are thrown crosswise upon the road, the soil gathers upon them in one way and another, and then the arrangement is christened a bridge. But let the spring rains do their work, removing the soil and washing the timbers into heaps of two, three, or a half-dozen, and then hiding their mischief under the cover of a dark night, and it becomes a "bridge of sighs" to the luckless traveler.

The road on which Mr. Hunter lived was embraced in the stage route from Council Bluffs to the Mississippi river. The large, lumbering, four-horse stages, passing and repassing daily and nightly, were regarded with great interest, both by grown-folks and children—for by this means, friends, letters and the general news were brought to them; they were a connecting link between quiet homes, new villages, and the busy, throbbing life beyond.

"I tell you, won't old Jake sw'ar when he comes to the corduroy bridge, to-night," said Samuel to Howard that evening, as they were eating and distributing hickory nuts; "he allers does if things don't go right."

"He allers does any way," rejoined Howard.

"He says the one that drove the first Indian from the prairies ought to have been hung," added Robbie, erasing from his slate the example he had just wrought.

"Was that sum right, Bob?" asked Howard, getting his fox and geese-board down.

"Yes, and I've got every one in the lesson now."

"Wish you'd show me to-morrow how to do 'em."

"I will to-night."

"No; I should forgit 'em all by that time, and we're g'wine to play fox and geese now."

"*G'wine* to?" and the boys had caught Howard again.

Mr. Hunter had been looking over the news for half an hour and then handed Robbie the paper;—he wasn't a ready reader and it tired him. Robbie read aloud till the clock struck eight; by that time the boys had got so noisy over their slate that their father sent them to bed—when there was a slight improvement, for the noise, if not lessened, was farther off.

"Well, put up your paper, Robbie; it's bed-time, and like as not we'll be routed by the stage-folks afore mornin'. Its well old Jake's turn comes to-night, for he's the best driver they've got on the road."

"It's dark as a pocket, father, but it don't rain any now," said Robbie, pressing his face against the window and looking out-of-doors. He coughed hard as he came to the fire again, and his mother said, "Get your feet hot, Robbie, and I'll fix something for your cold."

"I've thought so much to-day about my brother Robert," said Mrs. Hunter to her husband, as she stood by the stove stirring the cordial for Robbie; "if I could only know for a certainty whether he was living or dead, it would be a great relief."

"He'll turn up, some day, see if he don't, and come in here when you least 'xpect him. It's as hard to kill one o' them sailors as it is an Arctic seal."

"Did you ever kill a seal, father?" and Robbie half forgot his cold.

"No, but I've seen lots o' fellers that have, n'they say that after you've killed 'em, or think you have, and skinned 'em and took off their fat, that then they'll kick and bite with a vengeance."

"Why, father," said Mrs. Hunter with a smile, "that's a real hunter's story."

"That's my name," returned the story-teller, "and if you don't find what I tell you in Nat'ral History then I'll give up."

Robbie stepped up to a swing shelf in the farther end of the room which held the library, and taking down the volume alluded to—which was a shaggy, dog's-eared book, because the children had fumbled it through so many times for its pictures—turned to the description of seals and confirmed his father's words. "Oh, hear this," he said, looking on a little farther, and he read:—"The natives of Iceland believe them to be the offspring of Pharoah and his host, who were converted into seals on their being overwhelmed in the red sea."

"Now, Robbie put up the book—it's time you was abed,—and then take this," said his mother, taking up his cough medicine. "I'll hold the light," and Mrs. Hunter held the curtain aside that hung before the ladder upon which they went up stairs.

"Better put a light in the winder, mother; it cheers a body right smart such a time as this," said Mr. Hunter, getting the boot-jack to draw off his boots.

And a light was left in the window. At 12 o'clock a load of stage-passengers looked out and saw its glimmerings with as much joy as the sailor who sees his guiding-star after it has been hid by the clouds.

"Sam Hunter's left a light for us—bless him for 'i," and Jake gave the peculiar whistle or call of the stage-driver—a sound unlike anything made by bird or beast.

"Don't git up till I see what's the trouble," said Hunter to his wife, springing out of a sound sleep and out of bed at the same instant. "I 'xpected this all along,"—and very soon he was dressed, and with a lantern on his way to the corduroy bridge, a quarter of a mile distant.

"Fetch on some *speeks*," halloed Jake, and spikes were needed and strong arms to use them. There lay the stage overturned and there stood the passengers in the mud, all uneasy and impatient, while Jake and the horses looked on undisturbed; they had seen the like before.

"Bridge ahead worse nor this here," said Jake to Mr. Hunter, as they were righting up the vehicle.

"Yes, turn in to my house till mornin'," was Mr. Hunter's hospitable invitation.

There were five passengers; a lady, dressed in mourning, who was going on to the river and from thence to St. Louis; a German woman and her daughter, "only eight week from die fater-land," who had relatives in Nebraska; a middle-aged man, wearing a soft hat and suit of brown cassimere, easy and gentlemanly in his manners; and a rough but good-hearted fellow in a fur overcoat and fur overshoes, who styled himself a "b'ar-hunter."

A nice, hickory fire was blazing and crackling in the Hunter house before they reached it;—its mistress didn't wait to make one of coal, for she had her head out of the window and knew the trouble. In less than a half hour they were all disposed of in various ways on beds or lounges, except Jake and the bear-hunter, who, wrapping themselves in buffalo skins, chose to lay before the fire.

And now comes the happiest part of my story. He who wore the soft hat and suit of cassimere was Robert Howard, Mrs. Hunter's long-lost sailor-brother. He had come in from a ten years' whaling voyage and was traveling West to find his father and sister.

After this Robbie did not want for books or opportunities of education, and beside, his uncle promised to send him through College.

HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

Hartley Coleridge once being asked which of Wordsworth's productions he considered the prettiest, very promptly replied:—"His daughter Dora."

There is one advantage in being a blockhead—you are never attacked with low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can worry he ceases to be a fool..

"My German friend, how long have you been married?" "Vel, dis is a ting vot I seldom don't like to talk apont, but ven I does, it seems so long as never was."

A widow said one day to her daughter, "when you are of my age, you will be dreaming of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the young lady, "for the second time."

"Charles, dear, now that we are married, you know, we must have no secrets. So, do, like a dove, hand me that bottle of hair dye; you will find it in my dressing-case."

A doctor recently gave the following prescription for a lady:—A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a pair of gaiter boots. The lady, it is needless to say, has entirely recovered.

"Why do you continue to retail spiritous liquor?" "If I did not sell, these drinking fellows would not come to my shop, and I should have no chance to give them good advice."

Corner for The Young.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 882.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—From inhospitable shores, soulless beinge, traducers, infidels and knaves, I fled under inextricable embarrassments to Iowa.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Andrew Jackson.

Answer to Anagram:

Down comes the snow, the fleecy snow,
Soft floating through the air,
And decks in friendly robes of white
The chill earth brown and bare.
It spreads o'er all the empty fields,
Each naked stalk it kindly shields:
The beautiful snow, the heaven-born snow,
Covers the shivering earth below.

Answers to Enigmas, &c., in No. 883.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Losing a cow for the sake of a cat.

Answer to Anagram:

Let those who scoff at friendship's name,
For others ne'er profess a flame
Which they can never feel.
Sure friendship 's near akin to love;
Tis cherished by the saints above,
And recognized in heaven.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

ALWAYS

A WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

We have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in The Advocate. These are our *lowest wholesale prices*. We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but *one price*.

The way which we came to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay, elsewhere, about a *dollar* per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the wholesale prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade but we cannot make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than *two cents per pound*.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get*.

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

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GUNPOWDER (Green,) $1,25; best, $1,50.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Methodist, N. Y. City.

We call attention to The Great American Tea Company. They offer extraordinary inducements to the consumers of the beverage which "cheers but not inebriates." We have tested the quality of their Teas, and, so far as our experience goes, we are prepared to say that they are all that is claimed for them.

From the Evangelist, N. Y. City.

The attention of persons is directed to The Great American Tea Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey street. This Company have made arrangements to supply families with the choicest new crop of Black, Green, and Japan Teas at wholesale prices. The Company guarantee all the goods they sell to give entire satisfaction.

From the Christian Intelligencer, N. Y. City.

The Great American Tea Company.—This Company are doing an immense wholesale and retail business, and are thus enabled to offer their Teas and Coffees at very low prices, and of a quality which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

From the American Agriculturist.

The Great American Tea Co.—*To querist.*—Before admitting the advertisement, we learned that a large number of our clerks and others had for several months been buying their Tea and Coffee from this Company, without its being known who they were, and that they had been highly pleased with their purchases, both as to quality and price, and were all recommending their friends to the same course. As we have received no complaints, we conclude "there is no humbug about the establishment."

From the N. Y. Day Book.

The Great American Tea Company.—A suggestion in relation to getting Tea at cheap rates. We know the articles it sells are of superior quality. The clubs are now all the rage, as they get Tea into the consumer's hands for about one-third off the usual price.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by clubbing together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

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